

Florida  
Human Trafficking Surveillance Plan  
2020–2024

Florida Department of Health  
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# Introduction

## Human Trafficking Surveillance: A Public Health Approach

Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery in which traffickers profit from the control and exploitation of others (1). Under both federal and Florida law, human trafficking is defined as the transporting, soliciting, recruiting, harboring, providing, or obtaining of another person for transport using force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of sexual exploitation or forced labor (2). Sexual exploitation (sex trafficking) involves any situation in which a person is compelled to perform commercial sex acts against their will, or in which the person induced to perform such an act is under the age of 18 (3). Forced labor (labor trafficking) refers to any situation in which labor or services are obtained from a person against their will (4).

The International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates that there are over 40 million victims of human trafficking around the world, including hundreds of thousands in the U.S. (5). Within the U.S., Florida ranks as the third highest trafficking destination, with half of all trafficking victims under the age of 18 (6). Men, women, and children across all demographic backgrounds can be victims of trafficking; however, trafficking disproportionately affects women and children (7). Vulnerable and marginalized populations, such as runaway and homeless youth, victims of trauma and abuse, sexual minorities, refugees, individuals fleeing conflict or oppression, and impoverished individuals are also at risk (8,9).

The needs of human trafficking victims are complex. Victims may experience a host of health-related problems and are at high risk of injury, illness, and death from the abuses inherent to human trafficking (7,9). In addition to health-related problems, victims often require assistance with other needs that present over the short- and long-term, including severe trauma, mental health and substance abuse issues, immigration and legal issues, safety concerns, shelter, basic daily needs, and financial hardship (5,10). The magnitude and implications of human trafficking require an interdisciplinary, coordinated approach to end trafficking and care for its victims (5).

The Florida Department of Health (Department) is committed to efforts to eradicate human trafficking. As part of its statutory duties to assess the public health status and needs of the state using surveillance efforts and prevent hazards to human health (381.0011 F.S.), the Department is taking a public health approach to combat this issue (Figure 1). A public health approach to human trafficking involves estimating the size of the problem; identifying risk and protective factors for victimization, perpetration, survival, and resilience; and developing evidence-based strategies to improve victim outcomes (11). Surveillance and data are critical to this approach and the Department is beginning with a written human trafficking surveillance plan. A written plan provides a roadmap for collecting, analyzing, reporting, and disseminating actionable data.

## Current Surveillance Landscape

Currently, there are limited data to show the prevalence of human trafficking in Florida. This is in part because no single data system collects comprehensive data on human trafficking and surveillance methodology is not standardized. The illicit and sensitive nature of trafficking also presents challenges for data collection, analysis, and sharing. However, increasing awareness of the need for comprehensive

data and surveillance has led to a process of continuous improvement in terms of data accessibility and surveillance methodology. In addition, the capacity to identify and report on victims of human trafficking is improving, facilitating better data collection.

**Figure 1. The Public Health Approach**

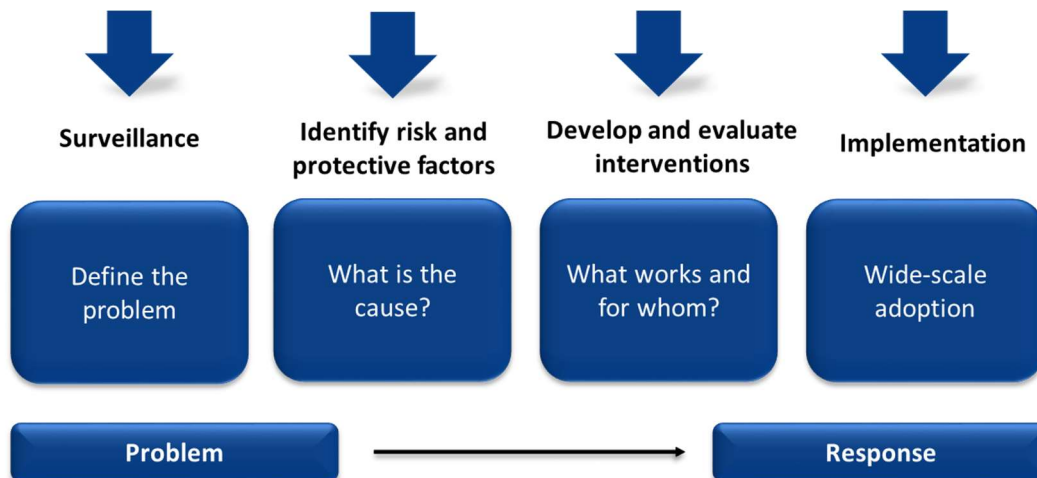


Image adapted from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Introduction to Public Health. In: Public Health 101 Series (20)

## Human Trafficking Surveillance Plan

### Purpose, Management, and Evaluation

The Department recognizes the need for standardized and comprehensive data to accurately assess the prevalence and impact of human trafficking in Florida. Development of a comprehensive human trafficking surveillance system will provide a source of reliable and valid information for use in developing, implementing, and evaluating efforts to eradicate human trafficking and improve the health and safety of all people in Florida.

Public health surveillance relies on a variety of data sources to monitor health conditions and events. These data sources are continually assessed and evaluated for relevant data elements and data quality (e.g., availability, timeliness, population size and sample) to ensure problems of public health significance are being monitored effectively and efficiently (12).

Information from these data sources will be systematically and routinely analyzed, reported, and disseminated to provide stakeholders with an ongoing understanding of the scope and burden of human trafficking in Florida.

## Objective

The goal of the Florida Human Trafficking Surveillance Plan is to provide a roadmap for compiling data, conducting analyses, and creating reports that will best inform key stakeholders – those who are in positions to make an impact in the fight against human trafficking and support victims and survivors. Key stakeholders include, but are not limited to, local and state public health professionals, health care practitioners, program administrators, service providers, policy makers, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, academic institutions, educators, and the general public. Importantly, this is a living document that acknowledges the complex and dynamic nature of human trafficking. As the capacity to identify and report on human trafficking improves, the state will be able to update and enhance plans to more effectively prevent human trafficking and care for victims.

## Case Definitions

A case definition is a set of uniform criteria used to define conditions and events for surveillance (13). Using common case definitions allows for standardization of data across time and place and helps establish a core set of indicators or measures.

- 1. Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Department Discharge Classification.** The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) added new data collection codes on human trafficking in federal fiscal year 2019 (Table 1). These International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM) codes are used for discharges and patient encounters occurring from October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019. The ICD-10-CM revisions include new T codes to report for cases of suspected and confirmed forced labor and sexual exploitation and Z codes for the examination and observation of human trafficking victimization (14,15).

**Table 1. ICD-10-CM Codes for Suspected and Confirmed Human Trafficking**

<b>Adult and child abuse, neglect and other maltreatment, confirmed:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• T74.5 – Forced sexual exploitation, confirmed</li><li>• T74.51 – Adult forced sexual exploitation, confirmed</li><li>• T74.52 – Child sexual exploitation, confirmed</li><li>• T74.6 – Forced labor exploitation, confirmed</li><li>• T74.61 – Adult forced labor exploitation, confirmed</li><li>• T74.62 – Child forced labor exploitation, confirmed</li></ul>
<b>Adult and child abuse, neglect and other maltreatment, suspected:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• T76.5 – Forced sexual exploitation, suspected</li><li>• T76.51 – Adult forced sexual exploitation, suspected</li><li>• T76.52 – Child sexual exploitation, suspected</li><li>• T76.6 – Forced labor exploitation, suspected</li><li>• T76.61 – Adult forced labor exploitation, suspected</li><li>• T76.62 – Child forced labor exploitation, suspected</li></ul>

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**Encounter for examination and observation for other reasons:**

- Z04.81 – Encounter for examination and observation of victim following forced sexual exploitation
- Z04.82 – Encounter for examination and observation of victim following forced labor exploitation

**Problems related to upbringing: Personal history of abuse in childhood:**

- Z62.813 – Personal history of forced labor or sexual exploitation in childhood

**Personal risk factors, not elsewhere classified:**

- Z91.42 – Personal history of forced labor or sexual exploitation
- 

- 2. National Surveillance Standards.** The Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) are collaborating with state and local health departments to develop national recommendations and case definitions for human trafficking. This surveillance plan will be revised to align with national recommendations as they become available.

## Data Sources

Currently, there is no one system that collects comprehensive data on human trafficking in Florida. However, there are various data sources that, collectively, can offer a multi-dimensional view of the scope and burden of human trafficking in Florida. For the purposes of this plan, these data sources have been categorized into nine broad categories: 1) Mandatory Reported Medical Data; 2) Health Programs and Clinical Services Data; 3) Victim Identification and Services Data; 4) Licensing and Regulation Data; 5) Managed Care Data; 6) Population-based Surveys and Databases; 7) Workforce Data; 8) Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Data; and 9) Additional Sources – data collected from other sources, such as human trafficking initiatives and special projects. A summary of these sources is provided below and detailed information, including populations covered, data collected, availability, and limitations, is included in **Appendix A: Florida Human Trafficking Data Sources**. As data collection efforts advance, additional data sources will be added to this list.

- 1. Mandatory Reported Medical Data:** Like many states, Florida requires that certain medical data, such as hospitalizations, emergency department visits, and mortality data, be reported to state agencies. These data can be used to assess the direct burden and costs of medical care for human trafficking victims and survivors in the state and are therefore an important part of a comprehensive human trafficking surveillance system. The Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) collects and maintains hospital inpatient and emergency department discharge data. The Bureau of Vital Statistics within the Florida Department of Health is responsible for keeping record of deaths, births, fetal deaths, marriages, and dissolution of marriages (divorces).
  - Hospital Discharge Data
  - Emergency Department (ED) Data
  - Vital Statistics Mortality Data

**2. Health Programs and Clinical Services Data:** Within the Florida Department of Health, various programs and points of care interact with individuals who are at risk, or currently are victims or survivors of human trafficking. Clinics located in local county health departments (CHD) screen and refer trafficking victims to health and social services. The Refugee Health Program provides health assessment and immunization services to foreign-born victims of trafficking under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. Data collected from CHD and Refugee Health services are stored in the Department’s Health Management System (HMS). Data collected from the Department’s sexually transmitted disease (STD) screening services also provide reporting mechanisms on clients identified as victims of human trafficking in the Surveillance Tools and Reporting System (STARS).

- Health Management System (HMS) Data
- Surveillance Tools and Reporting System (STARS) Data

**3. Victim Identification and Services Data:** Numerous agencies and organizations seek to identify and serve victims and survivors of human trafficking. Florida’s Department of Children and Families (DCF) takes the lead in identifying and managing services for trafficking victims who are minors. DCF manages welfare services for minor victims and operates the Florida Abuse Hotline, which receives all reports alleging the trafficking of minors in Florida (2). Data collected from the Florida Abuse Hotline is maintained in the Florida Safe Families Network (FSFN) system. The Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) partners with DCF to identify potential human trafficking victims that intersect the juvenile justice system and divert them to the child welfare system whenever possible. DJJ staff assess and screen minors at delinquency intake and throughout the delinquency service continuum using Florida’s Human Trafficking Screening Tool (HTST) (2). For trafficking of adults, the National Human Trafficking Hotline maintains one of the most extensive data sets in the U.S. (16).

- Florida Safe Families Network (FSFN)
- Florida’s Human Trafficking Screening Tool (HTST) Data
- National Human Trafficking Hotline Data

**4. Licensing and Regulation Data:** The Division of Medical Quality Assurance (MQA) at the Florida Department of Health is responsible for the regulation of health practitioners for the preservation of the health, safety, and welfare of the public. MQA serves as a liaison between the public and professional boards and councils as well as between licensees and their respective boards and councils. The Licensing and Regulation section provides information relating to professional, facility, and permit licensing along with information on enforcement. Regulated facilities and permits include massage establishments. MQA works closely with law enforcement throughout the state to combat human trafficking by reporting suspected cases during the inspection and investigation process.

**5. Managed Care Data:** Managed care data and pharmacy data can provide crucial information relating to medications, prescribed treatments, charges, and physician visits not available from

other sources. These data sources can be used by health care plans and others for multiple purposes, including evaluation of health care utilization, assessment of community or population health, medication usage, and/or levels of compliance with disease management protocols.

- Medicaid/Medicare Claims Data
- Private Insurer/Health Management Plan Data

**6. Population-based Surveys and Databases:** Population-based surveys and databases capture information about general health, health behaviors, healthcare utilization, disease incidence, and common risk factors using sampling designs and data collection techniques that allow data to be generalized for population-level studies and research. In Florida, these data sources include statewide surveys, registries, and other data collection systems. Each of these data sources have the potential to provide valuable information about marginalized or vulnerable populations at a disproportionately higher risk of victimization and exploitation. On occasion, modules or questions can also be added to these data sources to target specific issues. For example, state and local agencies have the option to modify the standard Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) questionnaire (part of the Florida Youth Surveys) to meet local needs, including identifying youth who are at risk of trafficking.

- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data
- Florida Youth Surveys (FYS) Data
- Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) Data
- Florida Violent Death Reporting System (FLVDRS) Data
- Florida’s Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics (ESSENCE-FL) Data

**7. Workforce Data:** Workers’ rights and safe working conditions play an important role in preventing human trafficking. Challenges and weakness inherent in certain industries and occupations, including isolated working conditions and limited legal protections, can be used by traffickers to exploit and victimize workers (17). In addition, victims of labor trafficking are often subject to occupational health risks, which can result in various work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths (18). Data on the experiences and health of Florida’s workforce present an opportunity to identify workers who are victims of, or vulnerable to, human trafficking.

- Florida Occupational Health and Safety Program (OHSP) Data
- Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker (MSFW) Services Data

**8. Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Data:** Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) is the central repository of criminal history records for the state of Florida. Housed by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), CJIS provides criminal identification screening to criminal justice and non-criminal justice agencies and private citizens to identify persons with criminal warrants, arrests and convictions that impact employment, licensing, eligibility to purchase a firearm, and other criminal justice functions. It also provides statistical information



regarding crime for use by policy-makers and that is of interest to the public, including the compilation of Uniform Crime Report (UCR) and Hate Crime information collected from local law enforcement agencies. CJIS helps ensure the quality of the data available in the Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC) system and plays a major role in the development of policy for national sharing of criminal justice information with the FBI and other states (19).

- Uniform Crime Report (UCR)
- Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC) system

**9. Additional Sources:** Some additional sources have been identified that could provide meaningful information related to human trafficking in Florida.

- Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) Reports
- Local and Statewide Trafficking Initiatives and Special Projects

## Measures

Each of the data sources listed above provide specific indicators or measures that can be used to assess the prevalence and impact of human trafficking in Florida and evaluate the impact of prevention activities. Based on available data sources, recommended measures are listed below.

The Human Trafficking Measures are classified into four categories: 1) Identification of Victims and Survivors, 2) Risk Factors, 3) Services and Intervention Measures, and 4) Human Trafficking-related Consequences. Measures are selected based on the needs of stakeholders, availability, and ability to analyze. As data sources are reviewed and data collection efforts advance, recommended measures will be revised; additional measures will be added to this list; and detailed information about each measure (e.g., definition, data source, formula, level of availability) will be assessed and described.

### 1. Identification of Victims and Survivors

- Hospitalizations for suspected and confirmed forced labor or sexual exploitation
- ED visits related to suspected and confirmed forced labor or sexual exploitation
- Reports received by the Florida Abuse Hotline alleging human trafficking maltreatment
- Verified victims of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC)
- Verified human trafficking labor victims
- National Human Trafficking Hotline cases
- Identified survivors through the National Human Trafficking Hotline
- CHD clients positively identified as victims of human trafficking
- Foreign-born victims of trafficking identified by the Refugee Health Program
- Youth in the juvenile justice system identified as potential victims of human trafficking
- Reports alleging human trafficking maltreatment of MSFW

### 2. Risk Factors

- Estimated number of homeless and/or runaway youth

- Estimated number of youth in foster care
- Estimated number of MSFWs
- Prior abuse or maltreatment among CSEC
- History of forced labor or sexual exploitation
- History of drug or substance misuse
- History of behavioral or mental health disorders
- History of domestic violence
- History of violence
- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
- Involvement in the juvenile justice system
- Employment in work sectors at high risk for involvement in human trafficking

### **3. Services and Intervention Measures**

- CSEC victims placed in safe houses or safe foster home beds
- Child welfare services for human trafficking victims
- Refugee Health Referrals
- Outreach services for MSFWS
- CHD services provided to clients positively identified as victims of human trafficking

### **4. Human Trafficking-Related Consequences**

- Licensing and regulation enforcement of suspected human trafficking
- Arrests related to human trafficking
- Criminal warrants related to human trafficking
- Convictions related to human trafficking

## **Privacy and confidentiality**

The privacy of individuals' health data is protected by law. Data protections and limitations are important for the collection, analyses, and dissemination of data on trafficking victims and survivors. The Department follows standard practices to ensure protection of confidential data. The Department's surveillance activities limit the collection of identifiers to only essential data elements. All data are stored on secure, private, electronic servers and can only be accessed by staff who have been trained on data security and confidentiality. The Department also makes agreements with data providers that include rules to ensure that confidentiality is maintained directly (e.g., requiring a password to view restricted data) and indirectly (e.g., suppressing or restricting small numbers). Data are shared in aggregate form only and suppression rules consistent with those outlined by Florida Administrative Code concerning data from the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) data are generally applied, such that counts and rates with fewer than five records are not be reported.

## **Partners and Stakeholders**

Human trafficking is a complex and dynamic crime requiring a coordinated effort to leverage resources. Florida's Human Trafficking Surveillance Plan was developed in collaboration with key partners and

stakeholders from agencies and organizations invested in Florida’s response to human trafficking, including:

- Agency for Health Care Administration
- Florida Department of Children and Families
- Florida Department of Economic Opportunity
- Florida Department of Education
- Florida Department of Health
- Florida Department of Juvenile Justice
- Florida Department of Law Enforcement
- Office of the Attorney General
- Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability
- Statewide Council on Human Trafficking
- State and local law enforcement, including sheriffs and police chiefs

## Appendix A: Florida Human Trafficking Data Sources

This appendix describes the data sources available for surveillance of human trafficking in Florida

### Mandatory Reported Medical Data

Hospital Discharge Data – Emergency Department (ED) Data – Vital Statistics Mortality Data

#### Hospital Discharge Data

<b>Description:</b>	This dataset contains a record of each inpatient discharge for Florida hospitals.
<b>Size:</b>	Approximately 2.5 million records per year
<b>Collected Since:</b>	1988; however, human trafficking codes were added in federal fiscal year 2019
<b>Availability:</b>	Annual data are typically available during July-August of the next calendar year
<b>Local Data:</b>	Data are available by county and zip code
<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	Number of hospitalizations and rate for suspected and confirmed forced labor or sexual exploitation (primary and/or secondary diagnosis and/or reasons for encounter); demographic characteristics; charges; payer; length of stay; facility information
<b>Limitations:</b>	State operated, federally funded, or Shriner’s hospitals are not required to report; Records are a medical billing dataset and may not be clinically accurate in all cases
<b>Source:</b>	Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.floridahealthfinder.gov/Researchers/OrderData/order-data.aspx">http://www.floridahealthfinder.gov/Researchers/OrderData/order-data.aspx</a>

#### Emergency Department (ED) Data

<b>Description:</b>	This dataset contains a record of each Florida emergency department visit.
<b>Size:</b>	Approximately 5.5 million records per year
<b>Collected Since:</b>	2005; however, human trafficking codes were added in federal fiscal year 2019
<b>Availability:</b>	Annual data are typically available during July-August of the next calendar year
<b>Local Data:</b>	Data are available by county and zip code
<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	Number of ED visits related to suspected and confirmed forced labor or sexual exploitation (primary and/or secondary diagnosis and/or reasons for encounter); demographic characteristics; charges; payer; length of stay; facility information
<b>Limitations:</b>	State operated, federally funded, or Shriner’s hospitals are not required to report; Records are a medical billing dataset and may not be clinically accurate in all cases
<b>Source:</b>	Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA)
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.floridahealthfinder.gov/Researchers/OrderData/order-data.aspx">http://www.floridahealthfinder.gov/Researchers/OrderData/order-data.aspx</a>

**Vital Statistics Mortality Data**

<b>Description:</b>	This dataset contains a record of each Florida resident death.
<b>Sample Size:</b>	Approximately 170,000 records per year
<b>Collected Since:</b>	2009
<b>Availability:</b>	Annual data are typically available during May-July of the next calendar year
<b>Local Data:</b>	Data are available by county and ZIP code
<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	Injury-related mortality counts and rates (underlying cause of death and multiple causes of death); demographic characteristics
<b>Limitations:</b>	Cause of death data as recorded on death certificates are known to be incomplete; Limited details of death
<b>Source:</b>	Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.flhealthcharts.com/charts/">http://www.flhealthcharts.com/charts/</a>

**Health Programs and Clinical Services Data**

Health Management System (HMS) -- Surveillance Tools and Reporting System (STARS)

**Health Management System (HMS)**

<b>Description:</b>	HMS is the standard clinic management system for all 67 county health departments (CHD). It supports clinical operations through practice management and electronic health record (EHR) functions. There is a human trafficking screening tool within the HMS medical history component. The tool includes reporting and resource locator information.
<b>Sample Size:</b>	Service, Time, Billing, and Clinical data for services provided at one or more of the 67 county health departments
<b>Collected Since:</b>	Approximately 2005 (service codes). Clinical data collection began more recently.
<b>Availability:</b>	Standardized reports are available on the report portal. Specialized reports can be generated upon request to the HMS Project Manager.
<b>Local Data:</b>	Data can be generated based on ZIP code, CHD, program site, etc.
<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	Multiple practice management (i.e., medical billing and coding, HMS coding) and clinical data elements available. Human trafficking screening tool included in the Medical History.
<b>Limitations:</b>	HMS workflows may vary from county to county. Hybrid medical records may still exist. Some data are stored in the form of PDF attachments, so not easily searchable.
<b>Source:</b>	Florida Department of Health

**Surveillance Tools and Reporting System (STARS)**

<b>Description:</b>	The STARS application is designed to provide the tools needed for disease surveillance and reporting by the Florida Department of Health. STARS collects lab data from providers, provides case management tools to disease intervention specialists, and reports confirmed cases electronically to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). STARS support surveillance for multiple diseases including chlamydia, gonorrhea, HIV, syphilis, and TB.
<b>Sample Size:</b>	Roughly 315,000 cases from 2018 and 2019; 465,000 labs in 2018; 514,000 labs in 2019
<b>Collected Since:</b>	1990
<b>Availability:</b>	Restricted to Department employees
<b>Local Data:</b>	Data are available by county and ZIP code
<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	Field investigations, electronic laboratory reporting, performance report generated tool, demographic characteristics, STD morbidity reporting.
<b>Limitations:</b>	State operated, federally funded
<b>Source:</b>	Florida Department of Health

### **Victim Identification and Services Data**

Florida Safe Families Network (FSFN) – Florida’s Human Trafficking Screening Tool (HTST) – National Human Trafficking Hotline

#### **Florida Safe Families Network (FSFN)**

<b>Description:</b>	FSFN is Florida’s Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS). It is mandatory that all cases of alleged human trafficking of a child be called into the Florida Abuse Hotline, which makes FSFN the most comprehensive source of information on child trafficking and alleged child trafficking cases in Florida.
<b>Sample Size:</b>	Varied
<b>Collected Since:</b>	2009 - Human Trafficking Maltreatment created. January 2013 - June 2015 reports to the hotline were coded as “labor trafficking” or “CSEC-non-caregiver.” In addition to those two maltreatment codes, the hotline continued to have the ability to code for “human trafficking” as a general maltreatment indicating the allegation of human trafficking, but without a determination of type. July 2015 – present only two options: labor and CSEC. CSEC maltreatment may be an “in-home” report, indicating a parent or a caregiver as the alleged perpetrator; it may be an “other” report, indicating a non-caregiver as the alleged perpetrator; or it may be an “institutional” report, indicating the alleged perpetrator is an institution.
<b>Availability:</b>	Data collection on-going. Maltreatment information publicly available on a dashboard. Detailed information available through a data sharing agreement.
<b>Local Data:</b>	State, Region, Circuit, County
<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	FSFN maintains reports on human trafficking maltreatment investigations, including trafficking type and victim demographic information, that help inform anti-trafficking policy, funding and efforts at the state and local level.
<b>Limitations:</b>	Only represents youth with cases screened in by the Hotline for investigation or otherwise identified as human trafficking victims by the Department. It does not represent full prevalence. Information focuses on human trafficking involving children.
<b>Source:</b>	Florida Department of Children and Families
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="https://www.myflfamilies.com/programs/childwelfare/dashboard/intakes-received.shtml">https://www.myflfamilies.com/programs/childwelfare/dashboard/intakes-received.shtml</a>

#### **Florida’s Human Trafficking Screening Tool (HTST)**

<b>Description:</b>	Florida’s HTST was jointly developed by DCF and DJJ and designed to be used by DCF Child Protection Investigators/Case Managers and DJJ Juvenile Probation Officers and Delinquency Intake Screeners. The HTST includes 10 different domains, capturing data on sexual exploitation and labor trafficking, using a combination of semi-structured interviews and historic record reviews.
<b>Sample Size:</b>	Approximately 17,600 DJJ-administered HTSTs completed as of November 30, 2019
<b>Collected Since:</b>	February 2015; data collection is ongoing

<b>Availability:</b>	Although the tool is the same, data collection and compilation at DCF and DJJ is different; each DJJ-administered HTST is entered into the DJJ electronic comprehensive case management system. DJJ-administered statewide HTST data are collected and catalogued immediately; data is compiled and cleaned monthly.
<b>Local Data:</b>	DJJ-administered HTST data are collected in all 67 counties and managed in the same uniform DJJ electronic case management data system.
<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	Each DJJ-administered HTST contains approximately 260 data elements. Data are used statewide to identify potentially trafficked youth and track DJJ’s reports of this information to DCF via the Florida Child Abuse Hotline. DJJ and DCF maintain data sharing agreements to collaborate on youth who are served by both DJJ and DCF.
<b>Limitations:</b>	The DJJ-administered HTSTs capture youth who contact the juvenile justice system and who have certain risk factors common to trafficked youth; it doesn’t screen all Florida youth.
<b>Source:</b>	Florida Department of Juvenile Justice
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.djj.state.fl.us/human-trafficking-intervention">http://www.djj.state.fl.us/human-trafficking-intervention</a> . For questions, contact Katherine Gomez, DJJ’s Director of Human Trafficking Intervention, at <a href="mailto:Katherine.Gomez@djj.state.fl.us">Katherine.Gomez@djj.state.fl.us</a> or 850-717-2714.

#### National Human Trafficking Hotline

<b>Description:</b>	The National Human Trafficking Hotline maintains one of the most extensive data sets in the U.S. Data are based on information received through phone calls, texts, online chats, emails, and online tip reports about potential situations of sex and labor trafficking. The National Hotline facilitates reporting this information to the appropriate authorities in certain cases.
<b>Sample Size:</b>	51,919 cases as of December 31, 2018
<b>Collected Since:</b>	2007
<b>Availability:</b>	Publicly available; data collection is ongoing
<b>Local Data:</b>	State and region
<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	The National Hotline provides public reports with aggregate statistics based on region, trafficking type, and demographics to identify trends and patterns that can help inform anti-trafficking prevention and intervention efforts at the local, state, and national levels.
<b>Limitations:</b>	Only represents contacts made to the National Hotline; not the full scope or prevalence of human trafficking
<b>Source:</b>	Polaris
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="https://humantraffickinghotline.org/">https://humantraffickinghotline.org/</a>



**Licensing and Regulation Data**  
Medical Quality and Assurance (MQA)

**Medical Quality and Assurance (MQA)**

<b>Description:</b>	Number of massage inspections reported to law enforcement for suspected human trafficking
<b>Sample Size:</b>	FY 18-19 = 40, FY 19-YTD = 18
<b>Collected Since:</b>	FY 18-19
<b>Availability:</b>	Upon request
<b>Local Data:</b>	Statewide numbers
<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	N/A
<b>Limitations:</b>	Human trafficking is only reported, not investigated
<b>Source:</b>	Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.flhealthsource.gov/humantrafficking/">http://www.flhealthsource.gov/humantrafficking/</a> and <a href="https://appsmqa.doh.state.fl.us/downloadnet/Default.aspx">https://appsmqa.doh.state.fl.us/downloadnet/Default.aspx</a>

### Managed Care Data

#### Medicaid and Medicare Claims – Health Management Plans

##### Publicly Funded Managed Care: Medicaid and Medicare Claims Data

<b>Description:</b>	Medicaid and Medicare are two of several publicly funded managed care organizations serving Floridians. Medicaid is the state and federal partnership that provides health coverage for selected categories of people with low incomes. Medicare is a federal health program for people who are 65 years or older or disabled.
<b>Population:</b>	Those who meet the above criteria
<b>Collected Since:</b>	1988 – However, not all measures are available from this time
<b>Availability:</b>	Data collection is ongoing
<b>Local Data:</b>	Data are available by county and ZIP code
<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	Diagnoses; Prescription data; Therapies; Demographic characteristics; Charges
<b>Limitations:</b>	Currently do not have a data sharing agreement established
<b>Sources:</b>	Agency for Health Care Administration
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://ahca.myflorida.com/SCHS/data.shtml">http://ahca.myflorida.com/SCHS/data.shtml</a>

##### Private Insurers: Health Management Plan Data

<b>Description:</b>	Private insurers / managed care plans keep records of all claims they process. Data sharing agreements can hopefully be established with these entities to gather specific information on treatment, medication, etc.
<b>Population:</b>	Varies depending on the size of the population served by each managed care organization.
<b>Collected Since:</b>	Varied
<b>Availability:</b>	Data collection is ongoing
<b>Local Data:</b>	Yes
<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	To gather more specific information on treatment, medication, etc.
<b>Limitations:</b>	Difficult/time consuming to obtain agreements with data owners.
<b>Sources:</b>	Each individual group

### **Population-based Surveys and Databases**

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) – Florida Youth Surveys (FYS) – Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) – Florida Violent Death Reporting System (FLVDRS) -- Electronic Surveillance for the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics (ESSENCE)

#### **Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)**

<b>Description:</b>	The BRFSS is an annual telephone survey funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to collect data on chronic health conditions, risk behaviors, preventive health practices, and emerging health issues.
<b>Population:</b>	Florida residents ages 18 and older
<b>Collected Since:</b>	1986
<b>Availability:</b>	Annual data available for analysis by the middle of the next calendar year (July)
<b>Local Data:</b>	County level data available every three years
<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	Determine priority health issues and identify at-risk populations; information about behavioral health and risk factors (e.g., substance use/misuse and adverse childhood experiences (ACEs))
<b>Limitations:</b>	Self-reported data; limited to non-institutionalized adults 18 and older.
<b>Sources:</b>	Florida Department of Health
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/survey-data/behavioral-risk-factor-surveillance-system/index.html">http://www.floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/survey-data/behavioral-risk-factor-surveillance-system/index.html</a>

#### **Florida Youth Surveys (FYS)**

<b>Description:</b>	FYS is a statewide, school-based survey effort which includes four survey instruments; the Florida Youth Tobacco Survey (FYTS), the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), the Middle School Health Behavior Survey (MSHBS), and the Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey (FYSAS). FYS monitors priority health risk behaviors that contribute substantially to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth, which contribute to patterns in adulthood.
<b>Population:</b>	Florida public middle and high school students
<b>Collected Since:</b>	Varies by survey instrument. FYTS began in 1998; YRBS began in 2001; MSHBS began in 2009; and FYSAS began in 2000.
<b>Availability:</b>	The FYS is administered January through February every year, however, the YRBS and MSHBS are only administered during odd-numbered years
<b>Local Data:</b>	The FYTS and FYSAS collect county-level data in even numbered years
<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	Determine health-risk and delinquent behaviors and identify at-risk populations among youth
<b>Limitations:</b>	Self-reported data; limited to students in public schools
<b>Sources:</b>	Florida Departments of Health, Children and Families, and Education
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/survey-data/florida-youth-survey/index.html">http://www.floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/survey-data/florida-youth-survey/index.html</a>

### Florida Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

<b>Description:</b>	PRAMS is a random population-based surveillance system of maternal behaviors and experiences before, during, and shortly after pregnancy. Data collected include information on maternal health and behaviors, prenatal and postpartum care, and infant health.
<b>Population:</b>	Entire population of pregnancies which resulted in a live birth
<b>Collected Since:</b>	1993
<b>Availability:</b>	Annual
<b>Local Data:</b>	State level only
<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	Supplement state data from vital records, develop and assess programs and policies for women and babies, and address maternal behaviors and experiences during pregnancy and the child's early infancy
<b>Limitations:</b>	Self-reported data; some years of data unavailable due to low response rates; limited to pregnancies that ended in a live birth and includes only one infant from pregnancies that resulted in twins or triplets (pluralities of 4 or more excluded)
<b>Sources:</b>	Florida Department of Health
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.floridaprams.org">www.floridaprams.org</a>

### Florida Violent Death Reporting System (FLVDRS)

<b>Description:</b>	The Florida Violent Death Reporting System (FLVDRS) is a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) funded surveillance system that collects detailed information on deaths resulting from violence. FLVDRS combines data from vital statistics death certificates, law enforcement reports, and medical examiners reports.
<b>Population:</b>	All violent deaths in Florida
<b>Collected Since:</b>	2019
<b>Availability:</b>	Data collection is ongoing
<b>Local Data:</b>	State and county level
<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	Over 600 data elements are included in the FLVDRS, such as demographics, injury characteristics, information about the incident (e.g., weapons used, suspects, and location), mental health diagnoses and treatment, and toxicology results. Trafficking victimization shares many of the same risk and protective factors as violence and violent events often co-occur with other crimes, such as prostitution.
<b>Limitations:</b>	Data collection only initiated in 2019; if the death appears to be a homicide, the description of circumstances should also contain information describing whether the death involves domestic violence, prostitution, or sex-trafficking, however, this information may not be routinely captured.
<b>Sources:</b>	Florida Department of Health

**Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics (ESSENCE)**

<b>Description:</b>	ESSENCE is a biosurveillance system that collects emergency department chief complaint data and discharge diagnosis data from participating hospitals and urgent care centers in Florida.
<b>Population:</b>	Emergency department patients
<b>Collected Since:</b>	2007 – some historical data also available
<b>Availability:</b>	Immediate availability
<b>Local Data:</b>	County where service provided is available or county of residence of patient
<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	Detect and monitor morbidity and mortality trends over time, over space, and across multiple data sources.
<b>Limitations:</b>	263/265 (VA hospitals excluded) report to ESSENCE-FL; there are two hospitals not reporting. The data vary by hospital (chief complaints are collected and recorded in different ways). Discharge diagnoses are received for most, but not all, emergency department visits.
<b>Sources:</b>	Florida Department of Health

### Workforce Data

#### Florida Occupational Health and Safety Program (OHSP) – Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker (MSFW) Services

#### Florida Occupational Health and Safety Program (OHSP)

<b>Description:</b>	The goal of the Occupational Health and Safety Program (OHSP) is to characterize work-related injuries and illnesses and use this information to inform prevention activities that will improve the health and safety of Florida’s workforce. The OHSP calculates a set of surveillance measures called occupational health indicators (OHI) designed through a joint effort between the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) and the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). The OHI allow uniform examination over time, comparison between individual states and the nation, and to highlight areas that may need additional exploration.
<b>Population:</b>	Employed persons age 16 and older in Florida
<b>Collected Since:</b>	2007
<b>Availability:</b>	The OHI are calculated and reported annually, but due to lack of data availability are delayed by three years (e.g., data reported in 2018 are from 2015).
<b>Local Data:</b>	State level only
<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	Many of the work sectors at high risk for involvement in human trafficking (e.g., agriculture, fishing, construction, hospitality industries, and domestic services) are captured by the OHSP’s surveillance activities.
<b>Limitations:</b>	Specific information about human trafficking not captured; some OHI are added, dropped, or modified over the years
<b>Sources:</b>	Florida Department of Health

#### Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker (MSFW) Services Data

<b>Description:</b>	The Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) works closely with the state’s Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs) and their local career centers in operating an outreach and employment program for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers (MSFWS) in accordance with the Wagner-Peyser Act Federal regulations at 20 CFR 653. Full-time, year-round MSFW outreach workers conduct outreach activities in areas with significant MSFW populations to locate and contact MSFWs who are not being reached by normal intake activities. Outreach is conducted through personal contacts with MSFWs at their working, living and gathering areas.
<b>Population:</b>	MSFW population located in significant LWDB service areas as designated by the United States Department of Labor, Employment and Training (ETA) Administration.
<b>Collected Since:</b>	2001
<b>Availability:</b>	Data collected by State Monitor Advocate (SMA) on a monthly basis.
<b>Local Data:</b>	Data available by state and significant LWDBs.

<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	Identify MSFW communities vulnerable to exploitation
<b>Limitations:</b>	
<b>Sources:</b>	Florida Department of Economic Opportunity

**Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Data**  
Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS)

**Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Data**

<b>Description:</b>	As part of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) is the central repository of criminal history records for the State of Florida.
<b>Population:</b>	All persons with fingerprint-based arrests that occurred in Florida.
<b>Collected Since:</b>	Records go back one hundred years.
<b>Availability:</b>	Statistical information on arrests and dispositions has limited public availability on FDLE website. Individual criminal history records are accessible, subject to public records laws.
<b>Local Data:</b>	Yes
<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	CJIS provides criminal identification screening to criminal justice and non-criminal justice agencies and private citizens to identify persons with, arrests and convictions that impact employment, licensing, eligibility to purchase a firearm, and other criminal justice functions. It also provides statistical information regarding crime.
<b>Limitations:</b>	Victim information is not captured.
<b>Sources:</b>	Florida Department of Law Enforcement
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/CJIS/CJIS-Home.aspx">https://www.fdle.state.fl.us/CJIS/CJIS-Home.aspx</a>



### Additional Data Sources

#### Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) Reports

<b>Description:</b>	Section 409.16791, Florida Statutes, directs OPPAGA to conduct an annual study on the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Florida.
<b>Population:</b>	Child victims of commercial sexual exploitation
<b>Collected Since:</b>	Initial reported issued in June 2015 and subsequent reports issued in July 2016, June 2017, June 2018, and July 2019
<b>Availability:</b>	Annual
<b>Local Data:</b>	N/A
<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	Detailed analyses on the number of children DCF identifies and tracks as victims of commercial sexual exploitation, services provided to victims, and outcomes of children identified as victims.
<b>Limitations:</b>	Static report based on analyses of existing data
<b>Sources:</b>	Findings in the reports are based on analyses of data from the Florida Departments of Children and Families, Juvenile Justice, and Law Enforcement
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/ReportMain.aspx">http://www.oppaga.state.fl.us/ReportMain.aspx</a>

#### Local and Statewide Trafficking Initiatives and Special Projects Data

<b>Description:</b>	Local and statewide human trafficking initiatives, special projects, pilot programs, and collaborative research projects have the potential to generate new data to inform targeted prevention and early intervention activities
<b>Population:</b>	Varied
<b>Collected Since:</b>	Varied
<b>Availability:</b>	Varied
<b>Local Data:</b>	Varied
<b>Use in Surveillance:</b>	Fill gaps in knowledge and provide a better understanding of the conditions that give rise to human trafficking, demographic information, victim and perpetrator characteristics, victim experiences, the effects of trafficking on everyone involved, economic impacts, and more.
<b>Limitations:</b>	Resources required (e.g., funding, staff, time); may be limited in scope
<b>Sources:</b>	State and local agencies, academic institutions, community partners, anti-trafficking organizations, coalitions, etc.

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