

Human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons by improper means for the purpose of exploitation (including forced labor, sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, slavery, etc.).

These “improper means” refers to different methods of recruitment that traffickers will relentlessly and ruthlessly employ.

Central to this is three main methods of recruitment: force, fraud, and coercion.



Giving Hope Today

The presence of any of these methods may indicate that a person may be a potential victim of modern slavery and human trafficking.

If you suspect someone is a victim of human trafficking, call the
Canadian Human Trafficking Hotline:
1-833-900-1010

Local Contact

**ALL ARE NEEDED
IN THIS FIGHT – JOIN IN!**

For more information about spotting the methods of human trafficking, please visit our website

salvationist.ca/trafficking

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FIGHT FOR FREEDOM
CANADA & BERMUDA TERRITORY

SPOT THE METHODS

HUMAN TRAFFICKING
– Sex and Labour Trafficking –



SA JUSTICE
CANADA & BERMUDA
**MODERN SLAVERY AND
HUMAN TRAFFICKING RESPONSE**

(02/2021)

Force

is the power, violence, compulsion, and/or constraint used upon and against an individual to entrap them in a situation of trafficking.

For example: some victims of trafficking may be kidnapped and then physically constrained by padlocked doors and bars on windows to keep them from escaping.



Fraud

is a misrepresentation made with the express purpose and intention of deceiving an individual in order to entrap them in a situation of trafficking.

For example: a potential victim of trafficking may have been promised a well-paying legal job in another country only for them to arrive to find out that this job never existed and instead, they are being forced into sexual exploitation in order to pay back a recruitment fee, transportation cost, accommodation expenses, food fees, etc.



Coercion

is threats of serious harm to and / or the physical restraint made by the trafficker against the potential victim, their friends, and / or their family members.

For example: A potential victim of trafficking may be told that if they do not submit and engage in the exploitative situation then the trafficker will kill their family member or physically assault their friend or separate them from their parents, or release a video of their sexual assault to their family members and so on.



Additional Examples of Recruitment Methods:

- Deceptive job advertisements – promising deceptive/manipulative financially secure opportunities locally or abroad to people looking to better their situation in life. This usually results in debt owed by the victim to the trafficker that is attached to an impossible interest rate.
- Pretending to be a potential boyfriend or friend – a popular technique within this recruiting method is the “Romeo” or “Loverboy”. Potential pimps will draw a young person into their lives with promises of love and affection and offering them the fake illusion into a more glamorous lifestyle.



- Deceptive educational and travel opportunities – promising deceptive opportunities to obtain an education (capitalizing on a family's desire to improve their situation out of poverty) and go on an adventure to see the world.
- Sale by a family member and/or sale of a service by a family member or trusted individual – family members (i.e. parents, uncle or aunt, sibling, grandparent) may sell another family member to receive short-term and immediate financial aid. This may also relieve financial pressure on a family as it is one less mouth to feed, body to clothe, medicine to provide for, etc. Sale of a service can include for the purposes of sexual exploitation (i.e. sold to have sex with a family member's friends) and/or labour exploitation (i.e. sold to clean houses) or forced marriage.



- Recruitment by current victims of trafficking – in order to alleviate pressure off of themselves and/or receive status and favor from a trafficker, a current victim of trafficking will recruit other potential victims by returning to their community and visiting locations where youth spend a lot of time, such as playgrounds, shopping malls, high schools, arcades, etc. This form of recruitment will use both men, women, boys, and girls to recruit.
- Exchange for goods and provisions – potential victims (of sexual and/or labour exploitation or forced marriage) can be sold or enter into a trafficking/exploitative situation in exchange for goods and services that will assist in their survival, such as housing, food, clothing, substances (drugs and / or alcohol), a place to sleep, and so on.



- Recruitment into a gang – this offers potential victims of trafficking the false sense of family, belonging, and acceptance which can be exploited and used against them in the form of both sexual and labour exploitation.
- Substance Dependency – traffickers will introduce potential victims to drugs and/or alcohol in order to use that dependency to foster a substance induced willingness and compliance to be exploited.
- Online Recruitment – traffickers will recruit, groom, and control potential victims on various online sites (i.e. Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, Craigslist, online dating sites, chatrooms, etc.) by identifying vulnerable individuals through their social media presence and then building a relationship with them.

