

MODERN DAY SLAVERY: SEX TRAFFICKING IN CANADA

By: Alexa Stucke & Coleman Stucke



UNDERSTANDING THE DIFFERENCE

SEX WORK

- Willing engagement in commercial sex
- Legal in Canada to sell sexual services

SEX TRAFFICKING

- Use of FORCE, COERCION, OR DECEIT into commercial sex
- Criminal Code Section 270.01
279.01 (1) Every person who recruits, transports, transfers, receives, holds, conceals or harbours a person, or exercises control, direction or influence over the movements of a person, for the purpose of exploiting them or facilitating their exploitation is guilty of an indictable offence

SEX TRADE

Bill C-36
“Protection of
Communities
& Exploited
Persons Act”

DISCLAIMER

We would like to acknowledge the difference between sex work and sex trafficking and that for this project we analyzed the sex trafficking component of the sex trade and are not referring to sex work or sex workers.

WHAT IS SEX TRAFFICKING?



JOHNS PAY FOR SEX



**DEMAND FOR
COMMERCIAL SEX
FROM EXPLOITED
VICTIMS**



**TRAFFICKERS MEET
THE DEMAND BY:**

- 1. Luring Victims -
identify vulnerability
and build connection**
- 2. Grooming Victims -
fulfill needs and wants**
- 3. Isolating Victims -
cut off supports and
become sole provider**
- 4. Exploiting Victims -
threats and manipulation**



**VICTIMS ARE FORCED
AND COERCED INTO
THE SEX TRADE**

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

TRAFFICKERS

Third Party Involvement

Predominantly Males

Strategic Manipulators

Play the "Boyfriend" Role to Victims

Gang Involved, Organized Crime

VICTIMS

97% are Women

Impacted by Vulnerable Circumstances

History of Trauma

73% of Victims are Under the Age of 25

Majority are Domestic Canadian Citizens

Women of Colour Experience Increased Risk

51% of Victims are Indigenous

JOHNS

Men Who Pay for Sex

Hostile Masculinity

Power Hungry

Mindset of Dehumanization

DEFINITION & STATISTICS

SEX TRAFFICKING

“ ‘The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act.’ It involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to make an adult engage in commercial sex acts. However, any commercial sexual activity with a minor, even without force, fraud, or coercion, is considered trafficking.”

Globally

3rd

Human trafficking is the 3rd largest & fastest criminal enterprise in the world

31.6 B

Human trafficking generates 31.6 billion in profit annually

4.5 M

Sex trafficking victims

97% of victims are women

In Canada

93%

Of sex trafficking victims in Canada are domestic citizens

1 in 3

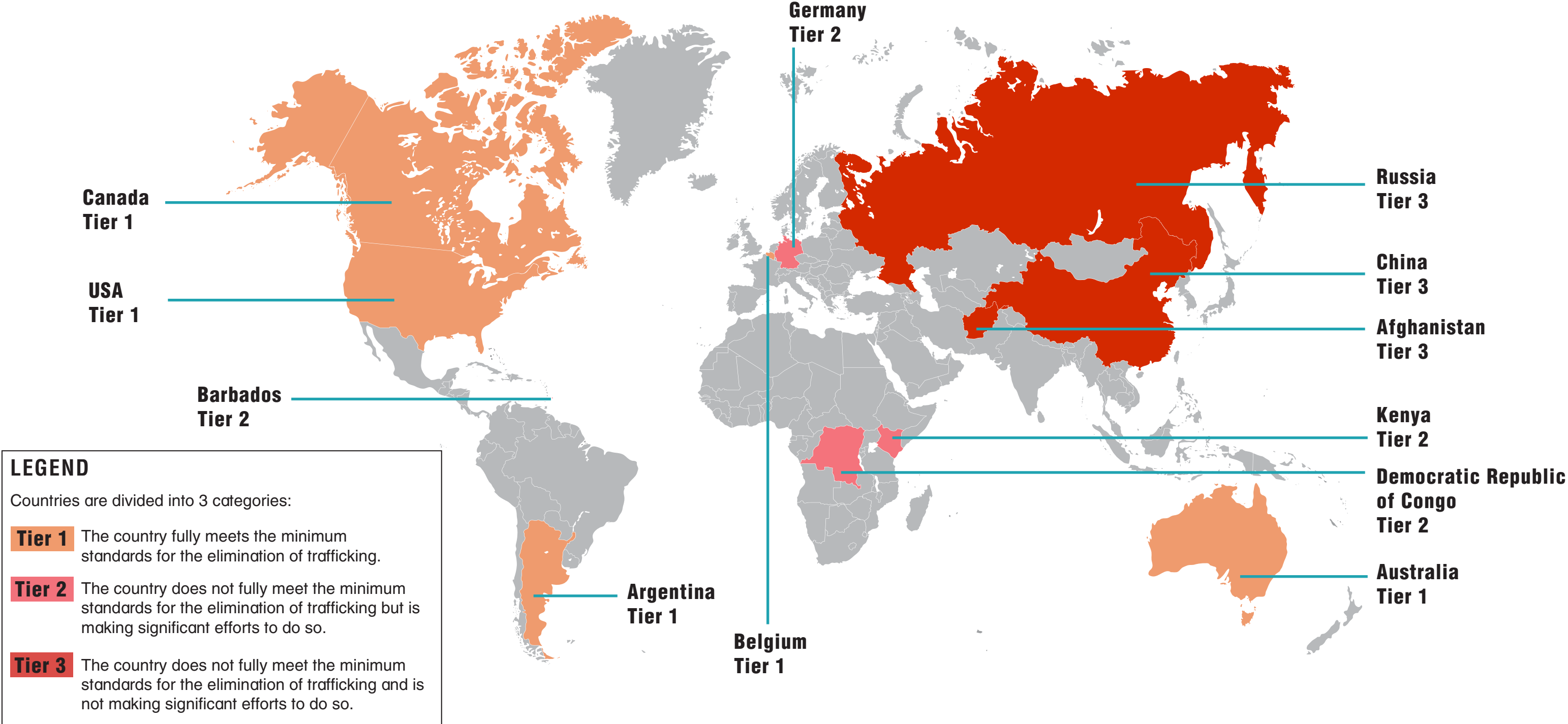
Almost one in three victims are trafficked by a current or former intimate partner

ages
12-14

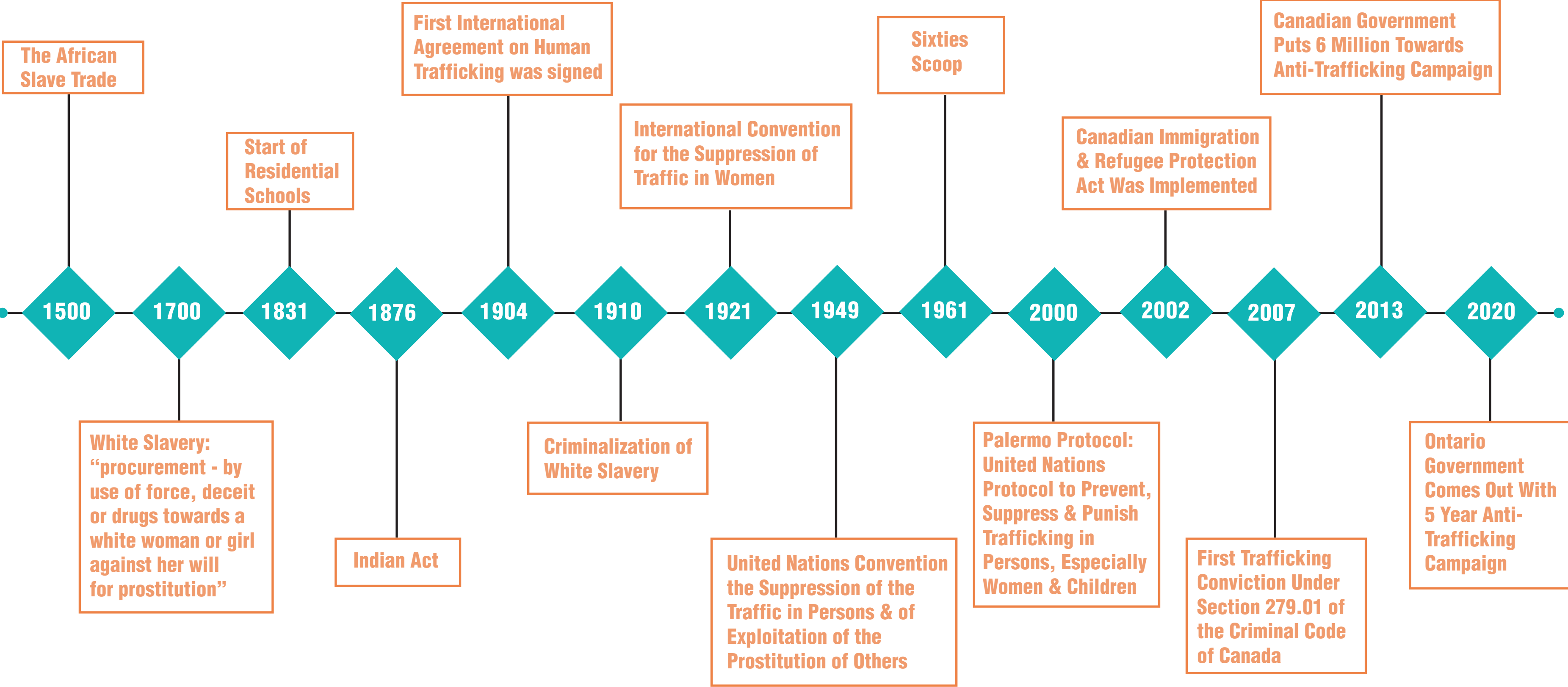
Majority of victims are recruited as minors between ages 12 - 14

SCOPE OF THE ISSUE

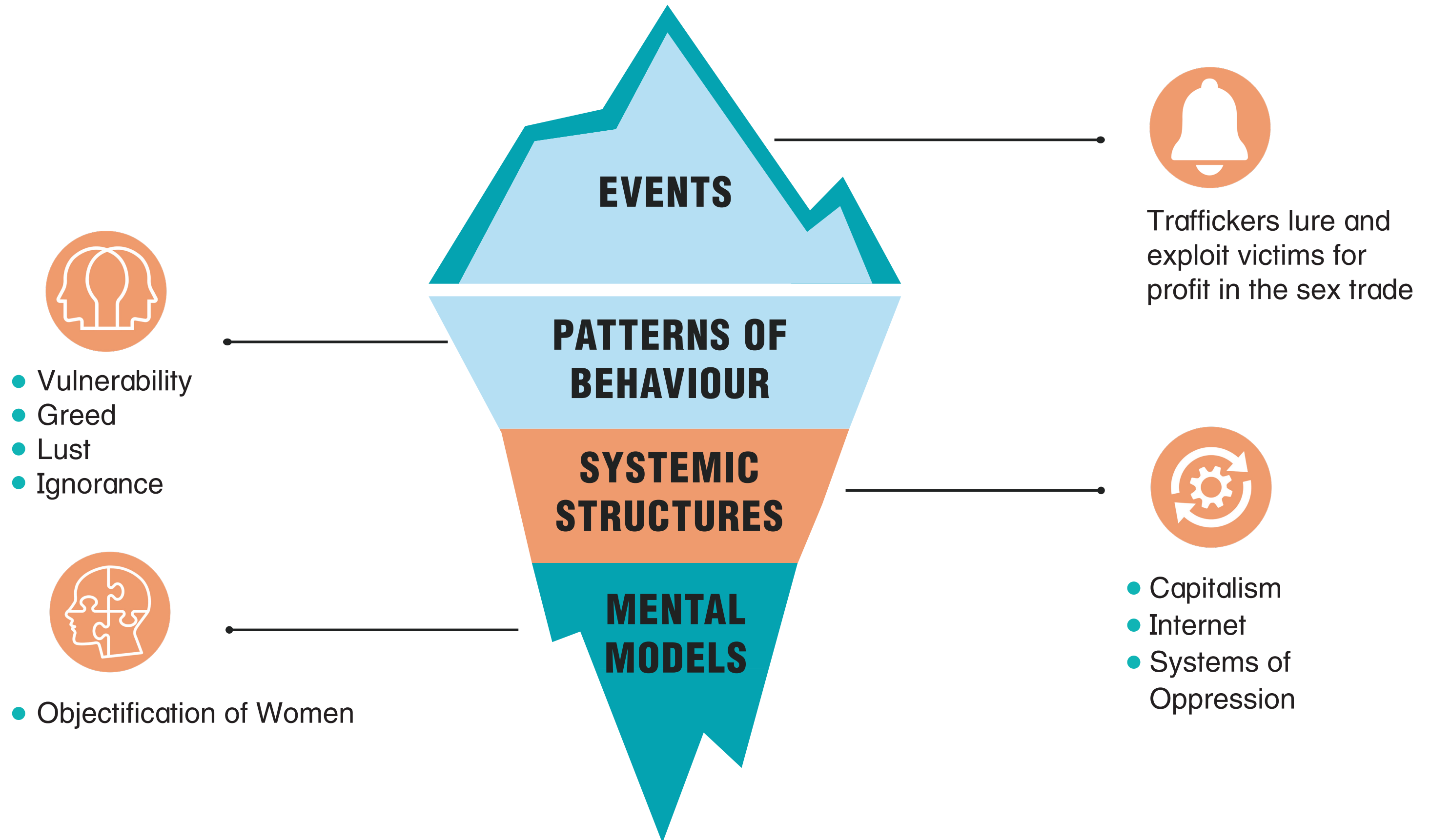
The US department of State issued a 2020 Trafficking in Persons Report, where it conducted in depth research on different countries worldwide. This report assesses whether or not countries meet the minimum standards for the elimination of sex trafficking. These standards are based on the 3 P Paradigm: Prevention, Protection and Prosecution.



THE HISTORY OF TRAFFICKING

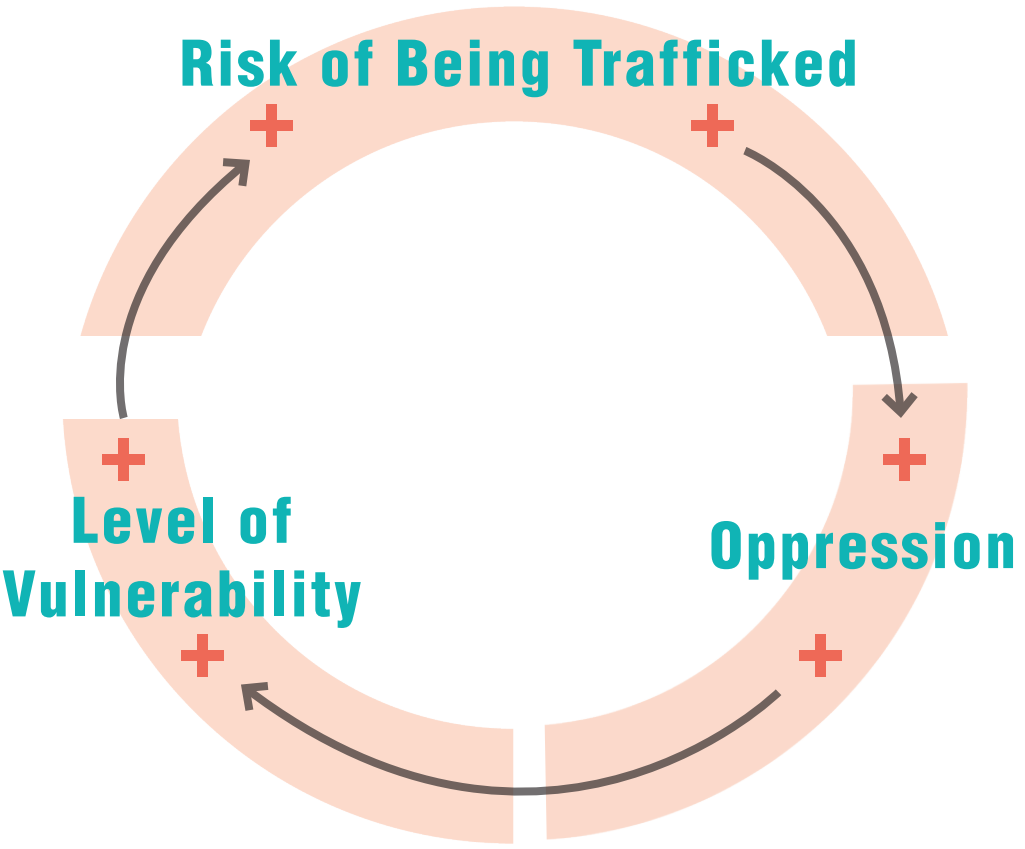


SEX TRAFFICKING IN CANADA

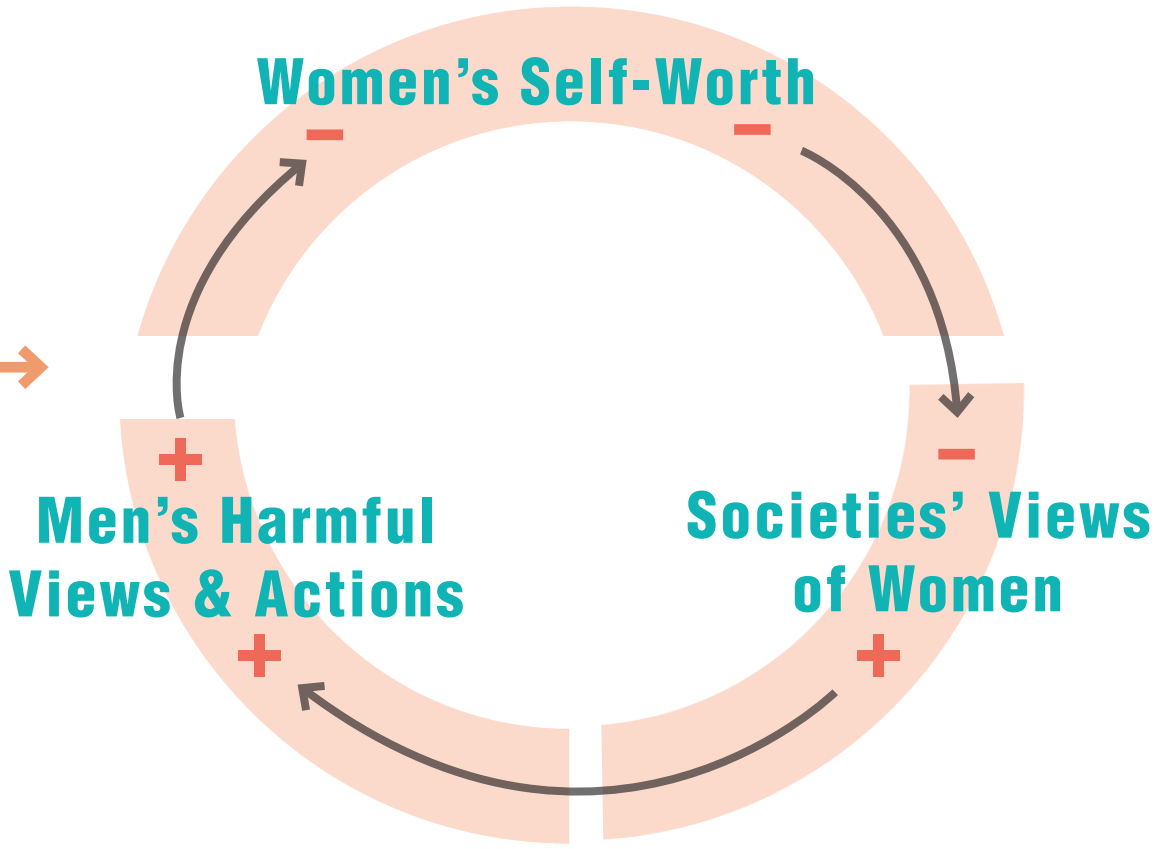


SYSTEMS & MENTAL MODELS FEEDBACK LOOPS

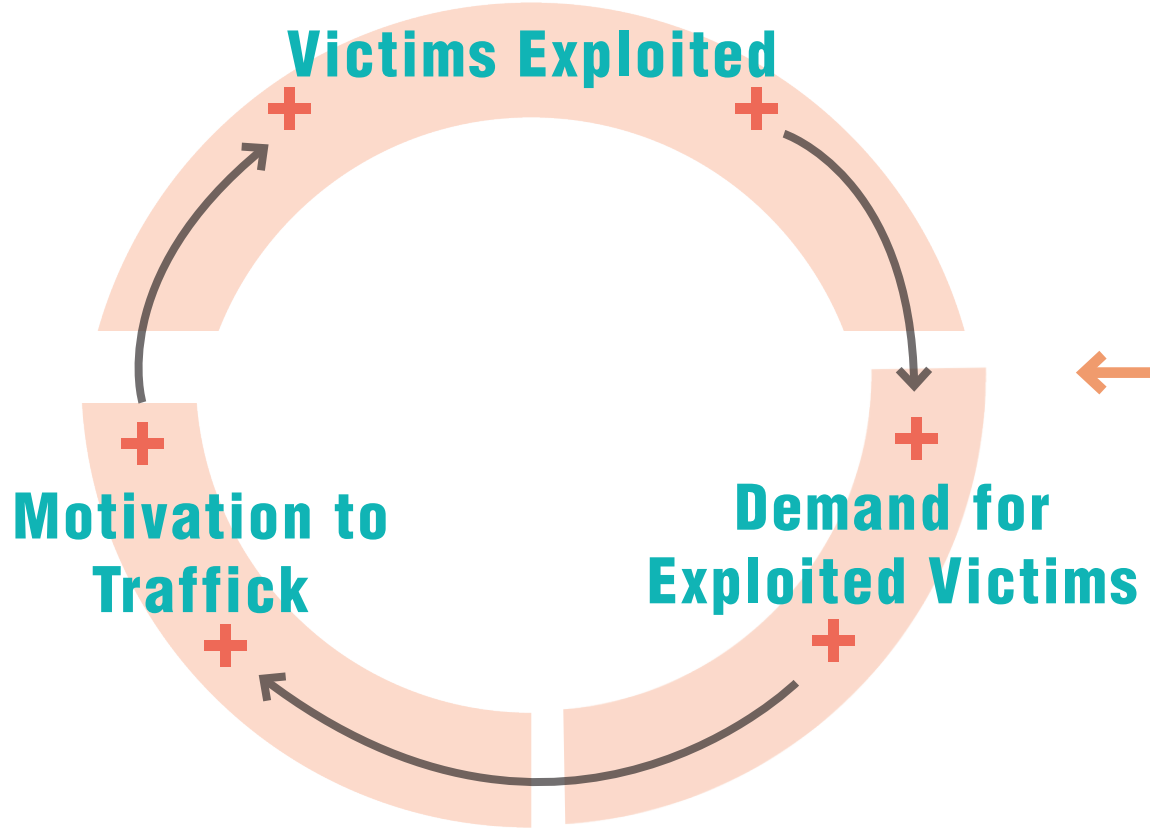
Systems of Oppression



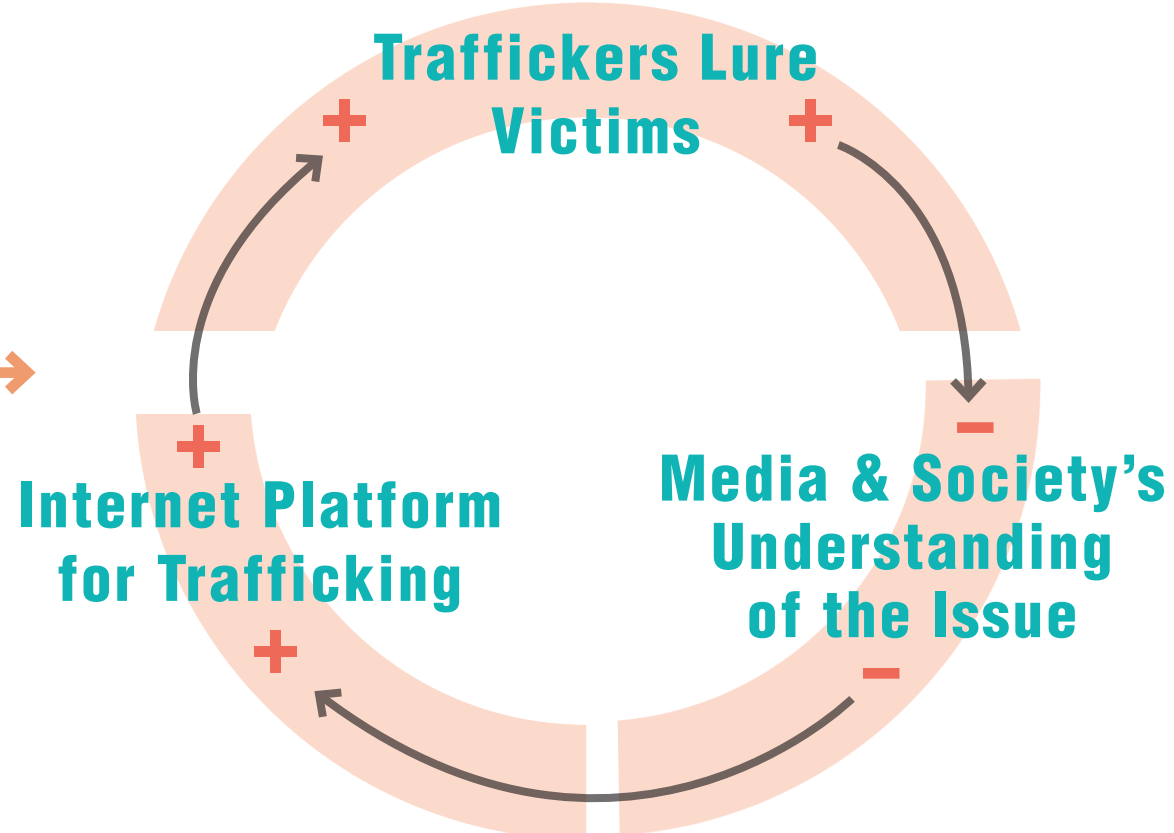
Mental Models: Objectification of Women



System: Capitalism

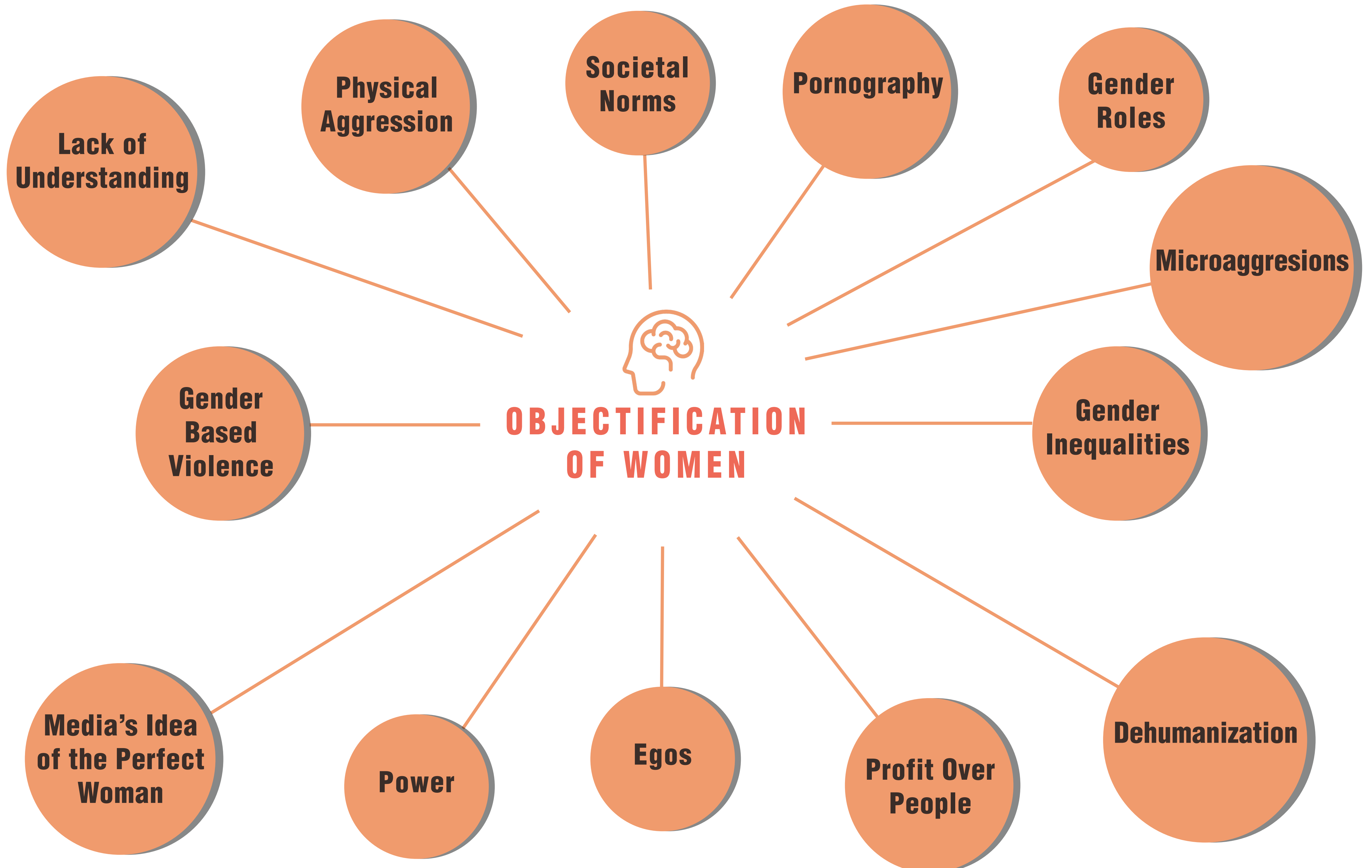


System: Internet

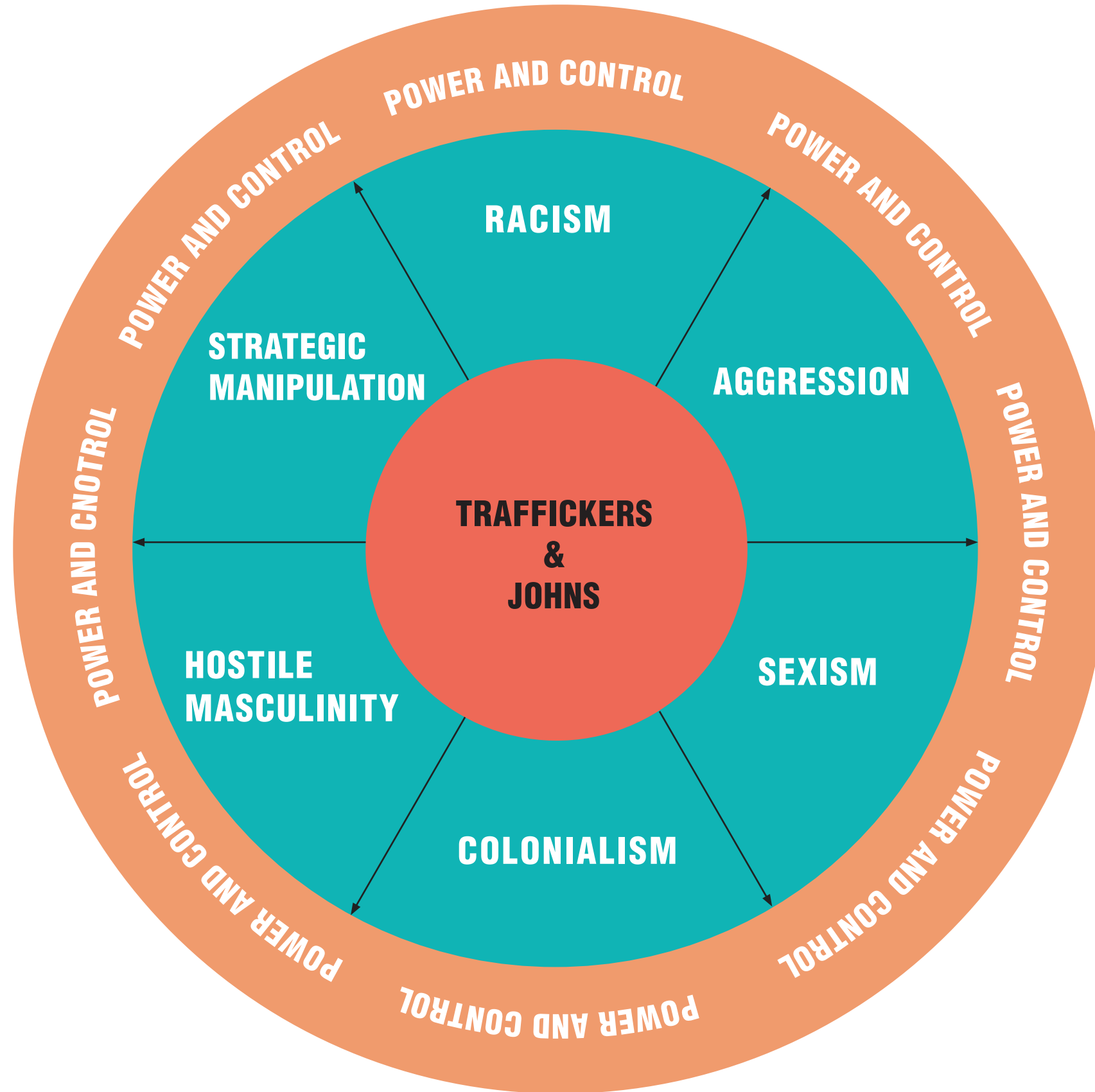


LEGEND
 + Amplifying
 - Reducing

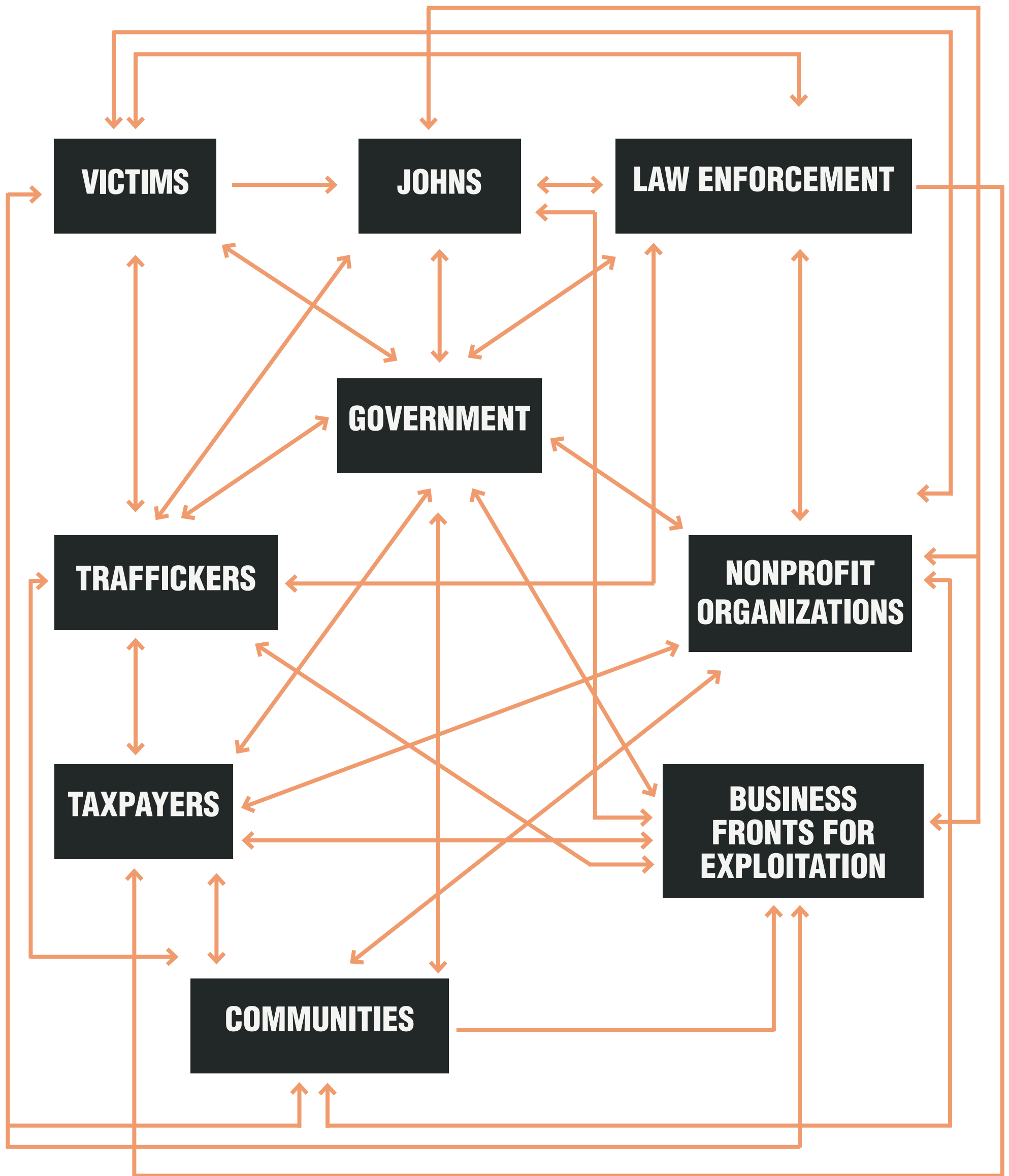
MENTAL MODEL: OBJECTIFICATION OF WOMEN



POWER DYNAMIC WITH VICTIMS



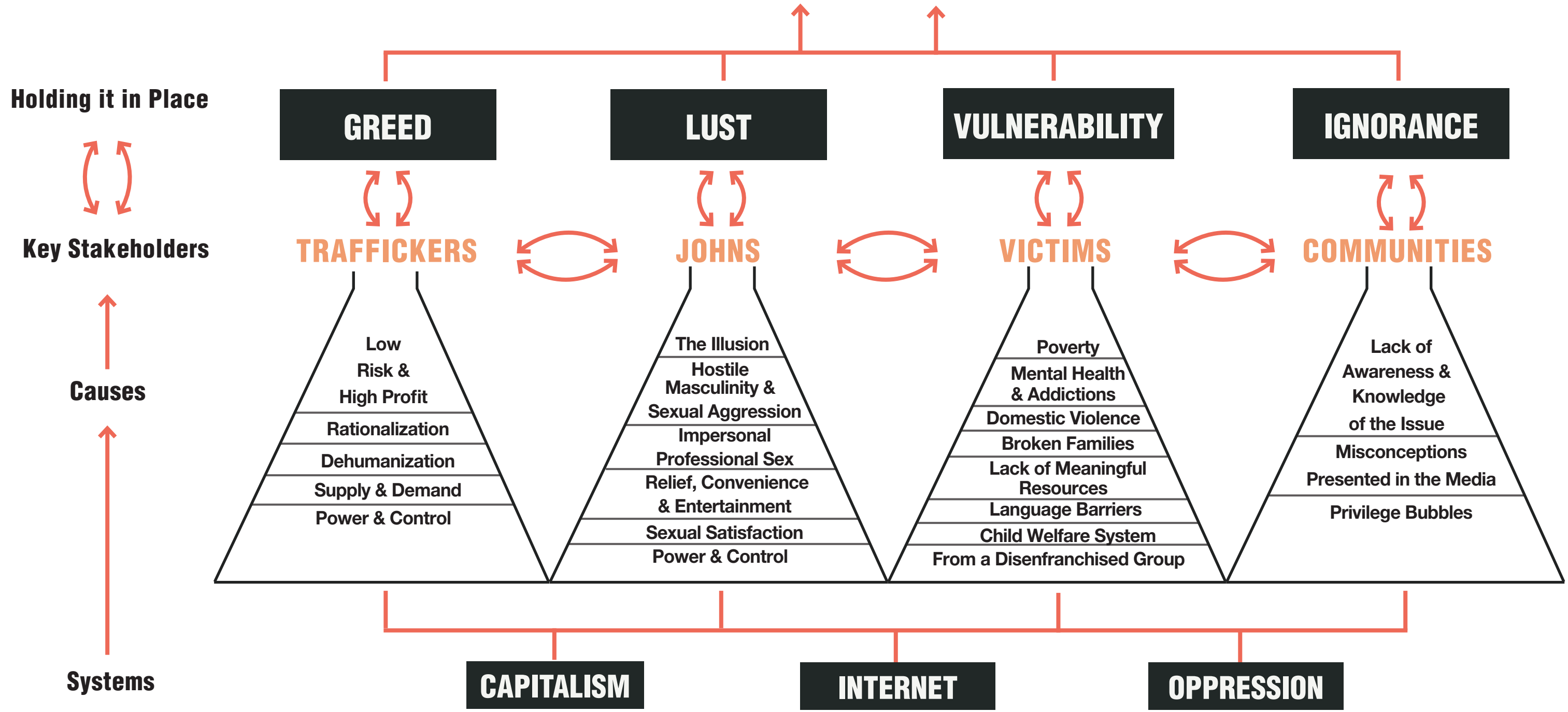
STAKEHOLDER MAP



As a complex issue, the connection between stakeholders is deeply intertwined. Johns, victims, traffickers and taxpayers are all members of the community living under the same government. The stakeholders that can make a positive impact like the government, organizations, law enforcement and communities all need to work together to solve the issue. Traffickers actively bring victims into sex trafficking all around us. An example of this is business fronts that are cover ups for victim exploitation. Everyone needs to raise awareness and do their part to combat sex trafficking. This stakeholder map shows how each stakeholder connects to one another which demonstrates the complexity of the issue. In all areas and communities, everyone's involvement is needed to end sex trafficking in Canada.

CHALLENGE LANDSCAPE

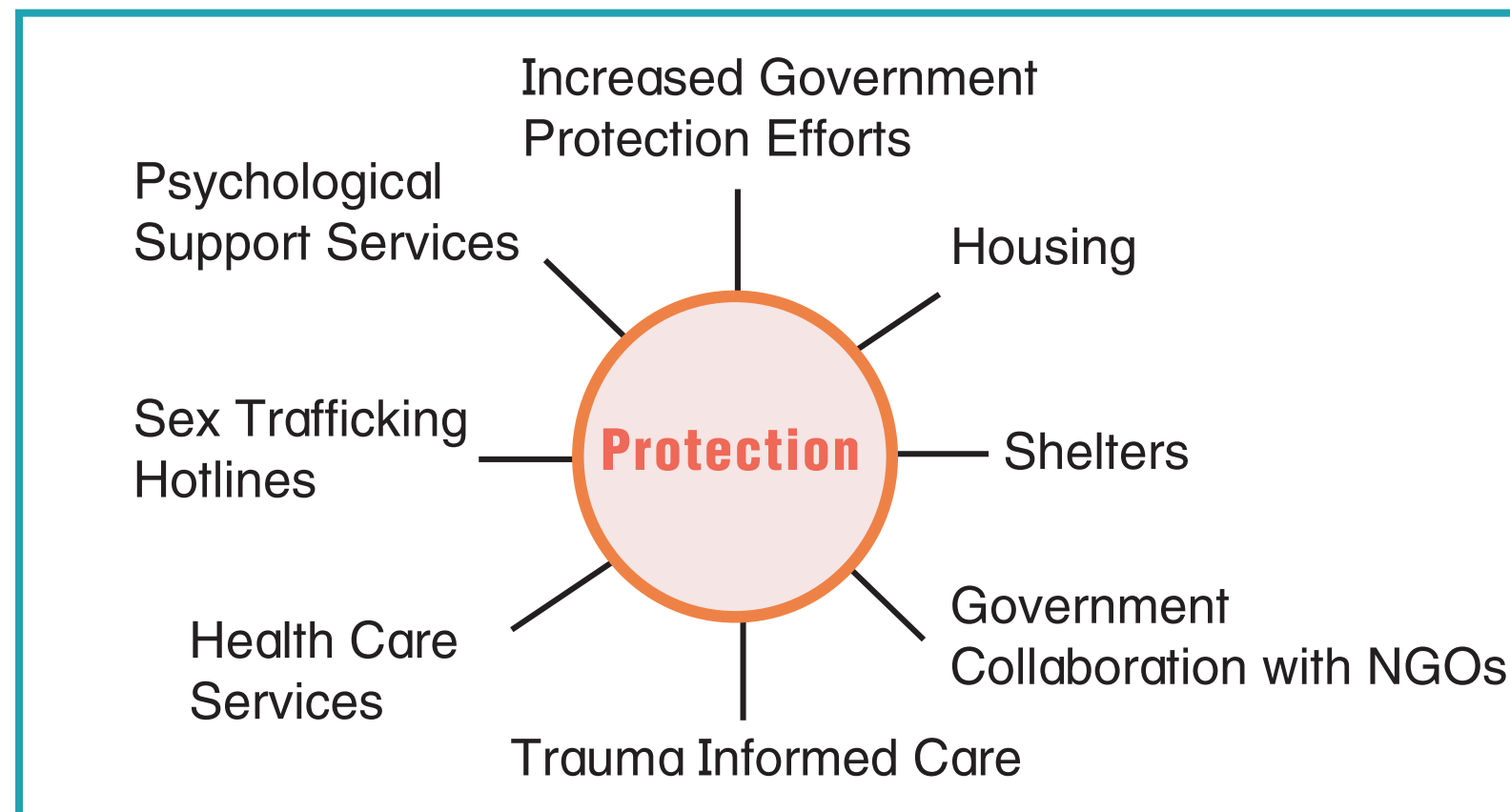
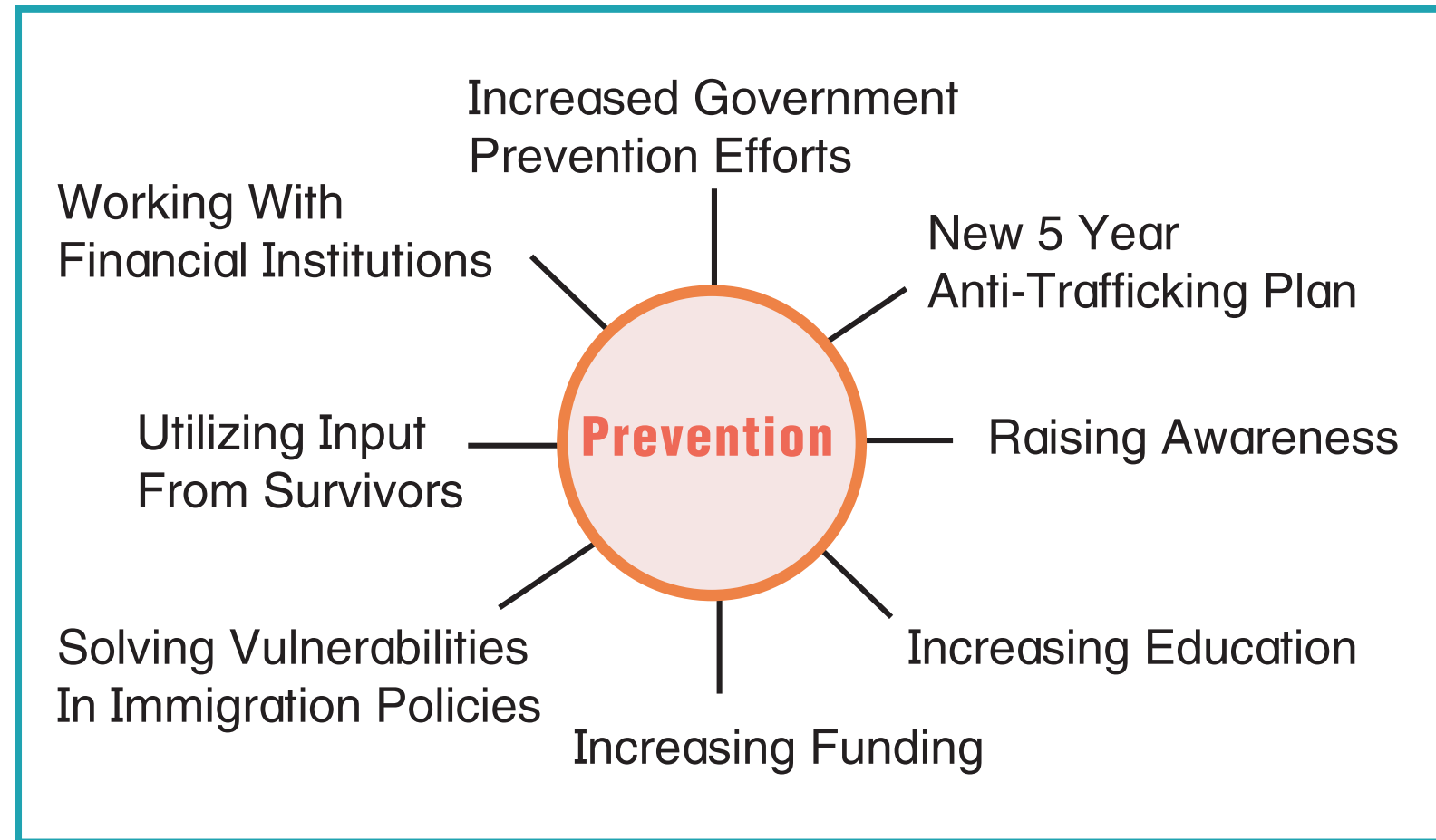
THE PROBLEM: SEX TRAFFICKING IN CANADA



THE SOLUTION LANDSCAPE

THE FOUR P'S

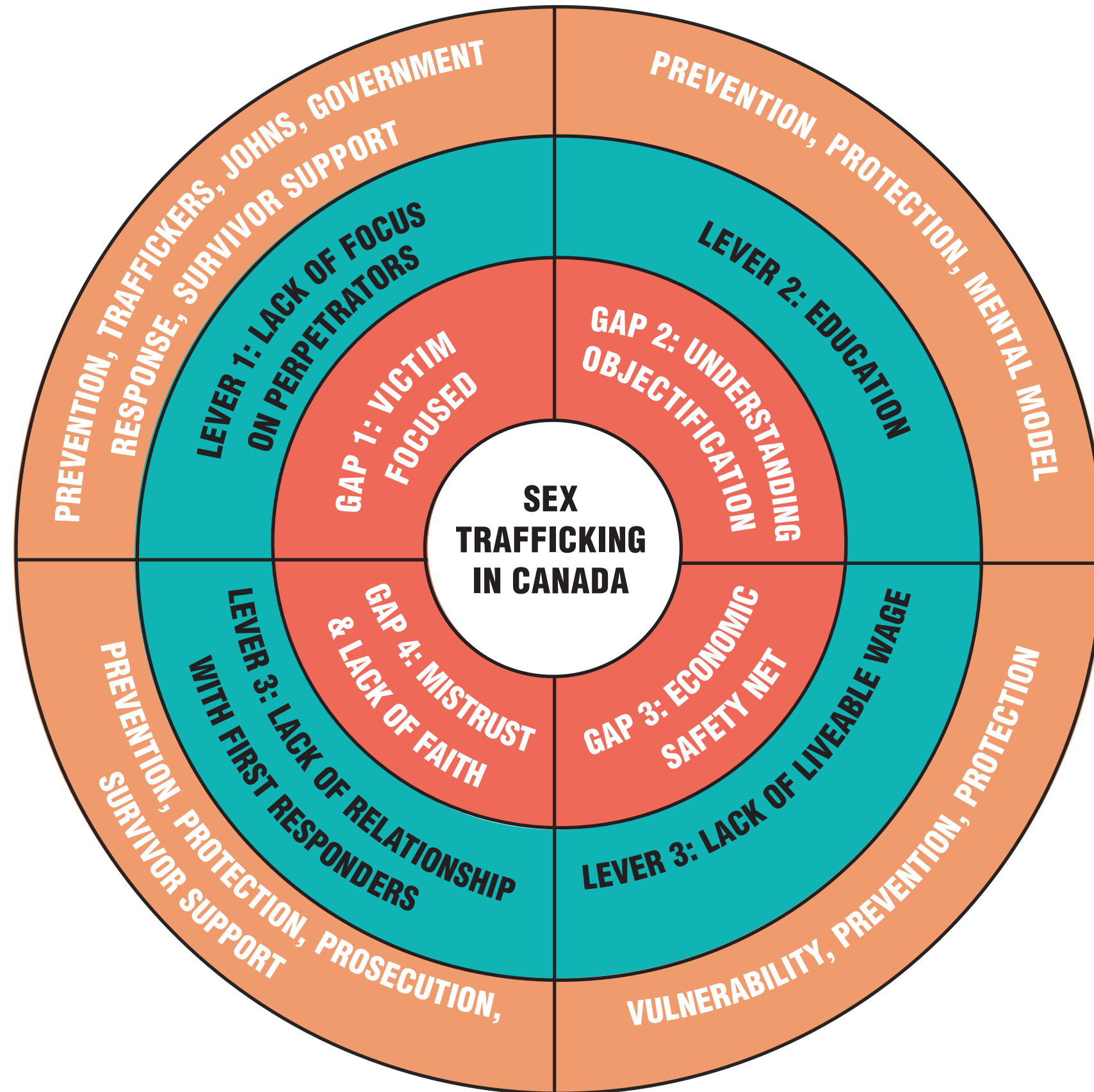
PRESENTLY:



WORKING TOWARDS:



THE RIPPLE EFFECT OF THE GAPS & LEVERS OF CHANGE



LEGEND

Ring 1: Gaps

Ring 2: Levers

Ring 3: Impacts

MOVING UPSTREAM TO THE ROOT CAUSES

Everything that flows into the pond originates from somewhere further upstream. This means that solutions should not just be focused on what is happening downstream in the pond. We must move upstream and also bring attention to the root causes and systems to more effectively combat the issue as a whole. Both stream and pond need to be considered or the problem will keep coming downstream, infecting the water of the pond and everything in it.

ROOT CAUSES:

CAPITALISM, SYSTEMS OF OPPRESSION, INTERNET, MINDSET OF OBJECTIFICATION

