Global Slavery Index 2014: Methodology

Modern slavery is a hidden crime. It takes many forms, and is known by many names: slavery, forced labour, or human trafficking. All forms involve one person depriving another person of their freedom: their freedom to leave one job for another, their freedom to leave one workplace for another, their freedom to control their own body. Modern slavery involves one person possessing or controlling a person in such as a way as to significantly deprive that person of their individual liberty, with the intention of exploiting that person through their use, management, profit, transfer or disposal.[1]

The Global Slavery Index is a tool for citizens, non-government organisations (NGOs), businesses, and public officials to understand the size of the problem, existing responses, and contributing factors, so they can build sound policies that will end modern slavery.

In 2014, the Global Slavery Index analysed data across three dimensions:
1. Size of the problem: What is the estimated prevalence of modern slavery country by country, and what is the absolute number by population?
2. Government response: How are governments tackling modern slavery?
3. Vulnerability: What factors explain or predict the prevalence of modern slavery?

This paper describes the methodologies behind each of these three components. The global data table, and various supporting documents for the Walk Free Foundation (WFF) methodology are also available for download on the Global Slavery Index website (www.globalslaveryindex.org).

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[1] A more detailed description of underlying concepts can be found in Appendix 1.

Estimating Prevalence

In 2014, the prevalence estimates in the GSI are underpinned by two key improvements to the methodology and data sources:

1. The inclusion of new data from nationally representative, random sample surveys of prevalence of modern slavery in seven countries: Brazil, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Russia.
2. Systematic identification of documented, reliable sources for 58 countries. This process provided additional data to inform the prevalence estimates, and a point of reference against which to check the validity of these estimates.

Estimating prevalence involved the following stages:

1. Identification of secondary source estimates
2. Random sample surveys
3. Extrapolation from survey data to 167 countries
4. Country level adjustments
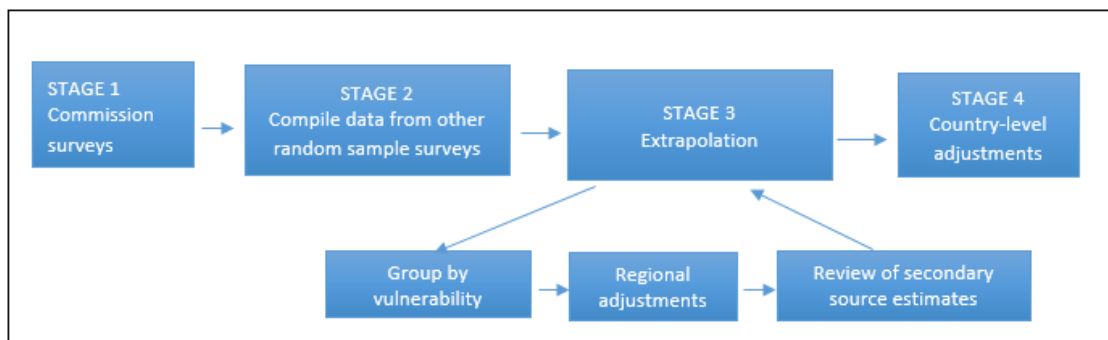
Each stage is detailed in this paper.

Stage 1: Identification of secondary source estimates

For the 2014 Global Slavery Index, secondary sources were collected covering the previous ten years for 58 countries. Secondary sources are records kept by governments, international agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other groups about specific cases of slavery or indications of slavery.

This systematic literature review involved the following key points for quality control:

1. literature searches were undertaken systematically, using an agreed research protocol;
2. the review only included documented, reliable sources – that is, sources that are either based on primary data and with an explicit methodology, or that are themselves administrative or institutional datasets; and
3. all sources that included an estimate were assessed and stored in a database.[2]

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[2] Example annotated bibliographies, produced from this database, will be available on the website. All 58 are available on request.

Over 4,000 secondary sources were collected over a six-month period. During this process, a great deal of useful administrative data and several data points from random sample surveys were identified. The Walk Free Foundation (WFF) research team, for example, located surveys already conducted in: Namibia; Eastern Europe (Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania & Ukraine); Niger; the Democratic Republic of Congo; and Haiti.

Table 1 presents the total number of people in modern slavery as reported in each of these surveys, the total population of the relevant countries, and the estimated proportion of the population of each country which is estimated to be in modern slavery.

Table 1: Additional Survey Estimates of the Enslaved

	Estimated number of people in modern slavery	Population	Proportion of the population in modern slavery
Niger	114,105	15,302,948	0.007456
Belarus	12,504	10,293,011	0.001215
Bulgaria	28,046	7,385,367	0.003798
Moldova	41,818	4,466,706	0.009362
Romania	25,246	22,303,552	0.001132
Ukraine	115,662	46,710,816	0.002476
DRC	1,104,100	60,486,276	0.018254
Haiti	225,000	9,765,153	0.023041
Namibia	20,886	2,303,315	0.0090678

Past estimates of the amount of modern slavery in the world were drawn from 'secondary source' materials. Secondary sources, however, cannot provide an exact measure of slavery for, at least, three reasons: they are not collected in a uniform manner, they are not a random sample of the larger population, and they are often collected with a particular aim in mind that might include or exclude specific slavery cases. In spite of these problems secondary sources were used previously to measure the hidden crime of slavery given that no better information was available. Although reliable random sample surveys of slavery are becoming available, secondary sources are still, however, useful, since they often represent actual slavery cases, and for providing checks and insights into information gathered in surveys. For example, secondary source information drawn from the European Commission covering all official slavery and human trafficking cases in Europe made possible a calculation of the "dark figure" of slavery crime – a key indicator of the effectiveness of anti-slavery policies.

For the 2015 secondary source information will be collected covering the previous ten years for an additional 75 countries.

Stage 2: Random sample surveys

In 2014, Walk Free Foundation partnered with Gallup Inc. to conduct surveys in seven countries - **Brazil, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Nepal, Nigeria, Russia and Pakistan**. These countries were chosen for the following reasons:

- Household surveys work best in 'source' countries where migrant workers are free to speak after having returned;
- To ensure regional representation so that the surveys could facilitate extrapolation; and
- To plug current gaps in survey data.

Methodology

Together with the Expert Working Group and Gallup Inc., the Walk Free Foundation (WFF) developed a series of questions designed to elicit information about prevalence of modern slavery. These were added to the Gallup World Poll in 2014.

The World Poll survey data are representative of 95 percent of the world's adult population. Face to face or telephone surveys[3] are conducted across households[4] in more than 160 countries and in over 140 languages. A detailed description of the World Poll methodology is available online[5], however some of the key aspects of the methodology include:

- The target population is the entire civilian, non-institutionalized population, aged 15 and older.
- With the exception of areas which are scarcely populated or present a threat to the safety of interviewers, samples are probability based and nationally representative.
- The questionnaire is translated into the major languages of each country.
- In-depth training is conducted with field staff and a standardised training manual is provided.
- Quality control procedures ensure that correct samples are selected and the correct person is randomly selected in each household.

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[3] Countries for the Walk Free Foundation survey were selected from those where face to face interviewing was an option.

[4] To be eligible, a household has to have its own cooking facilities, which could be anything from a standing stove in the kitchen to a small fire in the courtyard.

[5] See: http://www.gallup.com/strategicconsulting/156923/worldwide-research-methodology.aspx

Table 2 sets out the sample sizes and coverage in each of the WFF survey countries. A fuller report on population coverage and sampling design can be downloaded from the Global Slavery Index website.

Table 2: Sample size and exclusions across WFF survey countries

	Sample size	Excluded area as % of population	Excluded areas
Pakistan	1000	5.0	Province of Gilgit Baltistan, Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK)
Indonesia	1000		None
Brazil	1007		None
Nigeria	1000	4.5	Three states of the North East region (Adamawa, Borno and Yobe)
Ethiopia	1004	3.4	Six of the nine Zones of the Somali region (Degehabur, Warder, Korahe, Fik, Gode, Afder)
Nepal	1050		None
Russia	2000	7	Nenets, Yamalo-Nenets and Chukotsk regions, Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan, Adygeya, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachaevo-Cherkessie, North Ossetia

To partly address the limitations of a census framework when the target population is largely hidden, the Walk Free Foundation survey questions were based on a network sampling frame. That is, it was decided to use "family" rather than "household" as the reference group, in order to increase the likelihood of identifying victims in a random sample survey.

Developing the questions
An initial set of questions which sought to capture a range of scenarios that could be classified as modern slavery were drafted. The questions focused on isolating situations where an individual's freedom had been restricted in order to exploit them.

Cognitive testing of the WFF questions in six countries (Indonesia, Nepal, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Russia, and Pakistan) showed that respondents generally understood the questions, recalled the information being sought, wanted to provide the information, and could respond in the format required. Testing highlighted some specific issues that led to redefining the family as "immediate" family, improving the clarity of questions, and introducing follow up questions about forms of coercion and consent to marry, in order to filter out false positives.

The final questions were:
1. Have you or has anyone in your immediate family ever been forced to work by an employer?
2. Have you or has anyone in your immediate family ever been forced to work by an employer to repay a debt with that employer?
3. Have you or has anyone in your immediate family ever been offered one kind of work, but then were forced to do something else and not allowed to leave?
4. Have you or has anyone in your immediate family ever been forced to marry?

Where a respondent answered yes to any of these four questions on behalf of themselves or an immediate family member, they were then asked a series of follow up questions to capture more information about the experience, including when and where the experience occurred. A copy of the survey instrument can be found at Appendix 2.

What and where we counted
The questions were designed to gather as much information as possible about experiences of modern slavery within the sample, however decisions had to be made about cut off points. In simple terms, estimates of modern slavery based on the WFF surveys represent:
- respondents who, either in relation to their own experience, or on behalf of a family member, answered 'yes'
  o to any of the forced labour questions AND had been coerced, or
  o to the forced marriage question AND 'no' to the follow up question asking if they consented.
- experiences of modern slavery which occurred in the five years preceding the survey.

The surveys allow us to have greater clarity on where we are measuring. Slavery in the 21st century can be highly mobile. Citizens of one country may be enslaved in their own country or moved and enslaved in another country, or even a series of other countries. In 2014, we endeavour to show with our estimates of prevalence the nationals of each country who are subjected to modern slavery anywhere in the world.

At the same time the hidden nature of modern slavery means that this is not always possible. Only two of the seven country-wide random sample surveys of modern slavery provided information on nationals enslaved outside of their home country. To limit the estimates in those two countries to nationals enslaved within their own country misrepresents the true extent of modern slavery faced by those country's nationals. As a result, estimates of modern slavery represent the minimum number of a country's nationals enslaved anywhere in the world for all countries except Qatar, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia. Survey data made possible the calculation of minimum estimates of Ethiopian and Nepali nationals enslaved in these three countries, and these estimates are calculated with reference to the total employed labour force employed in each country. As the Global Slavery Index programme of further random sample countries continues into future editions, greater precision will be possible in terms of the location and number of a country's citizens in slavery.

Results

Based on these random sample surveys, the proportion of the population estimated to be enslaved in each country were calculated and are shown in Table 3. Note the last row of Table 3, which lists the population proportion estimated enslaved for these seven countries surveyed in the 2014 Gallup World Poll. Indonesia, for example, has a figure of 0.002857564. This means that WFF research team estimates that about 0.0028 of the Indonesian population consists of enslaved persons. Another way to express this is to say that about .28% of the Indonesian population is estimated to be enslaved. Note comparable interpretations for the other figures in the last column of Table 3.

In addition to data for the seven survey countries, data from the Walk Free Foundation surveys in Ethiopia and Nepal revealed significant numbers of Ethiopians and Nepalese persons who had experienced modern slavery in Qatar, Malaysia, and Saudi Arabia. The number of Ethiopians and Nepalese reported to be in these countries were:

- 31,319 Ethiopians enslaved in Saudi Arabia
- 18,820 Ethiopians and 2,732 Nepalese enslaved in Qatar, for a total of 21,552 persons
- 91,034 Nepalese enslaved in Malaysia

The Gallup World Poll data for Ethiopians and Nepalese enslaved outside their national borders allows the WFF research team to calculate the proportion of the population estimated enslaved in Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Malaysia, as follows.

For Saudi Arabia, the WFF research team calculates the proportion enslaved with reference to the total employed labour force population in Saudi Arabia.[6] That is,

- Saudi Arabia Enslaved = (#migrant workers enslaved in Saudi Arabia/total employed labour force in Saudi Arabia) = (31319/10729123) = 0.002919. That is, we estimate 0.002919 of the Saudi working population is enslaved. This becomes the proxy figure applied to the Saudi population.

For Qatar, the WFF research team calculates the proportion enslaved with reference to the total employed labour force population. That is,

- Qatar Estimate Enslaved = (#migrant workers enslaved in Qatar/total employed labour force in Qatar[7]) = (21552/1589050) = 0.01356. That is, we estimate 0.01356 of the Qatari working population is enslaved. This becomes the proxy figure applied to the Qatar population.

For Malaysia, given the availability of a nearby regional survey data (Indonesia), the WFF research team calculate the proportion for Malaysia using the average of the enslaved migrant worker proportion for Malaysia in addition to the random sample survey data for Indonesia. That is,

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[6] *Labor Force (15 Years and over),* Central Department of Statistics and Information
http://www.cdsi.gov.sa/english/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=85&Itemid=113
[7] *Labor Force Survey: The First quarter (January – March) 2014,* Ministry of Planning, Development and Science
http://www.qix.gov.qa/portal/page/portal/QIXPOC/Documents/QIX%20Knowledge%20Base/Publication/Labor%20Force%20Researches/labor%20force%20sample%20survey/Source_QSA/Labor_Force_Quarterly_Jan_Mar_Statistics_MDPS_AE_Q1_2014.pdf

- Malaysia Estimate Enslaved = ((#enslaved in Malaysia/total employed labour force in Malaysia[8]) + (Indonesia))/2 = ((91034/13503100)+ (0.0028576))/2 = 0.0048. That is, we estimate 0.0048 of the Malaysia working population is enslaved. This becomes the proxy figure applied to the Malaysian population.

Given that these calculations are based upon measures of enslaved foreign workers in Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Malaysia from only one or two countries we regard these as conservative estimates.

See Table 3 for a list of the data from the Walk Free Foundation random sample surveys.

Table 3: Estimated number of people in modern slavery in the general population based on Walk Free Foundation surveys

	Est. number of people in modern slavery	Population	Proportion of the population in modern slavery
Pakistan	792,000	182,142,594	0.004348242
Indonesia	714,007	249,865,631	0.002857564
Brazil	155,356	200,361,925	0.000775377
Nigeria	82,467	173,615,345	0.000474998
Ethiopia	137,768	94,100,756	0.001464048
Nepal	228683	27,797,457	0.0082
Russia	1,049,756	143,499,861	0.00731538
Qatar	21,552	1,589,050	0.01356
Saudi Arabia	31,319	10,729,123	0.002919
Malaysia	91,034	13,503,100	0.0048

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[8] *Labour Force Statistics, Malaysia, May 2014,* The Office of Chief Statistician Malaysia
Department of Statistics, Malaysia
http://www.statistics.gov.my/portal/images/stories/files/LatestReleases/employment/2014/LF_May_2014BI.pdf

Stage 3: Extrapolation process

In total, 19 data points (10 from the Walk Free Foundation surveys, and 9 identified through the secondary source review) were then used as the foundation from which to extrapolate to the remainder of the 167 countries (see Table 4).

Table 4: Survey data and confidence intervals

Country	Source	Estimated Enslaved	Lower estimate	Upper estimate
Belarus	Pennington et al	0.0012148	3,347	19,655
Brazil	Gallup World Poll	0.000775377	45,006	956,804
Bulgaria	Pennington et al	0.0037975	9,819	45,353
DRC	Johnson et al	0.0182537	.	.
Ethiopia	Gallup World Poll	0.001464048	295,604	766,108
Haiti	USAID	0.023041114		
Indonesia	Gallup World Poll	0.002857564	214,276	2,962,798
Malaysia	Gallup World Poll	0.0047996	.	.
Moldova	Pennington et al	0.00936	23,635	43,003
Namibia	Namibia Ministry of Labour	0.0090678	.	.
Nepal	Gallup World Poll	0.00822676	200,886	534,455
Niger	ILO	0.0070670	.	.
Nigeria	Gallup World Poll	0.000474998	660,612	1,528,689
Pakistan	Gallup World Poll	0.004348242	1,876,085	3,879,654
Qatar	Gallup World Poll	0.01356	.	.
Romania	Pennington et al	0.0011319	8,872	36,326
Russia	Gallup World Poll	0.00731538	906,256	1,623,755
Saudi Arabia	Gallup World Poll	0.002919	.	.
Ukraine	Pennington et al	0.0024761	52,110	173,155

At the same time, the WFF research team has also drawn upon statistically derived estimates for Europe published in a peer-reviewed academic article by Datta and Bales.[9] This paper built its estimates upon the figures from the five European countries mentioned above: Belarus, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, and Ukraine.

The process of extrapolation is primarily a setting of boundaries. For example, all of the 167 countries studied for the 2014 Global Slavery Index have reported cases of modern slavery. This means that the lowest boundary of our estimates will be larger than zero. At the opposite end of the measures, a country such as Haiti, known to have very large numbers of people in slavery verified by random sample surveys, helps to set the upper boundary of our estimates.

Clustering

In order to make sound decisions regarding the applicability of these 19 data points to the remaining countries, the WFF team first grouped countries based on the measures of vulnerability across five dimensions: state stability, discrimination, human rights,

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[9] "Slavery in Europe, Part 1: Estimating the Dark Figure," published in October 2013 in *Human Rights Quarterly*.

development and slavery policy. A K-means cluster analysis[10] was run to group the 167 countries into seven distinct groups.[11] The seven groupings were sufficiently distinct on overall mean values, although the minimum and maximum values did indicate some overlap amongst countries at the bottom of one list and top of the next. Table 5 presents the minimum, mean and maximum values for each of the seven groups.

Table 5: Minimum, mean and maximum values for the seven groups

Cluster	Slavery Policy	Human Rights	Development	State Stability	Discrimination	Overall mean
1	1.0	2.4	11.1	3.8	2.5	11.2
	15.5	19.5	24.9	18.9	21.7	20.1
	43.4	39.2	31.1	47.3	48.2	30.6
2	36.4	3.5	21.1	10.3	24.5	24.9
	57.2	24.3	35.5	31.7	42.9	39.0
	89.4	45.0	51.6	48.7	63.4	52.0
3	4.5	23.9	28.1	20.0	34.7	34.6
	32.4	45.6	39.3	52.6	52.0	43.6
	47.0	63.7	61.9	67.0	63.8	51.9
4	29.3	64.3	34.0	33.8	1.0	46.8
	49.3	81.9	47.8	56.5	40.5	56.0
	82.3	100	74.8	72.8	57.0	65.2
5	36.4	60.0	28.2	26.7	48.9	50.7
	68.5	78.0	41.9	44.4	63.6	59.1
	89.4	92.1	55.4	63.0	78.4	66.1
6	54.0	23.0	54.7	45.4	30.0	54.3
	69.4	50.7	75.2	60.6	56.6	62.7
	92.9	75.3	93.9	80.0	89.3	75.4
7	68.2	75.3	41.9	57.7	53.5	65.8
	86.3	91.2	67.5	70.7	67.8	76.4
	100	100	94.8	87.6	100	95.4
Total	1.0	2.4	11.1	3.8	1.0	11.2
	50.6	49.8	47.9	46.7	47.3	49.2
	100	100	94.8	87.6	100	95.4

The seven groupings were as follows:

Cluster I, characterised primarily by wealthy, democratic nations with stable governments, included:

> Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New

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[10] In simple terms, K-means is a statistical method which groups similar items into clusters, ensuring that items not in the same cluster are as different as possible. This is achieved by allocating an item to the cluster with the nearest centroid, or the mean of the cluster. The cluster's mean is then recalculated and the process of allocating items to clusters begins again until no items change groups, or those changes do not make a substantial difference in the definition of clusters

[11] The WFF research team employed K-means as a clustering algorithm, deciding on the final cluster out of a dozen trials that had the highest Pseudo-F score. Seven was chosen as there were seven prevalence surveys, and ideally, each survey could be applied to a unique group.

Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States

Cluster II, characterized primarily by stable, upper middle income economies[12]:
Barbados, Botswana, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Estonia, Hong Kong, SAR China, Hungary, Japan, Lithuania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Namibia, Panama, South Africa, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uruguay

Cluster III, characterised primarily by a strong regional grouping with many Eastern European, Central and South American countries. The group also includes several emerging economies:
Albania, Armenia, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Israel, Jamaica, Kosovo, Latvia, Macedonia, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Serbia, Singapore, Turkey, Ukraine

Cluster IV, characterised primarily by countries with middle income economies and autocratic governments:
Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cameroon, Cuba, Ethiopia, Georgia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Nepal, Nigeria, Russia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam

Cluster V, characterised primarily by high income countries with non-democratic governments (often Absolute monarchies or Republics):
Algeria, Bahrain, Brunei, China, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Swaziland, Thailand

Cluster VI, characterised primarily by populous, low-income countries:
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Zambia

Cluster VII, predominantly characterised by countries scoring highly across the five vulnerability measures. Further, many are currently experiencing significant levels of conflict:
Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Mauritania, Myanmar, North Korea, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Zimbabwe

The team then reviewed where the 19 data points fell across these groups (see Table 6), and this became the starting point for the extrapolation process.

Table 6: Distribution of data from random sample surveys across the groups

Group	Random sample surveys	Number of countries
1	None available	29
2	Namibia	20
3	Brazil, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, Ukraine	30
4	Nepal, Indonesia, Russia, Belarus, Ethiopia, Nigeria	21
5	Qatar, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia	15
6	Niger, Haiti	35
7	DRC, Pakistan	17

Extrapolation Protocol

The extrapolation process then followed the following steps:

1. Countries within each group were ranked according to their mean vulnerability score, from low to high. This aggregated countries that are more alike as compared to those that are less alike.
2. Geography was also important to consider within and among clusters, given that some countries share many similar attributes that correlate highly with geography.
3. Once this process was concluded, the WFF team examined countries on a case-by-case basis to determine if the extrapolation process corresponded to data collected from secondary source estimates (stage 4: country level adjustments).
4. A final, downward adjustment was made for Small Island Developing States[13].

Stage 4: Country level adjustments

The next step involved the actual data computations, cluster-by-cluster, using the aforementioned Extrapolation Protocol. What follows is a description of the extrapolation process, cluster-by-cluster, for each country. The term 'hard data points' refers to those countries whose prevalence estimates were derived from random sample surveys.

Cluster I

Most of the extrapolations for the countries in Cluster I come directly from Datta and Bales' peer-reviewed academic article, "Slavery in Europe, Part 1: Estimating the Dark Figure," published in October 2013 in *Human Rights Quarterly*. The countries and their assigned proportions that are based on this paper include: ***Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.***

There were several other countries from Cluster I that the WFF research team considered:
- ***Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and Taiwan***

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[13] Small Island Developing States (SIDS), United Nations, http://www.un.org/en/events/islands2014/smallislands.shtml.
There were three diversions from this general rule: (1) a similar adjustment was made for Madagascar as it has a socio-economic environment similar to SIDS. (2) While the UN lists Singapore as a SIDS, it is markedly different to other nations in this list due largely to stronger economic conditions, which is a strong pull factor. (3) No adjustment was made for Haiti. Although it is recognised as a SIDS, there was high confidence in the existing data point for Haiti which was based on a random sample survey.

- o Given Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and Taiwan's proximity to other West European nations in this cluster, the WFF research team assigned a proportion of the population estimated enslaved at 0.00013 for each of these nations.
- **United Kingdom**
  - o Originally, the UK had an assigned proportion of 0.00007 based on the *Human Rights Quarterly* article by Datta and Bales. However, based on secondary sources, and input from British government officials and not-for-profit organizations in the UK, the WFF research team increased the proportion from 0.0007 to the score for West Europe, that of 0.00013.
- **Italy**
  - o Originally, Italy had an assigned proportion of 0.00013 based on the *Human Rights Quarterly* article by Datta and Bales. However, based on input from not-for-profit organizations in Italy and other estimates found in secondary sources, the WFF research team increased the proportion for Italy to that of the United States, 0.00019. The argument is that, with its relatively open borders and the well-known and significant flow of documented as well as undocumented workers, Italy is more like the United States in terms of vulnerability to enslavement than its Western European counterparts.
- **Poland**
  - o Originally, Poland had an assigned proportion of 0.0036 based on the *Human Rights Quarterly* article by Datta and Bales. However, based on estimates found in secondary sources, as well as expert input from the Polish government and NGOs, the WFF research team revised the proportion for Poland so that it reflected an average of the proportion for Western Europe (0.00013) and most countries in Eastern Europe (0.0036). The revision was based on taking the average of these two proportions, arriving at a proportion of 0.001865.
- **Argentina and South Korea**
  - o Given the clustering location of Argentina and South Korea, between Cyprus on the one hand, with a proportion of 0.0036, and Western Europe on the other, with average proportion of 0.00013, the WFF research team took the average of these two proportions, arriving at a proportion of 0.001865.

Cluster II

Cluster II consists of a mixture of different extrapolation methods, detailed below, country-by-country.

- **Hong Kong and Japan**
  - o For Hong Kong and Japan, the WFF research team used the proportion for South Korea (0.001865) as a proxy. There were two reasons for this. The first reason is that both Hong Kong and Japan are politically, economically, geographically, and culturally similar to South Korea. The second justification involves the proximity of Hong Kong and Japan (at the very top of Cluster II) near South Korea (near the bottom of Cluster I). That the mean vulnerability scores of Hong Kong and Japan are so close to South Korea suggests that it is not out of the question to use the South Korea estimate as a proxy for these two countries.

- **Uruguay, Chile, Costa Rica, Barbados, Panama, Trinidad & Tobago**

- These six South and Central American countries are all in Cluster II. We note that we have one random sample survey data point (for Brazil) that is geographically in Latin America, but located in a different Cluster. Keeping to our protocol of employing geography as a factor in our extrapolation process, we use Brazil (with a proportion of 0.000775377) as part of the formula. At the same time, we have also derived an estimate for yet another Latin American country, Argentina (in Cluster I, with a proportion of 0.001865). Thus, based on the protocol of using geography, it is prudent to employ Argentina as another factor in the extrapolation process for these six countries in Cluster II. Lastly, we note that Cluster II has only one random sample survey data point (for Namibia, with a proportion of 0.0090678). Given that Namibia is geographically distinct from these six Latin American countries, it is prudent to use a relatively low weighting of this data point. Based on this, the WFF research team derives the proportion of the population estimated enslaved for these six Latin American countries as follows:
  - Extrapolation = (Average of Argentina + Brazil)*90% + (Namibia)*10%
  - Extrapolation = (0.001865 + 0.0007753770)/2*.9 + (0.0090678)*.1
  - Extrapolation = 0.00209495

- ***Mongolia, Suriname, Botswana***
  - These three countries in Cluster II all have mean vulnerability values that cluster around the random sample survey country we have in this cluster: Namibia. We therefore use the proportion of the population estimated enslaved for Namibia (0.0090678) as a proxy for Mongolia, Suriname, and Botswana.

- ***Estonia, Croatia, and Hungry***
  - Croatia and Hungry have population proportions (0.0036) taken from the Datta and Bales article, "Slavery in Europe, Part 1," published in *Human Rights Quarterly*. Given its geographic and political similarity with these countries, we also use this proportion for Estonia in this cluster.

- ***South Africa***
  - South Africa is a unique case in this cluster. Historically, South Africa has been culturally similar to western, democratic nations, leading the team to incorporate the Western Europe proxy figure in the calculation. As a southern African nation, the proportion was calculated based on a weighted average of the data points from the African region, and then weighted towards the western Europe proxy:
    - Extrapolation = (Western Europe proxy- 0.00013)*70% + (Ethiopia, Nigeria, Niger, Namibia)*30%
    - Extrapolation = 0.00191029 + 0.000091
    - Extrapolation = 0.00200129

- ***Tunisia***
  - Tunisia is another unique case in this cluster. Geographically, it is more similar to other countries in Northern Africa, like Morocco, Egypt, and Algeria, although such countries have a relatively higher mean vulnerability value. Although the WFF research team is guided by the cluster analysis, the political, economic and geographic similarities with Tunisia and these three other Northern African countries also inform our extrapolation process. We are thus guided to use the same proxy measure derived for Tunisia (0.0030634) that we use for these three

countries. (Please see Cluster 5 for an explanation of the extrapolation process for Morocco, Egypt, and Algeria.)

- *Mauritius*
  - o Data for Mauritius are very scant; however, we can use data for nearby countries in this cluster to extrapolate. Several countries within this cluster have an estimated proportion enslaved as 0.0036. We use this as a proxy for Mauritius.

Cluster III

Cluster III contains five hard data points (from *Brazil, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania, and Ukraine*) from random sample surveys. The remainder of the countries in Cluster III consist of a mixture of different extrapolation methods, detailed below, country-by-country.

- *Singapore*
  - o Singapore is an interesting case. Although it shares many of the attributes as other East Asia countries, like Japan, South Korea & Hong Kong, it has more secure borders and a high standard of law enforcement, characteristic of Northern Europe. To this effect, the WFF research team has taken the average of an East Asian country like Japan (with a proportion of 0.001865) and a country in Northern Europe like Sweden (with a proportion of 0.00013) to estimate the proportion enslaved in Singapore. This gives a proportion of 0.0009975.
- *Serbia, Montenegro, Armenia, Greece, Bosnia & Herzegovina, and Albania*
  - o Data for these countries come from Datta and Bales' peer-reviewed academic article, "Slavery in Europe, Part 1: Estimating the Dark Figure," published in October 2013 in *Human Rights Quarterly*.
- *Israel*
  - o Data for the estimated enslaved in Israel are difficult to obtain. Some commentators maintain that Israel has become free of trafficking for sexual exploitation, but the WFF research team notes the presence of reports documenting trafficking and enslavement in construction and domestic work as well as organ trafficking in Israel. In the absence of hard data, the research team followed the approach used for several other countries, applying a weighted measure of hard data from the cluster as well as a proxy from economically, geographically or culturally similar countries. In the case of Israel, a Western European proxy was considered most appropriate. The weighted average employed for Israel was:
    - ▪ Extrapolation = (Western Europe proxy- 0.00013)*80% + (Average of Brazil, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, Ukraine)*20%
    - ▪ Extrapolation = 0.000701715 + 0.000104
    - ▪ Extrapolation = 0.000805715
- *Latvia*
  - o For Latvia, the WFF research team uses the adjacent prevalence estimate of the random sample survey for Romania as a proxy. Given the geographic proximity of Latvia and Romania as well as their close value in the cluster analysis, there is good reason to use the proportion of 0.0011319.
- *Macedonia*
  - o Data for Macedonia are scant, but the WFF research team draws upon data from the cluster analysis to inform the extrapolation for this country. Given its geographic proximity to Serbia (with a proportion of 0.0036), and given its

closeness to the mean value of Serbia in the cluster analysis, the WFF research team uses 0.0036 for Macedonia.

- *Jamaica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru, Colombia, Nicaragua, and Paraguay*
    - There are eight South and Central American countries in this cluster that the WFF research team has studied carefully. Relying on the extrapolation protocol to employ hard data from those survey countries from similar geographic regions, the WFF research team includes the weighted average of Brazil and Argentina in this extrapolation estimate. At the same time, relying on the other protocol of using random sample survey data within the cluster, the WF research team also uses a weighted average of Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine as part of the calculation. The weighted average employed for these eight South and Central American countries is:
        - Extrapolation = (Average of Argentina + Brazil)*70% + (Average of Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine)*30%
        - Extrapolation = (0.001865 + 0.0007753770)/2*.7 + (0.0037975 + 0.009362 + 0.0011319 + 0.0024761)/4*.3
        - Extrapolation = 0.002181694

- *Philippines*
    - Philippines is also in Cluster III, but not geographically close to the majority of countries in this cluster so the WFF research team also factored the random sample survey data for Indonesia into this prevalence estimate as follows:
        - Extrapolation = (Indonesia)*70% + (Average of Brazil, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, Ukraine)*30%
        - Extrapolation = 0.0065451 + 0.00200029
        - Extrapolation = 0.0026548

- *Kosovo, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Albania, Gabon, Turkey, Dominican Republic*
    - For the other countries in Cluster III, we use another random sample survey data point as a proxy. This proxy we use is for data on the estimated enslaved from Ukraine, with a proportion of 0.0024761.
    - In examining this cluster of countries, the WFF research team considered the case of the Dominican Republic carefully. Although the Dominican Republic falls within the geographic cluster of Central and South American countries, it is also contiguous with Haiti, which itself has one of the largest proportion of the populations estimated enslaved; the Dominican Republic has a long and well-documented history of enslaved Haitian agricultural workers. For this reason, the WFF research team grouped Dominican Republic with those nations that have a higher slavery prevalence than most Central and South American nations.

Cluster IV
Cluster IV contains data points from random sample surveys in six different countries (*Nepal, Indonesia, Russia, Belarus, Ethiopia, Nigeria*) that can inform our extrapolation for this cluster.

The remainder of the countries in Cluster IV consists of a mixture of different extrapolation methods, detailed below, country-by-country.
- *United Arab Emirates*

- o UAE is also in Cluster IV, but not geographically close to the majority of countries in this cluster so the WFF research team also factored the random sample survey data for Qatar into this prevalence estimate. Moreover, both countries are unique in that they each have key demographic similarities. Both nations are hosts to significant numbers of foreign guest workers, some suspected to be enslaved persons. Moreover, both the UAE and Qatar share similar mean vulnerability scores, further justifying this comparison. The weighted average used to derive prevalence estimates is calculated as follows:
  - Extrapolation = (Qatar)*70% + (Average of Nepal, Indonesia, Russia, Belarus, Ethiopia and Nigeria)*30%
  - Extrapolation = (0.013562821)*.7 + (0.00822676 + 0.002857564 + 0.00731538 + 0.0012148 + 0.001464048 + 0.000474998)/6*.3
  - Extrapolation = 0.010571652
- **Georgia**
  - o Data for this proportion (0.0036) come from Datta and Bales' peer-reviewed academic article, "Slavery in Europe, Part 1: Estimating the Dark Figure," published in October 2013 in *Human Rights Quarterly*.
- **Venezuela**
  - o The WFF research team use the strength of the random sample surveys in this cluster to inform our assessment of Venezuela, in addition to drawing upon data for Argentina and Brazil as follows:
    - Extrapolation = (Average Brazil + Argentina)*70% + (Average of Nepal, Indonesia, Russia, Belarus, Ethiopia and Nigeria)*30%
    - Extrapolation = (0.001865 + 0.0007753770)/2*.7 + (0.00822676 + 0.002857564 + 0.00731538 + 0.0012148 + 0.001464048 + 0.000474998)/6*.3
    - Extrapolation = 0.002001809
- **Cuba**
  - o Cuba has a high level of social provision and safety within the country, thus making the risk of trafficking comparatively low to nearby nations. For these reasons, the WFF research team incorporated a proxy measure from West Europe, in addition to drawing upon data for Argentina and Brazil. As was the case for South Africa, the calculation was weighted towards the Western Europe proxy:
    - Extrapolation = (Average Brazil + Argentina)*30% + (0.00013)*70%
    - Extrapolation = 0.000396057 + 0.000091
    - Extrapolation = 0.000487057
- **Uzbekistan**
  - o Based on consulting secondary sources, and given its well documented and extensive use of forced labour by the government, the WFF has taken a decision to treat Uzbekistan as a unique case to ensure the figures better reflect the reality. As a result, the calculation for Uzbekistan is a combination of conservative estimates of nationals forced to pick cotton, and the Russia proxy for all other cases of modern slavery (excluding forced labour in the farming sector to limit double counting of enslaved persons). Inclusion of the Russia proxy accounts for slavery which is not state-imposed. The adjusted Russia proxy

combined with the base number of one million results in a proportion of 0.03972895.

- ***Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Cameroon, Laos, Turkmenistan***
  - The countries in this group share a relatively small range of variation in their mean vulnerability score compared to other clusters. Because of this, the WFF research team employs a simple calculation in estimating prevalence for these countries. The proportion of the population estimated enslaved for these countries is the average of the four random sample surveys in this cluster: Nepal, Indonesia, Russia, Belarus, Ethiopia, and Nigeria. This yields:
    - Extrapolation = (Average of Nepal, Indonesia, Russia, Belarus, Ethiopia, Nigeria)
    - Extrapolation = (0.00822676 + 0.002857564 + 0.00731538 + 0.0012148 + 0.001464048 + 0.000474998)/6
    - Extrapolation = 0.003592258

- ***Nigeria***
  - Although the Nigeria estimate relies primarily on the survey data, three states of the north east region were excluded from the survey due to current conflict. In the same way as adjustments are made to account for recent and extensive conflict for several countries in Cluster VII, a conflict adjustment was also applied to Nigeria:
    - Extrapolation = (survey)*0.6 + conflict adjustment*0.4 (see Cluster VII for explanation of conflict adjustment
    - Extrapolation = 0.0002849988 + 0.004520036
    - Extrapolation = 0.0048050348

- ***Ethiopia***
  - Although the Ethiopia estimate relies primarily on the survey data, several important border regions were excluded from the survey due to accessibility and security issues and an adjustment is made to account for this. The proportion was calculated based on a weighted average of the hard data in the cluster together with relevant data points from other countries within the region.
    - Extrapolation = (survey)*0.6 + regional adjustment (average of Namibia, DRC, Nigeria, Niger)*0.4
    - Extrapolation = 0.000878429 + 0.003262933
    - Extrapolation = 0.004141362

Cluster V
This cluster contains several data points (from ***Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, and Qatar***) that shed insight into estimates for the relatively small number of other nations.

- ***Brunei, Thailand, Oman, and Bahrain, Kuwait***
  - These five countries have average mean vulnerabilities that are similar. For these countries we employ the average of the three data points we have in this cluster.
    - Extrapolation = (Average Saudi Arabia + Malaysia + Qatar)
    - Extrapolation = (0.002919 + 0.0047996+ 0.01356)/3
    - Extrapolation = 0.007092867

- *Swaziland*
  - As a southern African nation, the proportion was calculated based on a weighted average of the hard data in the cluster together with relevant data points from the African region.
    - Extrapolation = (Average of Qatar, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia)*30% + (Ethiopia, Nigeria, Niger, Namibia)*70%
    - Extrapolation = 0.00212815 + 0.00323107
    - Extrapolation = 0.00535922
- *China*
  - The case of China is very interesting. Although China has the largest population in the world, very little data and documented evidence exists about enslavement in this country. As a default assumption, the WFF research team suggests that China can be likened with other East Asian nations, like South Korea, Taiwan, and Japan. Although China's rule of law is perhaps not on par with these nations, as a first step, the WFF team uses the proxy measure for these East Asian nations, that of 0.001865. At the same time, we can draw from data from the three additional countries for which we have hard data in this Cluster: Qatar, Malaysia, and Saudi Arabia. The extrapolation is as follows:
    - Extrapolation = (East Asia Proxy)*.9 + (Average of Qatar, Malaysia, and Saudi Arabia)*.1
    - Extrapolation = (0.001865)*.9 + ((0.002919 + 0.0047996 + 0.01356)/3)*.1
    - Extrapolation = 0.002387787
- *Morocco, Egypt, Jordan, Algeria, Lebanon*
  - Use Malaysia as a proxy
    - These five Northern African countries cluster near Malaysia in our analysis. We therefore use Malaysia as a proxy, with a proportion of 0.0047996.

Cluster VI

Generating extrapolation estimates for Cluster VI is somewhat challenging, given that there are only two hard data points based on random sample surveys for this cluster. These two data points are for *Niger* (0.0074564) and *Haiti* (0.02304114). At the same time, although Haiti is a useful data point, it represents one of the countries with the highest slavery prevalence in the world. That being the case, the WFF research team took great care when considering how the Haiti data point could best inform the extrapolation exercise.

- *Ghana, Mozambique, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Benin, Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia, Liberia, Togo*
  - In terms of the mean vulnerability score, these eleven countries reside closely in Cluster VI to the random sample survey data point we have for Niger. These countries also reside in Africa, the same as Niger. We therefore use that data point (0.0074564) as a proxy for these countries.
- *Kenya*
  - Relying on a weighted average of Ethiopia, Nigeria, Niger and Haiti is likely to distort the true figure as the socio-eco-political environment in Kenya is quite distinct from these countries. For this reason, the proportion for Ethiopia (0.001464048), which has a more similar socio-eco-political environment, is applied to Kenya.

- *Timor-Leste*
  - Timor-Leste is also in Cluster VI, but not in Africa, so the WFF research team has also considered factoring into the random sample survey data for Indonesia into this prevalence estimate as follows:
    - Extrapolation = Indonesia*.7 + Niger*.3
    - Extrapolation = 0.002857564*.7 + 0.0074564*.3
    - Extrapolation = 0.004237215
- *Guyana*
  - For Guyana, located in South America, the WFF research team employed the weighted average of Argentina and Brazil in addition to taking advantage of one of two of the random sample survey data points in this cluster, that of Niger and Haiti.
    - Extrapolation = (Average of Argentina, Brazil)*.7+ (Average of Niger and Haiti)*.3
    - Extrapolation = (0.001865 + 0.0007753770)/2*.7 + (0.0074564 + 0.02304114)/2*.3
    - Extrapolation = 0.005498763
- *India*
  - The WFF research team calculates the proportion of the population estimated enslaved for India as follows. First, considering the input of geography, we consider data from nearby Nepal and Pakistan, countries for which we have random sample survey data. Second, considering the strength of the cluster analysis, we also note the use of two additional data points, that of Niger and Haiti. We therefore calculate prevalence for India as:
    - Extrapolation = (Average of Pakistan and Nepal)*70% + (Average of Niger and Haiti)*30%
    - Extrapolation = ((0.01130009 + 0.00822676)/2)*.7 + ((0.0074564 + 0.023041114)/2*.3
    - Extrapolation = 0.011409025
- *Honduras*
  - For Honduras, the WFF research team draws upon the insights it obtained for the Latin American countries studied in Cluster III. We therefore use 0.002181694 as the proxy measure.
- *Cambodia*
  - For Cambodia, the WFF research team relied upon data from Indonesia in addition to two data points from this cluster, Niger and Haiti. The proportion was weighted towards the cluster given the large difference in mean vulnerability between Indonesia and Cambodia. It was calculated as follows:
    - Extrapolation = (Indonesia)*.4 + (Average of Niger + Haiti)*6
    - Extrapolation = 0.001143026 + 0.009149254
    - Extrapolation = 0.01029228
- *Gambia, Congo, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Mali, Tanzania, Djibouti, Cote d'Ivoire, South Sudan, Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, Chad*
  - These countries also reside closely in Cluster VII and are located in Africa. Although we have one hard data point for Africa in this cluster (for Namibia), we can also draw upon the extrapolation protocol and use two other hard data points we have for survey data from Ethiopia and Nigeria in addition to Namibia.

At the same time, given the presence of another data point in this cluster, Haiti, we need to include this into our calculations. However, we should weight Haiti far less given its geographic distance from these twelve African nations.

- Extrapolation = (Average of Ethiopia, Nigeria & Niger)*80% + Haiti*20%
- Extrapolation = (0.001464048 + 0.000474998 + 0.0074564)/3*.8 + (0.023041114)*.2
- Extrapolation = 0.007113675

- ***Afghanistan and Bangladesh***
  - Data on prevalence in Afghanistan and Bangladesh are hard to obtain. However, the WFF research team employed geography, history, and state stability as key variables in understanding prevalence. Pakistan is a country for which we have a hard data point. Until 1971, Pakistan and Bangladesh were the same country. At the same time Pakistan borders Afghanistan, and both nations are challenged by conflict and the disruption of normal government function. For these reasons we use the proportion of the population enslaved for Pakistan (0.004348242) as a proxy for Afghanistan and Bangladesh.

- ***Papua New Guinea***
  - Papua New Guinea is geographically very close to one country for which we have a random sample survey, the country of Indonesia. The WFF research team uses Indonesia as a proxy for Papua New Guinea, with a proportion of the population estimated enslaved as 0.002857564

- ***Madagascar***
  - Madagascar is an interesting case. There is very little indigenous slavery in Madagascar. Malagasies tend to be enslaved after they are trafficked to a foreign country, but as a relatively isolated island nation the opportunity and cost of trafficking is low. For this reason, the WFF research team suggests using an average of two regional proportions to estimate slavery in Madagascar. We use East Asia (0.001865) as a proxy measure.

Cluster VII

Cluster VII is interesting and challenging with which to extrapolate prevalence. Many of the countries in this cluster are politically weak states. There is only one hard data point from the random sample survey in Pakistan (0.004348242). Based on the cluster analysis of vulnerability, we use the figure for Pakistan as a proxy for ***Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Iran, Myanmar, Zimbabwe, Libya, Yemen, Eritrea, and Somalia***. There are also survey data from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), although these survey data represent not the entire country of the DRC but the two large Eastern provinces of North Kivu and South Kivu. In addition, this survey was conducted when conflict in these provinces was still at a relatively high level. However, the WFF research team draws upon these figures to inform the estimate of prevalence in the region today as this is one of the most complete and methodologically precise measures available.

- ***Mauritania***
  - *SOS Escalves*, a reputable Mauritanian anti-slavery organization, as well as the BBC, and other reliable secondary sources, suggest that the proportion of the Mauritanian population enslaved is between 10% and 20%. However, no random sample survey information is available, no census has been performed in

the country for some time (even the number of people in the total population is in doubt), and the government has been less than forthcoming with demographic information, due in large part to inter-ethnic tensions within Mauritania. Because of these caveats, the Walk Free Foundation retained the more conservative estimate used in the 2013 Index. This proportion of the population estimated enslaved is 0.04.

- *Democratic Republic of the Congo*
    - In a remarkable random sample survey conducted in the war-torn Eastern Provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, survey questions were included to explore the extent of enslavement during the recent conflict. These data were reported in: "Association of Sexual Violence and Human Rights Violations with Physical and Mental Health in Territories of the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo," Kirsten Johnson, Jennifer Scott, Bigy Rughita, Michael Kisielewski, Jana Asher, Ricardo Ong, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 304, No. 5. (August 2010). These data were then used to extrapolate to the larger population of the entire DRC as follows.
        - First, the WFF research team obtained the proportion of the population estimated enslaved for Eastern DRC as 18.1% of 6.1 million population of the two provinces. This suggested there were 1,104,100 persons enslaved in the Eastern DRC in 2010.
        - Second, the WFF research team took this data point and divided it by the total population of the DRC in 2010. This meant the WF research team divided 1,104,100 persons by 60,486,276. This yields a proportion of the population enslaved as 0.0182537.
        - The WFF research team does not use the proportion of 0.0182537 for the DRC in the 2014 GSI. The reason is that the DRC, especially the Western provinces, has seen less internal violence since the publication of the 2010 academic article from which the WFF team extracted these figures. But the estimate of 0.0182537 serves as part of a formula the WFF research team uses to estimate the proportion of the population estimated enslaved for those countries in Cluster VII that are the most war-prone and conflict ridden in the past several years: Iraq, Syria, Central African Republic, the DRC, Pakistan, and Sudan.
- *Iraq, Syria, CAR, DRC, Sudan, Pakistan, North Korea*
    - Six countries in Cluster VII are marked by recent and extensive violent conflict and state instability: Iraq, Syria, the Central African Republic, the DRC, Pakistan, and Sudan. Conflict and war bring an almost immediate end to the rule of law, as well as bringing most infrastructure and normal services and governmental processes to a halt. In conflict, slavery becomes an immediate threat to an increased part of the population, while at the same time reliable data collection is nearly impossible. Recent history demonstrates a rapid increase in trafficking and enslavement when war breaks out, as seen in Bosnia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, and other "low intensity" conflicts. Having no reason to assume that these five countries would be different, the WFF research team used as a proxy for their slavery prevalence the average of DRC and Pakistan – both countries that have suffered recent conflict as well. We refer to this as our *conflict adjustment*. The formula for the conflict adjustment is:

- Conflict Adjustment = (Average of DRC and Pakistan proportion)
- Conflict Adjustment = (0.0182537 + 0.004348242)/2
- Conflict Adjustment = 0.01130009

Final Adjustments

A final adjustment was made for Small Island Developing States[14] in order to ensure that estimates for these nations erred on the conservative side in light of (in most cases) their remoteness, small but growing populations, limited resources, susceptibility to natural disasters, and limited potential for economic growth, among other development challenges. The downward adjustment took into account the lowest proportion among the GSI countries- 0.0007 for Iceland and Ireland, both island nations. The adjustment was made as follows: (country proportion*0.7) + (0.00007*0.3) and applied to ***Barbados, Cape Verde, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste and Trinidad and Tobago.***

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[14] Small Island Developing States (SIDS), United Nations, http://www.un.org/en/events/islands2014/smallislands.shtml. There were three diversions from this general rule: (1) a similar adjustment was made for Madagascar as it has a socio-economic environment similar to SIDS. (2) While the UN lists Singapore as a SIDS, it is markedly different to other nations in this list due largely to stronger economic conditions, which is a strong pull factor. (3) No adjustment was made for Haiti. Although it is recognised as a SIDS, there was high confidence in the existing data point for Haiti which was based on a random sample survey.

Measuring Government Responses

The government plays a critical role in developing and implementing the laws, policies and programmes that are needed to prevent and respond to modern slavery. To complement prevalence estimates, in 2014 the Index also measures what governments are doing to respond to modern slavery.

Governments are assessed against their efforts towards meeting the following five objectives:

- Survivors of modern slavery are identified, supported to exit and remain out of modern slavery.
- Criminal justice mechanisms address modern slavery.
- Coordination and accountability mechanisms for the central government are in place.
- Attitudes, social systems and institutions that enable modern slavery are addressed.
- Businesses and governments through their public procurement stop sourcing goods and services that use modern slavery.

Theoretical framework: crime prevention theory

The Index measures what governments are doing to end modern slavery. While broad contextual factors like state stability, discrimination and overall protection of human rights are critical, crime prevention research also confirms that to reduce the prevalence of crime, including modern slavery, the government needs to:

- reduce the opportunity for offenders to commit the crime,
- increase the risks of offending,
- decrease the vulnerability of potential victims,
- increase the capacity of law enforcement and other guardians, and
- address the people or factors that stimulate or facilitate slavery.

Finally, to prevent crime, governments need to create a climate that induces guilt or shame on those who commit the crime, and strengthen the moral condemnation of modern slavery by both local and global communities.[15]

Conceptual framework and data collection

Using this theoretical framework, and drawing on what has been written about effective government responses to modern slavery,[16] a conceptual framework was developed to identify the indicators of a strong government response to modern slavery.

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[15] Ronald Clarke & Ross Homel,"A Revised Classification of Situational Crime Prevention Techniques", in Crime Prevention at a Crossroads, ed. (Cincinnati, OH: Andersen, 1997), p. 17 – 27.; Paul Ekblom & Nick Tilley,"Going equipped: criminology, situational crime prevention and the resourceful offender", British Journal of Criminology, 40, 3: (Summer 2000): 376; Klaus Von Lampe,"The application of the framework of Situational Crime Prevention to 'organized crime'", Criminology and Criminal Justice, 11 (2011): 145-163.

[16] Kevin Bales, Ending Slavery: How we Free Today's Slaves, (University of California Press, 2007); Anne Gallagher & Paul Holmes,"Developing an Effective Criminal Justice Response to Human Trafficking: Lessons from the Frontline", International Criminal Justice Review, 18, 3, (September 2008): 318-348; Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons,The 3Ps: Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, (Democracy and Global Affairs, 2011), accessed 17/09/14: http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/167334.pdf

The conceptual framework is organised around the five objectives outlined above, which, if achieved, would ensure that governments are steps to address modern slavery. The conceptual framework was developed with input from the Walk Free Foundation Expert Working Group[17] over the course of two meetings.

Underpinning the five objectives are 31 activities[18] that were used to determine how well a government is responding to modern slavery (see Table 7: Conceptual Framework). Publicly available information was collected through desk-based research for each of these activities. Relevant information was identified using 130 indicators as guides, which then helped determine the strength of the government response.

For certain activities, indicators of government complicity, human rights abuses directly linked to modern slavery and poor practice were included in the conceptual framework. For example, in the activity 'the government has made agreements with relevant international organisations or governments focusing on victim protection and repatriation' (activity 3.2 under objective 3), an indicator was included that sought to identify if foreign victims were also detained and deported. These 'negative indicators' were not included in the assessment of whether a government met a particular activity, but were rated separately. The 'negative indicators' are labelled 'NEGATIVE' in the conceptual framework.

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[17] See the www.globalslaveryindex.org for members of the Expert Working Group
[18] Activity 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 were combined in the final analysis under 'victim support services', but rated out of a total four points. This was because of the difficulty of distinguishing between basic and holistic services. It was found, for example, that some countries appeared to have elements of a holistic response, but scored 0 on a basic response. These combined activities were rated out of a total four points to take into account the importance of victim support services, both basic and holistic.

Table 7: Conceptual Framework for Measuring Government Responses

Objective indicators	Activities	Activity Indicators
OBJECTIVE ONE **Survivors of modern slavery are supported to exit slavery and empowered to break the cycle of vulnerability**		
1.The public understands what slavery is and knows how to report it	1.1 The governments educates the public on modern slavery and identification mechanisms	• Information is distributed to the public about how to identify and report cases of modern slavery (since 2009) • This information is distributed systematically and at regular intervals (as distinct from one-off, isolated) • There has been an increase in number of members of the public reporting cases of modern slavery (since 2009)
2. The government has mechanisms in place to identify victims	2.1 The government runs a phone hotline where modern slavery crimes can be reported to trained phone operators	• A hotline exists (either in isolation or as part of a larger phone service) • It is free to call • It operates 24/7 • The hotline operates in multiple languages or has capacity to bring in translators • Phone operators have had specialist training in modern slavery, call-handling and case referrals
	2.2 Front line law enforcement have been trained on victim identification	• Training on victim identification has been carried out for front line (i.e. generalist) law enforcement (since 2009) • Training on victim identification has been conducted to a scale < minimum 1% of estimated size of police service (since 2009) • Training on victim identification is provided as part of basic training for new recruits • There are standard operating procedures for front line law enforcement to follow when suspected victims are identified
	2.3 Front line workers in legal, health and social services have had basic	• Awareness-raising about indicators of modern slavery is provided to front line workers likely to be 'first responders' (i.e. legal profession, health and social services) (since 2009)

	training on victim identification	• Training or awareness raising is delivered systematically and at regular intervals (as distinct from one-off, isolated)
	2.4 Information is provided in problematic sectors, including targeted information campaigns	• Information regarding hotline and other services is distributed in high risk industries or areas (since 2009) • Campaigns are targeted for specific industries and forms of modern slavery (e.g. cleaning products include information for domestic workers)
3. All types of victim support are provided to all victims	3.1 Basic victim support services are provided*	• Victim support services are available for suspected victims of modern slavery (men, women and children where relevant) regardless of ethno-cultural or socioeconomic background • Suspected victims have a choice about whether or not to remain in that shelter (i.e.: they are not held / detained against their will) • Victims are assisted to make contact with their family or contact person of choice • Government contributes to the operational costs of the shelter, either through budget allocation or in-kind contribution • Services are gender specific
	3.2 Holistic victim support services exist*	• Physical and mental health services are provided to victims of modern slavery • Services provide long term reintegration options, such as financial opportunities, vocational training, job placement, housing, social welfare • Services are child friendly (e.g. guardians are available for all services, children are separated from adults where appropriate) • Measures are in place to address the migration situation of victims who want to remain or be resettled (i.e. visas to stay or return)
	3.3 Victim support services are functioning effectively	• Training has been carried out for all staff providing assistance services (since 2009) • Services have been evaluated and feedback provided to cooperative framework or coordination body (since 2009) • Victims have been identified within the last 12 months

4. Agencies work together in the interests of victims	4.1 Coordination mechanism for referring victims to services (government and Civil Society Organisations) is functioning	• A cooperative framework (could be a Committee or "National Referral Mechanism" or operational working group) brings together government and civil society to ensure victims are being referred to services • The cooperative framework has a budget • There is evidence that victims are being referred to services using the cooperative framework (since 2009) • Core coordination group/body meets regularly

*These two activities were combined in the final analysis to become 'victim support services'

Objective Indicators	Activities	Activity Indicators
OBJECTIVE TWO **Effective criminal justice responses are in place in every jurisdiction**		
1.The government has laws to deter citizens from committing the crime of modern slavery	1.1 Ratification of international conventions	International conventions ratified: • Slavery Convention, • Supplementary Convention 1956 • UN Trafficking Protocol 2000 • Forced Labour Convention • Domestic Work Convention • Worst Forms of Child Labour • CRC Optional Protocol on Children in Armed Conflict • CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children
	1.2 Create basic national legal framework	National laws criminalise all forms of modern slavery: • Human trafficking (men, women and children) • Slavery • Forced labour • Children in armed conflict • Child prostitution • Forced marriage NEGATIVE • Criminal laws have disproportionate penalties (i.e. corporal punishment, death penalties, or minor fines)

	1.3 Ensure that laws support victims to participate in criminal justice processes	- National laws allow victims to participate in the legal system, regardless of their role as a witness (e.g. admission of victim impact statements, or allows victim to give evidence) - Law or policy recognizes that victims should not be treated as criminals for conduct that occurred while under control of criminals - There are no forms of pressure for victims to participate in the court case (e.g. visas to stay in the country are not dependent on victim participation in the court process) - The law recognizes that children have special needs when giving evidence in court
2. Governments have services that enable victims to access justice	2.1 Systems to provide access to justice are created an maintained	- There are legal services available for victims of modern slavery - There is evidence that translation services are provided throughout the legal process d (i.e. from investigation to court process) - Witness and victim protection mechanisms are in place to ensure that neither witnesses nor victims are intimidated, nor interfered with both in and outside the court process - The legal framework supports financial restitution to victims of modern slavery - Child friendly services are provided during the criminal justice process, from engagement with police through to court process (e.g. allowing children to have a support person as appropriate, using child friendly questioning, putting in place screens in the court room etc)
3. Governments enforce national laws	3.1 Build capacity of law enforcement	- Specialised law enforcement units exist (i.e. a sub-unit or team within the law enforcement structure that is tasked with either investigating modern slavery crimes themselves, or providing specialist support and back up to front line colleagues) - Units have clear mandate to investigate / assist others to investigate modern slavery offences - Units only have a mandate to deal with modern slavery and associated crimes (i.e. units are not dealing with additional crimes outside this scope)

		• Units have clear budget • Units have Standard Operating Procedures for modern slavery cases
	3.2 Build capacity of the legal profession	• Training is provided to the judiciary (since 2009) • Training is provided to prosecutors (since 2009) • Training is provided to defence attorneys (since 2009) • Training is systematic and recurrent (as distinct from one-off, isolated) • Judicial punishments are proportionate to severity of the crime and complicity of the offender (i.e. not corporal punishment, adjusted if the victim is a child, or other aggravating circumstances, and adjusted based on the level of responsibility)
	3.3 Implementation of laws are monitored and reported against	• Criminal justice statistics on investigations are reported • Criminal justice statistics on prosecutions reported • Criminal justice statistics on outcome of court cases are reported • Independent mechanisms exist where complaints of human rights abuses in the criminal justice process can be reported and investigated NEGATIVE • There is credible evidence of abuse of international human rights standards in relevant criminal justice processes

Objective Indicators	Activities	Activity Indicators
OBJECTIVE THREE **Effective and measurable national action plans are implemented and fully funded**		
1. Government has committed to eradicate modern slavery	1.1 The government develops a plan to eradicate modern slavery that it can be held accountable for	• National action plan exists • National action plan covers objectives 1, 2, 4 and 5
	1.2 National action plan is implemented	• There is an implementation strategy with demonstrated actions/outcomes

		• National coordination body exists involving both government and civil society • Progress against national action plan is released publicly every year by the government • Civil society is involved in the implementation of the plan
	1.3 A budget is allocated is proportionate to key issues associated with modern slavery	• There is a budget for modern slavery • Activities in the national action plan are costed • Activities in the national action plan are fully funded • Reports on the national action plan are used to inform budget allocations • There is an explicit allocation of the foreign development assistance budget to modern slavery. (n.b. See list of relevant countries where this is applicable in full Methodology Paper available on the Global Slavery website.)
2. Effectiveness of implementation of national action plan is monitored	2.1 Mechanisms to monitor implementation of national action plan exist	• Independent entity to monitor and report on implementation and effectiveness of national action plan exists • The monitoring body has budget • The monitoring body produces public reports, independent of the government
3.There is regional coordination to combat modern slavery	3.1 Government participates in regional groups	• The government is involved in a regional response • There have been demonstrable actions or outcomes associated with this regional body that go beyond simply making an agreement or making a statement • Agreements exist between the government and countries of origin and/ or destination to collaborate on modern slavery issues
	3.2 The government has made agreements with relevant international organisations or governments focusing on	• Victim support services are extended to foreign victims • Foreign victims who are identified by the authorities are able to obtain consular assistance • The government cooperates with the government of the home country to facilitate repatriation

victim protection and repatriation (bilateral or regional)		**NEGATIVE** • Foreign victims are detained and deported

Objective Indicators	Activities	Activity Indicators
OBJECTIVE FOUR **Laws, policies and programmes address attitudes, social systems and institutions that create vulnerability and enable slavery**		
1. Government identifies and addresses attitudes, social systems and institutions that facilitate slavery	1.1 Research programme to identify key drivers of modern slavery	• Government facilitates or funds research on the attitudes, social systems and institutions that are placing people at risk of modern slavery • Interventions that address the risks of modern slavery reflect the research base (e.g. citations, references)
	1.2 Awareness campaigns target the risks of modern slavery (safe migration, safe transnational marriage, domestic work)	• Websites and other public information is distributed regarding risks of modern slavery • Community awareness campaigns target specific known risks • Information is distributed systematically and repeated at regular intervals (as distinct from one – off, isolated)
	1.3 Behaviour change programmes are implemented in relevant communities to address harmful attitudes	• Government supported behaviour change programmes and policies are put in place to change community behaviour. These programmes can include domestic violence, forced marriage, child marriage, and risky migration practices • These behaviour change campaigns are implemented systematically and repeated at regular intervals (as distinct from one off, isolated) Government supported behaviour change programmes and policies are put in place to change community behaviour. These programmes can include domestic violence, forced marriage, child marriage, and risky migration practices

		• These behaviour change campaigns are implemented systematically and repeated at regular intervals (as distinct from one off, isolated)
	1.4 Safety nets exist for high risk groups and communities	• Government facilitates or funds outreach services for workers in the informal sector • Health care for vulnerable populations exists • Access to low cost loans for vulnerable populations exists (or microcredit/ microfinance) • Unemployment insurance for vulnerable populations exists
	1.5 Government responds to corruption and complicity	• National law criminalises corruption in the public sector • Cases of government complicity in modern slavery are investigated and reported by the government publicly • There is evidence of prosecutions of government officials (since 2009)
	1.6 Government addresses institutional risk within their borders	• Child protection systems are in place (including birth registration) • Systems are in place to allow asylum seekers to seek protection • Systems are in place to allow Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to seek protection • Systems are in place to allow stateless people to get identity documents (allowing them to work and travel)
	1.7 Government addresses institutional risks associated with employment	• There are viable avenues of recourse for migrant and national workers who have been exploited • Laws prohibit fees payable to recruitment agencies by job seekers or workers • Job seekers can access low cost or free information about work prospects • Labour laws extend to everyone, including migrant workers, domestic workers and those in the fishing and construction sectors. • There are laws that prohibit the withholding of passports NEGATIVE • There is evidence of employers withholding passports

		• There is evidence that workers are required to live on site or at an employer's house • There are laws or policies permit or make it difficult for workers to leave abusive employers without risk of loss of visa and deportation or fine/ imprisonment
	1.8 Government addresses institutional risk outside their borders	• Government provides training for consular staff on modern slavery • Government provides identification documents and support travel arrangement for citizen repatriation • Government encourage migrant workers and travellers to report their travel and living arrangements in the destination countries Government supports Embassies to undertake awareness raising activities about the risks of modern slavery

Objective indicators	Activities	Activity indicators
OBJECTIVE FIVE		
Governments stop sourcing goods or services linked to modern slavery		
1. Government commits to stop sourcing goods or services linked to modern slavery	1.1 Government makes public commitment to slavery proof its own supply chains	• Public statement is made • Execution of commitment shown by procurement policies and regulations • Public annual reports on progress are produced • Bilateral and multilateral trade agreements include provisions on supply of high risk goods and services in trade relationships
	1.2 Government regulates to encourage business to undertake due diligence on supply chains	• Supply Chain laws exist • Laws or policies require clean supply chains for high risk products • There are laws and policies in place that prevent governments from engaging businesses that use modern slavery in their supply chains • Governments implement a responsible investment reporting requirement for multinational businesses head-quartered in their country to ensure that investment is not inadvertently supporting modern slavery

Governments were given the opportunity to provide information to inform the data collection process. In February 2014, a survey was sent to all governments included in the Global Slavery Index requesting information about their response to modern slavery. Information submitted via these surveys was also included into the data collection template. In-country experts were consulted where possible to verify the information and help address any gaps. A total of 64 field experts in 60 countries were contacted and provided direct feedback either through interviews or written responses.

Ratings

The activities identified to inform our assessment of the government response were rated on a scale of 0 – 2, with available information used to determine how many indicators a government met. On this scale:

- 0 meant no information was identified or available, or information explicitly demonstrated that the government did not meet any indicators;
- 1 meant that one or two of the indicators were met, while
- 2 meant that over 50 percent of the indicators were met.

As the first year that an assessment of government responses was attempted on this scale for the Index, it was important to be realistic about the limits of possible data collection and the likelihood of gaps in our information. For example, information could be limited for some countries where internet access might be low, where governments do not publish their reports online, or are only published in languages not spoken by our research team,[19] or where an independent expert could not be found to verify the information. The Walk Free Foundation (WFF) research team did not want to penalize governments where this information could not be found. To allow for this, in the first year governments could receive 2/2 for meeting over 50 per cent of the indicators.

Each negative indicator was rated on a binary scale of 0 to 1, 1 meaning simply that the indicator had been met. Again, this was a deliberately conservative approach, so that the WFF team were not making judgments calls as to what constituted more negative practices than others. For next year, it is envisaged that the negative indicators will be reviewed to see if it is possible to create a hierarchy of practices that facilitate modern slavery to occur.

To allow the WFF research team to identify good practice in the field, a 2* was included as a rating option for governments who met more than 50 percent of the indicators. While the WFF research team experimented with including this in the rating, by converting this into 3 points, for example, it was noted that the countries who received 2* were biased towards those who had responded to the survey, or who release public reports in one of the research languages. As such, it was decided that the 2* rating would only be used to identify examples of good practice to inform the final Index narrative. By not incorporating the 2* into the overall score, governments that have not publicly reported on their activities were not penalised.[20]

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[19] Research was conducted in English, German, French, Spanish, and Italian.
[20] While this conservative approach was taken for the inaugural year of government assessments, the WFF team is already looking into ways to gather data at the indicator level, ready for a more comprehensive analysis in 2015.

Due to the nature of the conceptual framework, activities had varying numbers of indicators, which were rated according to the following scale:

- 4/5 indicators: 0= no indicators met; 1= 1 or 2 indicators met; 2= 3 or more indicators met; 2*= all indicators met.
- 3 indicators: 0= no indicators met; 1= 1 indicator met; 2= 2 or more indicators met; 2*= all indicators met.
- 2 indicators: 0= no indicators met; 1= 1 indicator met; 2= all indicators met[21]

To ensure a common understanding of what constituted a 'met indicator', a series of rating rules were developed (see Table 8: Rating rules). These were trialed with several countries so that the assumptions underpinning these were sound, and that the rules could be applied consistently. During the final quality assurance process, these rules were tested across a random sample of countries within all regions to ensure consistency.

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[21] Please note only four of the 31 activities have two indicators.

Table 8: Rating rules

Objective	Activity	Rating rules
Objective one: Survivors of modern slavery are supported to exit slavery and empowered to break the cycle of vulnerability	1.1 The governments educates the public on modern slavery and identification mechanisms	Some information disseminated about reporting or how to identify victims, such as distributing indicators of modern slavery since 2009= **1 point** **AND** some kind of coordination or planning of public information campaigns, such as coordination body oversees the process= **2 points** **OR** increased reporting of modern slavery cases in recent years= **2 points** **All 3 present= 2***
	2.1 The government runs a phone hotline where modern slavery crimes can be reported to trained phone operators	Hotline exists; toll-free; operates 24/7; in multiple languages; and evidence of training for phone operators: One or two of the above are present (either for one hotline, or across several)= **1 point** If three or more of the above are present (either for one hotline or across several)= **2 points** **2* ONLY if all exist for one hotline**
	2.2 Front line law enforcement have been trained on victim identification	Frontline= police or border patrol. Some training occurred at some point since 2009; some training occurred for over 1% of the police force; evidence that there is training for new recruits; SOPs are present. **If any of the following are present= 1 point** **If any three of the above are present= 2 points** **2* ONLY if all are present.**
	2.3 Front line workers in legal, health and social services have had basic training on victim identification	First responder= health or social workers, immigration, prosecutors, defenders etc. Some kind of training on identification since 2009= **1 point** Evidence of some prior planning of the training, such as there is a responsible coordination body, or regular training occurs aiming to cover all workers within a certain timeframe= **2 points**
	2.4 Information is provided in	**1 point=** Information about the hotline **AND/OR** services available and distributed to high risk industries (sex work, agriculture) **AND/ OR** areas (airports, borders, low socio economic areas, places with high discrimination)

	problematic sectors, including targeted information campaigns	**AND** Campaigns targeted to specific industries and form of slavery- hotlines on cleaning products, or at STI clinics**= 2 points** If **EITHER/ OR= 1 point**
	3.1 Basic victim support services are provided*	a) Victim support= ALL (relevant) forms of slavery AND ALL (relevant people- ie men, women and children where appropriate)= **Met indicator** If only women, but no men, and men are often victims of modern slavery= **Not met this indicator.** b) Detained= when adult victims are not allowed to leave unless they are with chaperone (unless they are a child). If not allowed to leave= **Not met this indicator**. If allowed to leave (or with chaperone for a child)= **Met indicator** c) If victims are assisted to make contact with families by the government, or there is a family reunification programme operating= **Met indicator** If no programmes or family reunification programme is not currently funded= **Not met this indicator** d) Any kind of government in-kind or monetary contribution (funding, or gives premises for the shelter to operate)= **Met indicator** e) Gender specific means some form of shelter is available for men, equal but separate from women= **Met indicator** Has to be a firm 'yes' to meet the indicator. If 1 or 2 indicators met= **1 point** If 3 or more= **2 points** If all= **2***
	3.2 Holistic victim support services exist*	a) Evidence of some physical **AND** mental support= **Met indicator** b) Long term= evidence of financial, vocational, education support= **Met indicator** c) Child friendly- children have specialised services, separate shelters, or given some kind of special support (**NOT** including support in the criminal justice system)= **Met indicator** d) Visas available to be able to stay and receive support= **Met indicator**

		Has to be a firm 'yes' to meet the indicator If 1 or 2 indicators met= **1 point** If 3 or more= **2 points** If all= **2***
	3.3 Victim support services are functioning effectively	a) Evidence of any training, or production of guides for victim support and disseminated since 2009= **Met indicator** b) Evidence of formal reporting or evaluation to the National Referral Mechanism or coordination body= **Met indicator** c) Any victims have been identified in the last 12 months= **Met indicator** Has to be a firm 'yes' to meet the indicator If 1 indicator met= **1 point** If 2 or more indicators met=**2 points** All 3 indicators met= **2***
	4.1 Coordination mechanism for referring victims to services (government and civil society organisations) is functioning	a) Any form of coordination body that refers individuals for assistance. Could be a network, or committee, or National Referral Mechanism= **Met indicator** b) It has a clear budget, or is clearly funded by the government= **Met indicator** c) There is evidence that victims are referred using the coordination group= **Met indicator** d) Core coordination group meets regularly, at least annually= **Met indicator** Has to be a firm 'yes' to meet the indicator If 1 or 2 indicators= **1 point** If 3 indicators= **2 points** If all 4= **2***
Objective Two: Effective criminal justice responses are in place in	1.1 Ratification of international conventions	Slavery Convention (1926) **OR** Supplementary Slavery Convention (1956) **OR** UN Trafficking Protocol (2000) **OR** Forced Labour Convention ratified or acceded (**NOT** signed)= **1 point** If all three Conventions ratified or acceded (**NOT** signed)= **2 points** If all relevant conventions ratified or acceded (**NOT** signed)= **3 points**
	1.2 Create basic national legal framework	If slavery **OR** forced labour **OR** trafficking criminalised in the criminal code or as distinct legislation (**NOT** including in constitutions**)= 1 point**

every jurisdiction		If all three types of slavery are criminalised as distinct offences= **2 points** If all forms of modern slavery are criminalised= **2*** **NOTE:** for forced marriage, if a country has legislation dealing with all forms of modern slavery as distinct offences, including forced marriage, but the legal age of marriage is 16 with parental consent= **2*** For children in armed conflict, if a country has legislation dealing with all forms of modern slavery as distinct offences, but nothing relating to children in armed conflict, but the age of recruitment is 18 and above= **2*.** If the age of recruitment is 16 or 17 but children cannot be involved in active service until 18= **2*.** If age of recruitment is lower than 16, or they are put into active service at 16= **cannot obtain 2*.**
	1.3 Ensure that laws support victims to participate in criminal justice processes	a) National laws allow victims to participate, such as through victim statements, providing information on the court processes in languages victims understand etc= **Met indicator** b) National laws recognise victims are not a criminal for conduct during enslavement= **Met indicator** c) Visas are **NOT** dependent on participation in the court process= **Met indicator** d) **Laws** recognise that children have special needs when giving evidence in court, including use of child friendly questioning, screens, video links etc, outlined in legislation= **Met indicator** Has to be a firm 'yes' to meet the indicator 1 or 2 indicators= **1 point** 3 indicators= **2 points** ALL indicators= **2*** **NOTE:** Potential additional negative point- when national victims are arrested on prostitution or similar charges= **1 point.** These **MUST** be nationals, not foreigners who are detained or deported (these are covered below under activity under Objective 3, Activity 3.3)

	2.1 Systems to provide access to justice are created an maintained	a) Any kind of legal services or advice exist that victims of modern slavery can access= **Met indicator** b) Any incidence of translation has been provided throughout the legal process= **Met indicator** c) Witness and victim protection systems (official and operating, not just that victims are protected by victim assistance programmes identified under Objective 1)= **Met indicator** d) The legal framework allows victims of modern slavery to receive compensation of some kind= **Met indicator** e) There is any evidence of child friendly services in the court, such as putting in place screens, child friendly questions, allowing children to give testimony by video etc= **Met indicator** Has to be a firm 'yes' to meet the indicator 1 or 2 indicators= **1 point** 3 indicators= **2 points** ALL indicators= **2***
	3.1 Build capacity of law enforcement	a) Has to be a specialised law enforcement unit that can conduct investigations into modern slavery, not local level coordination bodies= **Met indicator** b) Refers to some form of modern slavery, trafficking, forced labour etc, within its mandate= **Met indicator** c) Doesn't refer to any other non-modern slavery work within its mandate, such as migrant smuggling, domestic violence, child protection etc.= **Met indicator** d) Has a budget, or there is evidence that it is funded by the government= **Met indicator** e) There are SOPs specific to the unit and modern slavery cases= **Met indicator** Has to be a firm 'yes' to meet the indicator 1 or 2 indicators= **1 point** 3 indicators= **2 points** **ALL** indicators= **2***

	3.2 Build capacity of the legal profession	Training provided to judiciary **OR** prosecutors **OR** defense attorneys= **1 point** Training provided to any **TWO** of the above= **1 point** Training provided to **ALL** of the above= **2 points** Training is provided to **ONE** of the above, but systematically= **1 point** Training is provided to any **TWO** of the above and systematically= **2 points** Training is provided to **ALL** of the above and systematically= **2 points** If judicial punishments are also fair **AND** training given to **TWO** of the above **OR ONE** of the above **AND** systematically= **2 points** If judicial punishments are also fair **AND** training provided to **ALL** of the above **OR TWO** of the above and systematically= **2 points** If **ALL** are trained and systematically **AND** judicial punishments are fair= **2*** **NOTE:** Potential negative point- judicial punishments are not fair, such as fines are issued, death penalty given for trafficking crimes= **1 point**
	3.3 Implementation of laws are monitored and reported against	a) Reporting of criminal justice investigations evident= **Met indicator** b) Reporting of prosecutions evident= **Met indicator** c) Reporting of outcome of court cases evident= **Met indicator** d) Complaints mechanism, independent of the police is evident= **Met indicator** Has to be a firm 'yes' to meet the indicator 1 or 2 indicators= **1 point** 3 indicators= **2 points** **ALL** indicators present= **2***
Objective three: Effective and measurable national action plans are	1.1 The government develops a plan to eradicate modern slavery that it can be held accountable for	Any National Action Plan (NAP) on trafficking, or that covers some component of modern slavery, e.g. trafficking, forced marriage. **NOT** child labour NAPs= **1 point** Covers 1,2,4,5 objectives= **2 points**
	1.2 National action plan is implemented	If no NAP, can still get **1 point** for some kind of coordinating body If there is a NAP:

implemented and fully funded		Implementation strategy (monitoring and evaluation framework or list of activities, outputs, outcomes etc)= **Met indicator** Coordination body= **Met indicator** Coordination body includes civil society, or there is some involvement of civil society in the implementation of the plan (funded to implement services, provides feedback to the NAP etc)= **Met indicator** There is an annual report= **Met indicator** Has to be a firm 'yes' to meet the indicator 1 or 2 indicators= **1 point** 3 indicators= **2 points** **ALL** indicators= **2***
	1.3 A budget is allocated is proportionate to key issues associated with modern slavery	a) There is a budget= **Met indicator** b) Related to the NAP- activities are costed= **Met indicator** c) Related to the NAP- activities are fully funded= **Met indicator** d) Reports from activity 1.2 inform budget allocations= **Met indicator** d) Overseas budget- only below countries= **Met indicator** Australia; France; UK; Sweden; Netherlands; Japan; USA; Germany; Norway; Canada; Finland; Austria[22] Has to be a firm 'yes' to meet the indicator 1 or 2 indicators= **1 point** 3 or more indicators= **2 points** **No 2*** available as this would penalise governments for not being able to donate overseas aid.
	2.1 Mechanisms to monitor implementation of national action plan exist	Has to be independent of the government- not funded by government, no government members etc= **Met indicator** Evidence of a budget= **Met indicator**

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[22] From research conducted by the Walk Free Foundation. Martina Ucnikova, 'OECD and Modern Slavery: How much aid money is spent to tackle the issue?', *Anti-Trafficking Review*, 2014: http://www.antitraffickingreview.org/index.php/atrjournal/article/view/68

		Evidence of reports= **Met indicator** Has to be a firm 'yes' to meet the indicator 1 indicator= **1 point** 2 indicators= **2 points** 3 indicators= **2***
	3.1 Government participates in regional groups	Part of regional response= **1 or 2 points.** See Appendix 3 for list of points scores given to regional bodies and a list of their membership Agreements between governments and countries of origin (**NOT** repatriation) **AND** 1 point for regional response= **2 points** Agreements between govts and countries of origin (**NOT** repatriation) **AND** 2 points for regional response= **2***
	3.2 The government has made agreements with relevant international organizations or governments focusing on victim protection and repatriation (bilateral or regional)	a) Some evidence that foreign victims are receiving services= **Met indicator** b) Evidence that foreign embassies are involved in repatriation= **Met indicator** c) Cooperates with home country for repatriation (could be agreements, or just evidence that repatriation has happened)= **Met indicator** Has to be a firm 'yes' to meet the indicator 1 indicator= **1 point** 2 indicators= **2 points** 3 indicators= **2*** **NOTE:** Potential negative point if there is evidence that victims are detained **AND/OR** deported= **1 point**
Objective four: Laws, policies and programmes address attitudes,	1.1 Research programme to identify key drivers of modern slavery	a) Government funds research on any type of modern slavery since 2009= **Met indicator** b) Research is used to identify interventions and direct funding to specific modern slavery programmes or needs= **Met indicator** Has to be a firm 'yes' to meet the indicator 1 indicator= **1 point**

social systems and institutions that create vulnerability and enable slavery		2 indicators= **2 points**
	1.2 Awareness campaigns target the risks of modern slavery (safe migration, safe transnational marriage, domestic work)	a) There has been a public awareness campaign since 2009**= Met indicator** b) These campaigns target known risks, such as sex trafficking, or forced labour**= Met indicator** c) This has happened regularly (annually) or there is a body who oversees the public information campaign. **NOT** that there have been many public information campaigns by many NGOs**= Met indicator** Has to be a firm 'yes' to meet the indicator 1 indicator= **1 point** 2 indicators= **2 points** 3 indicators= **2***
	1.3 Behaviour change programmes are implemented in relevant communities to address harmful attitudes	Programmes that explicitly aim to change behaviours that result in slavery. The programme identifies the desired behaviour and includes initiatives that target this behaviour to change it. This can include, discrimination against women, forced marriage, unsafe migration etc. 1 programme= **1 point** More than one programme= **2 points**
	1.4 Safety nets exist for high risk groups and communities	a) Outreach includes labour inspectors or similar group who inspect labour conditions in the informal sector to find victims= **Met indicator** b) Free health care available for all people within a country, including migrants= **Met indicator** c) Access to low cost loans for vulnerable populations, for example conditional cash transfer programmes, or microcredit schemes etc= **Met indicator** d) Unemployment insurance for vulnerable populations, not necessarily including foreign migrant= **Met indicator** Has to be a firm 'yes' to meet the indicator 1 or 2 indicators= **1 point** 3 indicators= **2 points**

		ALL indicators are met= **2***
	1.5 Government responds to corruption and complicity	If there is continuing corruption, and it's illegal, but there are no investigations it gets a **1 in the positive, and a 1 in the negative.** If there is continuing corruption, it's illegal and there have been investigations, **it gets a 2 in the positive, and a 1 in the negative.** If there is limited corruption, and it's illegal, **it gets a 2.** **No 2* available.** In order to not penalise those countries that have not conducted investigations, simply because there has not been any recent need to do so.
	1.6 Government addresses institutional risk within their borders	a) Some form of child protection system in place= **Met indicator** b) Protections exist for asylum seekers= **Met indicator** c) **IF RELEVANT**, IDPs are able to seek protection= **Met indicator** d) Systems are in place to provide protection for stateless people= **Met indicator** Has to be a firm 'yes' to meet the indicator 1 or 2 indicators= **1 point** 3 or 4 indicators= **2 points** **No 2* available.** Response to IDPs not relevant for all countries.
	1.7 Government addresses institutional risks associated with employment	a) Viable avenues of recourse for migrant and national workers are available, for example, they are able to access courts or are protected under relevant legislation= **Met indicator** b) Laws prohibit fees payable to recruitment agencies, **OR** there is some kind of regulation of recruitment agencies= **Met indicator** c) Job seekers can access information about work prospects or their rights, in a language they can understand= **Met indicator** d) Labour laws cover everyone, including migrants, domestic workers, fishing= **Met indicator.** If unclear on this= **Not met indicator** e) Laws prohibit withholding of passports= **Met indicator** Has to be a firm 'yes' to meet the indicator 1 or 2 indicators= **1 point**

		3 or more indicators= **2 points** **ALL** indicators met= **2*** **NOTE:** Potential negative point for any evidence of withholding of passports, OR if there are reports of workers being held in employers' housing or on site, OR if there are reports of loss of visas/ deportation/ fine/ imprisonment for workers who experience exploitation= **1 point**
	1.8 Government addresses institutional risk outside their borders	a) Any evidence of national government training for consular or embassy staff= **Met indicator** b) Any evidence that government provides identification documents so citizens can be repatriated= **Met indicator** c) Reporting system exists where workers can report their travel and living arrangements= **Met indicator** d) Embassies are carrying out raising awareness activities in the country where they are based= **Met indicator** Has to be a firm 'yes' to meet the indicator 1 or 2 indicators= **1 point** 3 or more= **2 points** **ALL** indicators met= **2***
Objective five: Governments stop sourcing goods or services linked to modern slavery	1.1 Government makes public commitment to slavery proof its own supply chains	a) Any evidence that the government has public commitment to look at slavery in its own procurement supply chains= **Met indicator** b) Any law or policy on government supply chains= **Met indicator** c) There are annual reports on progress against these policies= **Met indicator** d) Bilateral or multilateral trade agreements include provisions on slavery= **Met indicator** Has to be a firm 'yes' to meet the indicator 1 or 2 indicators= **1 point** 3 or more= **2 points** **ALL** indicators met= **2***

1.2 Government regulates to encourage business to undertake due diligence on supply chains	a) Supply Chain Transparency laws exist= **Met indicator** b) Laws or policies require clean supply chains for high risk products (**NOT** government procurement)= **Met indicator** c) Laws and policies prevent businesses from using businesses from engaging businesses that use modern slavery in their supply chains (**NOT** related to government procurement)= **Met indicator** d) Multinational business head quartered in their country have to report on their investment to ensure it is not supporting modern slavery= **Met indicator** Has to be a firm 'yes' to meet the indicator 1 or 2 indicators= **1 point** 3 or more indicators= **2 points** ALL indicators are met= **2***

As each government was rated at the activity level, the simplest way to fairly compare governments was to aggregate the total points score for each objective, to a total of 64 points available for each government.[23] The final government rating was calculated based on this total (/64 points), minus the points allocated for the negative indicators, that is evidence of human rights abuses, government complicity and poor practice. These total scores (/64- NEG indicators) were then converted to ratings based on ten categories, the description for which can be found in Table 9. A final adjustment was made so that no countries who scored any points on the negative indicators were able to achieve above a BBB rating.

Table 9: Rating descriptions

Rating	Numerical range	Description
AAA	59 to 64	The government has an implemented an effective and comprehensive response to all forms of modern slavery, with effective emergency and long-term reintegration victim support services, a strong criminal justice framework, high levels of coordination and collaboration, measures to address all forms of vulnerability, and strong government procurement policies and legislation to ensure that slavery is not present in business supply chains. There is no evidence of criminalisation or deportation of victims.
AA	53 to 58	The government has implemented a comprehensive response to most forms of modern slavery, with strong victim support services, a robust criminal justice framework, demonstrated coordination and collaboration, measures to address vulnerability, and government procurement guidelines and/or supply chain policies or legislation to ensure that slavery is not present in business supply chains.
A	47 to 52	The government has implemented key components of a holistic response to some forms of modern slavery, with strong victim support services, a strong criminal justice framework, demonstrated coordination and collaboration, measures to address vulnerability, and may have taken action to ensure that government procurement policies do not encourage slavery.
BBB[24]	41 to 46	The government has implemented key components of a holistic response to modern slavery, with victim support services, a strong criminal justice response, evidence of coordination and collaboration, and protections in place for vulnerable populations. Governments may be beginning to address slavery in supply chains of government procurement, or of businesses operating within their

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[23] All activities were scored out of 2 points, apart from 1.3.1 + 1.3.2 which were totalled out of 4 points.
[24] Any country that scored negative points could not achieve above a BBB score.

		territory. There may be evidence that some government policies and practices may criminalise and/or cause victims to be deported.
BB	35 to 40	The government has introduced a response to modern slavery, which includes short term victim support services, a criminal justice framework that criminalises some forms of modern slavery, a body to coordinate the response, and protections for those vulnerable to modern slavery. There may be evidence that some government policies and practices may criminalise and/or cause victims to be deported, and/or facilitate slavery.
B	29 to 34	The government has introduced a response to modern slavery, with limited victim support services, a criminal justice framework that criminalises some forms of modern slavery, (or has recently amended inadequate legislation and policies), a body or mechanisms that coordinate the response, and has policies that provide some protection for those vulnerable to modern slavery. There is evidence that some government policies and practices may criminalise and/or deport victims, and/or facilitate slavery. Services may be provided by International Organisations (IOs)/ NGOs with international funding, sometimes with government monetary or in-kind support.
CCC	23 to 28	The government has a limited response to modern slavery, with limited victim support services, a criminal justice framework that criminalises some forms of modern slavery, has a national action plan and/or national coordination body, and has policies that provide some protections for those vulnerable to modern slavery. There is evidence that some government policies and practices may criminalise and/or deport victims, and/ or facilitate slavery. Services may be largely provided by IOs/NGOs with international funding, with limited government funding or in-kind support.
CC	17 to 22	The government has a limited response to modern slavery, with largely basic victim support services, a limited criminal justice framework, limited coordination or collaboration mechanism, and few protections for those vulnerable to modern slavery.There may be evidence that some government policies and practices facilitate slavery. Services are largely provided by IOs/NGOs with limited government funding or in-kind support.
C	11 to 16	The government response to modern slavery is inadequate, with limited and/or few victim support services, a weak criminal justice framework, weak coordination or collaboration, while little is being done to address vulnerability.There are government practices and policies

		that facilitate slavery. Services, where available, are largely provided by IOs/NGOs with little government funding or in-kind support.
D	<0 to 10	The government has a wholly inadequate response to modern slavery, and/ or there is evidence of government sanctioned modern slavery. However, countries in this category may be experiencing high levels of poverty and internal conflict that may prevent, or hinder a response to modern slavery.

Measuring vulnerability

The measurement of vulnerability in the 2014 Index is somewhat different to, and an improvement upon, that used in the 2013 Index. One of the challenges of reporting on global patterns is the need for global data. To compare countries with each other requires that identical measures be used. For example, the Walk Free Foundation (WFF) research team reported in the 2013 Index that it was not possible to measure discrimination "on the basis of perceived national, racial, or religious differences" for all countries because of the lack of comparable data. In this edition of the Index, the team have included newly available variables that expand our measurement of discrimination.

An important caveat is that vulnerability to enslavement in the 2014 Index refers primarily to the risk or vulnerability that exists within a country and not in the foreign country to which a person might have been trafficked and enslaved. That said, with improved data sources, this year the WFF team are able to illuminate the situation of, for example, citizens of Nepal enslaved in Qatar or Malaysia, and of Ethiopian citizens enslaved in Saudi Arabia, but these new insights are limited and do not yet allow us to reliably model the larger global picture of movement and enslavement through international human trafficking.

Measuring vulnerability in 2014 continues to be based on the five dimensions of Slavery Policy, Human Rights, Development, State Stability, and Discrimination. These dimensions emerged through factor analysis within a larger analysis of slavery prevalence. The thirty-seven variables that are included in our five dimensions of vulnerability are those that were shown to be statistically significant in several tests. At the same time, the paucity of comparable international variables means that we have retained some variables even when there are indications of multi-collinearity, and in some instances in which data were not as recent as 2014 or 2013.

The thirty-seven variables used to measure vulnerability, with their scales and origins noted, are as follows:

Slavery Policy Vulnerability Dimension
Variable: Prevention
The variable Prevention is evaluated on a 5-point scale, based on Cho, Dreher & Meumeyer's "3P" Anti-trafficking Policy Index. A score of 1 indicates the lowest level of policy performance while a score of 5 indicates a full commitment level to prevention policy. A score of 4 reflects adequate efforts, 3 modest, and 2 inadequate.

Variable: Prosecution
The variable Prosecution is evaluated on a 5-point scale, based on Cho, Dreher & Meumeyer's "3P" Anti-trafficking Policy Index. A score of 1 indicates the lowest level of policy performance while a score of 5 indicates a full commitment level to prosecution. A score of 4 reflects adequate efforts, 3 modest, and 2 inadequate.

Variable: Protection
The variable Protection is evaluated on a 5-point scale, based on Cho, Dreher & Meumeyer's "3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index. A score of 1 indicates the lowest level of policy

performance while a score of 5 indicates a full commitment level to protection policies. A score of 4 reflects adequate efforts, 3 modest, and 2 inadequate.

Variable: Law Enforcement Training
Data are from the United States Department of State's Trafficking in Person's Report (TIP report) which collects information from various sources to identify the issues associated with human trafficking and responses within a country. The WFF team developed quantitative measures for several variables based on the qualitative narratives in the TIP report. The variable Law Enforcement Training has two values: 0 (explicit/specific mention of no effort made in law enforcement training, or minimal to no mention) and 1 (explicit/specific mention of an effort made in law enforcement training).

Variable: Migration Regulation
Data are from the TIP report. The WFF team developed quantitative measures for several variables based on the qualitative narratives in the TIP report. The variable Migration Regulation has two values: 0 (there was no discussion of efforts made in migration regulation) and 1 (there was discussion of efforts made in migration regulation).

Variable: Monitoring of Labour Practices
Data are from the TIP report. The WFF team developed quantitative measures for several variables based on the qualitative narratives in the TIP report. The variable Monitoring of Labour Practices has two values: 0 (there was no discussion of efforts made in the monitoring of labour practices) and 1 (there was discussion of efforts made in the monitoring of labour practices.)

Variable: Parallel Legal Systems
Data are from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) World Fact book. The WFF team developed a quantitative measure based on the CIA's qualitative description of each country's legal system. The variable Parallel Legal System has two values: 0 (no parallel legal system exits that endangers the rights of minorities) and 1 (a parallel legal system exists).

State Stability Vulnerability Dimension
Variable: Corruption
Data are from the Corruption Perception Index, which scores countries on their level of perceived public service corruption. The variable Corruption ranges on a 100-point scale, from 0 ("highly corrupt") to 100 ("clean").

Variable: Governance
Data are from the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators Project. The variable Governance ranges from approximately – 2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong) governance performance.

Variable: Independence of Judiciary
Data are from the Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Database, which presents categorical data on a series of human rights measures of importance in the world today. The variable Independence of Judiciary has three categories: a score of 0 (indicating no

independence of the judiciary); a score of 1 (partial independence of the judiciary); and a score of 2 (general independence of the judiciary).

Variable: Peace Index
The variable Peace Index is evaluated on a five-point scale, where a value of 1 indicates a country that is "most peaceful," and a value of 5 indicates a country that is "least peaceful." Data are from The Global Peace Index, which measures the level of peace on 162 different countries according to 22 qualitative and quantitative indicators aligned with the absence of violence and the fear of violence. In the five countries for which data is not available, the State Stability Vulnerability score is based on the 5 variables in this dimension for which data is available.

Variable: Political Instability
Data are from The Political Instability Index, which measures the level of threat posed to government by social unrest by examining factors related with economic distress and underlying vulnerability to unrest. The variable Political Instability ranges from 0 (no vulnerability) to 10 (highest vulnerability).

Variable: Violent Crime
Data are from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Global Study on Homicide, which collects statistical data on intentional homicide (unlawful death purposefully inflicted on a person by another person).The variable Violent Crime measures the intentional homicide rate per 100,000 population.

Variable: Weapons Access
Data are from The Global Peace Index, which measures the level of peace on 162 different countries according to 22 qualitative and quantitative indicators aligned with the absence of violence and the fear of violence. The variable Weapons Access is a quantitative assessment of the accessibility of small arms and light weapon, ranked from 1 (very low access) to 5 (very high access). In the five countries for which data is not available, the State Stability Vulnerability score is based on the 5 variables in this dimension for which data is available.

Development Vulnerability Dimension
Variable: Access to Financial Services
Data are from the International Monetary Fund's Financial Access Survey.
The variable Access to Financial Services counts the number of Commercial Bank branches per 100,000 adults.

Variable: Cell Phone Users
Data are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators. The variable Cell Phone Users includes the number of cellular subscriptions (per 100 people) per country.

Variable: Credit Information
Data are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators. The variable Credit Information, as the World Bank details, "ranges from 0 to 6, with higher values indicating the availability of more credit information, from either a public registry or a private bureau, to facilitate lending decisions."

Variable: GDPPPP
Data are from the CIA World Fact Book. The variable GDPPPP (Gross Domestic Product Per capita in terms of Purchasing Power Parity) is in US dollars.

Variable: HDI
Data are from the United Nations' Human Development Index, which "measures human development by combining indicators of life expectancy, educational attainment and income to determine a single statistic reflective of a country's overall social and economic development." The variable HDI (Human Development Index) ranges on a scale from 0 (low development) to 1 (high development).

Variable: International Debt
Data for Highly (or Heavily) Indebted Poor countries are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators. The variable International Debt has two values: 0 (the country is not heavily indebted) and 1 (the country is heavily indebted).

Variable: Internet Activity
Data are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators. The variable Internet Activity measures the number of Internet users per 100 people.

Variable: Literacy
Data are from the Central Intelligence Agency World Fact book. The variable Literacy is based on a scale from 0 (no literacy) to 100 (complete literacy). Literacy in this context refers to the ability to read and write at a specified age.

Variable: Social Safety Net
Data are from the International Labour Organization's World Social Security Report. The variable Social Safety Net ranks countries on the number of total social security provisions: sickness; maternity; old age, invalidity; survivors; family allowances; employment injury; and unemployment. Scores range from 0 (none of these provisions are provided) to 8 (all of these provisions are provided).

Discrimination Vulnerability Dimension
Variable: GINI Coefficient
Data are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators. The variable GINI Coefficient is a measure of income inequality, on a scale of 0 to 100, where 100 is perfect inequality, and 0 is perfect equality.

Variable: Women's Economic Rights
Data are from the Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Database, which presents "standards-based quantitative information on government respect for 15 internationally recognized human rights for 202 countries" (CIRI Human Rights Database, 2013).The variable Women's Economic Rights has four categories: a score of 0 (no economic rights for women in law); a score of 1 (women have some economic rights under law); a score of 2 (indicates that women had some economic rights under law); and a score of 3 (all or nearly all of women's economic rights were guaranteed by law).

Variable: Women's Political Rights
Data are from the Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Database. The variable Women's Political Rights has four categories: a score of 0 (no political rights for women in law); a score of 1 (women have some political rights under law); a score of 2 (indicates that women had some political rights under law); and a score of 3 (all or nearly all of women's political rights were guaranteed by law).

Variable: Sexual orientation
Data are from Gallup Analytics, which presents a detailed assessment of global attitudes for over 100 countries. The variable Sexual Orientation Rights is the percent of those who responded "not a good place" in response to the question, "Is the city or area where live a good place or not a good place to live for gays or lesbian people?"

Variable: Disabled Rights
Data are from Gallup Analytics. The variable Disabled Rights is the percent of those who responded "not a good place" to the question, "Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for people with intellectual disabilities?"

Variable: Immigrants
Data are from Gallup Analytics. The variable Immigrants is the percent of those who responded, "not a good place" to the question, "Is the city or area you live a good place or not a good place to live for immigrants from other countries?"

Variable: Racial and ethnic minorities
Data are from Gallup Analytics. The variable Racial and Ethnic Minorities is the percent of those who responded, "not a good place" to the question, "Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place for racial and ethnic minorities."

Human Rights Vulnerability
Variable: Access to Legal and Property Rights
Data are from The International Property Rights Index, which ranks countries according to the status of property rights across the world. This is based on three core-components: legal and political environment rights; physical property rights; and intellectual property rights. The variable Access to Legal and Property Rights ranges from 0 to 10, with 10 representing the strongest level of property rights protection and 0 reflecting the non-existence of secure property rights in a country. The WFF team filled in missing values with the mean value of the region.

Variable: Political Rights
Data are from Freedom House, which presents a comparative assessment of global political rights and civil liberties. The variable Political Rights is based on a scale ranging from 1 (most free) on the higher end to 7 (least free) on the lower end.

Variable: Civil Liberties
Data are from Freedom House. The variable Civil Liberties is based on a scale ranging from 1 (most free) to 7 (least free).

Variable: Freedom of Assembly
Data are from the Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Database. The variable Freedom of Assembly has three categories: a score of 0 (the right to assembly is denied); a score of 1 (the right to assembly is limited); and a score of 2 (the right to assembly is unrestricted).

Variable: Freedom of Religion
Data are from the Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Database. The variable Freedom of Religion has three categories: a score of 0 (government restrictions on religious practices are severe); a score of 1 (such restrictions are moderate); and a score of 2 (such restrictions are partially absent).

Variable: Freedom of Speech
Data are from the Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Database. The variable Freedom of Speech is has three categories: a score of 0 (complete government censorship of the media); a score of 1 (some government censorship of the media); and a score of 2 (no government censorship of the media).

Variable: Worker's Rights
Data are from the Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Database. The variable Worker's Rights has three categories: a score of 0 (workers' rights were severely restricted); a score of 1 (workers' rights were somewhat restricted); and a score of 2 (workers' rights were fully protected).

Normalisation
The wealth of data for the vulnerability factors comes from a number of credible, yet disparate sources. In their raw form, many of the variables are difficult to compare. In order to make meaningful comparisons, we require a method to examine each variable in relation to the other along the same linear scale, from a minimum of 1 to a maximum of 100.To do this, we employ a normalisation procedure based upon the following formula:

$$y=1+(x-A)*(100-1)/(B-A)$$

This formula allows us to create a linear transformation of each variable used in the Global Slavery Index, in which comparisons are straightforward. In this process, a given variable has one value (call it A) that maps to the minimum value of 1 and another value (call it B) that maps to the maximum value of 100.This ensures ease of comparison of all variables in the index.

Appendix I: Underlying concepts

Underlying concepts

Walk Free Foundation's (WFF) concept of modern slavery covers a number of terms defined in international law and legally in effect through national or state laws in many countries. The key concepts that we attempt to cover and measure are set out below.

Slavery

In law, slavery refers to situations where one person has such complete and absolute control over another person, that they really can treat that person as if they are a piece of property: able to be bought, sold, given away or disposed of.
Term defined in Article 1 1926 Slavery Convention.

Human trafficking

In law, human trafficking refers to three constituent elements:

- The Act: Recruiting, transporting, transferring, harbouring or receiving a person; through
- The Means: Threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim; for
- The Purpose: Exploitation which includes exploiting the prostitution of others, sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices, and the removal of organs.

Where the victim is a child (under 18), there is no requirement of coercive means. It is sufficient if the child is both recruited, for example, and exploited through one of the recognized forms of exploitation (e.g.: slavery, organ removal, sexual exploitation, etc).
Term defined in Article 3 UN Trafficking Protocol.

Forced labour

In law, "forced labour" refers to work or service that is taken from a person under the menace of penalty and for which the person has not offered himself voluntarily. Excluded from this definition are compulsory military service, normal civil obligations, penalties imposed by a court action taken in an emergency, and minor communal services.
Term defined in Article 2 ILO Convention on Forced Labour

Debt bondage

In law, "debt bondage" refers to a worker pledging their labour, or the labour of others under their control as security for a debt; and either the real value of the work undertaken is never applied to paying off the debt, or the length and nature of the work that has to be undertaken to repay the debt is never properly limited or defined.

Forced or servile marriage

In law, "forced marriage" or "servile marriage" refers to situations where any person, without the right to refuse, is promised or given in marriage on payment of consideration to her family or guardian; or the spouse, family or clan of a person has the right to transfer her to another person for value received; or a person on death of their spouse is liable to be inherited by another.

Term defined in 1956 Slavery Convention, Article 1(c)

The situation of child marriage as forced marriage is not always clear cut. Where children are under the age of 16, it is very likely that any "marriage" is forced as children of this age are unlikely to be able to meaningfully consent to marriage.
However, where the situation involves, for example, children who are 16 and 17, who marry with their own consent and the consent of their parents, this will not necessarily constitute forced marriage. But if consent of either child is not present, this would constitute forced marriage.

Sale or exploitation of children

In law, "sale or exploitation of children" refers to situations where children (under 18) are:

- Transferred by one person to another for remuneration or other consideration; and/or
- Used in sexual activities for remuneration or other consideration; and/or
- Forcibly or compulsorily recruited for use in armed conflict.

Terms defined in Article 2 CRC Optional Protocol on Sale of Children, and Article 3 ILO Convention on Worst Forms of Child Labour.

Appendix 2: Walk Free Foundation Final English Items

(READ:) I am going to read several questions about some situations that may have happened to you or to anyone within your immediate family. I'd like you to provide me with the responses that best represent the situation of everyone in your immediate family, which includes yourself, your parents, your spouse or partner, your siblings, and your children, if applicable. I will then ask you some follow-up questions about the answers you provide. Please remember that all of the information you provide is completely confidential. Let's get started.

P1. [P1]

Is your birth father living?

Yes	No	(DK)	(Refused)
1	2	3	4

P2. [P2]

Is your birth mother living?

Yes	No	(DK)	(Refused)
1	2	3	4

P3. [P3]

How many LIVING brothers and sisters do you have? *(Interviewer: Respondent should include ALL sons or daughters of a parent, including half-siblings.)*

	CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE:
Write in:	_____
None	00
97+	97
(DK)	98
(Refused)	99

P4. [P4]

How many LIVING sons and daughters do you have?

	CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE:
Write in:	_____
None	00
97+	97
(DK)	98
(Refused)	99

P5. [P5]

Have you or has anyone in your immediate family ever been forced to work by an employer? *(Interviewer: "Immediate family" includes the respondent's spouse/partner, children, parents, and siblings.)*

Yes	No	(DK)	(Refused)
1	2	3	4

P6. [P6]

Have you or has anyone in your immediate family ever been forced to work by an employer to repay a debt with that employer? *(Interviewer: The debt must have been owed to the employer by the respondent or the respondent's immediate family. The employer must have forced the debtor to repay the debt with labor, which could have been provided by the debtor and/or the debtor's immediate family.)*

Yes	No	(DK)	(Refused)
1	2	3	4

P7. [P7]

Have you or has anyone in your immediate family ever been offered one kind of work, but then were forced to do something else and not allowed to leave?

Yes	No	(DK)	(Refused)
1	2	3	4

(If code 1 [Yes] to ANY in P5, P6, or P7, Continue; Otherwise, Skip to Read before P16)

P8. [P8]

Could you please tell me who in your immediate family was in any of these situations? Please start with the person who experienced any of these situations most recently. You don't have to tell me their names, just refer to them by their relationship to you; for example, it could be you, your spouse or partner, your son, daughter, brother, sister, mother, or father. *(Allow EIGHT responses)*

(Interviewer: Probe for each relationship:) Did anyone else in your immediate family experience any of the situations mentioned above? How about your [self, spouse or partner, son, daughter, brother, sister, mother, or father]? *(Interviewer: Only include each person ONCE. The respondent should NOT include persons other than the relatives mentioned above.)*

		Self	Spouse/Partner	Child	Parent	Sibling	(NA)	(DK)	(Refused)
P8A. [P8A]	1st person	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
P8B. [P8B]	2nd person	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
P8C. [P8C]	3rd person	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
P8D. [P8D]	4th person	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
P8E. [P8E]	5th person	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
P8F. [P8F]	6th person	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
P8G. [P8G]	7th person	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
P8H. [P8H]	8th person	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9

(If code 7, 8, or 9 in P8A, Skip to Read before P16;
Otherwise, Continue)

(READ:) Now, I'm going to ask you for a little more information.

(INTERVIEWER: Ask P9-P15 for the first person the respondent mentioned in P8 - the person listed in P8A. If the respondent mentioned more than one person in P8, ask P9-P15 about the first person, then go back and ask P9-P15 about the second person and so on until all persons mentioned in P8 have been accounted for.)

P9. [P9]

GENDER: *(Interviewer: Code gender based on response in P8.)* [*(If necessary, READ:)* What is the gender of your **(response in P8)**?]

		Male	Female	(NA)	(DK)	(Refused)
P9A. [P9A]	1st person	1	2	7	8	9
P9B. [P9B]	2nd person	1	2	7	8	9
P9C. [P9C]	3rd person	1	2	7	8	9
P9D. [P9D]	4th person	1	2	7	8	9
P9E. [P9E]	5th person	1	2	7	8	9
P9F. [P9F]	6th person	1	2	7	8	9
P9G. [P9G]	7th person	1	2	7	8	9
P9H. [P9H]	8th person	1	2	7	8	9

P10. [P10]

How old [are you/is your **(response in P8)**] now? *(Open ended and code actual age) (If respondent is answering questions about himself/herself, insert age from D2 and do not ask)*

		96+	(NA)	(DK)	(Refused)
P10A. [P10A]	1st person	96	97	98	99
P10B. [P10B]	2nd person	96	97	98	99
P10C. [P10C]	3rd person	96	97	98	99
P10D. [P10D]	4th person	96	97	98	99
P10E. [P10E]	5th person	96	97	98	99
P10F. [P10F]	6th person	96	97	98	99
P10G. [P10G]	7th person	96	97	98	99
P10H. [P10H]	8th person	96	97	98	99

P11. [P11]

When did this situation involving forced labor last happen to [you/your **(response in P8)**]? *(Read 1-4)*

		Less than 1 year ago	1 to 5 years ago	6 to 10 years ago	More than 10 years ago	(NA)	(DK)	(Refused)
P11A. [P11A]	1st person	1	2	3	4	7	8	9
P11B. [P11B]	2nd person	1	2	3	4	7	8	9
P11C. [P11C]	3rd person	1	2	3	4	7	8	9
P11D. [P11D]	4th person	1	2	3	4	7	8	9
P11E. [P11E]	5th person	1	2	3	4	7	8	9
P11F. [P11F]	6th person	1	2	3	4	7	8	9
P11G. [P11G]	7th person	1	2	3	4	7	8	9
P11H. [P11H]	8th person	1	2	3	4	7	8	9

P12. [P12]

In what country did this last happen to [you/your **(response in P8)**]? *(Open ended and code from file)*

		Other	(DK)	(Refused)
P12A. [P12A]	1st person	903	998	999
P12B. [P12B]	2nd person	903	998	999
P12C. [P12C]	3rd person	903	998	999
P12D. [P12D]	4th person	903	998	999
P12E. [P12E]	5th person	903	998	999
P12F. [P12F]	6th person	903	998	999
P12G. [P12G]	7th person	903	998	999
P12H. [P12H]	8th person	903	998	999

P13. [P13]

What type of work [were you/was your **(response in P8)**] forced to do most recently? *(Open ended and code)*

		Domestic /Service	Manual labor/Factory /Construction /Manufacturing	Farming/ Fishing	Prostitution /Sexual exploitation	Drug production/sales/trafficking	Begging	Sales	Other *(Write in)*	NA	DK	Refused
P13A. [P13A]	1st person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	96	97	98	99
P13B. [P13B]	2nd person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	96	97	98	99
P13C. [P13C]	3rd person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	96	97	98	99
P13D. [P13D]	4th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	96	97	98	99
P13E. [P13E]	5th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	96	97	98	99
P13F. [P13F]	6th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	96	97	98	99
P13G. [P13G]	7th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	96	97	98	99
P13H. [P13H]	8th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	96	97	98	99

P14. [P14]

What country [do you/does your **(response in P8)**] currently live in? *(Open ended and code from file) (If respondent is answering questions about himself/herself, autocode country and do not ask)*

		Other	(DK)	(Refused)
P14A. [P14A]	1st person	903	998	999
P14B. [P14B]	2nd person	903	998	999
P14C. [P14C]	3rd person	903	998	999
P14D. [P14D]	4th person	903	998	999
P14E. [P14E]	5th person	903	998	999
P14F. [P14F]	6th person	903	998	999
P14G. [P14G]	7th person	903	998	999
P14H. [P14H]	8th person	903	998	999

P15_1. [P15_1]

You mentioned that [you were/your **(response in P8)** was] forced to work by an employer. How did the employer keep [you/your **(response in P8)**] from quitting that work? *(Open ended and code) (Allow FIVE responses)*

[(Probe if necessary:) Anything else?]*

(Record first response in P15_1A and subsequent responses in the rows below)

		Physical violence	Threats of violence	Threats of legal action	Withheld passport or other documents	Withheld wages	Locked in work or living quarters	Too far from home and nowhere to go	Afraid that employer would hurt his/her family	Other *(Write in)*	NA	DK	Refused
P15_1A. [P15_1A]	1st person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1B. [P15_1B]	2nd person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1C. [P15_1C]	3rd person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1D. [P15_1D]	4th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1E. [P15_1E]	5th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1F. [P15_1F]	6th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1G. [P15_1G]	7th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1H. [P15_1H]	8th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99

P15_2. [P15_2]

You mentioned that [you were/your **(response in P8)** was] forced to work by an employer. How did the employer keep [you/your **(response in P8)**] from quitting that work? *(Open ended and code)*

(Second response)

		Physical violence	Threats of violence	Threats of legal action	Withheld passport or other documents	Withheld wages	Locked in work or living quarters	Too far from home and nowhere to go	Afraid that employer would hurt his/her family	Other *(Write in)*	N A	D K	Refused
P15_1A. [P15_1A]	1st person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1B. [P15_1B]	2nd person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1C. [P15_1C]	3rd person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1D. [P15_1D]	4th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1E. [P15_1E]	5th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1F. [P15_1F]	6th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1G. [P15_1G]	7th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1H. [P15_1H]	8th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99

P15_3. [P15_3]

You mentioned that [you were/your **(response in P8)** was] forced to work by an employer. How did the employer keep [you/your **(response in P8)**] from quitting that work? *(Open ended and code)*

(Third response)

		Physical violence	Threats of violence	Threats of legal action	Withheld passport or other documents	Withheld wages	Locked in work or living quarters	Too far from home and nowhere to go	Afraid that employer would hurt his/her family	Other *(Write in)*	NA	DK	Refused
P15_1A. [P15_1A]	1st person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1B. [P15_1B]	2nd person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1C. [P15_1C]	3rd person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1D. [P15_1D]	4th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1E. [P15_1E]	5th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1F. [P15_1F]	6th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1G. [P15_1G]	7th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1H. [P15_1H]	8th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99

P15_4. [P15_4]

You mentioned that [you were/your **(response in P8)** was] forced to work by an employer. How did the employer keep [you/your **(response in P8)**] from quitting that work? *(Open ended and code)*

(Fourth response)

		Physical violence	Threats of violence	Threats of legal action	Withheld passport or other documents	Withheld wages	Locked in work or living quarters	Too far from home and nowhere to go	Afraid that employer would hurt his/her family	Other *(Write in)*	NA	DK	Refused
P15_1A. [P15_1A]	1st person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1B. [P15_1B]	2nd person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1C. [P15_1C]	3rd person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1D. [P15_1D]	4th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1E. [P15_1E]	5th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1F. [P15_1F]	6th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1G. [P15_1G]	7th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1H. [P15_1H]	8th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99

P15_5. [P15_5]

You mentioned that [you were/your **(response in P8)** was] forced to work by an employer. How did the employer keep [you/your **(response in P8)**] from quitting that work? *(Open ended and code)*

(Fifth response)

		Physical violence	Threats of violence	Threats of legal action	Withheld passport or other documents	Withheld wages	Locked in work or living quarters	Too far from home and nowhere to go	Afraid that employer would hurt his/her family	Other *(Write in)*	NA	DK	Refused
P15_1A. [P15_1A]	1st person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1B. [P15_1B]	2nd person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1C. [P15_1C]	3rd person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1D. [P15_1D]	4th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1E. [P15_1E]	5th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1F. [P15_1F]	6th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1G. [P15_1G]	7th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99
P15_1H. [P15_1H]	8th person	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	96	97	98	99

(Interviewer: Repeat P9-P15 for each person mentioned in P8, and then Continue)

(READ:) Now I will ask you about a certain type of marriage that you or someone in your immediate family may have experienced. Again, please include yourself, your parents, your spouse or partner, your siblings, and your children, if applicable.

P16. [P16]

Have you or has anyone in your immediate family ever been forced to marry?

	CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE:	ROUTE:
Yes	1	**(Continue)**
No	2	**(Skip to Read before FSU1/WP7216)**
(DK)	3	
(Refused)	4	

P17. [P17]

Could you please tell me who in your immediate family has ever been forced to marry? Please start with the person who experienced this most recently. You don't have to tell me their names, just refer to them by their relationship to you; for example, it could be you, your spouse or partner, your son, daughter, brother, sister, mother, or father. *(Allow EIGHT responses)*

[*(Interviewer: Probe for each relationship:)* Did anyone else in your immediate family experience this kind of situation?] *(Interviewer: The respondent should NOT include persons other than the relatives mentioned above.)*

		Self	Spouse/Partner	Child	Parent	Sibling	(NA)	(DK)	(Refused)
P17A. [P17A]	1st person	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
P17B. [P17B]	2nd person	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
P17C. [P17C]	3rd person	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
P17D. [P17D]	4th person	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
P17E. [P17E]	5th person	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
P17F. [P17F]	6th person	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
P17G. [P17G]	7th person	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9
P17H. [P17H]	8th person	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9

(If code 7, 8, or 9 in P17A, Skip to Read before FSU1/WP7216; Otherwise, Continue)

(INTERVIEWER: Ask P18-P21 for the first person the respondent mentioned in P17 - the person listed in P17A. If the respondent mentioned more than one person in P17, ask P18-P21 about the first person, then go back and ask P18-P21 about the second person and so on until all persons mentioned in P17 have been accounted for.)

P18. [P18]

GENERER: *(Interviewer: Code gender for each person based on response in P17.)* [*(If necessary, READ:)* What is the gender of your **(response in P17)**?]

		Male	**Female**	**(NA)**	**(DK)**	**(Refused)**
P18A. [P18A]	1st person	1	2	7	8	9
P18B. [P18B]	2nd person	1	2	7	8	9
P18C. [P18C]	3rd person	1	2	7	8	9
P18D. [P18D]	4th person	1	2	7	8	9
P18E. [P18E]	5th person	1	2	7	8	9
P18F. [P18F]	6th person	1	2	7	8	9
P18G. [P18G]	7th person	1	2	7	8	9
P18H. [P18H]	8th person	1	2	7	8	9

P19. [P19]

How old [are you/is your **(response in P17)**] now? *(Open ended and code actual age)* *(If respondent is answering questions about himself/herself, insert age from D2 and do not ask)*

		96+	**(NA)**	**(DK)**	**(Refused)**
P19A. [P19A]	1st person	96	97	98	99
P19B. [P19B]	2nd person	96	97	98	99
P19C. [P19C]	3rd person	96	97	98	99
P19D. [P19D]	4th person	96	97	98	99
P19E. [P19E]	5th person	96	97	98	99
P19F. [P19F]	6th person	96	97	98	99
P19G. [P19G]	7th person	96	97	98	99
P19H. [P19H]	8th person	96	97	98	99

P20. [P20]

How old [were you/was your **(response in P17)**] at the time of the forced marriage? *(Open ended and code actual age)*

		96+	(NA)	(DK)	(Refused)
P20A. [P20A]	1st person	96	97	98	99
P20B. [P20B]	2nd person	96	97	98	99
P20C. [P20C]	3rd person	96	97	98	99
P20D. [P20D]	4th person	96	97	98	99
P20E. [P20E]	5th person	96	97	98	99
P20F. [P20F]	6th person	96	97	98	99
P20G. [P20G]	7th person	96	97	98	99
P20H. [P20H]	8th person	96	97	98	99

P21. [P21]

Did [you/your **(response in P17)**] consent to the marriage?

		Yes	No	(NA)	(DK)	(Refused)
P21A. [P21A]	1st person	1	2	7	8	9
P21B. [P21B]	2nd person	1	2	7	8	9
P21C. [P21C]	3rd person	1	2	7	8	9
P21D. [P21D]	4th person	1	2	7	8	9
P21E. [P21E]	5th person	1	2	7	8	9
P21F. [P21F]	6th person	1	2	7	8	9
P21G. [P21G]	7th person	1	2	7	8	9
P21H. [P21H]	8th person	1	2	7	8	9

(Interviewer: Repeat P18-P21 for each person mentioned in P17, and then Continue)

Appendix 3: List of points scores assigned to regional bodies and list of their membership

African Union (AU) Unclear if anything has happened since 2012 www.sa.au.int/en/content/au-commit-campaign-combating-human-trafficking-2009-2012 *1 point*	**COMMIT/ UNACT** Implements action plans, monitoring and evaluation www.no-trafficking.org/commit.html *2 points*	**League of Arab States (LAS)** Has an anti-trafficking Coordination Unit, but no further info found www.lasportal.org/wps/portal/las_en/inner.... *1 point*
Association of South East Asian States (ASEAN) Declaration and progress report against criminal justice response www.asean.org *2 points*	**East Africa Community (EAC)** Has two resolutions on trafficking issued in 2013 www.eac.int *2 points*	**Organisation of American States (OAS)** Has an Anti-Trafficking in Persons Sector and a Convention on trafficking in minors. www.oas.org/atip/atip_links.asp *2 points*
Bali Process (BP)* Set up 2002, counts as evidence of being part of a regional response. www.baliprocess.net *1 point*	**European Commission (EC)** Directive on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings as part of the EU strategy www.ec.europa/anti-trafficking *2 points*	**Organisation for Security and Cooperation Europe (OSCE)** Conventions and tracks activities on trafficking in Europe www.osce.org/what/trafficking *2 points*
Bali Process Ad Hoc Group (BP AHG)* Evidence of taking concrete actions against the Bali process *2 points*	**Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)** Has held meetings on human trafficking, but unclear if anything has happened beyond this http://www.ceeac-eccas.org/index.php/fr/ *1 point*	**Regional Conference Migration (RCM) or Puebla Process*** Has been actively working on this issue since 1996 http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/what-we-do/regional-processes-1/rcps-by-region/puebla-process.html *2 points*
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) They appear to attend other conferences, but unclear of further concrete action *1 point*	**Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)** Could not find evidence of any concrete action online www.comm.ecowas.int/sec/index.php?id=about_a&lang=eng *1 point*	**South Asian Association Regional Cooperation (SAARC)** Unclear of any recent activity www.saarc-sec.org/areaofcooperation/detail.pho?activity_id=10 *1 point*

Council of Baltic Sea States (CBSS) Training for embassy staff and other concrete actions- www.cbss.org/council/ *2 points*	**Group of Friends against Human Trafficking (GFHT)** Set up in 2010 to focus on coordination and cohesiveness in anti- trafficking sphere. Responsible for elaboration of Global Action Plan. www.mfa.gar.by/upload.old/english.pdf *2 points*	**South African Development Council (SADC)** Meetings have been held, but could not find evidence of concrete action online. www.sadc.int/themes/social-human-development/ *1 point*
Council of Europe (CoE) Has the Convention and GRETA monitoring body www.coe.int/tldghl/monitoring/trafficking/default.asp *2 points*		

*Regional Cooperative Processes included were the Bali Process and the Puebla Process

	Regional Body 1	Regional Body 2	Regional Body 3	Regional Body 4	Regional Body 5
Afghanistan	SAARC	BP	BP AHG		
Albania	CoE	OSCE			
Algeria	AU	LAS			
Angola	AU	SADC	ECCAS		
Argentina	OAS				
Armenia	CIS	CoE	OSCE		
Australia	BP	BP AHG			
Austria	CoE	EC	OSCE		
Azerbaijan	CIS	CoE	OSCE		
Bahrain	GFHT	LAS			
Bangladesh	GFHT	SAARC	BP	BP AHG	
Barbados	OAS				
Belarus	GFHT	CIS	CoE	OSCE	
Belgium	CoE	EC	OSCE		
Benin	AU	ECOWAS			
Bolivia	GFHT	OAS			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CoE	OSCE			
Botswana	AU	SADC			
Brazil	OAS				
Brunei	ASEAN	BP			
Bulgaria	CoE	EC	OSCE		

Burkina Faso	AU	ECOWAS			
Burundi	AU	EAC	ECCAS		
Cambodia	ASEAN	COMMIT	BP		
Cameroon	AU	ECCAS			
Canada	OAS	OSCE	RCM		
Cape Verde	AU	ECOWAS			
Central African Republic	AU	ECCAS			
Chad	AU	ECCAS			
Chile	OAS				
China	COMMIT	BP			
Colombia	OAS				
Costa Rica	OAS	RCM			
Côte d'Ivoire	AU	ECOWAS			
Croatia	CoE	EC	OSCE		
Cuba	OAS				
Cyprus	CoE	OSCE			
Czech Republic	EC	OSCE			
Democratic Republic of the Congo	AU	SADC	ECCAS		
Denmark	CoE	EC	OSCE	CBS	
Djibouti	AU	LAS			
Dominican Republic	OAS	RCM			
Ecuador	GFHT	OAS			
Egypt	GFHT	AU	LAS		
El Salvador	OAS	RCM			
Equatorial Guinea	AU				
Eritrea	AU				
Estonia	CoE (not ratified Convention)	EC	OSCE	CBS	
Ethiopia	AU				
Finland	CoE	EC	OSCE	CBS	
France	CoE	EC	OSCE	BP	
Gabon	AU				
Gambia	AU	ECOWAS			
Georgia	CIS	CoE	OSCE		
Germany	CoE	EC	OSCE	CBS	
Ghana	AU	ECOWAS			
Greece	CoE	EC	OSCE		

Guatemala	OAS	RCM			
Guinea	AU	ECOWAS			
Guinea-Bissau	AU	ECOWAS			
Guyana	OAS				
Haiti	OAS				
Honduras	OAS	RCM			
Hong Kong	BP				
Hungary	CoE	EC	OSCE		
Iceland	CoE	OSCE	CBS		
India	GFHT	SAARC	BP	BP AHG	
Indonesia	ASEAN	BP	BP AHG		
Iran	BP				
Iraq	LAS	BP			
Ireland	CoE	EC	OSCE		
Israel					
Italy	CoE	EC	OSCE		
Jamaica	OAS				
Japan	BP				
Jordan	LAS	BP			
Kazakhstan	GFHT	CIS	OSCE		
Kenya	AU	EAC			
Kosovo					
Kuwait	LAS				
Kyrgyzstan	GFHT	CIS	OSCE		
Lao PDR	GFHT	ASEAN	COMMIT	BP	
Latvia	CoE	EC	OSCE	CBS	
Lebanon	LAS				
Lesotho	AU	SADC			
Liberia	AU	ECOWAS			
Libya	AU	LAS			
Lithuania	CoE	EC	OSCE	CBS	
Luxembourg	CoE	EC	OSCE		
Macedonia	CoE	OSCE			
Madagascar	AU	SADC			
Malawi	AU	SADC			
Malaysia	ASEAN	BP	BP AHG		
Mali	AU	ECOWAS			
Mauritania	AU	LAS			
Mauritius	AU	SADC			
Mexico	OAS	RCM			
Moldova	CIS	CoE	OSCE		

Mongolia	OSCE	BP			
Montenegro	CoE	OSCE			
Morocco	LAS				
Mozambique	AU	SADC			
Myanmar	ASEAN	COMMIT	BP	BP AHG	
Namibia	AU	SADC			
Nepal	SAARC	BP			
Netherlands	CoE	EC	OSCE		
New Zealand	BP	BP AHG			
Nicaragua	GFHT	OAS	RCM		
Niger	AU	ECOWAS			
Nigeria	GFHT	AU	ECOWAS		
North Korea	BP				
Norway	CoE	OSCE	CBS		
Oman	LAS				
Pakistan	SAARC	BP	BP AHG		
Panama	OAS	RCM			
Papua New Guinea	BP				
Paraguay	OAS				
Peru	OAS				
Philippines	GFHT	ASEAN	BP	BP AHG	
Poland	CoE	EC	OSCE	CBS	
Portugal	CoE	EC	OSCE		
Qatar	GFHT	LAS			
Republic of the Congo	ECCAS				
Romania	CoE	EC	OSCE		
Russia	GFHT	CIS	OSCE	CBS	
Rwanda	AU	EAC	ECCAS		
Saudi Arabia	LAS				
Senegal	AU	ECOWAS			
Serbia	CoE	OSCE			
Sierra Leone	AU	ECOWAS			
Singapore	GFHT	ASEAN	BP		
Slovakia	CoE	EC	OSCE		
Slovenia	CoE	EC	OSCE		
Somalia	AU	LAS			
South Africa	AU	SADC			
South Korea	BP				
South Sudan	AU				
Spain	CoE	EC	OSCE		

Sri Lanka	SAARC	BP	BP AHG		
Sudan	AU	LAS			
Suriname	OAS				
Swaziland	AU	SADC			
Sweden	CoE	EC	OSCE	CBS	
Switzerland	CoE	OSCE			
Syria	LAS	BP			
Taiwan					
Tajikistan	GFHT	CIS	OSCE		
Tanzania	AU	SADC	EAC		
Thailand	ASEAN	COMMIT	BP	BP AHG	
Timor-Leste	BP				
Togo	AU	ECOWAS			
Trinidad and Tobago	OAS				
Tunisia	AU	LAS			
Turkey	CoE (not ratified Convention)	OSCE	BP		
Turkmenistan	GFHT	CIS	OSCE		
Uganda	AU	EAC			
Ukraine	CIS	CoE	OSCE		
United Arab Emirates	GFHT	LAS	BP	BP AHG	
United Kingdom	CoE	EC	OSCE		
United States	OAS	OSCE	RCM	BP	BP AHG
Uruguay	OAS				
Uzbekistan	GFHT	CIS	OSCE		
Venezuela	GFHT	OAS			
Vietnam	ASEAN	COMMIT	BP	BP AHG	
Yemen	LAS				
Zambia	AU	SADC			
Zimbabwe	AU	SADC			