China (5th and ‘extreme risk’) continues to use forced labour in brick kilns, coal mines, and factories. There are credible reports that Chinese prisoners are used for private production facilities, while children are known to be forced into prostitution, begging and stealing.

In Thailand (14th and ‘extreme risk’) the global economic crisis has decreased average monthly earnings in the hospitality and tourism industries, increasing the risk of abuse of vulnerable groups. A lack of documentation, in particular, exposes migrants to potential exploitation.

In the USA (145th and ‘medium risk’) there are increasing allegations that domestic workers are subjected to forced labour by personnel of international organisations and foreign diplomatic missions. Forced labour also occurs in the sex industry, hotel services, hospitality, agriculture, manufacturing, janitorial services, construction, and healthcare.

In India (13th and ‘extreme risk’), debt bondage and slave labour continues to affect vulnerable groups in society, including the lowest castes and children. Forced labour in brick kilns, rice mills, agriculture and embroidery factories constitute the main areas of concern.

Maplecroft’s Forced or Involuntary Labour Index calculates the risks facing companies of potential complicity with forced labour practices undertaken by state and non-state actors in 197 countries.