

# Modern Slavery

Lesson Map: <http://esriaustralia.com.au/education/SpatialActivity44>

## Engage

### 40 Million

- There is no globally accepted definition of slavery, but tends to include practices such as human trafficking, forced labour, child labour, removal of organs and slavery like practices. The [Australian Government](#) defines slavery as “*when a person exercises the rights of ownership over another person. This includes the power to make the victim an object or purchase or use their labour or services in a substantially unrestricted manner.*”
- There have been over [750 referrals of slavery](#) and human trafficking offences to Australian Federal Police since 2004. The highest risk area of these offences is forced marriage. It is difficult however, to measure the full extent of slavery due to the clandestine nature of the crime.
- The [Walk Free Foundation](#) estimated that there were 40 million people in slavery in 2016. 70% of these are women and children.
- The top 5 products at risk of modern slavery are:
  1. Laptops, computers and mobile phones
  2. Garments
  3. Fish
  4. Cocoa
  5. Sugarcane
- According to the [2018 Global Slavery Index](#), the country with the highest prevalence of slavery is North Korea.

## Explore

### Global Slavery Index

- Click on the Lesson Map URL above to open the map. In the ‘details’ pane, under ‘content’, tick the first checkbox to turn on the layer ‘Global Slavery Index 2018 Total Persons’. This layer shows the estimated total amount of enslaved persons.
- Which countries have the highest estimated number of enslaved persons? **India, China,**

Download student worksheet [here](#).

Time  
45 minutes

### Activity

Investigate the current state of modern slavery in our world

### Learning Outcome

Students will be able to:

- Define slavery
- List our most ‘at risk’ products
- Identify which countries have the highest modern slavery rates
- Explain potential reasons behind modern slavery
- Explore what products Australia imports from modern slavery countries

### ACARA Curriculum Link

Year 9 Geography: Geographies of Interconnections

[ACHGKo67](#) | [ACHGKo68](#)

Year 10 Geography: Geographies of Human Wellbeing

[ACHGKo78](#) | [ACHGKo79](#)

### Teacher Feedback:

To share your feedback on this, or any Spatial Activity, please contact [education@esriaustralia.com.au](mailto:education@esriaustralia.com.au)

Pakistan, North Korea and Nigeria.

- ? What is Australia's estimated total enslaved persons? (Hint: click on any country to see more information). **In Australia there is an estimated 15,000.**
- ? Turn on the next layer 'Global Slavery Index 2018 – per 1000' and turn off all other layers. What countries have the highest rate of slavery per capita (per 1000)? **North Korea, Eritrea, Burundi, Central African Republic and Afghanistan.**
- What is Australia's per capita rate? **Australia's rate is 0.60 per 1000 people.**

## Explain

### Understanding why

- Modern slavery is the result of a number of country vulnerabilities, including governance, lack of basic needs, disenfranchised groups, inequality and conflict.
- According to the [Walk Free Foundation](#), governance issues include: political instability, government response, women's physical security, political rights, regulatory quality, disabled rights and weapons access.
- Turn on the layer 'Global Slavery Index Vulnerability Factors – Governance'. Which countries have the highest score, meaning they are most at risk to slavery? What does this tell you about the governance in these countries? **The countries with the highest score include North Korea, Syria, Central African Republic, Libya and Afghanistan. It can be deduced that governance in these places do not have sufficient laws in place to prevent modern slavery, as well as lacking a governance system which monitors and protects all of its people.**
- The [Walk Free Foundation](#) also explains that modern slavery can stem from conflict, including the impact of terrorism, internal conflict and internally displaced persons.
- Turn on the layer 'Global Slavery Index Vulnerability Factors – Conflict'. Which countries have the highest score, meaning they are most at risk to slavery? What does this tell you about the conflict in these countries? **Nigeria, Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq. These countries are suffering from profound conflict which has impacted millions of people.**
- Why are the estimates for high conflict countries more likely to be incorrect, than those estimates for low conflict countries? **As these countries are experiencing current conflict, the total extent of the problem cannot be understood.**
- There are an estimated 2,640,000 enslaved persons in North Korea. Having received the highest governance score but a below average conflict score, what could you

hypothesise about working conditions in North Korea? *Student's own answer.*

## Extend

### Slavery and Australia

- ? Whilst slavery is prominent in Australia, our biggest contribution to modern slavery is through our imported products.
- Turn on the layer 'Australia's Blacklist' and turn off all other layers.
- Use the map to complete the below table, which explores our imports from the most at risk countries.

Country	Product	Percent of Total Import
India	Bricks	6
China	Apparel	66
India	Apparel	3
Thailand	Apparel	1
Vietnam	Apparel	2
Brazil	Cattle	6
Brazil	Sugar Cane	31
Pakistan	Carpets	1
Indonesia	Fish	6
China	Fish	6
Japan	Fish	1
Taiwan	Fish	5
Thailand	Fish	27
India	Rice	27
Brazil	Timber	1
Bolivia	Brazil Nuts	51
Côte d'Ivoire	Cocoa	3
Ghana	Cocoa	1
China	Technology	69
Malaysia	Technology	4

## Next Steps:

### Request a free ArcGIS Online Account for your school:

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