

Wednesday, August 24, 2022

12PM/11CT

Clearinghouse on Supervised Visitation Phone Conference/Webinar Agenda



Discussion

1. Welcome and Announcements – Everyone is invited!
2. Check the listings on the website to ensure your program information is up to date and correct for the quarterly report. If you need to add or change anything, email Lyndi Bradley at lbradley2@fsu.edu
3. **TIME TO ENTER DATA**
4. **Program Narratives are now DUE!**
5. **September Phone Conference Date: September 21, 2022**
6. Questions from Directors
7. AFCC and NCJFCJ Joint Statement on Parent-Child Contact Problems
8. Review of the Draft Human Trafficking Manual for Supervised Visitation Programs

Join the meeting via this link

<https://fsu.zoom.us/j/907247894>

For the audio component you can use your computer's audio capabilities, or you can join with your phone.

Dial: 1-646-558-8656

Meeting ID: 907 247 894



Program Narratives are DUE NOW!

See below for examples.

Access and Visitation Data-- DUE NOW!



Program Highlights

Below you will find a listing of all the known Supervised Visitation Service providers in the state of Florida. Following each name is the Court Circuit in which they reside – C#.

All About the Kids' Best Interest – C17

720 NE 4th Ave. #312

Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33304

Program Director: Janette Mendoza 954-234-1966

Contact E-mail: jamem51blogger@gmail.com

Number of Sites: 1 Counties Served: Broward

ALL ABOUT THE KIDS BEST INTEREST is an off-site bilingual (Spanish/English) supervised visitation and monitored exchange services for dependency and family court cases. Our visits are conducted off-site at various location options such as Chuck E. Cheese, museums, game parks, fun centers, theaters, libraries, public parks and playgrounds, and more. Visitation services are available seven days a week, including holidays. We provide families with extended hours during the week and on weekends to help accommodate working families and the children's school and activity schedule. Our mission is all about the kids – helping the children thrive and grow despite any parental conflicts.

During the COVID-19 quarantine that started in March 2020, we transitioned to virtual visits via Zoom. After training and educating ourselves on the safest use of technology with clients, we conducted orientation meetings with parents to help them understand the new format. Parents learned quickly what would be inappropriate on a Zoom call and did a wonderful job of complying with the new boundaries. For instance, asking questions about the child's life was fine, but asking questions about where they were, their surroundings, etc. may not be allowed.

Because of the variants and a large number of COVID-19 cases in Dade County, we have continued offering our services via zoom throughout 2021. We continue to have tremendous success in united parents and their kids for fun and family bonding. These are the cases we live for - the kids' success. It's wonderful to see our Empowerment model having such positive outcomes!

Believe in Talk – C17

20 SE 20th St Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33316

Program Director: Debbie Sedaka, LMHC 954-513-8404

Contact E-mail: BelieveinTalk@yahoo.com believeintalk.com

Number of Sites: 1 Counties Served: Dade, Broward

This year we opened a new facility that is a house-like setting with two rooms. Our center is a Montessori-style educational setting with various opportunities for families to learn together as well as have fun. We have new sensory stations, water stations, and even sand stations for a variety of experiences.

Our program did not use zoom because we felt in-person sessions were vital to the binding of families, and these visits provided a sense of normalcy in the crazy COVID-19 moments. All necessary safety measures are always in place for every visit. Most of the clients come in with a negative outlook or are unhappy about visitation, but they always come to see the joy in our center and the many positive aspects of our programs.

Believe in Talk provides very personalized individual services to clients. Services are individually tailored to the child's needs, and we specialize in working with autistic and other special needs populations. Because our clients are often in high crisis situations, we are available 24/7 to meet with GALs, attorneys, families, teachers, and clients.

Our services are environmental and can also be off-site, seeking to work with children and families in their natural, most comfortable settings. We offer therapeutic supervised visits in roller skating rinks, bowling alleys, Chuck E. Cheese, and even movie theaters when appropriate! Believe in Talk is proud of our record of reuniting children with parents with whom they've had very troubled relationships. Our therapeutic approach has helped many clients rebuild their families.

Bougainvilla House C-17

1721 SE 4th Ave. Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33316

Program Director: Cici Kelly 954-629-2035

Contact E-mail: CiciK@tbhcares.org

Number of Sites: 1

Counties: Broward

Bougainvilla House has been in operation for 8 years and prides itself on a whole life and family approach to healing. It is more than just a supervised visitation center with the licensed staff providing therapeutic visits and counseling in many different areas of concern based on client needs. Monthly family therapy is required for all participants as the goal is to achieve healthy family reunification. Once children are involved in counseling, counseling services are also open to parents in a variety of areas, from depression, anxiety, and substance abuse to parenting.

Our offices are open until 8:30 each evening to be sure kids don't have to miss school or perhaps their free meals to attend. The center is a complex of 5 houses which provide a homey, more natural setting for visits. There are also yards to play in for outdoor fun.

Bougainvilla House does extensive community outreach, particularly in local schools to help educate students on mental health anxiety, depression, violence, substance abuse, self-harm,

and other issues that may come up in the family setting. We want them to understand the issues and also know that we are available with all the resources they need to remain happy and healthy.

In addition to supervised and therapeutic visitation, we over-monitored exchanges. For the sake of safety, staff go out to the client's car to get the kids, then walk them in. Keeping kids and custodians safe is a priority, and on-site security personnel are used as needed.

Bridging Families C-11

66 W. Flagler St. #900 Miami, FL 33130

Program Director: Shantavia Burke 786-786-7199 or 786-567-8535

Contact E-mail: BridgingFamiliesSV@gmail.com

Number of Sites: 1 Counties Served: Dade

All of our visits are done at Planet Kids' play area or another outdoors area in the natural environment. We are open 7 days a week and serve all ages, mainly from dependency and family court. We also provide victim advocacy, case coordination, and court hearing support. We do not offer counseling or therapeutic services at this time. We have various holiday events such as our Halloween party at Planet Kids and a Christmas holiday party as well with gifts donated from community partners.

Center for Child and Family Enrichment, Inc. C-11

111 NW 183rd St. #500, Miami, FL 33169

Program Director: Kerry Lewis 305-965-2374

Contact E-Mail: KLewis@cfceinc.org

Number of Sites: 1 Counties Served: Dade

The Center for Family and Child Enrichment (CFCE) has endured throughout the pandemic. With all of the challenges that operating during COVID-19 brought, we were able to actively serve our clients on a continuous basis. Our Case Managers and Visitation Specialists have returned to providing in-person supervised visits for parents and children and continue to provide virtual visits when the need arises, usually if there is COVID-19 exposure and/or positive test results. We have been able to reunify families and help to make forever families. CFCE is looking forward to finalizing 9 adoptions during the upcoming National Adoption Day.

Over the past year, CFCE has conducted several annual events, including our Back to School book bag distribution event, Halloween/Harvest event, multiple community health fair events, as well as our Holiday events. We are currently preparing for our annual Christmas event, which consists of a toy drive, a Christmas Celebration, and Christmas gift distribution. Finally,



AFCC AND NCJFCJ JOINT STATEMENT ON PARENT-CHILD CONTACT PROBLEMS

Problem Statement:

The vast majority of separating and divorcing parents maintain safe, healthy, and positive relationships with their children; however, a small percentage of parent-child relationships remain strained and/or problematic. Children are at greater risk when parent-child contact problems are not effectively addressed and when family law professionals and others echo and intensify the polarization within the family. This problem may be exacerbated by (1) gendered and politicized assumptions that either parental alienation or intimate partner violence is the determinative issue; (2) contradictory rhetoric about the application of research findings and the efficacy of interventions; (3) indiscriminate use of services; and (4) a lack of understanding of different perspectives, education among family law practitioners, and resources.

AFCC and NCJFCJ support transparent, informed, and deliberate dialogue and response to parent-child contact problems following separation and divorce, or when the parents have never resided together, by adhering to the following considerations:

1. Adopt a child-centered approach

Children's behavior should be considered in the context of what is normal for a child's age, developmental stage, and the family socio-cultural-religious norms. This behavior may also be an expectable, adaptive reaction to stress, change, or an adverse childhood experience. The paramount focus of practitioners working with parent-child contact problems should be to promote the safety, interests, rights, and wellbeing of children and their parents/caregivers at all socioeconomic levels. Children should have the opportunity to express their views in family justice matters that concern them. The stated views of children are not necessarily determinative of their best interests. There are multiple factors that may contribute to children expressing views that do not reflect their best interests. Family justice practitioners should understand the basis for the child's expressed wishes and acknowledge their rights.

2. Increase competence in working with parent-child-contact problems

Specialized knowledge and skill are necessary to work effectively with families with parent-child contact problems. Family law practitioners should receive regular and ongoing training on the various factors related to parent-child contact problems including, but not limited to intimate partner violence, substance misuse, high conflict, denigration, parental alienating behaviors, and healthy parenting.

3. Screen for safety, conflict, and parent-child contact problems

In addition to initial and ongoing screening for safety, intimate partner violence and power-imbalances within families in all family law cases, parent-child contact issues, once identified, should be uniquely screened for safety and family risk factors, including the severity, frequency, and impact. Practitioners should, in all cases, employ a structured and evidence-informed screening for family risk factors.

**AFCC AND NCJFCJ
JOINT STATEMENT ON PARENT-CHILD CONTACT PROBLEMS**

4. Fully consider all factors that may contribute to parent-child contact problems

There should be no immediate label used for parent-child contact problems as there are multiple factors and dynamics that may account for these issues. These include interparental conflict before and after the separation, sibling relationships, the adversarial process/litigation, third parties such as aligned professionals and extended family, a lack of functional co-parenting, poor or conflictual parental communication, child maltreatment, a response to a parent's abusive behaviors, the direct or indirect exposure to intimate partner violence, parental alienating behaviors, an alignment with a parent in response to high conflict coparenting, or a combination of these factors. Therefore, practitioners should maintain a broad lens and sufficiently consider the relative contribution of each potential factor before conclusions are made about cause.

5. Conduct individual case analysis

Social science research findings can provide the field with valuable information about the group studied but cannot be used to determine the characteristics or experiences of individual parties or children; therefore, each family/case/situation must be specifically examined and informed by the best available evidence. Each case must be examined uniquely to understand the etiology and current dynamics of the problem for the family justice system to intervene in an effective child-focused manner.

6. Refer to appropriate and proportional services and interventions

Practitioners should exercise care in recommending, referring, or ordering family members to services and interventions. These services and interventions should be accessible, accountable, proportional to the nature and severity of factor(s) contributing to the parent-child contact problem(s), particularly when there is a court order requiring such services and interventions. Such services and interventions should be informed by a child-centered approach.

Human Trafficking Awareness Manual for Supervised Visitation Programs



Draft to Directors for Review: August 24, 2022

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What is Human Trafficking?

Human trafficking, also known as trafficking in persons, is a modern-day form of slavery. Human trafficking is a crime under U.S. federal and international law, and it is a crime in every state in the United States. Under U.S. law, human trafficking is the use of force, fraud, or coercion to compel a person into commercial sex acts or labor or services against their will. **An exception involves minors and commercial sex: Inducing a minor into commercial sex is considered human trafficking regardless of the presence of force, fraud or coercion.**

Human trafficking is generally divided into two types of crime: sex trafficking and labor trafficking.

Who can be a victim of human trafficking?

- Victims of trafficking can be any age, gender, socioeconomic class, and ethnicity.
- People living in poverty or in unstable housing situations, as well as people with a history of trauma or addiction are more at risk.
- Because of current and historic discrimination and inequity, people of color, immigrants, and people who identify as LGBTQ+ are more likely to be exploited for these vulnerabilities and face trafficking.
- More than 50% of child sex trafficking victims are runaways.



5 Reasons Why You Need to Know about Human Trafficking

1. Florida prioritizes training on human trafficking prevention and intervention.
2. By learning about the red flags, you can identify and prevent human trafficking.
3. It is illegal, and you are mandated by law to report suspicion of child abuse.
4. Children with past trauma are more susceptible to becoming victims.
5. Human trafficking is detrimental to children and its effects will be felt for a lifetime.

What factors make someone more at risk of human trafficking?

According to the National Human Trafficking Statistics Report, the top five risk factors for human trafficking in the U.S. are:

1. Recent migration/relocation
2. Substance use
3. Runaway/homeless youth
4. Mental health concerns
5. Involvement in the child welfare system



Some additional risk factors include:

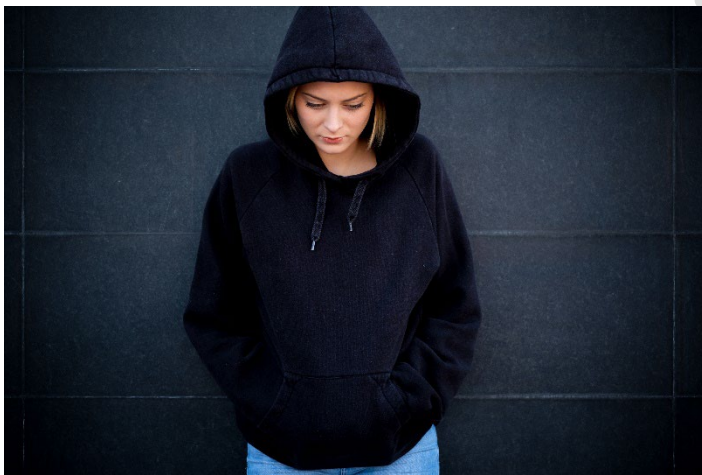
- Personal or family history of abuse/neglect/substance abuse
- Personal or family history of untreated mental health issues
- Individuals experiencing poverty or homelessness

How do traffickers target children?

According to Polaris, one in seven children reported to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children became victims of sexual trafficking. Of this amount, 88 percent were coming out of the foster care system.

Children are particularly vulnerable to trafficking by challenging family situations and can be forced into variety of trafficking situations including forced labor, domestic servitude, and commercial sexual exploitation.

Traffickers target minor victims through the following:



- * social media websites,
- * dating apps,
- * telephone chat-lines,
- * after-school programs,
- * at shopping malls and bus depots,
- * in clubs, or through friends or acquaintances who recruit students

on school campuses (Human trafficking of children in the United States, 2013).

Sex Trafficking

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act defines sex trafficking as a commercial sex act induced by **force, fraud, or coercion**, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age (22 U.S.C. § 7102(9)). **Remember, when a victim is a child, no force, fraud, or coercion is required.**

Sex traffickers force their victims into activities such as:

- Pornography
- Prostitution
- Sexually explicit performances

They may also entrap their victims into:

- Fake marriages
- Child marriages
- Forced marriages
- Agencies that promise work in modeling, au pair work, other promises of legitimate employment

What tactics do sex traffickers use to recruit victims?

The “boyfriend” tactic – Traffickers will flatter the victim with compliments and attention and profess their love for the victim. They might buy them gifts. The victims believe they are in a relationship with their trafficker. The trafficker will be intermittently violent, which

Florida is the third-highest state for human trafficking cases. It ranks second for labor trafficking cases.

(<https://floridaallianceendht.com/>)

creates a trauma bond between the victim and trafficker.

The “helping” tactic – Traffickers will help runaways by giving them shelter, drugs, and safety from law enforcement. They become the “only person the victim can trust”.

Gang involvement – The victim may be a member of a gang, or romantically involved with a gang member. The gang member will pressure the victim into prostitution, sometimes as an initiation tactic to become a gang member.

Grooming children – Traffickers will groom the child by talking and making jokes about sex, showing them pornography, and/or taking explicit photographs of the child. Traffickers may also rape the child.

Preying upon intellectually disabled individuals - Traffickers may target individuals who are unable to realize they are being exploited due to an intellectual disability. Traffickers may find their victims at a bus stop or on the street.



Once they recruit their victims, sex traffickers control their victims using tactics such as:

Shame/Blackmail – Traffickers convince their victims that they are worthless. They may use threats of sharing explicit pictures with their family.

Obligation – Traffickers convince their victims that they saved them from a bad situation, and that they need to be loyal. They may also supply drugs so that the victim becomes addicted and will stay for the drugs.

Complicit in crime – Traffickers force their victims into committing crimes (i.e., shoplifting, prostitution, recruiting victims) which makes them feel trapped.

Pregnancy/children – Traffickers may impregnate victims or threaten to harm their children.

Isolation – Traffickers may take away their victim's phone or may hold them against their will.

Financial Control – Traffickers may take control of their victim's money.

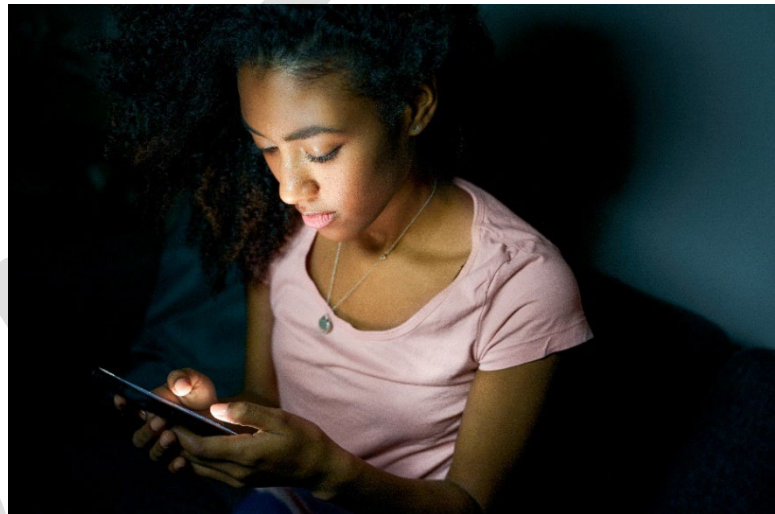
Intimidation/violence – Traffickers may threaten harm against their victim or the victims' family. They may also use violence such as physical assault, rape, tattooing, or branding.

Hope/community/faux family – Traffickers will convince their victims that nobody else will love them, and that they are part of a family. Victims may form a trauma bond with their trafficker.

How are victims recruited?

Advancements in technology have changed recruitment tactics in recent years. Online recruitment is now the most common method of being trafficked. The most common recruitment tactics include:

Dating apps – Traffickers use dating apps to recruit and advertise their victims. They can spot vulnerabilities (“how do I look?”, “nobody understands me”) which they can use to target the most vulnerable.



Social media - 55% of domestic minor sex trafficking

survivors who entered the life in 2015 or later, reported meeting their trafficker for the first time using text, a website, or a mobile app.

Large crowd events - Large crowd venues such as sporting events, rodeos, and professional conferences often witness a spike in prostitution and in sex trafficking. Many traffickers will use sites like Craigslist or other similar platforms with advertisements such as “new-to-town” or “first-appearance” ads of females in order to solicit business and new potential victims

Bars and clubs - Bars and clubs also have large crowds where it is common for traffickers to take advantage of their victims. At bars and clubs, traffickers may use “date-rape” drugs or encourage alcohol consumption to increase the vulnerability of potential victims.

In 2020, 42% of trafficking victims were brought into trafficking by a member of their own families and 39% were recruited via an intimate partner or a marriage proposition.

(Human Trafficking Trends in 2020, 2020)

Labor Trafficking

Labor trafficking is defined by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act as the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (22 U.S.C. § 7102(9)).

Labor trafficking is defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as when persons, both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals, are compelled to perform labor or services through the use of force, threats of force, physical restraint, or threats of physical restraint; serious harm or threats of serious harm; abuse or threatened abuse of law or legal process; or coercion.

The most common types of labor that victims are forced into are:

- Domestic work (childcare, house cleaning)
- Construction work (carpentry, renovation, tile laying)
- Hospitality services (hotels & motels, bars, restaurants)
- Agriculture (fruit sector, greenhouse, farming)



- Food industries (slaughterhouses, canneries)
- Street sales (pirated CD/DVDs, selling flowers, advertisement leaflets)
- Agencies (sub-contracting, employment)
- Automotive and ship work (professional transport, car washes, port work)
- Begging, peddling, child sales crews
- Pickpocketing
- Drug smuggling
- Arts and entertainment (modeling, athletics, performing arts)
- Forestry and logging
- Health care industry (home health aides, nursing homes)
- Nail salons & massage parlors
- Commercial cleaning crews
- Ship repair, welding, heavy industry
- Strip club dancing

How are victims recruited and kept from leaving the situation?

Traffickers use a variety of tactics to recruit and control their victims. These include:



Fraud – Traffickers misrepresent the nature of the job and make false promises about the situation. They may also pressure victims into paying sign on fees to begin work.

Coercion – Traffickers pressure victims into signing contracts and agreeing to

work without the victim understanding what they are agreeing to.

Victims can be recruited by their own family members – Family members who have debt or a drug habit sometimes offer up their children as a bargaining tool.

Once victims have been recruited, traffickers use intimidation, violence, and isolation to control their victims and keep them from leaving the situation. Some of these tactics include:

- Physical, sexual, and verbal abuse
- Threats of abuse and harm
- Threats of retaliation against the victims' family
- Gaining financial control by decreasing wages and increasing the victim's debt
- Threatening the victims with deportation or other legal involvement

The National Human Trafficking Hotline (NHTRC) received a call from Allison, a young woman in her 20s who had just left a traveling sales crew situation. Allison reported that she had learned of the sales crew job from a job placement center in her small hometown and it seemed like a good opportunity to travel and earn some money. After Allison joined the sales crew, she learned that there were daily sales quotas and if the crew members did not meet their quota they would be forced to work longer hours and would not be allowed to eat. Additionally, Allison described the crew leader as verbally abusive and very controlling of the crew members. Allison was able to escape the potential trafficking situation, but was left stranded in an unfamiliar rural town. She didn't know where to go for help or how to return home. She didn't know her exact location and called the hotline for help. The NHTRC worked closely with advocates within the community and was able to connect Allison with law enforcement and a victim advocate to assist her in reporting her situation and returning home.

(Labor Trafficking | Sales Crew, 2015)

Common signs that someone is being trafficked:

Showing signs of physical and/or sexual abuse, physical restraint, confinement, or torture on their body – Victims have bruises or cut marks on their body.

Victims appear malnourished, sleep-deprived, or weak - Deprivation of food, water, sleep, or medical care, may cause health issues for the victim.

Tattoos of names, phrases, or monetary symbols on their body – Victims may have tattoos of crowns, money bags, barcodes, and dollar signs signal that the victim is the property of a specific pimp.

Displaying paranoid behavior - Adults and children who will not allow someone to walk behind them, or who are constantly looking around at their surroundings.

Victims have inconsistencies in their explanation of circumstances or events – Victims may provide different answers when asked the same question more than once. They may also blame an injury on something that could not have caused it due to fear of their trafficker.

Acting fearful, depressed, submissive, uncooperative, or tense when speaking to law enforcement officers – Victims may refuse to answer basic questions from law enforcement, stating that they “can’t” or “aren’t allowed” to speak to them.

Owning expensive or high-end goods, or is groomed (i.e. hair, nails) in a way in which they could not afford on their own – They may report having no employment or receiving a small wage but wear expensive jewelry or designer items.

What red flags have been seen in Supervised Visitation?

- Child/teen has a purse full of condoms
- Teenager talks about meeting adults on the internet
- Parent “hushes” child who talks about helping “pay the bills” by working at a nearby hotel
- Child has very little adult supervision, is in foster care or group care, and knows “friends” through Craig’s List
- Visiting parent is heard making phone calls about “dates” for a child/teen, and money to exchange hands.

Stay alert! Although the above list might include non-criminal contact, supervised visitation staff should be listening to and alert for criminal activity regarding the child. Factual situations like the above should be documented, discussed, and even result in a call to the hotline.

Researchers have identified protective factors that lessen the risk of human trafficking. These include:

- Adequate family support and supervision
- Opportunities for people of all genders to participate in the legitimate workforce and earn a living wage in the local economy
- Adequate educational opportunities for all citizens, in addition to community education about trafficking
- Adequate food and nutritional support
- Community support, including health centers, mental health services, housing, and transportation
- Equity in the availability of resources



What are some prevention strategies to help end human trafficking?



Trafficking vulnerabilities occur at the individual, family/neighborhood, and societal levels. Lack of access to protection and justice make people vulnerable to trafficking. Traffickers tend to exploit the needs of potential victims, whether they are basic

physical needs for housing and food or emotional needs, such as love and belongingness. Successful primary prevention strategies should employ multiple, concurrent approaches in a variety of levels and settings, such as:

- Violence and crime prevention – Create community programs and safe spaces where connections can be made. Strengthening social supports among

adolescents exposed to violence can reduce the likelihood of violence. Evaluate crime-reduction strategies using police interventions.

- Housing and urban development - Addressing neighborhood-level risk factors, such as homelessness, may mitigate vulnerabilities for human trafficking.
- Educate businesses - Trafficking victims may be coerced into both labor or sex trades with exploitive labor practices. These can be reduced by conducting investigations of forced labor and assisting with prosecutions via workers' rights coalitions.
- Health care training - As trafficking victims interact with the healthcare system at all stages of their victimization, the healthcare workforce is an ideal space to identify and intervene with those at risk. Prepare health professionals to identify patients at risk for trafficking and refer those patients for services
- School and child welfare education - Trafficking vulnerabilities involving educational challenges and substance use can be targeted within the school setting. Further, attending to the economic and social needs of children targets fundamental vulnerabilities such as childhood abuse, family disruption, and child welfare involvement.

(Community Psychology, 2017-2022)

What should you do if you suspect human trafficking?

It is mandated in all fifty states to report suspected cases of children who may be experiencing child maltreatment, abuse, or neglect. Mandated reporters of child maltreatment include, **but are not limited to** the following:

- Teachers
- Other school officials
- Social workers, human services workers, and supervised visitation providers
- Health care providers, Law enforcement officers, day care workers.

All people, regardless of profession, have a social and moral responsibility to report suspected cases of child abuse or neglect to law enforcement officers to protect and enhance the well-being of children.

I was 16 and he was in college. Our relationship got really intense, really fast. At first, it was a lot of fun. He had money and everyone loved him. We went to parties and there were a lot of drugs. There were always porn movies being shown, which I thought was weird. I had it in my mind that this was what adult relationships were. I was being groomed, but I didn't know it.

Slowly, he started to control everything. He said he didn't like my friends, so I stopped seeing them. He'd drive me everywhere so I didn't have to take the bus. Every time I went anywhere, I'd call him just so he knew I got there safely. If he called and I missed it, I would freak out. By the time I graduated high school I had left home and moved in with him.

He had always encouraged me to have sex with other people. He said we were cool, we were swingers, this is what adults did. He never mentioned it was for money. He was my whole world; I would do anything for him.

Eventually, though, it started not to feel right. He started leaving instead of waiting for me. He would just take me to a hotel room and drop me off. I started to feel really lonely. I would say I didn't want to do it, and he'd get violent.

I got away eventually, but for years after I was in these exploitative relationships. That's what I thought love was.

- Chelsea, (Survivor Stories, n.d.)

Who do I call?

The Florida Abuse Hotline accepts reports 24 hours a day and 7 days a week of known or suspected child abuse, neglect, or abandonment and reports of known or suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult.

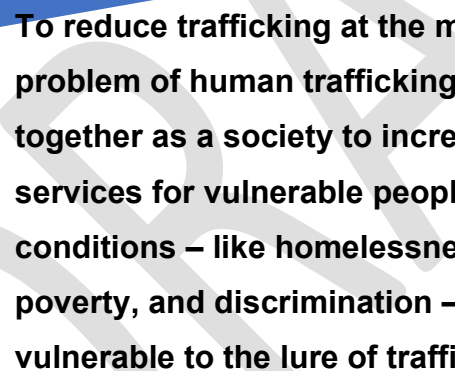
1-800-962-2873

Florida Relay 711 or

TTY: 1-800-955-8771

Or report it online at: <https://reportabuse.dcf.state.fl.us/>

Within the United States, if you suspect adult human trafficking, a representative from the National Human Trafficking Hotline (1-888-373-7888) can provide guidance.



To reduce trafficking at the massive scale of the problem of human trafficking, we need to work together as a society to increase supports and services for vulnerable people and change conditions – like homelessness, family violence, poverty, and discrimination – that make people vulnerable to the lure of traffickers.

(Understanding Human Trafficking, n.d.)

Now take the quiz associated with this training, and provide the answers to your Director. These quizzes should be included in your personnel file.

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Using Data-driven, Community-based Strategies:

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[and-trafficking/](https://polarisproject.org/love-and-trafficking/)

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**Contact the Clearinghouse at
850-644-1715**

