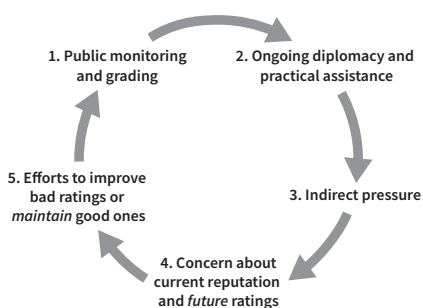


Step 1: Public monitoring and grading

- The US TIP report is issued annually and receives considerable attention (C, Q, I/3)
- The US specifically designed the policy to be public (I/1)
- No evidence of selective report inclusion or ratings (Q/3)



Step 2: Ongoing diplomacy and practical assistance

- US diplomacy is way more visible than that of other embassies (Q/3)
- TIP diplomacy includes extensive meetings at high levels (Q/3)
- Sometimes funding is used for institution building (C/3)
- More grants have gone to prevention and protection than to prosecution (Q/3)
- Sanctions have not really been applied (Q/3)

Step 3: Indirect pressure

- Some NGOs use the TIP report to pressure their government (C, I/4)
- The US funds NGOs and IGOs to carry out programs aligned with its message Q, C, I/4)
- The TIP report attracts media attention (Q/4)
- US facilitates wider cooperation (C, I/4)
- NGOs use the TIP report to talk to others (Q/4)
- TIP report informs NGOs (Q, I, C/4)
- The TIP hero award can elevate local actors (C/4)

Step 4: Concern about current reputation and future ratings

- Countries frequently react to the report (E/5)
- The most common reaction is cooperation (E/5)
- Image-reactions are more common than economic reactions (E/5)
- Harsher ratings get more reactions, even if not correlated with aid (E, Q/5)
- Reactions to the graded TIP report are far greater than to the non-rated human rights report section on TIP (E, Q/5)
- More aid does not correlate with more reactions (E, Q/5)
- Countries tend to compare themselves with a geographic or other identity-based peer group (E, Q/5)
- Countries that have ratified the Palermo Protocol are more likely to have reactions (E, Q/5)
- Reactions are more likely when there is more domestic media coverage (E, Q/5)
- Officials object more often in public than in private (E, Q/5)

Step 5: Efforts to improve bad ratings or maintain good ones

- Law enforcement has increased since 2001 (Q/3)
- Countries tend to pass laws just in time for the internal reporting deadline for the TIP report (Q/6)
- Inclusion in report and tier status correlates with criminalization (Q/6)
- Countries that have documented reactions to the TIP report are more likely to criminalize (Q/6)
- Countries that receive TIP grants are more likely to criminalize (Q/7)
- Countries that criminalize show more sustained changes in prevention and protection (Q/6)
- IGOs and NGOs attribute effectiveness to the TIP report (C/6)
- NGOs attribute importance and positive influence to the US efforts (Q/6)
- US efforts have influenced the content of laws, norms, domestic institutions and implementation (C/6, 8)

Conditioning factors (C, Q/7)

- *Pros*: Strong interlocutors • Economic leverage • Concern with international image • Active third parties • TIP events
- *Cons*: Official TIP complicity • Government instability • Differing norms • Competing political priorities • Lack of US credibility