What is Human Trafficking?

Under both federal and Florida law, trafficking is defined as the transporting, soliciting, recruiting, harboring, providing or obtaining of another person for transport; for the purposes of forced labor, domestic servitude or sexual exploitation using force, fraud and/or coercion. Human trafficking is modern slavery.
The Facts

• Florida is third in the nation for reported human trafficking cases.
  • In 2018, there were 767 human trafficking cases reported in Florida. Of those cases, 149 were minors.

• Every Florida citizen is a mandated reporter and failure to report suspected child abuse to DCF is a third degree felony.

• The average ages of a trafficked youth are 11-13 years old.
Who are the victims?

- An honor student
- Academically weak student
- A student looking for attention
- A student athlete
- A student with perfect attendance
- An absent/truant student
DOE Child Trafficking Prevention Efforts

• In 2014, Child Human Trafficking document was the first resource tool at FDOE. The tool was disseminated statewide to all school district superintendents.

• DOE developed a Human Trafficking webpage to help inform educators and other citizens on how to recognize and report human trafficking, to highlight training materials, and feature state and national resources. fldoe.org/schools/healthy-schools/human-trafficking.stml

• Since 2014, human trafficking prevention professional development for teachers and administrators of health education content has been provided through the annual Healthy Schools Summer Academy.
DOE Child Trafficking Prevention Efforts

• Presented at numerous annual state conferences for school nurses, content area teachers and supervisors, school resource officers, and the PTA.

• Partnered with DOE School Transportation to develop an anti-trafficking information to integrate into the Florida School Bus Operator Training Manual and developed the *Driving out Trafficking* brochure.

• Provided presentation at the Florida School Transportation Supervisor Spring Training.
  - Afterwards trained over 8,000 school transportation operators and monitors.
  - Distributed the *Driving out Trafficking* brochure.
**DOE Child Trafficking Prevention Efforts**

- In 2017, DOE partnered with the DOH’s School Health Services Program to conduct the Child Human Trafficking Awareness survey for school health staff. Over 700 school nurses and unlicensed staff responded.

- Professional development provided for school nurses at the Florida Association of School Nurses annual conference since 2016.

- Provided trainings, presentations and resources to school district personnel, students and parents.

- Developed the End Child Trafficking guidebook with QuickSeries Publishing.
  - Second edition is currently available.
End Child Trafficking Guide Booklet

END CHILD TRAFFICKING
TOOLS FOR SCHOOL PERSONNEL

I'M NOT FOR SALE

www.florida-title-iv-part-a.com
What can school personnel do?

• Educators can add anti-trafficking resources to the media center, website and newsletters.
• School personnel can frequently remind students that the school is a safe environment for every student and adults can remain open to student self-reporting.
• Post and keep anti-trafficking signs visible.
• School personnel must report suspicious activity to school administrators, transportation supervisors and law enforcement.
• School personnel can visit/join local anti-trafficking taskforce.
• Pursue other training opportunities.
• Share training and awareness materials with co-workers and family.
What can educators do?

• Develop or adopt human trafficking curricula and modules for inclusion in specific courses.

• Include publications on human trafficking in the library system.

• Develop school clubs, student groups and extracurricular activities that raise awareness on human trafficking.

• District Transportation Services can develop, post and keep anti-trafficking signs visible on school buses.

• Encouraging school personnel to visit/join local anti-trafficking taskforce.

• Feature anti-trafficking messages in school announcements, newsletters and memos/letters to parents.

• All school staff need to be aware of indicators and how to respond safely.
What can parents do?

• Know your child’s screen names and passwords, *even if you have your child write them down and put them in a sealed envelope*. If anything happens, you will be able to access your child’s accounts to trace their communications.

• Use the parental control settings on your computer to check the Internet history. Look for warning signs in your children, such as: *mood swings and anxiety; new friends who are significantly older; and new gifts, pre-paid credit cards, clothes or cell phones that you did not purchase.*

• Let your children know that they can talk to you, or a trusted adult, about anything that makes them uncomfortable.

• Create a trust network *with your children* in case of emergency.