



**OUR SPIRITS ARE
NOT FOR SALE!**

**Prevention of the Sexual Exploitation and Human
Trafficking of Aboriginal Youth Workshop**

What's Inside...

What is Human Trafficking?	5
Defining Force, Fraud, and Coercion...	7
What is Sexual Exploitation?	10
Who's at Risk/ Warning Signs	13
Recruitment: How it Works!	15
Stages of Grooming	16
Traffickers Online	20
What are the Laws	24
Nobody Can....	26
You have the Right	27
Some Definitions!	28
Some Resources	30



\$280,000

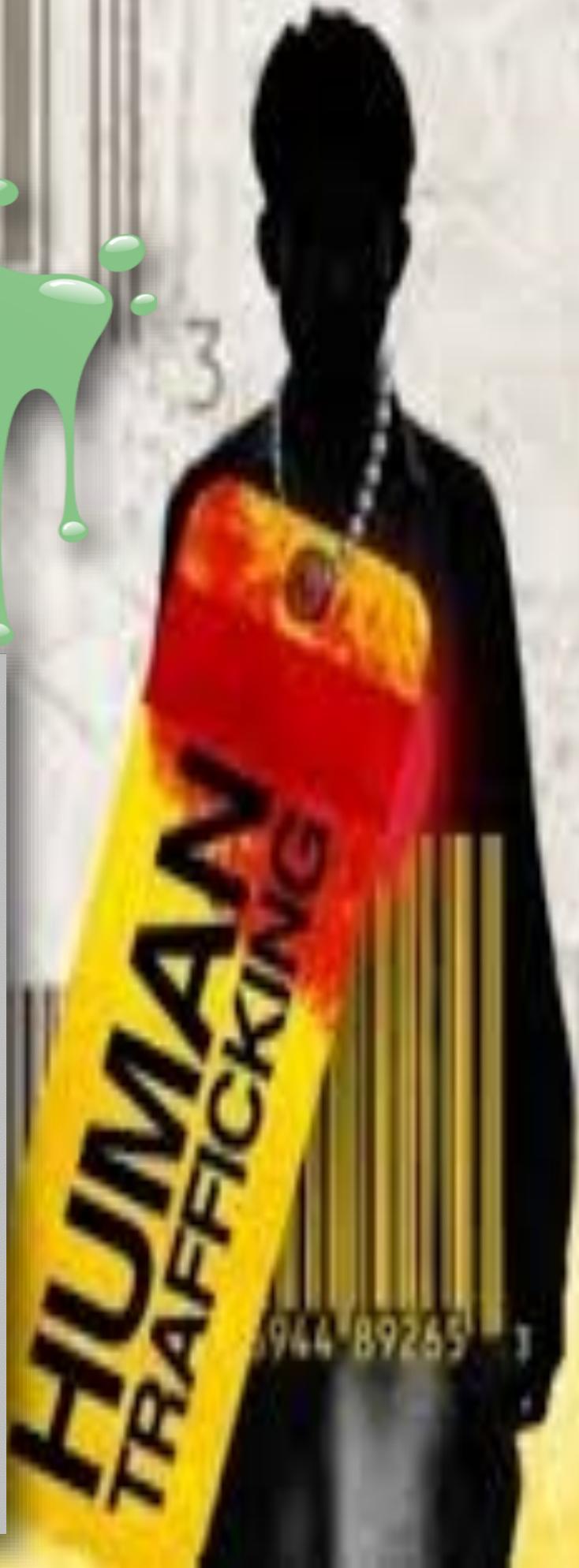
annual financial gain traffickers in Canada can receive for each girl or woman they have trafficked and forced into prostitution

13

average age when many girls in Canada are first trafficked into forced prostitution

Underage girls in prostitution are victims of child abuse

Traffickers receive a **higher financial gain for girls under the age of 18**, placing vulnerable young girls particularly at risk of being forced into prostitution by traffickers



What is Human Trafficking?

Human trafficking involves the recruitment, transportation, harbouring and/or exercising control, direction or influence over the movements of a person in order to exploit that person, typically through sexual exploitation or forced labour. It is often described as a modern form of slavery.

Human trafficking affects every country around the world, regardless of socio-economic status, history, or political structure. This crime represents a consistent and pervasive assault on the fundamental human rights of its victims.

Human traffickers have created an international market for the trade in human beings based on high profits and demand for commercial sex and cheap labour. Trafficking is known to exist in over 160 countries worldwide.

An estimated 20 to 30 million men, women and children are trafficked for commercial sex or forced labour around the world today.

Human trafficking is the third largest international crime industry (behind illegal drugs and arms trafficking). It reportedly generates a profit of \$32 billion every year.

Human Trafficking occurs Internationally (Across Borders) and Domestically (within a countries borders)

**Yes, Human Trafficking
occurs in Canada and in the
Province of BC.**

Alarmingly, In Canada, Aboriginal women and youth, including youth in care whom are especially vulnerable, are estimated to make up a large portion of its victims. Exact numbers of trafficked victims is hard to determine due to the stealthy methods used by traffickers and the unwillingness of victims to come forward for fear of retribution or harm.

In BC, the three most common forms of trafficking are :

- ◆ Labour Trafficking
- ◆ Domestic Servitude
- ◆ Trafficking for the purpose of Sexual Exploitation

Domestic human trafficking victims have mostly been recruited through the Internet or by an acquaintance. The victims were groomed, manipulated, and coerced to enter the sex trade.

Control tactics employed by traffickers to retain victims in exploitative situations include social isolation, forcible confinement, withholding identification documents, imposing strict rules, limitation of movement, as well as threats and violence.



ACTS

Recruitment
Transport
Transfer
Harbouring
Receipt of persons

+

MEANS

Threat or use of force
Coercion
Abduction
Fraud
Deception
Abuse of power
or vulnerability
Giving payments
or benefits

+

PURPOSE

Exploitation including:
Prostitution of others
Sexual exploitation
Forced labour
Slavery or similar practices
Removal of organs
Other types of exploitation

=

HUMAN TRAFFICKING



Some defining terms of Trafficking...

Definitions of Force, Fraud, Coercion

These terms include any situation where an individual is forced to do something against their will, or where they are tricked into doing something by someone who is lying to them or suppressing the truth.

Force = Using violence to control someone

Force refers to how traffickers gather their victims, as well as how they maintain control over them. *Force* can be active and physical or indirect and psychological (including threats).

This term includes:

- Coercion
- Compulsion
- Constraint
- Restraint

Coercion = Using threats to control someone

Coercion is a powerful tactic in keeping trafficking victims enslaved. Not only do

traffickers threaten violence against their captives, they also threaten violence against beloved family members and friends should the slave get out of line

Coercion refers to behaviors including:

- Threats of harm or physical restraint
- Trying to get a person to believe that if they don't do something, it will result in serious harm or physical restraint of themselves or someone else
- The abuse (or threatened abuse) of law or the legal process

Fraud = Using lies to control someone

Fraud refers to intentionally distorting the truth in order to get someone else (who relies on that version of the truth) to surrender a legal right or give up something valuable that belongs to them.

It is important to also point out that many times more than one of these ways are used to traffic an individual.

Force, Fraud and Coercion

These three words, used in legal definitions of trafficking, get to the heart of how traffickers do their dirty deeds.

WORDSEARCH

BRANDING

BROTHEL

CIRCUIT

ESCORT

EXPLOITATION

GROOMING

HUMAN

JOHN

LURING

N	A	N	A	L	S	T	R	I	C	K	Q	D	C	G
D	O	N	O	E	G	I	M	Z	D	K	N	M	I	N
S	Y	I	X	J	R	Q	G	B	L	L	S	L	R	I
D	E	U	T	W	F	N	U	W	J	C	C	P	C	M
G	A	R	X	A	I	B	R	O	T	H	E	L	U	O
L	N	H	V	D	T	G	H	U	T	M	A	F	I	O
D	F	I	N	I	J	I	F	P	M	A	W	H	T	R
H	T	A	R	O	C	M	O	N	U	D	E	I	M	G
W	R	Y	H	U	C	E	A	L	C	A	K	Y	J	X
B	P	N	D	O	L	M	L	W	P	M	C	T	S	F
B	I	Y	Z	Q	U	X	J	J	T	X	C	E	Q	N
Q	R	M	J	H	J	T	R	O	C	S	E	F	Y	O
V	A	H	U	K	T	U	M	D	L	I	E	A	M	M
M	L	U	O	L	A	U	H	E	I	O	K	S	Z	W
K	R	A	J	H	Y	K	T	N	H	L	Q	J	R	X



Trafficked victims for the use of sex trafficking can be girls or boys, women or men, and those that are two spirited

Sex trafficking is a serious issue around the world and right here in Canada

- Trafficking of girls and women is illegal, a human rights violation and an extreme form of violence against women.
- Women and Youth are being trafficked into forced prostitution inside Canada, to Canada and across Canadian borders.
- Women and Youth who are bought and sold from inside Canada are most often marginalized young girls and women (Aboriginal, radicalized, immigrant and abuse survivors).
- The anonymity of Internet helps fuel trafficking by creating conditions that enable luring and trafficking of girls and women for the purposes of forced prostitution.
- Many girls in Canada are first trafficked into forced prostitution when they are 13-years-old.
- Sex trafficking is enormously profitable due to the ability to sell a person for sex many times as compared to drugs or guns which can only be sold once.
- Sex trafficking can include commercial sex work, pornography, stripping, and online sexual exploitation with the use of web cameras.
- Men and boys are trafficked as well although due to the stigma attached to being a victim it is harder to estimate.

Sex trafficking can be perpetrated by a single local opportunist, gangs, and other criminal enterprises.

What is Sexual Exploitation?

Sexual Exploitation is when someone takes advantage of youth sexually, for their own benefit, through threats, bribes, violence, and humiliation or by telling youth that they love them when they do not.

People who exploit youth sexually can have the power to get youth to do things for their own or other people's benefit or enjoyment.

Sexual exploitation is a form of sexual abuse, in which a youth, under 18, is manipulated or forced into taking part in a sexual act. This could be as part of a seemingly consensual relationship, or in return for attention, affection, money, drugs, alcohol or somewhere to stay. Such people could include a teacher, tutor, coach, landlord, relative, friend or family member, guardian, parent figure, religious guide, caretaker, employer, supervisor, or a stranger you meet on the internet or in your community.

The youth may think that their abuser is their friend, or even their boyfriend or girlfriend. But they will put them into dangerous situations, forcing the young person to do things they don't want to do. The abuser may physically or verbally threaten the young person, or be violent towards them. They will control and manipulate them, and try to isolate them from friends and family.

Many sexually exploited youth face realities of drug use, homelessness, past trauma, and other factors which have lead them in to the sex trade. Although sexual exploitation is often forced prostitution, what this overlooks is a frightening, lesser-known exchange: **Survival Sex**.

Unlike sex trafficking, survival sex is not a financial transaction. Survival sex is, quite simply, exchanging one's body for **basic subsistence needs**, including clothing, food, and shelter.

These are youth were often either kicked out of their homes or ran away to escape an abusive, volatile environment. Once on the streets, these teens rapidly find that clothing, food, and shelter are hard to come by without any money many are forced to rely on their bodies as the only commodity they possess.



Are You or a Friend being Sexually Exploited?

Things to look out for...

- someone gives you gifts for no reason
- you hang around with older adults or you have an older boyfriend or girlfriend
- you are offered alcohol or drugs by adults
- you are given money or credit for your phone by someone
- you get lifts in cars with people
- you are pressured into having sex or doing other things like watching pornography
- an adult offers you somewhere to stay
- sometimes you run away from home



forced into prostitution



I DID IT FOR FOOD

Did he ask for your number, bombard you with texts, introduce you to other men, make you drink and take drugs, force you to do things you didn't want to do and leave you feeling scared, trapped and alone?

Who is at risk of being exploited...

It can happen to anyone, from any social or economic background. It affects youth from low income homes to youth from upper middleclass homes and each victim has their own unique story. But there are some characteristics that make some youth more vulnerable...

- Living in a chaotic or dysfunctional household (including parental substance use, domestic violence, parental mental health issues, parental criminality).
- History of abuse (including sexual abuse, physical and emotional abuse and neglect)
- Looking for security and belonging after a crisis such as moving to new town, new school, or family problems including divorce.
- Looking for adventure and/or freedom
- Youth that are two spirited looking for acceptance, unsure about their sexual orientation or unable to disclose sexual orientation to their families.
- Recent bereavement or loss.
- Gang association either through relatives, peers or intimate relationships
- Attending school with young people who are sexually exploited or friends with young people who are sexually exploited.
- Learning disabilities.
- Homeless.
- Lacking friends from the same age group.
- Youth in care.

Warning Signs of someone who may be being sexually exploited...

- Absence or withdrawal from home life or skipping school
- Physical injuries
- Becoming secretive and uncommunicative
- Running away or not coming home at night
- Unexplained money, clothes, jewellery or other gifts, new cell phone
- New relationships with older men/women and protective of that relationship when questioned
- Evidence of drug or alcohol abuse
- Changes in mood or behaviour / Being angry or abusive to others
- Loss of friends and new relationships with an older age group
- Lack of self-esteem, thoughts or attempts at suicide, Self Harm
- Changes in physical appearance, style of clothing / makeup.

**NEED MONEY
FOR BILLS?**

**SEEKING YOUNG
ATTRACTIVE GIRLS
NO EXPERIENCE
NEEDED FOR JOB
HASSLE FREE!**

RECRUITMENT

**LEARN THE SIGNS
TO END TRAFFICKING**

Recruitment- How it works!

Recruitment and Grooming

Recruitment is well organized. A recruiter will approach youth at places like food fairs in malls, bus stops, fast food restaurants, train stations, community recreational centres, youth shelters, youth detox centres, schools, and group homes. Recruitment may also occur through newspaper or online ads for models or actors or other jobs seeking youth.

A recruitment scenario...

An older girl befriends a younger girl in school. Unpopular girls with low self-esteem are usually targeted. The older girl seduces the younger with friendship, gifts, clothes, and compliments.

Grooming begins....

The targeted youth is then introduced to a older friend (pimp), who continues the seduction. Through parties and offers of "free" cigarettes, drugs, and alcohol, he/she usually gets her hooked on drugs. In the beginning, she feels connected and important, excited by and attracted to a lifestyle of easy money and unlimited supplies of nicotine, drugs, and alcohol. She feels a sense of belonging...

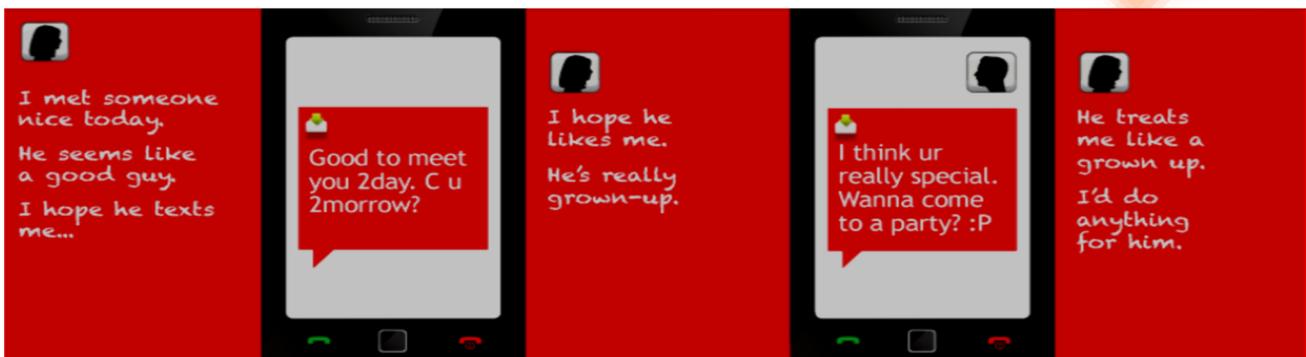
Soon she is asked to do favors for her new friends...

Now she is truly hooked and she will be asked to repay the monies invested in her recruitment by selling herself for sex.... Now the coercion, force, and fraud begins to exploit her...

Another form of recruitment. Is by someone posing as a boyfriend or girlfriend.... At first they seem loving and caring, and you might think they are looking after you... But this isn't always the case. This person may start to ask you for sexual favours for themselves or other people..

Young men can be groomed by predators who bring them to parties / bars / arcades, etc. Young men are vulnerable to getting involved in petty crime as well such as shop lifting or car theft and are likely to be drinking, smoking and taking drugs.

It can take a long time for a youth to see their exploiters in their true light



Grooming is a phased and gradual process used by traffickers to sexually exploit youth. It can take place over varying periods of time, from a few days to several years. It can also take different forms. Although the process of grooming someone may come in stages, each case is unique in its development.

Typical recruitment and grooming involves these stages:

Initial Contact

May be direct or through a friends, siblings or neighbors. Typically someone who is regarded as an equal.

Befriending

After initial contact (recruiter) will introduce to one or more older men or women, who pose as or are the initial contact's older brother/sister or friends.

Exchange of favors

Follows the befriending stage, where the youth may feel infatuated with the older friend and interprets their attention and behaviour as love and being cared for.

Control

Is used when the victim expresses unwillingness to return sexual favors, the perpetrators start keeping the youth under constant threat, encouraging addiction to cigarettes, alcohol and drugs and making the youth dependent on him to supply these, photographing the youth performing sexual activities and threatening to publicize the images, involving the youth in criminal activities and threatening the youth with police action, using physical violence and threats against the youth and the youth's family.

Exploitation

This occurs in the later stages, the perpetrators build upon the alienation which may have begun in earlier stages through the youth's skipping school, deception and concealment. The perpetrators continue to seek to sever the youth's links with family, friends and other support systems.

The youth is led further into a life of violence, exploitation and crime. The sexually exploitation process results in the youth earning money to support the youth's 'needs' and those of the perpetrators.

Youth who have been groomed become so reliant on their exploiter that they can find it hard to think of them in a negative way. The very process of being groomed breaks down boundaries and youth become confused by the relationship. They may not even recognise or admit that they have been harmed or exploited. Even though they were under huge amounts of pressure, they can believe that they did this voluntarily without seeing that they were being used.

Keep quiet! Trust me!
You'll like this!
You'll enjoy this!

What an Exploiter may say...

Do this for me!
Don't tell anyone!

Let me teach you!
Don't be stupid!

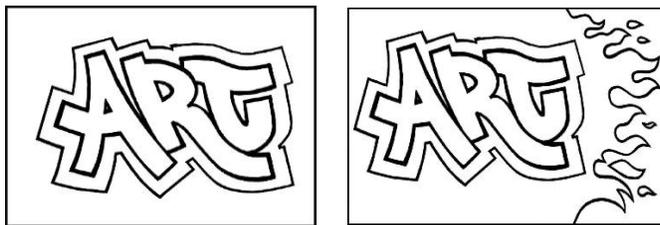
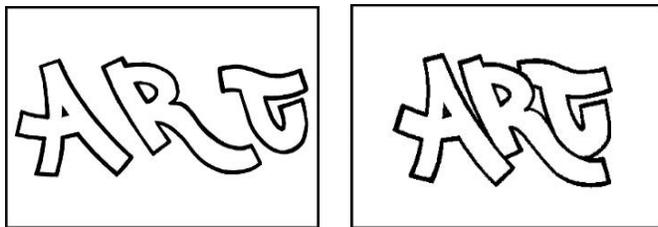
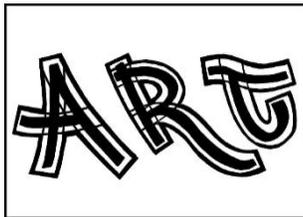
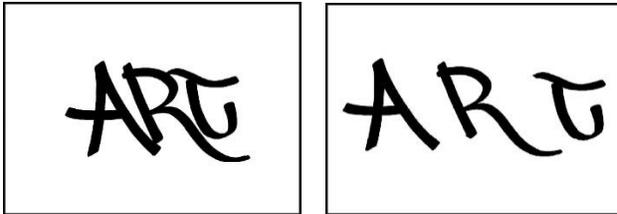
No one needs to know!
This will be our secret!

I'll take care of you!
I need you!
I care for you! I love you!

You owe me!

DRAW YOUR OWN GRAFFITI

Start out your graffiti design with tag letters. Tag letters are drawn on an angle with lots of sharp angles. They have lots of movement and style.



STEP 1. Draw your word in tag style letters (lean them over to one side to give them style and spice them up).

STEP 2. Redraw the letters, spreading them apart.

STEP 3. Draw rectangular bars around each letter to fatten it up.

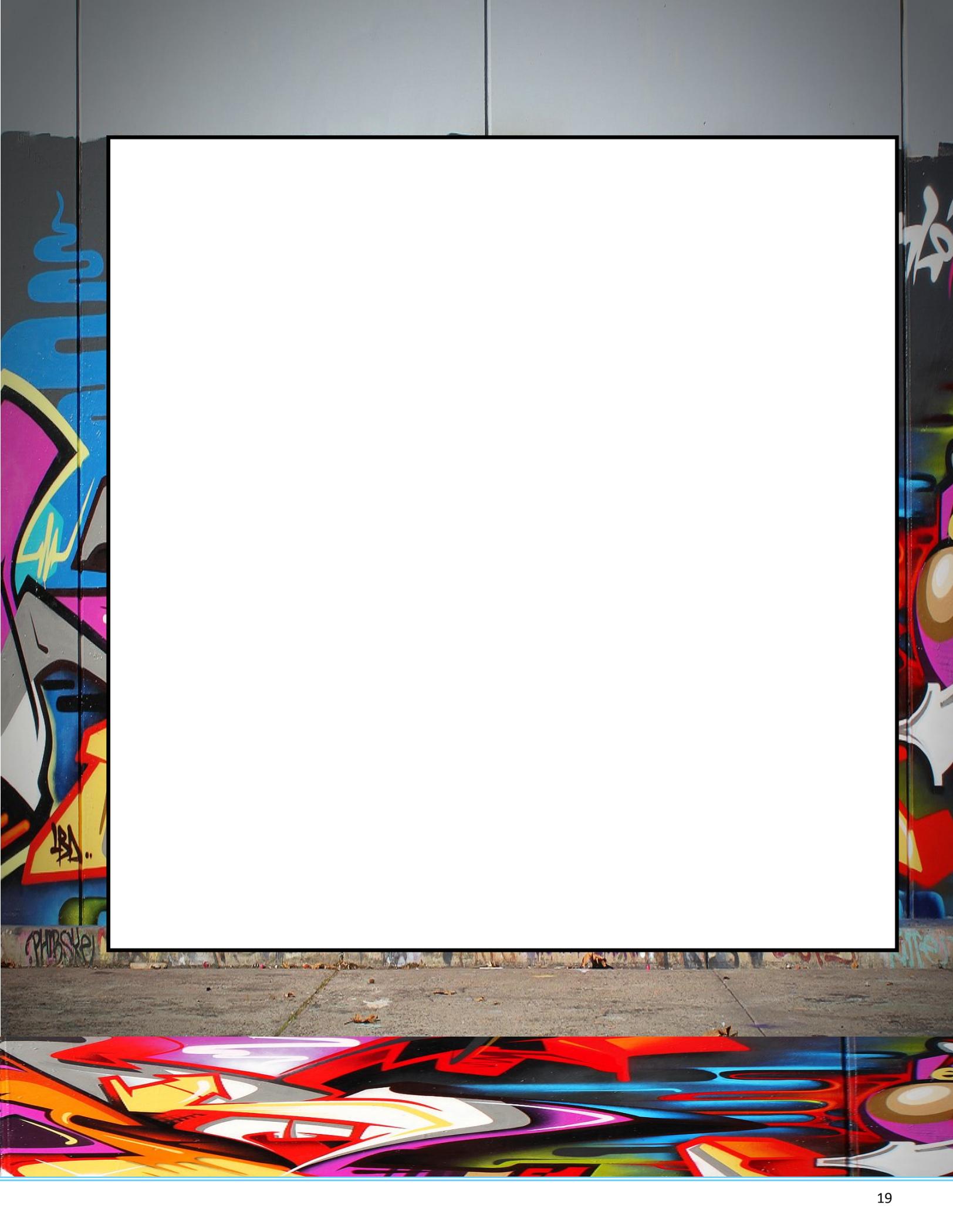
STEP 4. Erase the inside lines that you no longer need.

STEP 5. Redraw the letters, squeezing them closer together and overlapping the corners a little bit.

STEP 6. Draw an outline surrounding the finished letters.

Step 7. Add any other design elements that you want.





Online Trafficking and Recruitment...

Ease of Technology

Due to the ease of technology, traffickers and exploiters are able to recruit their victims by the use of websites like Facebook, Myspace, Twitter and Instagram to lure youth into commercial sexual exploitation.

Youth are recruited from almost every social network that exists. Traffickers are becoming more tech-savvy and with the Internet so accessible it is not difficult for a youth looking for friendship, love, attention, or excitement to be tricked or coerced into becoming a victim of sex trafficking.

Be careful who you chat with and recognizing warning signs...

- Have they asked you private questions about your family, surroundings and friends?
- Are they trying to make a friendship with you online without ever meeting. Are they complimenting you or offering gifts?

Keep your profile private...

- Don't choose a profile picture that can easily identify you or where you are like photos when your outside your house.
- Have private setting to your account, is your address, phone number hidden?
- If someone adds you that you don't know, don't add them back!

Another online trafficking effort starts with an online employment search and results in an unsuspecting victim relocating from his or her home on the promise of an unbelievably good job. It can be an advertisement for models, actors, nannies, or waitresses,

How to check if the job is real...

- Ask for the company name, address, and website.
- Ask questions about the type of work and what it will involve. Who will be your supervisor or boss.
- See if there is a complaint with the BBB (Better Business Bureau)
- If anything thing seems out of the ordinary or they seem vague or dismiss your questions, do not to take the job!



TEEN JOB
NO EXPERIENCE
NEEDED
HURRY FEW
OPENINGS



Did they break the law?



Cindy gets invited out to come party with some college guys. She is under 18 and they are really cute, only catch is they want her to bring a friend and in exchange she can party with them all night. She takes her friend to a party and lets her do drugs she's never experience before and gets taken advantage of by the older guys they went with.

Did Cindy Break the law? *(circle the correct answer below)*

Yes

No



You get an awesome modelling opportunity in Seattle and you get there and are approached by the agent and he says he wants to keep your passport for safekeeping so nothing happens to it. When you are driving to the agency you ask to see it for a second and he refuses to give it to you.

Is he breaking the law by refusing to give you your passport? *(circle the correct answer below)*

Yes

No



What are your rights
and the Law!



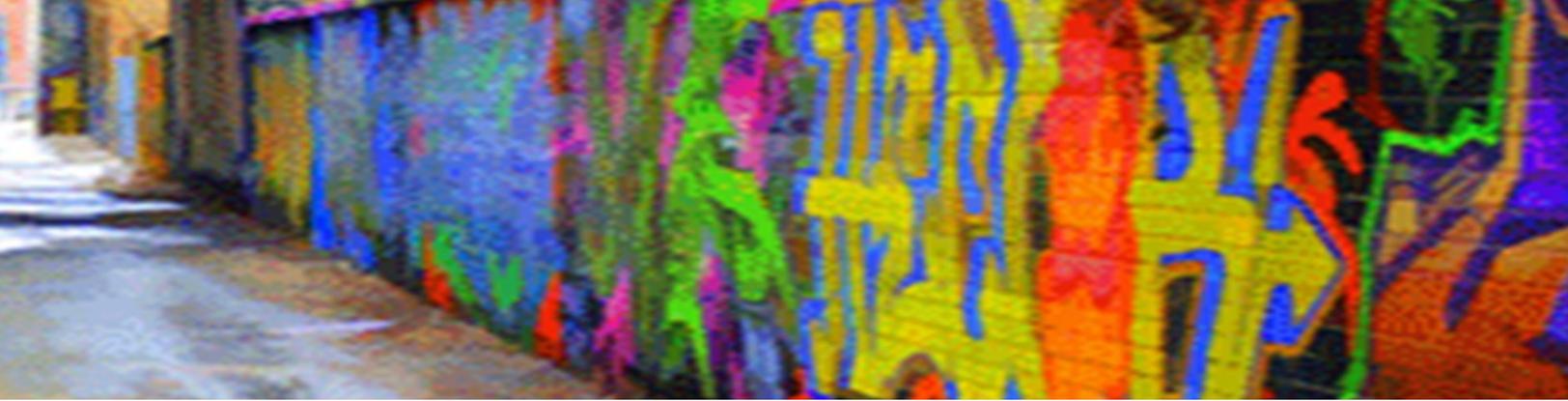
Human trafficking is a very serious criminal offence with very serious penalties.

Canadian Legislation¹

Specific criminal laws against trafficking in persons (TIP) in the *Criminal Code*

4 offences in the *Criminal Code* specifically address human trafficking:

1. Trafficking in Persons (section 279.01): which carries a maximum penalty of 14 years imprisonment. If, however, it involves kidnapping, aggravated assault, aggravated sexual assault, or death. The maximum penalty is life imprisonment.
2. Trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years (section 279.011) which carries a maximum penalty of 14 years imprisonment and a mandatory minimum penalty of imprisonment of 5 years. In cases involving kidnapping, aggravated assault, aggravated sexual assault or death, the maximum penalty is life imprisonment and the minimum penalty is six years imprisonment.
3. Receiving a Financial or Other Material Benefit for the purpose of committing or facilitating trafficking in persons (section 279.02): punishable by a maximum of 10 years imprisonment; and,
4. Withholding or Destroying a Person's Identity Documents (for example, a passport) for the purpose of committing or facilitating trafficking of that person (section 279.03): carries a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment.



Trafficking in persons is about exploitation and does not necessarily involve movement...

For the purpose of the trafficking offences, the Criminal Code states that a person exploits another person if they:

1. cause someone to provide, or offer to provide, labour or a service by engaging in conduct that, in all the circumstances, could reasonably be expected to cause the other person to believe that their safety or the safety of a person known to them would be threatened if they failed to provide, or offer to provide, the labour or service. cause a person, by means of deception or the use or threat of force or of any other form of coercion, to have an organ or tissue removed -(section 279.04).

Other provisions in the *Criminal Code* which address TIP-related offences

Other *Criminal Code* offences can also be used by police and Crown prosecutors depending on the facts and circumstances of the case. They include:

- Kidnapping
- Forcible confinement
- Uttering threats
- Extortion
- Assault
- Sexual assault
- Aggravated sexual assault
- Prostitution-related offences
- Criminal organization offences

What is the profile of a Canadian child at risk for sexual exploitation?

- Runaway and missing children
- Children victimized by predators on the Internet
- Minors living independently
- Minors living with older men
- Socially marginalized children, particularly Aboriginals
- Children between 12 to 17 years of age

¹ Government of Canada, Department of Justice: please see <http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/cj-tp/legis-loi.html> for more information)

NOBODY HAS THE RIGHT TO!

Nobody can take your things and destroy them
(Example: Bus ticket or Identification)

Nobody can forcibly keep you

Nobody can hide you

No one can push you into a room

No one can lock you in a room

No one can control you with threats

No one can tell you to get someone else to do something

Nobody can take you anywhere you don't want to go

Nobody can bully, threaten, force you or your family to do something you don't want too by fear of your families safety

Nobody can tell you to do something you don't want to do

No one can force you to do something you don't want to do.

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT!

You have the right to be protected from being hurt or mistreated, in body or mind.

You have the right to have protection from harmful drugs and from the drug trade

You have the right to be free from sexual abuse

No one is allowed to kidnap or sell you

You have the right to be protection from any kind of exploitation or being taken advantage of

You have the right to be protected from kidnapping

You have the right to help if you've been hurt, neglected or badly treated

You have the right to an identity- an official record of who you are.
No one should take this away from you.

Some Definitions...

Abduction

Abduction is the act of leading someone away by force or lies.

Branding

A tactic traffickers sometimes use to show ownership; often a tattoo of the trafficker's name or a gang symbol.

Brothel— A place where someone may go to engage in sexual activities with a sex trade worker or someone who is being sexually exploited. Can include: massage parlors, bars, strip clubs

Coercion

A trafficker may coerce another person to act against his or her will through violence or the threat of violence, or through other fears, such as the fear of being returned to a war-torn home, being separated from loved ones, or losing immigration status.

Confidential/confidentiality

The right of a person to have information about him/herself kept private and not shared with anyone else without his/her permission.

Deception

In the context of human trafficking, the act or practice of intentionally deceiving another person for the purpose of exploitation. For example, a trafficker may tell a young woman that a modelling contract or a singing career await her in another place, when in fact she will be exploited for sex or labour.

Domestic servitude

A form of forced labour, defined as slavery or bondage. A person is subject to a master and has no personal freedom to make life choices.

Exploitation

Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs (Trafficking Protocol, Article 3).

Forced labour

"All work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily." (ILO Convention on Forced Labour, 1930).

Forced migration

Refers to "the movements of refugees and internally displaced persons (those displaced by conflicts) as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, famine, or development projects" (International Association for the Study of Forced Migration).

Fraud

Fraud is a knowing misrepresentation of the truth that induces another person to act to his or her detriment.

Grooming

Grooming occurs when a trafficker or recruiter deliberately develops a relationship of physical and/or emotional dependency with someone in preparation for exploiting them. Grooming tactics can include gift giving, providing drugs, flattery, giving affection and isolating the person from their family and friends.

Harbouring

Harbouring or receiving occurs when a human trafficker hides or houses a trafficked person—and keeps her under his or her control—in order to exploit her.

Human smuggling

-The "facilitation, transportation, or procurement of the illegal entry of a person or persons across an international border." (U.N. Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air).

Informed consent

Consent given based upon a clear understanding of the facts, implications and future consequences of that consent. In order to give informed consent, a person must have adequate reasoning faculties and be in possession of all relevant facts. Impairments to reasoning may include high levels of stress, intoxication, or mental illness.

Post-traumatic stress disorder

A severe anxiety disorder or emotional illness that results from exposure to extremely traumatic events that cause intense fear, such as frightening, life-threatening, violent, or very unsafe experiences. Victims of human trafficking can acquire this condition as a result of their trafficking experience.

Practices similar to slavery

Though not defined, "practices similar to slavery" includes practices such as debt bondage. (Supplemental Convention on Abolition of Slavery, 1957).

Receipt of persons

Harbouring or receiving occurs when a human trafficker hides or houses a trafficked person—and keeps her under his or her control—in order to exploit her.

Servitude

A form of forced labour, defined as slavery or bondage. A person is subject to a master and has no personal freedom to make life choices.

Sexual exploitation

A person trafficked for sexual exploitation is forced to provide sexual acts against her will for the financial gain or material benefit of the trafficker.

Slavery

The status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised (Slavery Convention, 1926).

Transfer

Involves a human trafficker moving a trafficked person from one location to another for the purpose of exploitation. May also involve



NewJourneys.ca

New Journeys, the online resource for Aboriginal people moving to the city to help take the transition easier and seek help,

A few resources....

Kids Help Phone

(1-800-668-6868)

Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons

www.pssg.gov.bc.ca/octip/

octip@gov.bc.ca

1-888-712-7974 (24 hr. Support Line)

Crime Stoppers National Tip line

1-800-222-TIPS (8477)

VictimLINK

Provides immediate crisis support for victims of family and sexual violence and help for all other victims of crime.

Phone: 1-800-563-0808

Crisis Line BC

24 hours a day, 7 days a week that provides emotional support to individuals in distress

Phone: 1-800-515-6999

Northern BC Crisis Line

250 563 1214

1-888-562-1214

CASEY—Community against the exploitation of youth

[Www.caseyonline.org](http://www.caseyonline.org)

Youth in Crisis

youthinbc@crisiscentre.bc.ca

1.866.661.3311 (24 hr. Support line)

Children of the Street Society

Vancouver

www.childrenofthestreet.com

info@childrenofthestreet.com

604-777-7510

Battered Women Support Services

Vancouver

(BWSS)

www.bwss.org

information@bwss.org

604-687-1867 (Crisis and intake)

1-855-687-1868

Online Safety tools...

Get Cyber Safe:

www.getcybersafe.gc.ca

The door that not locked:

www.thedoorthatsnotlocked.ca

www.cybertip.ca



www.shutterstock.com - 24377146

