

Human Trafficking in Canada **Environmental Scan of** **Available Online Resources**

Prepared by
the Saskatchewan Prevention Institute
and Maha Khan
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1. Introduction

Human trafficking is a violation of human rights that occurs across the globe, including Canada. Human trafficking is “the recruitment, transportation, harbouring and/or exercising control, direction or influence over the movements of a person in order to exploit that person, typically for sexual exploitation or forced labour” (Public Safety Canada, 2024a, para. 1). The most prevalent forms of human trafficking in Canada are sex trafficking and labour trafficking (Canadian Centre to End Human Trafficking [CCEHT], 2021b; Conroy, 2022; Heidinger, 2023). Sex trafficking involves obtaining, transporting, detaining, and/or using coercion for the purposes of sexually exploiting individuals, with child sex trafficking involving victims under the age of 18 (Department of Justice Canada, 2024; Royal Canadian Mounted Police [RCMP], 2024). Forced labour trafficking involves the recruitment, transportation, detention, and/or control of individuals to work in unsafe or hazardous work environments, under harsh conditions, and/or unreasonably long hours for little or no pay (International Labour Organization, 2022).

Between 2012 and 2022, there were 3,996 police-reported incidents of human trafficking in Canada (Heidinger, 2023). Saskatchewan’s human trafficking incident rate was 1.2 per 100,000 population, similar to the national rate of 1.4 (Heidinger, 2023). The most prevalent forms of trafficking in Canada are sex trafficking and forced labour trafficking (CCEHT, 2021b; Conroy, 2022; Heidinger, 2023). The majority of reported human trafficking incidents in Canada occur in urban centers, and approximately 94% of victims are women or girls (Heidinger, 2023). It is important to note that human trafficking statistics are likely underestimations due to the covert nature of the crime and the barriers victims encounter to reporting their victimization (Olson-Pitawanakwat & Baskin, 2020; Recknor et al., 2022). Victims are sometimes unwilling to report their trafficking to law enforcement due to fear, coercion, and/or feeling ashamed (Olson-Pitawanakwat & Baskin, 2020; Public Safety Canada, 2019; Public Safety Canada, 2024; Roudometkina, & Wakeford, 2018; UNODC, 2021).

A common misconception of human trafficking is that it requires the transportation of individuals internationally or across provinces (CCEHT, 2021a). In reality, human trafficking in Canada is largely domestic with national data revealing that the majority of victims of sex trafficking still live at home or within their local community (CCEHT, 2021a). This likely occurs because one of the most prominent forms of entrapment involves traffickers first posing as a romantic partner providing care, love, and attention that victims are otherwise lacking. Later, through coercion and/or manipulation, traffickers force their victims into performing sexual activities with others (Allan et al., 2023; Baird & Connolly, 2021; CCEHT, 2021a; Fraley et al., 2020). Another common myth of human trafficking is that perpetrators are strangers, but most victims (91%) know their trafficker beforehand (e.g., romantic partner, friend, peer, family) (Allan et al., 2023; Heidinger, 2023; Pacheco, Buenaventura, & Miles, 2023; Public Safety Canada, 2022; Sprang & Cole, 2018).

There are various risk factors that increase the likelihood of an individual being a victim of human trafficking. Shared risk factors for sex trafficking, child sex trafficking, and forced labour trafficking include unmet economic needs, family dysfunction, homelessness, and lack of social support (Allan

et al., 2023; Baird & Connolly, 2021; Department of Homeland Security, 2022; Doiron and Peck 2022; Hodgins et al., 2022; Public Safety Canada, 2022; Rapoza, 2022). Family dysfunction can involve caregiver mental health issues and/or substance abuse, experiencing physical and/or emotional abuse or neglect, exposure to intimate partner violence, and/or a difficult relationship with caregivers (Baird & Connolly, 2021; Doiron and Peck, 2022; Hodgins et al., 2022; Rapoza, 2022). Traffickers often target victims with false promises of fast money to address unmet economic needs and/or housing to escape family dysfunction or homelessness (Baird & Connolly, 2021; CCEHT, 2021b; Toney-Butler et al., 2023).

Populations exposed to these human trafficking risk factors at greater rates than their peers (e.g., homelessness) experience higher rates of human trafficking victimization. In Canada, these populations include Indigenous people, sexual and gender minorities, racialized groups, Newcomers, and immigrants (Public Safety Canada, 2019; Public Safety Canada, 2024). Additionally, young women and individuals with disabilities are more frequently targeted by traffickers due to perpetrators viewing them as more easily manipulated (Baird & Connolly, 2021; Grand'Maison et al., 2023; Reid, 2018; Wolfson et al., 2023).

The consequences of human trafficking are typically severe, long-term, and both physical and psychological (Allan et al., 2023; CCEHT, 2021b; Crisp & Bellatorre, 2024; Recknor et al., 2022; Toney-Butler et al., 2023). Young children are especially vulnerable to the impacts of trafficking (Crisp & Bellatorre, 2024). Victims' health issues often go untreated leading to long-lasting health consequences and/or chronic diseases that can become life-threatening (e.g., diabetes, cancer) (Department of Health and Human Services [DHHS], n.d.; Recknor et al., 2022). Victims of sex and child sex trafficking are at risk of sexually transmitted and blood borne infections (STBBI), infertility due to an untreated or chronic STBBI(s), and/or unplanned or unwanted pregnancy (Du Mont et al., 2024; DHHS, n.d.; Recknor et al., 2022; Toney-Butler et al., 2023). Psychological outcomes include depression, stress-related disorders (e.g., anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder [PTSD], panic attacks), suicidal ideations and attempts, and/or disassociation (Crisp & Bellatorre, 2024; DHHS, n.d.; Recknor et al., 2022; Toney-Butler et al., 2023).

The needs of victims and survivors of human trafficking are multi-faceted and diverse. Addressing these needs is important both for helping victims to leave the trafficking situation and to prevent re-entry into trafficking. For example, victims frequently need safe housing (Baird & Connolly, 2021; CCEHT, 2021a; Du Mont et al., 2024; Hemmings et al., 2016; Hodgins et al., 2022; Toney-Butler et al., 2023), help establishing stable employment to become economically self-sufficient (CCEHT, 2021a; Hemmings et al., 2016; Toney-Butler et al., 2023), and short- and long-term medical assistance as well as psychological treatment (e.g., trauma-focused cognitive behavior therapy) (Allan et al., 2023; CCEHT, 2021a; Du Mont et al., 2024; Hemmings et al., 2016). Survivors may also need help hiding from their trafficker and/or tattoo or branding removal (CCEHT, 2021a). Addressing these various needs is essential for survivors' recovery and reintegration into society (CCEHT, 2021a; Hodgins et al., 2022).

In order to address the needs of victims and survivors, individuals, communities, and professionals need to be aware of the issue, how to identify victims, and the resources and support services available.¹ While human trafficking is considered an invisible crime, 50-88% of human trafficking victims will come into contact with a health professional while being trafficked (Administration for Children and Families [ACF], 2020; CCEHT, 2023; Lederer & Wetzel, 2014; Toney-Butler et al., 2023). This highlights the particular importance of health and allied health professionals being aware of the issue, learning the signs of trafficking, and knowing about current available supports and resources.

1.1. Current Report

The purpose of this report was to conduct a comprehensive environmental scan of current, evidence-based human trafficking resources and support services in Canada. Resources were considered current if they were published or updated within the last ten years, and evidence-based if they included citations, reference lists, and/or were endorsed by reputable organizations. The scan only included resources and services that were available through an online search (e.g., websites, online brochures, fact sheets, guides, and videos), and included both national (see Appendix A) and Saskatchewan-specific resources and services (see Appendix B).

This report is intended to support stakeholders including health and allied health professionals, community-based professionals, service providers, advocacy groups, policy makers, and the public. By consolidating this information, the report aims to facilitate improved access to and utilization of evidence-based resources and support services for individuals affected by human trafficking. Additionally, the findings may inform the development of new resources and strategies to enhance national and provincial responses to human trafficking.

2. Method

The current environmental scan was conducted through online searches primarily using Google. Keywords and phrases were searched in various combinations to yield the most saturated, up-to-date results. Keywords included, but were not limited to, human trafficking, sex trafficking, women, girls, youth, immigrant, Indigenous women and girls, safety, prevention, resources, teaching plans, government, organization, support, community, Saskatchewan, and Canada. Potentially relevant resources or websites were thoroughly searched to gather information. Additionally, organizations' reports and online resource indexes were searched for resources and services. Given that the current environmental scan was conducted using an online search strategy, it is important to note that resources and support services created and offered that are not described or accessible online are likely missing.

¹ For more information about the human trafficking, including risk factors, populations most vulnerable to victimization, methods of entrapment, and prevention and intervention methods, please see [Human Trafficking in Canada - A Literature Review](#) (Saskatchewan Prevention Institute, 2025).

More specifically, resources and support services related to human trafficking were included if they:

- appeared on organizations' websites
- appeared to be current (i.e., developed or updated within the last ten years)
- were evidenced-based (i.e., included citations/references or came from a reputable organization)
- offered a distinct approach to addressing the phenomenon of trafficking (e.g., support guides, survivor perspectives, etc.)
- could inform the development of future resources and website content for the Saskatchewan Prevention Institute and other organizations

Using the information gathered through this scan, resource tables were created to summarize the available online national and provincial materials (see Appendices A and B). These tables include the organization's name, website, title of the resource(s), links to the resource(s), indication of the type of resource(s), and a brief summary of the resource(s)' content.

3. Summary of Findings

This environmental scan identified a total of 65 distinct resources dedicated to addressing human trafficking across Canada and within Saskatchewan from 23 organizations and governmental bodies. The resources provided information on human trafficking in various formats (e.g., brochures, posters, factsheets, information booklets, web articles, e-books, infographics, slideshows, videos, research reports, courses/workshops, and online toolkits). Additionally, some organizations also offered support services including transitional housing, counselling, and/or educational skill building programs. At both the national and provincial level, several organizations also provided service directories (e.g., CCEHT, Sexual Assault Services of Saskatchewan [SASS]). These service directories are of particular importance as they provide victims with direct access to local shelters, healthcare services, and support services in their area.

Several support services and resources are worth noting. The national Canadian Human Trafficking Hotline connects victims and survivors with support services including shelter/housing, counselling, and medical care. In Saskatchewan, Hope Restored Canada and EGADZ both provide transitional housing and employment training. Hope Restored Canada also offers mental health services and is at an undisclosed location. Regarding prevention and intervention efforts, most organizations created their resources with the goal of increasing awareness through education. The National Human Trafficking Education Centre run by the Joy Smith Foundation has online courses for health professionals, parents, youth, community leaders, social workers, legal professionals, and law enforcement. The Ally Global Foundation has online educational materials for students Grade 3 to Grade 12 on sexual exploitation, human trafficking, and high-risk behaviours on and offline. Their foundation also has an Indigenous-led prevention program called Makwa Dodem, which has partnered with two First Nations communities in Saskatchewan and is now expanding to communities in Alberta. The program uses a trauma-informed, strengths-based approach to educate

and raise awareness on this issue as well as address root causes by promoting cultural identity, healthy relationships, and holistic well-being.

At the national level (Appendix A), 48 resources were identified, offered by 17 organizations and governmental bodies. Eight of these organizations also offer support services to victims and survivors. These national resources and services include essential helplines that offer immediate support to victims of human trafficking (e.g., CCEHT, Cybertip.ca), legal services that assist in navigating the complex legal system (e.g., International Justice Mission Canada, RCMP), and a variety of educational programs designed to raise awareness and prevent human trafficking through widespread community outreach (e.g., Joy Smith Foundation, Likely Story Game). Additionally, several national organizations indicated involvement in advocacy and policy development, working to enhance the legal framework and protection mechanisms available to trafficking victims (e.g., the Native Women's Association of Canada).

At the provincial level (Appendix B), 17 resources were found across 4 organizations and the provincial government. One additional organization was also identified that does not provide online resources but does provide services for victims. Provincial resources and services are particularly important as they are tailored to meet the unique needs and challenges within specific provinces. For example, EGADZ and Hope Restored provide resources and services that address the multi-faceted needs of trafficking survivors. Provincial educational programs and campaigns included educating the public, health professionals, community-based professionals, and/or policy makers on how to recognize signs of human trafficking and help prevent it (e.g., Government of Saskatchewan).

4. Conclusions

The findings of the current environmental scan indicate there is a wide variety of national and provincial support services and resources available on human trafficking. The identified resources are quite accessible for those with internet access, with the majority of organizations having online contact information and resources. Many resources were also available in downloadable and printable formats so that they can be used with victims who do not have internet access. The 65 resources identified spanning across 23 national and Saskatchewan organizations and governmental bodies reflect a multi-faceted approach to addressing this serious issue. Many of these organizations also offered support services to victims and survivors. The combination of national and provincial resources and services is critical to address both broad and localized needs.

While this environmental scan demonstrates the magnitude of resources and supports available in Canada and Saskatchewan, there is a lack of province-specific online human trafficking training for health professionals and educational materials for students. As described previously, 50-88% of victims will come into contact with a health professional, highlighting the importance of health professionals being aware of the issue, learning the signs of trafficking, and knowing the available local supports and resources (Administration for Children and Families [ACF], 2020; CCEHT, 2023; Lederer & Wetzels, 2014; Toney-Butler et al., 2023). Among Saskatchewan health professionals

surveyed, 89% report not receiving training in identifying child sex trafficking and approximately half report not feeling confident in their ability to detect it (Nyhhus-Runtz et al., 2021). The majority of these Saskatchewan health professions (74%) expressed interest in training, with 71% preferring online learning (Nyhhus-Runtz et al., 2021). Additionally, while seen in other provinces, there are currently no online educational materials for students related to human trafficking that match the Saskatchewan curriculum.

It is important to note that this environmental scan only includes resources and service information that are available online, meaning that these gaps may be filled with resources and services that are only available/promoted offline. Even with these gaps, there are many important and useful human trafficking resources available in Canada and Saskatchewan. The following lists highlight key organizations in order of the number of resources and services they have available.

Recommended Canadian Resources (Appendix A)

- The Canadian Centre to End Human Trafficking (CCEHT): <https://www.canadiancentretoendhumantrafficking.ca/>
- The Canadian Human Trafficking Hotline: 1-833-900-1010 <https://www.canadianhumantraffickinghotline.ca/>
- Ally Global Foundation: <https://ally.org/>
- Joy Smith Foundation: <https://joysmithfoundation.com/>
- Canadian Centre for Child Protection (C3P): <https://www.protectchildren.ca/en/>
- Likely Story Game: <https://www.likelystory.game/>

Recommended Saskatchewan Resources (Appendix B)

- Hope Restored Canada: <https://hoperestoredcanada.org/>
- EGADZ Youth Centre: <https://www.egadz.ca/>
- Sexual Assault Services of Saskatchewan (SASS): <https://sassk.ca/>
- Saskatchewan RCMP #AsktheSKRCMPExpert: <https://youtu.be/RoSGzF29QjY?si=ceBBZEqiKm-lrZmx>

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Appendix A: National Resources

1. Ally Global Foundation

<https://ally.org/>

Works to prevent human trafficking by educating communities about local issues and collaborating with organizations and individuals with lived experience to expand research and create survivor-informed prevention resources.

The Prevention Project [Educational Materials]

Web-based program that educates children and youth about the dangers of human trafficking both online and offline. Targeting students from Grade 3 to Grade 12, the program uses engaging videos to teach about sexual exploitation, human trafficking, high-risk behaviours, and safe digital practices.

<https://www.thepreventionproject.ca/>

Makwa Dodem [Program]

Indigenous-led program that empowers Indigenous communities to prevent sexual exploitation. Using a trauma-informed, strengths-based approach, it focuses on education, awareness, and addressing root causes by promoting cultural identity, healthy relationships, and holistic well-being. Have partnered with two First Nations communities in Saskatchewan and are expanding to Alberta.

<https://ally.org/makwadodem>

2. BridgeNorth

<https://bridgenorth.org/>

Survivor-led organization with a mission to support women, girls, and families affected by human trafficking and sexual exploitation through advocacy, education, and support services. Aim to raise awareness, empower survivors, and work towards the prevention of trafficking. (Also offer in-person prevention and support programs in Ontario.)

What is Human Trafficking? [Website Article]

<https://bridgenorth.org/about-human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking/>

Is My Friend Being Sex Trafficked? [Website Article]

<https://bridgenorth.org/about-human-trafficking/is-my-friend-being-sex-trafficked/>

Sex Trafficking Myths [Website Article]

<https://bridgenorth.org/about-human-trafficking/sex-trafficking-myths/>

Social Media & Trafficking [Website Article]

<https://bridgenorth.org/social-media-and-trafficking/>

Signs that Someone You Know is Being Lured and Groomed [Website Article]

<https://bridgenorth.org/signs-someone-is-being-lured-and-groomed/>

Signs that Someone You Know is Being Trafficked [Website Article]

<https://bridgenorth.org/signs-that-someone-you-know-is-being-trafficked/>

Barriers to Exiting [Website Article]

<https://bridgenorth.org/barriers-to-exiting/>

3. Canadian Centre for Child Protection (C3P)

<https://www.protectchildren.ca/en/>

National charity that provides resources for preventing child exploitation, including trafficking, and offers tools for reporting suspicious activities. Helps identify and protect children at risk, while educating the public and professionals about the dangers of human trafficking.

Safeguarding Children and Youth: Human Trafficking Children for Sexual Exploitation [Online Training]

<https://www.protectchildren.ca/en/get-involved/online-training/human-trafficking/>

Human Trafficking Children for Sexual Exploitation [Video]

<https://www.protectchildren.ca/en/human-trafficking-overview/>

Online Risks and Trends [Video]

<https://www.protectchildren.ca/en/online-risks-and-trends/>

It Is a Big Deal Grades 9-12 Activity Book [E-Book]

https://content.c3p.ca/pdfs/ItisaBigDeal_en.pdf

4. Canadian Centre to End Human Trafficking (CCEHT)

<https://www.canadiancentretoendhumantrafficking.ca/>

Offers an accessible online resource center with up-to-date information, policy recommendations, research, reports, and a regularly updated blog to raise awareness and educate the public. Collaborates with stakeholders, including government, businesses, and front-line service providers, to advance best practices and eliminate duplicate efforts in addressing human trafficking in Canada.

The Canadian Human Trafficking Hotline: 1-833-900-1010 [Support Hotline]

National, confidential, 24/7 multilingual service that connects victims and survivors with social services, law enforcement, and emergency services. Employs a victim-centered approach, providing access to local support and connecting callers to law enforcement when necessary.

<https://www.canadianhumantraffickinghotline.ca/>

It's Time to T.A.L.K [E-Booklet]

Created in collaboration with survivors of sex trafficking, this downloadable resource aims to facilitate conversation about sex trafficking, especially with young people. Covered topics include:

- How traffickers exploit vulnerabilities to groom victims
- Healthy relationships
- Empowering young people to set boundaries and understand consent

<https://www.canadianhumantraffickinghotline.ca/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Its-Time-to-T.A.L.K.pdf>

Human Trafficking Trends in Canada (2019-2022) [Infographic]

<https://www.canadiancentretoendhumantrafficking.ca/human-trafficking-trends-in-canada-2019-2022/>

Human Trafficking Trends in Canada (2019-2020) [Report]

<https://www.canadiancentretoendhumantrafficking.ca/human-trafficking-trends-in-canada-2019-2020/>

It Happens Here: Labour Exploitation Among Migrant Workers During the Pandemic [Report]

<https://www.canadiancentretoendhumantrafficking.ca/wpcontent/uploads/2023/02/CCTEHT-%E2%80%93%93-Labour-Trafficking-Report-ENG-1.pdf>

Human Trafficking Corridors in Canada [Report]

<https://www.canadiancentretoendhumantrafficking.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/CCTEHT-Human-Trafficking-Corridors-ENG-FINAL.pdf>

National Referral and Resource Directory [Online Directory]

Compiles human trafficking services, supports, organizations, and resources across Canada, organized by province and territory.

<https://www.canadianhumantraffickinghotline.ca/referral-directory-new/>

5. Canadian Council for Refugees (CCR)

<https://ccrweb.ca/en/trafficking>

Advocates for the rights, protection, sponsorship, settlement, and well-being of refugees and migrants in Canada and globally. Goals include raising public awareness of trafficking in Canada and advocating for policy changes that protect trafficked persons' human rights.

CCR Pan-Canadian Anti-Trafficking Network [Online Network]

<https://ccrweb.ca/en/ccr-anti-trafficking-work>

Trafficking in Persons for Forced Labour [E-Booklet]

https://ccrweb.ca/sites/ccrweb.ca/files/trafficking-in-persons-for-forced-labour_-_background-e-web.pdf

6. Canadian Women's Foundation

<https://canadianwomen.org/>

Works to prevent and address human trafficking by supporting programs that help women and girls escape exploitation and rebuild their lives. Funds initiatives that provide shelter, support services, and skills training for survivors, while also raising public awareness about the issue. Work focuses on empowering vulnerable women and girls, advocating for systemic change, and creating safer communities to prevent trafficking from occurring.

7. Covenant House

<https://www.covenanthouse.org/>

The largest, primarily privately funded charity in North and Central America providing immediate and long-term support for young people facing homelessness and survivors of trafficking. Have locations in 34 cities across 5 countries.

What is Human Trafficking? [Webpage]

<https://www.covenanthouse.org/homeless-issues/human-trafficking/get-informed#Myths>

Watch for Signs a Youth Is Being Trafficked [Website Article]

<https://www.covenanthouse.org/homeless-issues/human-trafficking/prevention#Watch>

8. Cybertip.ca

<https://cybertip.ca/en/>

National tipline for reporting online sexual abuse and exploitation of children. Provides resources, public education, and information to help protect children from online harm, while offering a confidential platform for reporting suspicious activities and incidents related to child exploitation, abuse, and trafficking.

Report: Taking Action [Webpage]

<https://cybertip.ca/en/report/taking-action/>

9. Daughter Project Canada

<https://www.daughterproject.ca/>

Addresses the need for anti-sex trafficking resources in Canada through prevention and awareness campaigns. Prevention methods aim at addressing vulnerabilities (e.g., low self-esteem) to help inform, empower, and prevent girls from being trafficked or sexually exploited.

Online Safety: A Parent's Guide [E-Book]

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/60e325773b1d44048737747a/t/627e6cba7b7f4a3a2bccbc85/1652452539323/online+safety+-+parents+guide.pdf>

Trauma-Informed Response Tool Kit [E-Book]

<https://www.daughterproject.ca/teacher-toolkit>

A Guide on Mentorship [Fact Sheet]

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/60e325773b1d44048737747a/t/6501f43ba28ef655a8b2e3ad/1694626876265/DP+Mentorship+Resource.pdf>

10. Government of Canada

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/campaigns/human-trafficking.html>

Public Safety Canada has online resources to raise awareness about human trafficking, dispel common myths, inform the public on who to contact if they suspect trafficking, and connect victims and survivors with support services.

How Human Trafficking Works [Website Article]

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/campaigns/human-trafficking/hhtw.html>

Who Does Human Trafficking Affect? [Website Article]

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/campaigns/human-trafficking/whta.html>

Sex Trafficking [Website Article]

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/campaigns/human-trafficking/sex-trafficking.html>

Labour Trafficking [Website Article]

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/campaigns/human-trafficking/labour-trafficking.html>

Think You're Seeing Warning Signs of Human Trafficking? [Website Article]

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/campaigns/human-trafficking/sts.html>

Are You Being Groomed or Trafficked? [Website Article]

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/campaigns/human-trafficking/pv.html>

Spot the Signs of Sex Trafficking [Infographic]

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/campaigns/human-trafficking/sexht-infg-2022.html>

Spot the Signs of Labour Trafficking [Infographic]

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/campaigns/human-trafficking/labht-infg-2022.html>

Support for Victims and Survivors [Webpage]

<https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/cntrng-crm/hmn-trffckng/spprt-vctms-srvvrs-en.aspx>

11. International Justice Mission (IJM) Canada

<https://www.ijm.ca/>

Combats human trafficking by partnering with local law enforcement, governments, and community organizations to rescue victims and bring traffickers to justice and helps establish safety and stability for survivors. Includes advocacy, education, resources, and fundraising efforts to support anti-trafficking initiatives.

Trafficking and Slavery [Webpage]

<https://www.ijm.ca/our-work/trafficking-slavery>

12. Joy Smith Foundation

<https://joysmithfoundation.com/>

Works to combat human trafficking in Canada by providing education, raising awareness, and supporting survivors of sex and labour trafficking. Offers resources, training, and advocacy to prevent exploitation and assist those affected by trafficking.

Know the Signs: Sex Trafficking Prevention for Parents [Fact Sheet - 2022]

https://joysmithfoundation.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/SexTraffickingPreventionHandout-Parents_web.pdf

Know the Facts for High School Students [Fact Sheet - 2022]

<https://joysmithfoundation.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Sex-Trafficking-Know-The-Facts-JSF-Final.pdf>

Practical Parenting Tips for Online Safety [Online Brochure - 2024]

https://joysmithfoundation.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/OnlineSafetyBrochure_web.pdf

The National Human Trafficking Education Centre (NHTEC) [Online Courses]

Online hub by the Joy Smith Foundation that provides education and tools to recognize and prevent human trafficking. Wide range of courses for parents, teachers, youth, and professionals working with victims and survivors. Accessible in various formats.

<https://www.nhtec.ca/>

Seeing the Signs [Webpage]

Resource platform by the Joy Smith Foundation. Provides information, tools, and resources to help individuals identify potential trafficking situations and take appropriate action.

- Seeing the Signs [E-Book] - https://traffickingsigns.ca/pdfs/JSF-See_The_Trafficking_Signs-eBook.pdf
- Trafficking Signs Study Guide [E-Book] - https://traffickingsigns.ca/pdfs/jsf_handbook.pdf
<https://traffickingsigns.ca/>

13. Kids Help Phone

<https://kidshelpphone.ca/>

24/7 national confidential support service offering free confidential professional counselling, information, and referrals as well as text-based support to young people. Available in English, French, and over 100 other languages including Plains Cree, Severn Ojibwe, Ukrainian, Russian, Pashto, Dari, Mandarin and Arabic. Can be accessed by phone, text, mobile app, or through their website.

Urgent Help [Support Hotline] - 1-800-668-6868

Urgent Help [Text Number] - 686868

Youth can connect with an Indigenous volunteer crisis responder by messaging “FIRSTNATIONS”, “INUIT”, or “METIS”.

Urgent Help [Online Messenger] - <https://kidshelpphone.ca/urgent-help>

Youth can connect with an Indigenous volunteer crisis responder by typing “FIRSTNATIONS”, “INUIT”, or “METIS” in the online chat.

National Resource and Service Finder [Online Directory]

<https://kidshelpphone.ca/resources-around-me/>

Human Trafficking: How to Recognize the Signs [Website Article]

<https://kidshelpphone.ca/get-info/human-trafficking-how-recognize-signs/>

14. Likely Story Game

<https://www.likelystory.game/>

Interactive, secure, and anonymous online game designed to educate children and youth about the signs of human trafficking. Through engaging storytelling and decision-making scenarios, it helps players recognize and respond to potential trafficking situations, raising awareness and promoting prevention in an accessible, user-friendly format. Designed by educators using a trauma-informed, culturally sensitive, and developmentally appropriate approach.

Single Player Game [Online Game]

<https://www.likelystory.game/#Single-Player>

15. Native Women’s Association of Canada (NWAC)

<https://nwac.ca/>

Advocates for the rights and well-being of Indigenous women and girls in Canada. Focuses on addressing issues such as violence, discrimination, and systemic inequalities. Provides support, resources, and policy recommendations to promote justice and equality for Indigenous communities.

Human Trafficking [Fact Sheet]

<https://nwac.ca/assets-knowledge-centre/FS-NWAC-Human-Trafficking-2018-JB-Final.pdf>

Systemic Inequities and Interjurisdictional Issues in Human Trafficking and MMIWG2S+ [Report]

https://nwac.ca/assets-knowledge-centre/Issues_in_Human_trafficking_and_MMIWG2S-1.pdf

16. RCMP Human Trafficking National Coordination Centre (HTNCC)

<https://rcmp.ca/en/human-trafficking-recognizing-and-reporting>

Leads efforts to combat human trafficking in Canada by coordinating law enforcement activities, providing training, and supporting investigations. Also works with national and international partners to prevent trafficking, protect victims, and prosecute offenders.

How Human Trafficking Works [Website Article]

<https://rcmp.ca/en/human-trafficking-recognizing-and-reporting/human-trafficking-works>

Know the Signs of Human Trafficking [Website Article]

<https://rcmp.ca/en/human-trafficking-recognizing-and-reporting/know-signs-human-trafficking>

17. Salvation Army

<https://salvationarmy.ca/>

Global organization that provides a wide range of social services, including emergency relief, shelter, food assistance, and rehabilitation programs. Supports vulnerable individuals and communities by addressing issues like poverty, homelessness, addiction, and human trafficking.

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Response Impact Report–2023 [Report]

<https://salvationist.ca/human-trafficking/fight-for-freedom/canada-and-bermuda-impact-report/2023/>

18. Voice Found

<https://www.voicefound.ca/>

Raises awareness through education and training of individuals and organizations across Canada who work with victims and survivors of human trafficking. Also provide survivors with life skills information online to support them on their path to recovery and reintegration. (The organization also offers in-person support services in Ontario.)

Ethical Peer Support [Training]

Training program for organizations and individuals working with survivors of trafficking, sexual exploitation, and/or childhood sexual abuse who are interested in using peer support as part of their service delivery.

<https://www.voicefound.ca/ethicalpeersupport>

Life Skills [Webpage]

Self-paced modules to help in recovery and prevention of human trafficking, focused on the following topics:

- Financial literacy
- Self-care
- Self-care action plan
- Eating on a budget
- Meal planning
- Health relationships

<https://www.voicefound.ca/lifeskills>

Appendix B: Saskatchewan Resources

1. EGADZ Youth Centre

<https://www.egadz.ca/>

A Saskatoon-based program that provides support to youth involved in or at risk of sexual exploitation and trafficking. Offers outreach, crisis intervention, and long-term support to help youth escape exploitation.

Operation Help [Program]

Outreach service that specializes in assisting youth who are involved, or at risk of being involved, in sexual exploitation and human trafficking.

<https://www.egadz.ca/programs/operation-help>

2. Government of Saskatchewan

<https://www.saskatchewan.ca/>

Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation Awareness Campaign [Webpage]

<https://www.saskatchewan.ca/residents/justice-crime-and-the-law/victims-of-crime-and-abuse/human-trafficking-and-sexual-exploitation>

Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation Awareness Campaign [Posters]

Free, downloadable, and printable posters available in both English and French.

<https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/#/products/123589>

3. Hope Restored Canada

<https://hoperestoredcanada.org/>

Saskatoon-based organization providing support to people who have been sexually exploited and/or trafficked. Primary goal is services for sexually exploited and trafficked women, trans women, and Two Spirit individuals as they exit exploitation. Also has resources on how to recognize signs of exploitation and trafficking and has helped conduct research on human trafficking in the prairies with recommendations on how to help prevention human trafficking in the province.

Day Program [Program] - 1-306-954-0030

<https://hoperestoredcanada.org/day-program/>

Outreach Program [Program]

<https://hoperestoredcanada.org/outreach-program/>

Recognizing the Signs [Webpage]

<https://hoperestoredcanada.org/recognizing-the-signs/>

Human Trafficking in the Prairie Provinces [Report]

https://hoperestoredcanada.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/HRC-Final-Human_Trafficking_Report-1.pdf

MMIWG Human Trafficking in the Prairie Provinces: Research Launch [Video]

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7D_F3JHQaLE

IWG2S Coming Home [E-Book]

<https://www.saskatoon.ca/sites/default/files/documents/iwg2s-coming-home-city-of-saskatoon-report.pdf>

4. Hospitality Saskatchewan

<https://www.hospitalitysk.ca/home>

Association of member organizations that speaks on issues facing the hospitality sector in Saskatchewan.

Human Trafficking Awareness and Training for the Accommodation Centre [Slideshow]

https://www.hospitalitysk.ca/fileadmin/shha/storage/Human_Trafficking_PPT_Aug_2022.pdf

5. Saskatchewan Royal Canadian Mounted Police's #AsktheSKRCMPExpert

<https://www.youtube.com/@rcmpgrcsk/featured>

YouTube channel with stories, guidance, and information from Saskatchewan RCMP including interviews with their experts.

Human Trafficking in Saskatchewan [Video - 2021]

<https://youtu.be/RoSGzF29QjY?si=ceBBZEqiKm-IrZmx>

6. Sexual Assault Services of Saskatchewan (SASS)

<https://sassk.ca/>

Provincial organization dedicated to supporting survivors of sexual violence, including support service information for those affected by human trafficking. Also works to raise awareness, educate, and advocate for policy changes. Coordinates with community partners to ensure comprehensive support for victims and survivors across Saskatchewan.

SASS Resource Portal [Online Directory]

Free online interactive access point for relevant Saskatchewan support service information for victims of sexual violence and human trafficking.

<https://sassk.ca/service-providers/>

SASS Resource Library [Online Resource Library]

- Saskatchewan Emergency/Crisis Helplines [Poster]
- SASS Postcard [E-Card]
- Saskatchewan Sexual Violence Workshop Catalogue [E-Book]
- Sexual Violence in Saskatchewan: Voices, Stories, Insights, and Actions from the Front Lines [Report]
- Learning is Healing “When we know better, we do better” - Education Initiative [E-Book]
- Working Together Your Voice Your Story Your Action - Action Plan [Report]

<https://sassk.ca/register/>