

Quick Facts

Forced labour generates an annual profit of US\$ 51 billion

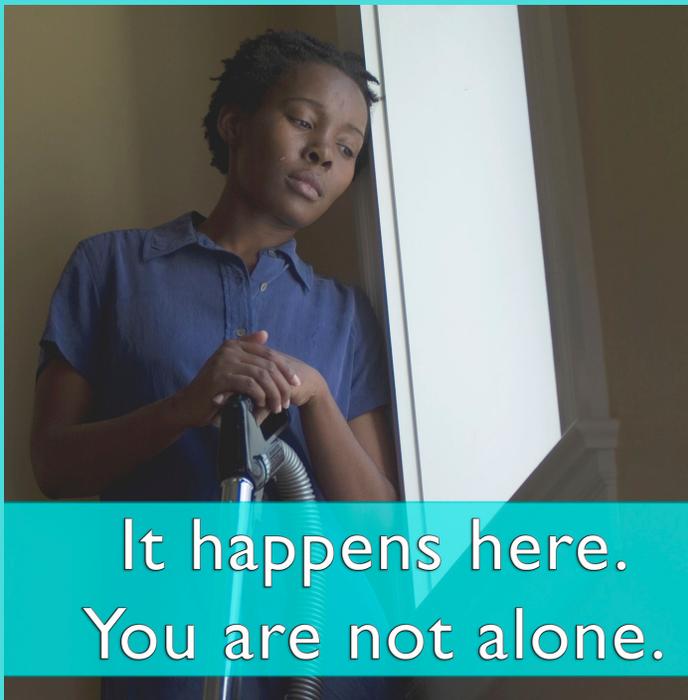
Source: International Labour Organization

Some migrant workers are reported to have paid up to \$15,000 to recruiters for minimum-wage work in Canada, lured by false promises of good wages and conditions, and access to permanent residence.

Source: Canadian Council for Refugees

The RCMP estimates that 800 people are victims of labour trafficking in Canada each year, although NGOs cite higher figures.

Source: Department of Justice



CONTACT US



(613) 769-6531



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facebook.com/ottawacoalition

Additional Resources:

*Justicia for Migrant Workers
(J4MW)*



Justicia for Migrant Workers c/o Workers
Action Centre
720 Spadina Avenue, Suite 223
Toronto, ON
M5S 2T9 Canada
j4mw.on@gmail.com



*The Canadian Council for
Refugees*

Canadian Council for Refugees
6839 Drolet #301
Montréal, Québec, H2S 2T1
Canada
info@ccrweb.ca



Human Trafficking for Labour Exploitation

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www.endhumantrafficking.ca

Labour Trafficking occurs when a person exploits another person by forcing them to provide, or offer to provide, labour or a service against their will and usually under threat against their safety or the safety of a person known to them should they fail to provide, or offer to provide, the labour or service.



This includes domestic servitude, involving individuals who are forced to work in homes, carry out domestic tasks and care for children and elderly individuals, while receiving little or no pay for their service.

Traffickers use coercive tactics including violence, threats, lies, debt bondage, and others as a means of control.

If you suspect labour trafficking, please do not approach the person or their employer.

You may be putting your safety or the safety of that person at risk. Instead, please contact Crime Stoppers or local law enforcement (Human Trafficking Unit, if one exists within your local police service)

Human Trafficking Unit
Ottawa Police Services
613-236-1222 ext. 5005



Crime Stoppers Ottawa
1-800-222-8477



The clandestine nature of labour trafficking, lack of a coordinated national response and complexity of inter-jurisdictional relations, has resulted in limited evidence-based services and for the most part, inaction in Canada against this form of human trafficking. It has also created a number of barriers faced by those seeking assistance. These barriers include, but are not limited to:

- Deportation or fear thereof
- Fear of reprisal from employers
- Mistrust of government authorities
- Lack of information about their rights in Canada
- Lack of information about available services
- Lack of access to financial and social support

Who is Targeted?

Especially vulnerable are migrants and newcomers seeking permanent residence or citizenship status; they can be lured and subsequently taken advantage of and exploited by dishonest and predatory employers and recruiters. The Live-in Caregiver Program is one example of a program known to be used to facilitate labour exploitation.



Indicators of labour trafficking:

- Person is not in possession of their passports / travel document
- Person must constantly check-in with someone, is unable to leave their work environment freely, or their movement is to some extent controlled
- Person has limited knowledge of local culture, language or law
- Person works excessively long / unusual hours
- Person makes little or no money
- Person has no control of their money, no financial records, or bank accounts
- Person depends on employer for things like food, transport and/or accommodation
- Person lives with the family that employs them
- Person lives with a group in the same place where they work
- Person owes a debt and is unable to pay it off
- Person appears fearful, anxious, depressed, submissive, tense, or nervous / paranoid
- Person may be forced to participate in illegal activities (i.e. theft, etc.)