

# Quick Fact Sheet



## WHAT?

There are an estimated 27 million people living in slavery today. Slaves are largely invisible; hidden in the supply chains of the products we love. Chances are you can't walk out of your house in the morning without using a product that was produced with forced labor.



### HOME

- More than 200,000 children are forced to work in India's carpet belt of Uttar Pradesh.
- Limestone, a commodity used in microwaves, has been linked to child labor in Egypt.



### JEWELRY

- Ghana is the 10th largest producer of gold in the world. 10,000 children work in Ghanaian gold mines alone, with thousands more enslaved in the agricultural, sex, and service industries.



### FOOD

- Bonded labor is used for much of Southeast Asia's shrimping industry, which supplies more shrimp to the U.S. than any other country. Laborers work up to 20-hour days to peel 40 pounds of shrimp. Those who attempt to escape are under constant threat of violence or sexual assault.



### ELECTRONICS

- Coltan is used in the manufacture of capacitors in electronics. A U.S. State Department official was interviewed about Coltan mining in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. He pointed to the reporter's smart phone and said, "The likelihood that one of these was not touched by a slave is pretty low."



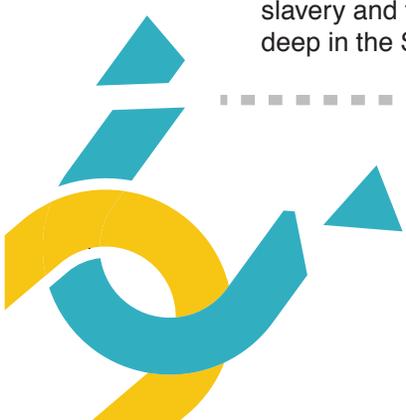
### PERSONAL PRODUCTS

- In everything from ice cream to makeup to soap, palm oil is one of the world's most in demand products— which is unfortunate for the Colombian refugees and migrants enslaved producing it on Ecuadorian palm oil plantations.
- Salt, an essential ingredient in shampoo, is obtained through means of child and forced labor. According to the U.S. State Department, men and young boys from Mali are sold into slavery and forced to work in the salt mines deep in the Saharan desert.



### CLOTHING

- 1.4 million children have been forced to work in Uzbek cotton fields. There are fewer children in the entire New York City public school system.
- Although bonded labor is illegal in Pakistan, families known as haris (debt-bonded workers: many of whom are untouchables) work unpaid in cotton fields.



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