Human Trafficking Indicators, 2000-2011

Data Codebook

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Version: 2013.1 (December 2013)

Preferred citation: If you use these data, please cite as: Frank, Richard W. 2013. *Human Trafficking Indicators, 2000-2011: A New Dataset*. Sydney: University of Sydney. Available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=2314157.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 3

Sources 3

Defining Human Trafficking 3

I. Country Information 4

II. Trafficking Flows 6

III. Types of Trafficking 8

IV. Prosecution 14

V. Protection 15

VI. Prevention 17

VII. International Laws Related to Human Trafficking 17

Introduction

The Human Trafficking Indicators database (HTI) codes information about human trafficking flows between 179 countries and within them from 2000 to 2011.[1] These data capture the various types of human trafficking found within a country as well as what its government is doing to prosecute traffickers, protect victims, and prevent further trafficking. It also codes whether states are primarily source, transit, or destination countries as well as if there is internal trafficking. The data are ordered by trafficking type and then according to the rough structure of the US State Department's *Trafficking in Persons* (TIP) reports. There are sections for government efforts at prosecution, protection of victims, and prevention. These represent a small number of variables that could be coded from these reports and are not meant to be exhaustive. Rather the first section on types of trafficking is geared towards understanding the extent of the trafficking challenges a state faces, and the remaining four sections center on government efforts at responding to the challenge. For more detail about variable definitions and initial trends see the associated data paper (Frank 2013).[2]

Sources

These data primarily rely on the US State Department's annual TIP reports[3] as called for by the 2000 Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (TVPA) and the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Acts of 2003, 2005, 2008, and 2013.

The State Department includes all countries and territories where there is evidence that there are a significant number of trafficking incidents. They define "significant" as anything over 100 people trafficked. Other sources including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) 2006 *Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns* and 2009's *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*[4] as well as the country reports from the Protection Project[5] and the United Nations' treaty collection.[6] These sources are largely used for robustness checks and in analysis in the book manuscript.

Defining Human Trafficking

We follow the UN's definition of human trafficking. A person does not need to be physically transported from one location to another, either internally or cross-nationally, to be a victim of trafficking. The *United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children* defines human trafficking as:

> "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other

[1] This research was supported by a grant from the University of New Orleans Office of Research and Sponsored Programs (43482). Yearly updates will be made available online at: http://humantraffickingindicators.org. A
[2] Frank, Richard W. 2013. *Human Trafficking Indicators, 2000-2011: A New Dataset*. Sydney: University of Sydney. Available on SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=2314157.
[3] Available from: http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/index.htm.
[4] Available from http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/global-report-on-trafficking-in-persons.html
[5] Available from: http://www.protectionproject.org/resources/country-reports/.
[6] Available from: http://treaties.un.org/. For a more in-depth discussion of source material see the data paper (fn. 2).

> forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs."[7]

The US State Department defines "severe forms of trafficking in persons" as:

> "(a) sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or (b) the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery."[8]

I. COUNTRY INFORMATION

Country `(country)`
This variable is the name of the observed country.

Country code (`ccode`)
The **country code** is the Correlates of War (COW) country code.[9]

Year `(year)`
This is the year of the TIP report not the calendar year. The 2001 TIP report covers events through April 15, 2001. Subsequent reports cover the time period from April 1st of the year prior to the report year through March 31st of the report year. Thus, Uganda's 2010 observation would cover human trafficking and government efforts from April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010.

Tier `(tier)`
A country's tier placement is based on its compliance with standards for the elimination of trafficking. The 2000 TVPA defines minimum standards as:

> "1) The government should prohibit trafficking and punish acts of trafficking.
> 2) The government should prescribe punishment commensurate with that for grave crimes, such as forcible sexual assault, for the knowing commission of trafficking in some of its most reprehensible forms (trafficking for sexual purposes, trafficking involving rape or kidnapping, or trafficking that causes a death).
> 3) For knowing commission of any act of trafficking, the government should prescribe punishment that is sufficiently stringent to deter, and that adequately reflects the offense's heinous nature.
> 4) The government should make serious and sustained efforts to eliminate trafficking." [10]

The TVPA also sets out seven criteria to consider when determining if a government is making serious and sustained efforts towards the minimum standards. These criteria are:

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[7] United States Department of State. 2004. Trafficking in Persons Report. Washington DC: 9. Hereafter referred to as *Trafficking in Persons Report: [YEAR]*.
[8] *Trafficking in Persons Report: 2001:* 2.
[9] Correlates of War Project. 2011. "State System Membership List, v2011." Available from: http://correlatesofwar.org.
[10] *Trafficking in Persons Report: 2001*: 5.

> "1) Whether the government vigorously investigates and prosecutes acts of trafficking within its territory.
> 2) Whether the government protects victims of trafficking, encourages victims' assistance in investigation and prosecution, provides victims with legal alternatives to their removal to countries where they would face retribution or hardship, and ensures that victims are not inappropriately penalized solely for unlawful acts as a direct result of being trafficked.
> 3) Whether the government has adopted measures, such as public education, to prevent trafficking.
> 4) Whether the government cooperates with other governments in investigating and prosecuting trafficking.
> 5) Whether the government extradites persons charged with trafficking as it does with other serious crimes.
> 6) Whether the government monitors immigration and emigration patterns for evidence of trafficking, and whether law enforcement agencies respond appropriately.
> 7) Whether the government vigorously investigates and prosecutes public officials who participate in trafficking, and takes all appropriate measures against such officials who condone trafficking." [11]

The 2003 Reauthorization Act expands on these seven criteria as follows:

> "Criterion (1) now requires consideration not only of investigations and prosecutions, but also of convictions and sentences, and whether the government of the country is responsive to the State Department's requests for law enforcement data. Criterion (7), relating to anti-corruption measures, now also requires consideration of prosecutions, convictions, and sentences of government officials complicit in trafficking in persons, and the host government's provision or failure to provide such data. Three new criteria require consideration of:
> 8) Whether the percentage of victims of severe forms of trafficking in the country that are non-citizens of such countries is insignificant;
> 9) Whether the government of the country, consistent with the capacity of such government, systematically monitors its efforts to satisfy the criteria described in paragraphs (1) through (8) and makes available publicly a periodic assessment of such efforts; and,
> 10) Whether the government of the country achieves appreciable progress in eliminating severe forms of trafficking when compared to the assessment in the previous year." [12]

Following these guidelines, the TIP reports designate a tier level for each country. We use the TIP tier levels to code our **tier** variable.

1 = *Tier 1*. Those countries whose governments fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.

2 = *Tier 2/2 Watch List*. *Tier 2* countries are those whose governments do not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, but are making significant efforts to comply. *Tier 2 Watch List* includes those that do not fully comply with the minimum standards but are making significant efforts to do so

[11] *Trafficking in Persons Report: 2001*: 6.
[12] *Trafficking in Persons Report: 2004*: 26-27.

and: a) The absolute number of victims of severe forms of trafficking is very significant or is significantly increasing; b) There is a failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons from the previous year, including increased investigations, prosecutions and convictions of trafficking crimes, increased assistance to victims, and decreasing evidence of complicity in severe forms of trafficking by government officials; or c) The determination that a country is making significant efforts to bring itself into compliance with minimum standards was based on commitments by the country to take additional future steps over the next year. *Tier 2 Watch List* was first included in the 2004 TIP report as required by the 2003 Reauthorization Act.

3 = *Tier 3*. Countries whose governments do not comply with the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so. Based on the Reauthorization Act of 2008, beginning with the 2009 report any country that was ranked *Tier 2 Watch List* for two consecutive years and would again be ranked *Tier 2 Watch List* should instead be ranked *Tier 3* unless the president waives this provision.

-99 = Special Case. These countries are those that have indications of trafficking but are unable to be placed in tiers because of extenuating circumstances, transitional governments, or information that is unclear, incomplete, contradictory, or difficult to substantiate.

Minimum Standards (`minstand`)

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if this year's TIP report (hereafter called "the report") states the government fully complies with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking as defined above.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention whether the government fully complies with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.

-1 = *No*. A country is coded *no* if the report states the government does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.

Significant Efforts (`efforts`)

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report states the government is making significant efforts to combat trafficking (as defined above) or if the government fully complies with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention the government's efforts to combat trafficking.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report states the government is not making significant efforts to combat trafficking.

II. TRAFFICKING FLOWS

This section codes seven types of human trafficking and four general measures of whether states are source, transit, and destination countries for human trafficking or have internal trafficking. The variables in this section are coded *yes* if there are actual reports of trafficking, even if there are an unconfirmed number of victims. However, we do not code *yes* if the report states that the country is "at risk of" trafficking. For all of the variables in which *no mention* is an option, we only code *no* if the report explicitly states that the type of trafficking in question did not happen in the reporting year. For example, the Uganda 2009 report description states, "Until August 2006, the terrorist rebel organization, Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), abducted children and adults in

northern Uganda to serve as soldiers, sex slaves, and porters."[13] This is when we would code *no* for **child soldiers**. Another example comes from the report on Albania in 2007: "Albania is a country of origin for women and girls trafficked transnationally and internally for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation; it is no longer considered a major country of transit, and it is not a significant country of destination."[14] We would therefore code *no* for **prostitution transit** and **prostitution destination**. There are, however, relatively few instances of *no* compared to *no mention*. For statistical analysis, we leave it up to the individual user whether or not to combine *no mention* and *no* into one category.

Source `(source)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report states that the country is a source (or origin) for any type of trafficking in persons.

0 = *No*. A country is coded *no* if the report does not state that the country is a source for any type of trafficking in persons.

Source Order `(source_order)`

3 = *First mention*. A country is coded a *first mention* for **source_order** if the report states that the country is a source first in the description. For example, the 2009 TIP report (p. 289) states that "Uganda is a source and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation." Thus, Uganda would be coded as a *first mention* **source_order**, *second mention* **destination_order**, and *no mention* **transit_order** country.

2 = *Second mention*. A country is a *second mention* **source_order** if the report states that it is a trafficking source second (either after destination or transit) in the country report's description.

1 = *Third mention*. A country is coded *third mention* if the report states that it is a source after mentioning it is a transit and destination country.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not state that it is a source for any type of trafficking.

Transit `(transit)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report states that it is a transit point for any type of trafficking in persons.

0 = *No*. A country is coded *no* if the report does not state that it is a transit point for any type of trafficking in persons.

Transit Order `(transit_order)`

3 = *First mention*. A country is coded *first mention* if the report states that it is a human trafficking transit country first in the description.

2 = *Second mention*. A country is coded *second mention* if the report states that it is a transit country second in the description.

1 = *Third mention*. A country is coded *third mention* if the report states that it is a transit country third in the description.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not state that it is a transit point for any type of trafficking.

Destination `(destination)`

[13] *Trafficking in Persons Report: 2009*: 289.
[14] *Trafficking in Persons Report: 2007*: 51.

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report states that it is a destination for any type of trafficking in persons.
0 = *No*. A country is coded *no* if the report does not state that it is a destination for any type of trafficking in persons.

Destination Order `(destination_order)`

3 = *First mention*. A country is coded *first mention* if the report states that it is a destination first in the description.
2 = *Second mention*. A country is coded *second mention* if the report states that it is a destination second in the description.
1 = *Third mention*. A country is coded *third mention* if the report states that it is a destination third in the description.
0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not state that it is a destination for any type of trafficking.

Internal `(internal)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report states that its citizens are trafficked within the country.
0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention that its citizens are trafficked within the country.
-1 = *No*. A country is coded *no* if the report explicitly states that its citizens were not trafficked within the country.

III. TYPES OF TRAFFICKING

Prostitution Source `(psource)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report states that it is a source for forced prostitution, commercial sexual exploitation, or sexual exploitation of children.
0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention that it is a source of forced prostitution, commercial sexual exploitation, or sexual exploitation of children.
-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report states the country is not a source for forced prostitution, commercial sexual exploitation, or sexual exploitation of children.

Prostitution Transit `(ptransit)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report states that the country is a transit point for forced prostitution, commercial sexual exploitation, or sexual exploitation of children.
0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention that it is a transit point for forced prostitution, commercial sexual exploitation, or sexual exploitation of children.
-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report states that it is not a transit point for forced prostitution, commercial sexual exploitation, or sexual exploitation of children.

Prostitution Destination `(pdest)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report states that it is a destination for forced prostitution, commercial sexual exploitation, or sexual exploitation of children.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention it as a destination for forced prostitution, commercial sexual exploitation, or sexual exploitation of children.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report states that it is not a destination for forced prostitution, commercial sexual exploitation, or sexual exploitation of children.

Prostitution Internal `(pinternal)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report states that citizens are trafficked within the country for forced prostitution, commercial sexual exploitation, or sexual exploitation of children.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention citizens being trafficked within the country for forced prostitution, commercial sexual exploitation, or sexual exploitation of children.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report states that its citizens are not trafficked internally for forced prostitution, commercial sexual exploitation, or sexual exploitation of children.

Labor Source `(lsource)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report states that it is a source for any type of forced labor[15] including agricultural work, construction, sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, and various forms of forced child labor.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention any type of forced labor including agricultural work, construction, sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, and various forms of forced child labor.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report states that it is not a source for any type of forced labor including agricultural work, construction, sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, and various forms of forced child labor.

Labor Transit `(ltransit)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report states that it is a transit point for any type of forced labor including agricultural work, construction, sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, and various forms of forced child labor.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention it as a transit point for any type of forced labor including agricultural work, construction, sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, and various forms of forced child labor.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report states that it is not a transit point for any type of forced labor including agricultural work, construction, sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, and various forms of forced child labor.

Labor Destination `(ldest)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report states that it is a destination for any type of forced labor including agricultural work, construction, sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, and various forms of forced child labor.

[15] The TIP reports use the words "labor" and "work" interchangeably.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention it as a destination for any type of forced labor including agricultural work, construction, sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, and various forms of forced child labor.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that it is not a destination for any type of forced labor including agricultural work, construction, sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, and various forms of forced child labor.

Labor Internal `(linternal)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that citizens are trafficked within the country for any type of forced labor including agricultural work, construction, sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, and various forms of forced child labor.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention that citizens are trafficked within the country for any type of forced labor including agricultural work, construction, sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, and various forms of forced child labor.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that its citizens are not trafficked within the country for any type of forced labor including agricultural work, construction, sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, and various forms of forced child labor.

Debt Bondage Source `(dsource)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that it is a source for any type of debt bondage, including children paying off adults' debt or migrants paying off broker fees for relocation and employment.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention it as a source of any type of debt bondage, including children paying off adults' debt or migrants paying off broker fees for relocation and employment.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that it is not a source for any type of debt bondage, including children paying off adults' debt or migrants paying off broker fees for relocation and employment.

Debt Bondage Transit `(dtransit)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that it is a transit point for any type of debt bondage, including children paying off adults' debt or migrants paying off broker fees for relocation and employment.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention it as a transit point for any type of debt bondage, including children paying off adults' debt or migrants paying off broker fees for relocation and employment.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that it is not a transit for any type of debt bondage, including children paying off adults' debt or migrants paying off broker fees for relocation and employment.

Debt Bondage Destination `(ddest)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that it is a destination for any type of debt bondage, including children paying off adults' debt or migrants paying off broker fees for relocation and employment.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention it as a destination for any type of debt bondage, including children paying off adults' debt or migrants paying off broker fees for relocation and employment.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that it is not a destination for any type of debt bondage, including children paying off adults' debt or migrants paying off broker fees for relocation and employment.

Debt Bondage Internal `(dinternal)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report states that its citizens are trafficked within the country for any type of debt bondage, including children paying off adults' debt or migrants paying off broker fees for relocation and employment.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention that its citizens are trafficked within the country for any type of debt bondage, including children paying off adults' debt or migrants paying off broker fees for relocation and employment.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report states that its citizens are not trafficked within the country for any type of debt bondage, including children paying off adults' debt or migrants paying off broker fees for relocation and employment.

Domestic Servitude Source `(dssource)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that it is a source for any type of involuntary domestic servitude, including forced domestic labor or forced child domestic labor.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention it as a source for any type of involuntary domestic servitude, including forced domestic labor or forced child domestic labor.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that it is not a source for any type of involuntary domestic servitude, including forced domestic labor or forced child domestic labor.

Domestic Servitude Transit `(dstransit)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that it is a transit point for any type of involuntary domestic servitude, including forced domestic labor or forced child domestic labor.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention it as a transit point for any type of involuntary domestic servitude, including forced domestic labor or forced child domestic labor.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that it is not a transit point for any type of involuntary domestic servitude, including forced domestic labor or forced child domestic labor.

Domestic Servitude Destination `(dsdest)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that it is a destination for any type of involuntary domestic servitude, including forced domestic labor or forced child domestic labor.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention it as a destination for any type of involuntary domestic servitude, including forced domestic labor or forced child domestic labor.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that it is not a source for any type of involuntary domestic servitude, including forced domestic labor or forced child domestic labor.

Domestic Servitude Internal `(dsinternal)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that its citizens are trafficked within the country for any type of involuntary domestic servitude, including forced domestic labor or forced child domestic labor.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention that its citizens are trafficked within the country for any type of involuntary domestic servitude, including forced domestic labor or forced child domestic labor.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that its citizens are not trafficked within the country for any type of involuntary domestic servitude, including forced domestic labor or forced child domestic labor.

Child Prostitution Source `(cpsource)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that the country is an international source for victims of forced child prostitution, sexual exploitation of children, or child sex tourism.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention it as a source for victims of forced child prostitution, sexual exploitation of children, or child sex tourism.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that it is not a source for victims of forced child prostitution, sexual exploitation of children, or child sex tourism.

Child Prostitution Transit `(cptransit)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that it is a transit point for victims of forced child prostitution, sexual exploitation of children, or child sex tourism.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention victims transiting the country for purposes of forced child prostitution, sexual exploitation of children, or child sex tourism.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report states it is not a transit point for forced child prostitution, sexual exploitation of children, or child sex tourism.

Child Prostitution Destination `(cpdest)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report states that it is a destination for victims for the purposes of forced child prostitution, sexual exploitation of children, or child sex tourism.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention it as a destination for victims of forced child prostitution, sexual exploitation of children, or child sex tourism.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that it is not a destination for victims of forced child prostitution, sexual exploitation of children, or child sex tourism.

Child Prostitution Internal `(cpinternal)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that children are trafficked within the country for forced child prostitution, sexual exploitation of children, or child sex tourism.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention that its child citizens are trafficked within the country for forced child prostitution, sexual exploitation of children, or child sex tourism.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded no if the report states that its child citizens are not trafficked within the country for forced child prostitution, sexual exploitation of children, or child sex tourism.

Child Labor Source `(clsource)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that it is a source for forced child labor including agricultural work, construction, work in sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, or to work as camel jockeys.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention it as a source of forced child labor including agricultural work, construction, work in sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, or to work as camel jockeys.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that it is not a source for forced child labor including agricultural work, construction, work in sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, or to work as camel jockeys.

Child Labor Transit `(cltransit)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that is a transit point for forced child labor including agricultural work, construction, work in sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, or to work as camel jockeys.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention it as a transit point forced child labor including agricultural work, construction, work in sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, or to work as camel jockeys.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that it is not a transit point for forced child labor including agricultural work, construction, work in sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, or to work as camel jockeys.

Child Labor Destination `(cldest)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that it is a destination for forced child labor including sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, forced begging, or camel jockeys.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention it as a destination for forced child labor including sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, forced begging, or camel jockeys.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that it is not a destination for forced child labor including sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, forced begging, or camel jockeys.

Child Labor Internal `(clinternal)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that its citizens are trafficked within the country for any type of forced child labor including agricultural work, construction, work in sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, or to work as camel jockeys.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention that its citizens are trafficked within the country for any type of forced child labor including agricultural work, construction, work in sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, or to work as camel jockeys.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that its citizens are not trafficked within the country for any type of forced child labor including agricultural work, construction, work in sweatshops, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, bonded labor, begging, or to work as camel jockeys.

Child Soldiers Source `(csinternal)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that the country is a source for children trafficked abroad to fight in civil conflicts or other wars.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention that some of its children are trafficked abroad to fight in civil conflicts or other wars.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that it is not a source for children trafficked abroad to fight in civil conflicts or other wars.

Child Soldiers Transit `(cstransit)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that it is a transit point for children trafficked abroad to fight in civil conflicts or other wars.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention that some of its children are trafficked abroad to fight in civil conflicts or other wars.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that it is not a transit point for children trafficked abroad to fight in civil conflicts or other wars.

Child Soldiers Destination `(csdest)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that it is a destination for children trafficked abroad to fight in civil conflicts or other wars.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention children trafficked to this country to fight in civil conflicts or other wars.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that it is not a destination for children trafficked abroad to fight in civil conflicts or other wars.

Child Soldiers Internal `(csinternal)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that children are trafficked within the country to fight in civil conflicts or other wars.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention children trafficked within the country to fight in civil conflicts or other wars.

-1 = *No.* A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that children are not trafficked within the country to fight in civil conflicts or other wars.

IV. PROSECUTION

Besides information on various types of trafficking flows, the HTI includes information on governments' efforts to prosecute traffickers, protect victims, and prevent future trafficking. The variables in this section provide information on basic trends of government efforts to prosecute human trafficking.

Domestic Laws `(domesticlaws)`

2 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that comprehensive laws prohibiting <u>all</u> forms of trafficking have been passed and come into force, even if the report states that these laws are not always enforced.

1 = *Some*. A country is coded *some* if the report indicates that the country has laws prohibiting one or more types of human trafficking, but it does not have a comprehensive law prohibiting all forms of trafficking. In the reports countries have a wide range of laws against various forms of trafficking ranging from laws prohibiting only one form of trafficking to those banning almost all types of trafficking seen within the country. Various terms used in the reports that fall under the *some* category for **domestic laws** are: "limited," "minimal," "piecemeal," or terms for laws not specifically related to trafficking.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention that any laws related to human trafficking have been passed and come into force.

-1 = *No*. A country is coded *no* if the report explicitly states that this country has no laws prohibiting trafficking or laws that could be used to prosecute traffickers.

Enforce Domestic Laws `(enforcement)`

2 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that the country fully investigates and prosecutes cases of human trafficking.

1 = *Some*. A country is coded *some* if the report indicates that the country's enforcement of laws relating to human trafficking is minimal, limited, or weak or indicates that the country does not fully investigate and prosecute cases of human trafficking.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention the country's law enforcement efforts related to human trafficking.

-1 = *No*. A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that the country does not enforce domestic laws regarding human trafficking or if enforcement is provided by international police or by other countries.

Provide Information on Convictions `(convictinfo)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that information regarding human trafficking convictions for the reporting period or a previous reporting period was provided by the government or was allowed to be disseminated by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) or the domestic media.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention any information regarding convictions for the reporting period or a previous reporting period.

-1= *No*. A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that the government does not provide data, keep statistics, or failed to report convictions regarding human trafficking.

Number of People Prosecuted `(prosnum)`

This value is the number of people prosecuted for violations of human trafficking laws. If there is no number of prosecutions mentioned, the number of convictions is used, which by definition is some subset of the number of people prosecuted.

-99 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention any numbers for either prosecutions or convictions.

V. PROTECTION

In addition to trying to capture government efforts at prosecution, states also are varied in their efforts at trying to care for victims.

Minimal Protection Progress `(protectprogress)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates the government has made any progress (even minimal progress) in protecting victims of trafficking, including sustaining previous efforts.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention whether the country has made progress in protecting victims of trafficking.

-1 = *No*. A country is coded *no* if the report indicates the government has not made any progress in protecting victims of trafficking.

Formal Procedures to Identify Victims `(victimid)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that the government has formal or systematic procedures to identify victims of trafficking. Telephone hotlines are not considered formal procedures to identify victims. Also, if the report indicates that victims were identified within the country but not how the victims were identified, this is not sufficient evidence to be coded *yes* for this variable.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention the procedures used to identify victims of trafficking (if there are any).

-1 = *No*. A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that there are no formal or systematic procedures to identify victims of trafficking or if extant formal procedures are limited to a particular city or region within the country.

Victim Protective Services `(victimservices)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that the government itself provides victims with protective services and not through NGOs. Existing programs or victim shelters can be partly staffed or funded by NGOs, however it must be clear that the physical structure and the majority of the services are funded, staffed, and operated by the government. These protective services can include shelter, medical care, psychological services, work training, or some other specific program aimed at helping victims of trafficking. A country is still coded *yes* if these services are provided through existing non-trafficking-oriented state institutions.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention the state provision of any victim protective services.

-1= *No*. A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that the government does not provide victims with protective services or that the majority (or all) of victim protective services is provided by NGOs.

Punish Victims for Acts Committed `(victimpunish)`

1 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that either federal or local officials arrest, fine, imprison, deport, or in some other way penalize victims of trafficking for acts committed as a result of being trafficked.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention punishment of victims by government officials.

-1 = *No*. A country is coded *no* if the report explicitly states that government officials do not punish victims for acts committed as a result of trafficking during the reported period.

VI. PREVENTION

We include one variable coding government efforts at preventing future human trafficking.

Minimal Progress in Preventing `(preventprogress)`

2 = *Yes*. A country is coded *yes* if the report indicates that the government is making substantial progress in its efforts to reduce both the supply and demand for trafficking or that it has new programs to prevent trafficking including education and awareness campaigns, documentaries, and providing information to potential victims of trafficking. The government must make the majority of these efforts within its borders.

1 = *Some*. A country is coded *some* if the report indicates that the government is making minimal, limited, some, or sustained progress in its efforts to reduce both the supply and demand for human trafficking.

0 = *No mention*. A country is coded *no mention* if the report does not mention the government's progress in its efforts to prevent human trafficking.

-1 = *No*. A country is coded *no* if the report indicates that the government is not making progress in its efforts to reduce both the supply and demand for trafficking or the majority of the efforts are not within the country or provided by NGOs.

VII. INTERNATIONAL LAWS RELATED TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Lastly we include the dates that countries signed, ratified or otherwise committed themselves through accession to international conventions and protocols that include provisions relevant to human trafficking.

Terms used below:[16]

Signature—A state preliminarily endorses a convention and/or protocol through signing the treaty. A signature is not a legally binding obligation; rather it represents a state's intention to consider ratification.

Ratification—A state's ratification of a convention signifies its agreement to be legally bound to the convention's terms after fulfilling all necessary domestic legal procedures.

Accession—A state's accession to a convention is a legal obligation to the terms of the convention similar to ratification, but without being proceeded by a signature. If a country accedes to one of the conventions or protocols below, this is noted by an "a" after the date.

United Nations (UN) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children[17]

This is a protocol to the *Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime* adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2000 and open to signatures from December 12, 2000 to December 12, 2002. It came into force on December 25, 2003. It is widely viewed as the main international legal tool used in fighting human trafficking. It defines trafficking including trafficking in children (Article 3). It encourages legislatures to pass legislation criminalizing trafficking and to

[16] For more information see UNICEF's definitions of key terms to the Convention on the rights of the Child (http://www.unicef.org/crc/files/Definitions.pdf).

[17] The full text and dates of signature, ratification or accession are available from: http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?mtdsg_no=XVIII-12-a&chapter=18&lang=en.

investigate and prosecute traffickers. It also encourages the protection of trafficking victims and international cooperation to combat trafficking.

UNP_sign—The date a country **signed** the UN trafficking protocol
UNP_rat—The date a country **ratified** the UN trafficking protocol

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography[18]

This optional protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2000, and it came into force on January 18, 2002. States that ratify this optional protocol must protect the rights of child victims of trafficking, prostitution, pornography, and labor. It also includes standards for international legislation, enforcement, and protection.

UNCRC_sign—The date a country **signed** the optional protocol to the UNCRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
UNCRC_rat—The date a country **ratified** the optional protocol to the UNCRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Armed Conflict[19]

This optional protocol was adopted by the UN General Assembly in May 2000 and came into force February 12, 2002. This protocol stipulates that armed forces can accept volunteers under the age of eighteen; however, they cannot be conscripted and states should ensure that those below 18 do not take a direct part in hostilities. Non-state actors and other armed groups are not allowed to recruit anyone under eighteen for any purpose.

conflict_sign—The date a country **signed** the optional protocol to the UNCRC on children in armed conflict
conflict_rat—The date a country **ratified** the optional protocol to the UNCRC on children in armed conflict

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)[20]

This convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979 and came into force on September 3, 1981. CEDAW is often referred to as the international bill of rights for women. It defines discrimination against women and encourages signatories to: "take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women," (Article 6).

CEDAW_sign—The date a country **signed** CEDAW
CEDAW_rat—The date a country **ratified** CEDAW

International Labour Organization Conventions

The other major international laws relevant to human trafficking are products of the International Labor Organization (ILO). States ratify an ILO treaty by submitting the treaty to the parliament according to the state's constitutional process. Once a state has ratified an ILO treaty,

[18] Full text available at: http://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/CN/2000/CN.1032.2000-Eng.pdf, and date information from: http://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-11-c&chapter=4&lang=en.
[19] Full text available at: http://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/CN/2000/CN.1031.2000-Eng.pdf, and date information are from: http://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-11-b&chapter=4&lang=en.
[20] Full text available at: http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/text/econvention.htm, and date information are from: http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-8&chapter=4&lang=en.

the convention comes into force for that state one year after ratification. The conventions below represent three of eight conventions designated "fundamental" by the ILO Governing Body. They thus are considered to cover a fundamental principle and right at work.

ILO Convention 29, Forced Labour[21]

This convention was adopted on June 28, 1930 and came into force on May 1, 1932. It prohibits all forms of forced and compulsory labor.

ILO29—The date that a country's ratification of ILO convention 29 came into force

ILO Convention 105, Abolition of Forced Labour[22]

This convention was adopted on 1957 and entered into force on January 17, 1959. This convention prohibits forced and compulsory labor for political purposes or as punishment, education, or coercion as well as for for discriminatory purposes.

ILO105—The date that a country's ratification of ILO convention 182 came into force

ILO Convention 182, Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labor[23]

This convention was adopted on June 17, 1999 and came into force on November 19, 2000. It defines child as all persons under the age of 18.

ILO182—The date that a country's ratification of ILO convention 182 came into force

[21] Ratification dates taken from: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11300:0::NO:11300:P11300_INSTRUMENT_ID:312174.
[22] Full text available from: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_ILO_CODE:C105Ratification dates taken from: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11300:0::NO:11300:P11300_INSTRUMENT_ID:312250.
[23] Full text available from: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C182. Ratification dates taken from: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11300:0::NO:11300:P11300_INSTRUMENT_ID:312327:NO