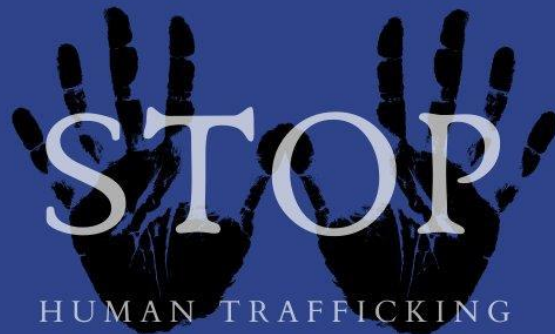


END HUMAN TRAFFICKING RESOURCE GUIDE

“Human trafficking is a crime against humanity.”

~ Pope Francis



End Human
Trafficking Committee
2024



School Sisters of Notre Dame
Atlantic-Midwest Province

CONTENTS

Introduction	3
What Is Human Trafficking.....	4
Human Trafficking Response Guide for School Resource Officers	6
Human Trafficking Response Guide for Faith-Based Community Leaders.....	7
Human Trafficking Awareness Guide for Student Leaders on College Campuses	8
How to Talk with Youth about Human Trafficking: A Guide for Youth Caretakers and Individuals Working with Youth	9
Human Trafficking 101 Information Sheet	10
How Can You Help?	11
Indictors of Human Trafficking.....	12
Services and support for Indigenous victims and survivors of human trafficking	13
Royal Canadian Mounted Police – Know the Signs.....	14
Pastoral Orientations on Human Trafficking.....	16
Resources: United States.....	17
Resources: Canada.....	18

INTRODUCTION

The End Human Trafficking Committee (EHT) of the Atlantic-Midwest Province of the School Sisters of Notre Dame (AMSSND) has been working to bring awareness of the crime of Human Trafficking to the AMSSND community which encompasses both the USA and Canada. The committee has gathered resources from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Blue Campaign, as well as other sources from Canada and the Vatican that will be helpful in recognizing the crime of Human Trafficking in the communities where you minister.

The Blue Campaign is a U.S. national public awareness campaign designed to educate the public, law enforcement, and other industry partners to recognize the indicators of human trafficking and how to appropriately respond to possible cases. The [Blue Campaign guides](#) were created for several leadership roles and they provide links to other resources.

We introduce each guide with a quote from the document itself. Below each quote is the link to the complete online resource. We hope that you find this resource helpful.

Blessings,

AMSSND End Human Trafficking Committee 2024

WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING

“Human trafficking is a crime against humanity. We must unite our efforts to free victims and stop this crime that’s become ever more aggressive, that threatens not just individuals, but the foundational values of society.”
— Pope Francis

Human trafficking, also known as trafficking in persons or modern-day slavery, is a crime that involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain some type of labor or commercial sex act. Human Trafficking can happen in any community and victims can be any age, race, gender, or nationality.

Human trafficking may appear in many ways, often taking the form of commercial sexual exploitation, the prostitution of minors, debt bondage, and involuntary servitude.



Traffickers might use violence, manipulation, or false promises of well-paying jobs or romantic relationships to lure victims into trafficking situations. Once enticed, traffickers keep their victims from seeking help through means such as confiscating identification documents, threats of violence against the victim or their family, and physical or psychological abuse.

Every year, millions of men, women, and children are trafficked worldwide – including in the United States and Canada.

According to the International Labor Organization ([ILO](#)), It is estimated that there are nearly 50 million victims of human trafficking worldwide:

- 27.6 million are victims of labor or sex trafficking.
- 22 million are people trapped in forced marriages.
- 12% of all in forced labor are children with more than half in commercial sexual exploitation.

According to the Alliance to End Human Trafficking ([AEHT](#)) website, Human Trafficking in Persons is a \$150 billion dollar industry and has become the fastest growing source of illicit profit for criminals worldwide. No sector or industry is immune from human trafficking.

There is no single profile of a trafficking victim nor is there a single type of perpetrator. Traffickers can be foreign nationals or citizens, family members, partners, acquaintances, and strangers. They can act alone or as part of an organized criminal enterprise.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING RESPONSE GUIDE FOR SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS

“As a school resource officer (SRO), you are in a unique position to reach students considered vulnerable to exploitation and human trafficking. You play a key role because you may regularly interact with different students as part of your daily job duties, thus often building rapport amongst the student body and gaining their trust.

“You may be able to recognize signs that something is wrong in a student’s life. This guide seeks to inform SROs about human trafficking and its indicators so you can be better prepared to recognize a potential victim at the school you serve and know how to report a potential case.”

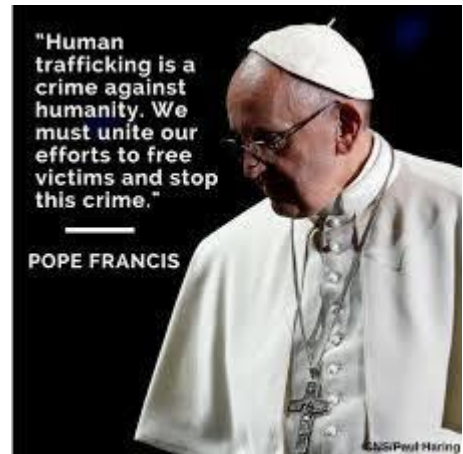
[Human Trafficking Resource Guide for School Resource Officers](#)

Blue Campaign



HUMAN TRAFFICKING RESPONSE GUIDE FOR FAITH-BASED COMMUNITY LEADERS

“As a faith leader, you are in a unique position to help combat human trafficking by educating and engaging the people of your faith and in your community. As someone with a regular presence at houses of worship, community events, and other public places, you may be able to recognize signs that someone is in danger. This guide seeks to spread awareness of the heinous crime of human trafficking and help bring it out of the shadows.”



[Human Trafficking Response Guide](#)
[for Faith-Based Community Leaders](#)

Blue Campaign

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AWARENESS GUIDE FOR STUDENT LEADERS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

“As a student leader, you are in a unique position to help combat human trafficking by educating and engaging the people on your campus. You play a key role because you are part of an interconnected community and regularly interact with students, professors, and others. As someone with regular access to dorms, classrooms, and other public areas of your campus and around town, you may be able to recognize signs that someone is in danger. This guide seeks to spread awareness of the heinous crime of human trafficking and help bring it out of the shadows. With your help, we can work to end human trafficking.”

[Human Trafficking Awareness Guide](#) [for Student Leaders on College Campuses](#)

Blue Campaign



HOW TO TALK WITH YOUTH ABOUT HUMAN TRAFFICKING: A GUIDE FOR YOUTH CARETAKERS AND INDIVIDUALS WORKING WITH YOUTH

“As a youth caretaker or individual working with youth, you are in a unique position to reach those considered vulnerable to exploitation and human trafficking: youth. You play a key role because you interact with youth regularly, you learn about their lives, and you often gain their trust. You may also help connect youth with their peers and/or communities, which may help protect them against exploitation. You may also be able to recognize when something is wrong in a youth’s life.”

[How to Talk to Youth About Human Trafficking:
A Guide for Youth Caretakers and Individuals Working with Youth](#)

Blue Campaign

HUMAN TRAFFICKING 101 INFORMATION SHEET

“This fact sheet describes human trafficking, discusses who may be vulnerable, how to identify a potential victim, and how to report a tip.” It is provided in several languages on the [Blue Campaign website](#).

HUMAN TRAFFICKING 101

What is Human Trafficking?

Human trafficking involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion in exchange for labor, services, or a commercial sex act.

Causing someone under the age of 18 to engage in a commercial sex act, regardless of using force, fraud, or coercion is human trafficking under U.S. law. Human traffickers use various forms of force, fraud, and coercion to control and exploit victims. These forms include imposing of debt, fraudulent employment opportunities, false promises of love or a better life, psychological coercion, and violence or threats of violence.

The crime of human trafficking hinges on the exploitation of another person. People often falsely believe “human trafficking” implies victims must be moved from one place to another to qualify as a victim. Human trafficking does not require transportation to be considered a crime. It is a crime that can be committed against an individual who has never left his or her hometown.

Who are the Victims?

Human trafficking victims can be any age, race, gender identity, sex, ethnicity, nationality, immigration status, and socioeconomic class. In many cases, victims do not come forward to seek help because they are vulnerable, potential language barriers may exist, they have a fear of law enforcement, or they do not identify as a victim.

Human traffickers exploit many vulnerabilities to victimize people. Vulnerabilities for children can include a lack of safety at home from violence, abuse, and neglect; homelessness or runaway status; and a lack of proper care in the child welfare system. Other vulnerabilities for adults and children can include having a lack of trust in government institutions, economic hardship, isolation from family and/or community, and displacement from natural disasters.

Victims are found in legitimate and illegitimate industries, including primarily:

- **Sex Trafficking:** escort services, illicit massage services, outdoor sexual solicitation, residential brothels, bars and strip clubs, pornography production, personal sexual servitude, and livestreaming of sexual exploitation.
- **Forced Labor:** domestic work (such as housekeepers), traveling sales crews, restaurants, peddling and begging, agriculture (field/farm work), beauty services, construction, hotels, landscaping, entertainment, commercial cleaning services, manufacturing, fishing, mining, carnivals, forestry, healthcare, recreational facilities, and even criminal enterprises (such as illicit drug dealing).

DHS law enforcement alone identifies hundreds of girls, boys, women, and men as victims of human trafficking in the United States every year. The National Human Trafficking Hotline also receives thousands of contacts annually from people in areas all across the [United States](#).

How Do I Identify Human Trafficking?

Human trafficking is often “hidden in plain sight.” Recognizing the signs is the first step in identifying victims. No single indicator is proof that human trafficking is occurring. The indicators listed below are a few examples that may alert you to a potential human trafficking situation:

WORK CONDITIONS

Does the potential victim:

- Experience verbal or physical abuse (particularly from a supervisor), prevented from taking adequate breaks, made to work in unsafe conditions, or forced to meet daily quotas?
- Work excessively long and/or unusual hours?
- Accept a specific job but feels coerced or forced into a different job?
- Appear to be living at his or her place of work?
- Receive paychecks with negative balances or unreasonably low amounts for the pay period?

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

“You can help play a role in ending human trafficking by learning key indicators of the crime, raising awareness of human trafficking within your community or industry, and reporting suspected trafficking incidents. Individuals working in particular industries or with specific audiences may be more likely to observe human trafficking due to the nature of their day-to-day job duties and surroundings.”

[How you can help](#)



INDICATORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

TRAFFICKING VS. SMUGGLING

Human Trafficking involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to obtain some type of labor or commercial sex act, or in which the person performing the commercial sex act is under 18 years of age.

Human Smuggling is the deliberate evasion of immigration laws by bringing undocumented noncitizens into the U.S. and the unlawful transportation and harboring of undocumented noncitizens already in the U.S.

These are *not* interchangeable terms

Smuggling is transportation-based and is a crime against a border

Trafficking is exploitation-based and is a crime against a person



Report Human Trafficking: 1-866-347-2423
www.dhs.gov/bluecampaign

IDENTIFYING HUMAN TRAFFICKING – ASK YOURSELF:

- Is the victim in possession of their own identification and travel documents?
- Is the victim coached on what to say to community members, workers, law enforcement or immigration officials? Does someone else communicate for the victim?
- Is the victim recruited for one purpose but forced to engage in other work?
- Are the victim's wages being unlawfully garnished to pay off a debt or fee? (Paying off a smuggling fee alone is not considered trafficking.)
- Is the victim forced to perform commercial sex acts?
- Has the victim or their family been threatened with harm if they attempt to leave?
- Has the victim been threatened with deportation or criminal charges?
- Has the victim been harmed, deprived of food, water, sleep, medical care, or other life necessities?
- Is the victim free to contact friends or family without being coached or monitored?
- Is the victim under the age of 18 and engaged in commercial sex?
- Is the victim living in substandard housing?

BC-IC-ENG 12/21

SERVICES AND SUPPORT FOR INDIGENOUS VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

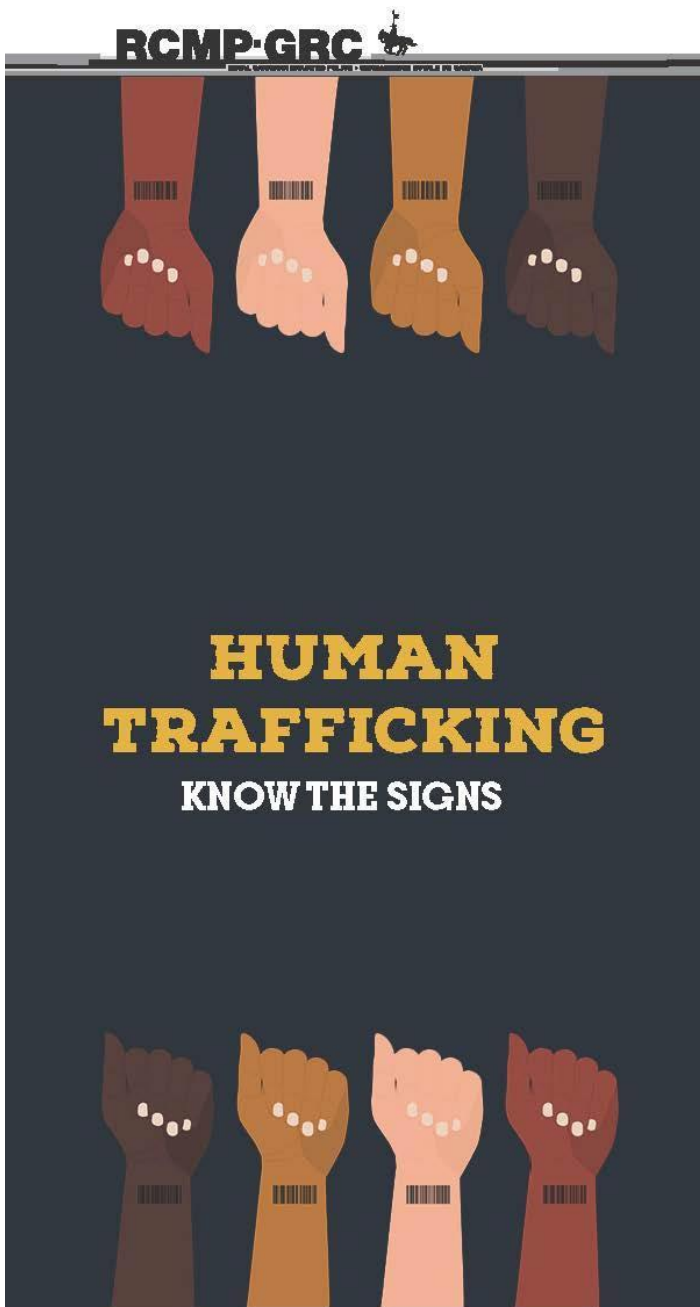
“Accessing available resources can be a challenge for Indigenous survivors of trafficking. Indigenous survivors may fear that their experiences are not understood, may have experienced mistreatment by social services, and may have had past encounters with inappropriate or culturally uninformed resources.”

[Services and support for Indigenous victims and survivors of human trafficking](#)

The Canadian Centre To End Human Trafficking,
September 27, 2023



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE – KNOW THE SIGNS



WHO IS AT RISK?

While anyone can be a victim of human trafficking, vulnerable populations are at an increased risk. This can include migrant workers, new immigrants, youth, LGBTQ2S+ people, Indigenous women and girls, as well as anyone who is socially or economically disadvantaged, or in a vulnerable situation. Some findings have shown that even youth from stable families are at increased risk.

ANYONE CAN BE VICTIM OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING!



45% of all victims of police-reported human trafficking were between the ages of 18 and 24 and 28% were under the age of 18.

RECOGNIZE THE SIGNS

You may be a victim of human trafficking if:

- You are not able to explain your circumstance to anyone;
- You don't have control of your identity documents (i.e. passport, driver's license);
- You are not able to move or leave your job;
- Have tattooing, branding to indicate ownership;
- Have someone who always speak on your behalf;
- Have bruises, show signs of abuse and/or malnutrition;
- You are isolated from your friends and family;
- Feel pressured to do things that makes you feel uncomfortable;
- Have someone who controls and monitor your movements, your spending, and/or communications.



WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

It involves the recruitment, transportation and harbouring of persons and/or control of their movements for the purpose of exploiting them, usually for sexual exploitation or forced labour. It can be described as a modern form of slavery. Human Trafficking can happen anywhere. It can occur across international borders, domestically, or at a local community-based level. The victims are treated as possessions that can be bought and sold.



Be mindful of who you add to your social media. Consider only adding people you know, or those with verifiable accounts.

HOW DOES HUMAN TRAFFICKING HAPPEN?

Recruitment can happen everywhere! It can happen at parties, shopping malls, bars, bus stops, train stations, airports and even places like youth centres, shelters, schools and online.

Traffickers (referred to as “pimps” or “madams”) can be strangers or known to their victim, like family members, friends, or a romantic partner. They can also be members of organized crime groups. They are often skilled at identifying people’s unique vulnerabilities, luring or/and gaining their victim’s trust in order to control, isolate, and exploit them for profit. Victims may be recruited for forced labour (e.g., domestic work, restaurant, factory or farm work) whether the work is legal or not. Victims can also be sexually exploited (e.g., massage parlour, strip club or escort business) or have their organs removed to be trafficked.

Relationships with signs of abuse and control, as well as those with promises of a better life, may have the potential to develop into situations of human trafficking!

Where to get help

If you or someone you know is a victim of human trafficking, you can contact:

- **Canadian Human Trafficking Hotline**
The Canadian Human Trafficking Hotline is confidential and operates 27/7, 365 days a year. You can contact the toll-free hotline at **1-833-900-1010**, or use the live online chat. Help is available in English and French, along with 200 additional languages through an on-call interpreter.
- Your **local police** or **911**.
- If you wish to report a crime anonymously, call or text **Crime Stoppers** at **1-800-222-8477**.

If you or someone you know needs help, speak to a **trusted adult** (family member, teacher or school counselor), or contact a counselor anonymously at **Kids Help Phone** at **1-800-668-6868**, by text at **686868** or online at www.kidshelpphone.ca.

Visit the RCMP Human Trafficking page for more information.



© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 2021.

PS64-160/2021E-PDF
978-0-660-39253-0

Source: [Government of Canada](https://www.government.ca)

PASTORAL ORIENTATIONS ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

“In September 2015, the Holy Father told the United Nations that evils like ‘human trafficking, the marketing of human organs and tissues, the sexual exploitation of boys and girls, slave labour, including prostitution’ cannot be met by ‘solemn commitments’ alone. ‘We need to ensure that our institutions’ - and indeed all our efforts – ‘are truly effective in the struggle against all these scourges.’

“It is the purpose of the Pastoral Orientations on Human Trafficking to provide a reading of Human Trafficking and an understanding that motivate and sustain the much-needed long-term struggle.”

[Pastoral Orientations on Human Trafficking](#)

Migrants and Refugees Section

of the Vatican Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development



RESOURCES: UNITED STATES



**NATIONAL
HUMAN
TRAFFICKING
HOTLINE**

National Human Trafficking Hotline

Phone: 1-888-373-7888

Email: help@humantraffickinghotline.org

Text HELP to 233733 (BEFREE)

Online chat: www.humantraffickinghotline.org



**U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement**

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Phone: 1-866-347-2423

Online: www.ice.gov/tips



National Center for Missing & Exploited Children

Phone: 24-hour hotline, 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678)

Online: CyberTipline www.cybertipline.com



**ALLIANCE TO END
HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

Founded and Supported by U.S. Catholic Sisters

Alliance to End Human Trafficking

Phone: 267-332-7768

Email: Info@AllianceToEndHumanTrafficking.org

Online: <https://alliancetoendhumantrafficking.org/>



Project Safe Childhood

Phone: 202-514-2000

DOJ Comment Line: 202-353-1555

DOJ Main Switchboard: 202-514-2000

TTY/ASCII/TDD: 800-877-8339 (or Federal IP Relay Service)



Polaris <https://polarisproject.org/>

Polaris operates the U.S. National Human Trafficking Hotline

RESOURCES: CANADA



The Canadian Human Trafficking Hotline

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

1-833-900-1010

hotline@ccteht.ca



The Canadian Center to End Human Trafficking

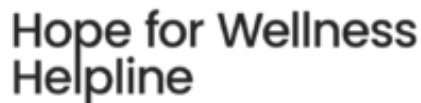
<https://www.canadiancentretoendhumantrafficking.ca/>



Public Safety Canada

[Human Trafficking \(publicsafety.gc.ca\)](https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/)

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



Hope For Wellness

1-855-242-3310

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

The Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Crisis line

1-844-413-6649



Speak Out: Stop Sex Trafficking

Addressing, preventing and ending the sexual exploitation of Indigenous women and youth in Canada

<https://endindigenoustrafficking.com/>