



# Global Slavery Index, Global Estimates of Modern Slavery, and the Global Multiple Systems Estimation Program: Best Practices and Lessons Learned

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Slavery Index

# Agenda

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## Global Estimates of Modern Slavery

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## Introduction and Background

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## Human Trafficking as National Security

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## Global Slavery Index 2018

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## Importance of Data in Public Policy and MSE

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## Q&A

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# OUR INITIATIVES



Our initiatives work together to build a movement larger than the sum of its parts.



Ending modern slavery



Making cancer non-fatal



Creating indigenous parity



Promoting childhood development



Supporting research & entrepreneurship



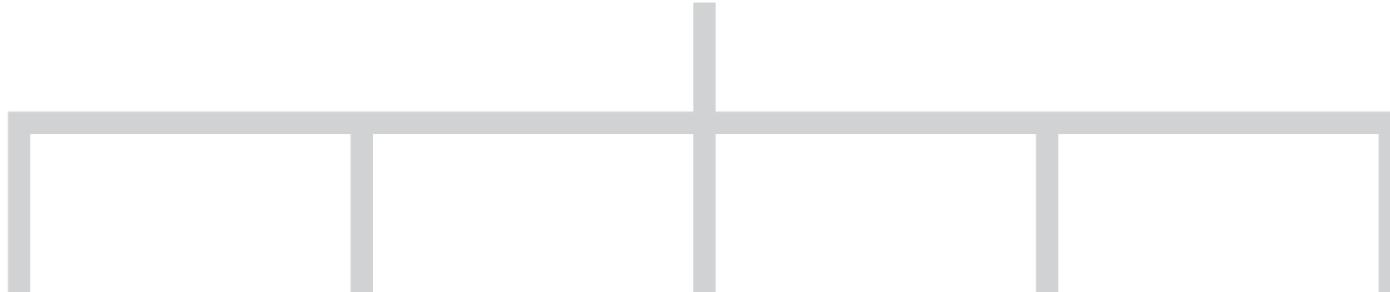
Restoring ocean health



Supporting arts, culture, community & environment



# Research Funding



.....  
**THE  
GLOBAL  
SLAVERY  
INDEX**  
.....



 **Bali Process**  
Government &  
Business Forum



**FREEDOM  
UNITED**

# MODERN SLAVERY



## Modern slavery

is an umbrella term

### MODERN SLAVERY

Trafficking for labour  
and sexual exploitation



#### Forced labour



**Human  
trafficking**  
(cross border and  
within a country)



**Slavery and  
slavery like practices**  
(including forced  
marriage)

Forced labour  
as a result of  
forced marriage

Trafficking for slavery  
and slavery like  
practices

THE GLOBAL SLAVERY INDEX 2018



**40.3 million people**  
around the world were victims  
of modern slavery in 2016



**women and girls**  
are disproportionately affected  
by modern slavery, accounting  
for 71% of the overall total



**15.4 million people  
are in forced marriage**



DOMESTIC



SEX



CONSTRUCTION



MANUFACTURING



AGRICULTURE

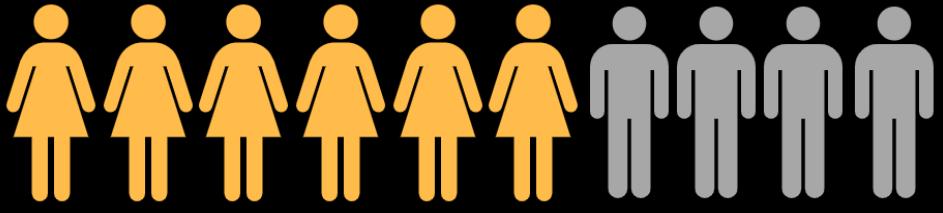


FISHING

sectors where the  
**risk of modern slavery**  
is especially high

# Women and girls outnumber men and boys as victims of most forms of modern slavery

Forced labour exploitation



Forced sexual exploitation



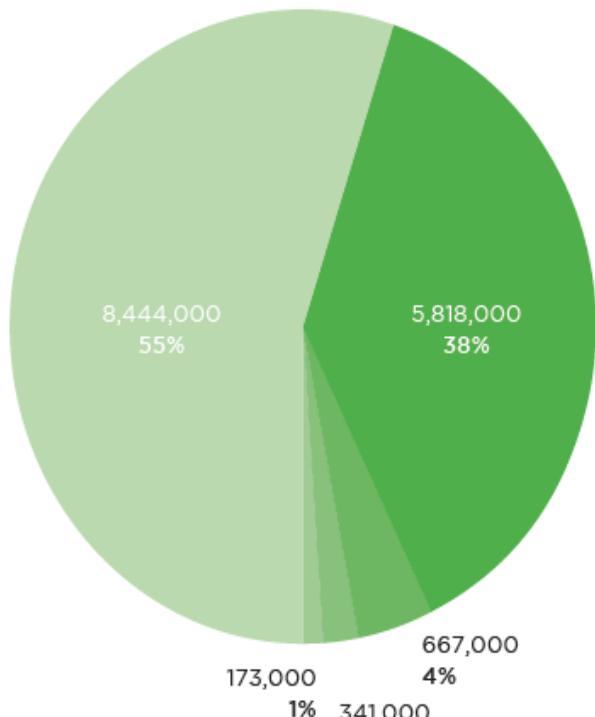
State-imposed forced labour



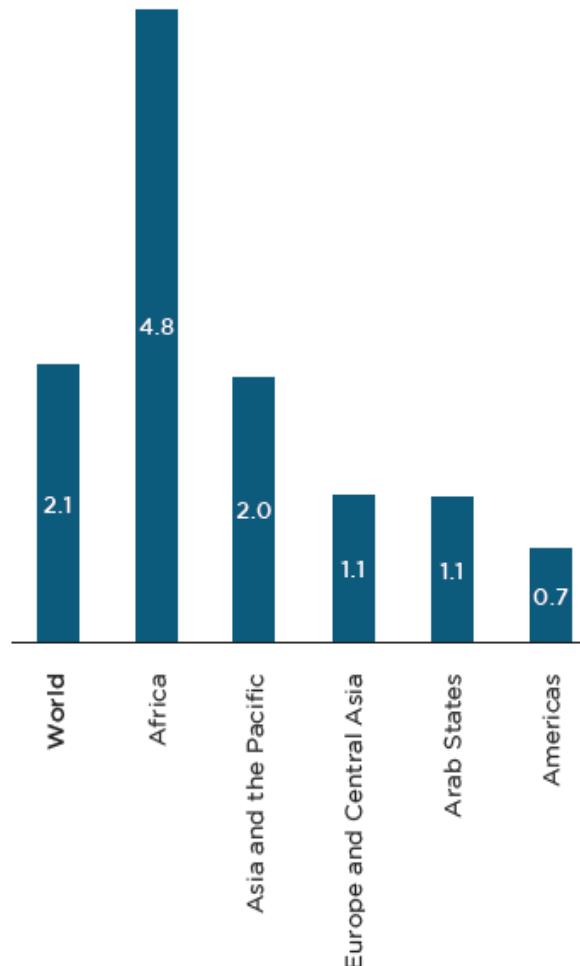
Forced marriage



# FORCED MARRIAGE ACROSS REGIONS



- Africa
- Americas
- Europe and Central Asia
- Arab states
- Asia and the Pacific



Note: These figures are based on national household surveys conducted in 48 countries, involved interviews with more than 71,000 respondents aged 15 years or older. See methodological annex for further details.

# Introduction & Background: Finding the Hidden in Uncontrolled Spaces



Source: Africa Presse

Forced conscription  
and child combatants –  
Eritrea, Burundi,  
Rwanda, Colombia



Source: Green Peace

Illegal Logging in  
Amazon



Source: Telegraph

Deep Sea Slaves on  
Fishing Boats and Satellites



Source: NBC Chicago

Urban  
Street  
gangs in  
Southside  
Chicago

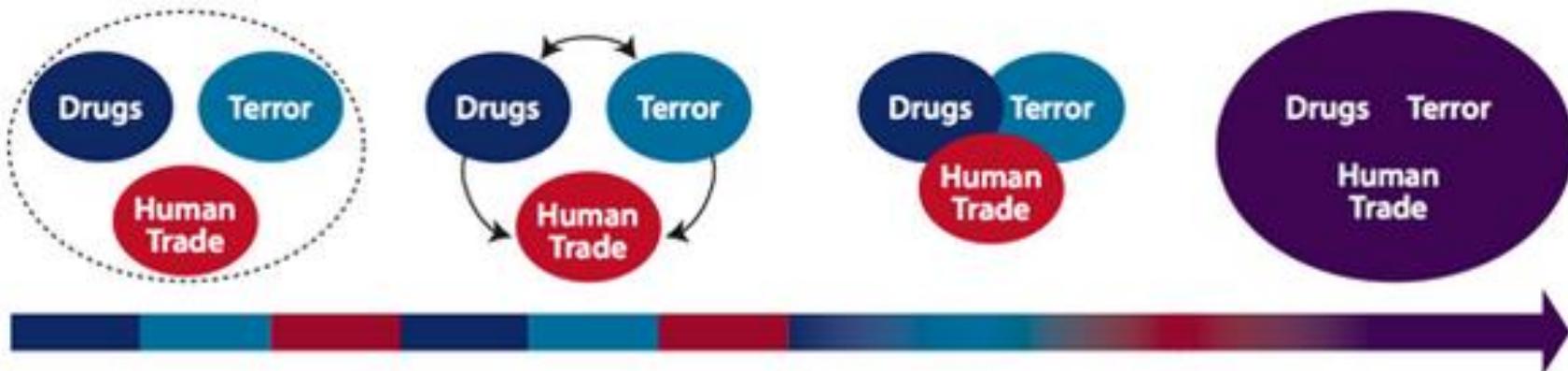


Irregular  
Migration  
and  
Refugees

Source: National Geographic

# Human Trafficking as National Security

Continuum of Relationships between Trafficking and Terrorism



#### No Relationship

Terrorist, drug trafficking, and human trafficking groups remain independent, but operate within the same area, utilize similar routes for movement and transportation, and rely on the same networks of corrupt state/local agencies.

#### Operational Relationship

Drug trafficking groups use terrorism and human trafficking as an operational tool. Terrorist groups take part in drug and human trafficking as an operational tool.

#### Alliance Relationship

Terrorism or criminal group forms an alliance of different nature (ad hoc, short-term, long-term) with their criminal counterpart for ideological, pragmatic, or opportunistic motivations.

#### Convergence Relationship

Previously independent criminal and terrorist groups alter their purposes and tactics and morph into a single entity exhibiting characteristics of terrorist and criminal organizations simultaneously.

# Data Importance in Public Policy

***“But there are also unknown unknowns – the ones we don't know we don't know. And if one looks throughout the history of our country and other free countries, it is the latter category that tend to be the difficult ones.”***



# Why Global Estimates?

*“There is a lack of information on transnational organized criminal markets and trends. The few studies that exist have looked at sections of the problem, by sector or country, rather than the big picture. Without a global perspective, there cannot be evidence-based policy” – UNODC*

2011 WH Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime, National Guard, US Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), DHS, DOS – INL, Treasury – FinCEN, DEA, FBI, Interpol, Europol, World Bank, IMF, OECD

# How do we measure modern slavery?

*48 countries as a sample of the world*



Rank	Country	Population	Estimated Number of Victims	Estimated Prevalence Rate (%)	Score	Category
1	India	1350000000	100000000	0.07	100	High Risk
2	China	1380000000	80000000	0.06	95	High Risk
3	United States	328000000	40000000	0.12	90	High Risk
4	Russia	146000000	30000000	0.20	85	High Risk
5	Pakistan	188000000	20000000	0.10	80	High Risk
6	Indonesia	264000000	15000000	0.05	75	High Risk
7	Brazil	205000000	10000000	0.05	70	High Risk
8	Japan	126000000	8000000	0.06	65	High Risk
9	United Kingdom	65000000	5000000	0.08	60	High Risk
10	Germany	80000000	4000000	0.05	55	High Risk
11	France	66000000	3500000	0.05	50	High Risk
12	Spain	46000000	2500000	0.05	45	High Risk
13	Italy	58000000	2000000	0.03	40	High Risk
14	Australia	25000000	1500000	0.06	35	High Risk
15	Canada	36000000	1000000	0.03	30	High Risk
16	Malta	450000	10000	0.00	25	Medium Risk
17	Latvia	2100000	10000	0.00	20	Medium Risk
18	Denmark	5500000	10000	0.00	15	Medium Risk
19	Belarus	9500000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
20	Portugal	10500000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
21	Hungary	9500000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
22	Maldives	350000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
23	Uganda	3800000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
24	Albania	3000000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
25	Lebanon	4500000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
26	Yemen	2800000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
27	Angola	2000000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
28	Algeria	3800000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
29	Kenya	4500000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
30	Malta	450000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
31	Uzbekistan	3000000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
32	Qatar	2000000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
33	Armenia	3000000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
34	Montenegro	1000000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
35	North Macedonia	2000000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
36	Yemen	2800000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
37	Uganda	3800000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
38	Albania	3000000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
39	Lebanon	4500000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
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47	Montenegro	1000000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk
48	North Macedonia	2000000	10000	0.00	10	Medium Risk



Forced Marriage  
(adults and children)



Forced Labor  
Exploitation (adults)



Forced Labor  
Exploitation  
(children)



Forced Sexual  
Exploitation  
(adults and children)

# Surveys



I was locked up and punished, sometimes I spent a whole day without eating

**- 54 year old Female, Mauritania**

This is an old disease in the village that if you are not able to pay off your debts you will have to work as a bonded laborer in the field of a powerful person.

**- 54 year old Female, India**  
*Brought to islands and up to forest to work as lumberjack, but employer didn't supply food and pay wage, so I had to escape back.*

**- 40 year old Male, Vietnam**

Withheld of my papers and my passport. Then they forced me to sell the drugs to repay debts of my brother who was in the Italian prison at that time

**- 27 year old Male, Tunisia**

# GLOBAL SLAVERY INDEX 2018

## VULNERABILITY AND PREVALENCE



### 01 Governance Issues

Political Instability, GSI Government Response, Women's Physical Security, Political Rights, Regulatory Quality, Disabled Rights, Weapons Access



### 05 Effects of Conflict

Impact of Terrorism, Internal Conflicts Fought, Internally Displaced Persons



### 02 Lack of Basic Needs

Undernourishment, Social Safety Net, Ability to Borrow Money, Tuberculosis, Access to Clean Water, Cell Phone Users



### Vulnerability Score



### 04 Disenfranchised Groups

Acceptance of Immigrants, Acceptance of Minorities, Same Sex Rights

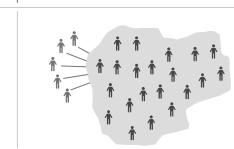
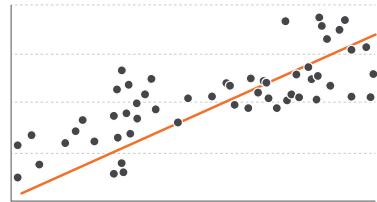


### 03 Inequality

Ability to Obtain Emergency Funds, Violent Crime, Gini Coefficient, Confidence in the Judicial System

# Estimating Prevalence

1. Individual and country-level risk factors were identified and then used to build a model that predicts modern slavery.

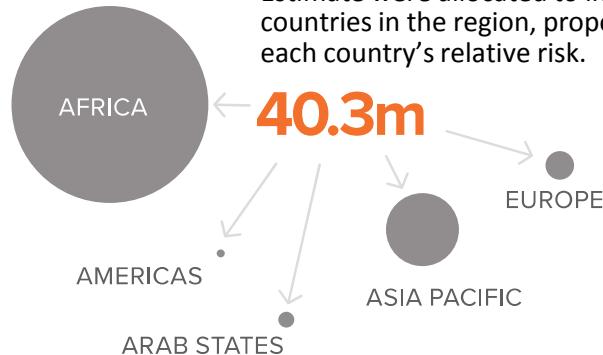


2. Individual predictions were aggregated into country-level risk scores.



3.

Regional-level population estimates of modern slavery from the 2017 Global Estimate were allocated to individual countries in the region, proportionate to each country's relative risk.



4.

The number of victims was then estimated by applying the prevalence estimate to population data for each country and estimates of state imposed forced labour added to arrive at the final estimate of all forms of modern slavery.



# Assessing Government Responses



- Based on an assessment of 104 indicators of a government response
- Situational crime prevention theory
- Aggregated to total of 100

# Importing Risk into the United States

## UNITED STATES

Top 5 Imported products at risk of modern slavery

Importing country

Source country



ELECTRONICS<sup>†</sup>



GARMENTS



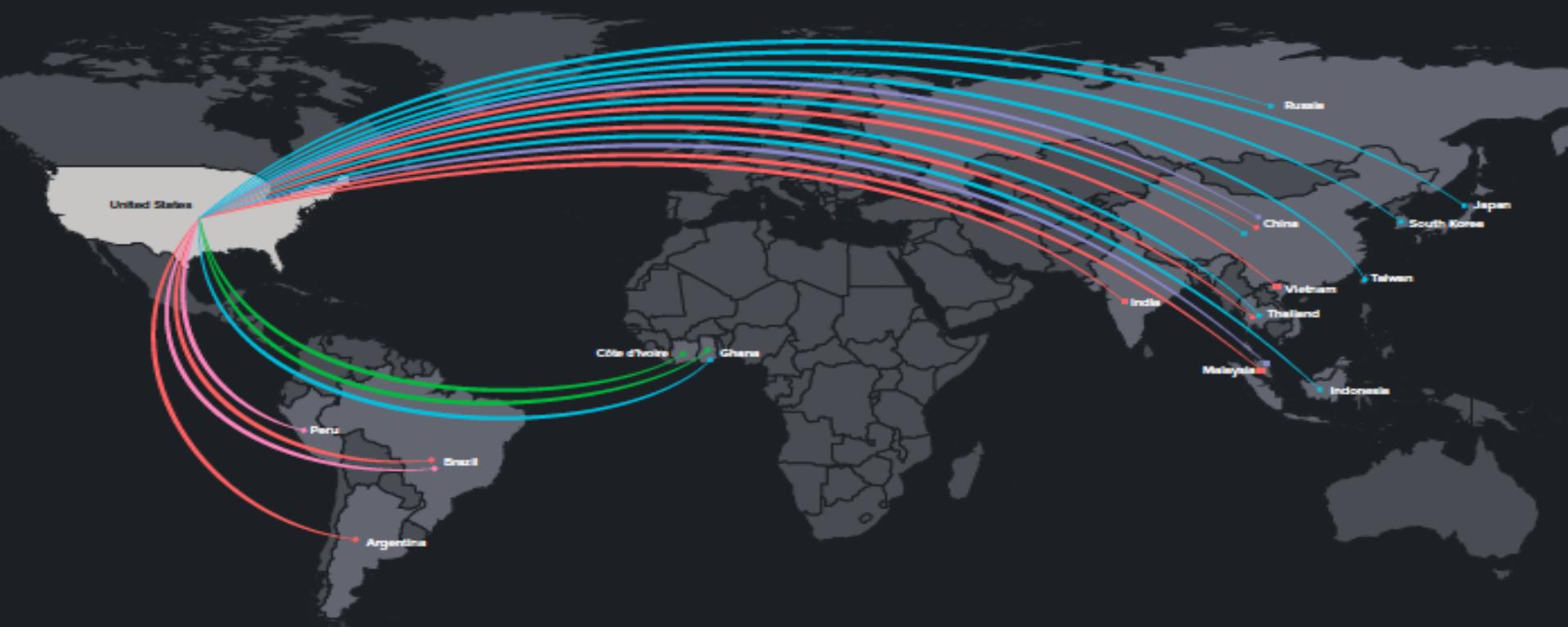
FISH



COCOA

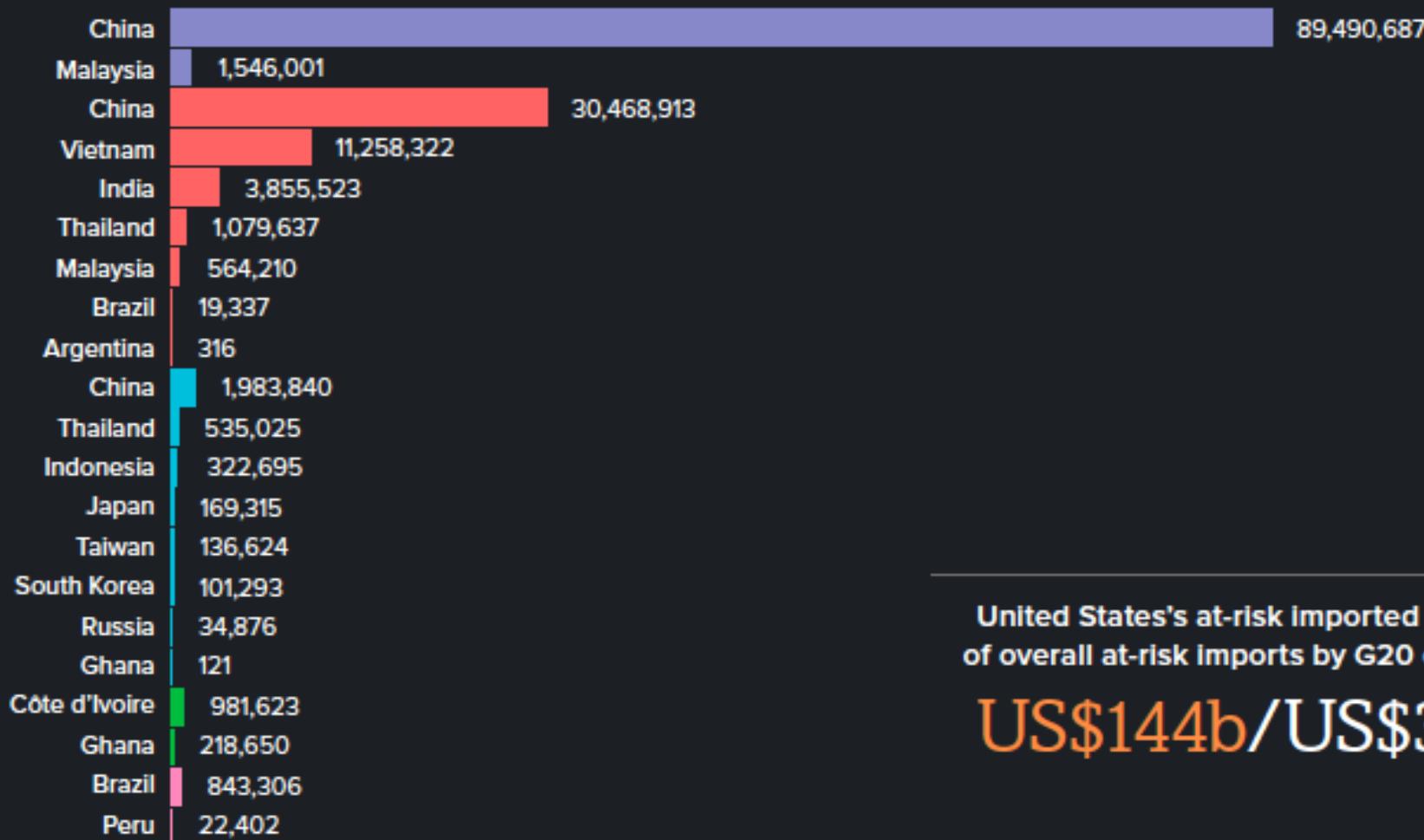


TIMBER



# Importing Risk into the United States

Breakdown of at-risk imported products by source country (annually, in thousands of US\$)\*^



United States's at-risk imported products,  
of overall at-risk imports by G20 countries.^

**US\$144b/US\$354b**



# Multiple Systems Estimation

- Joint Programme with UNODC, IOM, and Walk Free Foundation
- Successful estimates in the Netherlands, Ireland, Serbia, Romania, Belarus, Australia, Slovakia
- Covariate information is analysed for more detailed estimates including age groups, nationality, industry of exploitation, gender
- Several potential future country projects are upcoming including CSEC in Japan, Colombia, and others.

# WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?



Additional evaluation of the method is needed

Walk Free Foundation is partnering with the Bayes Centre at the University of Edinburgh on two special editions in peer-reviewed journals examining MSE methodology and application in slavery



# THANK YOU

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