**International Classification Standard for Administrative Data**

**on Trafficking in Persons**

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*Rationale for developing a standard specific to human trafficking data*

As more governments answer the call to take action against human trafficking both within and beyond State borders, there has been a push for regular reporting on the prevalence of trafficking and on the number of individual victims and perpetrators facing legal consequences. Unfortunately, in the absence of a common set of indicators with standardized definitions, it is difficult for any government to take stock of either the local or global reach of the problem. Without a robust evidence base, it is also unclear how policymakers can shape policy and targeted interventions to combat trafficking. To remedy these problems, reliable, high-quality government data on human trafficking collected at the national level must be standardized using a shared system of classification agreed by international experts.

To this end, IOM, in partnership with UNODC, has developed the International Classification Standard for Administrative Data on Trafficking in Persons (ICS-TIP). The standard aims to facilitate the production and dissemination of high-quality administrative data relating to various aspects of the crime of trafficking in persons. It conceptualizes the characteristics of the individuals, events and organizations involved in a human trafficking case, with a view to producing easily aggregated raw data for a range of government uses and for sharing and reporting at the national and international levels.

A classification standard for human trafficking indicators can be used to inform and improve policy response at the national, regional and international levels.

At the national level, many countries struggle to harmonize disparate data collected from different stakeholders/organizations involved in the rescue process. Law enforcement agencies and NGO front-line workers do not always share a clear understanding of what kind of data to collect on human trafficking and how; this is also often true of government departments and administrative units (states, regions, municipalities). Thorough, standardized data collection appears to face particular challenges in countries with more decentralized government structures. It is essential that the various players involved in any particular jurisdiction, state or municipality collect closely matched data in terms of content and format.

Data harmonization can also serve as a powerful tool for combatting human trafficking regionally. Human trafficking is a domestic and a transnational crime. Trafficking flows and the criminal networks behind them extend beyond borders and can span continents. Governments can combine data to generate a fuller understanding of the flows and corridors involved, and thereby create and implement effective regional policy.

The same challenges to collecting and reporting case data on human trafficking encountered within nations and across regions also arise when administrative statistics are compiled for international statistical reporting. Governments that report data on human trafficking currently do so on the basis either of the number of cases involving criminal justice proceedings or of data obtained through official sources only, creating similar issues of underrepresentation and underreporting.

The problem is that data on human trafficking obtained from official sources cover only a very small portion of the actual number of trafficking cases. Unfortunately, the current state of data collection beyond these few data sources (which at present exist in a limited number of countries) is known to be seriously underdeveloped (for reasons that are described in depth in the companion guidance manual on data governance).

When administrative data can be harnessed in an effective, standardized way from a variety of sources, particularly those with more access to the communities affected and more experience and knowledge about the nature of the crime, there is great potential to expand the evidence base.

What is needed is more and better data. The way to get them is through a systematized and standardized approach that results in the collection and sourcing of a common set of reliable, accurate indicators. The adoption of a common international classification standard to establish such a system and set of indicators is a first step towards solving problems of data comparability and will produce more reliable, robust global human trafficking statistics. Better data will also help international organizations and donors direct resources appropriately.

Guidelines for the practical use of the ICS-TIP, including how to build up to the most complex level of data provision, and recommendations on the management, security, sharing and reporting of administrative human trafficking data are included in the companion manual.

*Relationship to other international classification standards*

The ICS-TIP principles are closely aligned with the international standards for several related types of administrative data, including labour, health and crime statistics. There is a clear advantage to doing this whenever possible. First, these well-established standards have already been rigorously assessed by international communities of experts and in some cases have been updated and reissued multiple times, in order to maximize their robustness and relevance. Additionally, the international data classification standards for labour, health and crime statistics are already widely used by governments, promoting uptake of the ICS-TIP. Furthermore, the adoption of expertly crafted data classifications from various fields not only leads to the highest quality of data collection and management, it will also facilitate seamless harmonization of many types of administrative data.

Linking data standards across subject areas/disciplines is common practice among international classification manuals. The UNODC International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), for example, adopts coding that links criminal offences causing harm or death to the WHO International Classification of Diseases (ICD) coding for health management and statistical reporting of deaths resulting from the use of force by a human, such as assault or intentional homicide. The UN DESA International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) likewise designs its classifications of economic productivity for optimal linkage to various economic classification standards, such as the Central Product Classification, which classifies economic production of products, and the ILO International Standard Classification of Occupations.[[1]](#footnote-2)

However, unlike the classification standards of WHO, UNODC and the ILO, which centre on more homogenous subject areas classifying all diseases, crimes or occupations, the standards for human trafficking data must provide classifications for diverse data types covering multiple interrelated fields. For this reason, it is even more essential to craft the classifications from adopted standards in multiple fields.

The ICS-TIP is informed by and reproduces parallel classifications on indicators related to health, economic and crime data from the following international standards:

UNODC, International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) – Version 1.0[[2]](#footnote-3)

UNDESA, International Standard of Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities – Rev. 4[[3]](#footnote-4)

CDC Recommended Indicators for WHO, International Classification of Diseases - Tenth Revision (ICD-10)[[4]](#footnote-5)

*Human trafficking definition and associated international indicators*

In some cases, trafficking in persons indicators are classified on the basis of other, well-established international data classifications.

Human trafficking definition and indicators

Human trafficking acts, as criminal offenses, are classified in the ICCS, which, naturally, uses the Palermo Protocol definition of human trafficking. As this is the internationally agreed definition of trafficking in persons, it is used in the ICS-TIP for the purposes of harmonization with the ICCS.

Article 3 of the Palermo Protocol defines trafficking in persons as indicated in Box 1.

BOX 1: Article 3 of the Palermo Protocol

**Article 3**

**Use of terms**

For the purposes of this Protocol:

(a) "Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the 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 forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;

(b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;

(c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article;

(d) "Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.

As the ICS-TIP is aligned with the definition of human trafficking codified in the Palermo Protocol, some clarification is needed as to how this definition fits with similar terminology that is often used in the field to describe the same phenomenon. Specifically, it is important to examine how the terms “modern slavery” and “forced labour” fit within this identification, as these terms are sometime used interchangeably in the literature on the topic.

As there is no internationally recognized definition of “modern slavery”, the term is not used in this document or the companion guidance manual, but the concept of “slavery and slave-like practices” is defined in the classification of purposes of human trafficking (see TIP for slavery, 1.2.2.1b). “Forced labour” is also defined as a purpose of human trafficking (under Event), using the ILO statistical classification developed by the 2017 International Conference of Labour Statisticians (see TIP for Forced Labour, 1.2.2.1a).

BOX 2: Note on defining the human trafficking event for administrative purposes

The ICS-TIP is intended to enhance the quality of data collection and reporting by improving data harmonization and comparability based on standardized definitions. When defining human trafficking events, governments rarely stray from the international definition set out in the Palermo Protocol (see Box 1) and therefore largely identify and record events that can be understood as compatible when reporting statistics at the international level.

Defining the human trafficking event for administrative purposes is not the same as creating a highly technical operationalized definition to be used for advanced statistical purposes – and is not the aim of this tool. Standardization will allow for consistent reporting across jurisdictions, regions and countries, using standard definitions and categories that are open enough to fit within reasonable national standards across the board. Moreover, the goal of this classification standard is to standardize the *process* of administrative data collection so that governments can collect the same highly relevant indicators in the same way.

Importantly, the ICS-TIP is also *not* intended to be used to identify victims or to determine which individuals should be counted as victims. This is a process that requires in-depth knowledge of the subject, field experience and training. Guidance and recommendations have been developed for that purpose and carefully considered and thorough literature on the process is available elsewhere[[5]](#footnote-6). Victim identification is also a political and legal issue that goes beyond the scope of this work.

In 2018, the CDC National Center for Health Statistics added a new human trafficking indicator to its widely used coding system, the ICD-10-CM. According to a 2019 article,[[6]](#footnote-7) “a proposal for new ICD-11 codes on human trafficking (HT) was submitted to WHO in 2014 by the International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC); it was supported by multiple organizations worldwide”. The article states that WHO rejected the addition of the classification for the human trafficking indicator at that time. The human trafficking classification provided in this manual will therefore aim to align with the United States and other nationally adopted ICD codes, as no international health data standard is available at this time.

Other associated indicators

Several other main indicators listed in the human trafficking classification standards are aligned with well-established international statistical classifications in other areas of specialization. These classifications, in the fields of economics, criminology and health, while not originally designed to measure or report on human trafficking, are useful for aligning various aspects of a human trafficking event, and the individuals and organizations involved. For instance, as human trafficking is connected to economic industry (or productive activity) through trafficking for forced labour, the ISIC categories of production can be adapted to categorize the industries in which victims have been exploited for productive labour.

Clearly, however, human trafficking does not exclusively, or even generally, occur in the formal sector of the economy nor are victims always trafficked into legal areas of production. Classifications of illicit and non-productive economic activity therefore have to be adopted from other standards as well and adapted to dovetail as neatly as possible with classifications of criminal and other non-productive economic activities, such as begging.

The same rule applies for categories of sexual exploitation. Where ISIC classifications can be used to determine the industry or subcategory of good or service produced by this form of exploitation, such as the production of pornography or remote video services, they will be categorized as such. However, since sexual exploitation is a crime on two counts – profiteering from an individual by force and sexual assault – where sexual exploitation crimes are classified by sector the classification will also include the appropriate ICCS criminal classification.

*Units of classification*

The central unit of classification used in the ICS-TIP is the human trafficking event. Similar to the ICCS, which relies on the criminal offence as the central unit of reporting, human trafficking classifications centre on the event, act or process of human trafficking, as defined in the Palermo Protocol.

The rationale behind the ICCS focus on the criminal offence as opposed to the individual unit of offender or victim is primarily practical, a matter of statistical reporting. Crime statistics are aggregated and reported as a crime count or rate. That being said, the criminal act or event is not the only unit the ICCS defines. It specifies that victim and perpetrator (individual) data are also obtained for the purposes of recording additional information that may serve to explain the complexities of the event and help determine how a data point (criminal act) should be classified. For example, criminal intent is a perpetrator trait and not entirely inherent in the criminal act itself, but it is essential information for determining the severity and penalty of a crime, changing the character of the criminal act itself. These units are referred to as disaggregation categories in the ICCS manual.

The ISIC is organized centrally around the institutional unit or legal entity that carries out the productive economic activity. That unit can be a person, a group of people or an organization.

Unit of analysis

While the unit of classification (the human trafficking event) is the central element for organizing all indicators, the nature of administrative data on human trafficking means that different units of analysis have to be used to record information on the individuals, processes and organizations involved.

Unlike the reporting standards for crimes codified in the ICCS or for productive economic activity in the ISIC, human trafficking classification standards dictate that individual and organizational units are as important as trafficking event data (see Figure 1). The reason for using multiple units of analysis is that statistical reporting of human trafficking data serves many purposes for governments at each level of analysis.

**Figure 1. Units of analysis for human trafficking events**

A picture containing graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

Data on individual human trafficking victims are important not only to establish incidence but also to provide essential services to survivors. Data on perpetrators (particularly whether a perpetrator has been convicted of these crimes) are an important indication of law enforcement action. Furthermore, individual data, including on the demographic characteristics of both groups, can provide information that helps a country prevent the crime altogether.

Organization-level data are another important added feature of the ICS-TIP. It is important to track information on organizations that assist victims, collect data and are otherwise involved in the human trafficking event. Such data can be used for statistical reporting on service provision (such as victim rescue), survivor assistance and potentially revictimization. They are also important for sourcing data by a centralizing data-holding agency. They can be highly useful in the data-management and quality-control processes, especially when sourced from (multiple) national CSOs.

Building relational data models

Other practical reasons for classifying indicators at multiple levels of analysis include the safe management, storage and use of data through the development of relational databases. In fact, the ICS-TIP is designed to be versatile enough to be used for administrative data produced by different types of organizations that have different processes and purposes and that may be working on the issue from different vantage points.

Organizing the classifications (at individual and organization levels) around the human trafficking event also allows the crime to be addressed in all its complexity. Human trafficking can occur over extended periods and involve multiple individuals (victims and perpetrators) and various government agencies and NGOs. Classifying the data at these various levels allows those working with them to connect the entities and obtain a more complete picture of the event, one in which many individuals may have been exploited, many perpetrators may have played a role and many organizations may have taken part in enforcement, assistance or data collection.

Figure 2 provides an example of this. The different entities (students, enrolments and courses) are all related but have their own unique attributes. These attributes are connected through the primary “event” of the enrolment. IDs connect the students with courses, but sensitive information (e.g. student personal information) can be stored within the entity.

**Figure 2. Example of a relational data model**

Diagram

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*To link*

When organized within a relational data model, data at different units of analysis that may be stored in different places can be easily harmonized. The ability to link data across individuals and organizations has many benefits, described above.

*To de-link*

This system of organizing data can be just as beneficial when the goal is to separate, or de-link, certain data. Storing data in separate containers can enhance protection of data assets and data subjects while enabling less sensitive types of data to be shared for research and policymaking purposes. Data on victims that can be used for research and enhanced policy measures, similar to the way census data are used to determine where to focus resources, are more safely stored and shared separately from aspects relating to the crime and certainly separate from information on perpetrators.[[7]](#footnote-8)

Practical aspects of storing relational data (without a relational database)

Some government information systems are designed to allow for the storage of this kind of data in a relational database, although many do not have such a system. Relational data may be stored in the same way as non-relational data, without any sophisticated technical requirements. The example in Figure 3 shows how different levels of ICS-TIP data can fit together in a simple spreadsheet (a two-dimensional array of data).

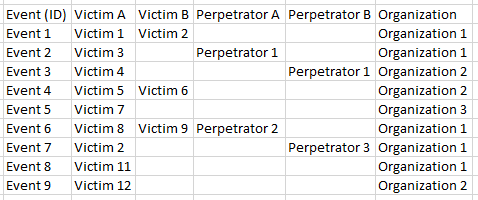
**Figure 3: A two-dimensional array of data arranged at victim level, based on the relational data model**

Table

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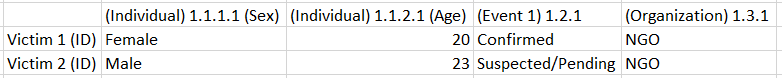
Furthermore, since different agencies producing administrative data have their own data organization systems and different operational needs, .Data input design, based on the relational model, can be adjusted to fit the operational context and needs. For example, Figure 3 shows a two-dimensional array of data on the human trafficking case arranged at the victim level, so that each victim is a new row and effectively a new record. This way of organizing data may be most natural for organizations providing and coordinating protection services for victims, for example. The model in Figure 4, however, presents a two-dimensional array of data arranged at the event level, where each event may have multiple victims (or perpetrators) associated with it. This way of organizing data may be most natural for organizations tracking prosecution and court data, for example.

**Figure 4: A two-dimensional array of data arranged at event level, based on the relational data model**



In the final example (Figure 5), the data are shown with actual ICS-TIP indicators listed as column headings and some fields populated with fictional data examples.

**Figure 5: Model for storing relational data using ICS-TIP indicators**



*Organization of content*

Many data classification models are designed and organized around thematic content, or “meta-categories”, as described in the ICCS. In the ICCS, crime classifications are organized around overarching criteria that form a hierarchical structure. Levels of categories are determined based on various aspect of the crime (policy area of the act, target, seriousness and means). The underlying principles of the ISIC, on the other hand, form categories of classification by narrowing broader categories of productive activity in industry (e.g. manufacturing, mining) at the highest (section) level down to more specific details of the activity.

The ICS-TIP differs in that the main levels of classification are designed on the basis of systematic criteria centred on how governments collect high-quality data and report on the phenomenon. Human trafficking data are notoriously difficult to collect, as the crime and the individuals involved (victims or perpetrators) are often hidden. In order to encourage and facilitate the production and provision of this type of data, the ICS-TIP offers three progressive levels of complexity, from the most minimal standards for collecting and reporting data on the basics to the most advanced level of data collection and reporting, which produces a more granular, detailed illustration of the human trafficking problem nationally.

Tiers

The highest order category of classification is arranged in tiers. To establish which indicators belong in which tier, a set of criteria was developed based on information obtained through government expert consultations. The criteria, set out below, lay the foundation for the conceptual framework used to construct the tiers of recommended data collection.

1. Feasibility

In the broadest sense, the minimum standard set for data collection must be at least feasible, even if it remains challenging for some countries. The criteria are mainly used to determine which set of indicators to require at the minimum level (Tier 1) at which all governments can reasonably be expected to collect, maintain and report data.

1. Capacity

Tied closely to, but going beyond, feasibility, capacity can be built over time with greater intergovernmental coordination and technical guidance (recommendations are provided in the companion data governance manual). As was said earlier, governments face multiple challenges in collecting and reporting on human trafficking data. Gathering the data requires an advanced level of coordination between government ministries dealing with the issue from multiple angles and with NGO service/rescue providers in the field. The tiered system presented in the classification below takes into account the ability of governments to secure and report those data and recommends steps for advancing to higher tiers.

1. Need

Government consultations often revealed that, when good-quality data were available, certain indicators were “must-have” while others were considered “nice-to-have”. The tier system is designed to prioritize the human trafficking indicators that are needed most in Tier 1. The need to identify and understand TIP issues at national level, in order to formulate responses for affected groups of individuals (whether for assistance or law enforcement), is also of highest priority.

1. Utility

Human trafficking data and aggregated statistics can serve multiple purposes for different groups. High-quality data are essential for national action and policy, regional coordination, international reporting and research – although different usages require varying levels of complexity/granularity. National reporting for international statistics requires the lowest level of granularity, at least to meet current international reporting standards. Statistics to inform national action, such as assistance to victims and law enforcement, on the other hand, require more detailed information on various aspects of the human trafficking event and the traits of targeted victims. Regional pacts concluded to disrupt criminal networks operating across national borders can also use more complex data pertaining to trafficking flows and recruitment patterns. Finally, research to produce the evidence needed for evidence-based policy requires far more detailed datasets than those currently provided, at least through open access, by most governments.

***Tier 1***

Tier 1 indicators are foundational indicators. They are considered standard for collecting the basic evidence needed to enhance understanding of the national situation for the purposes of policymaking and service provision.

Countries that have been active in combatting human trafficking through data collection and research may have surpassed this tier. However, the quality of the primary indicator data is still, in most cases, uncertain. A minimum standard must be set that is achievable by all governments.

Previous recommendations on data collection (by IOM[[8]](#footnote-9) and other organizations) lay out a more comprehensive set of minimum indicators. The tiered recommendations presented here revise these minimum standards based on the practical realities faced by governments (and front-line agencies) with varying levels of capacity to collect, store and report administrative data. Instead, the standard proposed in this document prioritizes (in the first stage) a minimum, refined set of high-quality, comparable indicators on victims and perpetrators (individual level), including also the type of exploitation the individual was trafficked for (event level) and basic information on the source of the data (organization level).

***Tier 2***

Tier 2 indicators provide an additional layer of information needed to enhance the national response to human trafficking within and across national borders. Tier 1 indicators provide basic counts of victims and perpetrators, with a view to understanding trends and profiles of the broader human trafficking problem. Tier 2 indicators are designed to paint a more complex picture that can further

inform anti-trafficking response. While Tier 1 classifies the foundational data for building a national picture, Tier 2 adds the layers of information essential for developing a more refined national response.

At the individual unit level, this tier includes additional demographic indicators on victims. Information on marital status, number of children and education can inform front-line assistance activities and identify groups that may be more vulnerable to exploitative recruitment. The additional indicators on perpetrators suggested in this tier, such as their role in the trafficking process and relationship to the victim, can inform law enforcement.

The indicators collected on the trafficking event in Tier 2 must cover the entirety of the standard act-means-purpose model, identifying aspects of the human trafficking event that determine how the individual was detained or recruited: the relationship to the perpetrator (act), the methods used to control or coerce the individual (means), and more details on the type of exploitation that the individual was trafficked for (purpose). Additional information on the trafficking event is also suggested within this tier which is intended to add a geographic depiction of how the process works. Indicators such as the location (country) in which the perpetrator met the victim and where the exploitation took place can inform a response that takes into account each segment of what is often a transnational crime.

While Tier 2 is comprehensive in terms of the act-means-purpose framework, it is still possible, when resources and capacity allow, to collect more information. The optional Tier 3, available in Annex A, targets information that extends beyond the core information on the primary event. In this tier, indicators are added on individual experiences that occur before and after the trafficking event (e.g. before victimization and after service delivery).

***Tier 3***

Tier 3 indicators are an optional level of information that governments may or may not decide to collect. While the indicators listed are useful for evidence-driven policy and programming, the additional information may be unreasonably difficult for most governments (even those with the most advanced data systems) to collect, which is why the information in this tier should be treated as optional.

While Tiers 1 and 2 focus on one human trafficking act and connect the individuals and organizations involved, Tier 3 indicators target information that extends beyond the core information on the primary event. In this tier, indicators are added on individual experiences that occur before and after the trafficking event (e.g. before victimization and after service delivery). Tier 3 also includes indicators for assessment of process at the national level (victim assistance, prosecution), including information to help understand the duration of the criminal event and the number of individuals involved.

Tier 3 also comprises added layers of granularity through ISIC level two categories and more detailed information on means of control. While Tier 2 covers basic information to identify the means, purpose and act of the trafficking event, Tier 3 recommends the collection of data on each of these dimensions down to another layer of sub-values. The added specificity on the methods used by traffickers to control and access their victims is important for the law enforcement. Likewise, an added layer of information on the purpose of trafficking, or type of exploitation, which includes the sector within which the victim was exploited, will not only help target the response, it will also be useful in prevention by more closely monitoring the sectors concerned.

At this level, the new indicators and their sub-values can be used to achieve multiple goals. First, more detailed information on victims and their broader case histories will provide governments with a deeper understanding of how to prevent trafficking and provide appropriate services. Secondly, more detailed information on perpetrators will lead to even more targeted law enforcement, including potential rescue or restitution for additional victims of the crime. Finally, additional information on the number of victims who may have gone undetected (and uncounted) will allow governments to come closer to developing a more complete picture of the true scope of human trafficking.

Government agencies that currently operate advanced information management systems, used by multiple agencies for processing administrative records, may be in a position to use Tier 3 to collect very detailed data. This could include inter-agency case management systems to manage and coordinate the provision of protection and support services for victims of trafficking. For governments not yet in a position systematically to obtain data at this level of detail but interested in Tier 3 data collection and management, another option would be to collect data on a subset of cases using Tier 3 indicators, either by sampling a small proportion of cases or by requesting this level of data only from the most formalized front-line data-providing sources. More details on this strategy are provided in the companion data governance manual.

Units

The next level of classification is at the unit of analysis, grouped into the aforementioned categories of individual, event and organization. In each tier, the classifications are organized by units. Separating classifications into groups of units has a number of purposes. For one, data on individuals impacted by the crime and the trafficking event itself may come from different sources, making data easier to obtain at the unit level. It may also be useful to aggregate and share data on trafficking instances (event unit level) for some purposes or groups and data on perpetrators (individual unit level) for different purposes or groups, which means organizing content separated by unit type. Finally, highly sensitive data, particularly on victim assistance, should be stored separately from data on the trafficking event or the perpetrator, and linked only when required for the purposes of prosecution.

Indicator/Subindicator

The remaining levels of classification are at the indicator and subindicator level. Each main indicator is accompanied with a description of its statistical classification. Indicators defined by other classification standards, such as the ICCS or ISIC, are accompanied with attribution.

In some cases, there are many levels of subindicators. For instance, in Tier 3 (Annex A), indicators are provided to classify industries and help identify within which productive sector forced labour occurs. While aggregate categories such as “Agriculture, forestry and fishing”, for example, can provide sufficient information for ISIC statistical reporting, governments and the international community may well be interested in knowing whether forced labour occurs in fishing or agriculture and in which areas. The ISIC provides many more layers of detailed subindicator classifications, but this is much more than most governments will be able to report on human trafficking, and also more detail than would prove helpful in this classification standard manual. Where many layers of granular detail are considered to be helpful, but not required, an additional note is offered to suggest how the coding structure (whether an additional subset of integers or freeform text) might be utilized for internal purposes.

Naming conventions

Each classification starts with numbers identifying the tier, the section number and the unit type (individual, event, organization). The fourth and subsequent figures represent the indicator characteristics and subvalues.

The data classification system is designed to manage event and individual case data, whether collected from government agencies or NGOs. Aggregate indicators are not suggested, but the model enhances the ability to aggregate data collected for local and national statistical reporting purposes.

Tier 1 – Foundational case data, demographic information and basic information on the organization collecting the data

**1.1: Individual**

1.1.1: Victim (basic) demographics/information

1.1.1.1a: Gender identity

1.1.1.1a.1: Woman

1.1.1.1a.2: Man

1.1.1.1a.3: Trans/transgender

1.1.1.1a.4: Trans/transgender woman

1.1.1.1a.5: Trans/transgender man

1.1.1.1a.6: Non-binary

1.1.1.1a.7: No gender

1.1.1.1a.6: Not specified/disclosed[[9]](#footnote-10)

and/or[[10]](#footnote-11)

1.1.1.1b: Sex

1.1.1.1b.1: Female

1.1.1.1b.2: Male

1.1.1.1b.3: Other (O, T, X)[[11]](#footnote-12)

1.1.1.1b.4: Not specified/disclosed

1.1.1.2: Age (in years)

1.1.1.3: Was a minor (under 18 years of age) at any point during the human trafficking event (yes or no)

1.1.1.4: Citizenship(s) (at birth/country of origin) (ISO3 code(s) including free-form text entry for stateless)

1.1.2: Perpetrator (basic) demographics/information

1.1.2.1a: Gender identity

1.1.2.1a.1: Woman

1.1.2.1a.2: Man

1.1.2.1a.3:Trans/transgender

1.1.2.1a.4: Trans/transgender woman

1.1.2.1a.5: Trans/transgender man

1.1.2.1a.6: Non-binary

1.1.2.1.a7: No gender

1.1.2.1a.6: Not specified/disclosed[[12]](#footnote-13)

and/or[[13]](#footnote-14)

1.1.2.1b: Sex

1.1.2.1b.1: Female

1.1.2.1b.2: Male

1.1.2.1b.3: Other (O, T, X)[[14]](#footnote-15)

1.1.2.1b.4: Not specified/disclosed

1.1.2.2: Age (in years)

1.1.2.3: Citizenship(s) (at birth/country of origin) (ISO3 code(s) including free-form text entry for stateless)

**1.2: Event/crime**

1.2.1: Human trafficking case status (enumerated by organization: see section 1.3)

(from the ICCS)

An individual involved in the event has experienced the “recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means[[15]](#footnote-16) of the 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 minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.”

1.1.1.1: Confirmed (as decided/recorded by the organization collecting data: See Organization 1.3.2)

1.1.1.2: Suspected

(as defined by the institution recording the case)

1.1.1.2.1: Being processed/under investigation/pending decision

1.1.1.2.2: Not pending

1.2.2: Type of exploitation (trafficking event)

This indicator corresponds to the “purpose” category of the act-means-purpose model and is based on Article 3 of the Palermo Protocol:

Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

1.2.2.1: TIP for forced labour (ICLS guidelines on measuring forced labour)

Article 2 of the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) defines forced or compulsory labour for the purposes of the Convention as “all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily”.

1.2.2.1.a: Forced/bonded labour (including servitude)

According to the ICLS Guidelines concerning the measurement of forced labour (2018)[[16]](#footnote-17):

“For statistical purposes, a person is classified as being in forced labour if engaged during a specified reference period in any work that is both under the threat of menace of a penalty and involuntary. Both conditions must exist for this to be statistically regarded as forced labour.

(a) The reference period may be short such as last week, last month or last season, or long such as the past year, the past two years, the past five years or lifetime. A short reference period may be appropriate where the concern is the measurement of forced labour among a particular category of workers. A long reference period may be appropriate where the concern is the measurement of forced labour among a general population group

(b) Work is defined in line with the international standards concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, 2013. It comprises any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use. In certain circumstances, the scope of work for the measurement of forced labour may be broadened to include activities such as illicit activities or child begging for third parties that go beyond the scope of production of goods and services covered by the general production boundary of the System of National Accounts (SNA).

(c) Threat and menace of any penalty are the means of coercion used to impose work on a worker against a person’s will. Workers can be actually subjected to coercion, or verbally threatened by these elements of coercion, or be witness to coercion imposed on other co‐workers in relation to involuntary work. Elements of coercion may include, inter alia, threats or violence against workers or workers’ families and relatives, or close associates; restrictions on workers’ movement; debt bondage or manipulation of debt; withholding of wages or other promised benefits; withholding of valuable documents (such as identity documents or residence permits); and abuse of workers’ vulnerability through the denial of rights or privileges, threats of dismissal or deportation.

(d) Involuntary work refers to any work taking place without the free and informed consent of the worker. Circumstances that may give rise to involuntary work, when undertaken under deception or uninformed, include, inter alia, unfree recruitment at birth or through transaction such as slavery or bonded labour; situations in which the worker must perform a job of different nature from that specified during recruitment without a person’s consent; abusive requirements for overtime or on‐call work that were not previously agreed with the employer; work in hazardous conditions to which the worker has not consented, with or without compensation or protective equipment; work with very low or no wages; in degrading living conditions imposed by the employer, recruiter, or other third‐party; work for other employers than agreed; work for longer period of time than agreed; work with no or limited freedom to terminate work contract.

(e) The measurement of forced labour of persons should not be limited to the context of an employer‐employee relationship but also to other types of work relationships. It should thus cover all categories of workers including employers, independent workers without employees, dependent contractors, employees, family helpers, unpaid trainee workers, organization‐based volunteers and other unpaid workers, as defined in the Resolution concerning statistics on work relationships adopted by the 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, 2018.”

There is no international definition of servitude. A UNODC issue paper[[17]](#footnote-18) provides more details on the competing views of what may qualify as servitude. Most appear to agree that “[s]ervitude should be understood as human exploitation falling short of slavery”[[18]](#footnote-19). The same issue paper indicates that “[t]he UNODC Model Law provides an alternative [definition], based on an interpretation of the prohibition of servitude set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ICCPR”, specifically that servitude “shall mean the labour conditions and/or the obligation to work or to render services from which the person in question cannot escape and which he or she cannot change”.

(ICCS 02042) TIP for forced labour or services

1.2.2.1b: Slavery, practices similar to slavery

The Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, which entered into force in 1957, defines “slavery” as “the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised”.

The same convention identifies the following practices as being “similar to slavery”[[19]](#footnote-20):

* serfdom (“the condition or status of a tenant who is by law, custom or agreement bound to live and labour on land belonging to another person and to render some determinate service to such other person, whether for reward or not, and is not free to change his status”);
* sale of children for exploitation (“any institution or practice whereby a child or young person under the age of 18 years, is delivered by either or both of his natural parents or by his guardian to another person, whether for reward or not, with a view to the exploitation of the child or young person or of his labour”).

The ICCS defines slavery as the “[u]nlawful capture, acquisition or disposal of a person with intent to reduce the person to a status or condition over which any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised; all acts involved in the acquisition of a slave with a view to selling or exchanging the person; all acts of disposal by sale or exchange of a slave acquired with a view to being sold or exchanged, and every act of trade or transport in slaves.” (02031) Slavery and trafficking in persons are distinct but overlapping concepts. The ICCS definition listed previously refers to the definition of slavery, as distinct from TIP for slavery or similar practices.

ICCS classifies TIP for slavery or similar practices under TIP for forced labour.

(ICCS 02042) TIP for slavery or similar practices

1.2.2.2: TIP for sexual exploitation

Sexual exploitation has been defined by various classification systems in differing ways. To qualify as TIP for sexual exploitation, the crime must demonstrate the attributes of act, means and purpose as specified in the Palermo Protocol. Many commonly used definitions fit easily into this category. For the purposes of this classification, sexual exploitation need not be forced to be categorized as TIP for sexual exploitation, although the standard classifications of forced sexual exploitation used to determine “modern slavery” for the ILO Global Estimates of Modern Slavery will fall under this category. Likewise, the category of forced commercial sexual exploitation found in the ICLS definition under “forced labour” also falls within this classification.

(ICCS 02041) TIP for sexual exploitation

1.2.2.3: TIP for forced marriage

This is based on the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, which entered into force in 1957:

servile forms of marriage (“any institution or practice whereby (i) A woman, without the right to refuse, is promised or given in marriage on payment of a consideration in money or in kind to her parents, guardian, family or any other person or group; or (ii) The husband of a woman, his family, or his clan, has the right to transfer her to another person for value received or otherwise; or (iii) A woman on the death or her husband is liable to be inherited by another person”)

Additionally, the Global Estimates of Modern Slavery define forced marriage as “… situations where persons, regardless of their age, have been forced to marry without their consent[[20]](#footnote-21) A person might be forced to marry through physical, emotional, or financial duress, deception by family members, the spouse, or others, or the use of force, threats, or severe pressure.”

Trafficking for forced marriage only qualifies as trafficking in persons if there is a proven monetary exchange or other form of exploitation, such as domestic servitude or sexual exploitation.

The ICCS classifies TIP for forced marriage under TIP for other purposes.

(ICCS 02044) Trafficking in persons for forced marriage

1.2.2.4: TIP for organ removal

While the term “organ removal” is self-explanatory, the following considerations must be taken into account.

First, according to a joint Council of Europe and United Nations study, “The principle of the prohibition of making financial gains with the human body or its parts should be the paramount consideration in relation to organ transplantation. All national legislation concerning organ transplantation should conform to this principle.”[[21]](#footnote-22)

Second, as explained in the UNODC Assessment Toolkit,[[22]](#footnote-23) “organ trafficking” and “trafficking in persons for organ removal” are two different concepts, even though they are used interchangeably. In the latter case, the object of the crime is the person, and in the former it is the organ. The Palermo Protocol encompasses “trafficking in persons for organ removal”, not “organ trafficking”.

“Commonly transplanted organs are kidney, liver, heart, lung and pancreas.”[[23]](#footnote-24) While not explicitly cited in the Protocol, other types of exploitation fitting in this category and that individuals may be trafficked for include the forcible removal of blood, plasma, cells, tissue and/or body parts.

(ICCS 02043) TIP for organ removal

1.2.2.5: Additional forms of exploitation

The Palermo Protocol leaves open the types of exploitation to be considered as purposes of trafficking by indicating that exploitation includes “**at a minimum**” (emphasis added) the types of exploitation cited.

Surveys into national definitions of trafficking and their application by criminal justice systems have found that most of the States surveyed consider additional types of exploitation to those covered by the Protocol. They may do so explicitly, in legislation, or implicitly, by interpreting some kinds of exploitation as extending to other practices. This is notably the case of illegal adoption and commercial surrogacy.[[24]](#footnote-25) These types of exploitation are included here, together with other common forms of exploitation, as subcategories of 2.2.2.6.

1.2.2.5.1: Forced military service (by non-State actors)

1.2.2.5.2: Surrogacy

1.2.2.5.3: Illegal adoption

1.2.2.5.4: Other exploitation

It is recommended that this category include a space for free text, to check if any new category of exploitation should be included as an additional subcategory to 1.2.3.4.

1.2.2.6: No (known or identified) exploitation

(Category can be used in cases were the individual was trafficked for exploitation purposes, but the exploitation did not take place; in suspected cases of trafficking or for vulnerable groups)

1.2.3: Country of exploitation

**1.3: Organization**

1.3.1: List primary source (NGO, police, shelter, etc.) of data collected

1.3.2: Event status (1.2.1) decision-making organization (type)

1.3.2.1: Police

1.3.2.2: NGO

1.3.2.3: Court/prosecution

1.3.2.4: Governmental organization/department (not police)

1.3.2.5: Other

1.3.3: Status of decision-making organization (1.3.2)

1.3.3.1: Legally mandated to formally recognize or identify

1.3.3.2: Other

Tier 2 - Inclusion of indicators on event details to identify patterns and risk

**2.1: Individual**

Demographics

2.1.1: Country of last residence

2.1.2: Marital status

2.1.2.1: Single

2.1.2.2: Married

2.1.2.3: Other domestic partnership

2.1.2.4: Divorced

2.1.2.5: Widowed

2.1.3: Number of children

2.1.4: Language (primary)

2.1.5: Language (secondary)

2.1.6: Level of education

2.1.6.1: None

2.1.6.2: Primary education

2.1.6.3: Secondary education

2.1.6.4: Post-secondary education

Involvement in trafficking process

2.1.7: Role in process (perpetrator)

2.1.7.1: Recruiter/Recruitment intermediary

2.1.7.2: Agent[[25]](#footnote-26) who transported the individual

2.1.7.3: Agent who transferred the individual

2.1.7.4: Agent who harboured the individual

2.1.7.5: Agent who received the individual

2.1.8: Relationship to trafficker (victim)

2.1.8.1: Familial

2.1.8.2: Acquainted

2.1.8.3: Unaquainted

2.1.9: Relationship to victim (perpetrator)

2.1.9.1: Familial

2.1.9.2: Acquainted

2.1.9.3: Unaquainted

**2.2: Event/Crime**

2.2.1: Means of control (trafficking event)

For the “means” category of the act-means-purpose model

According to the Palermo Protocol, “ means” refers to the method used to accomplish “the act”. Possible means are the threat or use of force, deception, coercion, abduction, fraud, abuse of power or a position of vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits.

2.2.1.1: Threats

(ICCS 02012) Any type of threatening behavior

2.2.1.2: Deception

(ICCS 07) Acts involving fraud, deception or corruption

2.2.1.3: Violence (abuse)

(ICCS 02011) Assault, intentional or reckless application of physical force

2.2.1.4: Makes dependent – Abuse of vulnerability (economic, emotional, immigration status or other)

2.2.1.5: Restricts movement

(ICCS 0202) Acts against liberty, taking away or limiting the movement or liberty of a person

2.2.1.6: Other

2.2.2: Criminal case status

2.2.2.1: No criminal case

2.2.2.2: Open

2.2.2.3: Conviction

2.2.2.4: No conviction

2.2.3: Criminal code/article

**2.3: Organization**

No suggested organization information in Tier 2

Added levels of granularity from Tier 1

1.2.3: Type of exploitation (trafficking event)

1.2.3.1: TIP for forced labour/servitude (by sector)

According to the recommendations of the ICLS Guidelines concerning the measurement of forced labour: “The classification of branch of economic activity for forced labour should to the extent possible be in line with the latest international standard industrial classification of all economic activities. A preliminary classification covers the following major branches of economic activity: Agriculture and forestry; Fishing; Mining and quarrying (in particular brick kilns); Manufacturing; Construction; Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles or cycles; Accommodation and food service activities; Military; Arts, entertainment and recreation; Prostitution; Drug production, sales and trafficking; Begging; Personal services including massages, beauty parlours, etc.; Domestic work; Other activities.”

The classifications below match the ISIC categories and their definitions to the greatest extent possible, although an exception is made for categories of forced labour that fall under illegal services or goods production and for non-productive work falling outside the boundary of the System of National Accounts (aside from Undifferentiated services-producing activities of private households for own use)[[26]](#footnote-27).

In addition to listing the appropriate ISIC code for the industry, see Tier 3 for optional sector-level sub-indicators.

1.2.3.1.1: Agriculture, forestry and fishing (ISIC A)

Includes the exploitation of vegetal and animal natural resources, comprising the activities of growing crops, raising and breeding animals, harvesting timber and other plants, animals or animal products from a farm or their natural habitats.

1.2.3.1.2: Mining and quarrying (ISIC B)

Includes the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). Extraction can be achieved by different methods, such as underground or surface mining, well operation or seabed mining.

This section also includes supplementary activities aimed at preparing the crude materials for marketing (e.g. crushing, grinding, cleaning, drying, sorting, concentrating ores, liquefaction of natural gas and agglomeration of solid fuels). These operations are often carried out by the units that extracted the resource and/or others located nearby.

1.2.3.1.3: Manufacturing (ISIC C)

Includes the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances or components into new products, although this cannot be used as the single universal criterion for defining manufacturing. The materials, substances or components transformed are raw materials that are products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying or other manufacturing activities. Substantial alteration, renovation or reconstruction of goods is generally considered to be manufacturing.

Units engaged in manufacturing are often described as plants, factories or mills and characteristically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. However, units that transform materials or substances into new products by hand or in the worker’s home and those engaged in selling products made on the same premises from which they are sold to the general public, such as bakeries and custom tailors, are also included in this section. Manufacturing units may process materials or may contract with other units to process their materials for them. Both types of units are included in manufacturing.

1.2.3.1.4: Electricity; gas, steam and air conditioning (ISIC D)

1.2.3.1.5: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (ISIC E)

1.2.3.1.6: Construction (ISIC F)

Includes general construction and specialized construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works (new work, repairs, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated buildings or structures on the site and constructions of a temporary nature).

General construction is the construction of entire dwellings, office buildings, stores and other public and utility buildings, farm buildings, etc., or of civil engineering works such as motorways, streets, bridges, tunnels, railways, airfields, harbours and other water projects, irrigation systems, sewerage systems, industrial facilities, pipelines and electric lines, and sports facilities.

Construction can be carried out on the builder’s own account or on a fee or contract basis. Portions of the work and sometimes even the entire practical job can be subcontracted out. A unit that carries the overall responsibility for a construction project is classified here.

Also included is the repair of buildings and engineering works.

1.2.3.1.7: Wholesale and retail trade; repair (ISIC G)

Includes wholesale and retail sale (i.e. sale without transformation) of any type of goods and the rendering of services incidental to the sale of these goods. Wholesaling and retailing are the final steps in the distribution of goods. Goods bought and sold are also referred to as merchandise.

Also included in this section are the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Sale without transformation is considered to include the usual operations (or manipulations) associated with trade (e.g. sorting, grading and assembling of goods), mixing (blending) of goods (e.g. sand), bottling (with or without preceding bottle cleaning), packing, breaking bulk and repacking for distribution in smaller lots, storage (whether or not frozen or chilled), cleaning and drying of agricultural products, cutting out of wood fibre boards or metal sheets as secondary activities.

1.2.3.1.8 Transportation and storage (ISIC H)

Includes the provision of passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by rail, pipeline, road, water or air, and associated activities such as terminal and parking facilities, cargo handling and storage. This section also includes the renting of transport equipment with a driver or operator, and postal and courier activities.

1.2.3.1.9: Accommodation and food service (ISIC I)

Includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travelers and of complete meals and beverages fit for immediate consumption. The amount and type of supplementary services provided within this section can vary widely.

This section excludes the provision of long-term accommodation as primary residences, which is classified in Real estate activities. Also excluded is the preparation of food or beverages that are either not fit for immediate consumption or that are sold through independent distribution channels, i.e. through wholesale or retail trade activities. The preparation of these foods is classified in Manufacturing.

1.2.3.1.9: Information and communication (ISIC J)

Includes the production and distribution of information and cultural products, the provision of the means to transmit or distribute these products, as well as data or communications, information technology activities and the processing of data and other information service activities.

The main components of this section are publishing activities, including software publishing, motion picture and sound recording activities, radio and TV broadcasting and programming activities, telecommunication activities, information technology activities and other information service activities.

Publishing includes the acquisition of copyright (information products) and making the content available to the general public by engaging in (or arranging for) its reproduction and distribution in various forms. All the feasible forms of publishing (in print, electronic or audio format, on the Internet, as multimedia products such as CD-ROM reference books, etc.) are included in this section.

1.2.3.1.10: Financial and insurance activities (ISIC K)

1.2.3.1.11: Real estate activities (ISIC L)

1.2.3.1.12: Professional, scientific and technical activities (ISIC M)

1.2.3.1.13: Administrative and support service activities (ISIC N)

1.2.3.1.14: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (ISIC O)

1.2.3.1.15: Education (ISIC P)

1.2.3.1.16: Human health and social work activities (ISIC Q)

1.2.3.1.17: Arts, entertainment and recreation (ISIC R)

1.2.3.1.18: Other service activities (ISIC S)

Includes the activities of membership organizations, the repair of computers and personal and household goods and a variety of personal service activities not covered elsewhere in the classification.

Includes a wide range of activities to meet the varied cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of the general public, including live performances, operation of museum sites, gambling, sports and recreation activities.

1.2.3.1.19: Activities of households as employers (domestic work), undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use (ISIC T)

(see also ICCS, 020321, Forced labour for domestic services, forced labour to provide services for third party private households)

- Activities of households as employers of **domestic personnel** (e.g. maids, cooks, waiters, valets, butlers, laundresses, gardeners, gatekeepers, stable lads, chauffeurs, caretakers, governesses, babysitters, tutors, secretaries). The product produced by this activity is consumed by the employing household.

- **Undifferentiated subsistence services-producing activities** **of households**, i.e. the activities of households that are engaged in a variety of activities that produce services for their own subsistence. These activities include cooking, teaching, caring for household members and other services produced by the household for its own subsistence.

If households are also engaged in the production of multiple goods for subsistence purposes, they are classified in the undifferentiated goods-producing subsistence activities of households.

* **Undifferentiated goods-producing activities of private households** for own use, i.e. the activities of households that are engaged in a variety of activities that produce goods for their own subsistence. These activities include hunting and gathering, farming, the production of shelter and clothing and other goods produced by the household for its own subsistence. If households are also engaged in the production of marketed goods, they are classified in the appropriate goods-producing industry of the ISIC. If households are principally engaged in a specific goods-producing subsistence activity, they are classified in the appropriate goods-producing industry of the ISIC.

1.2.3.1.20: Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies (ISIC U)

1.2.3.1.21: Non-productive sector (outside the boundary of the System of National Accounts)

- includes forced begging

(ICCS 020329, Other forced labour, including forced begging)

1.2.3.1.22: Illicit activities (outside the boundary of the System of National Accounts[[27]](#footnote-28))

- includes non-productive illegal activities such as forced stealing, drug selling

“ISIC does not distinguish between formal and informal or between legal and illegal production. Classifications according to kind of legal ownership, kind of organization or mode of operation may be constructed independently of the classification according to kind of economic activity. Cross-classification with ISIC can provide useful extra information.”

1.2.2.2: TIP for sexual exploitation

1.2.3.2.1: Prostitution

(ICCS 02041) TIP for the purposes of sexual exploitation, including TIP for the exploitation of the prostitution of others

1.2.3.2.2: Pornography

(ICCS 02041) TIP for the purposes of sexual exploitation, including TIP for commercial sexual exploitation

+

(ISIC) Motion picture, video and television programme production activities

Includes the production of theatrical and non-theatrical motion pictures whether on film, videotape, DVD or other media, including digital distribution, for direct projection in theatres or for broadcasting on television; supporting activities such as film editing, cutting, dubbing etc.; distribution of motion pictures or other film productions (video tapes, DVDs, etc.) to other industries; and their projection. Buying and selling of motion pictures or any other film production distribution rights is also included.

1.2.3.2.3: Remote interactive services

(live, webcam)

(ICCS 02041) TIP for the purposes of sexual exploitation, including TIP for commercial sexual exploitation

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(ISIC 90, creative arts and entertainment) This class includes the operation of facilities and provision of services to meet the cultural and entertainment interests of customers. This includes the production and promotion of, and participation in, live performances, events or exhibits intended for public viewing; the provision of artistic, creative or technical skills for the production of artistic products; and live performances. It also includes the production of live theatrical presentations, concerts and opera or dance productions and other stage productions.

2.2.2.3: TIP for forced marriage

2.2.2.4: TIP for organ removal

2.2.2.5: TIP for additional forms of exploitation

2.2.2.5.1: Forced military service (by non-State actors)

2.2.2.5.2: Surrogacy

2.2.2.5.3: Illegal adoption

2.2.2.5.4: Other exploitation

2.2.2.6: No exploitation

Annex A - Tier 3 (OPTIONAL)

Tier 3 indicators are an optional level of information that governments may or may not decide to collect. While the indicators listed are useful for evidence-driven policy and programming, the additional information may be unreasonably difficult for most governments (even those with the most advanced data systems) to collect, which is why the information in this tier should be treated as optional.

While Tiers 1 and 2 focus on one human trafficking act and connect the individuals and organizations involved, Tier 3 indicators target information that extends beyond the core information on the primary event. In this tier, indicators are added on individual experiences that occur before and after the trafficking event (e.g. before victimization and after service delivery). Tier 3 also includes indicators for assessment of process at the national level (victim assistance, prosecution), including information to help understand the duration of the criminal event and the number of individuals involved.

Tier 3 also comprises added layers of granularity through ISIC level two categories and more detailed information on means of control. While Tier 2 covers basic information to identify the means, purpose and act of the trafficking event, Tier 3 recommends the collection of data on each of these dimensions down to another layer of sub-values. The added specificity on the methods used by traffickers to control and access their victims is important for the law enforcement. Likewise, an added layer of information on the purpose of trafficking, or type of exploitation, which includes the sector within which the victim was exploited, will not only help target the response, it will also be useful in prevention by more closely monitoring the sectors concerned.

At this level, the new indicators and their sub-values can be used to achieve multiple goals. First, more detailed information on victims and their broader case histories will provide governments with a deeper understanding of how to prevent trafficking and provide appropriate services. Secondly, more detailed information on perpetrators will lead to even more targeted law enforcement, including potential rescue or restitution for additional victims of the crime. Finally, additional information on the number of victims who may have gone undetected (and uncounted) will allow governments to come closer to developing a more complete picture of the true scope of human trafficking.

Government agencies that currently operate advanced information management systems, used by multiple agencies for processing administrative records, may be in a position to use Tier 3 to collect very detailed data. This could include inter-agency case management systems to manage and coordinate the provision of protection and support services for victims of trafficking. For governments not yet in a position systematically to obtain data at this level of detail but interested in Tier 3 data collection and management, another option would be to collect data on a subset of cases using Tier 3 indicators, either by sampling a small proportion of cases or by requesting this level of data only from the most formalized front-line data-providing sources. More details on this strategy are provided in the companion data governance manual.`

**3.1: Individual**

3.1.1: Age at entry into trafficking (victim)

**3.2: Event/Crime**

3.2.1: Number of known victims involved (in case)

3.2.2: Number of perpetrators involved

3.2.3: Means of contact

3.2.12.1: At a place of business

3.2.12.2: At an educational institution

3.2.12.3: At work

3.2.12.4: Through online social networks

3.2.12.5: Through an advertisement

3.2.12.5.1: Online

3.2.12.5.2: Television

3.2.12.5.3: Newspaper

3.2.12.6: Through family/family events

3.2.12.7: Through friends/social events

3.2.12.7: Other

**3.3: Organization**

3.3.1: Additional organization characteristics

3.3.1.1: Type of organization/entity making the case referral (if applicable):

3.3.1.1.1: Police

3.3.1.1.2: NGO

3.3.1.1.3: Other

3.3.1.1.4: No referral (organization is first point of contact)

3.3.1.2: Type of organization receiving the case referral:

3.3.1.2.1: Police

3.3.1.2.2: NGO

3.3.1.2.3: Other

3.3.1.2.4: No referral (organization is leading in service provision)

Added granularity from Tier 2

1.2.3: Type of exploitation (trafficking event)

1.2.3.1: TIP for forced labour/servitude (by sector)

1.2.3.1.1: Agriculture, forestry and fishing (ISIC A)

01 – Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities

02 – Forestry and logging

03 – Fishing and aquaculture

1.2.3.1.2: Mining and quarrying (ISIC B)

05 – Mining of coal and lignite

06 – Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas

07 – Mining of metal ores

08 – Other mining and quarrying

09 – Mining support service activities

1.2.3.1.3: Manufacturing (ISIC C)

10 – Manufacture of food products

11 – Manufacture of beverages

12 – Manufacture of tobacco products

13 – Manufacture of textiles

14 – Manufacture of wearing apparel

15 – Manufacture of leather and related products

16 – Manufacture of wood and of wood and cork products, except furniture; manufacture of articles made of straw and plaiting materials

17 – Manufacture of paper and paper products

18 – Printing and reproduction of recorded media

19 – Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products

20 – Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products

21 – Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products

22 – Manufacture of rubber and plastics products

23 – Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products

24 – Manufacture of basic metals

25 – Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment

26 – Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products

27 – Manufacture of electrical equipment

28 – Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.

29 – Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers

30 – Manufacture of other transport equipment

31 – Manufacture of furniture

32 – Other manufacturing

33 – Repair and installation of machinery and equipment

1.2.3.1.4: Electricity; gas, steam and air conditioning (ISIC D)

35 – Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

1.2.3.1.5: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (ISIC E)

36 – Water collection, treatment and supply

37 – Sewerage

38 – Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery

39 – Remediation activities and other waste management services

1.2.3.1.6: Construction (ISIC F)

41 – Construction of buildings

42 – Civil engineering

43 – Specialized construction activities

1.2.3.1.7: Wholesale and retail trade; repair (ISIC G)

45 – Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

46 – Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles

47 – Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles

1.2.3.1.8 Transportation and storage (ISIC H)

49 – Land transport and transport via pipelines

50 – Water transport

51 – Air transport

52 – Warehousing and support activities for transportation

53 – Postal and courier activities

1.2.3.1.9: Accommodation and food service (ISIC I)

55 – Accommodation

56 – Food and beverage service activities

1.2.3.1.9: Information and communication (ISIC J)

58 – Publishing activities

59 – Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities

60 – Programming and broadcasting activities

61 – Telecommunications

62 – Computer programming, consultancy and related activities

63 – Information service activities

1.2.3.1.10: Financial and insurance activities (ISIC K)

64 – Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funds

65 – Insurance, reinsurance and pension funds, except compulsory social security

66 – Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities

1.2.3.1.11: Real estate activities (ISIC L)

68 – Real estate activities

1.2.3.1.12: Professional, scientific and technical activities (ISIC M)

69 – Legal and accounting activities

70 – Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities

71 – Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis

72 – Scientific research and development

73 – Advertising and market research

74 – Other professional, scientific and technical activities

75 – Veterinary activities

1.2.3.1.13: Administrative and support service activities (ISIC N)

77 – Rental and leasing activities

78 – Employment activities

79 – Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities

80 – Security and investigation activities

81 – Services to buildings and landscape activities

82 – Office administration, office support and other business support activities

1.2.3.1.14: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (ISIC O)

86 – Human health activities

87 – Residential care activities

88 – Social work activities without accommodation

1.2.3.1.15: Education (ISIC P)

1.2.3.1.16: Human health and social work activities (ISIC Q)

1.2.3.1.17: Arts, entertainment and recreation (ISIC R)

90 – Creative, arts and entertainment activities

91 – Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities

92 – Gambling and betting activities

93 – Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities

1.2.3.1.18: Other service activities (ISIC S)

94 – Activities of membership organizations

95 – Repair of computers and personal and household goods

96 – Other personal service activities

1.2.3.1.19: Activities of households as employers (domestic work), undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use (ISIC T)

97 – Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel

98 – Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households for own use

1.2.3.1.20: Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies (ISIC U)

1.2.3.1.21: Non-productive sector (outside the boundary of the System of National Accounts)

1.2.3.1.22: Illicit activities (outside the boundary of the System of National Accounts)

2.1.8: Relationship to trafficker (victim)

2.1.8.1: Familial

2.1.8.1.1: Intimate partner

2.1.8.1.2: Family

2.1.8.2: Acquainted

2.1.8.2.1: Friend

2.1.8.2.2: Professional acquaintance

2.1.8.2.3: Other

2.1.8.3: Unacquainted

2.1.8.3.1: Trafficked by

2.1.9: Relationship to victim (perpetrator)

2.1.9.1: Familial

2.1.9.1.1: Intimate partner

2.1.9.1.2: Family

2.1.9.2: Acquainted

2.1.9.2.1: Friend

2.1.9.2.2: Professional acquaintance

2.1.9.2.3: Other

2.1.9.3: Unacquainted

2.1.9.3.1: Trafficked by individual

2.1.9.3.2: Trafficked by agency

2.2.1: Means of control (trafficking event)

Constitutes “means” in the act-means-purpose model.

2.2.1.1: Threats

(ICCS 02012) Any type of threatening behavior

2.2.1.1.1: Physical threats

Indicates whether the individual experienced a situation in which his/her exploiter(s) explicitly or implicitly communicated an intent to inflict harm or loss on the individual or another.

2.2.1.1.2: Threats of law enforcement

Indicates threats to report or contact law enforcement in order to negatively affect the individual or another.

2.2.1.1.3: Threats to children/family

Indicates whether the individual experienced a situation in which his/her exploiter(s) explicitly or implicitly communicated an intent to inflict harm or loss on the individual’s children or family.

2.2.1.1.4: All other threats

(may include, for example, threats to disclose information or personal/intimate material)

2.2.1.2: Deception

(ICCS 07) Acts involving fraud, deception or corruption

2.2.1.2.1: Debt bondage

Debt bondage is defined as the status or condition arising from a pledge by a debtor of his personal services or of those of a person under his control as security for a debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied towards the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined (United Nations 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery).

2.2.1.2.2: False promises

Indicates whether the individual was defrauded or tricked into entering the exploitative situation by their exploiter(s) using deception and false pretenses.

2.2.1.3: Violence (abuse)

(ICCS 02011) Assault, intentional or reckless application of physical force

2.2.1.3.1: Physical abuse

Indicates whether the individual experienced a situation in which their exploiter(s) acted to cause physical injury, pain, disability, death or trauma to the individual. This includes but is not limited to shoving, strangulation, shaking, slapping, punching, kicking, pulling hair, burning, branding or tattooing, the use of a weapon, or using one’s size and strength against the individual.

2.2.1.3.2: Sexual abuse

Indicates whether the individual experienced any kind of unwanted or non-consenting sexual contact from their exploiter(s) as a means by which to control the individual, rather than a purpose for which the individual was trafficked, in order to influence their behavior. This includes, but is not limited to, using sexual acts, assault or contact as a punishment and manipulation or normalization of sexual violence. It also includes coercive behavior that interferes with the individual’s ability to control his/her reproductive life, including, but not limited to, forcing/coercing the individual to terminate or continue a pregnancy against their will, manipulating birth control, intentionally exposing someone to a sexually transmitted illness, preventing condom negotiation, and/or attempting to or impregnating the individual without their consent.

2.2.1.4: Makes dependent – Abuse of vulnerability (economic, emotional, immigration status or other)

2.2.1.4.1: Takes earnings

Indicates whether the individual has experienced a situation where the exploiters have taken his/her remuneration in order to control him/her.

2.2.1.4.2: Restricts financial access

Indicates whether the individual experienced a situation in which his/her exploiter(s) prohibited or restricted the individual's access to necessary daily living funds or their own personal finances. This includes, but is not limited to, controlling an individual’s personal bank account or bank/credit cards, or overtly stealing the individual’s personal funds.

2.2.1.4.3: Restricts medical care

Indicates whether the exploiter(s) limited the individual’s access to medical or health services. It includes, but is not limited to, necessary medical care or treatment being withheld, or when access to such treatment was controlled by the exploiter(s). This category also includes situations in which the individual was unable to access or interact with health services without being accompanied or monitored by the exploiter(s).

2.2.1.4.4: Withholds necessities

Indicates whether the individual experienced a situation in which their exploiter(s) denied, restricted or threatened to deny/restrict basic living necessities such as food, shelter, water, hygiene, appropriate clothes or items needed for religious observance or gender expression.

2.2.1.4.5: Psychological abuse

Indicates whether the individual experienced a situation in which their exploiter(s) used emotionally abusive, deceptive or devious tactics to influence the individual. This may include, but is not limited to, name calling, verbal abuse, public humiliation, manipulation of real or perceived power imbalances, or shaming, blaming the individual. It may also include acts intended to exploit or prey upon any familial or romantic bonds/attachments the individual has with their exploiter(s).

2.2.1.5: Restricts movement

(ICCS 0202) Acts against liberty, taking away or limiting the movement or liberty of a person

2.2.1.5.1: Psychoactive substance

Indicates whether the exploiter(s) induced the individual into substance abuse, provided substances to make the individual compliant or in order to influence their behaviour, or exploited an existing substance abuse issue.

2.2.1.5.2: Excessive working hours

Indicates whether the individual was required to work a significant number of hours in excess of what they were contracted or promised; this can include over-time, late or atypical shifts, or overnight hours and can be used a means of keeping the individual isolated and/or unable to seek help or report their situation. In some instances, work hours may be so excessive as to cause physical and/or mental health issues that may also limit the individual’s capacity to seek help or report their situation.

2.2.1.5.3: Withholds documents

Indicates whether the individual experienced a situation in which their exploiter(s) limited, restricted or controlled the individual’s access to important documents, including, but not limited to, the individual’s passport, immigration documents, work permit, identification card, government benefit documents, birth certificate, gender identity carry letter, court-issued protection orders, custody papers, or other legal, official or government documents.

2.2.1.5.4: Physically restrained (in locked premises, guarded, remote location, etc.)

Indicates whether the exploiter(s) isolated, confined or limited the movement of the individual in any way physically or socially. This may include situations in which the individual is physically detained, prevented from moving without being accompanied or monitored, or the exploiter(s) threatens or enacts repercussions related to the individual’s movement. This may also include forms of emotional isolation, including restricting the individual’s access to support systems or social networks or moving the individual frequently in order to prevent the individual from establishing support systems or social networks.

2.2.1.6: Other

1. In addition, the ISIC manual notes that the ISIC statistical classifications of economic activity are “used by many international organizations when publishing and analysing statistical data by economic activity. Those organizations include the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and other international bodies.” [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/iccs.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/ISIC.cshtml#:~:text=The%20International%20Standard%20Industrial%20Classification,statistics%20according%20to%20such%20activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/icd/icd10.htm [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. The IOM Handbook on Direct Assistance for Victims of Trafficking (2015) <https://publications.iom.int/books/iom-handbook-direct-assistance-victims-trafficking-0>

   The IOM Guidance on Referral Mechanisms (2019) <https://publications.iom.int/books/iom-guidance-referral-mechanisms>

   The IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance to Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse.

   <https://publications.iom.int/books/iom-handbook-migrants-vulnerable-violence-exploitation-and-abuse> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Jordan Greenbaum and Hanni Stoklosa, The healthcare response to human trafficking: A need for globally harmonized ICD codes, *PLoS Medicine*, 16(5): e1002799 (May 2019). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Detailed recommendations on data privacy measures for storage and sharing are provided in the companion guidelines manual. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. <https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/guidelines_collection_data_iomvienna.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. A free text field can also be proposed, although this may pose confidentiality issue, and make it much harder to de-identify or even aggregate data (see the companion guidance manual for more details). [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Gender identity and sex, while at times used as interchangeable terms, are different concepts. Gender identity refers to individual’s “… deeply felt internal and individual experience of gender, which may or may not correspond

    with their sex assigned at birth or the gender attributed to them by society”. To note is that gender expression (i.e. the range of cues used by individuals to interpret other individuals’ genders, including names, pronouns, behavior, clothing, voice, and so on) is not necessarily an accurate reflection of gender identity. Sex corresponds to “the classification of a person as having female, male and/or intersex sex characteristics”. This may differ from assigned sex at birth, which refers to “the sex that is assigned to a person at birth, typically based on the infant’s external anatomy; also referred to as birth sex or natal sex”. According to the IOM SOGIESC Full Glossary of Terms, “Referring to individuals by sex or by sex and gender is usually unnecessary and can result in the exclusion of some people, including transgender individuals.” In the context of trafficking, including all gender categories can help create better evidence about this subset of the population, which is also affected by human trafficking but for which little is known for now. In addition, the gender category is typically sufficient to gather all necessary information. However, given that sex is the category often used for administrative data processes, sex can be used in replacement until gender identity information is available. In all cases, victims must be able to answer these questions safely and confidentially. The definitions quoted are taken from the IOM SOGIESC Full Glossary of Terms, where more details can be found, and which is available from https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5367af22e4b0915380a1eb0a/t/5fcfc9c6a3f9e430eb9406d4/1607453160297/IOM\_SOGIESC\_Full\_Glossary\_2020.pdf. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. O, T and X represent sex designations on passports and other identification documents (including birth certificates) in various countries. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. See footnote 8. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. See footnote 9. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. See footnote 10. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. The requirement of trafficking by means of threat or other coercion is needed to determine the trafficking status of adults (individuals over the age of 18). Children are considered victims of trafficking if and when act and purpose are established. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Available from <https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_648619.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. UNODC, [*The Concept of “Exploitation” in the Trafficking in Persons Protocol*](https://www.unodc.org/documents/congress/background-information/Human_Trafficking/UNODC_2015_Issue_Paper_Exploitation.pdf), Issue Paper (United Nations, Vienna, 2015). [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. Jean Allain, On the Curious Disappearance of Human Servitude from General International Law, *Journal of the History of International Law*, 11:304 (2009), Cited in UNODC (see footnote 6). [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. UNODC, [*The International Legal Definition of Trafficking in Persons: Consolidation of research findings and reflection on issues raised*](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2018/Issue_Paper_International_Definition_TIP.pdf), Issue Paper (United Nations, Vienna, 2018). [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. International Labour Organization, Walk Free Foundation and International Organization for Migration, [*Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced labour and forced marriage*](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_575479.pdf)*,* ILO, Geneva, 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. Council of Europe and United Nations, [*Trafficking in organs, tissues and cells and trafficking in human beings for the purpose of the removal of organs*, *Joint Council of Europe/United Nations Study*](https://rm.coe.int/16805ad1bb), Directorate General

    of Human Rights and Legal Affairs, Council of Europe, 2009. Another useful reference is Guiding Principle 5 of the [WHO Guiding Principles on Human Cells, Tissue and Organ Transplantation](https://www.who.int/transplantation/Guiding_PrinciplesTransplantation_WHA63.22en.pdf?ua=1): “Cells, tissues and organs should only be donated freely, without any monetary payment or other reward of monetary value. Purchasing, or offering to purchase, cells, tissues or organs for transplantation, or their sale by living persons or by the next of kin for deceased persons, should be banned. The prohibition on sale or purchase of cells, tissues and organs does not preclude reimbursing reasonable and verifiable expenses incurred by the donor, including loss of income, or paying the costs of recovering, processing, preserving and supplying human cells, tissues or organs for transplantation.” [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. UNODC, [*Trafficking in Persons for the Purpose of Organ Removal, Assessment Toolkit*](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2015/UNODC_Assessment_Toolkit_TIP_for_the_Purpose_of_Organ_Removal.pdf), Vienna, 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. United Nations, Conference of the Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Working Group on Trafficking in Persons, [Trafficking in persons for the purpose of removal of organs](https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/organized_crime/2011_CTOC_COP_WG4/2011_CTOC_COP_WG4_2/CTOC_COP_WG4_2011_2_E.pdf), background paper prepared by the Secretariat (CTOC/COP/WG.4/2011/2 of 29 July 2011). [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. UNODC (see footnote 9). [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. This may be a person or an agency/organization. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. “The scope of the present version of ISIC is defined by the production boundary of the System of National Accounts, with one exception—activities in ISIC class 9820 (Undifferentiated services-producing activities of private households for own use).” ISIC [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. The production boundary of System of National Accounts is “the own-account production of domestic and personal services by members of the household for their own final consumption has traditionally been excluded from measured production in national accounts" (ISIC) [↑](#footnote-ref-28)