

# 2016 Emory Global Health Case Competition

## Gateway to the South: Tackling Sex Trafficking in Atlanta



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**Emory Global Health Institute**

**The Emory Global Health Institute Case Writing Team**

All characters, organizations, and plots described within the case are *fictional* and bear no direct reflection to existing organizations or individuals. The case topic, however, is a true representation of circumstances in the Atlanta area. The case scenario is complex and does not necessarily have a correct or perfect solution, and thus encourages a judicious balance of creative yet perceptive approaches.

The authors have provided informative facts and figures within the case and appendices to help teams. The data provided are derived from independent sources, may have been adapted for use in this case, and are clearly cited such that teams can verify or contest the findings within their recommendations, if it is pertinent to do so. Teams are responsible for justifying the accuracy and validity of all data and calculations that are used in their presentations, as well as defending their assertions in front of a panel of knowledgeable judges representing different stakeholders.

## Introduction

Zora Newton stared out from her hotel room window in downtown Atlanta, a blanket of treetops stretched out before her, “Atlanta?” she thought. She never expected to be where she was today. Only ten years ago, she was working two jobs and struggling to pay her rent and student loans. Now, she was the founder and CEO of a rising technological company, STc, with over 400 employees. However, several years of rising rent and cost of living in Manhattan had finally driven Zora to search for a more affordable home for STc. After touring the country, she and her board had finally decided on Atlanta. While there were still so many uncertainties, as Zora looked out at Atlanta’s tree line, she felt confident she had made the right decision for the company.

Zora glanced at the relocation report lying on the hotel desk and smiled. The projected savings for STc were immense. With the reduction in costs, it seemed likely STc would grow at an even faster rate this year. However, Zora’s brow furrowed as she read through the report’s final section, a description of Atlanta’s sex trafficking problem. It was a section Zora had requested be included since she first learned of Atlanta’s rank as one of the leading cities in the United States for sex trafficking.

Zora’s past experience working with youth survivors at a residential treatment center, her first job out of college, had made her a passionate advocate for victims of sex trafficking. As she scanned through the report, Zora reflected on her former students. Many were recruited into the trade in their own neighborhoods and first exploited by age 12 or 13. These students’ past abuse, poverty, and unstable homes made them vulnerable targets. At times, Zora had been overwhelmed with the task of helping care for these teen survivors. But, the strength her students showed in surviving inspired her. While Zora had transitioned into the tech field, she still planned to make a difference. With hundreds of children being exploited monthly in Atlanta, Zora felt she had to act.

After meeting with members of Atlanta’s city government, STc decided to fund a local grant aimed at tackling the issue of sex trafficking at the neighborhood level. Now, thanks to STc’s funding, neighborhood planning units (NPU) in Atlanta that are heavily affected by sex trafficking would be eligible to receive a grant for the prevention and reduction of sex trafficking. This new philanthropic vision would be in keeping with STc’s status as a benefit corporation. As a benefit corporation, STc’s corporate charter required the company to pursue sustainable business practices, making profits while improving society and the environment. Zora was proud of her company’s dedication to corporate social responsibility (see Appendix E for more information on corporate social responsibility) and was excited to continue her work in Atlanta.

Zora glanced at the clock and sighed. It was time to return to New York and finalize STc’s move. She hoped she had time to grab a quick lunch before heading to Hartsfield-Jackson, “the same airport frequented by sex traffickers,” she thought to herself. As she hurriedly packed her suitcase, she thought, “Maybe I have time to grab some biscuits and cranberry apple butter from the Flying Biscuit?” She hoped to bring some home to her wife and kids as a taste of Atlanta, their future home.

## Atlanta within the Scope of International Sex Trafficking

Throughout the world, there are 10-30 million modern day slaves (Taneeru, 2011), with 80% of the transnational victims being women or girls who are sex trafficked (Polaris Project, 2010). Estimates for how much this illegal industry brings in each year in profits range dramatically from an estimated \$290 million in 2010 (Polaris Project) to \$99 billion in 2014 (International Labor Organization), making it one of the most lucrative business in the world (see Appendix D). With such a significant financial hold, sex trafficking is extremely difficult to eliminate.

Atlanta, the capital of Georgia (see Appendix A for overview of state statistics), has surprisingly become known as a sex trafficking hub. Over recent years, the city has risen to the top of the worldwide list of cities plagued with high sex trafficking activity (Dank, 2014). Atlanta's location as a center of activity and business likely contributes to its attraction for traffickers, in addition to bringing in visitors with excess time and money. Further, Atlanta's Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport is the busiest airport in the world (Hetter, 2015). Teixeira Monts, the president of Amnesty International, explains that, "A victim believes they are going somewhere to work for money to send back at home, but once at their destination, it is another story. Their identification is taken from them, destroyed; and they are stuck in the country with no knowledge of the language. They are rendered helpless" (White 2013). The Atlanta City Council's Transportation Committee has recently taken action to prevent sex trafficking within the airport. In 2014, the committee took its first steps and placed signs throughout the airport in English and Spanish (Dixon, 2014), warning the general public of signs of sex trafficking (Stinchcomb, 2015). In September of 2015, the committee signed a more comprehensive resolution to train airport workers to spot, identify, and rescue victims of sex trafficking (Stinchcomb, 2015). Despite these efforts, sex trafficking in Atlanta, and Georgia as a whole, has yet to address this issue effectively or with impact. A recent evaluation (Shapiro group, 2010) highlighted why this issue persists when it confirmed that only roughly 9% of reported sex trafficking activity in the state occurs at the airport. Thus, efforts to curb the trafficking of domestic minors need to consider the ways children are recruited and trafficked outside of the airport.

## Sex Trafficking

### *Sex Trafficking Surveillance*

The statistics on sex trafficking vary drastically depending on the reporting source and fall short of accuracy. The illegality and underground nature of the industry is part of the reason why there is a fairly limited amount of data on sex trafficking in general. Additionally, data on international and domestic sex trafficking is often used interchangeably. Due to such variability in sex trafficking reporting, there are significant irregularities in the terminology used, particularly around the issue of child sex trafficking. However, the United Nations Inter-agency Project on Human

Trafficking provides a more grounded approximation of the actual number of people trafficked, only a small fraction of these victims receive assistance (UN, n.d.). The illegality of the trade causes many of the victims to remain out of the public's eye. According to the Migration Policy Institute, there is a dearth of understanding about the scale of trafficking, how it works, and how to effectively halt it because of the lack of data collection (Laczko, 2002). Despite the increasing awareness that sex trafficking is a pervasive issue across all countries, "few governments systematically collect trafficking data" (Laczko, 2002). Several barriers exist for the reporting of reliable data. The most important barriers are the victims' frequent reluctance to report crimes or testify for fear of reprisals, structural and legal disincentives for law enforcement, inconsistent existing data sources, and some countries' and agencies' unwillingness to share data (Laczko, 2002).

### ***Demographics and Risk Factors***

Across the United States, the most consistent social determinant of an individual becoming sexually exploited is former residence in an impoverished area (Logan et al., 2009; Davis, 2006; Urban Institute Research of Records, 2008; Williamson & Prior, 2009). Atlanta ranks number 1 among US cities for the percentage of children living in extreme poverty, with 39% of children in Atlanta living below the poverty line. Additional societal-level predictors include coming from a city with high crime, gender inequality, political corruption (Macy & Johns, 2011), homelessness, housing instability, lower literacy rates, and education failure (Davis, 2006; Priebe & Surh, 2005). Personal-level factors that put youth at risk of trafficking include being a young female, having a history of substance abuse, having unstable family relationships or problems at home and being uneducated, a runaway, or socially isolated (Logan et al., 2009; McClain & Garrity, 2011; Macy & Johns, 2011; Pierce, 2012, Williamson & Prior, 2009; Urban Institute Research of Records, 2008; Priebe & Surh, 2005). Further, risk factors include having a history of criminal behavior, emotional problems, experiencing childhood physical or sexual abuse, and parental neglect (Logan et al., 2009; Urban Institute Research of Records, 2008; Williamson & Prior, 2009, Priebe & Surh, 2005). Unfortunately, many of the listed risk factors can overlap in the lives of victims. Problems at home can be caused by physical, emotional, and sexual abuse, as well as neglect, and can lead to behaviors that put young girls at risk for running away, truancy, delinquency, aggressiveness, promiscuity, and more significantly, commercial sexual exploitation.

Evidence shows that that the overwhelming majority of girls identified as victims of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in the city of Atlanta are young African American teenagers. In 2004, 90% of the cases referred to the Center to End Adolescent Sexual Exploitation were African American victims (Priebe & Suhr, 2005). However, other studies have also shown that Hispanic, Latina, and Asian girls are also exploited at disproportionately high rates (Juvenile Justice Fund, 2008). This demographic profile sheds light on who is most at risk for being sexually exploited.

## ***Health Burden***

The physical, psychological, and sexual abuse committed against those who are exploited for the sex trafficking trade constitute a significant public health concern. It is important to note, however, that the number one cause of death for exploited children is murder (Smith et al. 2009). The victims that do escape sex trafficking experience a wide range of health outcomes including sexually transmitted infections and HIV, unplanned pregnancies, suicidal ideation, and various dental and physical injuries (Hodge & Lietz, 2007; Kliner & Stroud, 2012; Macy & Johns, 2011; Priebe & Suhr, 2005; Oram, Stöckl, Busza, Howard, & Zimmerman, 2012). Apart from the excessive burden of forced labor on one's physical health, the mental health consequences of this industry also constitute a large issue. Mental health problems include post-traumatic stress disorder, conduct disorders, borderline personality disorders, low self-esteem, depression, insomnia, panic attacks, anxiety, eating disorders, and body dysmorphia (Priebe & Suhr, 2005; Hodge & Lietz, 2007; Kliner & Stroud, 2012). In a study among trafficked women who had returned to their country of origin, 16.7% and 35.8% were diagnosed with depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (Ostrovski et al., 2011). Other studies have also found high prevalence of symptoms indicative of anxiety (48.0%–97.7%) (Hossain, Zimmerman, Abas, Light, & Watts, 2010; Tsutsumi, Izutsu, Poudyal, Kato, & Marui, 2008), depression (54.9%–100%), and PTSD (19.5%–77.0%) (Cwikel, Chudakov, Paikin, Agmon, & Belmaker, 2004; Hossain et al., 2010; Ostrovski et al., 2011; Tsutsumi et al., 2008). Each sex trafficking situation is different, but in the vast majority of cases, victims are subjected to extreme physical and mental trauma that remains untreated until the victim escapes.

## ***Pathways to Exploitation***

Entry into sex trafficking usually occurs in two phases: recruitment, grooming, and isolation; and breaking through abuse and dependency. Some victims are taken through “guerilla pimping” which entails kidnapping, forcing the victim into sex trafficking, and potentially selling them to other pimps (Logan et al., 2009; Williamson & Prior, 2009). The vast majority (90%) of exploited girls are recruited into prostitution and controlled by pimps; the dynamic of their relationship parallels that of a batterer's. Pimps are typically men between the ages of 18-35 who first approach young girls as potential boyfriends. They then indoctrinate and groom vulnerable girls by giving them special attention and validation. At this stage, pimps often introduce girls to drugs to make them more dependent on the relationship. They later “break” girls through physical and verbal abuse and isolation (Priebe & Surh, 2005). Williamson and Prior (2009) identified bus stops, train stations, malls, homeless shelters, schools, and individual's homes as the most common recruitment sites for sex traffickers. Common areas of recruitment in the Atlanta area include those frequented by youth, particularly MARTA stations and bus stops, malls, Underground Atlanta, schools and churches (Priebe & Surh, 2005).

Many victims of sex trafficking do not escape because they fear their pimps, feel physically and psychologically confined, and have no knowledge of resources that could help them (Logan et al., 2009). In a study conducted on sex trafficking victims' needs post trafficking, Brooks (2011) found that while all victims had different ways of escaping trafficking, there was a shared theme of each victim first deciding for themselves that they had to change their situation. Once they escape trafficking however, there are many resources including housing, education, occupation services, family services, and health care that victims need to be able to access.

### Purchasers of Sex

While it is common for adult sex workers and child sex trafficking victims to be arrested, it is rare for sex purchasers to face legal penalties. In fact, most purchasers of sexual services from minors typically receive no penalties. This is due to the fact that arrest rates for the purchase of sex are extremely low (Smith, et al., 2009). Thus, many purchasers of sex from children perceive that they are at a low risk for facing criminal punishment. Also, the rise of the internet has allowed child sex trafficking to expand further underground. Street-based sex trafficking has decreased as the use of internet sites such as Craigslist and Backpage.com for sex ads has risen. There has been a push from law enforcement to stop the operations of entities such as Backpage.com. Recently, the big three credit card companies, Mastercard, Visa and American Express, all prohibited cardholders from using credit cards to place adult ads on Backpage.com due to pressure from the anti-trafficking community (Erdman, 2015).

A 2010 study conducted by the Shapiro Group looked at the demographics of men who responded to an ad for a "young female" on sites commonly used for sex advertisements. Researchers posed as an "operator" for sexual services and engaged with callers looking to purchase sex. Callers came from across the metro Atlanta region, including both inside and outside the perimeter. Over two months, 218 completed surveys demonstrated that only 3-4% of men who pay for sex were looking for an underage female. However, 42% of the callers were willing to ignore warning signs that a female was an adolescent (Shapiro group, 2010). Thus, this survey suggests that reducing demand for sex with adolescent females is a large-scale issue.

### ***Vulnerable Populations***

#### Homeless and LGBT Youth

According to The National Center for Protection of Child Abuse, in the United States, as many as 2.4 million children run away from home each year (National District Attorneys Association, 2015). Once a child leaves their home, they become extremely vulnerable to sexual exploitation. In fact, researchers estimate that one out of every three homeless youth will be lured towards prostitution within 48 hours of leaving home (National District Attorneys Association, 2015).

The discrimination and elevated threats of violence towards youth that identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) force many of these children to leave their homes (United States Department of State, 2014). LGBT youth comprise approximately 20 percent of homeless youth in the United States (Martinez & Kelle, 2013). However, LGBT youth are more vulnerable to crimes such as sex trafficking compared to their heterosexual peers. According to the U.S. National Coalition for the Homeless, approximately 58.7 percent of LGBT youth are exploited through sexual prostitution, while a disproportionately smaller 33.4 percent of heterosexual youth are exploited (Martinez & Kelle, 2013).

### Foster Care Children

Children within the foster care system are targeted by sex traffickers because of their vulnerability and need for love, affirmation, and protection (California Against Slavery Research & Education, n.d.). Child victims of sex trafficking are encouraged to call their traffickers “daddies” and themselves “wives,” perpetuating the idea that they belong to a family (California Against Slavery Research & Education, n.d.). According to the California Against Slavery Research & Education institution, in 2012, between 50 and 80 percent of commercially exploited children in California were at one point formally involved with the California welfare system. Further, a nationwide FBI raid in 2013 over seventy cities in the US found that 60 percent of the child sex trafficking victims were children from foster care or group homes (FBI, 2013).

### ***Institutionalization of Victims***

The misguided notion that children make a “choice” to enter into prostitution because they are monetarily compensated lands more than 1,000 children a year into jail for prostitution (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2012). While federal law mandates that children cannot willingly be involved in prostitution, the law is not uniformly upheld (Powell, 2014). Only a small number of states in the US have adopted Safe Harbor Laws which prohibit the arrest of children for prostitution charges, and even this small number is not effectively addressing the sex trafficking of minors (Jekowsky, 2014). In Georgia, improved laws and trainings for law enforcement and district attorneys has helped reduce the criminal charges being brought against youth. Despite these improvements, male youth, in particular, often continue to face criminal charges since they are more likely to operate independently and are not seen to fit the profile of a sexually exploited youth. However, in lieu of prostitution charges, many children still face charges for truancy, being a runaway, and other minor violations (Powell, 2014). Even less is done to differentiate adults engaging in prostitution from those that entered ‘the life’ as a trafficked child.

### ***Barriers to Prevention and Treatment***

There are a number of barriers to identifying and helping sex trafficking victims. The primary barrier is the difficulty in identifying those who have been exploited. While mandated reporters in

Georgia are required to report suspected sexual exploitation, many youth are truant and have limited contact with medical care facilities. Without identification and assistance, many victims of child sexual exploitation become part of the juvenile justice system and are criminalized for behavior without identifying the underlying abuse (Priebe & Suhr, 2005). Because the prevention and identification of sex trafficking victims is difficult, many non-profit organizations, especially those that are faith-based, direct their resources towards the rehabilitation of survivors. Even this focus, however, presents barriers to care.

There are several phases of care that sex trafficking victims require once they are rescued. The first phase involves addressing the immediate safety of the victim and the service providers in charge of them. Some youth independently access available shelters. However, after 72 hours, shelters are obligated to contact the youth's parents or Georgia's Division of Family and Children Services (DFCS). For LGBT youth, this is a particular challenge, as gender norms in shelters often lead to violence against these individuals (Hunter, 2008). Those detained by law enforcement are typically placed in foster care homes through the DFCS or reunited with their families. During this critical transition period, exploited youth are at high risk of running away, often returning to their exploiters. The issue of rehabilitation is further complicated for women who were trafficked as children, but have since aged out of the system and require adult shelter and medical services; many of which are not available in Atlanta outside of the limited space Wellspring Living offers to rehabilitated women. Once safe housing is established, victims typically need medical, dental, and psychological treatment to remedy any health threatening ailments that might have incurred while being sexually exploited. Domestic minor victims, in particular, also need substance abuse treatment and counseling for anger management, family relationships, and conflict resolution (Clawson & Dutch, 2008a). There is a shortage of providers in Georgia trained in aiding LGBT survivors of sexual exploitation. Service providers and law enforcement report that while there are emergency needs typical to all trafficking victims (i.e. clothes, health screenings, foster care placement, and legal assistance), each victim varies in the amount of time they will require those services. The Department of Health and Human Services found that meeting the immediate and on-going needs of trafficking victims is difficult because of the need for the different service providers and law enforcement to collaborate and remain informed as to what services sex trafficking victims need and how victims can get those services that they are eligible to receive as victims of trafficking (Clawson & Dutch, 2008a).

Although there are federally funded programs and services to help ensure all trafficking victims get the assistance they need, even with the improved organizational collaboration in recent years, there are still gaps in service. Domestic victims, particularly domestic youth, are not receiving the services they need because government service providers assume that citizens would get quicker and more extensive service seeking help through mainstream programs such as Medicaid and Child Protective Services (Clawson & Dutch, 2008b). This assumption does not account for the victim's lack of knowledge of these services and how it is often difficult and overwhelming for them to coordinate their needs with a multitude of different organizations. These gaps in service



make the efforts and resources of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and faith-based organizations (FBOs) all the more valuable. All arenas of service providers recognize that assigning caseworkers to each victim would be the best method of streamlining efforts, but this method of management is unfeasible considering the lack of resources and the demanding nature of this work (Clawson & Dutch, 2008b).

## Child Sex Trafficking in Atlanta

Over the past decade, a growing recognition of the commercial sexual exploitation of children that occurs throughout Atlanta has led to the mobilization of state officials and community members to combat the sex trafficking industry in Georgia. Hundreds of thousands of children are trafficked in the U.S. each year, the largest percentage of who are girls under the age of 18 (Shared Hope International, 2008). The use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology has helped researchers to track the frequency of sexual exploitation in Georgia. It is estimated that each month, the number of girls sexually exploited in Georgia ranges from 234 to 831 (see Appendix B) (The Schapiro Group, 2010); the average age of victims is 12-14 years old (Smith, Vardaman, Snow, 2009). The sexual exploitation of children places victims at high risk for maladaptive coping behaviors (e.g. drug and alcohol abuse) and negative health outcomes (e.g. suicide, homicide, STD/STI infection, unplanned pregnancy, and HIV infection) (Priebe & Suhr, 2005).

### *Neighborhood Efforts to Fight Sex Trafficking*

The city of Atlanta is organized into distinct neighborhoods that form groups called, neighborhood planning units (NPUs) (see Appendices F and G). Each NPU has leadership representing individuals from each of its neighborhoods, with one of those individuals typically serving as a representative at city council meetings.

While areas of economic decline and high crime have traditionally drawn attention in local attempts to fight the sexual exploitation of minors, as seen with initiatives such as those of the Friends of English Avenue which targets two neighborhoods (NPU-L) in Atlanta with the highest crime, poverty, and prostitution rates, recent data points to more affluent neighborhoods as the main hubs for sex trafficking activity. Approximately 42% of men who purchase sex from minors do so in the North metro Atlanta area outside of I-285 (The Schapiro Group, 2009). This area constitutes the majority of activity, particularly compared to the 9% attributed to the airport; an area previously thought to be the main contributor to this phenomenon. Observational data highlighted a number of areas where sexual exploitation is prevalent in Atlanta, including Metropolitan Parkway, Moreland Avenue, Vine Street, Pharr Road, and Peachtree and North Avenue (Priebe & Suhr, 2005).

In 2014, in response to this data, Brookhaven became the first city in Georgia to join the “Not Buying It” pledge established as a part of Georgia’s Task Force on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. In addition to pledging to stop child sex trafficking, city officials and representatives from all city departments were trained on how to recognize signs of child sex trafficking. Overall, this program aims to educate Georgians about the dangers of child sex trafficking and garner commitment from businesses to not support business or activities that perpetuate child sex trafficking. This initiative joins the activities of numerous non-profit organizations in Georgia, such as Youthspark, and faith-based organizations’ efforts to serve victims of sex trafficking (see Appendix C for list of faith-based efforts). Community engagement is an important facet of NPUs’ efforts to fight sex trafficking. Attempts to minimize sex trafficking will be severely weakened without an effective buy-in from community members. Community engagement should include interpersonal trust, communication, and collaboration in order to reflect the needs, expectations, and desires of community members (Minnesota State Department of Health, n.d.).

## Request for Proposals

STc welcomes proposals from NPUs that wish to tackle sex trafficking in their neighborhoods. Successful proposals will meet the eligibility criteria outlined below and satisfy the selection criteria. All proposals should seek to embrace and implement an innovative approach that is technically sound and feasible. Your strategy will be judged by a panel that includes renowned experts in public health, law, law enforcement, as well as individuals involved with anti-trafficking efforts in the state of Georgia. The judges expect a clear presentation that addresses all of the following selection criteria.

### Eligibility Criteria:

- NPU: B, E, K, L, or W
- Time period/budget: \$75,000 over 2 year of programmatic activities, with the potential to renew with data documenting project success (STc will fund one full time staff member to support the program independent of these funds)

### Selection Criteria

- Outlines strategies to address sex trafficking in chosen community, including approaches for prevention, reduction and/or rehabilitation
- Highlights how the chosen approach will prevent the movement of sex trafficking to suburban areas and/or how it can be implemented in suburban areas
- Considers socio-cultural, ethical, and political contexts and associated risks
- Considers impacts of strategy on economic, social, and health disparities, including potential unintended consequences and strategies for their mitigation
- Utilizes and justifies strategic community partnerships
- Includes a clear plan for monitoring and evaluation
- Includes budget and timeline, considering sustainability past initial program funding
- Promotes STc’s corporate social image

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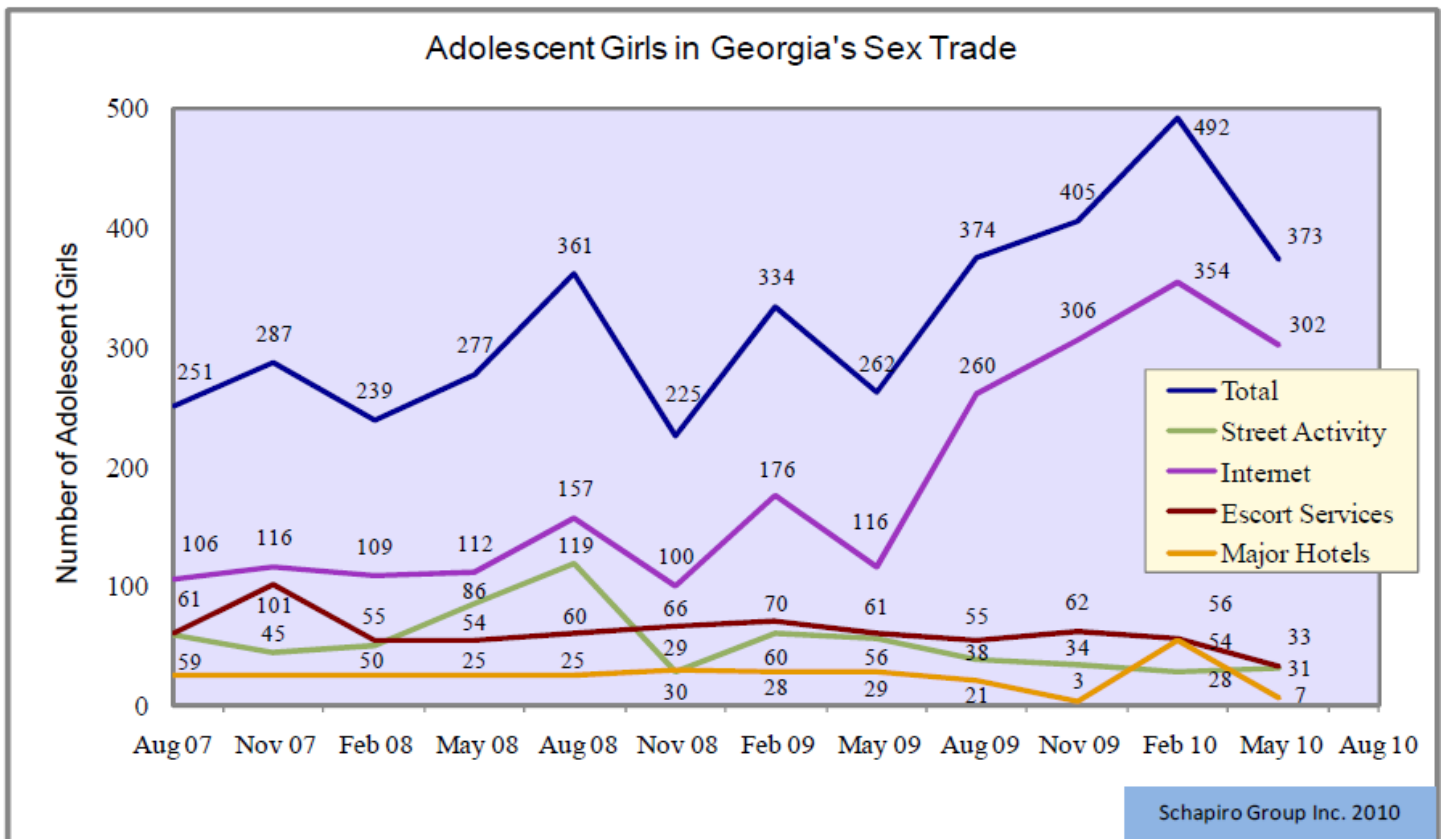
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**Appendix A. Georgia at a Glance**

Georgia is a racially and ethnically diverse state that is largely rural outside of Atlanta. Despite this fact, the majority of the state’s population (87%) lives in metropolitan areas (The Henry Kaiser Family Foundation, 2014). According to the U.S. Census Bureau for the State of Georgia (2015), 10,097,343 people live in Georgia; 59.7% of whom identify as White and 30.5% as Black. Atlanta has a population of 456,002, of which approximately half identify as Black. The number of people living below the poverty level in Georgia is 18.2%, with a median household income of \$49,179, but nearly 25% of the population of Atlanta lives below the poverty level. Economic and health disparities exist across races and age groups, contributing to on-going issues with HIV/AIDS, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and cancer (Amponsah, Fuller, & Gibbison, 2010). Given that Georgia is located in the “Bible Belt” of the South, it is not surprising that the percent of the population who identify as religious is higher than the national average. Sperling (Georgia State, n.d.) found that Protestant Christian sects are the most common denomination in Georgia, with Baptists (21.76%) and Methodists (8.08%) making up the next largest religious groups. Religious institutions and beliefs play a unique role in addressing health issues within Georgia.

**Appendix B. Observational Data on the Number of Adolescent Girls in Georgia’s Sex Trade**



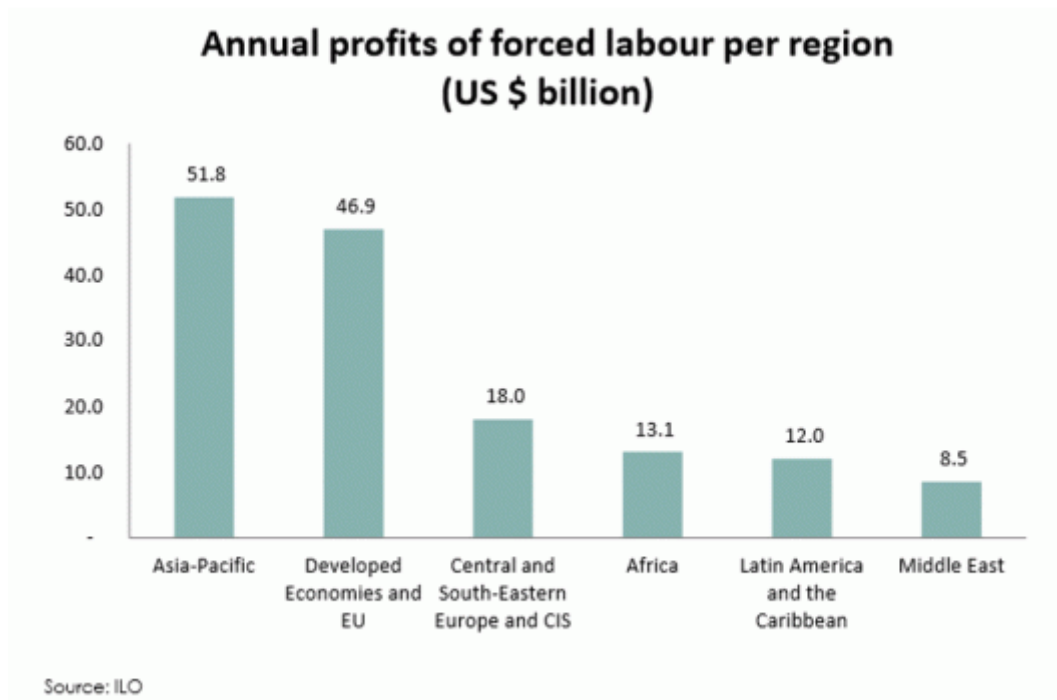
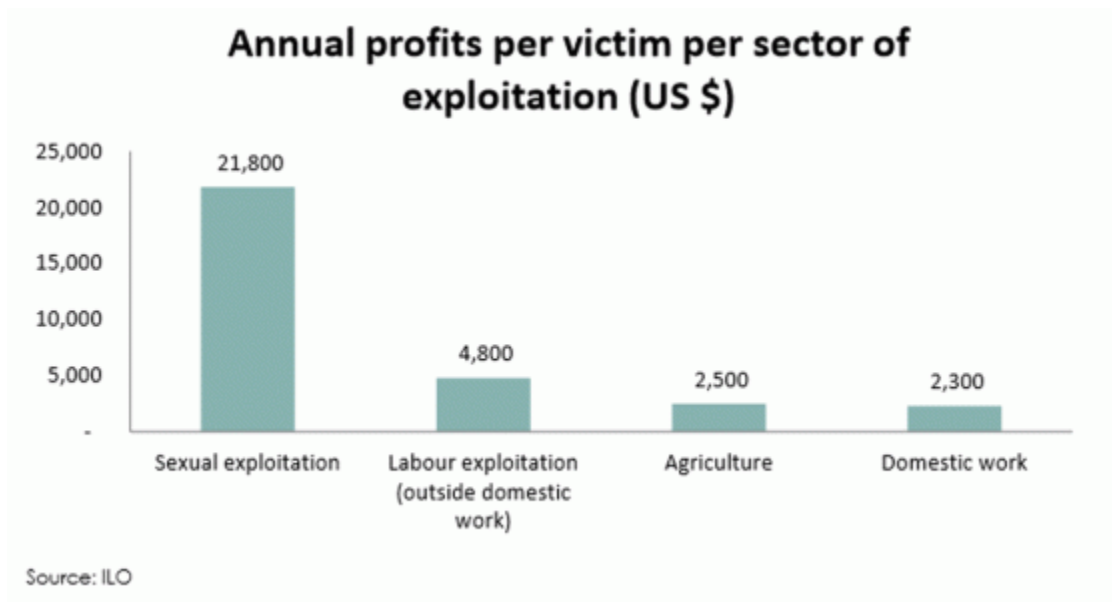
## Appendix C. Faith-Based Efforts Against Sex-trafficking in Georgia

Organization	Aim	Programs
Street Grace Inc.	Prevention of domestic minor sex trafficking in Atlanta	Fathers Against Child Exploitation
Out of Darkness	Reach, rescue and restore all victims of commercial sexual exploitation	Princess Program, Adopt-a-Block, Be the Light, Medical Training, Jail Outreach and Solomon House
The Well House	Provide immediate shelter and transitional housing to women who have been trafficked, are prostituting, or otherwise sexually exploited	24 shelter for sexually exploited women
Justice Ministries	Combat sex trafficking and sexual exploitation of women, with a focus on rescue and housing	Rise Up
NightLight	Address the complex issues surrounding commercial sexual exploitation through prevention, intervention, restoration, and education	Thrive Institute, mentoring, counseling, job preparedness and training



4Sarah	Empower change in the life direction of women and girls working in the sex industry as a stripper, prostitute, escort, porn star or victims of sex trafficking	Outreach, Intervention, Care Team, Safe House, Scholarship Program
Wellspring	Help domestic sex trafficking victims and the vulnerable develop the courage to move forward and the confidence to succeed	Restoration Programs, WellSpring Center, Living for Girls, Independent Living Program
Buddy House	Provide services to young boys who fall victim to sexual exploitation	In-school training programs to help identify and help domestic males who are sex trafficked.
Haven ATL	Serve women who have fallen victim to commercial sexual exploitation in the Metro Atlanta area through prevention, education, case management, and outreach	Life Skills, Bible Study, Mentoring
BeLoved Atlanta	Restore value to a community of women who have survived prostitution, trafficking and addiction	Residential Housing, Restoration Program, Education and Employment Resources, Housing Placement Assistance, Graduate Support, Community Advocacy

## Appendix D. Sex Trafficking Profits



## **Appendix E. Corporate Social Responsibility**

The human trafficking industry affects nearly 21 million people and generates at least \$32 billion of illicit profits annually (Cohen & Fuller, 2013). As a result, businesses, particularly technology corporations like Google and Microsoft, have become increasingly involved in developing strategies to tackle this issue. Part of this trend stems from the idea of corporate social responsibility, which refers to business practice that includes ethical internal behavior, as well as participating in initiatives that benefit society (Fallon, 2015). According to Nicole Fallon, “As consumers’ awareness about global social issues continues to grow, so does the importance these customers place on CSR when choosing where to shop” (2015). Consequently, US and multinational businesses are realizing the importance of a “holistic focus on people, planet and profit” (Macias, 2014), and are altering their practices to support their communities with the understanding that this can affect their long-term success.

In the summer of 2012, at the Google Ideas summit on mapping, disrupting and exposing illicit trafficking networks, efforts to connect anti-trafficking helplines world-wide began as a means to share data, identify trafficking patterns, and provide victims with more effective support (Cohen & Fuller, 2013). In April 2013, Google awarded Polaris Project, Liberty Asia, and La Strada International a \$3 million Global Impact Award to develop and implement this data sharing initiative, bringing Google’s contribution to anti-trafficking efforts to a total of \$14.5 million (Cohen & Fuller, 2013). This award supports nonprofits that use technology to develop robust solutions that analyze and ultimately disrupt illicit networks like those of human trafficking. With their award, Polaris Project, Liberty Asia, and La Strada International are collaborating on a Global Human Trafficking Hotline Network that uses data it collects from hotlines to track and bring down sex traffickers (The Huffington Post, 2013). Additionally, as part of this project, Palantir will donate its analytics software to the initiative and Salesforce will help these nonprofits grow their infrastructure internationally (Olanoff, 2014).

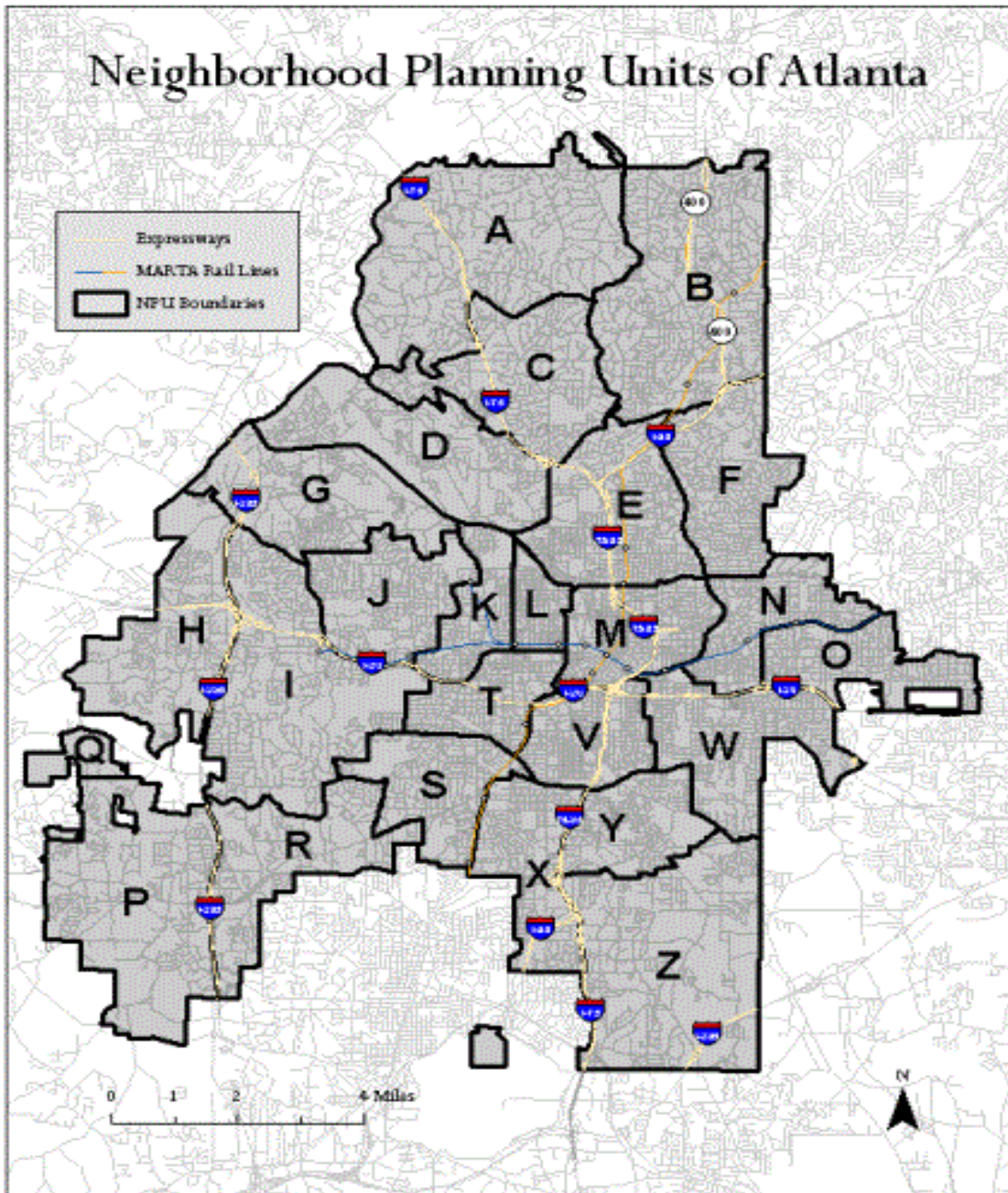
Prior to Google’s involvement, Microsoft Digital Crimes Unit and Microsoft Research collaborated in June 2012 on an initiative to understanding the role of technology in sexually exploiting children (Latonero, 2012). Microsoft awarded a total of \$185,000 to six research teams, each approaching this issue in different ways. Some of these approaches included examining the online behavior of johns, the impact of technology on the demand for victims, how judges and law enforcement officers understand the role of technology in sex trafficking, the language used in online sex trafficking advertisements, and how technology can be utilized to provide services to victims (Latonero, 2012).

## Appendix F. Comparison of Neighborhood Planning Units (NPU)

	NPU B	NPU E	NPU K	NPU L	NPU W
Population Size <sup>1</sup>	57,010	48,690	12,940	10,190	23,810
Percent African American/Black	12% <sup>2</sup>	17% <sup>3</sup>	89% <sup>4</sup>	89% <sup>5</sup>	38% <sup>6</sup>
Neighborhood Quality of Life Ranking <sup>7*</sup>	2	3	21	20	7
Neighborhood Health Ranking <sup>7*</sup>	3	1	15	22	9
Socioeconomic Status (SEC) <sup>8*</sup>	1	3	22	23	11
Median Household Income <sup>1</sup>	\$97,761	\$67,843	\$30,665	\$24,483	\$54,189
Public Safety Ranking <sup>7*</sup>	5	11	18	23	12
Violent Crimes per 1,000 persons <sup>7</sup>	3.1	5.4	22.4	36.4	10.2

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## Appendix G: Map of Neighborhood Planning Units (NPU)



## Acknowledgements

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