

ECPAT International

Does the legalisation of prostitution increase the sex trafficking of women and children?

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Presentation Outline



- Introduction: The challenges & debates;
- Philosophical, empirical and political arguments;
- The links to trafficking and CSEC;
- Other legal approaches that protect the rights of all those engaged in prostitution;
- Conclusion;
- References.





- Lack of reliable data over the scale & scope of human trafficking;
- Lack of empirical evidence vs. emotive debate;
- Prostitution as legitimate work vs. prostitution as a form of gender violence.

Philosophical arguments



A 'sovereign and independent human being able to decide freely' to work in the sex industry

'voluntary' prostitution seen as consent to violation and therefore an act of oppression Criminalisation contributes to stigmatisation and violence

Those selling sex are subjected to unsafe, exploitative and dangerous environments

Empirical research context



Political analysis



- Employment rights vs. legitimacy of prostitution as a career;
- Legal age of work and age of consent;
- Varied contexts difficult to control & regulate;
- Reluctance to register as sex workers;
- Legalisation can limit corruption, exploitation and improve police relations.

Legal prostitution & links to CSEC (1)



Unreliable estimates, lack of studies and problematic legal & policy definitions

Prostitution grows once legalised; substitution effect away from trafficking but scale increases

Increase in trafficking more dominant than substitution effect; child prostitution prevalent in adult commercial sex sector

Legal prostitution & links to CSEC (2)



- Majority of children involved in commercial sex sector are adolescents;
- Adolescents can obtain false documentation to secure employment;
- No clear line between adult and child prostitution;
- Research shows a low age of entry into prostitution.

Legislative approaches: challenges



- Little consensus of most effective legal response;
- Huge various in approaches making comparison difficult;
- Lack of coherence and consistency in enforcement;
- Minimal empirical research and validity problems.

The Swedish Model



Prostitution is violence against women



To combat sex trafficking, reduce demand



Number of women involved in prostitution has dramatically dropped

Conclusion

- Both sides have compelling moral arguments;
- Unreliable data affects clear conclusions;
- Legalisation offers avenues for recourse to justice;
- Those adults 'voluntarily' engaged in prostitution often have no other viable options;
- Sex trafficking is least prevalent where prostitution is illegal and the law enforced accordingly;
- Sex trafficking increases where prostitution is legalised;
- Middle ground: criminalise demand side, decriminalise adult prostitution.





THANK YOU

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