METHODOLOGY

Estimating prevalence

In 2017, the inaugural Global Estimates of Modern Slavery were produced by the ILO and the Walk Free Foundation in partnership with IOM. The regional estimates produced through this collaboration form the starting point for the national level estimates presented here for 167 countries.

These national estimates were calculated[2] using individual and country-level risk factors of modern slavery. The analysis draws on data from nationally representative surveys implemented through the Gallup World Poll, including a module on modern slavery in 48 countries, and data from the Global Slavery Index Vulnerability Model. The final set of risk factors were selected from an exhaustive list of variables to optimally predict confirmed cases of forced labour and forced marriage. The model was then used to generate average predicted probabilities of modern slavery by country. The regional totals in the 2017 Global Estimate were then apportioned based on each country's average predicted probability of modern slavery. A final calculation accounting for state imposed forced labour was performed to reach the final estimated prevalence of all forms of modern slavery.

A detailed description of the methodology is set out in Appendix 2: Part B.

Interviewer for Gallup conducting an interview in Nepal.
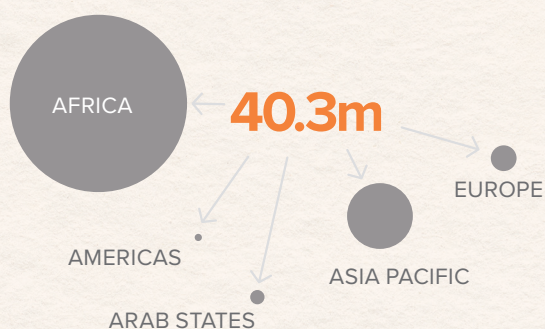
Photo credit: Gallup

FIGURE 2

Estimating the prevalence of slavery at the national-level

1 / Individual and country-level risk factors were identified and then used to build a model that predicts modern slavery. This drew on data from the Global Slavery Index Vulnerability Model and nationally representative surveys.

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

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

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

Measuring vulnerability

The Global Slavery Index Vulnerability Model is built on statistical testing and processes to identify the factors that explain or predict the prevalence of modern slavery. The 2018 Vulnerability Model provides a risk score for 167 countries based on an analysis of data covering 23 risk variables across five major dimensions.

A detailed description of the methodology is set out in Appendix 2: Part A.

FIGURE 3
Vulnerability Model 2018

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

02 Lack of Basic Needs
Undernourishment, Social Safety Net, Ability to Borrow Money, Tuberculosis, Access to Clean Water, Cell Phone Users

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

04 Disenfranchised Groups
Acceptance of Immigrants, Acceptance of Minorities, Same Sex Rights

05 Effects of Conflict
Impact of Terrorism, Internal Conflicts Fought, Internally Displaced Persons

Vulnerability Score

Measuring government response

The Government Response Index provides a comparative assessment of the legal, policy, and programmatic actions that 181 governments are taking to respond to modern slavery. This is based on data collected on 104 indicators that are relevant to understanding how each government is tracking towards achieving five milestones:

1 / Survivors of slavery are identified and supported to exit and remain out of slavery.

2 / Criminal justice mechanisms function effectively to prevent modern slavery.

3 / Coordination occurs at the national and regional level, and governments are held to account for their response.

4 / Risk factors such as attitudes, social systems, and institutions that enable modern slavery are addressed.

5 / Government and business stop sourcing goods and services produced by forced labour.

A detailed description of the methodology is set out in Appendix 2: Part C.

FIGURE 4
Government Response Index 2018

Endnotes

2   Analyses were conducted by Gallup, Inc. and Walk Free Foudnation and are described in full in a forthcoming paper: Diego-Rosell P & Joudo Larsen J *(forthcoming), Modelling the risk of modern slavery.*