



SUMMARY & AMERICAS FINDINGS

.....
THE
**GLOBAL
SLAVERY
INDEX**
2018
.....



WALK FREE
FOUNDATION

MODERN SLAVERY: A HIDDEN, EVERYDAY PROBLEM.



In 2016, 40.3 million people were living in modern slavery. It exists in every corner of the world, yet is seemingly invisible to most people. Unravelling this problem requires sustained vigilance and action. Take this fire in a clandestine textile workshop in Buenos Aires, Argentina. These images are from 2006, yet the fight for justice for the five boys and a pregnant woman who were forced to work at this facility, and died in this fire, is still ongoing. In 2016, a court sentenced the workshop operator to 13 years prison for servitude and destruction of property causing death. This year, the court called for a deposition from the owner of the clothing brands, who also owns the property.

*The fight to end modern slavery continues.
We can, and must, do more.*



FOREWORD

Too often, the onus of eliminating modern slavery is placed only on the countries where the crime is perpetrated. They certainly have a responsibility, but they are not alone in this regard.

An atrocity as large and pervasive as modern slavery requires a united, global response.

Last year, the Global Estimates of Modern Slavery, developed with the International Labour Organization and International Organization for Migration, showed that more than 40 million people globally are living in modern slavery and over a period of five years, 89 million people experienced some form of slavery – whether for a few days or several years. These numbers represent people held in debt bondage on fishing boats, against their will as domestic servants, trapped in marriages they never agreed to, and numerous other abuses.

Though almost every country has declared it illegal, modern slavery still exists on a shocking and unacceptable scale in these and many other forms. And yet, action from the countries most equipped to respond is underwhelming.

By declaring modern slavery as a problem that happens “over there”, high-GDP countries are ignoring their culpability for this human rights crisis.

The Walk Free Foundation’s 2018 Global Slavery Index makes this clearer than ever before.

As well as measuring where modern slavery occurs and how governments are responding, for the first time the Global Slavery Index also provides a picture of the factors that allow modern slavery to prosper, and where the products of the crime are sold and consumed.

This complete picture draws high-GDP countries into sharp focus.

We have a better grasp on prevalence in high-GDP countries – it is greater than we previously understood.

We better understand the factors which contribute to modern slavery – migration, conflict, repressive regimes, unethical business, environmental destruction and discrimination. While responsibility for some of these factors belongs with the countries where modern slavery is occurring, some of these factors are directly linked to policy decisions of high GDP countries.

And, the 2018 Global Slavery Index finds businesses and governments in G20 countries are importing products that are at risk of modern slavery on a significant scale.

Our analysis identified the “top five” products at risk of modern slavery in each of the G20 countries – it includes common items such as laptops, computers and mobile phones, apparel and accessories, fish, cocoa and timber.

G20 countries are collectively importing US\$354 billion worth of these at-risk products annually.

Disappointingly, only seven G20 countries have formally enacted laws, policies, or practices to stop business and government sourcing goods and services produced by forced labour.

As well as providing countries with the tools to address slavery within their borders, it is important all countries consider the issue from a global perspective, and collaborate on solutions.

To end modern slavery, high-GDP countries must examine how their policy decisions contribute to the conditions which allow modern slavery to prosper abroad, and the extent to which the profits of modern slavery permeate their borders.

Our recommendations call on all governments to prioritise human rights when engaging with repressive regimes, predict and respond to slavery in conflict situations, address modern slavery at home, examine public and private supply chains, and advocate for the rights of women and girls globally.

Businesses must join this fight by collaborating with government, addressing the risk of modern slavery in their supply chains and providing transparency to investors and consumers.

“Over there” doesn’t exist in this fight – we must all work as one to end slavery for good.

ABOUT THE INDEX

Walk Free Foundation

Modern slavery is a complex and often hidden crime that crosses borders, sectors, and jurisdictions. The Walk Free Foundation believes that a strong multifaceted approach is needed to end modern slavery. This includes building a robust knowledge base to inform action, driving legislative change in key countries and harnessing the power of businesses and faiths. Through a combination of direct implementation, grassroots community engagement, and working in partnership with faiths, businesses, academics, NGOs, and governments around the world, the Walk Free Foundation believes we can end modern slavery.

The Walk Free Foundation provides the Secretariat for the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, and champions business sector engagement in this regional program. It is also advocating strongly for all leading global economies to enact laws to ensure all organisations are held accountable for taking proactive steps to remove modern slavery from their supply chains. The Walk Free Foundation's Global

Slavery Index has developed world leading research to provide measurement of the size and scale of modern slavery, as well as assess country-level vulnerability and governmental responses. Together with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Walk Free Foundation developed the joint Global Estimates of Modern Slavery.

Alongside this, the Global Freedom Network is working to catalyse world faiths in the fight against modern slavery. The Walk Free Foundation is also scaling effective anti-slavery responses in partnership with the Freedom Fund and seed funded the global activist movement, Freedom United, whose community of eight million supporters are campaigning for change. The Walk Free Foundation continues to work with faiths, governments and NGOs throughout the world to agitate for change and support initiatives dedicated to the eradication of modern slavery in all its forms.

What is modern slavery?

FIGURE 1

Modern slavery is an umbrella term



Terminology

Countries use differing terminologies to describe modern forms of slavery. This includes how they describe slavery itself, but also other concepts such as human trafficking, forced labour, debt bondage, forced or servile marriage, and the sale and exploitation of children.

In this report, *modern slavery* is used as an umbrella term that focuses attention on the commonalities across these concepts. Essentially, it refers to situations of exploitation that a person cannot refuse or leave because of threats, violence, coercion, deception, abuse of power, or deception.¹

Refer to Appendix 1 for full terminology.

About modern slavery

Modern slavery is a hidden crime that affects every country in the world. In the period between this Index and the last (published in 2016), modern slavery was found in many industries including garment manufacturing, mining, and agriculture, and in many contexts, from private homes to settlements for internally displaced people and refugees. Instances have been identified in Thai fishing, coal mining in North Korea, in the homes of diplomats in Australia, car-wash stations in the United Kingdom, cocoa agriculture in Côte d'Ivoire, and cattle ranching in Brazil, just to name a few examples.

Modern slavery impacts on all of us, from the food we consume to the goods we purchase. It is everyone's responsibility to address and eliminate this crime everywhere it occurs.

Nearly every country in the world has committed to eradicate modern slavery through their national legislation and policies. Governments have a central role to play by enacting legislation, providing safety nets to their populations, and pursuing criminals who participate in this heinous crime. As no single actor can address all these challenges, governments need the support and engagement of the private sector, civil society, and the community at large.

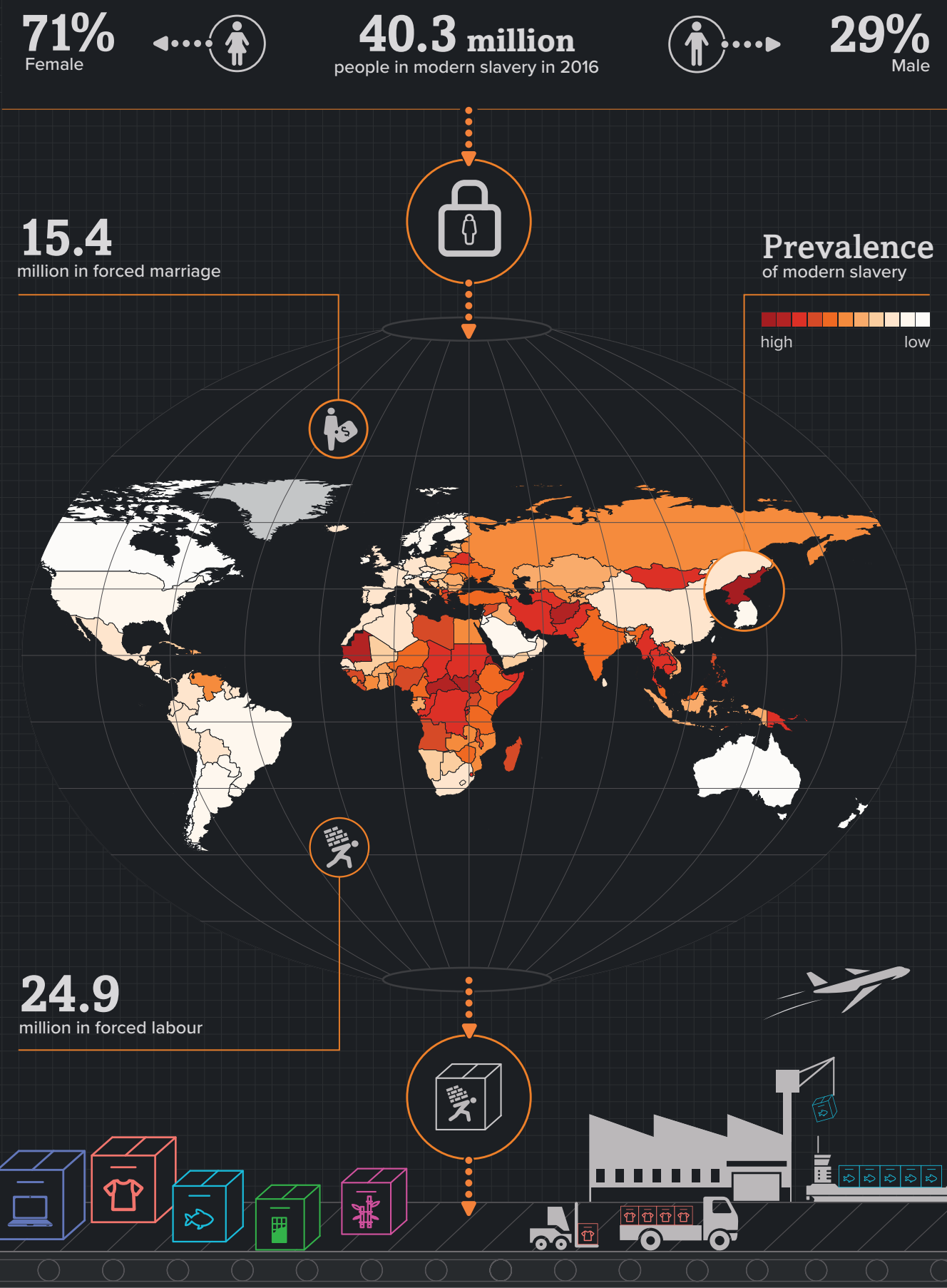
The Index

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

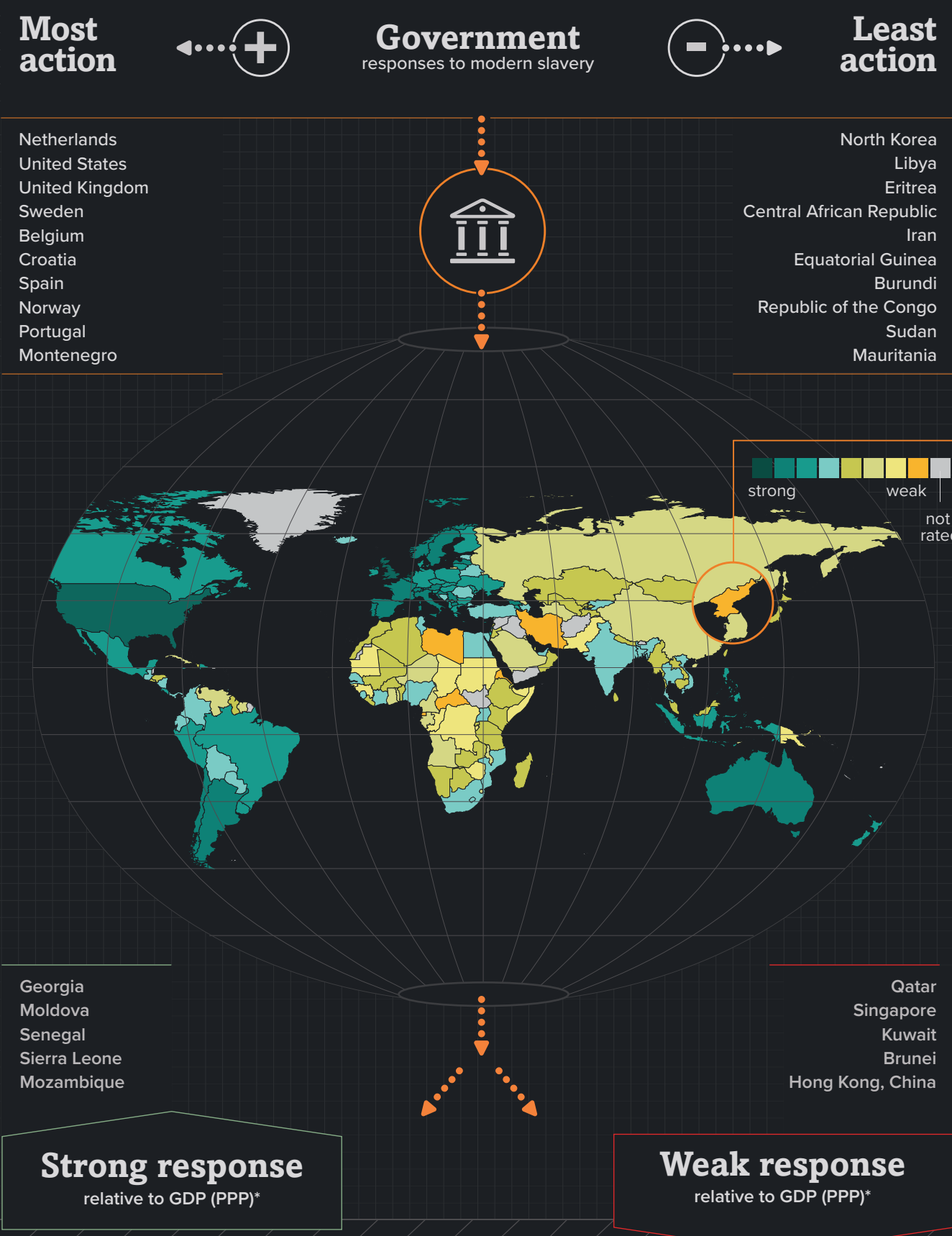
All supporting data tables and methodology are available to download from the Global Slavery Index website:

www.globalslaveryindex.org.

Unravelling the numbers



How governments respond



G20 leaders in consumption

Export
risk



\$354 billion
at-risk products imported by G20 countries*



Import
risk



At-risk
products of modern slavery

144_b

Top 5

products at risk of modern slavery
imported into the G20 (by US \$ value)



Fish

3 / **\$12.9 billion**



Laptops, computers
& mobile phones

1 / **\$200.1 billion**



Cocoa

4 / **\$3.6 billion**



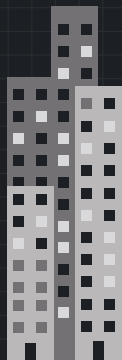
Garments

2 / **\$127.7 billion**



Sugarcane

5 / **\$2.1 billion**



United States

47_b

Japan

30_b

Germany

18_b

United Kingdom

16_b

France

15_b

Canada

14_b

South Korea

12_b

Australia

10_b

Mexico

10_b

India

8_b

Russia

7_b

Italy

6_b

Saudi Arabia

6_b

China

5_b

Turkey

3_b

Brazil

3_b

Indonesia

739_m

Argentina



*This is based on trade data for 18 of the G20 countries, not including South Africa or the European Union.

Governments, businesses, & consumers...

12

countries
not taking action



G20 countries

need to take action to stop sourcing
goods & services at risk of being
produced by forced labour



7

countries
taking action

Argentina
Australia*
Canada
India
Indonesia
Japan
Mexico
Russia
South Africa
Saudi Arabia
South Korea
Turkey

Brazil
China
France
Germany
Italy
United Kingdom
United States



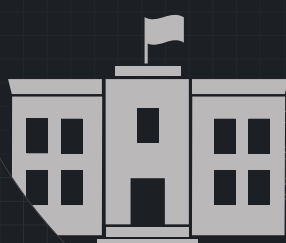
**Australia has announced
it will introduce supply
chain transparency laws
in the second half of 2018*

Slavery in supply chains

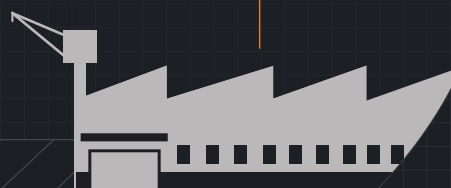
Government response on Imports, Public Procurement,
Business Supply Chains, Identifying Risk is critical

See p.107 for details on actions being taken.

Governments



Businesses



Consumers



...must do more

**This includes 19 G20 countries. The 20th member, the European Union, is a regional grouping so does not have national laws as such.*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Depriving someone of their freedom is a terrible violation. Modern slavery is a destructive, personal crime and an abuse of human rights. It is a widespread and profitable criminal industry but despite this it is largely invisible, in part because it disproportionately affects the most marginalised. This is why measuring this problem is so crucial in exposing and ultimately resolving it. The information contained within the Global Slavery Index is critical in these efforts.

The 2018 Global Slavery Index measures the extent of modern slavery country by country, and the steps governments are taking to respond to this issue, to objectively measure progress toward ending modern slavery. The Index draws together findings from across estimates of prevalence, measurement of vulnerability, and assessment of government responses, alongside an analysis of trade flows and data on specific products. When considered as a set, the data provide a complex and insightful picture of the ways modern slavery is impacting countries around the world. This enables us to refine our thinking on how to better respond to modern slavery, and also how to predict and prevent modern slavery in future.

As reported in the recent Global Estimates of Modern Slavery, published by the International Labour Organization and the Walk Free Foundation, in partnership with the International Organization for Migration, an estimated 40.3 million people were living in modern slavery in 2016. In other words, on any given day in 2016, there were more than 40 million people – about 70 percent of whom are women and girls – who were being forced to work against their will under threat or who were living in a forced marriage. In the past five years, 89 million people experienced some form of modern slavery for periods of time ranging from a few days to the whole five years. These estimates are conservative, given the gaps in existing data in key regions such as the Arab States and also exclusions of

critical forms of modern slavery such as recruitment of children by armed groups and organ trafficking due to lack of data. From this starting point, the 2018 Global Slavery Index uses predictive modelling, based on data from nationally representative surveys and the Walk Free Foundation Vulnerability Model, to estimate the prevalence of modern slavery country by country.

The contributing factors

Findings from the 2018 Global Slavery Index highlight the connection between modern slavery and two major external drivers - highly repressive regimes, in which populations are put to work to prop up the government, and conflict situations which result in the breakdown of rule of law, social structures, and existing systems of protection.

The country with the highest estimated prevalence is North Korea. In North Korea, one in 10 people are in modern slavery with the clear majority forced to work by the state. As a UN Commission of Inquiry has observed, violations of human rights in North Korea are not mere excesses of the state, they are an essential component of the political system. This is reflected in the research

on North Korea undertaken through interviews with defectors for this Global Slavery Index. North Korea is followed closely

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Nicoleta, 34, Romanian survivor of forced labour and forced sexual exploitation in Sicily

"I came to Sicily with my husband. We needed to send money back to support our children in Romania. But the greenhouse farmer where we found work said I had to sleep with him, and if I refused, he wouldn't pay us. My husband said it was the only way we could keep our work. My employer threatened me with a gun, and when he finished, he just walked away. This went on for months. I left both the farm and my husband, but found out it is the same wherever you try to find work here in Sicily."

Photo credit: Francesca Commissari for The Guardian

by Eritrea, a repressive regime that abuses its conscription system to hold its citizens in forced labour for decades. These countries have some of the weakest responses to modern slavery and the highest risk.

The 10 countries with highest prevalence of modern slavery globally, along with North Korea and Eritrea, are Burundi, the Central African Republic, Afghanistan, Mauritania, South Sudan, Pakistan, Cambodia, and Iran. Most of these countries are marked by conflict, with breakdowns in rule of law, displacement and a lack of physical security (Eritrea, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Afghanistan, South Sudan and Pakistan). Three of the 10 countries with the highest prevalence stand out as having state-imposed forced labour (North Korea, Eritrea and Burundi). Indeed, North Korea, Eritrea, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Afghanistan, South Sudan and Iran are the subject of various UN Security Council resolutions reflecting the severity and extremity of the situations there.

A global issue

One of the most important findings of the 2018 Global Slavery Index is that the prevalence of modern slavery in high-GDP countries is higher than previously understood, underscoring the responsibilities of these countries. Through collaboration, the number of data sources which inform the Index has increased. This has allowed the Index to more consistently measure prevalence in countries where exploitation has taken place. More surveys in sending countries has resulted in more data about receiving countries, most of which are

highly developed. Following these changes, an interesting pattern emerges: the prevalence estimates for the United States, Australia, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and several other European nations are higher than previously understood. Given these are also the countries taking the most action to respond to modern slavery, this does not mean these initiatives are in vain. It does, however, underscore that even in countries with seemingly strong laws and systems, there are critical gaps in protections for groups such as irregular migrants, the homeless, workers in the shadow or gig economy, and certain minorities. These gaps, which are being actively exploited by criminals, need urgent attention from governments.

The realities of global trade and commerce make it inevitable the products and proceeds of modern slavery will cross borders. Accordingly, for the first time we examine the issue of modern slavery not only from the perspective of where the crime is perpetrated but also where the products of the crime are sold and consumed, with a specific focus on the G20 countries. The resulting analysis presents a stark contrast of risk and responsibility, with G20 countries importing risk on a scale not matched by their responses.

Citizens of most G20 countries enjoy relatively low levels of vulnerability to the crime of modern slavery within their borders, and many aspects of their governments' responses to it are comparatively strong. Nonetheless, businesses and governments in G20 countries are importing products that are at risk of modern slavery on a significant scale. Looking only at the "top five" at-risk products in each country identified by our analysis, G20 countries are collectively importing US\$354 billion worth of at-risk products annually.

Of greatest concern is the continuing trade in coal from North Korea, alongside other products that are subject to UN Security Council sanctions. However, most of the at-risk products examined for this report are not subject to existing sanctions. Rather, information about risk of modern slavery can be found in research and media reports, and occasionally court cases. G20 countries are only just beginning to respond to this risk, through a growing focus on modern slavery in the supply chains of business and government, but existing efforts are not nearly enough. The Government Response Index reveals that more than half of the G20 countries are yet to formally enact laws, policies or practices aimed at stopping business and government sourcing goods and services produced by forced labour (Argentina, Australia, Canada, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, and Turkey). The exceptions are China, Brazil, France, Germany, Italy, UK, and the United States, each of which has begun to take some steps in this regard. Australia has announced it will introduce supply chain transparency laws in the second half of 2018.

Government responses

While much more needs to be done to prevent and respond to modern slavery, the Government Response Index suggests that national legal, policy, and programmatic responses to modern slavery are improving, with an upward trend overall in ratings for government responses. Globally, governments are taking more action to strengthen legislation and establish coordination and accountability mechanisms. Protection measures are being strengthened, with improvements in access to justice for adults and children in some countries. Nonetheless, in every country, there are enormous gaps between the estimated size of modern slavery and the small number of victims that are identified. This suggests efforts that exist on paper are not being implemented effectively. Furthermore, in many countries, critical gaps in services remain, with 50 percent of countries excluding either migrants, men, or children from accessing services. Not only are certain groups of victims not being identified, even when they are detected they are not able to access support and other services.

Moreover, high-GDP countries such as Qatar, Singapore, Kuwait, Brunei and Hong Kong are doing very little to respond despite their wealth and resources, while low-GDP countries such as Georgia, Moldova, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Mozambique are responding relatively strongly.

Government engagement with business on modern slavery has increased dramatically since the 2016 Global Slavery Index. In 2018, 36 countries are taking steps to address forced labour in business or public supply chains, compared to only four countries in 2016. However, these steps are often to establish the bare minimum of reporting requirements;

individual governments can do much more than they are doing to proactively engage with business to prevent forced labour in supply chains and in public procurement.

Progress, but challenges remain

The 2018 edition of the Global Slavery Index introduces new ways to look at an existing problem, drawing on a growing data set and increasingly sophisticated analysis. This deepens our understanding of the different contexts where modern slavery is likely to flourish and helps us predict the next flashpoint. For example, it is clear that if the international community does nothing to address the enormous risks resulting from the mass displacement of hundreds of thousands of Rohingya people to temporary camps in Bangladesh, this will be the next population of deeply exploited and abused people – further compounding and reinforcing what is already a deeply entrenched conflict. It is equally clear that businesses and governments continuing to trade with highly repressive regimes such as North Korea and Eritrea are contributing to the maintenance of forced labour.

The research also highlights the responsibilities held by both low-GDP and high-GDP countries. All governments have committed to work together to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 8.7 on eradicating modern slavery. In this regard, high-GDP countries cannot simply rely on doing more of the same – there is an urgent need to prioritise prevention, through a focus on discrimination and safe migration. Equally, high-GDP countries have an obligation to take serious and urgent steps to address the risks they are importing. They owe this obligation both to consumers in their own countries and to victims along the supply chain, where products are being harvested, packed and shipped.

This edition of the Global Slavery Index introduces important improvements to the ways prevalence of modern slavery is measured. Building on the collaborative work undertaken with the ILO and IOM on the Global Estimates of Modern Slavery, the Global Slavery Index results reflect changes to scope, methodology, and expanded data sources. The estimates are presented as a stock (or point in time) calculation rather than a flow (total over a period of time), include state imposed forced labour, and better estimates of sexual exploitation, and children in modern slavery. Further, we were able to count exploitation where it occurred more consistently due to a considerably larger number of national surveys.

As a result of these advancements, the national prevalence estimates are not comparable with previous editions of the Global Slavery Index. Nonetheless, the strengthened methodology reflects stronger data, increased levels of data, and more systematic coverage of different forms of modern slavery. As such, while comparability from previous years is lost, the changes are justified by the need to continually improve our knowledge base.

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Recommendations

1 / Governments and businesses prioritise human rights in decision making when engaging with repressive regimes.

- » Deliver on financial and trade restrictions imposed by the UN Security Council, such as those in place against North Korea.
- » Conduct due diligence and transparency of business operations, to ensure that any trade, business or investment is not contributing to or benefiting from modern slavery (or other human rights abuses).
- » Establish active efforts to drive positive social change through economic and business relationships.

2 / Governments proactively anticipate and respond to modern slavery in conflict situations.

- » Create protective systems to identify and assist victims, and at-risk populations both during conflict and in post-conflict settings (including in neighbouring countries).
- » Collect and preserve evidence to ensure perpetrators can be punished.
- » Prioritise international cooperation to investigate and prosecute perpetrators.

3 / Governments improve modern slavery responses at home.

- » Improve prevention, including through prioritising safe migration and steps to combat deep discrimination, whether against ethnic minorities, women and girls or migrants.
- » Close the gap between the estimated size of modern slavery and the small numbers of victims that are detected and assisted, through implementing laws to identify victims. If laws are not working, the question should be asked why, so barriers can be found and overcome.
- » Ensure labour laws protect all workers, including migrant workers, temporary and casual workers, and all people working in the informal economy.
- » Ensure all victims can access services, support and justice, whether they are male, female, children, foreigners or nationals and regardless of migration status.

4 / G20 governments and businesses address modern slavery in supply chains.

- » Conduct due diligence and transparency in public procurement to guarantee public funds are not inadvertently supporting modern slavery.
- » Conduct due diligence and transparency in private supply chains, using legislation that is harmonised across countries.
- » Ensure the ethical recruitment of migrant workers, including through prohibiting charging workers fees to secure work and withholding identification documents.

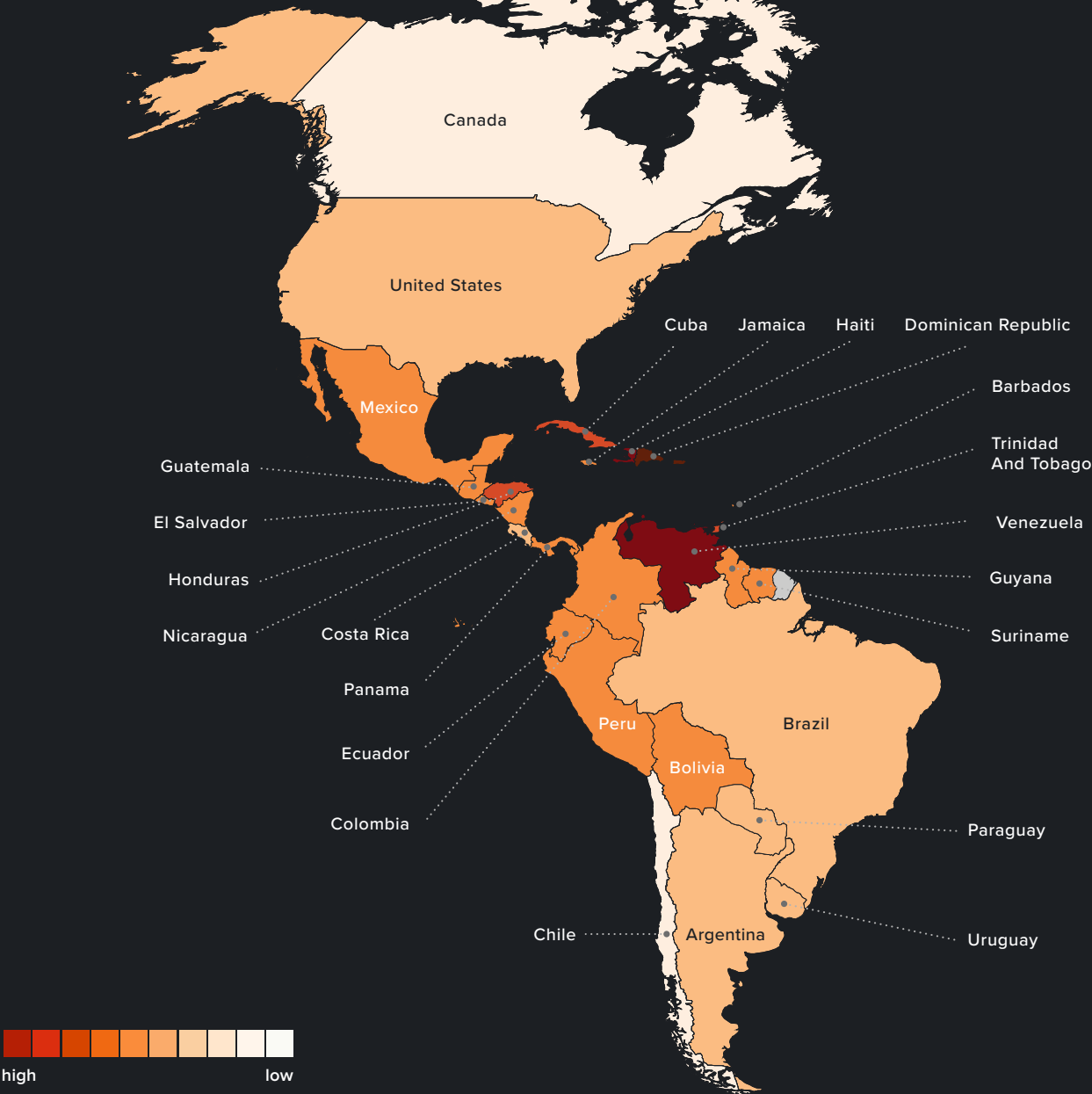
5 / Governments prioritise responses to violations against women and girls.







- » Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.
- » Eliminate harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- » End abuse and exploitation of children.
- » Facilitate safe, orderly and responsible migration.

Country level recommendations can be found on the country pages on the website. Regional level recommendations can be found in the forthcoming region reports.

AMERICAS

REGION HIGHLIGHTS



 Estimated Number of People in Modern Slavery 1,950,000	Forced labour percentage 66% 	 Average Vulnerability Score 41/100
 Regional Proportion of Global Estimate 5%	Forced marriage percentage 34% 	
 Average Government Response Score AAA AA A BBB BB B CCC CC C D		



With 35 countries and 13 percent of the world’s population, the Americas is home to geographically large countries such as Brazil, Argentina, Canada, and the United States and features wide socio-economic differences within each country and across the region. This regional study summarises a longer set of findings, which can be found in the *Global Slavery Index: Americas Report*.

Prevalence within the Americas

On any given day in 2016, an estimated 1.9 million men, women, and children were living in modern slavery in the Americas. This region had a prevalence of 1.9 people in modern slavery for every 1,000 people in the region.

When considering the forms of modern slavery, the rate of forced labour (1.3 victims per 1,000 people) was higher than the rate of forced marriage (0.7 victims per 1,000). A little over a third of victims of forced labour exploitation were held in debt bondage (37.9 percent), with similar proportions of men and women in the region trapped through debt.

The region also accounted for four percent of all victims of forced sexual exploitation worldwide.

Within the region, Venezuela, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic were the countries with the highest prevalence of modern slavery; however, the United States, Brazil, and Mexico had the highest absolute numbers and accounted for over half (57 percent) of the victims in the region.

These regional figures, while important, should be interpreted cautiously given the gaps and limitations of data in key regions. For example, there are no surveys conducted in North America.

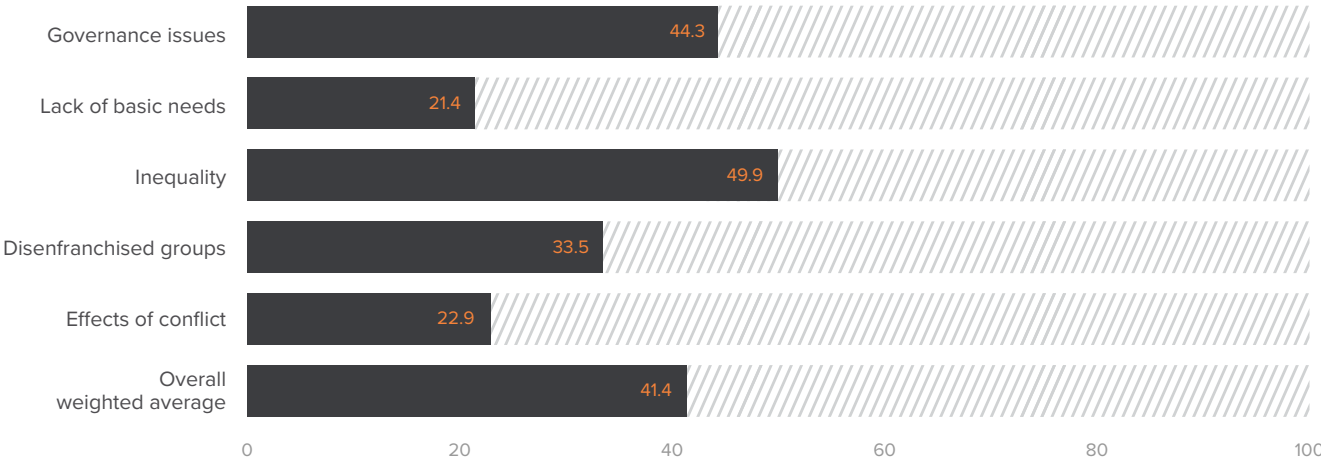
TABLE 1
Estimated prevalence of modern slavery by country, Americas

Regional rank	Country	Estimated prevalence (victims per 1,000 population)	Estimated absolute number of victims	Population
1	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	5.6	174,000	31,155,000
2	Haiti	5.6	59,000	10,711,000
3	Dominican Republic	4.0	42,000	10,528,000
4	Cuba	3.8	43,000	11,461,000
5	Honduras	3.4	30,000	8,961,000
6	Trinidad and Tobago	3.0	4,000	1,360,000
7	Guatemala	2.9	47,000	16,252,000
8	Nicaragua	2.9	18,000	6,082,000
9	Barbados	2.7	1,000	284,000
10	Colombia	2.7	131,000	48,229,000
11	Mexico	2.7	341,000	125,891,000
12	Guyana	2.6	2,000	769,000
13	Jamaica	2.6	7,000	2,872,000
14	Peru	2.6	80,000	31,377,000
15	El Salvador	2.5	16,000	6,312,000
16	Ecuador	2.4	39,000	16,144,000
17	Suriname	2.3	1,000	553,000
18	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	2.1	23,000	10,725,000

Regional rank	Country	Estimated prevalence (victims per 1,000 population)	Estimated absolute number of victims	Population
19	Panama	2.1	8,000	3,969,000
20	Brazil	1.8	369,000	205,962,000
21	Paraguay	1.6	11,000	6,639,000
22	Argentina	1.3	55,000	43,418,000
23	United States	1.3	403,000	319,929,000
24	Costa Rica	1.3	6,000	4,808,000
25	Uruguay	1.0	4,000	3,432,000
26	Chile	0.8	14,000	17,763,000
27	Canada	0.5	17,000	35,950,000

Vulnerability within the Americas

FIGURE 1
Regional average vulnerability scores by dimension, Americas



The average vulnerability score in the Americas (41 percent) suggests a higher risk of modern slavery in this region than is evident in the prevalence data. The Americas region performed relatively well on the dimensions that measure impact of conflict and acceptance of minority groups, with a better average score than other regions, but relatively poorly on the governance and the inequality dimensions, which can reflect increasing income inequality, significant problems associated with violent crime, and lower confidence in judicial systems (Figure 1). Across all dimensions of vulnerability, scores in the region ranged from a high of 70 percent in Haiti to a low of 10 percent in Canada.

TABLE 2

Estimated vulnerability to modern slavery by country, Americas

Country	Governance issues	Lack of basic needs	Inequality	Dis-enfranchised groups	Effects of conflict	Overall weighted average
Haiti	62.4	49.7	54.1	56.8	20.1	69.6
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	65.1	19.7	60.4	34.3	27.8	57.9
Mexico	47.3	23.7	59.0	37.8	68.8	57.3
Honduras	55.5	26.5	58.9	36.5	32.7	55.5
Cuba	60.2	25.9	37.6	47.8	17.3	52.4
Guatemala	51.0	25.8	58.1	40.9	27.4	52.1
Colombia	45.7	19.2	56.4	32.6	63.5	51.6
El Salvador	50.5	23.0	59.8	43.6	22.7	50.7
Guyana	49.5	25.6	60.4	28.1	12.4	45.4
Peru	44.3	24.7	48.0	38.2	27.5	44.3
Jamaica	39.5	24.2	62.2	47.8	15.5	44.2
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	50.9	25.8	46.3	32.1	13.4	44.1
Nicaragua	48.2	24.5	43.3	35.3	22.8	43.9
Dominican Republic	42.5	28.7	46.1	38.8	21.8	43.1
Suriname	55.5	10.7	50.8	28.1	16.3	42.1
Barbados	47.6	14.3	52.5	47.8	9.2	41.9
Ecuador	46.0	23.0	46.4	29.1	23.0	41.3
Paraguay	38.3	21.0	64.7	32.7	22.7	40.9
Trinidad and Tobago	38.6	13.0	62.4	47.8	13.7	39.1
Panama	44.2	21.0	42.6	33.1	9.4	36.4
Brazil	43.1	13.6	56.2	19.8	24.0	36.4
Argentina	39.3	11.4	45.0	23.6	13.4	28.9
Costa Rica	35.2	16.7	40.7	29.4	12.2	28.4
Chile	28.5	13.8	50.0	23.5	20.3	25.6
Uruguay	31.9	13.5	34.3	15.4	9.5	19.7
United States	18.3	18.2	30.3	15.6	28.6	15.9
Canada	16.6	20.7	20.1	9.2	21.5	10.2

Government responses within the Americas

Governments in the Americas have taken strong steps to respond to modern slavery, with improvements in victim identification mechanisms and support services. The Americas scores an average B rating, with countries such as Chile, Argentina, and Peru strengthening their national referral mechanisms and guidelines for identifying victims in recent years. Certain countries within the Americas, namely the US and Brazil, also lead the way globally on engaging with business. Brazil has been engaging with business to prevent *trabalho escravo* (slave labour) since 2005 with the launch of its National Pact for the Eradication of Slave Labour, a multi-stakeholder initiative to engage national and international companies to maintain supply chains free from slave labour.

TABLE 3
Movements in the rating for the Americas 2016 to 2018

Country	2016 Rating	Change in rating	2018 Rating
United States	BBB*	◀▶	BBB*
Argentina	BB	▲	BBB
Chile	B	▲	BBB
Canada	BB	◀▶	BB
Jamaica	BB	◀▶	BB
Dominican Republic	BB	◀▶	BB
Brazil	BB	◀▶	BB
Peru	B	▲	BB
Mexico	BB	◀▶	BB
Uruguay	B	▲	BB
Costa Rica	BB	◀▶	BB
Trinidad and Tobago	CCC	▲	B
Ecuador	B	◀▶	B
Nicaragua	B	◀▶	B
Guatemala	B	◀▶	B
Panama	CCC	▲	B
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	CCC	▲	B
Colombia	B	◀▶	B
Paraguay	B	◀▶	B
Haiti	CCC	◀▶	CCC
Barbados	CCC	◀▶	CCC
El Salvador	CCC	◀▶	CCC
Honduras	CCC	◀▶	CCC
Guyana	CCC	◀▶	CCC
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	CC	◀▶	CC
Suriname	CC	◀▶	CC
Cuba	CC	◀▶	CC
Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines***			

*Countries that scored -1 on a negative indicator could not score above a BBB rating

**Not rated in 2016 Global Slavery Index

***Included for the first time in 2018, therefore a rating is not provided. All data are still available via the Global Slavery Index website

TABLE 4

Government response rating, milestone percentage, and total score by country, Americas

Rating	Country	Support survivors	Criminal justice	Coordination	Address risk	Supply chains	TOTAL
BBB*	United States	92.6	75.6	56.3	66.7	65.0	71.7
BBB	Argentina	70.0	70.6	62.5	78.6	0.0	62.6
BBB	Chile	76.5	53.9	50.0	76.2	0.0	62.3
BB	Canada	52.4	72.8	75.0	61.9	0.0	58.6
BB	Jamaica	50.6	72.8	75.0	64.3	0.0	58.6
BB	Dominican Republic	69.1	78.3	37.5	69.0	0.0	58.0
BB	Brazil	38.9	47.8	87.5	73.8	26.7	55.6
BB	Peru	75.9	42.2	62.5	54.8	0.0	52.5
BB	Mexico	53.7	62.8	56.3	69.0	0.0	52.4
BB	Uruguay	40.6	49.4	50.0	78.6	0.0	50.4
BB	Costa Rica	53.7	41.7	62.5	59.5	0.0	50.0
B	Trinidad and Tobago	67.2	50.0	31.3	66.7	0.0	49.9
B	Ecuador	61.1	55.6	37.5	52.4	0.0	46.4
B	Nicaragua	34.4	70.0	25.0	66.7	0.0	46.3
B	Guatemala	42.2	25.6	62.5	69.0	0.0	45.2
B	Panama	32.6	60.0	31.3	78.6	0.0	43.9
B	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	21.3	43.9	62.5	61.9	8.3	41.3
B	Colombia	40.4	42.2	62.5	69.0	0.0	41.1
B	Paraguay	26.1	56.7	37.5	71.4	10.0	40.9
CCC	Haiti	49.6	42.8	18.8	47.6	0.0	39.7
CCC	Barbados	53.3	26.1	37.5	45.2	0.0	39.4
CCC	El Salvador	31.7	39.4	43.8	64.3	0.0	37.4
CCC	Honduras	27.6	25.6	62.5	54.8	0.0	37.0
CCC	Guyana	33.1	44.4	25.0	45.2	0.0	31.5
CC	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	23.3	43.9	12.5	52.4	0.0	28.2
CC	Suriname	24.3	5.6	31.3	54.8	0.0	27.1
CC	Cuba	13.0	15.0	18.8	42.9	0.0	20.8
No rating	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ⁴						

*Indicates where a country could not score above a BBB. These countries have received a negative rating for policies that hinder their response to modern slavery.

