

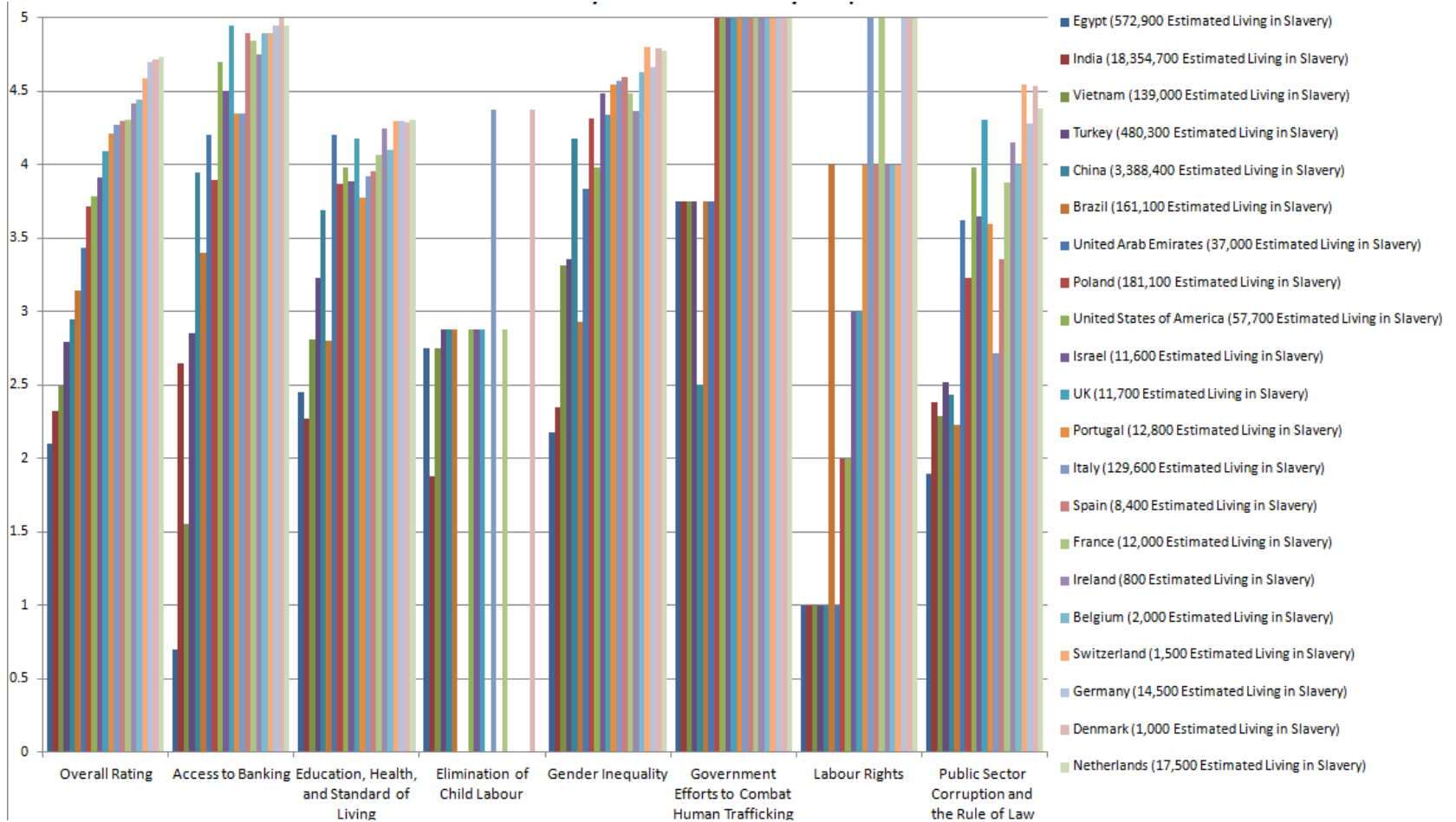
Modern Slavery Country Snapshots

The Country Snapshot has been developed to give the reader an immediate impression of some of the driving factors behind modern slavery within a given country.

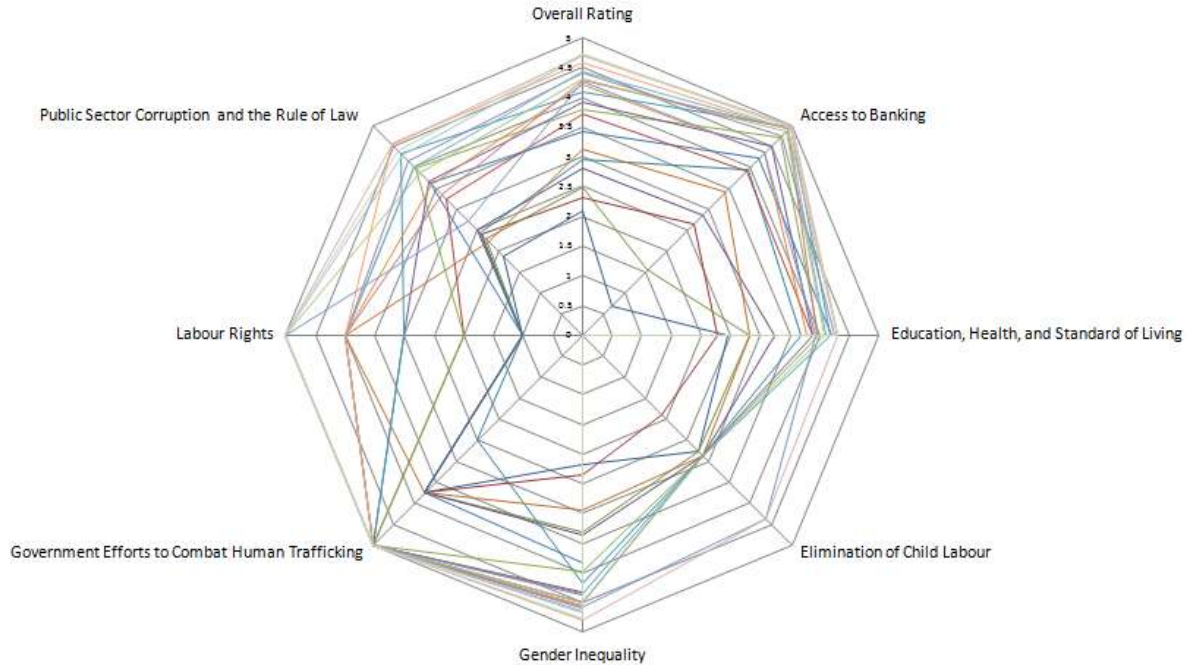
Following the individual Country Snapshot is an outline of each of the indicators used in the snapshot, and the databases and indexes used to inform the score a country receives.

Note: We have also used estimations of the amount living in modern slavery for each country from the [Global Slavery Index 2016](#). While we make mention of this in the Snapshot, it does not inform the score a country receives.

Slavery Risk Country Comparison



Slavery Risk Country Comparison



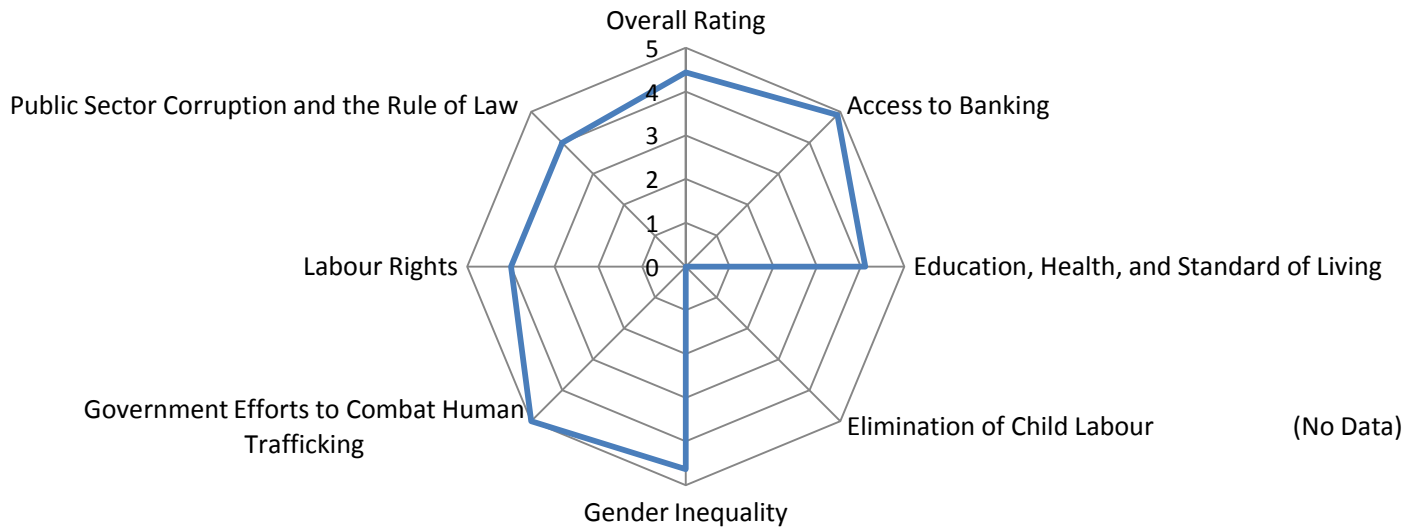
- Egypt (572,900 Estimated Living in Slavery)
- Turkey (480,300 Estimated Living in Slavery)
- United Arab Emirates (37,000 Estimated Living in Slavery)
- Israel (11,600 Estimated Living in Slavery)
- Italy (129,600 Estimated Living in Slavery)
- Ireland (800 Estimated Living in Slavery)
- Germany (14,500 Estimated Living in Slavery)

- India (18,354,700 Estimated Living in Slavery)
- China (3,388,400 Estimated Living in Slavery)
- Poland (181,100 Estimated Living in Slavery)
- UK (11,700 Estimated Living in Slavery)
- Spain (8,400 Estimated Living in Slavery)
- Belgium (2,000 Estimated Living in Slavery)
- Denmark (1,000 Estimated Living in Slavery)

- Vietnam (139,000 Estimated Living in Slavery)
- Brazil (161,100 Estimated Living in Slavery)
- United States of America (57,700 Estimated Living in Slavery)
- Portugal (12,800 Estimated Living in Slavery)
- France (12,000 Estimated Living in Slavery)
- Switzerland (1,500 Estimated Living in Slavery)
- Netherlands (17,500 Estimated Living in Slavery)

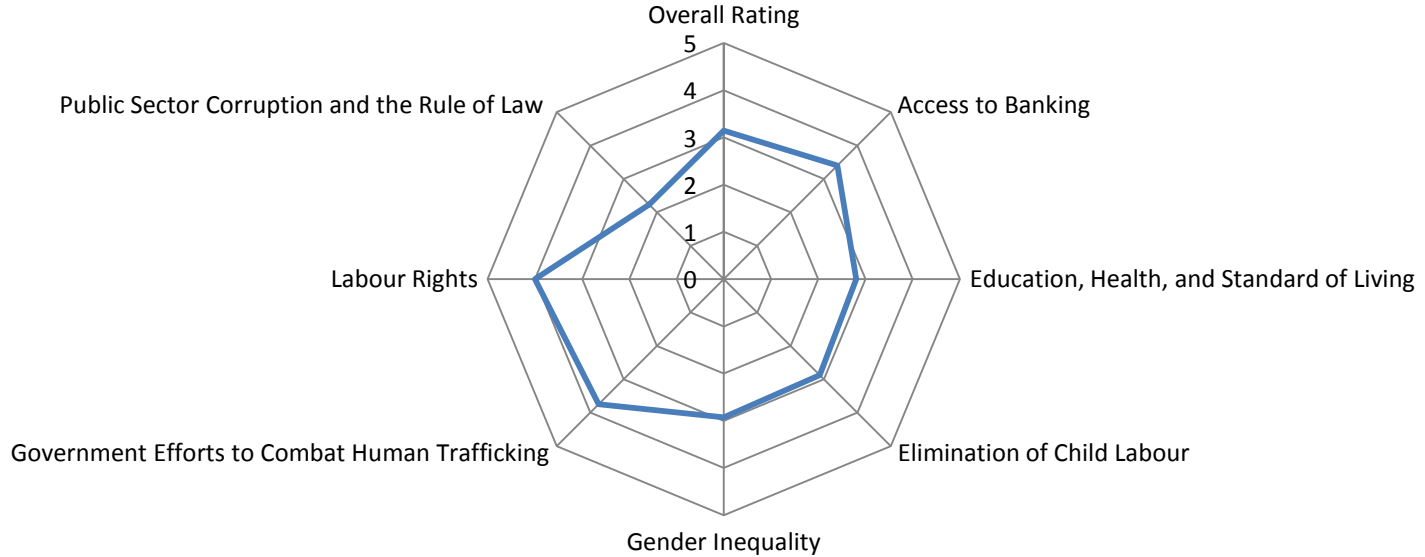
Country Snapshot

Belgium (2,000 Estimated Living in Slavery)



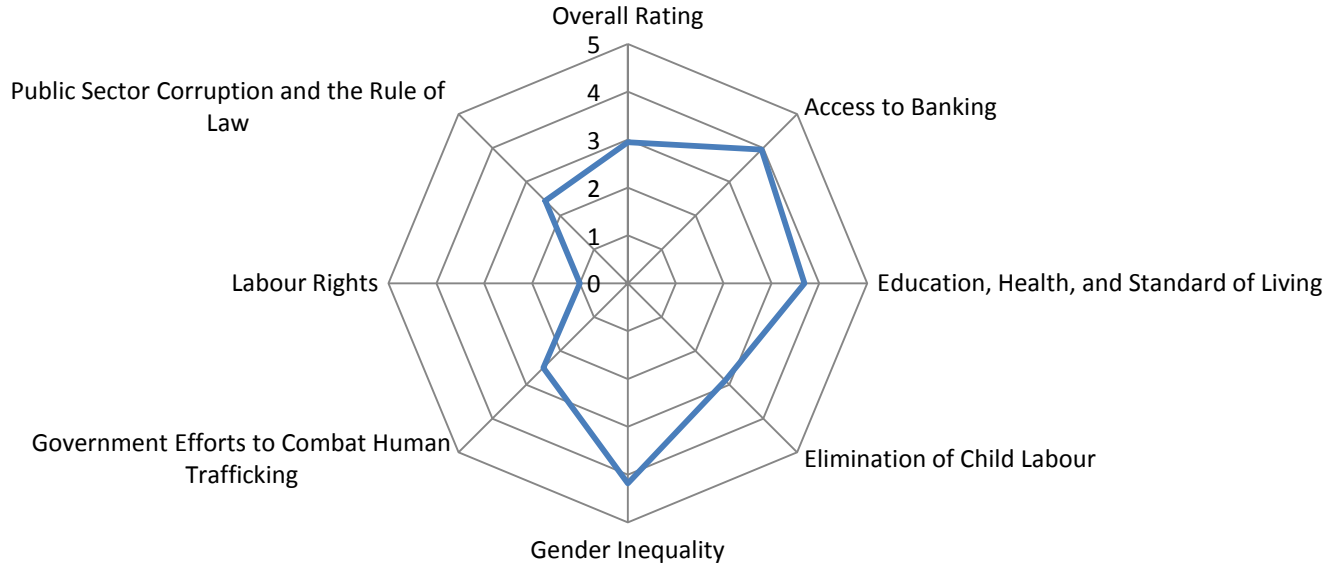
Country Snapshot

Brazil (161,100 Estimated Living in Slavery)



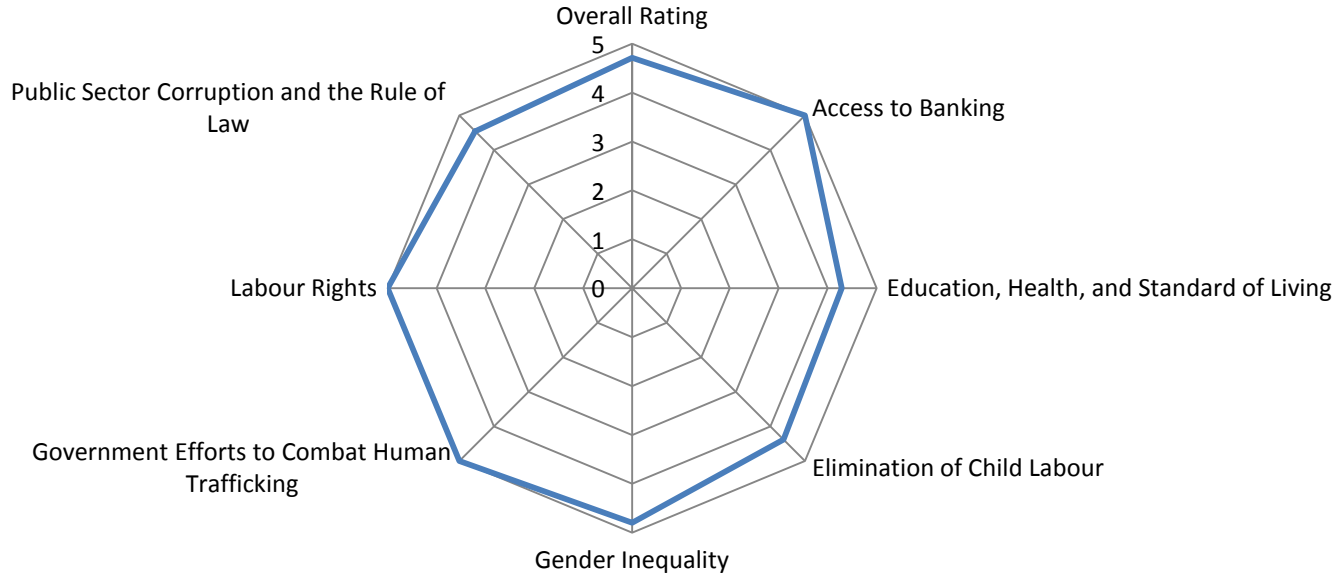
Country Snapshot

China (3,388,400 Estimated Living in Slavery)



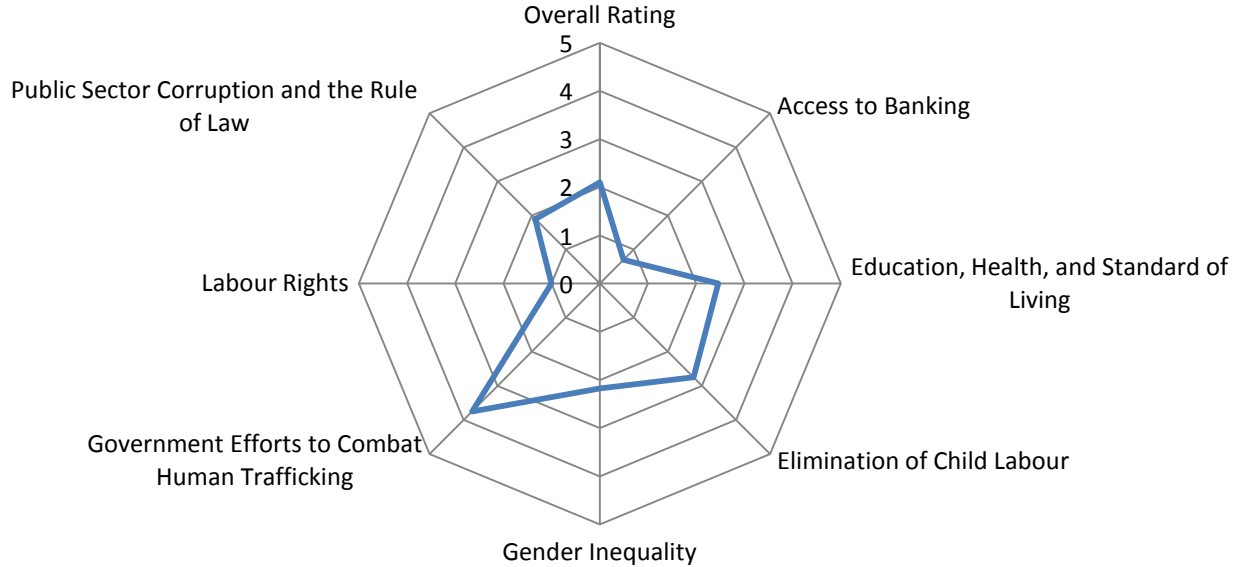
Country Snapshot

Denmark (1,000 Estimated Living in Slavery)



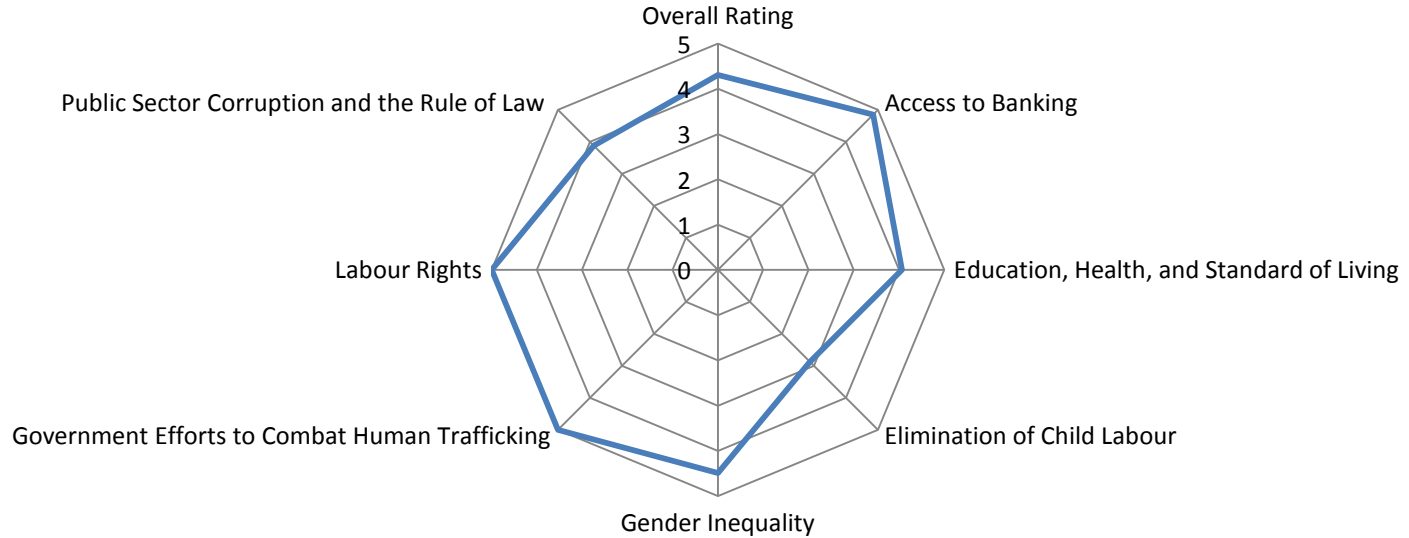
Country Snapshot

Egypt (572,900 Estimated Living in Slavery)



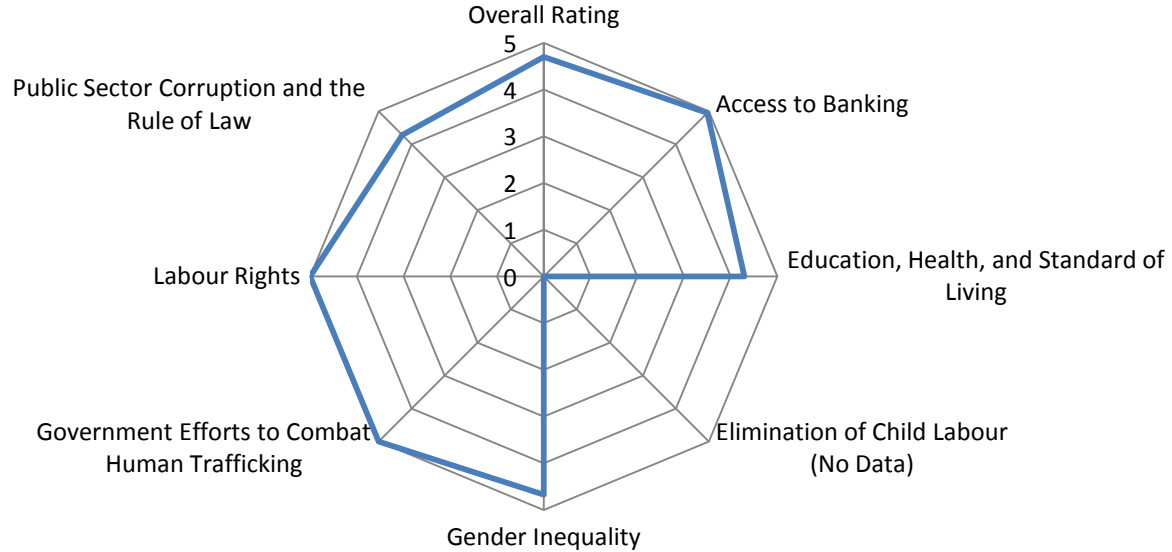
Country Snapshot

France (12,000 Estimated Living in Slavery)



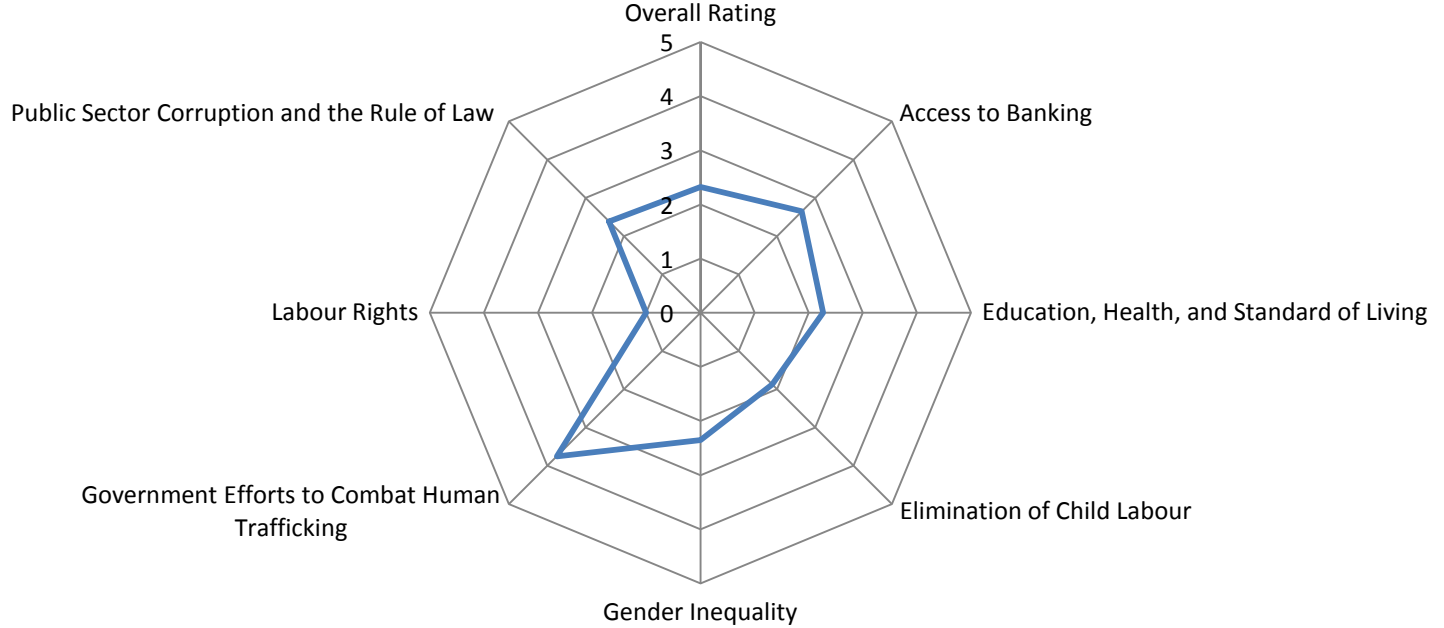
Country Snapshot

Germany (14,500 Estimated Living in Slavery)



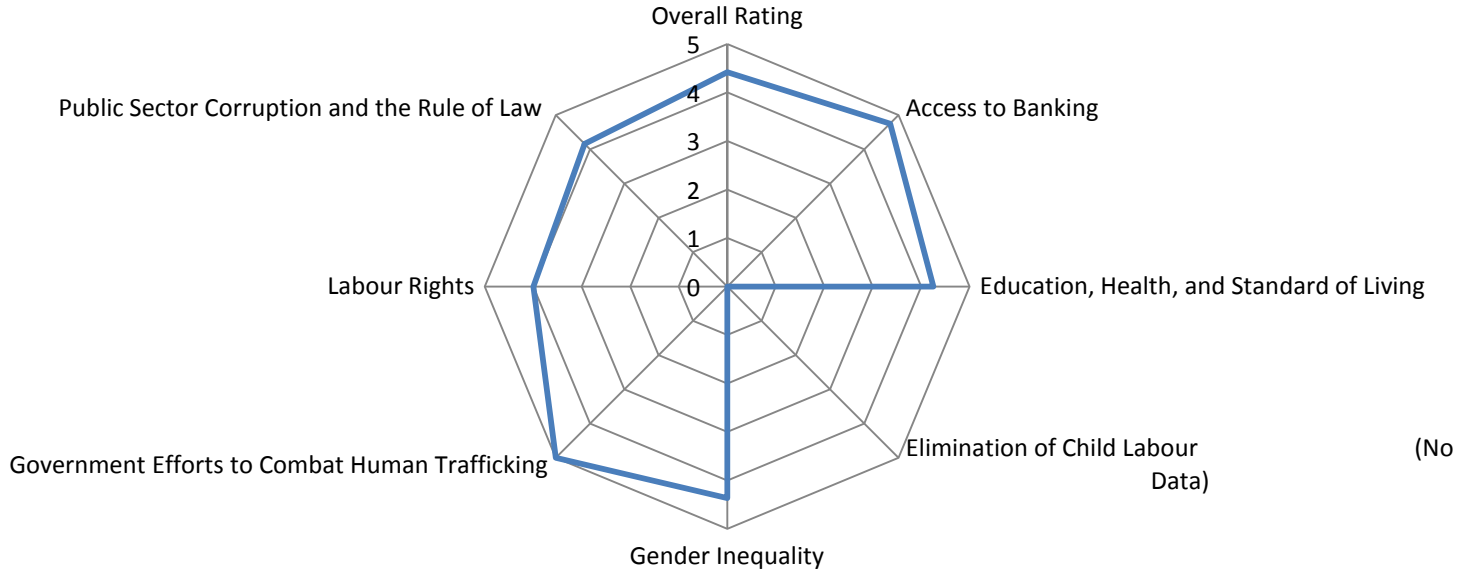
Country Snapshot

India (18,354,700 Estimated Living in Slavery)



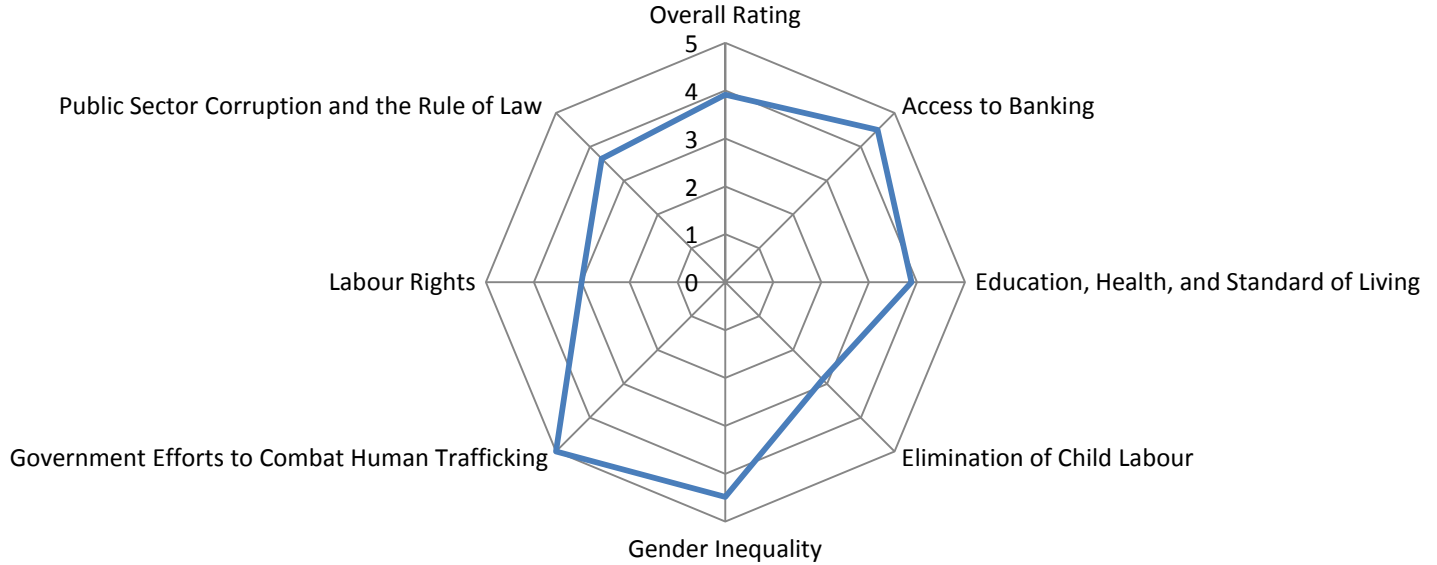
Country Snapshot

Ireland (800 Estimated Living in Slavery)



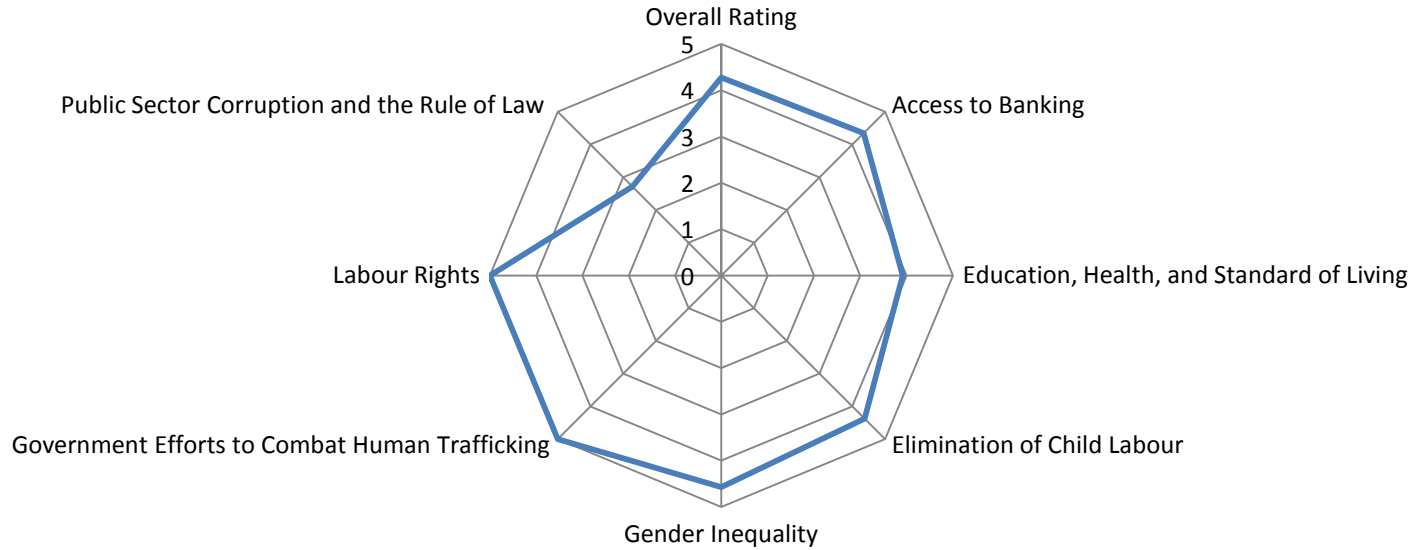
Country Snapshot

Israel (11,600 Estimated Living in Slavery)



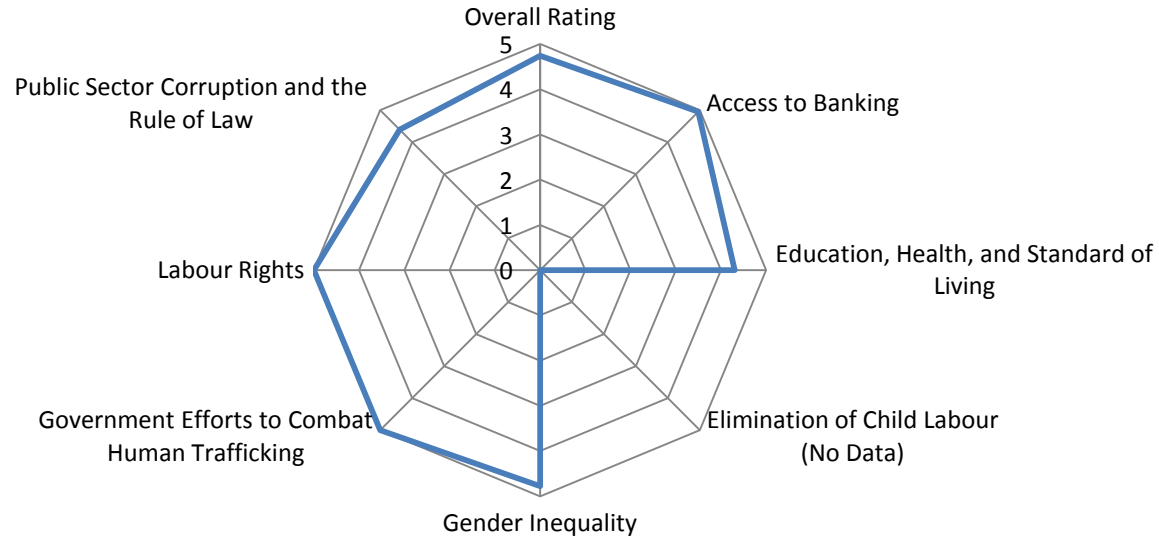
Country Snapshot

Italy (129,600 Estimated Living in Slavery)



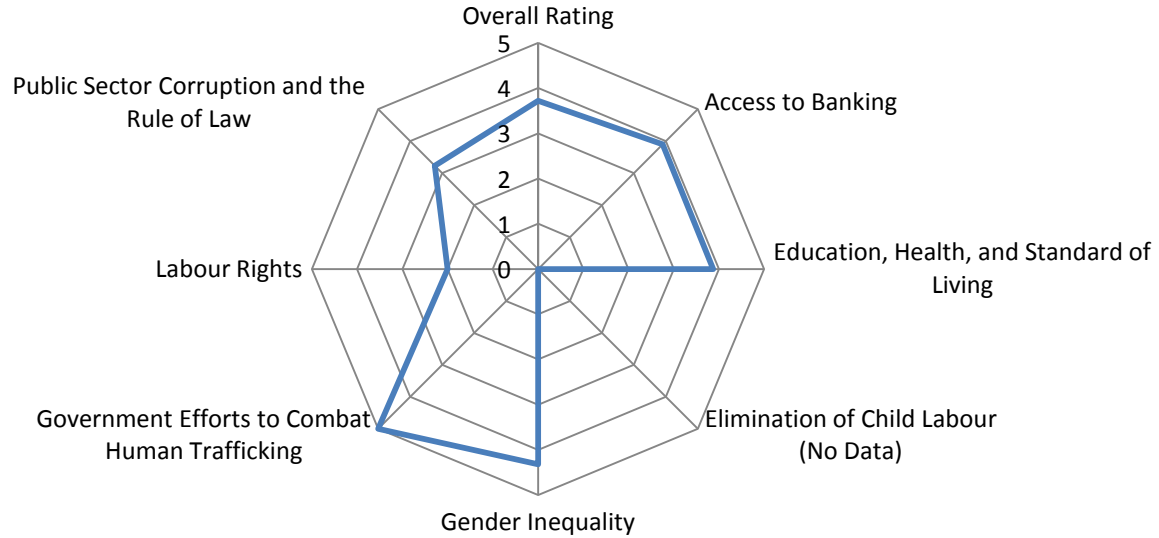
Country Snapshot

Netherlands (17,500 Estimated Living in Slavery)



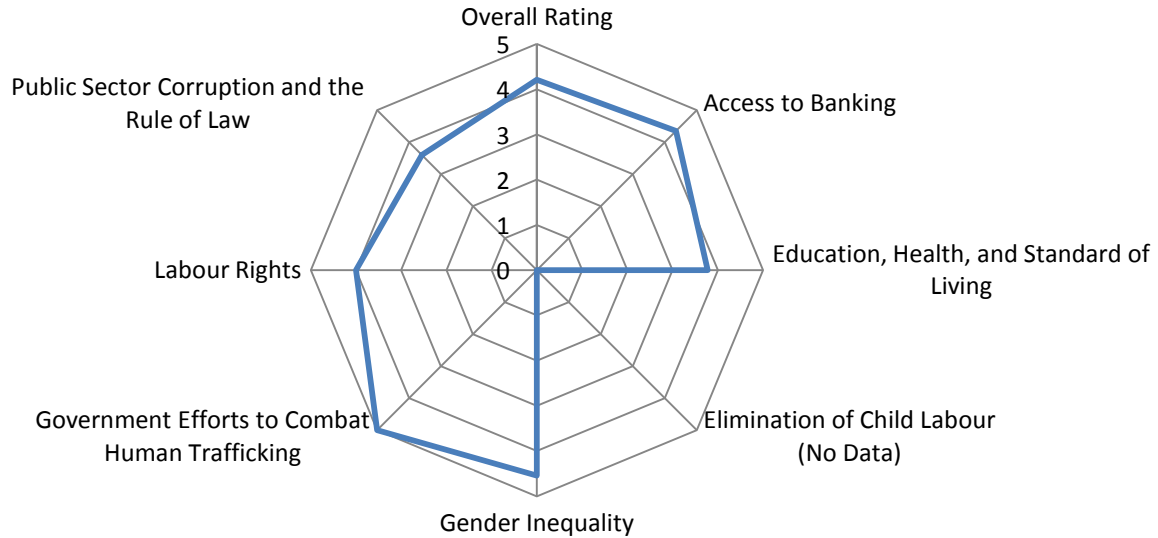
Country Snapshot

Poland (181,100 Estimated Living in Slavery)



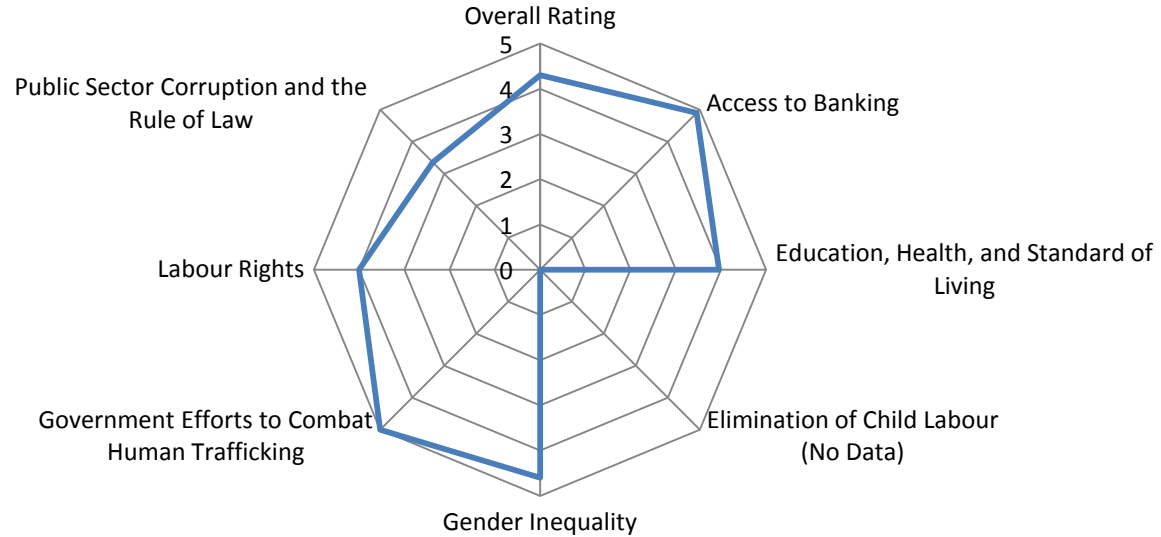
Country Snapshot

Portugal (12,800 Estimated Living in Slavery)



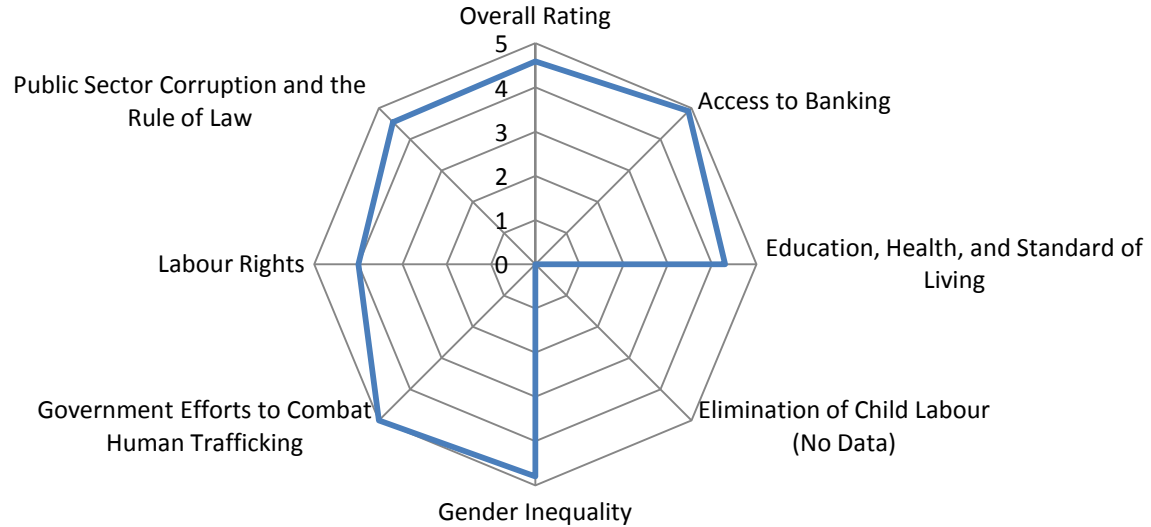
Country Snapshot

Spain (8,400 Estimated Living in Slavery)



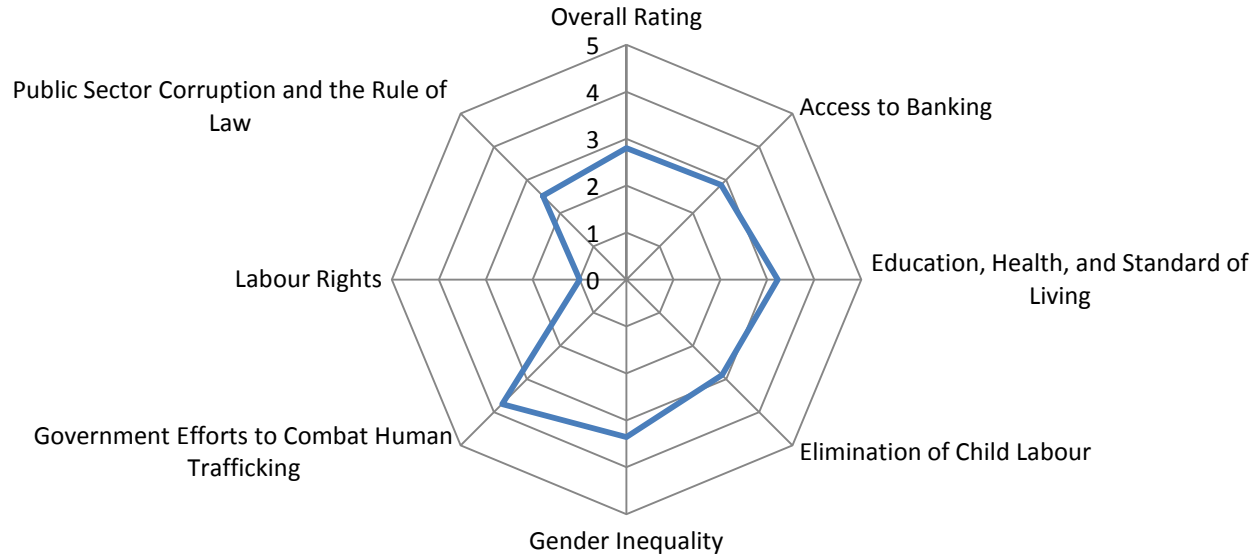
Country Snapshot

Switzerland (1,500 Estimated Living in Slavery)



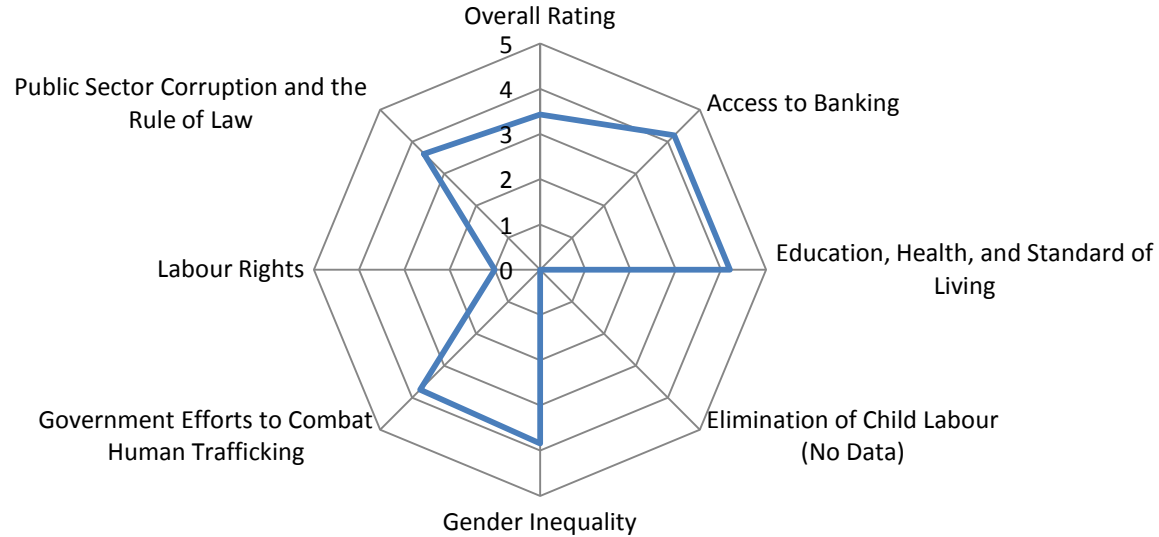
Country Snapshot

Turkey (480,300 Estimated Living in Slavery)



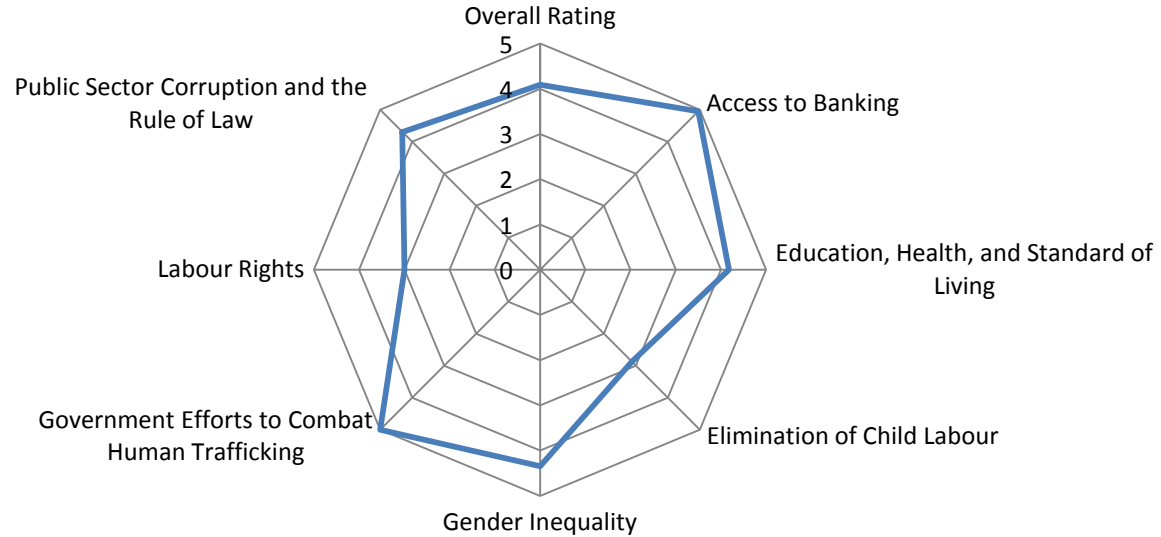
Country Snapshot

United Arab Emirates (37,000 Estimated Living in Slavery)



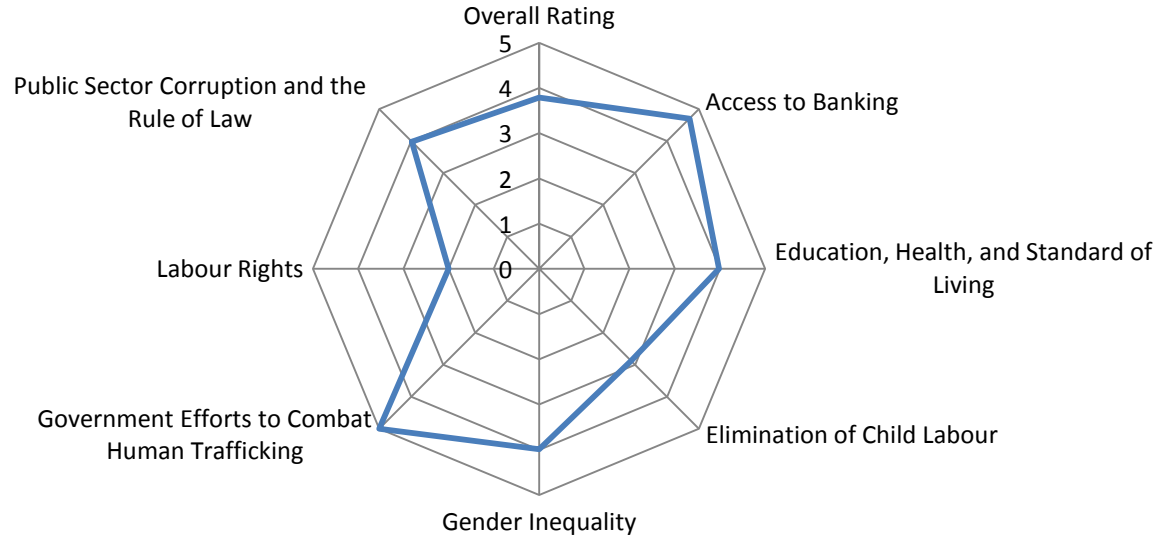
Country Snapshot

United Kingdom (11,700 Estimated Living in Slavery)



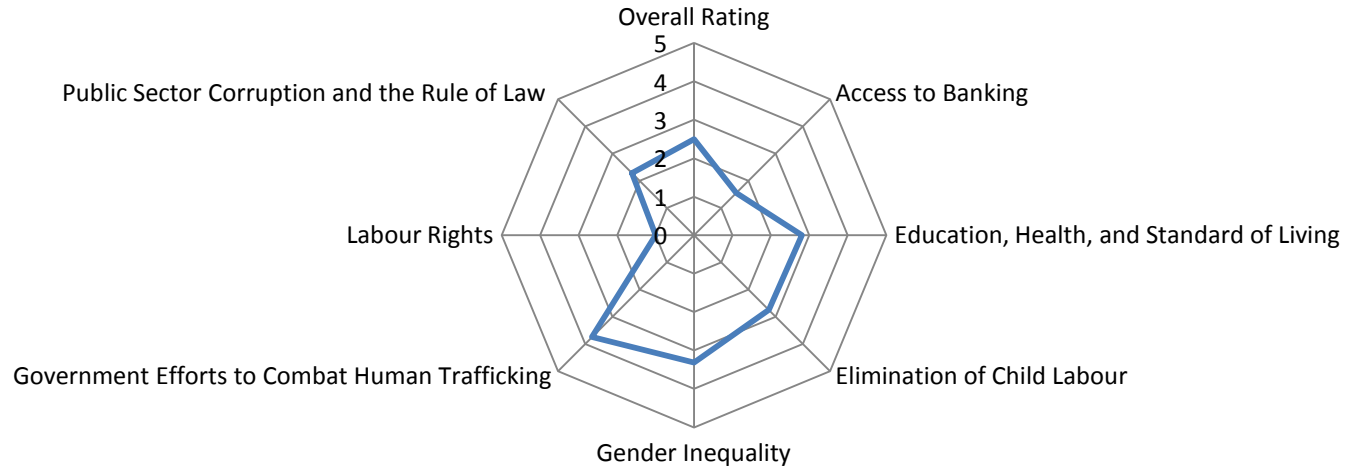
Country Snapshot

United States of America (57,700 Estimated Living in Slavery)



Country Snapshot

Vietnam (139,000 Estimated Living in Slavery)



Description of Indices

<p><u>Access to Banking</u> <u>(Financial Inclusion Data/Global Findex Database - The World Bank)</u> http://datatopics.worldbank.org/financialinclusion/</p>	
<p><u>What it measures:</u></p>	<p>The index aims to measure the proportion of the population who <i>own a bank account</i> within a given country.</p>
<p><u>How it measures:</u></p>	<p>The data is obtained by carrying out surveys. 2014 saw almost 150,000 people in 143 economies respond. Normally these surveys are carried out over the telephone; however, when telecommunication is unavailable, face-to-face interviews have been carried out.</p>
<p><u>How regularly:</u></p>	<p>Seems to be every 3 years: only two have been completed so far (2011 and 2014)</p>
<p><u>What this adds to the modern slavery snapshot:</u></p>	<p>Without having a bank account, workers may have less control over their money than they would otherwise. Victims of modern slavery typically have little control over their own money, and suffer by not having access to a personal bank account. We acknowledge that owning a bank account is not necessarily equivalent to controlling that bank account. Instead, what we wanted to measure the banking infrastructure of a given country, and its availability to the general population.</p>

Description of Indices

Education, Health, and Standard of Living (Inequality-Adjusted Human Development Index – United Nations Development Programme) http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/IHDI	
What it measures:	<p>In a line: the index measures the health of a given country's population, the standard of education and living of that population, and factors inequalities into this measurement. (Note: no data available for China – the standard Human Development Index score has been used in place of its IHDI score).</p> <p>In more detail: The Inequality-Adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) attempts to measure the extent of human development in a given country but also takes the inequalities of that country into account. It draws on data from three broad areas to calculate the rate of development: <i>a long healthy life (life expectancy), knowledge (expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling), and a decent standard of living (Gross National Income)</i>.</p> <p>An inequality score is produced based on each of the three areas; these are then discounted from the development score given to each area. The average is of the three areas is then calculated, and this forms the inequality-adjusted score.</p>
How it measures:	<p>The IHDI mostly uses sources from the UN (i.e. UNICEF and UNESCO), International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank. Using these sources, a standardised score is generated for a county's achievement against each dimension (health/education/living standard). The mean is taken from these scores to calculate the HDI score.</p>
How regularly:	<p>Annually</p>
What this adds to the modern slavery snapshot:	<p>The IHDI captures a number of important factors that contribute to the risk of modern slavery within a country. Measuring education will somewhat reflect literacy and numeracy rates, skills that help workers avoid accepting exploitative contracts. A measure of the standard of living helps to reflect the degree of poverty or deprivation in a country – factors that drive workers to risk their freedom for a chance of employment. Furthermore, this index adjusts scores for inequality, reducing a possible skew on the score by the presence of privileged minority within the country.</p>

Description of Indices

<u>Elimination of Child Labour</u> <u>(Elimination of Child Labour Index – Children’s Rights and Business Atlas)</u> http://www.childrensrightsatlas.org/atlas/index/unicef_elimination_child_labour/2016/	
<u>What it measures:</u>	<p>The index explores the extent to which states regulate child labour, prohibit hazardous working conditions, eliminate the worst forms of child labour and improve access to quality education. It measures the elimination of child labour across three areas: a state’s commitment to eliminating child labour, the state’s capacity (policy and resources) to meet its obligations, and reports of violations by state/non-state agents in that country. (Note: evidence of sexual exploitation is also taken into account). The understanding of Child Labour used by this index is largely based upon the International Labour Organisation Conventions, which are also used to form various ethical labour standards, including the Ethical Trading Initiative Base Code.</p>
<u>How it measures:</u>	<p>The Children’s Rights and Business Atlas, does not undertake primary research on this issue, but draw from secondary data sources to develop their score for each country. They use UN reports, NGO reports, and statistics from government databases. A list of these sources is available on the website linked to above.</p>
<u>How regularly:</u>	<p>Annually</p>
<u>What this adds to the modern slavery snapshot:</u>	<p>With children being one of the most vulnerable groups to modern slavery, it seemed key to include an indicator of the protection that stats offer to this group, as well as the success of these measures. We chose this indicator because captures the commitment and infrastructure of a state to reduce and eliminate child labour, as well as the success of its efforts.</p>

Description of Indices

<p>Gender Inequality (Gender Inequality Index – United Nations Development Programme) http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII</p>	
<p><u>What it measures:</u></p>	<p>The Gender Inequality Index (GII) is an inequality index. In short, it measures the <i>severity of gender based disadvantage within a given country</i>.</p> <p>In more detail: it measures gender inequalities in three aspects of human development—<i>reproductive health</i>, measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; <i>empowerment</i>, measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education; and <i>economic status</i>, expressed as labour market participation and measured by labour force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older.</p>
<p><u>How it measures:</u></p>	<p>The United Nations Development Programme produces its inequality score by attending to third party sources, as well as other UN reports and databases.</p> <p>A more detailed list of its sources and explanation of its methodology can be accessed here: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2016_technical_notes_0.pdf</p>
<p><u>How regularly:</u></p>	<p>Annually</p>
<p><u>What this adds to the modern slavery snapshot:</u></p>	<p>Women are commonly thought to be more vulnerable to a variety of types of modern slavery than men. Capturing the inequalities between men* and women in a given country will give some indication of the heightened vulnerability of women in comparison to the men of that country.</p>

*Anti-Slavery.org claims that women and girls are more at risk of being exploited in forced labour than boys and men see Anti-Slavery.org. 'Forced Labour'. Online, Last Accessed 09/05/2017 <https://www.antislavery.org/slavery-today/forced-labour/> .

Description of Indices

<p><u>Government Efforts to Combat Human Trafficking</u> <u>(Trafficking in Persons Report – United States Department of State)</u> https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf</p>	
<p><u>What it measures:</u></p>	<p>The U.S. Department of State ranks each country based on <i>the extent that the government of that country are putting measures in place to combat human trafficking</i>. For a detailed breakdown of the exact factors the U.S. Department of State use, see the section entitled ‘Methodology’ in the 2016 trafficking report linked above.</p>
<p><u>How it measures:</u></p>	<p>U.S. embassies, government officials, NGO and international organisations, published reports, news articles, academic studies, and research trips to every region of the world, inform the tier ranking.</p>
<p><u>How regularly:</u></p>	<p>Annually</p>
<p><u>What this adds to the modern slavery snapshot:</u></p>	<p>Modern slavery and human trafficking are intimately linked; therefore, a measure of a country’s efforts to combat human trafficking will likely reflect a significant aspect of its preventative measures against modern slavery.</p>

Description of Indices

<p>Labour Rights (The ITUC Global Rights Index – International Trade Union Confederation) http://survey.ituc-csi.org/?lang=en</p>	
<p><u>What it measures:</u></p>	<p>The ITUC Global Rights Index is designed to measure the <i>violations of worker's rights (including migrant workers)</i> as described by ILO Conventions* and jurisprudence following them as well as national and international labour standards.</p> <p>It measures violations across five broad areas: fundamental civil liberties; the right to establish or join unions; trade union activities; the right to collective bargaining; and the right to strike.</p>
<p><u>How it measures:</u></p>	<p>The ITUC makes use of legal analysis focused on legislation regarding worker's rights.</p> <p>Also collects data using questionnaires sent to Trade Unions. Any reports of violations recorded if evidence is provided.</p>
<p><u>How regularly:</u></p>	<p>Annually</p>
<p><u>What this adds to the modern slavery snapshot:</u></p>	<p>If workers have little or inadequate legal protection, they are more vulnerable to exploitation. As labour exploitation forms an essential aspect of many varieties of modern slavery, it seemed crucial to include some measure of the protection or lack of offered to workers by states, and the respect employers have for these rights.</p>

*International Labour Organisation, Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No.87)

http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312232:NO

International Labour Organisation, Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No.98)

http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312243:NO

Description of Indices

Public Sector Corruption and the Rule of Law

(Aggregate of Control of Corruption, Government Effectiveness, and Rule of Law indicators – The World Bank)

<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports>

What it measures:

Control of Corruption: captures the *perception* of the extent to which **public** power is exercised for private gain, as well as “capture” of the state by elites and private interests.

Government Effectiveness: Captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government’s commitment to such policies.

Rule of Law: Captures the perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence.

An aggregate score is calculated by using these factors.

How it measures:

The World Bank uses data produced by other sources. Including other World Bank reports, social/political databases etc. A list of sources can be accessed by copying and pasting the following link <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#doc-sources> and pressing on ‘download source data’.

How regularly:

Annually

What this adds to the modern slavery snapshot:

Corruption and ineffective enforcement constitute one of the main obstacles of state efforts to address problems of modern slavery. With high levels of corruption across the judiciary and law enforcement, actions by the legislature to criminalise modern slavery might well fail to benefit victims.