

MEASURING GLOBAL MODERN SLAVERY THROUGH NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS



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OPERATIONAL DEFINITION



Exploitation that cannot be refused or abandoned.

By force, fraud, coercion, or abuse of power.

THE GLOBAL SLAVERY INDEX

The GSI looks at three dimensions



SIZE OF THE PROBLEM

What is estimated prevalence of modern slavery country by country?



GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

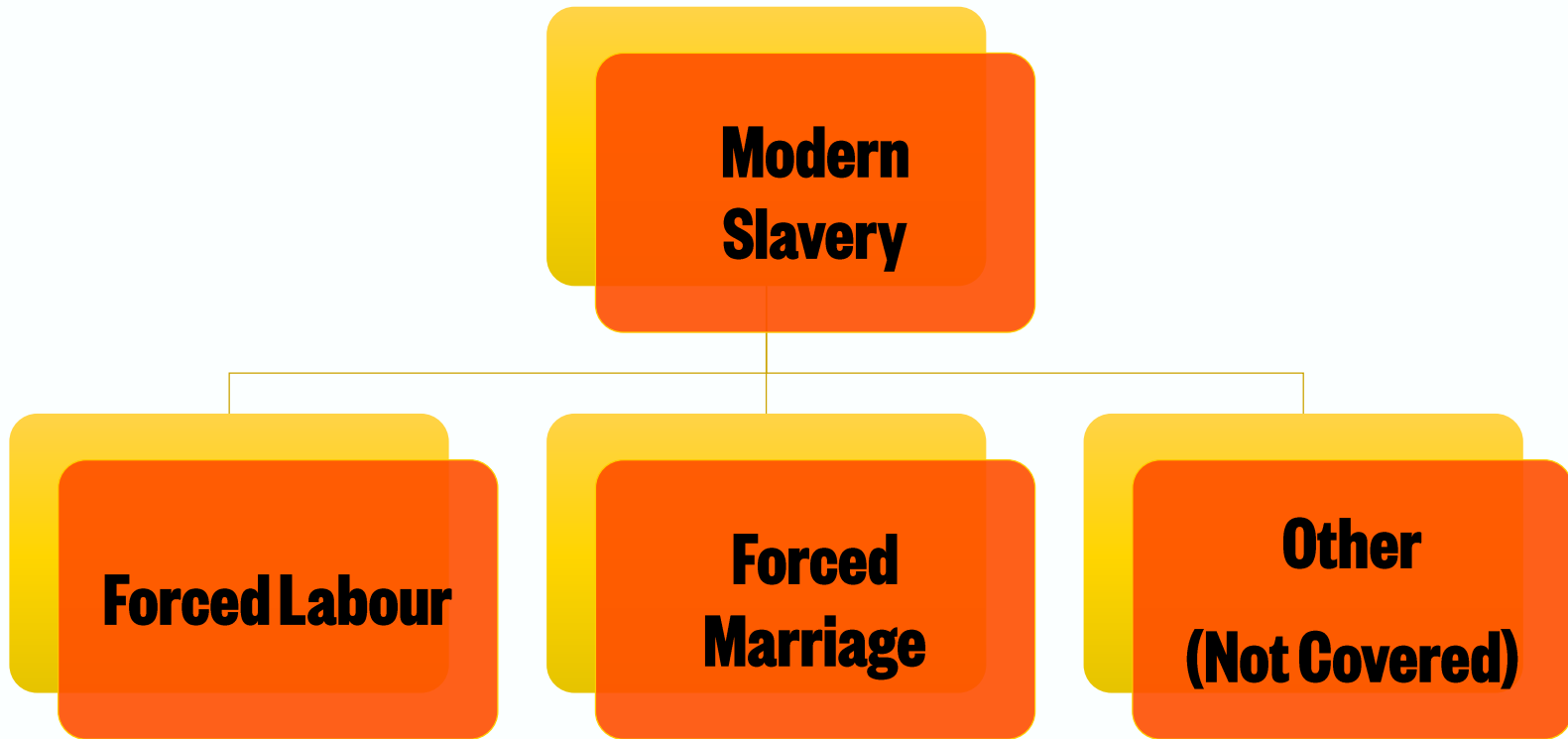
How are 161 government responses tackling modern slavery?



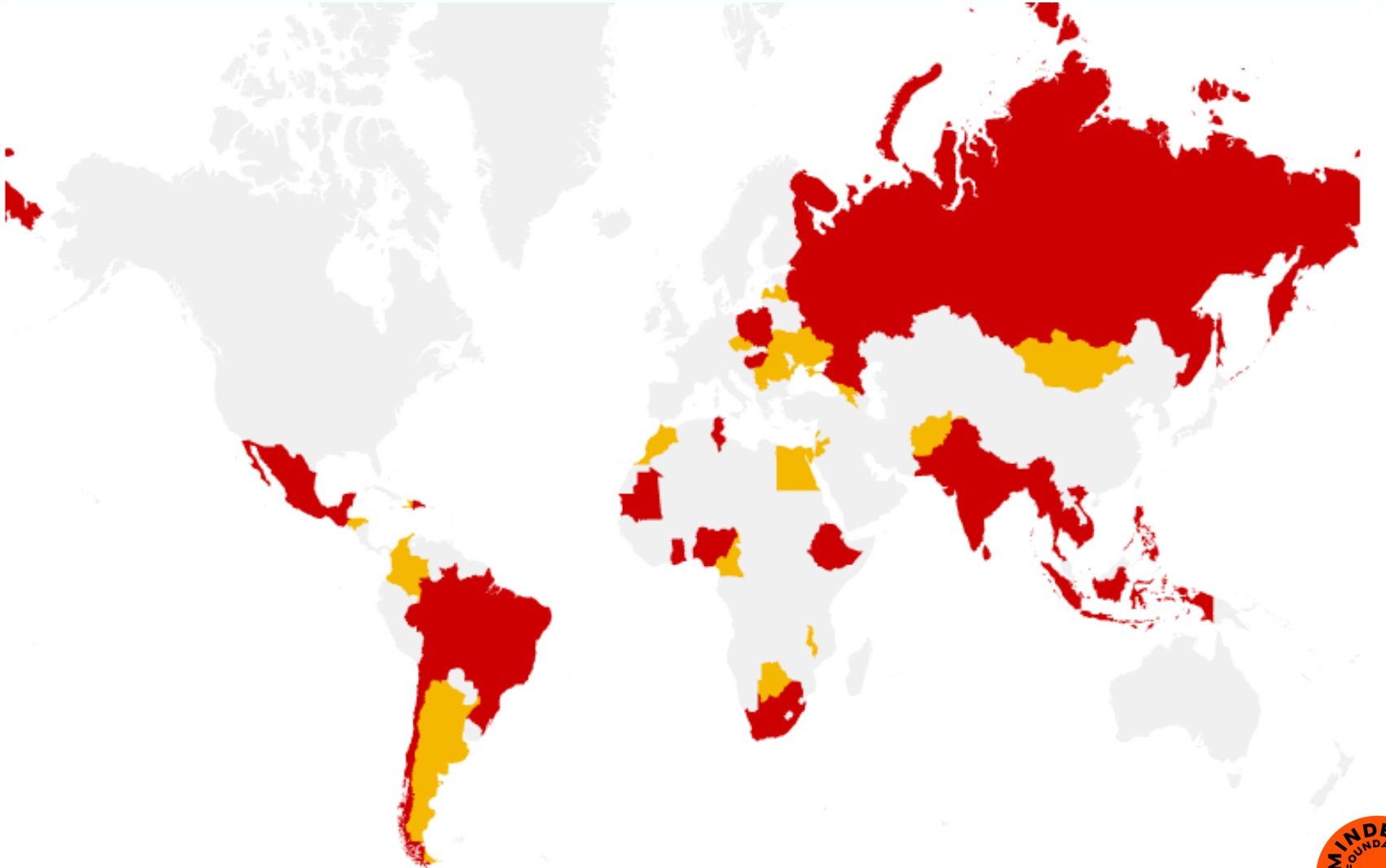
VULNERABILITY

What factors explain or predict vulnerability to modern slavery?

WHAT DO WE MEASURE ?



NATIONAL SURVEYS - GALLUP WORLD POLL

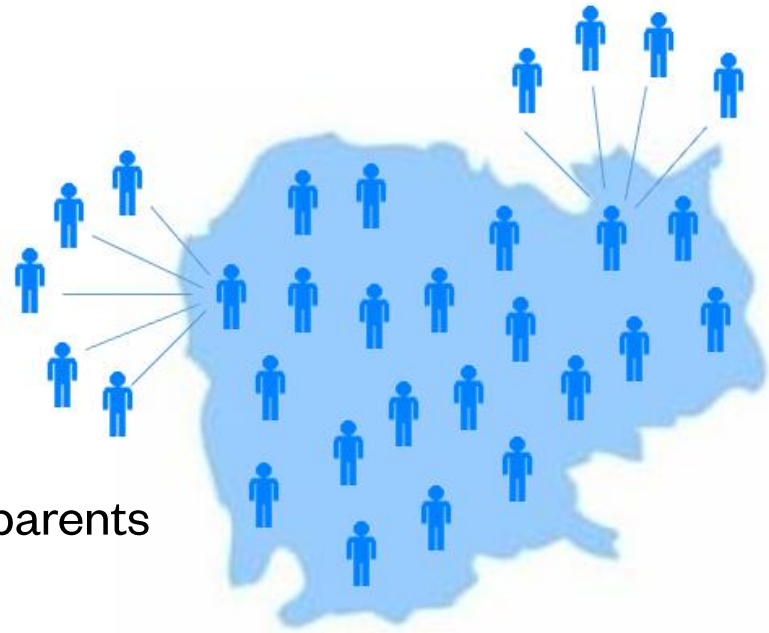


SAMPLING

- civilian, non-institutionalised population, aged 15 and older
- samples are probability based and nationally representative
- 1,000 face-to-face interviews per country (2,000 – 3,000 in larger countries)
- Include immediate family network

FAMILY NETWORK

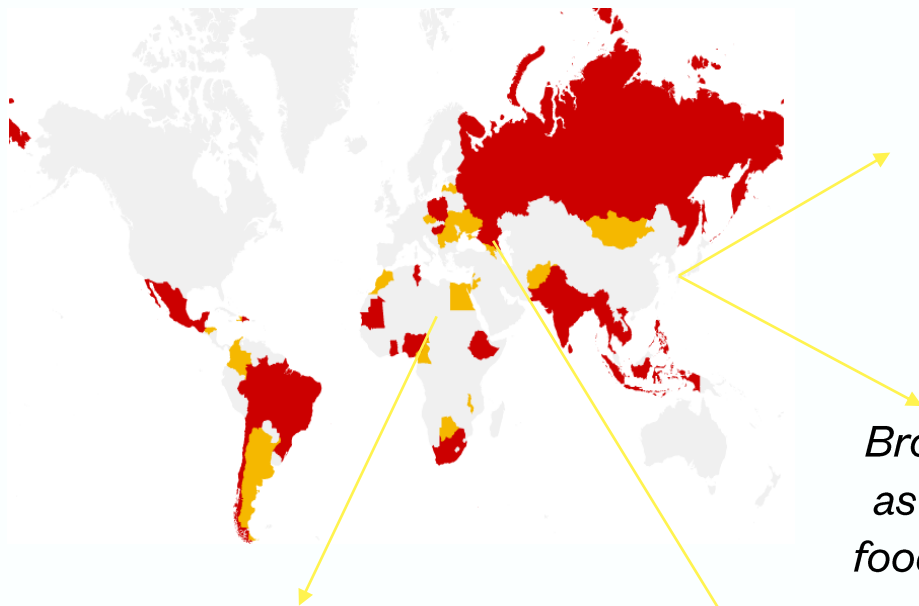
- Respondent
- Spouse or partner
- Parents
 - Living biological mother and father
 - Excluding step parents or adoptive parents
- Sons and daughters
 - Living biological children
 - Excl. step children or adoptive children
- Brothers and sisters
 - Living biological siblings, i.e., sons or daughters of a parent, including half-siblings
 - Excluding foster siblings, adoptive siblings and step siblings – step siblings are the children of one's step parent from a previous relationship unrelated by blood



SCREENING ITEMS

1	Have you or has anyone in your immediate family ever been forced to work by an employer or a recruiter?
2	Have you or has anyone in your immediate family ever been forced to work to repay a debt with an employer or a recruiter?
3	Have you or has anyone in your immediate family ever been offered one kind of work and then forced to do something else and not allowed to leave?
4	Have you or has anyone in your immediate family forced to work to repay a debt that you or they inherited?
5	Have you or has anyone in your immediate family, including children, ever had to work in order to help another family member who was forced to work by an employer?
6	Have you or has anyone in your immediate family, including children, ever been forced to work for an employer so that another person would receive a job, land, money or other resources
7	Have you or has anyone in your immediate family ever been forced to marry?

VERBATIMS



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

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

- 54 year old Female, Mauritania

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

MODES OF COERCION

P14_A1 1ST PERSON	1st response
Physical violence	01
Sexual violence	02
Threats of violence	03
Threats against family	04
Locked in work or living quarters	05
Kept drunk/drugged	06
Punished through deprivation of food, sleep, etc.	07
Punished through fine/financial penalty	08
Threats of legal action	09
Withheld passport or other documents	10
Had to repay debt	11
Withheld wages	12
Too far from home and nowhere to go	13
Other (Write in)	96
(Not applicable)	97
(DK)	98
(Refused)	99

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

- 54 year old Female, Mauritania

I had borrowed some money from the employer and in return the employer had forced me to work. If I refused, he threatened me with legal actions

- 66 year old Male, India

He was not paid on time, there were delays of 3 or 4 months and he was told that if he left the job he would not get paid

- 65 year old Male, Bolivia

COUNTING RULES

Victims of forced labour were identified according to the following criteria:

- The work was involuntary (“Yes” to any of the screening questions), AND
 - The work was under coercion or the menace of a penalty, AND
 - The work occurred in the last five years.
-
- Victims of forced marriage were identified according to the following criteria:
 - The marriage was involuntary (“yes” to the screening question), AND
 - The marriage had occurred without their consent.

LESSONS FROM COGNITIVE TESTING

- Initial pilots in seven countries. Cognitive testing led to refinements:
 - Reports about extended family unreliable - immediate family only
 - Initial forced labour question confusing as had two clauses “been tricked into or forced to work” and “not allowed to quit that work” – question simplified and separate question on coercion added, including verbatims
 - Cultural differences apparent in forced marriage question- simplified to “forced to marry” and questions on consent and age at time of marriage also included
- Despite localised challenges, respondents generally understand the questionnaire and are willing to respond.

LESSONS FROM THE FIELD

Expect the unexpected!

- very young marriages apparently common in parts of South Africa and concept of “forced” to marry not well-understood
- counting family members in Mauritania “brings bad luck”
- half-siblings an unfamiliar concept in Bangladesh
- in parts of India, threats made to the survey team and in one location survey team was detained overnight by local officials asking about number of children of unmarried respondents in Bangladesh
- some people in South Africa who may have wanted to answer in the affirmative did not out of embarrassment or defensiveness
- “forced” a strong word in Vietnam where low awareness of workers rights and where many try to avoid any conflict out of fear
- New mandatory reporting laws in India which would require researchers to report

NEXT STEPS

- Improvements in sampling – larger samples and different approaches to better target population of interest
- Refinements to survey instrument for both forced labour and forced marriage modules
- Data collection to fill gaps:
 - Expand regional coverage: e.g. Arab States (none in Gulf States)
 - Not possible to survey in countries experiencing profound and current conflict
 - specific sub-populations- children, institutionalised populations
- Alternatives to surveys where surveys not adequate method

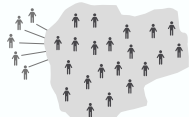
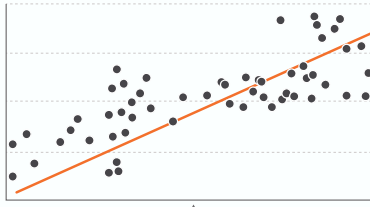
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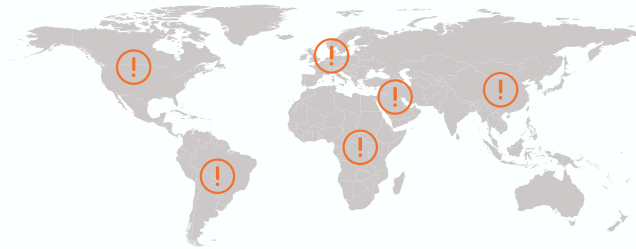


ESTIMATING PREVALENCE

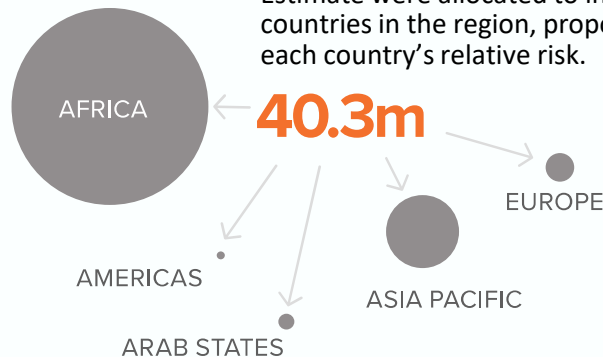
1. Individual and country-level risk factors were identified and then used to build a model that predicts modern slavery.



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.

