

Trafficking in persons is a serious crime and a grave violation of human rights. Every year, thousands of men, women, and children are preyed upon by traffickers in their own countries and abroad.

The United Nations defines human trafficking as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons by improper means (such as force, fraud, coercion, deception, abduction, abuse of power) for the purpose of exploitation (including forced labour, sexual exploitation, slavery, etc.)

There are many risk factors that increases the exposure and defenselessness of individuals in which traffickers intentionally seek out to exploit and entrap people.



INSIDE FOLD



Giving Hope Today

The presence of two or more of these risks increase the vulnerability of a person to become a potential victim of modern slavery and human trafficking.

Local Contact

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

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

salvationist.ca/trafficking

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BACK-COVER



FIGHT FOR FREEDOM
CANADA & BERMUDA TERRITORY

**SPOT
THE RISKS**

HUMAN TRAFFICKING
— Sex and Labour Trafficking —



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

(02/2021-BDA)

COVER

Risk factors that increases an individual's vulnerability to human trafficking and exploitation can be seen in these six areas:

Poverty

Poverty – Traffickers specifically target poor and marginalized communities to offer individuals who feel desperate to provide for themselves and their families deceptive and/or exploitive opportunities to improve their circumstances.

Economic Vulnerability – Lack of work or access to legal workplaces people in high stress situations as they struggle to survive and provide for themselves and dependent family members. Such people are more likely to take greater risks to fulfill this goal and avoid poverty, eviction, starvation, and homelessness.



Education

Limited Access to Education – Individuals with limited education or who are illiterate will likely have fewer income generating opportunities, whether in the formal or the informal economic sectors.

Lack of Information about Trafficking – People can't fight against and avoid what they don't know. This is why providing accurate and reliable information to vulnerable populations about human trafficking is critical.



Globalization

Forced Migration and Displacement – People fleeing from their homes in search of more stable or secure communities may instead end up homeless or in temporary settlements, unemployed, possibly unwanted by their host community, and without their familiar family and social networks.

Consumerism – As the demand for cheaper goods and services continues to increase, more and more people are being recruited under deceptive/manipulative promises of well-paying jobs to meet those demands. In actuality, these people are being put in exploitative, degrading, and slave-like conditions in the name of capitalism.



Instability

Disintegration of Family – Becoming a widow, being abandoned by a spouse (with or without children), or being placed in the child welfare system increases one's vulnerability as they no longer have people in their lives to protect, provide, and/or advise them.

Political Instability – War, civil unrest, political conflict, violence, and lawlessness create unstable conditions in which people may live in constant fear with limited options for survival or earning a living.

Instability (environmental, relational, situational, etc.) – Whether it's a natural disaster, a hostile relationship/living space, or lack of affordable housing, people will make desperate decisions to fulfill their dream of a better life while putting their lives at risk.



Gender

Gender Inequality – In many cultures, women are seen as less than men; are paid less for equal work; have fewer rights; less access to health, education, property; are expected to be submissive to men; and are therefore vulnerable to recruitment by traffickers.

Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation – Both 2SLGBTQQIA (two spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questions, intersect and asexual) adults and youth are susceptible to be bullied by their peers, ostracized by their community, denied access to service provisions, and are victims to acts of violence and hate. Traffickers will use this discrimination and stigmatization to their advantage.



Marginalized Populations

Ethnic Minority and Racism – Racism and being an ethnic minority can often contribute to the marginalization of people, particularly indigenous and refugee populations. People who experience racism face systemic barriers such as limited access to education, employment, housing, and credit.

Physical and/or Mental Disabilities – People with physical limitations and/or mental health issues face a variety of challenges including isolation, reduced alternatives, diminished capacity to consent or offer informed consent, and limited ability to assess risk and detect ill-intentions. Traffickers are skilled in detecting these vulnerabilities and manipulating them to their advantage.

