Trafficking Index

Codebook

A Project of the Human Trafficking Center

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**Human Trafficking Index Codebook**

The purpose of the Human Trafficking Index (HTI) dataset is to establish a systematic account of human trafficking at the country level worldwide. The project captures variation in reports of human trafficking related to human trafficking severity, human trafficking policy responses, and cross-national flows of human trafficking. Drawing from the U.S. State Department’s annual Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report and following the basic format of this report, the HTI primary dataset includes 156 binary variables at the country level pertaining victim and trafficker profiles, prosecution efforts, protection services, and prevention campaigns that are coded on an annual basis from 2001-2014. In general, the presence of a given service, victim type, etc. results in a positive coding (1), while a negative value (0) is coded in the event of any explicit statement that it is lacking, or the absence of any mention. The HTI directionality data consists of an additional 46 annual dyadic indicator variables that describe human trafficking flows between countries from 2001-2014.

**Definitions**

As conceptual background for the Human Trafficking Index data, the Human Trafficking Center has produced a Human Trafficking Taxonomy to define key terms related to human trafficking. These terms in the Taxonomy are meant to aid in research and do not reflect solely legal definitions (see Palermo Protocol, TVPA, and ILO for legal terms). "Slavery" (condition), "human trafficking" (process), and "forced labor" (product) are seen as interconnected but not necessarily synonymous. "Sex trafficking," "debt bondage," "enganche," "child soldier," and other terms are subcategories of "slavery," "human trafficking" and "forced labor." The terms are meant to be interlocking and supportive of each other. The Taxonomy definitions are available online at: <http://humantraffickingcenter.org/resources/database/>

**Slavery:** The condition of being under the control of another person, in which violence or the threat of violence, whether physical or mental, prevents a person from exercising her/his freedom of movement or free will. (April 20, 2010)

**Forced Labor**: All work or service, legitimate or otherwise, which is exacted from any person under violence or the threat of violence, whether physical or mental, which prevents a person from exercising his/her freedom of movement and/or free will.

**Human Trafficking**: The recruitment and/or movement of someone within or across borders, through the abuse of power/position with the intention of forced exploitation, commercial or otherwise. (February 9, 2010)

**Debt Bondage:** A creditor-debtor arrangement by which a person is forced to work off a debt, legitimate or otherwise, in which his/her movement and/or free will is controlled. When external factors, such as custom or force, eliminate the possibility of repayment by the victim and/or succeeding generations the condition becomes **Bonded Labor**.

**Sex Trafficking:** The recruitment and/or movement of someone within or across borders, through the abuse of power/position with the intention of sexual exploitation, commercial or otherwise. (January 11, 2011)

**Sex worker:** A person who claims agency or choice to perform sexual acts in exchange for monetary and/or nonmonetary compensation. (March 1, 2011)

**Prostituted Person**: A person under the control of another who has limited agency and/or choice and is coerced to perform sexual acts in exchange for monetary and/or nonmonetary compensation. (March 1, 2011)

**Child Soldier**: Any person under the age of 18 engaged in any capacity in an armed group or directly taking part in an armed conflict, due to the special level of vulnerability.

(April 19, 2011)

**Forced Marriage**: A union in which one or both spouses has not or cannot give free and full consent for any reason but not limited to age, disability, cultural, and/or the use of power/position. (February 14, 2012)

**Involuntary Servitude**: The condition under which forced labor is exacted. (April 17, 2012)

**Indentured Servitude**: The condition in which an individual enters into a contractual agreement, freely or otherwise, binding him/her to work for an employer for a fixed term in order to repay a debt. (April 17, 2012)

**International Legal Definitions**

**Forced Labor**: 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” (International Labor Organization C029 – Forced Labor Convention, 1930 (No. 29) Convention Concerning Forced or Compulsory Labor (Entry into force: 01 May 1932))

**Trafficking in Persons**: 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.

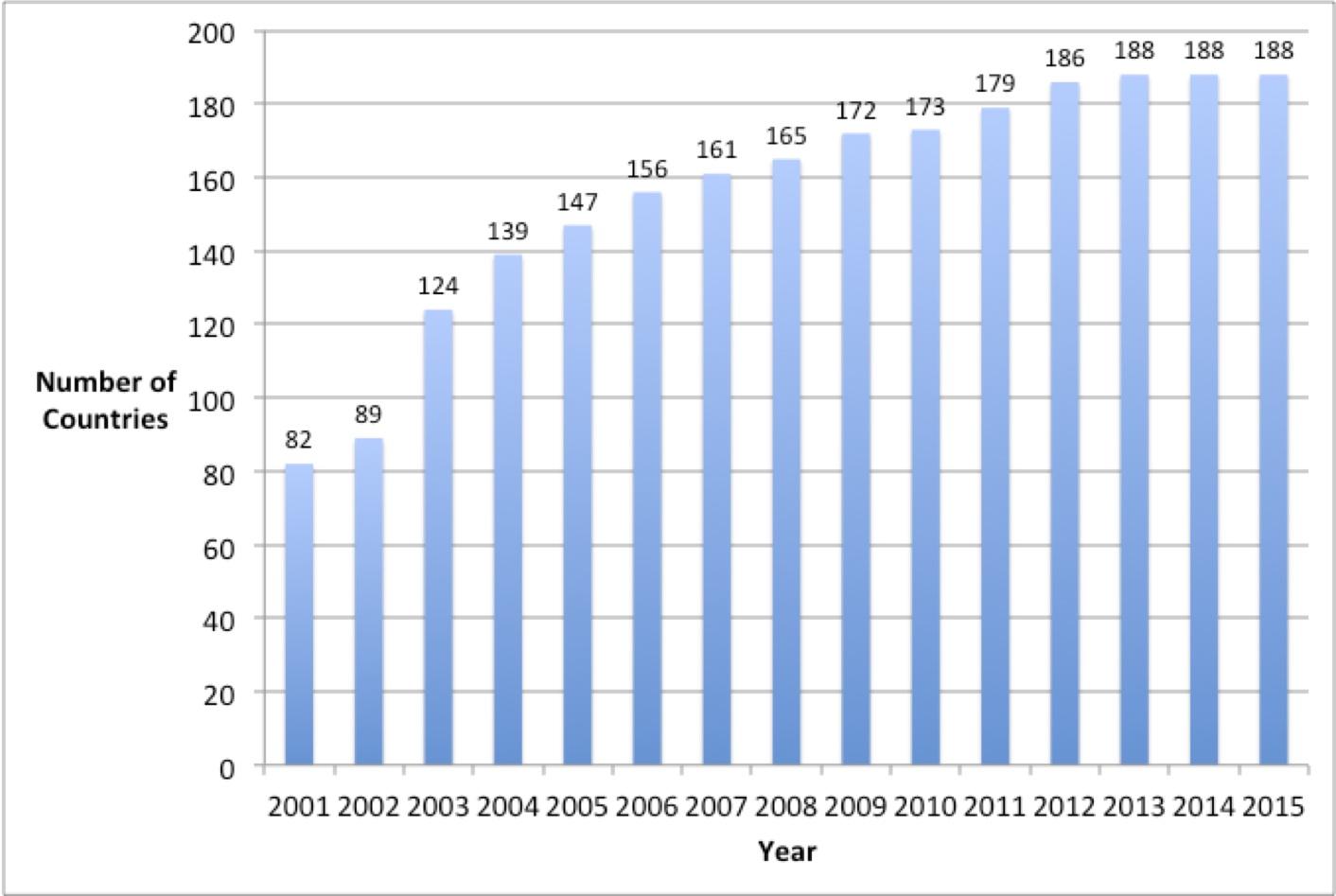
(Art. 3, subpara. a - Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, G.A. Res. 25, annex II, U.N. GAOR, 55th Sess., Supp. No. 49, at 60, U.N. Doc. A/45/49 (Vol. I) (2001), (Entry into force: 09 September 2003; aka, “The Palermo Protocol,” “The Trafficking in Persons Protocol”).

The Source Data: The U.S. State Department Trafficking in Persons Report

The source for the HTI data is the U.S. State Department TIP reports. These reports are available at: <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/index.htm>

The TIP reports have been released in June each year since 2001. They consist of a textual narrative for each country included in the report as well as a 4-point tier ranking (1, 2, 2+, 3) that describes each country’s overall progress in combating human trafficking. The coverage of countries included in the report has increased over time, from 82 countries in 2001 to 188 countries in 2014 (Figure 1). The HTI data depart from the commonly used TIP tiers and instead extracts data from the country narratives. In contrast to the CIRI human rights dataset (Cingranelli and Richards 2010), which only codes information on government rights “practices,” we separately code information on various aspects of human trafficking, including country human trafficking conditions, in-country conditions, and government policies, as well as specific government practices.[[1]](#footnote-1) Information that is coded for a given year is (e.g., to code data for 2007, the information comes from the 2008 TIP report). Information coded for a given country is produced from the textual information contained throughout the TIP report, deriving from a country’s own TIP narrative or places where a country is mentioned in the narratives of other countries. For this reason, the information we have collected goes beyond the TIP narratives of particular countries and may not precisely correspond to those narratives.

**Figure 1  
Number of Countries Covered in the State Department TIP Report, by year**



**Rules and Definitions**

**Origin:** For all types of trafficking other than child sex tourism, the origin country is the country from which victims are taken. In the case of child sex tourism, the country of origin is the country from which the perpetrator (i.e. the john) traveled.

**Transit:** For all types of trafficking other than child sex tourism, the transit country is the country through which victims are transported on their way to another country. In the case of child sex tourism, the transit country is the country through which perpetrators travel on their way to another country.

**Destination:** For all types of trafficking other than child sex tourism, the destination country is the country to which victims are transported from another country. In the case of child sex tourism, the destination country is the country to which perpetrators travel to engage in child sex tourism.

**Victim Profile:**

Four victim profiles are recorded:

1. Women

2. Men

3. Girls

4. Boys

Any mention of “male victims” or “young men” is understood as men. Any mention of “female victims” or “young women” is understood as women.

If no directionality is clarified we assume the trafficking is internal, with the exception of child sex tourism, which we assume is destination.

**Types of Trafficking:**

**Eight types of trafficking are recorded:**

**1. Commercial Sexual exploitation:** “sex trafficking” or forced prostitution. This refers to the exploitation of adults, but is also used when victim profile is uncertain. If this type of trafficking is coded, pimps/brothel owners should be coded as the trafficker.

**●** Uzbekistan (2015): “Uzbekistani women and children are subjected to sex trafficking in the Middle East, Eurasia, and Asia, and also internally in brothels, clubs, and private residences.”

**2. Forced labor:** labor not encompassed in any of the other types of trafficking variables.

**●**  Mozambique (2011): “Recent reports indicate that South Asian citizens and companies in Mozambique pay the initial travel costs of illegal Bangladeshi and Pakistani migrants, whom they later maintain in bonded labor.”

**3. Domestic servitude:** forced labor inside a private residence. Including but not limited to: inhome caregiver, au pair, resident maid, nanny, housekeeper

● Somalia (2016): Somali women are trafficked to destinations in the Middle East, including Iraq, Lebanon, and Syria, as well as to South Africa, for domestic labor and commercial sexual exploitation

**4. Child sex tourism:** the narrative must explicitly say “child sex tourism” for this variable to be coded. As noted above, directionality for this type of trafficking is based on the nationality of the perpetrator, not the victim. Code girls and boys for the victim profiles for all destination countries where child sex tourism is mentioned.

* Sweden (2016): “Police note street children, especially boys from Morocco, are vulnerable to child sex trafficking and forced criminality.”

**5. Forced begging:** the forcing of victims to engage in begging activities in order to profit their traffickers.

* Poland (2016): “Children, particularly Romani children, are recruited for forced begging in Poland.”

**6. Child soldiers:** the participation of children in armed conflict, either as combatants or in other supportive roles.

● Assume that children can never give consent to being in an armed group. Therefore, whether they are kidnapped, forcibly conscripted, or join “willingly,” code child soldiers.

● Even if child soldiering occurs along with another type of exploitation (i.e. sex trafficking, forced domestic servitude), as long as it is connected to the child’s role as part of an armed group, code child soldiers and not the other forms of trafficking.

● In the absence of an adult forced soldiering variable, code forced conscription of adults as forced labor.

○ Democratic Republic of Congo (2013): “Some FARDC commanders recruited, at times through force, men and child soldiers as young as nine years old for use as combatants, escorts, and porters.”

**7. Child commercial sexual exploitation:** sex trafficking or prostitution of minors. Any child engaged in prostitution is automatically considered a trafficking victim. If this type of trafficking is coded, pimps/brothel owners should be coded as the trafficker.

* Guinea 2016: “Guinean boys are exploited in prostitution in the Netherlands.”

**8. Forced marriage:** this variable is coded if the narrative indicates that marriage is the intended end of trafficking. If marriage is used to get victims into the country, where they are then forced into other types of work, forced marriage is coded as a means.

* Syrian (2016): “Da’esh continues to force local Syrian girls and women in Da’esh-controlled areas into marriages with its fighters, and it routinely subjects women and girls from minority groups to sexual slavery.”

**Trafficker:**

**Eleven trafficker profiles are recorded:**

**1. Family:** family members *knowingly* facilitate trafficking by giving/selling family members or directly exploiting them.

**2. Teachers/Religious leaders:** leaders in the religious community exploit their position of authority to facilitate trafficking.

**3. Diplomatic community:** members of the diplomatic community either directly traffic individuals or facilitate it by issuing fraudulent visas, etc.

**4. Fraudulent marriage brokers:** agencies facilitate marriages (real or imagined) as a means of luring victims into trafficking situations.

● Only code this if the narrative explicitly mentions fraudulent marriage brokers

○ Cambodia (2011): “Some Cambodians who migrate to Taiwan and the Republic of Korea through brokered international marriages may subsequently be subjected to forced prostitution or forced labor.” The narrative does not explicitly state that these individuals were trafficked by marriage brokers. The victims may have entered into brokered marriages voluntarily, but then were trafficked by other entities in the final destination.

**5. Employment agencies:** agencies offer false job opportunities as a means of luring victims into trafficking situations.

**6. Businesses:** businesses exploit victims of trafficking

● Whenever a sector is mentioned, code businesses as traffickers

* Code for complicit “Commercial Agriculture”, not “Agriculture”
* Code from mentions of complicit restaurant / services industry business
* Do not code for: cattle herding, street vending

**7. Organized crime/trafficking rings:** this refers to any organized criminal group, such as mafia, gangs, etc.

● The group does not have to be identified as part of a known criminal group. Rather, it is only necessary to know that the group is organized in order to be able to code this variable.

**8. Armed Groups/Militia:** this refers to governmental armed forces.

**Y**

**9. Government forces/police:** governmental authorities and/or police either directly traffic individuals or facilitate it through accepting bribes, etc.

**● Note that government forces include government civilian officials**

○ Russia (2014): “approximately 20,000 North Korean citizens are imported annually by the North Korea government for work in Russia in a variety of sectors, including the logging industry in Russia’s Far East.” Code government forces as traffickers.

**10. Religious Figures/Religious Pretext:**

**11. Pimps/brothel owners:** this is coded any time sexual exploitation (1) or child sexual exploitation (9) is coded for type of trafficking. Code pimps and brothels for child sex tourism (Exception: not when militia groups are sexually exploiting)

**Ambiguous Directionality**

**“Back and forth” directionality:** If victims move “back and forth” across borders, you cannot draw any conclusions about directionality. This also applies if the narrative mentions that trafficking occurs along the border. Only code directionality if you can identify where trafficking occurs.

● Central African Republic (2011): “...but a smaller number move back and forth from Cameroon, Chad, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and Sudan.” You don’t know the origin of the victims, so you cannot code anything.

**Trafficking takes place in “international waters”:** Code the country which is listed as having jurisdiction over these claims.

● Indonesia (2014): “The Indonesian Embassy in Pretoria provided consular services to 75 victims identified by a civil society organization on a commercial fishing vessel operating in international waters off the coast of South Africa, but it did not provide additional advocacy or support for the men, who were sent to detention centers due to the South African government’s failure to properly identify them as trafficking victims.” Coded this as destination of South Africa, even though the boat was found in international waters, since South Africa was the government that processed this case.

Further clarification:

● Myanmar on Thai Boats in International Waters: Code M to T

● Myanmar on Thai boats found in Indonesia: Code M to I

● Myanmar recruited in Thailand, found on Thai boats in Indonesia: Code M to T (Transit) to I

● Remember: We do not code directionality based on origin of perpetrators/traffickers/johns except for child sex tourism

The only instance to code based on who owned the boat is if 1) foreign victims were recruited in that country who own the boat and ended up somewhere else (in which case it would be coded as a transit country) or 2) if they end up in "international waters" in which case the owner of the boat would be the destination.

**Autonomous regions and overseas territories:** Sometimes, there will be politically autonomous regions within a country, or overseas territories that are generally not contiguous geographically to the country, but nevertheless are under its jurisdiction.

**Human Trafficking Index General Coding Rules:**

**First Sentence Rule:** The TIP report often packs multiple forms of trafficking, victim profiles, and directionality into one sentence. In these cases, it cannot be assumed that each element applies to each other element. For instance, in the sentence “X is a source, transit, and origin country for men, women, and children for the purpose of forced labor, CSE, and domestic servitude,” it cannot be assumed that every possible combination of directionality, type of trafficking, and victim profile within the sentence is intended. In these cases, coders mark each combination with a “3”.

**“May Rule”:** When the narrative indicates that a type of trafficking “may” happen or “probably” exists (or other such language), that type of trafficking is taken to indicate that it does occur and is therefore coded positively. Note that if the narrative mentions that people are in prostitution, do not assume that this falls under the “may” rule and that these people are trafficked for the purpose of CSE. Other words that are commonly found that fall under the “may” rule are can, likely, could, possibly, probably, indicative of. Other words that are commonly found in TIP narratives that fall under the “may” rule are can, likely, could, possibly, probably, indicative of.

**Vulnerability:** Unlike the “may rule,” we do *not* code vulnerability as trafficking, since many people who are vulnerable to trafficking are not necessarily trafficked.

● Cape Verde (2014): “Adult migrants from China, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Nigeria, and other ECOWAS countries may receive low wages, work without contracts, and not have regularized their visa status, creating vulnerabilities to forced labor.” Do not code anything based on this sentence, since it does not say that migrants may be trafficked, only that they are vulnerable to being trafficked.

* “At risk of” is synonymous with “vulnerable”

**“Some” victims:** When there is a list of multiple countries but there is only one directionality mentioned and one type of trafficking, assume that when the narrative says “some” it applies to everyone in this list. However, this only applies when it is clear that when the narrative says “some” it is referring to the people in this list. A good indication of this is when the countries are listed in the same sentence where “some” is used.

● U.A.E. (2014): “Migrant workers, who comprise over 95 percent of the UAE’s private sector workforce, are recruited primarily from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, China, Thailand, Republic of Korea, Afghanistan, Iran, and the Philippines; some of these workers face forced labor in the UAE.” Code each of these countries for origin countries of forced labor in the U.A.E.

● U.A.E. (2014): (this is the sentence which follows the example above) “Women from some of these countries travel willingly to the UAE to work as domestic workers, secretaries, beauticians, and hotel cleaners, but some are subsequently subjected to forced labor through the unlawful withholding of passports, restrictions on movement, nonpayment of wages, threats, and physical or sexual abuse.” Since the countries weren’t mentioned in this sentence, do not code anything.

**Ambiguous nationality:** If the nationality of a people group is ambiguous, it must be coded as internal or not coded. If it is within the narrative of a particular country, then your default assumption is that it refers to the people in this country unless there is reason to believe otherwise.

* **Ambiguous country names**: Congolese cannot be coded if it is not clear whether the narrative means the Republic of Congo or the Democratic Republic of Congo, UNLESS it is in the narrative of DRC or ROC and then assume internal.
* **Ethnicity different than country of origin**: If a narrative specifies that a person of a different ethnicity than nationality
  + For example” “Ethnic Vietnamese within Thailand” means a person is Vietnamese by ethnicity but Thai by nationality, therefore code as a Thai national.
* **Stateless People**:Code stateless persons as citizens of the country they are currently residing in, unless otherwise stated.
  + For example: When the Roma are mentioned as being trafficked assume they are from the country being described in the narrative and not Romania, as the Roma are residents of countries all over Europe (unless otherwise specified in the narrative).

**Refugees:** Refugees are coded based on their country of residence/ host country. Note that ethnic/national descent does not count as origin - these victims would be coded as internal.

**Contradictory Statements:** If a narrative includes two definitively contradictory statements, the more specific statement should be used.

**Reporting Period:** The reporting period for the TIP Report is April of the previous year to March of the current year (the year the report was released). It is assumed that information in the TIP narratives is from the reporting period unless otherwise indicated. However, when it *is* indicated that information is from a previous reporting period that information is not utilized in our data set, see below.

**Trafficking in the past:** If trafficking clearly occurred in the past but not during the reporting period, do not code. This mainly applies to court cases which cover a specific period in time. The reporting period is April 1 of previous year through March 31 of the year that the report comes out.

● Sierra Leone (2014): “In September 2013, the Special Court of Sierra Leone, a hybrid court established jointly between the Government of Sierra Leone and the United Nations, upheld the conviction of former Liberian President Charles Taylor on a number of counts, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers and sex slaves.” In this case, the court decision occurred during reporting period, but the trafficking occurred prior to the reporting period, so do not code anything based on this information.

**Prevented incidents of trafficking:** If a trafficking flow was intercepted en route and the victims were not ultimately trafficked, do not code this information.

● Mozambique (2013): “During the year, a Mozambican woman and two girls were intercepted in Zambia *en route* to Europe to be subjected to forced prostitution” It seems like this is a case of trafficking being prevented (the potential victims did not reach Europe and there is no indication that they were under the control of traffickers when they were intercepted), so do not code anything.

**If No Direction Given:** If no directionality is given for trafficking, it is assume that the narrative is referring to internal trafficking. The only exception to this rule is the assumed direction of child sex tourism. If it is not clarified in the narrative it is assumed to be destination trafficking.

**If No Age Given:** If no age is given for victims, it is assumed that the narrative is referring to adult victims. Teenagers and adolescents are considered children.

● If the narrative refers to young men or women, it is assumed that it is referring to adults.

**Coding for Gender:** Gender is only coded if it is explicitly stated in the narrative. For example, if the narrative states that adults are trafficked for forced labor, “Countries in which men are trafficked for the purpose of forced labor” and “Countries in which women are trafficked for the purpose of forced labor” are not coded.

**Ad Hoc:** If service, referrals, or procedure are given or applied on an *ad hoc* basis, this is considered to be outside the normal operating procedures for the country and is not coded. Other phrases that commonly occur in TIP narratives that fall under the “Ad Hoc Rule” include: case by case, special cases, extreme circumstances, done for a particular purpose, something that is not procedural, and circumstantial.

**Trafficking-Specific:** Only variables which explicitly state in its description that it must be trafficking-specific are trafficking-specific. If the variable description does not explicitly state this then it does not need to be trafficking-specific to be coded.

**Regional v. National Laws:** Only national laws are coded. Laws pertaining to specific regions of a country are not coded. For example, we would not code any laws pertaining to one of the three regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**Coding Decisions:** A separate document of coding decisions was maintained during the coding process. Each time a coder came across information in a narrative for which the appropriate decision on how to code it was not certain, the coder recorded a coding decision justification containing the passage in question, the decision reached, and the coder’s reasoning for that decision.

**Coding Based off the Recommendations Section:** We are sometimes able to obtain useful information in the recommendations section but sometimes that information is either too vague or clarified later with more detail in the narrative. Be cautious when coding based on this section, it may help to read this section last. Also, **make a coding decision** when using the recommendations section to code a variable.

**Research Rule:** Outside sources are not allowed for clarification of terminology or intent. However, to determine the meaning of a *proper noun* like the location of a city or the meaning of an acronym, outside sources may be used to clarify. Outside sources can be used and must be noted in coding decisions.

**Directionality (Flow) Data Vetting Procedures**

To vet the Directionality (flow) data, we began by re-coding a randomly selected 5% of each year. To do this, we used STATA to generate a random number between 1 and 10 (inclusive) for each year. We went to the list of countries for that year’s TIP Report, counted down to that number and selected that as the first country to be recoded. From there, we continued counting down and selected every tenth country. These vetting assignments (along with the original seed number and the name of the person vetting that year) are contained in the “Flow Vetting Assignments” spreadsheet.

Each year was vetted by one person (who was not the same person who originally coded that year). That individual recoded the selected countries in the “Flow Vetting” spreadsheet. To ensure that nothing is missed, the vetter used the “Control Find” function to search the entire TIP Report for all references to the included countries.

Once the re-coding was complete, a decision maker (who was neither the original coder nor the vetter for that year) copied all the original coding for the selected countries as well as the vetter’s coding to the “Flow Vetting Comparison” spreadsheet for side-by-side comparison. The decision maker aligned the two versions to identify each line of code that appeared in both versions. For all discrepancies, the decision maker returned to the original narrative and decided which of the two versions was correct, which is indicated in a column on the spreadsheet. The correct decision was transferred to the vetting side of the spreadsheet so that all of the correct coding is compiled together.

Finally, the decision maker copied the final, vetted 5% and the original coding for the unvetted 95% into the “Vetted Flow” spreadsheet.

To calculate our error, we took the final, vetted coding and counted how many cells should have been filled in. Then, we looked at the original coding and counted how many cells were miscoded (either by not filling in a cell when it should have been, filling in a cell that should not have been, or filling in a cell with the incorrect value). This number was divided by the total number of cells that should have been coded to get the error rate. For example, if one year of vetting should have contained 500 cells of data, but the original coder missed two, filled in two that should have been left blank, and put the wrong value in one, that coder made 5 errors out of 500, giving an error rate of 1%.

**Human Trafficking Index Data Set**

**Directionality and Victim Profile Variables**

This section focuses on where victims of trafficking originate, where they are transported, and the types of exploitation into which these victims are trafficked.

Countries of Origin of Trafficking for the Purpose of Forced Labor and Labor Exploitation **(O\_labor)**

The country is a country of origin if the report indicates that victims move from this country to another country. This variable pertains exclusively to adult victims. This variable pertains to labor exploitation, not including forced sex work, domestic servitude, and forced begging (which have their own variable sets). Forced criminal activity does constitute forced labor. If all of these parameters are met, this variable

is coded positively (1).

Involuntary servitude is assumed to be forced labor, not domestic servitude unless domestic work is mentioned.

**Ethiopia 2015:** “Low-skilled Ethiopian men and boys migrate to Saudi Arabia, the Gulf states, and other African nations, where some are subjected to forced labor.”

RATIONALE: Persons from Ethiopia travel to neighboring countries and are sometimes subjected to forced labor. Though two victim types are listed, men and boys, we can code 1 because there is only one type of trafficking and one direction.

Countries of Origin for Trafficking of Children for Forced Labor and Child Labor Exploitation **(O\_childlabor)**

The country is a country of origin if the report indicates that victims move from this country to another country. This variable pertains exclusively to child victims. This variable pertains to labor exploitation, not including forced sex work, domestic servitude, and forced begging (which have their own variable sets). Forced criminal activity does constitute forced labor. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1).

**Cambodia 2012:** “Cambodian children are also transported to Vietnam for the purpose of forced labor.”

RATIONALE: Cambodian children are trafficked to Vietnam for forced labor.

Countries of Origin for Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation **(O\_sex)**

The country is a country of origin if the report indicates that victims move from this country to another country. This variable pertains exclusively to adult victims. This variable pertains to forced sex work. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1). If adult prostitution or other sex work is mentioned in the narrative, but no indication is given that it is forced, it is not coded as commercial sexual exploitation, as the Human Trafficking Center distinguishes between voluntary sex work and sex trafficking.

**Serbia 2015:** “Serbian women are subjected to sex trafficking by Serbian criminal groups in Russia, neighboring countries, and throughout Europe, particularly Italy, Germany, and Switzerland.”

RATIONALE: Serbian women are trafficked throughout Europe for sexual exploitation.

Countries of Origin for Trafficking of Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation **(O\_childsex)**

The country is a country of origin if the report indicates that victims move from this country to another country. This variable pertains exclusively to child victims. This variable pertains to forced sex work. It is understood that any mention of child sex work is considered to be forced and therefore falls under the definition of trafficking. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1).

**Ethiopia 2015:** “Ethiopian girls are forced into domestic servitude and prostitution in neighboring African countries and in the Middle East.”

RATIONALE: Ethiopian girls are trafficked to other countries for sexual exploitation. The narrative also states girls are trafficked for domestic servitude. We can code 1 for child commercial sexual exploitation because only one victim type and one direction are listed.

Countries of Origin for Child Sex Tourism **(O\_cstourism)**

The country is a country of origin if the report indicates that perpetrators travel from this country to other countries to engage in child sex tourism. This variable pertains exclusively to child victims. This variable pertains to sex tourism, which must be identified by name in the narrative. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1).

This is the only directionality variable where directionality is determined by the perpetrator(s)’ country of origin instead of the victim. E.g. to be a country of origin for child sex tourism the perpetrator of the crime must be from that country.

**Sweden 2016:** “A study found between 4,000 and 5,000 Swedes commit child sex tourism offenses abroad annually.”

RATIONALE: Swedish citizens travel abroad to engage in child sex tourism. Child sex tourism the the only variable where directionality is determined by the perpetrators’ country of origin.

**China 2015:** “Despite reports Chinese nationals engaged in child sex tourism, the government made no efforts to prevent Chinese citizens from engaging in child sex tourism while abroad.”

RATIONALE: Chinese citizens engaged in child sex tourism while abroad. If there are reports that something is happening we assume that it is happening. Child sex tourism is the only variable where directionality is determined by the offenders’ country of origin.

**Belgium 2011: “**The Belgian authorities identified child sex tourism as a serious problem among Belgian nationals, but reported no prosecutions of such activity.”

RATIONALE: If the directionality of the offender is given, but no indication of the country where trafficking for the purpose of child sex tourism is occurring, we assume that the child sex tourists who are nationals of that country are traveling abroad to engage in child sex tourism. With reference to tourism we assume international travel if no domestic travel is indicated in the narrative. The same assumption applies to all child sex tourism variables.

**Canada 2015:** "Authorities continued to distribute a publication warning Canadians traveling abroad about penalties under Canada’s child sex tourism law. There were no public reports of investigations, prosecutions, or convictions of child sex tourists in 2014."

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: There were no reports of Canadians engaging in Child Sex Tourism. We cannot assume Canadian citizens are engaging in Child Sex Tourism just because they are doing demand reduction, this could be preventative.

Countries of Origin of Trafficking for Domestic Servitude **(O\_domestic)**

The country is a country of origin if the report indicates that victims move from this country to another country. This variable pertains to adult and/or child victims. Victim profile does not matter when coding this variable, only directionality. This variable pertains to forced domestic work. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1). Because this type of exploitation does not fall under the definition of forced labor used in this index, the coding of this variable does not necessitate the coding of any forced labor variables.

Domestic labor is considered as domestic servitude.

**Somalia 2008:** “Somali women are trafficked to destinations in the Middle East, including Iraq, Lebanon, and Syria, as well as to South Africa, for domestic labor and commercial sexual exploitation.”

RATIONALE: Somali women are trafficked from Somalia to other countries for domestic labor and sexual exploitation. Though there are two types of trafficking listed, we can code 1 because there is only one victim type and one direction. Domestic labor is considered domestic servitude.

Countries of Origin for Trafficking for the Purpose of Forced Begging **(O\_begging)**

The country is a country of origin if the report indicates that victims move from this country to another country. This variable pertains to adult and/or child victims. This variable pertains to forced begging. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1). Because this type of exploitation does not fall under the definition of forced labor used in this index, the coding of this variable does not necessitate the coding of any forced labor variables.

**Haiti 2015:** “Haitian children are exploited in prostitution, domestic servitude, agriculture, construction, and forced begging in the Dominican Republic.”

RATIONALE: Haitian children are trafficked to the Dominican Republic for multiple forms of exploitation including forced begging. Code 1 because only one victim type and one direction are listed.

**Croatia 2015:** “Romani children from Croatia are at particular risk of forced begging in Croatia and throughout Europe, often by family members.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Croatian children are “at risk” of being trafficked to other countries for forced begging. “At risk” is synonymous with vulnerable and we do not code for vulnerability.

Countries of Transit for Trafficking for Forced Labor and Labor Exploitation **(T\_labor)**

The country is a country of transit if the report indicates that victims move from another country, through this country, to a third country. This variable pertains exclusively to adult victims. This variable pertains to labor exploitation, not including forced sex work, domestic servitude, and forced begging (which have their own variable sets). Forced criminal activity does constitute forced labor. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1). Involuntary servitude is assumed to be forced labor, not domestic servitude unless domestic work is mentioned.

**Honduras 2015:** “Latin American migrants transit Honduras *en route* to northern Central America and North America; some are subsequently exploited in sex trafficking and forced labor.”

RATIONALE: Honduras is a transit country for Latin American migrants who are exploited in sex trafficking and forced labor.

Countries of Transit for Trafficking of Children for Forced Labor and Child Labor Exploitation **(T\_childlabor)**

The country is a country of transit if the report indicates that victims move from another country, through this country, to a third country. This variable pertains exclusively to child victims. This variable pertains to labor exploitation, not including forced sex work, domestic servitude, and forced begging (which have their own variable sets). Forced criminal activity does constitute forced labor. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1).

**Uruguay 2015:** “Uruguay is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children exploited in forced labor and sex trafficking.”

RATIONALE: Uruguay is a transit country for children exploited in forced labor.

This sentence falls under the “first sentence” rule. There are multiple directions, victims types, and trafficking types listed. Because of this we are unable to code 1 from this sentence, however, w

e can code 3.

Countries of Transit for Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation **(T\_sex)**

The country is a country of transit if the report indicates that victims move from another country, through this country, to a third country. This variable pertains exclusively to adult victims. This variable pertains to forced sex work. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1). If adult prostitution or other sex work is mentioned in the narrative, but no indication is given that it is forced, it is not coded as commercial sexual exploitation, as the Human Trafficking Center distinguishes between voluntary sex work and sex trafficking.

**Thailand 2015:** “Thailand is also a transit country for victims from China, Vietnam, Bangladesh, and Burma subjected to sex trafficking or forced labor in countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Russia, South Korea, the United States, and countries in Western Europe.”

RATIONALE: Victims from other countries are moved through Thailand to a third country for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. There are two types of trafficking listed in this sentence; however, we can code 1 because there is only one victim type and one direction listed.

Countries of Transit for Trafficking of Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation **(T\_childsex)**

The country is a country of transit if the report indicates that victims move from another country, through this country, to a third country. This variable pertains exclusively to child victims. This variable pertains to forced sex work. It is understood that any mention of child sex work is considered to be forced and therefore falls under the definition of trafficking. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1).

**Iran 2015:** “Iran is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor.”

RATIONALE: This sentence falls under the “first sentence” rule. Multiple directions, victim types, and types of trafficking are liste. Therefore, code 3.

Countries of Transit for Child Sex Tourism **(T\_cstourism)**

The country is a country of transit if the report indicates that perpetrators travel from another country, through this country, to a third country to engage in child sex tourism. This variable pertains exclusively to child victims. This variable pertains to sex tourism, which must be identified by name in the narrative. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1).

**Note:** There are no examples for this variables as it has yet to be coded.

Countries of Transit of Trafficking for the Purpose of Domestic Servitude **(T\_domestic)**

The country is a country of transit if the report indicates that victims move from another country, through this country, to a third country. This variable pertains to adult and/or child victims. This variable pertains to forced domestic work. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1). Because this type of exploitation does not fall under the definition of forced labor used in this index, the coding of this variable does not necessitate the coding of any forced labor variables.

**Tanzania 2015:** “Citizens of neighboring countries may transit Tanzania before being forced into domestic service and prostitution in South Africa, Europe, and the Middle East.”

RATIONALE: Persons from neighboring countries are moved through Tanzania to a third country and are then forced into domestic servitude. This sentence falls under the “may rule”; we assume if something “may” be happening that it is happening and code positively.

Countries of Transit for the Purpose of Forced Begging **(T\_begging)**

The country is a country of transit if the report indicates that victims move from another country, through this country, to a third country. This variable pertains to adult and/or child victims. This variable pertains to forced begging. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1). Because this type of exploitation does not fall under the definition of forced labor used in this index, the coding of this variable does not necessitate the coding of any forced labor variables.

**Serbia 2015:** “Serbia is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor, including domestic servitude and forced begging.”

RATIONALE: This sentence falls under the “first sentence” rule. Multiple directions and types of trafficking are listed though, code 3.

Countries of Destination of Trafficking for the Purpose of Forced Labor and Labor Exploitation **(D\_labor)**

The country is a country of destination if the report indicates that victims move from another country to this country. This variable pertains exclusively to adult victims. This variable pertains to labor exploitation, not including forced sex work, domestic servitude, and forced begging (which have their own variable sets). Forced criminal activity does constitute forced labor. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1).

Involuntary servitude is assumed to be forced labor, not domestic servitude unless domestic work is mentioned.

**Italy 2008:** “Chinese men and women are trafficked to Italy for the purpose of forced labor.”

RATIONALE: Persons are trafficked from China to Italy for the purpose of forced labor.

**Trinidad and Tobago 2015:** “Economic migrants from the Caribbean region, especially Guyana, and from Asia are vulnerable to forced labor.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: We do not code for vulnerability.

Countries of Destination for Trafficking of Children for Forced Labor and Child Labor Exploitation **(D\_childlabor)**

The country is a country of destination if the report indicates that victims move from another country to this country. This variable pertains exclusively to child victims. This variable pertains to labor exploitation, not including forced sex work, domestic servitude, and forced begging (which have their own variable sets). Forced criminal activity does constitute forced labor. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1).

**India 2015:** “Boys from Nepal and Bangladesh continue to be subjected to forced labor in coal mines in the state of Meghalaya.”

RATIONALE: Children from Nepal and Bangladesh are brought to India and subjected to forced labor.

Countries of Destination for Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation **(D\_sex)**

The country is a country of destination if the report indicates that victims move from another country to this country. This variable pertains exclusively to adult victims. This variable pertains to forced sex work. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1). If adult prostitution or other sex work is mentioned in the narrative, but no indication is given that it is forced, it is not coded as commercial sexual exploitation, as the Human Trafficking Center distinguishes between voluntary sex work and sex trafficking.

**Tanzania 2015:** “During the reporting period, Nepalese and Indian women were subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking in a Tanzanian casino.”

RATIONALE: Women are brought to Tanzania and subjected to commercial sexual exploitation. Code 1 because only one victim type (women) and one direction (from other countries to Tanzania) are listed.

**Canada 2016:** “Foreign women, primarily from Asia and Eastern Europe, are subjected to sex trafficking in Canada.”

RATIONALE: Women are brought to Canada and exploited in the commercial sex industry.

Countries of Destination for Trafficking of Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation **(D\_childsex)**

The country is a country of destination if the report indicates that victims move from another country to this country. This variable pertains exclusively to child victims. This variable pertains to forced sex work. It is understood that any mention of child sex work is considered to be forced and therefore falls under the definition of trafficking. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1).

**Thailand 2015:** “Women, men, boys, and girls from Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and Burma are subjected to sex trafficking in Thailand.”

RATIONALE: This sentence falls under the “first sentence” rule. Two victim types (adults and children) and two directions (destination and internal) are listed. We do not know for certain if Thailand is a destination country for children subjected to sex trafficking, children may only be trafficked internally. Therefore, code 3.

Countries of Destination for Child Sex Tourism **(D\_cstourism)**

The country is a country of destination if the report indicates that perpetrators travel from another country to this country to engage in child sex tourism. This variable pertains exclusively to child victims. This variable pertains to sex tourism, which must be identified by name in the narrative. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1). This variable is coded if child sex tourism occurs within the country but gives no indication of the origin/directionality of the perpetrator.

**Guatemala 2012: “**Child sex tourism is prevalent in certain tourist areas such as Antigua, Puerto Barrios, Rio Dulce, around Lake Atitlan, and in Tecun Uman on the Mexican border. Child sex tourists predominantly come from Canada, Germany, Spain, and the United States...Despite continued reports of child sex tourism, which is prohibited by Article 195 of the penal code, there were no reported prosecutions or convictions of child sex tourists.”

RATIONALE: Country of destination for child sex tourism can be coded because the narrative specifically mentions child sex tourists traveling from other countries to Guatemala. It also indicates that child sex tourism is occurring within the country without specifying the offender. We can code destination based off these sentences because we assume destination when directionality is unknown in cases of child sex tourism.

**Jamaica 2010:** “NGOs and other local observers reported that child sex tourism is a problem in Jamaica’s resort areas.”

RATIONALE: Unlike other directionality variables, we do not assume the trafficking in cases of child sex tourism is occurring internally if no directionality is given. This is because the directionality of child sex tourism is based on the offender and not the victim. Unless otherwise stated, code the country as a destination country for child sex tourism if child sex tourism is reported as occurring in the country. We assume that the offenders/tourists in a domestic child sex tourism industry are foreigners and not nationals, if no nationality or origin of the offender is given.

**Ecuador 2011: “**Child sex tourism occurs mostly in urban areas and in tourist destinations, such as Tena and the Galapagos Islands.”

RATIONALE: Because child sex tourism variables are coded based off of the directionality of the offender, we assume the offenders that are engaging in child sex tourism in “urban areas”, “tourist destinations”, or simply ‘within the country’ are foreign tourists not domestic tourists unless otherwise specified. We code Ecuador as a destination in this case and, if needed, can complete a Coding Decision with research to confirm that Tena is a city within Ecuador and the Galapagos Islands are an Archipelago of Ecuador, citing the source as well.

**Belize 2012:** “Child sex tourism, involving primarily U.S. citizens, has been identified as an emerging trend in Belize.”

RATIONALE: All mentions of child sex tourism in this narrative can be coded because it either specifically mentions child sex tourists traveling from other countries (the U.S.), or implies that child sex tourism is occurring within the country without specifying where additional offender are from - for which we also code as a destination. Unless otherwise stated, code destination country for child sex tourism if child sex tourism is reported as occurring in the country and if the directionality of the offender is absent.

**Ethiopia 2011: “**In 2010, the Southern Nations/Nationalities Peoples Region (SNNPR) Tourism and Culture Bureau reported that brokers, tour operators, and hotel owners are increasingly facilitating child prostitution as tourism expands in the region.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: While it seems there is definitely commercial exploitation of minors occurring within Ethiopia, facilitated by the tourism industry, no child sex tourism variables can be coded from this sentence. It must state child sex tourism explicitly, or clearly indicate that tourists are traveling to the country explicitly to engage in the commercial sexual exploitation of children (child sex tourism).

**Mexico 2009:** “According to the government, more than 20,000 Mexican children are victims of sex trafficking every year, especially in tourist and border areas.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: We do not code child sex tourism variables when commercial sexual exploitation of minors occurs within tourist areas. The narrative must indicate that “child sex tourism” is occurring by name or that sex tourism in reference only to child victims is occurring to code this variable. To clarify child sex tourism is the event that tourists are traveling to a country or within a country *explicitly* to engage in the commercial sexual exploitation of children (child sex tourism). The term sex tourism is required because it implies the intent.

**Suriname 2012: “**There were no reported measures against child sex tourism during the year.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: This sentence does not provide enough information to code any child sex tourism variables. This sentence is simply referring to the absence of demand reduction / prevention campaigns / anti-trafficking measures targeted at child sex tourism and does not provide enough information to indicate that child sex tourism is actually occurring within the country or that its nationals are perpetrators in child sex tourism abroad.

**Kenya 2004:** “Women and children are trafficked from Burundi and Rwanda to coastal areas in Kenya for sexual exploitation in the growing sex tourism industry.”

RATIONALE: Since we do not have a variable for adult sex tourism, the first victim profile of “women” would fall under Destination for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. Though it does not use the phrase "child sex tourism," it discusses the exploitation of children in the sex tourism industry, which can be coded. We code Kenya as a destination for child sex tourism in this case because we assume destination for child sex tourism when no direction for the offender is given.

Countries of Destination for the Purpose of Domestic Servitude **(D\_domestic)**

The country is a country of destination if the report indicates that victims move from another country to this country. This variable pertains to adult and/or child victims. This variable pertains to forced domestic work. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1). Because this type of exploitation does not fall under the definition of forced labor used in this index, the coding of this variable does not necessitate the coding of any forced labor variables.

Domestic labor is considered as domestic servitude.

**Finland 2015:** “Forced labor victims come from a variety of countries including Belarus, China, Estonia, India, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam, and are exploited in the construction, restaurant, agriculture, metal, and transport industries, and as cleaners, gardeners, and domestic servants.”

RATIONALE: Though there are multiple types of trafficking listed, only one direction and one victim type are identified. All victims come from other countries and victim type is never identified so we assume adult (also victim type does not matter for this variable). Code 1.

Countries of Destination for the Purpose of Forced Begging **(D\_begging)**

The country is a country of destination if the report indicates that victims move from another country to this country. This variable pertains to adult and/or child victims. This variable pertains to forced begging. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1). Because this type of exploitation does not fall under the definition of forced labor used in this index, the coding of this variable does not necessitate the coding of any forced labor variables.

**Portugal 2015:** “Children from eastern Europe, particularly those of Roma descent, are subjected to forced begging in Portugal, often by their families; other children from eastern Europe have reportedly been forced to commit property crimes in Portugal.”

RATIONALE: Children from other countries are forced to beg in Portugal. This sentence mentions the Roma which we usually code as nationals of the country they are in, however, the sentence explicitly states these children are from eastern European countries.

Countries Where Trafficking for the Purpose of Forced Labor and Labor Exploitation occurs Internally **(I\_labor)**

The country is a country in which internal trafficking takes place if the report indicates that victims originate in this country and are exploited within the same country. If no directionality is indicated in the narrative concerning a particular type of trafficking, it is assumed that it is referring to internal trafficking. This variable pertains exclusively to adult victims. This variable pertains to labor exploitation, not including forced sex work, domestic servitude, and forced begging (which have their own variable sets). Forced criminal activity does constitute forced labor. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1).

Involuntary servitude is assumed to be forced labor, not domestic servitude unless domestic work is mentioned.

**Guatemala 2008:** “In the Mexican border area, Guatemalan children are exploited for forced labor and begging; Guatemalan men and women are exploited for labor in agriculture.”

RATIONALE: This sentence is broken into two separate sentences for coding, the one before the semicolon and the one after. Therefore, the second sentence states Guatemalan adults experience forced labor. We assume internal because no direction is indicated in the second sentence.

Countries Where Trafficking of Children for Forced Labor Exploitation Occurs Internally **(I\_childlabor)**

The country is a country in which internal trafficking takes place if the report indicates that victims originate in this country and are exploited within the same country. If no directionality is indicated in the narrative concerning a particular type of trafficking, it is assumed that it is referring to internal trafficking. This variable pertains exclusively to child victims. This variable pertains to labor exploitation, not including forced sex work, domestic servitude, and forced begging (which have their own variable sets). Forced criminal activity does constitute forced labor. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1).

**Morocco 2015:** “Some Moroccan boys endure forced labor while employed as apprentices in the artisanal and construction industries and in mechanic shops.”

RATIONALE: We assume internal when directionality is not explicitly state. Therefore, Moroccan boys are subjected to forced labor internally.

**Gabon 2005:** “Gabon is a destination country for children trafficked from Benin, Nigeria, Togo, and Guinea for the purposes of forced labor. Girls are employed in forced domestic servitude, market vending, and roadside restaurants.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: While the second sentence does not provide a directionality for “Girls who are employed in forced labor and domestic service” (which is usually coded as internal trafficking) the context indicates that Gabon is a destination country for girls employed in these exploitative situation because of the broader sentence about children above.

Countries Where Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation Occurs Internally **(I\_sex)**

The country is a country in which internal trafficking takes place if the report indicates that victims originate in this country and are exploited within the same country. If no directionality is indicated in the narrative concerning a particular type of trafficking, it is assumed that it is referring to internal trafficking. This variable pertains exclusively to adult victims. This variable pertains to forced sex work. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1). If adult prostitution or other sex work is mentioned in the narrative, but no indication is given that it is forced, it is not coded as commercial sexual exploitation, as the Human Trafficking Center distinguishes between voluntary sex work and sex trafficking.

**Burma 2006**: “Internal trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation occurs from villages to urban centers and other areas, such as truck stops, fishing villages, border towns, and mining and military camps.”

RATIONALE: Burmese women are trafficked internally for sexual exploitation. Though there are two victim types, only one type of trafficking and one direction are listed allowing us to code 1.

**Sweden 2016:** “Swedish women and girls are also vulnerable to sex trafficking within the country.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: We do not code for vulnerability.

Countries Where Trafficking of Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation Occurs Internally **(I\_childsex)**

The country is a country in which internal trafficking takes place if the report indicates that victims originate in this country and are exploited within the same country. If no directionality is indicated in the narrative concerning a particular type of trafficking, it is assumed that it is referring to internal trafficking. This variable pertains exclusively to child victims. This variable pertains to forced sex work. It is understood that any mention of child sex work is considered to be forced and therefore falls under the definition of trafficking. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1).

**New Zealand 2012:** “New Zealand is a source country for underage girls subjected to internal sex trafficking and a destination country for foreign men and women subjected to forced labor.”

RATIONALE: While the narrative states that New Zealand is a “source country” the sentence indicates it is a source for internal child sex trafficking.

**Fiji 2007:** “Fiji is a source country for the internal trafficking of children for sexual exploitation and a destination country for women from the People’s Republic of China (P.R.C.) and India trafficked for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor.”

RATIONALE: When the narrative states that a country is a source country for internal trafficking – defer to the context to determine whether the narrative is describing the country as a source of trafficking to other countries or in fact a source of trafficking of its own nationals that are subsequently exploited internally. In this case, it can be implied that there is Child Sexual Exploitation occurring internally as well as a destination country for multiples forms of exploitation.

Countries Where Child Sex Tourism Occurs Internally **(I\_cstourism)**

The country is a country in which internal trafficking takes place if the report indicates that perpetrators originate in this country and engage in child sex tourism within the same country. If no directionality is indicated in the narrative concerning a particular type of trafficking, it is assumed that it is referring to destination. This variable pertains exclusively to child victims. This variable pertains to sex tourism, which must be identified by name in the narrative. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1).

**Ecuador 2012: “**There were limited reports of child sex tourism involving Ecuadorian citizens visiting tourist destinations, such as Tena and the Galapagos Islands.”

RATIONALE: In cases of child sex tourism, we code directionality based off of the origin of the offender (tourist). In this case, the narrative specifies that it is Ecuadorian citizens who are the perpetrators (tourists) engaging in child sex tourism domestically. Therefore this is a case of Internal Child Sex Tourism. If needed, one can complete a Coding Decision with research to confirm that Tena is a city within Ecuador and the Galapagos Islands are an Archipelago of Ecuador, citing the source as well.

**Mexico 2010: “**Child sex tourism continues to grow in Mexico, especially in tourist areas such as Acapulco and Cancun, and northern border cities like Tijuana and Ciudad Juarez. Most child sex tourists are from the United States, Canada, and Western Europe, although some are Mexican citizens.”

RATIONALE: For the first sentence, Country that is a Destination for Child Sex Tourism is coded because we assume the offenders are from abroad if no directionality of the offenders is given in cases of child sex tourism. The second sentence also clarifies Mexico as a destination for offenders of child sex tourism but also specifies that Mexican citizens are also part of this industry - therefore, Child Sex Tourism that Occurs Internally is also coded because the offenders (child sex tourists) are Mexican Nationals in a domestic (Mexican) child sex tourism industry.

**India 2011:** “Religious pilgrimage centers and cities popular for tourism continue to be vulnerable to child sex tourism. Indian nationals engage in child sex tourism within the country and, to a lesser extent, in other countries.”

RATIONALE: We cannot code off the first sentence because we do not code ‘vulnerability’. However, Source and Internal trafficking for the purpose of child sex tourism can be coded based off of the second sentence. The second sentence states that child sex tourism is occurring within India, and the offenders (Indian Nationals) are travelling internally; therefore, we code child sex tourism is occurring internally. The narrative also indicates that India is a source for child sex tourists (Indian Nationals) engaging in child sex tourism abroad. Therefore, India as an Origin Country for child sex tourism is also coded.

Countries Where Trafficking for the Purpose of Domestic Servitude Occurs Internally **(I\_domestic)**

The country is a country in which internal trafficking takes place if the report indicates that victims originate in this country and are exploited within the same country. If no directionality is indicated in the narrative concerning a particular type of trafficking, it is assumed that it is referring to internal trafficking. This variable pertains to adult and/or child victims. This variable pertains to forced domestic work. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1). Because this type of exploitation does not fall under the definition of forced labor used in this index, the coding of this variable does not necessitate the coding of any forced labor variables. Forced domestic labor is considered domestic servitude.

**Norway 2015:** “Children are subjected to domestic servitude, forced begging, and forced criminal activity, such as shoplifting and drug sales.”

RATIONALE: When no direction is given we assume internal. Therefore, children are internally trafficked for domestic servitude. Multiple types of trafficking are listed, but only one victim type and one direction are given; code 1.

Countries Where Trafficking for the Purpose of Forced Begging Occurs Internally **(I\_begging)**

The country is a country in which internal trafficking takes place if the report indicates that victims originate in this country and are exploited within the same country. If no directionality is indicated in the narrative concerning a particular type of trafficking, it is assumed that it is referring to internal trafficking. This variable pertains to adult and/or child victims. This variable pertains to forced begging. If all of these parameters are met, this variable is coded positively (1). Because this type of exploitation does not fall under the definition of forced labor used in this index, the coding of this variable does not necessitate the coding of any forced labor variables.

**Malaysia 2016:** “Children from refugee communities in Peninsular Malaysia are reportedly subjected to forced begging.”

RATIONALE: Refugees in camps/communities are considered internal because they live in the country. This sentence falls under the “may” rule; if something “may” be happening or is “reportedly” happening we assume that it is happening.

**Colombia 2015:** “Colombian children and adults are exploited in forced begging in urban areas.”

RATIONALE: Colombian citizens are trafficked for forced begging in Colombia. This variable pertains to children and/or adults.

**Victim Profile Variables**

Countries that Only Girls Reported in Child Commercial Sexual Exploitation **(sex\_onlygirls)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative specifically mentions that girls are victimized in commercial sexual exploitation. For this variable to be coded, all references to child commercial sexual exploitation must refer exclusively to girls. If any mention is made to boys or “children” in general, this variable may not be coded. Note: This variable was previously named “Countries that Exploit Mainly Girls in Child Commercial Sexual Exploitation”.

**Nigeria 2004**: “Nigeria is a source, transit, and destination country for trafficked women and children. Nigerians are trafficked to Europe, the Middle East, and other countries in Africa for the purposes of forced labor, domestic servitude, and sexual exploitation. Nigerian girls and women are trafficked for forced prostitution to Italy, France, Spain, the Netherlands, Cote d'Ivoire, and South Africa. Nigerian children are trafficked for involuntary domestic labor and street hawking within Nigeria and to countries in West and Central Africa. Nigeria is a destination country for Togolese, Beninese, Ghanaian, and Cameroonian children trafficked for forced labor.”

RATIONALE: Every reference to child commercial sexual exploitation concerned girls and only girls. While “children” was used, it was not in reference to commercial sexual exploitation.

**Finland 2013: “**Finland is a transit, destination, and limited source country for women and girls subjected to sex trafficking, and for men and women subjected to conditions of forced labor.”

RATIONALE: All references to child commercial sexual exploitation concern girls and only girls. Would have to code a 3 based off this sentence as there are multiple victim profiles and directions.

**Georgia 2010: “**Georgia is primarily a source country for women and girls subjected to trafficking in persons, specifically conditions of forced prostitution, and for men and women in conditions of forced labor. In 2009, women and girls from Georgia were subjected to forced prostitution within the country and also in Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and Greece.”

RATIONALE: All references to child commercial sexual exploitation concern girls and only girls.

**Equatorial Guinea 2013: “**Equatorial Guinea is a source and destination country for women and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking…Equatoguinean girls are engaged in the sex trade in Malabo and Bata, and reports indicate some parents may encourage their daughters to engage in prostitution, especially with foreigners, to receive groceries, gifts, housing, and money.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: While the narrative does say that girls are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation, it also uses the more general “children” in connection with commercial sexual exploitation.

Countries that Only Boys Reported in Child Commercial Sexual Exploitation **(sex\_onlyboys)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative specifically mentions that boys are victimized in commercial sexual exploitation. For this variable to be coded, all references to child commercial sexual exploitation must refer exclusively to boys. If any mention is made to girls or “children” in general, this variable may not be coded. Note: This variable was previously named “Countries that Exploit Mainly Boys in Child Commercial Sexual Exploitation”.

**Kyrgyzstan 2006: “**The Kyrgyz Republic is a source, transit, and growing destination country for men, women, and boys trafficked from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, South Asia, and the Kyrgyz Republic itself for purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation…Kyrgyz boys are trafficked to Russia and Kazakhstan for sexual exploitation.”

RATIONALE: All references to child commercial sexual exploitation concerned boys and only boys.

**Poland 2007: “**Boys from Vietnam were trafficked to Poland for the purpose of sexual exploitation.”

RATIONALE: All references to child commercial sexual exploitation concerned boys and only boys.

**Italy 2013: “**Children subjected to sex trafficking in Italy are from Romania, Nigeria, Brazil, Morocco, and Italy, specifically Roma and Sinti boys who may have been born in Italy.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: While the narrative does say that boys are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation, it also uses the more general “children.”

Countries in Which Children are Trafficked for the Purpose of Domestic Servitude **(domestic\_child)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative identifies boys, girls, and/or children as victims of domestic servitude.

**Cote d’Ivoire 2003: “**Cote d'Ivoire is primarily a destination country for children trafficked from Burkina Faso, Mali, Benin, Togo, and Ghana for domestic and farm labor and a destination for women and girls trafficked from Nigeria, Liberia, and Asia for commercial sexual exploitation.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that children are trafficked for domestic labor, which is synonymous with domestic servitude.

**Afghanistan 2013: “**The majority of Afghan victims are children subjected to human trafficking in carpet-making and brick kiln factories and domestic servitude, and in commercial sexual exploitation, begging, and transnational drug smuggling within Afghanistan and in Pakistan, Iran, and Saudi Arabia.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that children are trafficked for domestic servitude. This sentence falls under the the first sentence rule. Code 3 unless later sentence clarifies.

**Yemen 2010: “**Yemeni children, mostly boys, migrate across the northern border with Saudi Arabia, to the Yemeni cities of Aden and Sana’a, or – to a lesser extent – to Oman, and are forced to work primarily as beggars, but also for domestic servitude or forced labor in small shops.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that children are trafficked for domestic servitude.

**Uruguay 2008:** “Impoverished parents reportedly turned over their children for domestic and agricultural servitude in rural areas.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that children are trafficked for domestic servitude.

**Thailand 2008: “**Following voluntary migration to Thailand, men, women, and children, primarily from Burma, are subjected to conditions of forced labor in agricultural work, factories, construction, commercial fisheries and fish processing, domestic work, and begging.”

RATIONALE: Because there are multiple victim profiles and multiple types of trafficking, this variable is coded a 3, due to uncertainty as to whether all victim profiles are trafficked for all listed types of trafficking.

Countries in Which Women are Trafficked for the Purpose of Domestic Servitude **(domestic\_women)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative identifies women as victims of domestic servitude. This is only coded if women are mentioned specifically, as opposed to the more general “adults.” This variable and the next are not mutually exclusive and can both be coded positively, provided that both men and women are identified explicitly.

**Togo 2008: “**Togolese women may be trafficked to Europe, primarily to France and Germany, for domestic servitude and sexual exploitation.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that women are trafficked for domestic servitude.

**Ukraine 2009: “**Women were forced into the sex industry, or forced to work as housekeepers, in service industries, or in textile or light manufacturing.”

RATIONALE: “Forced to work as housekeepers” is a description of domestic servitude and therefore this sentence can be understood to say that women are trafficked for domestic servitude.

**Angola 2011**: “Angolan women and children are subjected to domestic servitude in South Africa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Namibia, and some European nations, primarily Portugal.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that women are trafficked for domestic servitude.

**Ecuador 2013:** “The majority of Ecuadorian victims are women and children exploited in sex trafficking within the country, as well as in domestic servitude, forced begging, and forced labor, primarily in agriculture.”

RATIONALE: Since the narrative lists two victim profiles and multiple types of trafficking, this falls under the “first sentence rule” and requires a coding of 3.

Countries in Which Men are Trafficked for the Purpose of Domestic Servitude **(domestic\_men)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative identifies men as victims of domestic servitude. This is only coded if men are mentioned specifically, as opposed to the more general “adults.” This variable and the previous are not mutually exclusive and can both be coded positively, provided that both men and women are identified explicitly.

**Algeria 2013: “**Some sub-Saharan African men, mostly from Mali, are forced domestic workers.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that men are trafficked for domestic servitude.

**Qatar 2005: “**Women and men who work as domestic servants, some of whom fall victim to involuntary servitude, come largely from Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka.”

RATIONALE: While two victim profiles are listed, only one type of trafficking is listed, allowing men to be coded as victims of domestic servitude.

**Brunei 2009: “**Brunei is mainly a destination country for men and women recruited from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, the People’s Republic of China (PRC), and Thailand for domestic or low-skilled labor.”

RATIONALE: Since two victim profiles are listed as well as two types of trafficking, this falls under the “first sentence rule,” requiring this variable to be coded 3.

**Bangladesh 2012**: “Bangladeshi children and adults are trafficked internally for commercial sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, and forced and bonded labor, including forced begging.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Because the narrative only provides “adults,” never specifying “men,” this variable cannot be coded at all.

Countries in Which Men are Trafficked for the Purpose of Forced Labor **(labor\_men)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative identifies men as victims of forced labor other than forced sex work or domestic labor (which have their own sets of variables). This is only coded if men are mentioned specifically, as opposed to the more general “adults.” This variable and the next are not mutually exclusive and can both be coded positively, provided that both men and women are identified explicitly.

**Belgium 2014: “**Belgium is a destination, transit, and a limited source country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking...Male victims are subjected to forced labor in restaurants, bars, sweatshops, horticulture sites, fruit farms, construction sites, cleaning businesses, and retail shops.”

RATIONALE: The first sentence provides too many victim profiles, directions, and types of trafficking to code anything 1. Can code 1 from the next sentence, as it clarifies and states that men are trafficked for forced labor.

**Iraq 2006: “**Iraq may also be a destination country for men trafficked from South and Southeast Asia for involuntary servitude.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states (under the “may” rule) that men are trafficked for involuntary servitude. Without any reference to domestic labor, “involuntary servitude” is understood to mean forced labor.

**Nicaragua 2008: “**Young Nicaraguan males are also trafficked for the purpose of forced labor in agriculture and construction from southern border areas to Costa Rica.”

RATIONALE: “Young males” is understood to mean “men.” Therefore, the narrative states that men are trafficked for forced labor.

**Serbia 2008:** “Serbia is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor.”

RATIONALE: Because there are multiple victim profiles and multiple types of trafficking, this sentence falls under the “first sentence rule,” requiring this variable to be coded 3.

**Ethiopia 2004**: “Ethiopian children and adults are trafficked internally from rural areas to urban areas, principally for involuntary domestic servitude, and also for prostitution and forced labor, such as street vending.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Because the narrative only provides “adults,” never specifying “men,” this variable cannot be coded at all.

Countries in Which Women are Trafficked for the Purpose of Forced Labor **(labor\_women)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative identifies women as victims of forced labor other than forced sex work or domestic labor (which have their own sets of variables). This is only coded if women are mentioned specifically, as opposed to the more general “adults.” This variable and the previous are not mutually exclusive and can both be coded positively, provided that both men and women are identified explicitly.

**Czech Republic 2009: “**The Czech Republic is a destination for men and women trafficked from Ukraine, Russia, Moldova, Belarus, China, Vietnam, Mongolia, and Brazil for the purpose of labor exploitation.”

RATIONALE: Two victim profiles are provided, but only one type of trafficking and one direction. Therefore, code 1 for women trafficked for forced labor.

**Cameroon 2010: “**Cameroon is a country of origin, transit, and destination for children subjected to trafficking in persons, specifically forced labor, and a country of origin for women in forced labor.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that women are trafficked for forced labor.

**Jordan 2005: “**Jordan may be a destination country for women and girls trafficked from South Asia and South East Asia, primarily from the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia, for the purpose of labor exploitation.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that women are trafficked for forced labor.

This sentence falls under the “may rule”; we assume if something “may” be happening that it is happening and code positively.

**Gabon 2013: “**Gabon is primarily a destination and transit country for children and women from Benin, Nigeria, Togo, Mali, Guinea, and other West African countries who are subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking.”

RATIONALE: Because the narrative provides multiple victim profiles and multiple types of trafficking, this sentence falls under the “first sentence rule,” meaning this variable must be coded 3.

**Burma 2009: “**Ethnic insurgent groups also used compulsory labor of adults and engaged in the unlawful recruitment of child soldiers.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Because the narrative only provides “adults,” never specifying “women,” this variable cannot be coded at all.

Countries in Which Women are Trafficked for the Purpose of Commercial Sexual Exploitation **(sex\_women)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative identifies women as victims of commercial sexual exploitation. This is only coded if women are mentioned specifically, as opposed to the more general “adults.” If adult prostitution or other sex work is mentioned in the narrative, but no indication is given that it is forced, it is not coded as commercial sexual exploitation, as the Human Trafficking Center distinguishes between voluntary sex work and sex trafficking. This variable and the next are not mutually exclusive and can both be coded positively, provided that both men and women are identified explicitly.

**Bolivia 2012: “**Bolivia is principally a source country for men, women, and children who are exploited in sex trafficking and forced labor within the country or abroad...Bolivian women and girls are also exploited in sex trafficking in neighboring countries, including Argentina, Peru, and Chile. To a more limited extent, women from other nearby countries, including Brazil and Paraguay, have been identified in sex trafficking in Bolivia.”

RATIONALE: The first sentence falls under the “first sentence rule” as it provides multiple victims and types of trafficking. We can code 1 from the following sentence though, it clarifies and states that women are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation.

**Hong Kong 2007: “**The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) of the People's Republic of China is a transit and destination territory for men and women trafficked for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor...To a lesser extent, Hong Kong is a destination for women from the Chinese mainland, Philippines, Indonesia, and Colombia who travel to Hong Kong voluntarily for prostitution or jobs in restaurants or hotels but are deceived or coerced into sexual servitude.”

RATIONALE: The first sentence falls under the “first sentence rule” with multiple victim types, directions, and types of trafficking listed. We would have to code 3 if this were the only mention of women being trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. A later sentence clarifies and states that women are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation, therefore code 1.

**Equatorial Guinea 2009: “**Women may also have been trafficked to Equatorial Guinea from Cameroon, Benin, other neighboring countries, and China for labor or sexual exploitation.”

RATIONALE: According the “may” rule, the narrative states that women are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation.

**Mali 2006:** “Mali is a source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation.”

RATIONALE: Because the narrative provides multiple victim profiles and multiple types of trafficking, this sentence falls under the “first sentence rule,” meaning this variable must be coded 3.

**Bangladesh 2008: “**Bangladeshi adults are also trafficked internally for commercial sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, and bonded labor.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Because the narrative only provides “adults,” never specifying “women,” this variable cannot be coded at all.

Countries in Which Men are Trafficked for the Purpose of Commercial Sexual Exploitation **(sex\_men)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative identifies men as victims of commercial sexual exploitation. This is only coded if men are mentioned specifically, as opposed to the more general “adults.” If adult prostitution or other sex work is mentioned in the narrative, but no indication is given that it is forced, it is not coded as commercial sexual exploitation, as the Human Trafficking Center distinguishes between voluntary sex work and sex trafficking. This variable and the previous are not mutually exclusive and can both be coded positively, provided that both men and women are identified explicitly.

**Kenya 2013: “**Gay and bisexual Kenyan men are lured from universities with promises of overseas jobs, only to be forced into prostitution in Qatar and the UAE.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that men are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation.

**Romania 2006: “**There were reports that Romanian boys and young men were trafficked to another Eastern European country for purposes of sexual exploitation.”

RATIONALE: “Young men” is understood to mean “men,” and we assume that if there are reports it is happening. Taken together this means the narrative states that men are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation.

**Netherlands 2008: “**The Netherlands is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor...Men are trafficked to the Netherlands from India, China, Bangladesh, and Turkey for forced labor and sexual exploitation.”

RATIONALE: The first sentence falls under the “first sentence rule” meaning unless there are more specific sentences code 3. There is a more specific sentence that clarifies and states that men are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation, code 1.

**Japan 2005: “**There have also been cases of Asian and Latin American men trafficked to Japan for criminal, labor and/or commercial sexual purposes.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that men are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. Though there are multiple types of trafficking listing there is only one direction and one victim type listed, code 1.

**South Africa 2005:** “South Africa is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation.”

RATIONALE: Because the narrative provides multiple victim profiles and multiple types of trafficking, this sentence falls under the “first sentence rule,” meaning this variable must be coded 3.

**Gabon 2013: “**Some foreign adults seek the help of smugglers for voluntary labor migration, but are subsequently forced into situations of labor or prostitution after arriving in Gabon without the proper documents for legal entry.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Because the narrative only provides “adults,” never specifying “men,” this variable cannot be coded at all.

Countries in Which Children are Recruited by Armed Militias **(militia\_child)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that nongovernmental armed groups have recruited children during the reporting period. These children do not need to be used as child soldiers, but may be employed in other tasks to qualify for this variable. This includes government affiliated militias.

**Sri Lanka 2005: “**Trafficking takes place in areas controlled by both the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The LTTE continued to traffic children into forced labor and military service, taking at least 100 children after the tsunami in December.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that child are recruited by non-state armed groups.

**Central African Republic 2012: “**The Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA), a Ugandan rebel group that operates in eastern regions of the CAR, continued to abduct and enslave South Sudanese, Congolese, Central African, and Ugandan children for use as cooks, porters, concubines, and combatants.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that children are recruited by non-state armed groups.

**India 2010: “**Maoist armed groups known as the Naxalites forcibly recruited children into their ranks.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that children are recruited by non-state armed groups.

**Mali 2014: “**There were reports that non-governmental armed groups operating in the north recruited children on a large scale. These children were used as combatants, as well as cooks, porters, guards, and spies.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that children are recruited by non-state armed groups.

**Rwanda 2006: “**While living as refugees in Democratic Republic of the Congo, some children of Rwandan background were trafficked by armed rebel groups for forced labor and child soldiering.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that children are recruited by non-state armed groups.

**Colombia 2008:** “Internal armed violence in Colombia has displaced many communities, making them vulnerable to trafficking, and insurgent and paramilitary groups forcibly recruit and exploit children as combatants.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that children are recruited by non-state armed groups.

Countries in Which Children are Recruited by Government Armed Forces **(military\_child)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that governmental armed groups have recruited children during the reporting period.

**Somalia 2012: “**According to the UN, the recruitment and use of children in Somalia’s armed conflict has been increasing over the past years, particularly among al-Shabaab, which is estimated to have abducted as many as 2,000 children for military training in 2010 alone (the last year in which reporting is available). UN sources documented 46 incidents of unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers by the TFG and its allied militia.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that children are recruited by military forces.

**Sudan 2007: “**The Sudanese Armed Forces and associated militias also continue to unlawfully conscript and exploit young children in this region.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that children are recruited by military forces.

**Eritrea 2011: “**By government policy, children are required to attend mandatory military training for their senior year of high school under threat of failure to receive a diploma; some children with academic problems are conscripted directly into military service regardless of their age. Some sources report that military training is effectively military service in Eritrea since children are required to perform military exercises in lieu of education. The Eritrean government is reportedly targeting increasingly younger children for military conscription and training.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that children are recruited by military forces.

**Burma 2004: “**The military is directly involved in trafficking for forced labor, and there are reports that some children have been forcibly enlisted into the Burmese Army.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that children are recruited by military forces.

**Chad 2013: “**Although some of the children may have lied about their age in order to enlist, reports indicate that some children were recruited by government forces during the reporting period.”

RATIONALE: The sentence falls under the “may” rule, meaning we assume it to be true if something “may” be happening or if “reports indicate” it happening. The narrative states that children are recruited by military forces.

Countries in Which Neither Rebel Nor Government Armed Forces Actively Recruited Child Soldiers During the Reporting Period, Yet Child Soldiers Remain Present **(child\_soldiers)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports children are used as soldiers despite the fact that no armed groups were actively recruiting them during the reporting period.

**Uganda 2013: “**While there have been no LRA attacks in Uganda since that time, Ugandan children previously abducted remain unaccounted for, and some may remain captive with LRA elements currently located in the DRC, Central African Republic, and South Sudan.”

RATIONALE: The narrative indicates that the LRA has not continued to be active in its recruitment, but that previously-recruited children may still be operating within their forces. This sentence falls under the “may” rule, therefore we assume children are still operating within their forces.

**Burundi 2010: “**Unlike in past years, there were no reports of forced or voluntary recruitment of children into government armed forces or rebel groups during the reporting period...Between April and June, the National Commission for Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration oversaw the demobilization and short-term care of the final 380 child soldiers from the Forces Nationale de Libération (FNL) rebel group and from among alleged FNL dissidents in the Randa and Buramata sites.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that the recruitment of children did not occur in the reporting period, but that there were still children operating in their forces who needed demobilization and reintegration services.

Countries Where Trafficking for the Purpose of Debt Bondage is Reported **(debt\_bondage)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that victims are exploited in order to pay off debts that were accrued as a result of smuggling or other fees. This exploitation could take the form of any type of trafficking. “Debt bondage” need not be listed by name; if the narrative describes the conditions of debt bondage, this is sufficient to code this variable.

This variable should be coded if any language including bondage, bonded, or forced to pay off debts are mentioned.

**Indonesia 2014: “**Child victims work up to 14 to 16 hours a day at very low wages, often under perpetual debt due to pay advances given to their families by Indonesian brokers.” RATIONALE: Being forced to work due to a debt falls under the definition of debt bondage.

**Kenya 2012: “**Some Kenyan tenant rice farmers work in situations of debt bondage to farm owners or supervisors, often to repay funds that were provided as an advance...by their employers.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that debt bondage is used to coerce individuals into trafficking situations.

**Ireland 2011: “**Victims of sex trafficking in Ireland are subjected to multiple repressive methods, including debt bondage.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that debt bondage is used to coerce individuals into trafficking situations.

**Sweden 2011: “**Foreign migrants...reportedly experience conditions indicative of forced labor, including substandard working and living conditions...and imposition of large debts by labor intermediaries.”

RATIONALE: Being forced to work due to a debt fits the definition of debt bondage.

**Papua New Guinea 2008: “**Children are held in indentured servitude either as a means of paying a family debt or because the natural parents cannot afford to support the child.” RATIONALE: Being forced to work due to a debt fits the definition of debt bondage.

**Morocco 2008: “**Once in Morocco, however some women are coerced into commercial sexual exploitation to pay off smuggling debts.”

RATIONALE: Being forced to work to pay off a debt fits the definition of debt bondage.

**Bangladesh 2007:** “Internally, Bangladeshis are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, and bonded labor.”

RATIONALE: For all mentions of bonded trafficking that occurs during the reporting period, “debt bondage” is coded. In this case this variable is coded because of reported “bonded labor”.

Countries Where Child Pornography is Reported **(child\_porn)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that child pornography (such as pictures, video, live sex streaming, live sex shows) was produced and/or distributed in the country.

**Kazakhstan 2013: “**Some children are forced to beg and others may be coerced into criminal behavior or pornography.”

RATIONALE: According to the “may” rule, the narrative states that children are exploited in pornography.

**Uruguay 2008: “**During the reporting period, the government secured three criminal convictions for child pornography.”

RATIONALE: The fact that there were convictions for child pornography means that child pornography has occurred.

**Georgia 2004: “**According to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, incidents of commercial sexual exploitation of children, particularly for prostitution and pornography, are reportedly increasing, especially among girls.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that children have been exploited in pornography.

**Philippines 2014: “**Increasingly, very young Filipino children are coerced to perform sex acts for internet broadcast to paying foreign viewers.”

RATIONALE: While it does not use the phrase “child pornography,” coercing children to perform sex acts for online viewers fits the definition of child pornography.

Countries Where Forced Marriage is Reported **(forced\_marriage)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that victims are forced to marry against their will. Forced marriage can be (but does not have to be) servile marriage.

**Laos 2012: “**Small number of Lao women and girls are reportedly sold as brides in China.”

RATIONALE: Being sold as a bride indicates forced marriage.

**Solomon Islands 2014:** Some parents sell their children to foreign workers at logging and mining companies for marriage; some of these girls are later forced into domestic servitude and prostitution in the logging and fishing areas.

RATIONALE: Being sold as a bride indicates forced marriage.

**Laos 2009: “**A small number of female citizens were also reportedly trafficked to China to become brides for Chinese men.”

RATIONALE: The narrative reports that individuals were trafficked for the purpose of marriage.

**Afghanistan 2009: “**Afghan boys and girls are trafficked within the country for...forced marriage.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that individuals are trafficked for the purpose of marriage.

**Nigeria 2006: “**North Korean women and children already in China are picked up by trafficking rings and sold as brides to Korean-Chinese men or placed in forced labor.”

RATIONALE: Being sold as a bride indicates forced marriage.

Countries Where Fraudulent Marriage is Reported **(fraud\_marriage)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that victims are led to believe that they are going to get married, but are trafficked instead (and do not actually get married). This variable is mutually exclusive from forced marriage and servile marriage, because in the case of fraudulent marriage no marriage takes place.

**Cameroon 2012: “**Cameroonian women are lured to Europe by fraudulent internet marriage proposals or offers of domestic work, and subsequently become victims of forced labor or forced prostitution in Switzerland and France, with smaller numbers of cases in Russia.”

RATIONALE: The use of fraudulent marriage proposals (that is, the marriage never takes place) to facilitate trafficking is fraudulent marriage.

**Japan 2012: “**Some women and children from East Asia, Southeast Asia, South America, and, in previous years, Eastern Europe, Russia, and Central America who travel to Japan for employment or fraudulent marriage are forced into prostitution.”

RATIONALE: The narrative reports that fraudulent marriage takes place.

**Afghanistan 2006: “**Afghan women and girls are kidnapped, lured by fraudulent marriage or job proposals, or sold into marriage or commercial sexual exploitation within the country and in Iran, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia.”

RATIONALE: The narrative reports that fraudulent marriage takes place.

**Niger 2005: “**Traffickers lure victims to foreign countries with false marriages or promises of lucrative employment.”

RATIONALE: The use of fraudulent marriage proposals (that is, the marriage never takes place) to facilitate trafficking is fraudulent marriage.

Countries Where Child Marriage is Reported **(child\_marriage)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that boys, girls, and/or children enter into marriage. To code this variable is doesn’t matter whether the marriage was forced or not.

**Solomon Islands 2014: “**Some parents sell their children to foreign workers at logging and mining companies for marriage; some of these girls are later forced into domestic servitude and prostitution in the logging and fishing areas.”

RATIONALE: The narrative reports that the marriage of children takes place.

**Afghanistan 2009: “**Afghan boys and girls are trafficked within the country for...forced marriage.”

RATIONALE: The narrative reports that the marriage of children takes place.

**Pakistan 2013: “**Women and girls are also sold into forced marriages.”

RATIONALE: The narrative reports that the marriage of children takes place.

**Uganda 2006: “**Girls are subjected to sex slavery and forced marriage.”

RATIONALE: The narrative reports that the marriage of children takes place.

Countries Where Servile Marriage is Reported **(serv\_marriage)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that one marriage partner is exploited as a servant by the other. Servile marriage can be (but does not have to be) forced marriage.

**Solomon Islands 2014: “**Some parents sell their children to foreign workers at logging and mining companies for marriage; some of these girls are later forced into domestic servitude and prostitution in the logging and fishing areas.”

RATIONALE: Because the narrative reports that girls are exploited as servants within the context of marriage, servile marriage is reported.

**Colombia 2014: “**Of these, 34 were exploited in sex trafficking, 23 in forced labor, and three cases were considered to be trafficking by the Colombian government in which women were in servile marriages and subjected to domestic servitude.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that servile marriage takes place in the country.

**Montenegro 2015:** Romani girls from Montenegro reportedly have been sold into marriages in Romani communities in Montenegro and, to a lesser extent, in Kosovo, and forced into domestic servitude.

RATIONALE: The use of marriage for the purpose of domestic servitude constitutes servile marriage.

**Serbia 2010: “**Children, mostly Roma, continued to be exploited in the commercial sex trade, subjected to involuntary servitude while in forced marriage.”

Countries Where Brokered Marriage for the Purpose of Exploitation is Reported **(brok\_marriage)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that victims enter into marriage through a marriage broker and are then exploited in the marriage. This exploitation could be labor, sexual, etc. The key aspect of this variable is that it is done through a marriage broker.

RATIONALE: The use of marriage for the purpose of imposed servitude constitutes servile marriage.

**Vietnam 2014: “**Some Vietnamese women who travel to China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau, Singapore, or South Korea as part of internationally brokered marriages are subsequently subjected to domestic servitude, forced prostitution, or both.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that brokered marriage for the purpose of exploitation took place.

**Mongolia 2010: “**The problem of Mongolian women subjected to conditions of involuntary servitude after engaging in brokered marriages – mainly to South Korean men – continues.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that brokered marriage for the purpose of exploitation took place.

**Egypt 2013: “**In addition, wealthy men from the Gulf, including Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait reportedly continue to travel to Egypt to purchase ‘temporary’ or ‘summer marriages’ with Egyptian women and girls; these arrangements are often facilitated by the women and girls’ parents and marriage brokers who profit from the transaction. Children involved in these temporary marriages are subjected to both sexual servitude and forced labor at the hands of their ‘husbands’.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that brokered marriage for the purpose of exploitation took place.

**Mauritania 2013: “**Mauritanian women and girls are forced into prostitution in the country or transported to countries in the Middle East for the same purpose; some entered into forced marriages, facilitated by brokers and travel agencies in Mauritania, and were subsequently exploited as sex slaves overseas. Men from Middle Eastern countries use legally contracted “temporary marriages” as a means to sexually exploit young girls and women in Mauritania.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that brokered marriage for the purpose of exploitation took place.

Countries with Temporary and/or Summer Marriages **(temp\_marriage)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that victims enter into temporary marriage agreements with the intention being (at least on the part of the perpetrator) sexual and/or servile exploitation.

**Egypt 2013: “**In addition, wealthy men from the Gulf, including Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait reportedly continue to travel to Egypt to purchase ‘temporary’ or ‘summer marriages’ with Egyptian women and girls; these arrangements are often facilitated by the women and girls’ parents and marriage brokers who profit from the transaction. Children involved in these temporary marriages are subjected to both sexual servitude and forced labor at the hands of their ‘husbands’.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that temporary marriage for the purpose of sexual and labor exploitation took place.

**Mauritania 2013: “**Men from Middle Eastern countries use legally contracted “temporary marriages” as a means to sexually exploit young girls and women in Mauritania.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that temporary marriage for the purpose of sexual exploitation took place.

**Iran 2010: “**The law permits temporary marriage for a fixed term (*sigheh*), after which the marriage is terminated. Some persons abuse this legal process to coerce women into prostitution; there are reports of Iranian women subjected to forced prostitution through fixed-term marriages to men from Pakistan and Gulf states.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that temporary marriage for the purpose of sexual exploitation took place.

**Iraq 2012: “**Some women and girls are trafficked within Iraq for the purpose of sexual exploitation through the use of temporary marriages (muta’a), by which the family of the girl receives money in the form of a dowry in exchange for permission to marry the girl for a limited period of time.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that temporary marriage for the purpose of sexual exploitation took place.

**Trafficker Profile Variables**

Countries Where Family Members are Human Traffickers **(fam\_trafficker)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that family members of victims knowingly participate in the exploitation of victims. This could involve the abduction/recruitment of victims, direct exploitation, or any other stage of the trafficking process. Do not code if the

implication given is that the family members do not know that the individuals will be victimized (such as parents who send their children with traffickers who promise educational opportunities). Family members must be knowingly participating in exploitation as opposed to having knowledge of trafficking without participating.

**Iraq 2012: “**Some women and girls are trafficked within Iraq for the purpose of sexual exploitation through the use of temporary marriage (muta’a), by which the family of the girl receives money in the form of a dowry in exchange for permission to marry the girl for a limited period of time.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that the parents are active participants in the exploitation and are therefore acting as traffickers.

**Belize 2005: “**Girls are trafficked internally for sexual exploitation, sometimes with the consent and encouragement of their parents.”

RATIONALE: The narrative seems clear that the parents are aware of the trafficking.

**Dominican Republic 2008: “**In some cases, poor parents push children into prostitution to increase the family’s income.”

RATIONALE: Since the parents are pushing their children into prostitution, they are aware of the trafficking situation and are acting as the traffickers.

**Fiji 2010: “**Family members, foreign tourists, other Fijian citizens, and sailors on foreign fishing vessels participate in the commercial sexual exploitation of Fijian children.” RATIONALE: The narrative clearly states that family members participate in the trafficking of children.

**Egypt 2007: “**In addition, wealthy men from the Gulf reportedly travel to Egypt to purchase “temporary marriages” with Egyptian women, including in some cases girls who are under age 18, often apparently as a front for commercial sexual exploitation facilitated by the females’ parents and marriage brokers.”

RATIONALE: The narrative clearly states that the parents are knowingly facilitating trafficking.

**Gabon 2014:** “In some cases, child victims report their families turned them over to intermediaries promising employment opportunities in Gabon.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: It is not clear that the family members know the children will be subjected to trafficking. It sounds more likely that they are turning them over in the hopes of better opportunities.

**Mali 2015:** “These armed groups purportedly force some families to sell their children.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Since the family members do not have a choice in selling their children to traffickers, this variable does not apply to them.

Countries Where Teachers/Religious Instructors are Human Traffickers **(teac\_trafficker)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that teachers and/or religious instructors participate in the facilitation of trafficking. This could involve the abduction/recruitment of victims, direct exploitation, or any other stage of the trafficking process.

**Benin 2013: “**In northern Benin, children in Koranic schools, known as *talibe*, are exploited in forced begging by Koranic teachers known as *marabout*.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that teachers are exploiting children in conditions of human trafficking.

**Mali 2013: “**Boys from Mali, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Niger, and other countries are forced into begging and other types of forced labor or service by corrupt *marabouts* (religious teachers), within Mali and in neighboring countries.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that religious teachers are acting as traffickers.

**Chad 2006: “**The government in 2005 closed a Koranic school for forcing children to beg.”

RATIONALE: The school was forcing children into trafficking situations, therefore teachers were acting as traffickers.

**Kazakhstan 2010: “**In November 2009, prosecutors in a region of southern Kazakhstan investigated local government and school officials accused of forcing approximately 900 school children ages 7 through 17 to pick cotton during the fall harvest. One student was reportedly assaulted by the deputy director of his school when he refused to pick cotton; other students were reportedly threatened with receiving bad exam grades if they did not pick cotton.”

RATIONALE: For this, “school officials” encompasses the same necessary information as “teachers”.

**Mauritania 2012: “**Some boys from within Mauritania and other West African countries who study at Koranic schools – referred to as talibes – are subsequently subjected to forced begging by corrupt religious teachers known as marabouts.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that religious teachers are acting as traffickers.

**Somalia 2014: “**This terrorist group continued forced recruitment at both Koranic schools and other educational facilities, and punished teachers and parents who refused to send their children to its training camps.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Since the teachers are being punished (and therefore coerced) they are more victims themselves than traffickers.

Countries Where the Diplomatic Community is Complicit in Human Trafficking **(dipl\_trafficker)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that members of the diplomatic community participate in the facilitation of trafficking. This could involve, the abduction/recruitment of victims, direct exploitation, granting fraudulent visas, or any other stage of the trafficking process. Members of the diplomatic community include employees of embassies, ambassadors, and diplomats. This variable only applies to diplomats stationed in the country narrative

**Austria 2012: “**Some domestic servitude occurs at the hands of foreign diplomats from Asia, the Middle East, and Africa working in Austria.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that diplomats act as human traffickers.

**Ireland 2012: “**Some victims have been subject to domestic servitude by foreign diplomats on assignment in Ireland.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that diplomats act as human traffickers.

**Switzerland 2011: “**There reportedly is forced labor in the domestic service sector, particularly in foreign diplomatic households.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that diplomats act as human traffickers.

**Greece 2006: “**The government has not responded adequately to allegations that some Greek diplomats abroad facilitated trafficking by issuing visas with little documentary evidence and no personal interviews to women subsequently identified as trafficking.” RATIONALE: Since there is no indication that the allegations are unfounded, it can be safely assumed that diplomats are acting as traffickers.

Countries Where Fraudulent International Marriage Brokers are Human Traffickers **(brok\_trafficker)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that fraudulent international marriage brokers facilitate human trafficking through the recruitment of victims to be exploited.

**Egypt 2007: “**Wealthy men from the Gulf reportedly travel to Egypt to purchase 'temporary marriages' with Egyptian women, including in some cases girls who are under age 18, often apparently as a front for commercial sexual exploitation facilitated by the females' parents and marriage brokers.”

RATIONALE: Marriage brokers are facilitating international trafficking, making them fraudulent international marriage brokers. In this context, “fraudulent” only means that they are facilitating trafficking via marriage.

**South Korea 2008: “**The laws to protect “foreign brides” in Korea and punish fraudulent marriage brokers need to be strengthened in order to prevent some from being trafficked.”

RATIONALE: Because the narrative states there is a need for stronger laws for the punishment of fraudulent marriage brokers, we can safely assume that it is taking place.

**South Korea 2014: “**Some women from Mongolia, Laos, and Nepal are recruited for marriage to South Korean men through international marriage brokers and are subjected to forced prostitution or forced labor subsequent to their arrival.”

RATIONALE: International marriage brokers are facilitating trafficking, making them fraudulent international marriage brokers.

**Vietnam 2014: “**Some Vietnamese women who travel to China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau, Singapore, or South Korea as part of internationally brokered marriages are subsequently subjected to domestic servitude, forced prostitution, or both.”

RATIONALE: Internationally brokered marriage requires international marriage brokers. Because it is used to facilitate trafficking, they are fraudulent international marriage brokers.

Countries Where Employment Agencies are Complicit in Human Trafficking **(empl\_trafficker)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that employment agencies facilitate human trafficking by recruiting victims to be exploited. This variable is meant to refer to ostensibly legitimate employment recruiting agencies that engage in trafficking. The narrative must indicate that this is an organized agency, as opposed to individuals acting to recruit victims.

**Jordan 2013: “**In 2012, the labor inspectorate investigated the practices of 39 recruitment agencies, recommended closing six agencies, and closed three.”

RATIONALE: In the context of trafficking, the closing of employment agencies following labor inspections indicates complicity in trafficking.

**Qatar 2015: “**Many migrant workers arriving in Qatar paid exorbitant fees to recruiters in their home countries, and some recruitment agencies in labor-sending countries lured foreign workers with false employment contracts.”

RATIONALE: Workers are recruited under false employment contracts.

**Denmark 2010: “**The government released a report in 2010 about increasing evidence that “au-pair” organizations could be used as front companies for human trafficking.” RATIONALE: An au-pair recruitment organization is a specialized labor recruitment agency.

**Australia 2012: “**Men and women from several Pacific Islands, India, China, South Korea, and the Philippines are recruited to work temporarily in Australia. After their arrival, some are subjected by unscrupulous employers and labor agencies to forced labor in agriculture, horticulture, construction, cleaning, hospitality, manufacturing, and other sectors, such as domestic service.”

RATIONALE: The narrative reports that labor agencies subject victims to trafficking.

**Nepal 2013: “**In many cases, this forced labor is facilitated by recruitment fraud and high recruitment fees charged by unscrupulous Nepal-based labor brokers and manpower agencies.”

RATIONALE: Manpower agencies are synonymous with labor recruitment agencies.

Countries Where Businesses are Complicit in Human Trafficking **(bus\_trafficker)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that businesses are involved in the facilitation of trafficking. This variable is necessarily coded if forced labor is mentioned in any specific sector (Commercial agriculture, textiles, etc.), other than sex work, domestic servitude, forced begging, or forced criminal activity. If a business serves as a front for sex trafficking, it is acting in the capacity of a brothel and is therefore not coded under this variable. Any reference to “forced commercial labor” would automatically code businesses. Cattle herding should not be included in businesses along with non-commercial (family-owned or subsistence) farms as they are not commercial businesses. However, camel jockeying should be included. When fishing boats are referenced the country of origin of the fishing boat should be in the country in which businesses are complicit.

**The Gambia 2015:** “Observers believe organized sex trafficking networks use both European and Gambian travel agencies to promote child sex tourism."

RATIONALE: Travel agencies promoting child sex tourism qualifies as complicity in human trafficking.

**Japan 2007: “**The government should take more initiative in investigating businesses suspected of human trafficking.”

RATIONALE: “Businesses suspected of human trafficking” falls under the “may” rule.

**Mongolia 2009: “**There is also concern about involuntary child labor in the Mongolian construction, mining, and industrial sectors, where they are vulnerable to injury and face severe health hazards, such as exposure to mercury.”

RATIONALE: “Concern about” is similar to the “may” rule. The construction, mining, and industrial sectors would necessitate businesses, as these are always businesses.

**Finland 2010: “**Forced labor victims are exploited in the construction industry, restaurants, agriculture and as cleaners and domestic servants.”

RATIONALE: Construction and restaurant industries would necessitate businesses.

**Eritrea 2013: “**Eritrean children worked in various economic sectors, including domestic service, street vending, small-scale manufacturing, garages, bicycle repair shops, tea and coffee shops, metal workshops, and agriculture; some may be subjected to forced labor.”

RATIONALE: According the the “may” rule we can assume it is occurring.

**Uzbekistan 2014: “**There were reports that teachers, students (including children), employees in private businesses, and others were forced by the government to work in construction, agriculture, and cleaning parks.”

RATIONALE: The construction industry necessitates businesses.

Countries Where Organized Crime/Trafficking Rings are Complicit in Human Trafficking **(crim\_trafficker)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that organized criminal rings, such as gangs, criminal syndicates, or trafficking rings facilitate trafficking. This could involve the abduction/recruitment of victims, direct exploitation, or any other stage of the trafficking process. If only prosecution of trafficking rings is mentioned, that is enough information to code this variable.

**Australia 2012: “**There were news reports that some Asian organized crime groups recruit Asian women to migrate to Australia, sometimes on student visas, and then subsequently coerce them into the sex trade.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that organized criminal groups are involved in trafficking.

**Japan 2014: “**Sophisticated and organized prostitution networks target vulnerable Japanese women and girls in public areas such as subways, popular youth hangouts, schools, and online; some of these women and girls become trafficking victims.” RATIONALE: Organized prostitution networks that are involved in trafficking constitute trafficking rings.

**Lebanon 2014: “**An international organization reported Syrian gangs force Syrian refugees, including men, women, and children, to work in the agricultural sector in Beqaa Valley harvesting potatoes, olives, and bananas while living in informal tented settlements.”

RATIONALE: Gangs constitute organized crime.

**Canada 2015:** “Law enforcement officials report some local street gangs and transnational criminal organizations are involved in sex trafficking.”

RATIONALE: Gangs and transnational criminal organizations constitute organized crime.

**South Sudan 2013: “**Some traffickers may operate in organized networks within the country and across borders.”

RATIONALE: According to the “may” rule, we can assume it is occurring.

**Malaysia 2015:** “Authorities report large organized crime syndicates are responsible for some instances of trafficking.”

RATIONALE: Organized crime syndicates are complicit in human trafficking.

Countries Where Militia are Human Traffickers **(militia\_trafficker)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that nongovernmental armed groups facilitate trafficking. This could involve the abduction/recruitment of victims, direct exploitation, or any other stage of the trafficking process. Militia includes government affiliated militia.

**Syria 2016:** “Some armed groups fighting with the Syrian government, such as Hezbollah and pro-regime militias known as the National Defense Forces (NDF) or “shabiha,” forcibly recruit children, some as young as 6 years old.”

RATIONALE: The National Defense Forces are pro-regime militias. These militias forcibly recruit children into their forces.

**Sri Lanka 2005: “**Trafficking takes place in areas controlled by both the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The LTTE continued to traffic children into forced labor and military service, taking at least 100 children after the tsunami in December.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that child are recruited by non-state armed groups.

**Central African Republic 2012: “**The Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA), a Ugandan rebel group that operates in eastern regions of the CAR, continued to abduct and enslave South Sudanese, Congolese, Central African, and Ugandan children for use as cooks, porters, concubines, and combatants.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that children are recruited by non-state armed groups.

**India 2010: “**Maoist armed groups known as the Naxalites forcibly recruited children into their ranks.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that children are recruited by non-state armed groups.

**Mali 2014: “**There were reports that non-governmental armed groups operating in the north recruited children on a large scale. These children were used as combatants, as well as cooks, porters, guards, and spies.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that children are recruited by non-state armed groups.

**Rwanda 2006: “**While living as refugees in Democratic Republic of the Congo, some children of Rwandan background were trafficked by armed rebel groups for forced labor and child soldiering.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that children are recruited by non-state armed groups.

**Colombia 2008:** “Internal armed violence in Colombia has displaced many communities, making them vulnerable to trafficking, and insurgent and paramilitary groups forcibly recruit and exploit children as combatants.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that children are recruited by non-state armed groups.

Countries Where Law Enforcement and/or Government Officials are Human Traffickers **(govt\_trafficker)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that law enforcement and/or governmental officials facilitate trafficking. This could involve the abduction/recruitment of victims, direct exploitation, accepting bribes to ignore trafficking problems, or any other stage of the trafficking process. Governmental military forces are not considered to fall under this variable.

**Canada 2014: “**A police sergeant who led a pilot anti-trafficking investigative unit in Hamilton, Ontario was investigated for sexual misconduct involving witnesses in human trafficking cases.”

RATIONALE: The officer was further exploiting the victim and was therefore complicit in trafficking.

**Czech Republic 2014: “**The government did not report any prosecutions of government employees for alleged complicity in trafficking-related offenses during the reporting period.”

RATIONALE: We interpret this statement (which appears frequently) to mean that there were allegation, but that they were not investigated/prosecuted.

**Guinea 2014: “**NGOs, international organizations, and government officials reported that corruption and direct complicity by law enforcement officials played a major role in preventing trafficking cases from being investigated and prosecuted.”

RATIONALE: Corruption and complicity hindering anti-trafficking efforts is complicity in trafficking.

**Zambia 2013: “**However, large companies and foreign governments reportedly exerted influence over Zambian officials when labor exploitation was alleged.”

RATIONALE: The ability of outside parties to exert influence over government officials indicates corruption and/or complicity.

Countries in Which Religious Figures and/or a Religious Pretext have been Involved in Trafficking Schemes **(rel\_trafficker)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that religious figures facilitate trafficking and/or religious reasons are used to justify trafficking. Religious pretexts could include citing religious teachings to justify trafficking, employing religious fears/superstitions to coerce community members or victims into cooperation, or other misuse of religious principles to enable trafficking. This could involve the abduction/recruitment of victims, direct exploitation, or any other stage of the trafficking process.

**France 2014: “**Sex trafficking networks controlled by Bulgarians, Nigerians, Romanians, Chinese, and French citizens force women into prostitution through debt bondage, physical force, and psychological coercion, including the invocation of voodoo.” RATIONALE: Voodoo is a religion and therefore this constitutes a religious pretext.

**Indonesia 2014: “**Country experts reported that Indonesian migrant workers in Malaysia were recruited for Umrah, a religious pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, and subsequently transported to other places in the Middle East for forced labor or sex trafficking.”

RATIONALE: A religious pilgrimage constitutes a religious pretext.

**Guinea 2016:** “Reports indicate children are sent to the coastal region of Boke for forced labor on farms or to Senegal where corrupt marabouts subject students to forced begging in Koranic schools.”

RATIONALE: Marabouts are religious teachers in West Africa. Children are forced to beg in Koranic schools which are religious schools.

**Pakistan 2014: “**NGOs report that boys are vulnerable to sex trafficking around hotels, truck stops, bus stations, and shrines.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: The fact that exploitation occurs around religious sites does not mean that religious pretexts are involved. It may simply be because they are popular tourist destinations.

Countries Where Pimps/Brothel Owners are Human Traffickers **(pimp\_trafficker)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that pimps and/or brothel owners facilitate human trafficking. This variable is necessarily coded if commercial sexual exploitation of adults or children is mentioned.

**Nepal 2013: “**Nepal is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children who are subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking.”

RATIONALE: Because it mentioned commercial sexual exploitation there must be a pimp and/or brothel facilitating it.

**Azerbaijan 2013: “**Azerbaijan is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking.”

RATIONALE: Because it mentioned commercial sexual exploitation there must be a pimp and/or brothel facilitating it.

**Morocco 2004: “**Morocco is a country of origin, transit, and destination for women, men, and children trafficked from sub-Saharan Africa, the Arab region, and Asia. Young Moroccan victims are lured into Europe by Italian, Spanish, Moroccan, Algerian, and Nigerian traffickers and then forced into drug trafficking, coerced labor, and sexual exploitation.”

RATIONALE: Because it mentioned commercial sexual exploitation there must be a pimp and/or brothel facilitating it.

**Gabon 2010: “**Gabon is primarily a destination and transit country for children from Benin, Nigeria, Togo, Mali, Guinea, and other West African countries who are subjected to trafficking in persons, specifically forced labor and forced prostitution.”

RATIONALE: Because it mentioned commercial sexual exploitation there must be a pimp and/or brothel facilitating it.

**Prosecution Variables**

A general statement on the prosecution variables: an unfunded mandate cannot be coded as a law as it cannot be implemented and therefore does not exist as far as victims are concerned.

Countries that have a Comprehensive Anti-Trafficking Act **(comprehen\_act)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has outlawed all forms of trafficking in persons and has legally-mandated protections or services for victims. For the purpose of this variable, all forms of trafficking in persons consists of sex trafficking and forced labor for men, women, and children. Legal alternatives to deportation, designated funds for victim compensation, witness protection and non-punishment laws are all considered legally-mandated protections.

**Djibouti 2011: “**Djibouti's law...prohibits both forced labor and sex trafficking. The law also provides for the protection of victims regardless of ethnicity, gender, or nationality, and prescribes penalties of up to 30 years' imprisonment for convicted trafficking offenders.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: While the narrative states that it prohibits both forms of trafficking, the “protection” mentioned for victims is not legally mandated protections or services that are required to code this variable. This is a reference to a type of anti-discrimination policy that prohibits all forms of trafficking regardless of a victim’s ethnicity, gender, or nationality. Therefore, there is not enough specific information about mandated services to code the law as comprehensive. Instead Code 1 Countries that have provisions in their penal code criminalizing all forms of trafficking.

**Aruba 2016:** “Articles 203a and 286a of the criminal code prohibit all forms of trafficking in persons. In 2014, the government enacted amendments to the penal code that increased penalties for trafficking offenses to eight to 18 years’ imprisonment and a fine of 25,000 to 100,000 florins ($14,045-56,180). These penalties are sufficiently stringent and commensurate with those prescribed for other serious crimes, such as rape. …The government operated a hotline for trafficking victims and had a policy to provide potential victims with emergency shelter, food, medical care, legal assistance, temporary immigration relief, and financial and repatriation assistance.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states all forms of trafficking are prohibited and legally mandated protections are provided. These include emergency shelter, medical care, legal assistance, and temporary immigration relief.

**Netherlands 2010:** “The Netherlands prohibits all forms of trafficking through Criminal Code Article 273. Dutch authorities provided temporary residence permits to allow foreign trafficking victims to stay in the Netherlands during a three-month reflection period, a time for victims to receive immediate care and assistance while they consider whether to assist law enforcement, and separately, during the investigation and prosecution of their traffickers.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that all forms of trafficking are prohibited and legally mandated protections – temporary residency - status are also mentioned.

**Estonia 2015:** “The government improved law enforcement efforts. Estonia prohibits all forms of both sex and labor trafficking through Articles 133 and 175 of the penal code, which prescribe a maximum penalty of up to 15 years’ imprisonment… Estonia’s witness protection law allows trafficking victims to provide their testimony anonymously, but this has never been applied in a trafficking case.”

RATIONALE: The narrative in this case specifies that witness protection is legally mandated and is therefore considered a legally mandated protection. The narrative also indicates that both sex and labor trafficking are prohibited.

Countries that have Provisions in their Penal Code Criminalizing all Forms of Trafficking **(law\_allforms)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has outlawed all forms of trafficking in persons, but does not mention legally-mandated protections or services for victims. For the purpose of this variable, all forms of trafficking in persons consists of sex trafficking and forced labor for men, women, and children.

**Sudan 2013: “**The Criminal Act of 1991 does not prohibit all forms of trafficking in persons, though Articles 156 and 163 prohibits inducing or abducting someone to engage in prostitution ("seduction") and forced labor, respectively.”

RATIONALE: Even though the narrative states that not all forms are criminalized, for the sake of our definition, if both labor trafficking and sex trafficking are prohibited, then "all" forms of trafficking are outlawed.

**Luxembourg 2008: “**Article 379 of the penal code specifically criminalizes trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, but does not explicitly address trafficking for the purposes of forced labor. Forced labor is nonetheless criminalized in Luxembourg via its 1996 ratification of the European Social Charter.”

RATIONALE: While the narrative previously states that labor trafficking is not prohibited in Article 379, however, it is prohibited under another law. This variable can be coded because it identifies provisions for both forced labor and sex trafficking.

**Bolivia 2005:** “Laws prohibiting slavery and trafficking for exploitation exist, but the government was not able to report any instances when these laws were applied during the reporting period…The national government offered no protection services to trafficking victims during the reporting period.”

RATIONALE: The narrative does not mention sexual exploitation or forced labor explicitly, however, it is implied that both forms are prohibited and penalized.

Countries that have Provisions in their Penal Code Criminalizing only Some Forms of Trafficking **(law\_someforms)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has outlawed some but not all forms of trafficking in persons. For the purpose of this variable, all forms of trafficking in persons consists of sex trafficking and forced labor for men, women, and children.

Some instances occur where narratives don’t specify some, and it doesn’t say all forms are outlawed. For example Kazakhstan 2004 “criminalizes trafficking with penalties….the government has convicted under its new anti-trafficking legislation passed in mid-2003”. If it does not specify, it can be assumed all forms of trafficking are criminalized when “trafficking” or “anti-trafficking laws” are referred to.

**Saudi Arabia 2011:** “Royal Decree number M/40 of 2009 defines and prohibits all forms of human trafficking, prescribing punishments...The Council of Ministers statement accompanying the 2009 anti-trafficking law secures the right of victims to remain in Saudi Arabia during the investigation and court proceedings, incentivizing their assistance in prosecutions...In addition, domestic workers remain excluded from general labor law protections.”

RATIONALE: Despite the legally mandated protections and the fact that “all forms of human trafficking” are prohibited in the narrative (which would indicate that the country has a comprehensive trafficking act), it is clear that some (forced domestic work) forms of trafficking are not prohibited or are included in the legally mandated protections.

**Switzerland 2010: “**...prohibits trafficking for most forms of sexual and labor exploitation...does not expressly prohibit prostitution by minors aged 16 and 17 under all circumstances.”

RATIONALE: While prohibition of both sex and labor trafficking are mentioned, the narrative indicates only some forms of trafficking are criminalized verbatim and because trafficking of all children in prostitution is not criminalized.

Countries that Have No or Insufficient Laws, But Draft Laws **(draft\_law)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has draft laws concerning human trafficking. A draft law is a law that is in the process of being written or passed. A law that has been passed but not implemented does not constitute a draft law. The presence of a draft law can be taken to indicate that the country’s previous laws were in some way insufficient. Therefore, no addition information need be provided to indicate that the country has insufficient laws.

**Lebanon 2013:** “A labor law amendment that would extend legal protections to foreign workers had not been submitted to the cabinet by the Ministry of Labor…”

RATIONALE: Because the amendment is trafficking-specific and has not been submitted, we can assume that this is a draft law.

**Cambodia 2014:** “The government developed draft guidelines for a standardized, nationwide system for the proactive identification of victims among vulnerable groups, and it implemented a pilot program to test them in two provinces.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: There is not enough information to indicate that these “guidelines” will be adopted into law or are meant to be. This could simply be a “best practices” for identification for domestic application but not necessarily legally mandated.

**Chad 2016:** “Existing laws do not specifically prohibit trafficking, though they do prohibit forced prostitution and many types of labor exploitation. Title 5 of the labor code prohibits forced and bonded labor, prescribing fines of 50,000 to 500,000 Central African CFA francs (FCFA) ($93-$928), but not imprisonment; these penalties are not sufficiently stringent to deter this form of trafficking and do not reflect the serious nature of the crimes. Penal code articles 279 and 280 prohibit the prostitution of children, prescribing punishments of five to 10 years’ imprisonment and fines up to FCFA 1,000,000 ($1,860); these penalties are sufficiently stringent and commensurate with penalties prescribed for other serious crimes. Pimping and owning brothels are prohibited under penal code articles 281 and 282. The 1991 Chadian National Army Law prohibits recruitment of children younger than 18 years; punishment for those who violate this provision is at the discretion of military justice officials. Draft revisions to the penal code and a child protection code, both of which contain provisions criminalizing trafficking in persons, have not been enacted.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Though laws do not specifically prohibit trafficking there are laws that prohibit forms of trafficking such as forced prostitution and prostitution of children. Therefore the country prohibits some but not all forms of trafficking.

Countries that Have Primarily Child-Related Anti-Trafficking Laws **(child\_law)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has anti-trafficking laws specifically concerning children. This variable also indicates that while child-related trafficking is prohibited, not all forms of trafficking are.

**Korea, Democratic People's Republic of 2006:** “Little information is available on the D.P.R.K.'s legal system and there are no known laws that specifically address trafficking in persons...The Penal Code criminalizes the abduction, sale, or trafficking in children

(Article 150).”

RATIONALE: Despite the indication that there are no known laws that prohibit trafficking, there is a provision that prohibits the trafficking of children. This variable is coded because the only criminalization of trafficking mentioned relates to children.

Countries that Lack Anti-Trafficking Laws **(no\_law)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country does not have anti-trafficking laws. The absence of any mention of anti-trafficking laws is not sufficient to code this variable.

**Angola 2004:** “There are no specific laws that prohibit trafficking in persons, but Angola’s constitution and statutory laws criminalizing forced or bonded labor, prostitution, pornography, rape, and kidnapping could be used to prosecute trafficking cases.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: The anti-trafficking legislation is inadequate and not comprehensive, but it is there. This variable can only be coded if the narrative indicates there are no laws that criminalize trafficking, even though they may not be trafficking-specific. “Some forms of trafficking are criminalized” should be coded because of the absence of the criminalization of sex trafficking.

**Ireland 2008:** “Ireland’s prosecution efforts were hampered by a lack of comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation during the rating period. The government introduced a bill in 2007 that specifically defines and outlaws all forms of human trafficking. Irish officials anticipate the bill’s enactment in June 2008. The Government of Ireland did not report any prosecutions of trafficking offenses or convictions of trafficking offenders in 2007.”

RATIONALE: The narrative does not indicate that there are any other anti-trafficking provisions in existence in Ireland other than a draft bill that had recently been introduced. Therefore, we can assume that Ireland lacks anti-trafficking laws. Note that the variable “Countries that have no, or insufficient laws, but draft laws”, should also be coded.

**Norway 2006:** “A trafficker convicted of slavery faces a maximum sentence of 21 years.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: In this case, the narrative mentions prosecutions, but not any laws or provisions that the country has against trafficking. In the absence of any specific mention of the relevant laws, or stating that the country lacks anti-trafficking laws, no legislative variables can be coded even though it seems like there is a lack of anti-trafficking legislation.

**Lebanon 2006:** “Lebanon lacks a specific anti-trafficking law, although it can use other sections of the criminal code to prosecute traffickers.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that anti-trafficking law in Lebanon is lacking. This variable was coded positively over the variable that refers to penal codes that cover "some forms of trafficking," since the narrative doesn't specify what type of trafficking can be prosecuted under the criminal code.

Countries with Anti-Trafficking Provisions in Immigration Laws **(law\_immigration)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has anti-trafficking provisions in its immigration laws. This variable may still be coded if the country also has anti-trafficking laws separate from its immigration laws.

**Indonesia 2014:** “The government issued two additional regulations on the implementation of Law No. 39 of 2004 on the Placement and Protection of Overseas Workers, to regulate the placement of workers overseas and include in-country Indonesian officials in this process.”

RATIONALE: The narrative indicates that this law is related to migrant workers abroad and can be used to prevent trafficking although it does not mention trafficking explicitly.

**Poland 2014:** “In December 2013, an amendment to the Law on Aliens expanded the border guard's authority to investigate potential trafficking cases that did not involve another border-related offense, such as possession of false documents.“

RATIONALE: The amendment is clearly anti-trafficking and the “Law on Aliens” implies that it is an immigration law.

**Australia 2016:** “The government increased the number of victims it identified and referred to the government-funded support program, and it made changes to its visa policies intended to better address the needs of foreign trafficking victims.”

RATIONALE: Visa policies to addressing the needs of foreign trafficking victims qualifies as anti-trafficking provisions in immigration laws.

**Ireland 2008:** “The Immigration, Residence, and Protection Bill, currently in the first stages of Parliamentary approval, includes provisions for the protection of trafficking victims.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: The law has not been approved yet and therefore does not exist.

Countries Where Corruption Linked to Trafficking in Persons is Reported and/or Investigations into Such Corruption Have Taken Place **(corruption\_rep)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that corruption on the part of law enforcement or government officials related to human trafficking is present. Note that as the variable says “and/or,” active investigations are not necessary to code this variable, but their presence would automatically necessitate its positive coding.

**Laos, People's Democratic Republic 2013:** “Anti-trafficking organizations have reported that some village or other officials received payment to facilitate the immigration or transportation of girls to Thailand.”

RATIONALE: Although no investigations have taken place or reports made by the government, corruption related to trafficking of children was reported by NGO's.

**Georgia 2007:** “Although there were no specific cases of officials complicit in trafficking, the government tackled trafficking-related corruption by investigating and prosecuting 12 cases of passport fraud, convicting five officials with an average sentence of two years.”

RATIONALE: This is coded because we can assume that the cases of passport fraud by government officials facilitated trafficking because the narrative implies that this is trafficking-related corruption despite previously stating that there were no specific cases. Furthermore, in cases of contradictory information, the more specific sentence is generally the one that is coded.

**Kazakhstan 2016:** “Media reported several cases in which police officers were accused of trafficking or sentenced for other offenses that may have been related to trafficking, such as the cases of police officers in Zhambyl allegedly holding a resident of Kyrgyzstan in slavery for 19 years, making him work in their households in exchange for food, and of a former police officer in Akmola Region who allegedly exploited a man in his household for 10 years.”

RATIONALE: Police officers have been accused of trafficking and have been sentenced to trafficking-related offenses. If officers have been sentenced then there are have been investigations. It is clear trafficking-related corruption is taking place.

**Burkina Faso 2013:** “The Government of Burkina Faso did not report any investigations or prosecutions of government employees for alleged complicity in trafficking-related offenses during the reporting period; however, law enforcement efforts remained hindered by limited human and financial resources, and general corruption in the judiciary.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Although the narrative states that there is general corruption in the country, it does not indicate this is trafficking-related corruption. This variable cannot be coded based off general corruption.

**Tonga 2013:** “Corruption is a known problem in Tonga. The government, however, did not report any investigations, prosecutions, convictions, or punishments of officials for complicity in human trafficking during the reporting period, and there were no known allegations that officials had been complicit in such practices.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: There is not enough information in the narrative to code any variables regarding trafficking-related corruption. Corruption that is reported must be trafficking-related.

Countries Where Corruption Linked to Trafficking in Persons is Not Explicitly Reported, But is Suggested **(corruption\_sug)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative suggests but does not explicitly state that corruption on the part of law enforcement or government officials related to human trafficking is present. If the report only states that corruption is present in officials, but doesn’t indicate it’s related to trafficking we don’t code this variable.

**Poland 2013:** “Nevertheless, Polish consular staff in Ukraine who had issued visas to women who may have later become victims of sex trafficking in Germany and Spain were dismissed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.”

RATIONALE: The sentence implies that the Polish officials were dismissed due to alleged facilitation (by providing visas) of trafficking. The “may” rule also applies here so we can assume that there was sufficient evidence that visas were issued to victims of trafficking.

**Guinea-Bissau 2016:** “Observers reported some police and border guards might have accepted bribes from traffickers, hindering law enforcement efforts during the reporting period.”

RATIONALE: Police and border guards may have accepted bribes during the reporting period. The narrative suggests corruption has taken place, but it is not specifically reported.

Countries Where Victims of Trafficking are Encouraged to Assist in Investigation of Their Traffickers **(all\_encourag)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that all victims are actively encouraged to assist in the investigations of their traffickers. Participation includes, but is not limited to, providing evidence against traffickers and testifying in court proceedings. If victim services or residency status are contingent on participation in the investigation, this is interpreted as a form of encouragement. If victims are encouraged to assist, it can be assumed that this means all victims unless the narrative says something to indicate otherwise.

**Guinea-Bissau 2010:** “However, the government encouraged family members of the victim to assist in any investigation or prosecution of trafficking offenders.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: The narrative does not indicate that the victims themselves are encouraged to assist in investigations, only their families are.

**Namibia 2009:** “The Namibian legal system provided protection to victims who wish to testify against their abusers, as well as a legal alternative to foreign victims’ removal to countries where they faced hardship or retribution in the form of a comprehensive asylum policy.”

RATIONALE: A form of victim participation in investigation (testifying) is specifically encouraged because legally mandated protections are provided to those who participate.

**Netherlands 2010:** “The government encouraged victims to assist in the investigation and prosecution of traffickers. Nevertheless, victims were often reluctant to assist law enforcement personnel, due to fear of reprisals from traffickers. Dutch authorities provided temporary residence permits to allow foreign trafficking victims to stay in the Netherlands during a three-month reflection period, a time for victims to receive immediate care and assistance while they consider whether to assist law enforcement, and separately, during the investigation and prosecution of their traffickers. Since

January 2008, the government has provided single underage asylum seekers with intensive counseling in secure shelters that protect them from traffickers…”

RATIONALE: Even though victims were often reluctant to assist law enforcement due to traffickers, the narrative is clear that victims were still actively encouraged during the reporting period to participate in investigations. Incentives that are contingent on law enforcement assistance along with the additional protections from traffickers are forms of encouragement.

**Croatia 2006:** “In 2005, the government continued to provide all identified victims with shelter, and legal, medical, and psychological services as well as educational and vocational training; government assistance was not conditioned on victim cooperation in a trafficking case. Victims have adequate protection if they choose to testify.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Victims are offered direct services by the government that are not contingent upon testifying. The narrative does not say victims are "encouraged” to participate only that they have adequate protection if they do.

Countries Where Some Victims of Trafficking are Encouraged to Assist in Investigation of Their Traffickers **(some\_encourag)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that some but not all victims are actively encouraged to assist in the investigations of their traffickers. Participation includes, but is not limited to, providing evidence against traffickers and testifying in court proceedings. If victim services or residency status are contingent on participation in the investigation, this is interpreted as a form of encouragement. Note that if residency status is contingent on participation this is the variable that would be coded if there is internal trafficking in the country, as residency status would not be applicable for domestic victims.

**Thailand 2010:** “The government provided limited incentives for victims to participate in the investigation and prosecution of their traffickers, including reported efforts to help victims receive compensatory damages from employers in forced labor cases, but reports indicate that the government did not systematically make victims aware of this option. Long stays in shelters in some cases acted as disincentives to doing so.”

RATIONALE: Some victims of forced labor were actively encouraged to assist through incentives. Other victims were discouraged or not made aware of incentives.

**India 2005:** “In New Delhi, an innovative program was launched, requiring police to provide trafficking victims with counseling from a qualified NGO within 24 hours. This assured level of protection has led to greater victim cooperation with police in investigating and prosecuting traffickers.”

RATIONALE: There is evidence of a systematic practice that encourages victims to participate in investigations however this practice is isolated in a certain part of the country - New Delhi - therefore, we can code that only some victims in India are encouraged to participate if no other information is given.

**Mali 2004:** “Three women are awaiting trial on trafficking charges and their 14 victims of child prostitution were encouraged to assist in the investigation and prosecution.”

RATIONALE: The narrative indicates that some (victims of child prostitution) but not all victims were encouraged to participate in investigations during the reporting period.

Countries where Victims of Trafficking are Not Encouraged to Assist in Investigation of Their Traffickers **(none\_encourag)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that victims are not actively encouraged to assist (or are discouraged from assisting) in the investigations of their traffickers. Participation includes, but is not limited to, providing evidence against traffickers and testifying in court proceedings. The absence of any mention of whether or not victims are encouraged to assist in investigations is not sufficient to code this variable.

**Denmark 2014:** “...did not demonstrate that it granted non-trafficking-specific temporary residency permits to trafficking victims to encourage their assistance in the investigation and prosecution of their trafficking offenders...Despite these efforts, NGOs report that Denmark's lack of specific incentives for victims rendered it nearly impossible to get victims to speak out against their traffickers…”

RATIONALE: Collectively, these sentences indicate that the government does not provide any incentives for victims to participate in investigations.

**Colombia 2005:** “Victims frequently faced intimidation and threats of reprisal from traffickers. In the face of such threats and inadequate witness protection programs, many victims chose not to assist in prosecutions.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: This variable does not indicate that the government is not actively encouraging or discouraging participation in investigations. Victims are discouraged because of the perpetrators of the crime and not the government. Inadequate witness protection programs is not enough by itself to code that the government is not actively encouraging because these programs could be encouraging all but not working, or only protecting some victims and not all.

**Peru 2010:** “Lack of victim participation in the investigation or prosecution of traffickers remained a problem, in addition to the lack of a witness protection program.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: The narrative does not indicate that victims were not actively encouraged or discouraged from participating in investigations, only that victims did not participate which could occur even if victims were actively encouraged. Additionally, the lack of a witness protection program is not enough to code that all victims are not encouraged because this is only one type of encouragement.

**Saudi Arabia 2005:** “If a victim chooses to file a complaint, he or she is not allowed to work.”

RATIONALE: This implies that a policy that discourages victims from filing a complaint if in an exploitative situation.

**Japan 2010:** “The government appears to do a poor job of informing trafficking victims that legal redress or compensation through a criminal or civil suit is possible under Japanese law. While authorities reported encouraging victims’ participation in the investigation and prosecution of their traffickers, victims were not provided with any incentives for participation, such as the ability to work or generate income. Although the government claims the availability of a long-term residency visa for trafficking victims, no foreign victims have ever been granted such a visa.”

RATIONALE: Despite the information that authorities reportedly encouraged victims to assist in investigations, there is greater information to suggest that victims were not actively encouraged to participate in investigations. While legal redress, compensation and long-term residency are technically available to victims, they were not used to encourage victims to participate according to the narrative.

**Protection Variables**

A general note on protection variables: services or referrals that are provided on an *ad hoc* basis are not coded as these variables are intended to gauge institutionalized practices.

Legal Alternatives are Implemented in Deportation and Repatriation of Individuals **(legal\_alternatives)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that victims have the option of staying in the country rather than being deported to their country of origin and no mention is made of victims being forced to return to their country of origin. Any residency status or temporary stay offered to victims constitutes legal alternatives. For refugees use their place of legal residence to determine if they are being deported or repatriated.

**Uruguay 2014: “**While the government did not offer trafficking-specific legal alternatives to victims' removal to countries where they faced retribution or hardship, authorities could offer general asylum and residential work permits to foreign trafficking victims.” RATIONALE: Even though the alternatives are not trafficking-specific, they are available to trafficking victims and therefore count.

**Suriname 2013: “**There was no specialized mechanism in place to provide victims of trafficking with alternatives to their removal to countries where they faced retribution or hardship, and while authorities reported that foreign victims could apply for work or residency permits, none did so during the year.”

RATIONALE: Even though no victims applied for residency permits in the reporting period we can still code it, since there is no indication that the government prevents them from doing so.

**Belgium 2015:** “Victims who were not citizens of EU member states were only able to obtain permanent residency upon the successful prosecution and sentencing of traffickers, although residence permits for indefinite periods of time were available without conviction if authorities established a formal charge of trafficking.”

RATIONALE: Legal alternatives to deportation and repatriation exist in the form of permanent residency and residence permits.

**Netherlands 2008: “**The Justice Ministry further eased requirements for trafficking victims to obtain temporary and permanent residence permits.”

RATIONALE: The fact that they eased the requirements means that they are present.

**El Salvador 2010: “**Law enforcement and social service officials may request residency status for a victim on a case-by-case basis, though they reported no trafficking victims requested this status over the last year.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Offering it on a case-by-case basis indicates that it is ad hoc, which we do not code.

Legal Alternatives in Place to Deportation and Repatriation but Deportations Still Occur **(legal\_alts\_deport)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that victims have the option of staying in the country rather than being deported to their country of origin, but some victims are still deported. For this variable, voluntary repatriation and involuntary deportation are not the same and only the latter qualifies. Any residency status or temporary stay offered to victims constitutes legal alternatives.

**Mexico 2015:** “Foreign trafficking victims could legally be eligible for refugee status independent of any decision to testify against suspected traffickers, though civil society reported this legal alternative to deportation was often not provided in practice. Many foreign trafficking victims returned to their countries of origin after giving testimony, in some cases due to a lack of adequate shelter or information about their rights.”

RATIONALE: Legal alternatives to deportation exist but they are often not provided in practice. Many foreign trafficking victims were deported after giving testimony.

**Mauritius 2015:** “Some migrant workers who gathered to protest abuses relating to their employment were deported during the reporting period; these deportations took place without conducting comprehensive investigations or screenings to identify if the individuals were victims of forced labor. The 2009 anti-trafficking law specifically provides legal alternatives, such as temporary residency, to removal to countries in which the trafficking victims would face retribution or hardship.”

RATIONALE: Legal alternatives to deportation exist under the anti-trafficking law, however, deportations still occur.

**Cameroon 2012: “**Although the government stated that it would provide temporary resident status or legal alternatives to the removal of foreign trafficking victims to countries where they may face hardship or retribution, there were no instances in which the government provided such relief during the reporting period...In April 2011, Cameroonian authorities deported two Nigerian boys who were potential trafficking victims.”

RATIONALE: The government has legal alternatives in place, even though it did not provide them in the reporting period. It clearly states that at least some deportations occurred.

**India 2009: “**Some foreign victims trafficked to India are not subject to removal. Those who are subject to removal are not offered legal alternatives to their removal to countries where they may face hardship or retribution.”

RATIONALE: We can assume there are legal alternatives to deportation because those victims subject to removal were not offered legal alternatives. Some victims are not subject to removal, so they must be offered a legal alternative.

No Legal Alternatives to Deportation and Repatriation of Individuals **(no\_legal\_alts)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that victims have no option to stay in the country rather than being deported to their country of origin. Any residency status or temporary stay offered to victims constitutes legal alternatives.

**Albania 2014: “**As an alternative to removal for foreign trafficking victims, Albania's anti-trafficking law provides a two-year reflection period with temporary residency status, and the opportunity to apply for permanent residency after five years in the country, as well as authorization to work. In practice, the government has yet to grant this status to a victim.”

RATIONALE: If the government has never granted it, we code that it does not exist.

**Brunei 2014: “**The government reported that certain labor trafficking victims would be eligible on a case-by-case basis to receive employment passes to temporarily work in Brunei while assisting in investigations, though none received this benefit during the year. There were no trafficking-specific programs offering long-term alternatives to removal to countries where victims may face hardship or retribution.”

RATIONALE: Case-by-case basis indicates an ad hoc procedure, which we do not code.

**Rwanda 2014: “**Rwandan law does not provide foreign trafficking victims with legal alternatives to their removal to a country where they may face hardship or retribution, in practice, the government exercised discretion on a case-by-case basis to provide such alternatives.”

RATIONALE: We do not code ad hoc practices.

**Iraq 2013: “**The government did not offer foreign victims legal alternatives to their removal to countries in which they may face hardship or retribution.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that legal alternatives were not available to victims of trafficking.

Countries that offer Temporary Residency Status for Victims of Trafficking **(temp\_residency)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that victims are able to obtain temporary residency permits, allowing them to remain in the country. This residency status cannot be contingent on victim cooperation with law enforcement. Residency status need not be exclusively for victims of trafficking, as long as victims of trafficking are able to qualify to receive it.

**Argentina 2014: “**Authorities did not report how many of the large number of foreign victims identified in 2013 received temporary or long-term residency. It was also unclear to what extent foreign victims were fully informed of their residency and assistance options before their repatriation.”

RATIONALE: Temporary residency is available to trafficking victims. We do not code for how well this variable is being implemented.

**Bolivia 2014: “**The government could provide foreign victims with humanitarian visas to temporarily remain in Bolivia, but did not report doing so during the year.”

RATIONALE: Temporary residency is available through humanitarian visas. We still code this variable, even though the government did not report providing such visas. We code this variable based on its existence not on its implementation.

**France 2014: “**French law provided for a 30-day reflection period for suspected trafficking victims; however, some authorities were reportedly not familiar with the reflection period and did not offer it.”

RATIONALE: We consider these reflection periods to be temporary residence, as they allow victims to remain in the country on a temporary basis. Even though some authorities did not offer it, it was available and was offered to victims.

**Afghanistan 2015:** “Afghan law allows foreign victims to remain temporarily in Afghanistan for at least six months.”

RATIONALE: Foreign trafficking victims can temporarily stay in the country.

**El Salvador 2014: “**Authorities reported that foreign trafficking victims were eligible for either temporary or permanent residency on a case-by-case basis, but did not report granting any foreign victims residency in 2013.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Case-by-case indicates that they are granted on an ad hoc basis, which we do not code.

Countries that offer Temporary Residency Status if Victim Cooperates with Law Enforcement **(coop\_temp\_resid)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that victims are able to obtain temporary residency permits, allowing them to remain in the country only if they assist in the investigations of their traffickers. Residency status need not be exclusively for victims of trafficking, as long as victims of trafficking are able to qualify to receive it.

**Gambia 2013: “**The Trafficking in Persons Act allows foreign victims to obtain temporary residence visas for the duration of legal proceedings.”

RATIONALE: Foreign victims may obtain temporary residency for the duration of legal proceedings. Victims would have to be cooperating with law enforcement to be a part of legal proceedings.

**Sweden 2012: “**During the year, the government provided temporary residence permits to trafficking victims who cooperate in the criminal investigation of trafficking offenders; there were no reports of immigration relief given to victims who chose not to cooperate...Victims also had the right to a reflection period of at least thirty days in which they could decide whether to participate in the criminal process. Police and NGOs both have noted that victims were rarely informed of their right to a reflection period.”

RATIONALE: The reflection period seems to be employed on an ad hoc basis. Therefore, we are only concerned with the first part, which says that temporary residency is offered to those who participate.

**Jordan 2010: “**This plan includes provisions for a specific visa for human trafficking victims to allow victims to receive residency and work permits while they pursue a legal case.”

RATIONALE: Since the residency permit is for the duration of their legal case, it is a reasonable assumption that access to the residency permit is contingent on participation.

**Romania 2015:** “Victims who cooperate with authorities to identify traffickers could receive a temporary residence permit for up to 12 months but are not allowed to work in Romania.”

RATIONALE: Victims could receive a temporary residence permit if they cooperated with authorities.

Countries that offer Permanent Residency Status for Victims of Trafficking **(perm\_residency)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that victims are able to obtain permanent residency permits, allowing them to remain in the country. Residency status need not be exclusively for victims of trafficking, as long as victims of trafficking are able to qualify to receive it.

**Australia 2014: “**In 2013, the government granted 14 Permanent Witness Protection (Trafficking) visas to victims and their immediate family members, which required contribution to an investigation or prosecution of a trafficking offense.”

RATIONALE: Since we do not have a variable for permanent residency contingent on cooperation, we code this.

**Antigua and Barbuda 2014: “**The government offered the one identified foreign victim long-term residency and integration into Antiguan society as a legal alternative to removal.”

RATIONALE: We can assume that long-term residency is synonymous with permanent in this case due to the integration services that are also provided. If all that was said was that it was a long-term residency permit I would code it as temporary.

**Australia 2012: “**Permanent visas required the victims' contribution to an investigation or prosecution of an alleged trafficking offense.”

RATIONALE: Since we do not have a variable for permanent residency contingent on cooperation, we code this.

**El Salvador 2014: “**Authorities reported that foreign trafficking victims were eligible for either temporary or permanent residency on a case-by-case basis, but did not report granting any foreign victims residency in 2013.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Case-by case indicates ad hoc, which we do not code.

Countries that offer No Residency Status for Victims of Trafficking **(no\_residency)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that victims are not able to obtain residency permits of any kind. The lack of any mention of residency status in the narrative is not sufficient to code this variable.

**Albania 2014: “**As an alternative to removal for foreign trafficking victims, Albania's anti-trafficking law provides a two-year reflection period with temporary residency status, and the opportunity to apply for permanent residency after five years in the country, as well as authorization to work. In practice, the government has yet to grant this status to a victim.”

RATIONALE: If the government has never granted it, we code that it does not exist.

**Brunei 2014: “**The government reported that certain labor trafficking victims would be eligible on a case-by-case basis to receive employment passes to temporarily work in Brunei while assisting in investigations, though none received this benefit during the year. There were no trafficking-specific programs offering long-term alternatives to removal to countries where victims may face hardship or retribution.”

RATIONALE: Case-by-case basis indicates an ad hoc procedure, which we do not count.

**Rwanda 2014: “**Rwandan law does not provide foreign trafficking victims with legal alternatives to their removal to a country where they may face hardship or retribution, in practice, the government exercised discretion on a case-by-case basis to provide such alternatives.”

RATIONALE: We do not code ad hoc practices for protection variables.

**Iraq 2013: “**The government did not offer foreign victims legal alternatives to their removal to countries in which they may face hardship or retribution.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that legal alternatives were not available to victims of trafficking.

Countries in which the Government Provides Victims with Legal Aid **(legal\_aid)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the government provides victims with legal services. This can only be coded if the services are provided by the government, as opposed to NGOs.

**Marshall Islands 2014: “**The government reportedly made available free medical, legal, and police protection to victims but no formal mechanism existed to verify this assistance was provided to any victims.”

RATIONALE: The narrative does not report that the services were not provided, therefore we assume they were.

**Peru 2014: “**The government was required to provide victims with a public defender during prosecutions of traffickers, but it was unclear how many victims received this assistance in 2013.”

RATIONALE: The appointment of an attorney is government-provided legal aid.

**Colombia 2013: “**The ICBF operated centers that provided psycho-social, medical, and legal services to child victims of sexual violence and reported that...it assisted 415 children in prostitution.”

RATIONALE: Even though it was not available to all victims (just child victims) we still code it because it was provided on a systematic basis.

**Austria 2014:** “The government funded a specialized anti-trafficking NGO that provided 103 trafficking victims with psychological care and legal assistance.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: This variable only applies to government-provided legal aid, not NGO-provided or government-funded.

Countries in Which the Government Does Not Provide Victims with Legal Aid **(no\_legal\_aid)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the government does not provide victims with legal services. The absence of any mention of legal aid is not sufficient to code this variable.

**Algeria 2010: “**The government did not provide medical, counseling, or legal services to victims, nor did it refer victims to other service providers.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that the government did not provide legal aid.

**Togo 2010: “**Victims, however, did not receive legal assistance. In December 2009, the government announced creation of a fund of approximately $550,000 to provide legal services for the indigent; victims of trafficking are eligible to receive services under this fund.”

RATIONALE: While the second sentence indicates that there might be services for which victims could be eligible, the first sentence is more specific and therefore is the one we use.

**D.R.C. 2007: “**As the 2006 budget included no appropriation for social services of any kind in the country, NGOs provided legal, medical, and psychological services to trafficking victims.”

RATIONALE: The first half of the sentence states that the government did not provide social services of any kind (in itself not enough to code this variable, as it is unclear whether legal aid is considered a social service), then clarifies the services provided by NGOs, thereby giving examples of the services not provided by the government.

Countries in Which Victims are Granted Compensation for Damages **(victim\_comp)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that victims are awarded monetary compensation as a result of their victimization.

**Australia 2014: “**Victims could be eligible for compensation through state and territories' general crime victim schemes, but benefits varied by region and could only be granted on the basis of trafficking-related crimes, as trafficking is not a crime in state and territorial law. Few victims had access to this form of redress.”

RATIONALE: Even though not all victims had access to compensation, it was available.

**Bahamas 2014: “**The government provided financial stipends to two trafficking victims in the amount equivalent of approximately $750 and $600, respectively, during the reporting period.”

RATIONALE: Any money awarded to victims constitutes compensation.

**India 2014: “**Rescued bonded laborers are entitled to ʺrelease certificatesʺ that entitle them to compensation, but victims in Odisha and other states experienced delays in excess of two years in receiving the certificates.”

RATIONALE: Even though the system is overwhelmingly backlogged, compensation is provided to victims.

**Ukraine 2013: “**None of the 16 officially recognized victims received the one-time payment of the equivalent of approximately $135 afforded to them under a resolution adopted in 2012.”

RATIONALE: This variable is coded when compensation is available. Whether or not victims were reportedly granted compensation during the reporting year is irrelevant to this variable.

Countries in Which a Fund is Designated for Victim Compensation **(fund\_victim\_comp)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has a fund set aside specifically to provide victims with monetary compensation.

**Azerbaijan 2014: “**Fifty victims, including two sex trafficking victims from Uzbekistan, received a stipend equivalent of approximately $510, and 13 received some form of

financial compensation from the Victim’s Assistance Fund.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that there is a fund set up for victim compensation.

**China 2014: “**The Guizhou Provincial Public Security Bureau reported establishing a fund to provide monetary assistance to domestic trafficking victims and their families, but it is unclear if any victims received this benefit.”

RATIONALE: There is a fund for victim compensation. The narrative does not state that no victim received it; it merely says that it is unclear. Therefore we assume that they have.

**France 2014: “**Trafficking victims were eligible to receive restitution through the Crime Victims Compensation Program; the equivalent of approximately $310,411 was allocated to trafficking victims in 2013 from this fund.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states there is a fund for victim compensation.

**Kosovo 2014: “**Several provisions of the new protection law were not yet implemented during the reporting period, including a victims’ compensation fund and the new residency permit.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: It has not been implemented yet and therefore is not coded.

Countries in Which Traffickers' Property or Assets May be Seized Under Law **(assets\_seized)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country is able to seize traffickers’ assets and property.

**Philippines 2014: “**A 2013 amendment to the government's anti-money laundering law could be used to file a civil action requesting courts freeze and seize assets of suspected traffickers, but there were no reports that victims received this form of redress during the year.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that traffickers’ assets may be seized.

**Sierra Leone 2014: “**The government used the 2005 Anti-Trafficking Act to demand funds from the fishing company; the government used the secured funds to provide temporary food and shelter for these victims, as well as cover repatriation costs.” RATIONALE: The government used a law to demand the assets from a trafficker.

**Burma 2013: “**In 2012, the government disbursed to several victims the equivalent to approximately $2,000 total from the seized property of traffickers.”

RATIONALE: When the narrative states that the government seized the assets of traffickers, we can assume that they were legally allowed to do so unless otherwise stated.

**Bangladesh 2011: “**In the reporting period, the government shut down three recruiting agencies, blacklisted their owners, and seized their assets.”

RATIONALE: When the narrative states that the government seized the assets of traffickers, we can assume that they were legally allowed to do so unless otherwise stated.

Countries in Which Victims May Obtain Compensation Through Civil Suits **(comp\_civilsuits)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that victims are able to file civil proceedings (i.e., lawsuits) against their traffickers for purpose of obtaining monetary compensation. Note: Having the legal structure is enough to code this variable. Even if the narrative states it has not been used, it may have been used but not reported.

**Djibouti 2011: “**Victims of trafficking were permitted to file civil suits against their traffickers.”

RATIONALE: The purpose of civil suits is monetary compensation. Therefore the narrative does not have to specify that that is the purpose.

**Qatar 2014: “**For example, in practice, civil suits against an employer were difficult to win unless the employer failed to meet his or her financial obligations to the domestic worker; therefore, civil suits were rare.”

RATIONALE: Though they were rare and difficult to win, they did occur and were an available option for victims.

**Portugal 2007: “**Victims may file civil suits against their traffickers.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that victims can file civil suits and monetary compensation is the purpose of civil suits.

**Albania 2015:** “Victims could obtain restitution from the government or file civil suits against traffickers, but no victims received restitution in 2014.”

RATIONALE: Victims may file civil suits against their traffickers and monetary compensation is the purpose of civil suits.

Countries in Which Systematic Procedures are Employed to Identify Trafficking Victims **(systematic\_id)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that law enforcement, service providers, etc. have and employ systematic procedures to identify victims of trafficking. Systematic procedures include (but are not limited to) screening protocols for groups among which victims of trafficking are often found, such as immigrants, sex workers, or children.

**Netherlands 2014: “**The government continued to train law enforcement and prison staff to proactively identify trafficking victims and prevent the inadvertent punishment of victims in 2013.”

RATIONALE: Since law enforcement is being trained to identify victims, there is presumably a procedure to do so. Also, since they are being trained it is clearly being employed.

**Qatar 2014: “**Though many victims of forced labor, including debt bondage, remained unidentified and unprotected as government officials did not proactively identify victims among vulnerable populations...During the reporting period, the QFCHT distributed a manual to law enforcement, immigration authorities, and social service providers on procedures to proactively identify victims of trafficking.”

RATIONALE: These contradictory statements seem to indicate that there are systematic procedures, but that they are not the most effective. We do not code this variable based on efficacy.

**Fiji 2012: “**The Immigration Department and the Police Human Trafficking Unit developed guidelines for identifying potential trafficking victims, and standard operating procedures related to victim identification were put in place with immigration agents at borders.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that they have both developed and implemented procedures to identify victims.

Countries in Which Systematic Procedures to Identify Victims are Lacking **(no\_systematic\_id)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country does not have systematic procedures to identify victims of trafficking. If the country has but does not employ such procedures or if they are insufficient to identify all victims, this variable is not coded. Similarly, if there is no mention of procedures to identify victims, this variable is not coded.

**Brazil 2014: “**Labor inspectors, staff at anti-trafficking offices, and other officials had guidance on how to identify potential trafficking victims, though some officials lacked formal written procedures to guide them in identifying trafficking victims among vulnerable populations.”

RATIONALE: Though some officials have “guidance,” the second half of the sentence indicates that there are no systematic procedures.

**Bolivia 2016:** “Authorities approved an early detection protocol for police and social service providers to identify trafficking and smuggling cases, and a protocol for specialized attention to trafficking and smuggling victims. However, these protocols were not implemented nor did they receive any dedicated funds.”

RATIONALE: Systematic procedures to identify victims are not being employed because they have not been implemented and lack funding.

**Malaysia 2014: “**The government reported that individual law enforcement agencies followed standardized procedures to identify trafficking victims; however, government officials lacked formal government-wide procedures for the proactive identification of victims.”

RATIONALE: While there are individual agencies use procedures, there is no systematic procedure for victim identification.

**Rwanda 2014: “**MIGEPROF screened some of the children and young adults detained in these centers and referred some to rehabilitation centers or their families; however, such screening was sporadic and inadequate.”

RATIONALE: Sporadic screening is not systematic and therefore they are lacking systematic procedures.

Countries with Non-Punishment Laws **(nonpunish\_law)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has laws in place stipulating that victims of trafficking are not punished for crimes committed as a result of being trafficked. A legally mandated “protected status” for victims qualifies as a non-punishment law.

**Bosnia and Herzegovina 2005:** “The government developed a new rulebook and bylaws on the protection of foreign victims of trafficking to allow for issuance of humanitarian visas to victims. BiH prosecutors may request protected status for victims, and protected victims may be housed in shelters or in private residences.”

RATIONALE: The availability of a “protected status for victims” constitutes a non-punishment law.

**Spain 2015:** “Under the 2012 Penal Code Reform approved in March 2015, victims are not prosecuted for any unlawful acts committed as a direct result of being subjected to trafficking. However, some victims who refused to testify against perpetrators have been detained and deported as illegal aliens.”

RATIONALE: Non-punishment laws are in place. We still code this variable even though some victims are reportedly punished because this variable is not mutually exclusive with the “Countries in Which Victims are Punished for Crimes Committed as a Result of a Trafficking Situation” variable.

**Cuba 2014: “**The government asserted that none of the identified victims were punished, and authorities reported having policies that ensured identified victims were not punished for crimes committed as a direct result of being subjected to human trafficking.”

RATIONALE: Having policies to ensure that victims are not punished is the same as non-punishment laws.

**Thailand 2015:** “Thai law protects victims from being prosecuted for acts committed as a result of being subjected to trafficking; however, the serious flaws in the Thai government’s victim identification procedures and its aggressive efforts to arrest and deport immigration violators increased victims’ risk of being re-victimized and treated as criminals.”

RATIONALE: Victims are protected from prosecution for acts committed as a result of being trafficked under Thai law. “Countries in Which Victims are Punished for Crimes Committed as a Result of a Trafficking Situation” would also be coded because some victims are punished despite the law.

**Bosnia and Herzegovina 2014: “**Only Brcko District contains a provision exempting trafficking victims from prosecution for unlawful acts.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: We do not code local laws, even if there are no national laws.

Countries in Which Victims are Reportedly Not Punished **(vic\_not\_punish)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that victims of trafficking are not punished for crimes committed as a result of being trafficked, whether this protection is codified in law or not. This variable is not mutually exclusive with regards to “Countries in which victims are punished for crimes committed as a result of a trafficking situation.” As long as the narrative indicates that at least some victims are not punished, this variable is coded even if others are.

**Slovakia 2014: “**There were no reports that the gov't penalized victims for unlawful acts committed as a direct result of being trafficked; although the law does not formally prohibit the prosecution of trafficking victims.”

RATIONALE: Even though the narrative says that there are not non-punishment laws, this variable is concerned with practice (not policy) and in practice, victims have not been punished.

**Cuba 2014: “**The government asserted that none of the identified victims were punished, and authorities reported having policies that ensured identified victims were not punished for crimes committed as a direct result of being subjected to human trafficking.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that victims are not punished.

**El Salvador 2010: “**Victims generally were not charged, jailed, or penalized for unlawful acts committed as a direct result of being trafficked; however, not all government officials recognized cases of forced labor or forced prostitution as human trafficking.” RATIONALE: Since some victims were not punished, we can code this variable. It is not mutually exclusive with the next variable.

Countries in Which Victims are Punished for Crimes Committed as a Result of a Trafficking Situation **(vic\_punish)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that victims of trafficking are punished for crimes committed as a result of being trafficked. If the narrative reports that victims were punished because law enforcement failed to correctly identify them as victims, code this variable. Deportation, involuntary repatriation, forced repatriation, coerced repatriation, and repatriation to countries where victim may face danger are all forms of punishment. Arrest, prosecution, or being kept confined (other than in a shelter) are all forms of punishment.

**Jordan 2013: “**...2012 Supreme Court decree established that trafficking victims are to be exonerated when they have committed crimes as a direct result of being trafficked. Victims not identified by authorities were deported or prosecuted for immigration or other violations, and some child sex trafficking victims were placed in detention centers.”

RATIONALE: Deporting and/or prosecuting victims authorities failed to identify qualifies as punishment for crimes committed as a result of a trafficking situation.

**El Salvador 2010: “**Victims generally were not charged, jailed, or penalized for unlawful acts committed as a direct result of being trafficked; however, not all government officials recognized cases of forced labor or forced prostitution as human trafficking.” RATIONALE: Since some victims (who were not identified) were punished, we code this variable. This variable is not mutually exclusive with the previous variable.

**Lebanon 2008: “**The government does not have a formal procedure to identify victims of trafficking...As a result, victims of trafficking were likely punished for acts committed as a result of being trafficked.”

RATIONALE: According to the “may” rule, we can assume that they are punished.

**Malaysia 2005:** “Foreign trafficking victims are often not recognized as victims and are treated as immigration offenders. The government arrested and detained 5,564 foreign women suspected of prostitution, many of whom were likely trafficking victims.”

RATIONALE: Arresting victims is a form of punishment.

Countries in Which Non-Punishment Laws are Lacking **(no\_nonpunish\_law)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country does not have laws in place stipulating that victims of trafficking are not punished for crimes committed as a result of being trafficked. If no mention is made of non-punishment laws, this is insufficient to code this variable. Note: Deportation, involuntary repatriation, forced repatriation, coerced repatriation, and repatriation to countries where victim may face danger are all forms of punishment.

**Slovakia 2014: “**There were no reports that the gov't penalized victims for unlawful acts committed as a direct result of being trafficked; although the law does not formally prohibit the prosecution of trafficking victims.”

RATIONALE: Non-punishment laws are lacking as the law does not prohibit the prosecution of trafficking victims. This variable is concerned with policy not practice, therefore it is irrelevant that the government has reportedly not penalized victims.

**Curacao 2011: “**The government did not have a policy to protect identified victims from being punished for crimes committed as a direct result of being trafficked.”

RATIONALE: Not having a policy to prevent the punishment of victims means that they do not have non-punishment laws.

**Curacao 2012: “**The government did not report a policy to protect identified victims from being punished for crimes committed as a direct result of being in a trafficking situation.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Not reporting one is not necessarily the same as not having one. Since we do not know, we do not code it.

Countries that Have Designated Shelters for Victims of Trafficking in Persons **(traffic\_shelter)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that there are shelters within the country specifically for victims of trafficking, whether they are operated by the government or private organizations. IOs are grouped with NGOs for shelter and service variables.

**Egypt 2014: “**A joint IOM-NCCM operated shelter designated for female trafficking victims assisted 17 victims of forced labor.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that the shelter is trafficking-specific.

**Israel 2015:** “The government continued to fund the 35-bed Maagan shelter for female trafficking victims, a 35-bed Atlas shelter for male trafficking victims, and an 18-bed Tesfa shelter specifically catered to the cultural and social needs of female victims from Eritrea and Ethiopia; all shelter residents were provided work permits and allowed to leave freely.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states there are trafficking-specific shelters within the country.

**Nigeria 2008: “**NAPTIP continued to operate seven shelters throughout the country.” RATIONALE: We can assume that since NAPTIP (National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons) was operating the shelters, they would be trafficking-specific.

**Sri Lanka 2013: “**While the groundbreaking for a counter-trafficking shelter occurred in December 2012, the shelter was not yet operational at the close of the reporting period.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: It is not yet operational and therefore is not coded.

Countries that Accommodate Trafficking Victims in other Victim Support Shelters **(other\_shelter)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that victims of trafficking are housed in shelters that are intended for other types of victims, such as domestic violence shelters, but that are also available to victims of trafficking. If it mentions a shelter and says that it is accessible to trafficking victims, it would be a reasonable assumption that it is another victim support shelter. IOs are grouped with NGOs for shelter and service variables.

**Slovakia 2014: “**Victims were accommodated in shelters that also served other types of clients, but were housed separately from them.”

RATIONALE: Even though victims were housed separately, they were still being housed in other victim support shelters.

**Zambia 2014: “**Other shelters, including orphanages, were used to temporarily house victims.”

RATIONALE: We do not consider orphanages shelters, but it is clear from the sentence that other shelters were used to assist trafficking victims.

**Uganda 2013: “**The Ugandan Honorary Consul in Malaysia, in particular, investigated tips and identified nine victims, offering them shelter and assistance at the consulate and partnered with the IOM in their repatriation...the Ugandan police and the Kampala city council identified and transferred 57 street children to an under-resourced MGLSD juvenile detention center that provided food, medical treatment, counseling, basic education, and family-tracing services. Although children are permitted to spend up to three months at the center, the government transferred these children to the care of IOM.”

RATIONALE: Non-trafficking specific shelters are being used to accommodate trafficking victims. The Juvenile detention center is considered a shelter in this narrative because it provided shelter and services such as counseling.

**Afghanistan 2015:** “NGOs operated women’s protection shelters in 20 provinces that provided protection, legal, and social services to female victims of violence, including victims of trafficking; MOWA registered victims and provided shelter regulations.”

RATIONALE: Victims of trafficking are housed in women’s protection shelters. Trafficking victims are being accommodated in non-trafficking specific shelters.

Countries that Have Shelters Specifically for Women **(wom\_shelter)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has trafficking-specific shelters designated exclusively for women. These shelters must be trafficking-specific. IOs are grouped with NGOs for shelter and service variables.

**Egypt 2011: “**This shelter, managed by IOM, provided female victims of forced prostitution or forced labor with medical, psychological, legal, vocation, and repatriation assistance...This shelter, however, can accommodate only 12 victims at a time and is accessible only to female victims of trafficking.”

RATIONALE: It is a shelter specifically for women and specifically for trafficking victims.

**Chile 2014: “**The government continued to fund a dedicated shelter operated by an NGO for female adult victims of trafficking and their children.”

RATIONALE: While we would not code a shelter dedicated to women and children victims, this is clearly dedicated to women, whose children are allowed to stay with them.

**Israel 2014: “**The government continued to fund the 35-bed Maagan shelter for female trafficking victims and a 35-bed Atlas shelter for foreign male trafficking victims.” RATIONALE: We assume adult in the cases when age is not specified. Therefore, we can assume the female designated shelter to be for women.

**Poland 2014: “**Adult female victims of trafficking had access to trafficking-specific shelters, and they were allowed to leave the shelters unchaperoned and at will.” RATIONALE: Since it specifies that women have access to this shelter, it is safe to assume it is specifically for women.

Countries that Have Shelters Specifically for Men **(men\_shelter)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has trafficking-specific shelters designated exclusively for men. These shelters must be trafficking-specific. IOs are grouped with NGOs for shelter and service variables.

**Israel 2014: “**The government continued to fund the 35-bed Maagan shelter for female trafficking victims and a 35-bed Atlas shelter for foreign male trafficking victims.” RATIONALE: We assume adult in the cases when age is not specified. Therefore, we can assume the male designated shelter to be for men..

**Portugal 2014: “**The government increased efforts to protect and assist victims of trafficking by opening a shelter for male victims and identifying more victims.” RATIONALE: Since we assume adult, we can assume this refers to men.

**U.A.E. 2014: “**The government continued to fund shelters for sex trafficking victims and opened the first shelter for male sex trafficking victims in the second half of 2013.” RATIONALE: We assume adult, so male victims would be men.

**Netherlands 2014: “**The government continued its pilot project that offered specialized assistance and shelter to male trafficking victims.”

RATIONALE: We can assume that specialized shelter would take place in a trafficking-specific shelter.

Countries that Have Shelters Specifically for Children **(child\_shelter)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has trafficking-specific shelters designated exclusively for children. These shelters must be trafficking-specific. IOs are grouped with NGOs for shelter and service variables.

**Ghana 2016:** “The government did not provide any funding for the human trafficking fund intended to support victim services or for maintenance or repair of its one shelter for child trafficking victims, which remained in poor condition and lacked basic security.”

RATIONALE: There is at least one shelter for child trafficking victims. The narrative states the shelter is in poor condition, however, we do not code this variable based on the quality of the shelter.

**Peru 2015: “**The government opened a dedicated shelter for child sex trafficking victims, increased staff in the anti-trafficking police unit, and established a dedicated prosecutorial unit in Lima in 2014.”

RATIONALE: The country has a shelter designated for child trafficking victims.

**Mozambique 2014: “**An NGO managed the country’s only permanent shelter for child trafficking victims, with the MMAS funding the shelter staff’s salaries and the district of Moamba providing the land.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states it is a shelter for child trafficking victims.

**El Salvador 2007: “**Children who have been trafficked are referred to ISNA, a national agency that runs a shelter for minors.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: While the shelter is children-specific, it is not trafficking-specific.

Countries that Have No Shelters **(no\_shelter)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has no shelters used to accommodate trafficking victims, either specifically designated trafficking shelters or other victim shelters that also serve trafficking victims. If there is no mention of shelters, this is not sufficient to code this variable. IOs are grouped with NGOs for shelter and service variables.

**Algeria 2011: “**There were no government-operated shelters, and civil society groups were prohibited from operating any such shelters because they would be penalized for harboring undocumented migrants.”

RATIONALE: Since civil society is prohibited from operating shelters, it is reasonable to assume they were not doing so.

**Haiti 2010: “**Shelter services for adult trafficking victims do not exist.”

RATIONALE: There is no mention of shelter for child victims, so we are coding based on this statement alone.

**Equatorial Guinea 2009: “**The government has not yet implemented victim care shelters or other organized victim care mechanisms. Two proposed women’s shelters, which the government has indicated will double as trafficking victims shelters, have not been constructed.”

RATIONALE: The narrative first states that there are no trafficking-specific shelters, then that other shelters that could provide services are not operational. Taken together it would be a reasonable assumption that there are no shelters providing services to trafficking victims.

Countries with Government-Operated Shelters **(govt\_shelter)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the government operates shelters that accommodate victims of trafficking. These shelters do not need to be trafficking-specific. If the government assists victims in finding housing but does not operate a shelter, this variable is not coded. If the government funds but does not operate the shelter, this variable is not coded. if narrative states that the government opened the shelter, we assume they are also running it. When the narrative states that the government provides shelter or temporary housing but there is no permanent shelter do not code (i.e. In someone’s home or in a hotel). IOs are grouped with NGOs for shelter and service variables.

**Egypt 2013: “**NGOs reported that government-run facilities for women and children were in disrepair, crowded, unsanitary, lacked funds, and did not provide specialized services to trafficking victims.”

RATIONALE: We know that the facilities are government-run. Based on the descriptions (especially “crowded”) it seems clear these facilities provide shelter.

**Peru 2013: “**Eleven children identified during a raid on a Shining Path camp were referred to government shelters for vulnerable children.”

RATIONALE: There are government shelters which accommodate trafficking victims. We do not need to know whether or not the government shelters are trafficking-specific.

**Hong Kong 2016:** “The government continued to partially fund six NGO-run shelters and three government-owned and -operated shelters that serve victims of abuse, exploitation, and trafficking.”

RATIONALE: There are government owned and operated shelters that accommodate victims of trafficking. Shelters do not need to be trafficking-specific for this variable.

**Gabon 2005: “**Gabon’s trafficking victim protection services improved during the reporting period. The government fully funds the Agondje reception center for trafficking victims, which provides educational, medical, and psychological services...Security forces screened victims based on age; those 16 and under were placed in the government’s center.”

RATIONALE: It is initially unclear whether the shelter is government-operated or merely government-funded. The last phrase, however, indicates that it is government-operated.

Countries with NGO-Operated Shelters **(ngo\_shelter)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the NGOs operate shelters that accommodate victims of trafficking. These shelters do not need to be trafficking-specific. If NGOs assist victims in finding housing but do not operate a shelter, this variable is not coded. If NGOs fund but do not operate the shelter, this variable is not coded. IOs are grouped with NGOs for shelter and service variables.

**Egypt 2014: “**A joint IOM-NCCM operated shelter designated for female trafficking victims assisted 17 victims of forced labor.”

RATIONALE: In order to capture the relevant information, we group IOs in with NGOs for this variable.

**Botswana 2013: “**The government funded an NGO-operated shelter, which provided general services to children. One child victim of domestic servitude, identified in 2010, remained within the care of this shelter for a third year.”

RATIONALE: It is an NGO-operated shelter and we know that they provide services to at least one victim of trafficking.

**Egypt 2011: “**This shelter, managed by IOM, provided female victims of forced prostitution or forced labor with medical, psychological, legal, vocation, and repatriation assistance...This shelter, however, can accommodate only 12 victims at a time and is accessible only to female victims of trafficking.”

RATIONALE: In order to capture the relevant information, we group IOs in with NGOs for shelter and service variables.

**Guinea-Bissau 2008: “**While the government does not operate victim shelters, it contributed some funding to AMIC, which operates the country’s only trafficking shelter, located in Gabu.”

RATIONALE: When you look up AMIC you find that it is an NGO.

Government Funds NGOs to Operate Specialized Shelter(s) for Victims of Human Trafficking **(ngofund\_shelter)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the government provides monetary funds to NGOs that operate shelters specifically for victims of trafficking. IOs are grouped with NGOs for shelter and service variables.

**Mozambique 2014: “**An NGO managed the country’s only permanent shelter for child trafficking victims, with the MMAS funding the shelter staff’s salaries and the district of Moamba providing the land.”

RATIONALE: Paying the salaries of the staff is considered funding, not an in-kind donation.

**France 2013: “**The central government and the city of Paris provided funding for the Ac-Se system, which is an NGO-managed network of 49 NGO-run shelters that assists vulnerable adult victims of sex and labor trafficking.”

RATIONALE: Ac-Se is a trafficking-specific shelter.

**Bosnia 2005: “**The government in 2005 provided funding for six NGO-run shelters throughout BiH.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: We do not know that the shelters are trafficking-specific.

Government Provides In-Kind Assistance (Space/Land/staff) to NGOs Providing Shelter **(ngo\_aid\_shelter)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the government provides material support other than money (such as space, personnel, equipment, etc.) to NGOs that operate shelters specifically for victims of trafficking. IOs are grouped with NGOs for shelter and service variables.

**Mozambique 2014: “**An NGO managed the country’s only permanent shelter for child trafficking victims, with the MMAS funding the shelter staff’s salaries and the district of Moamba providing the land.”

RATIONALE: We know that the shelter is trafficking-specific and providing the land would be an in-kind donation.

**Kyrgyzstan 2013: “**Although the government did not provide funding to any organization that provided victim assistance in 2012, it continued to provide in-kind assistance to anti-trafficking NGOs, including facilities for three NGO-run shelters for trafficking victims.”

RATIONALE: Providing facilities constitutes in-kind support.

**Chad 2015:** “Through this joint agreement, the government provided facilities to UNICEF, which used the buildings as shelters for trafficking victims.”

RATIONALE: The government provided in-kind assistance in the form of facilities. Within the shelter context, IOs are grouped with NGOs.

Government Refers Victims to NGOs **(govt\_refer\_ngo)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the government refers victims to NGOs for services as a regular practice (i.e. not *ad hoc*). If the narrative reports that the government refers victims to services but does not mention NGOs, this variable is not coded.

Law enforcement is not a government agency (*except* when they make referrals to NGOs, RATIONALE: Law enforcement is the primary agency that makes referrals). We also consider IOs and NGOs under this variable.

**Kosovo 2014: “**Victims were placed in the high security shelter until police conducted a risk assessment to determine if there was any direct threat towards the victim. If victims were determined to be at low risk, they were moved to NGO shelters.”

RATIONALE: If the government shelter is regularly and with intention sending victims to NGO shelters, this constitutes a referral process.

**Nepal 2014: “**The national minimum standards for victim care outlined procedures for referring identified victims to protection services; however, efforts to consistently refer victims to care were inadequate.”

RATIONALE: While the efforts were inadequate, it does not sound like they were ad hoc, so we code it.

**Honduras 2015:** “During the reporting period, the government launched a dedicated helpline for identifying trafficking victims and established an “immediate response” team to refer identified victims to NGOs for services.”

RATIONALE: The government established a systematic service to refer victims to NGOs.

**Jordan 2012: “**Police referred 68 trafficking victims to IOM for assistance.”

RATIONALE: For the sake of referrals we consider law enforcement to be government.

Government Does Not Operate, Fund, or Provide In-Kind Assistance, or Refer Victims to NGOs Providing Shelter **(nogov\_fundshelt)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the government does not provide funds or other support to NGOs providing shelter to trafficking victims and also does not refer victims of trafficking to these organizations. IOs are grouped with NGOs for shelter and service variables.

**Turkmenistan 2013: “**The government did not provide services to victims of trafficking, nor did it fund international organizations or NGOs to provide such services...The government employed no formal victim identification procedures and did not provide victim identification, referral, or sensitivity training to border guards or police.” RATIONALE: It did not provide or support services (which would include shelter) nor did it have any systematic way of referring victims, meaning any referrals that did happen would have been ad hoc.

**Papua New Guinea 2013: “**The government does not operate any victim care facilities for trafficking victims, nor did it refer victims to NGO service providers. Shelters run by NGOs may be available to trafficking victims, but none of these organizations reported identifying or assisting any victims of trafficking during the year. The government did not fund any international organizations or NGOs to assist trafficking victims.”

RATIONALE: The narrative makes it clear that the government neither provided nor supported services and did not refer victims.

**Equatorial Guinea 2013: “**Dedicate funding for the sheltering and protection of trafficking victims and develop a formal system to refer victims to such care...Although the 2004 anti-trafficking law mandates the government’s provision of legal assistance, psychological and medical care, counseling, lodging, food, access to education, training, and employment opportunities to trafficking victims, no such services were provided...Law enforcement authorities did not employ procedures to proactively identify victims of trafficking and did not make efforts—in either a systematic or an *ad hoc* way—to refer victims to organizations that provide short- or long-term care.”

RATIONALE: The first sentence (from the recommendations) indicates that no support is being provided for victim services. The second and third sentences state that the government does not provide services or refer victims.

Countries with Inadequate Shelters **(inadeq\_shelter)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative indicates that the shelters used to accommodate victims of trafficking are inadequate. “Inadequate” includes poor quality, insufficient numbers, and lacking specialized services. Child victims being housed at an orphanage, explicit reporting of the low quality of shelters, or indications that more victims needed housing than shelters were able to provide are all examples that would result in the positive coding of this variable. IOs are grouped with NGOs for shelter and service variables.

**Egypt 2013: “**NGOs reported that government-run facilities for women and children were in disrepair, crowded, unsanitary, lacked funds, and did not provide specialized services to trafficking victims.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that the shelters are in terrible condition.

**Iraq 2016:** “While the KRG continued to operate three women’s shelters in the IKR that offered some assistance for trafficking victims—where space was limited and service delivery was poor—most victims at the shelters were victims of domestic violence.”

RATIONALE: Limited space and poor service delivery constitutes inadequate shelters.

**Guyana 2016:** “One victim reported sleeping on the floor of a police station because shelter and services were unavailable.”

RATIONALE: More housing is needed than is currently available for victims of trafficking.

**Egypt 2011: “**This shelter, managed by IOM, provided female victims of forced prostitution or forced labor with medical, psychological, legal, vocation, and repatriation assistance...This shelter, however, can accommodate only 12 victims at a time and is accessible only to female victims of trafficking.”

RATIONALE: The capacity of the shelter is insufficient to meet the need.

Countries in Which Faith-Based Institutions and/or Religious Figures Have been Engaged in the Provision of Protection and Services to Victims **(services\_relig)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that faith-based institutions and/or religious figures have been engaged in the provision of protection and services to victims.

**Equatorial Guinea 2014: “**Church-run orphanages, with scholarships provided by the Equatoguinean government, provided care for possible Equatoguinean child trafficking victims.”

RATIONALE: This sentence falls under the “may” rule. We therefore assume they did provide services to trafficking victims.

**Rwanda 2014: “**...and referrals of victims to NGOs, religious entities, or community groups for further assistance.”

RATIONALE: It is reasonable to assume that “further assistance” entails some sort of services.

**Kiribati 2013: “**[The government] has limited capacity to protect victims of trafficking or victims of other crimes, and partners with local religious organizations that provide services to victims of crime.”

RATIONALE: While the religious institutions exist to provide services to victims of crimes in general it is clear from the sentence that they provide services to trafficking victims.

**Palau 2012: “**The government sustained partnerships with local churches to offer shelter, food, and housing to potential trafficking victims.”

RATIONALE: Churches are faith-based institutions.

Countries in Which Faith-Based Institutions (Governmental and Non-Governmental) and/or Religious Figures Have been Engaged in Combating Trafficking **(antitraf\_relig)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that faith-based institutions and/or religious figures have been actively working to reduce trafficking in persons. IOs are grouped with NGOs for shelter and service variables.

**Guinea-Bissau 2008: “**To prevent parents from sending children away, local government officials also worked with NGOs and villagers to teach the Koran locally. One community developed a religious education program after the regular school day.”

RATIONALE: A community religious education program would have religious figures involved.

**Guam 2014: “**The Guam Human Trafficking Task Force, which comprises federal and local law enforcement agencies, victim and social service providers, faith-based organizations, and other community groups, conducted workshops for medical and health professionals and engaged in community outreach efforts.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states that faith-based institutions were involved in combatting human trafficking.

**Mozambique 2014: “**For example, in 2013, the Attorney General’s office partnered with provincial governments and sponsored the establishment of inter-ministerial “reference groups” in seven provinces consisting of provincial officials, police, border guards, social workers, NGOs, and faith-based organizations. The reference groups coordinated regional efforts to address trafficking, domestic violence, and child abuse crimes.” RATIONALE: The narrative states that faith-based institutions are involved in combatting trafficking.

**Philippines 2014: “**The Philippine Overseas Employment Agency (POEA) conducted 682 pre-employment orientation seminars, mandated by law, for 81,218 prospective and outbound Filipino overseas workers, and the Commission on Filipinos Overseas held targeted counseling programs throughout 24 provinces for groups considered at-risk, including Filipinos seeking overseas marriages or those migrating to Europe to work as au pairs. Key partners such as faith-based groups and the media were also included in these programs.”

RATIONALE: Faith-based institutions are partners in seminars designed to combat trafficking.

Countries in Which the Government Provides Direct Services to Trafficking Victims **(services\_govt)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the government provides services to the victims of trafficking. These services can but do not need to include shelter.

Possible services include (but are not limited to) reintegration assistance, relocation, witness protection, rehabilitation, medical and psychological services, counseling,and employment advice. IOs are grouped with NGOs for shelter and service government provides

ariables. This variable is still coded if the narrative states services were limited or inadequate.

**Bangladesh 2014: “**The government did not fund shelters or other services specifically designed for trafficking victims, but trafficking victims could access non-specialized support services for vulnerable people through nine shelter homes, drop-in centers, and safe homes administered by the Ministry of Social Welfare.”

RATIONALE: While the services are not trafficking-specific, they are available to trafficking victims.

**Marshall Islands 2014: “**The government reportedly made available free medical, legal, and police protection to victims but no formal mechanism existed to verify this assistance was provided to any victims.”

RATIONALE: No reporting does not mean it did not happen.

**Morocco 2014: “**The government's provision of services was limited to assisting vulnerable and exploited women and children – some of whom may be trafficking victims.”

RATIONALE: According to the “may” rule we can assume that trafficking victims received services from the government.

**Palau 2013: “**The government did not provide shelter or other services for trafficking victims...The Department of Labor assisted six alleged trafficking victims in finding new employment.”

RATIONALE: Employment assistance is a form of direct service.

**Burkina Faso 2005:** “There is one center in Ouagadougou to aid with the social reintegration of at-risk children...In collaboration with UNICEF, the government has also established 19 transit centers for trafficked children throughout the country. These centers served over 900 children in 2004.”

RATIONALE: Because the government was directly involved (not just funding, etc.) and given that it should be interpreted that "served" means that they did provide some form of services, this variable is still coded despite UN involvement/collaboration.

Countries in Which NGOs Provide Direct Services for Trafficking Victims **(services\_ngo)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that NGOs provide services to the victims of trafficking. These services can but do not need to include shelter. IOs are grouped with NGOs for shelter and service variables.

**Rwanda 2014: “**...and referrals of victims to NGOs, religious entities, or community groups for further assistance.”

RATIONALE: If victims are being referred to NGOs for services, it is reasonable to assume that NGOs provide services.

**El Salvador 2013: “**Most assistance and services, including shelter, were not readily accessible to adults or male children, and NGOs and international organizations provided many services to trafficking victims.”

RATIONALE: Though the services were largely inadequate, NGOs do provide them.

**France 2013: “**The central government and the city of Paris provided funding for the Ac-Se system, which is an NGO-managed network of 49 NGO-run shelters that assists vulnerable adult victims of sex and labor trafficking.”

RATIONALE: Shelter constitutes a direct service.

**St. Vincent and the Grenadines 2011: “**The government provided some funding and building space to some local NGOs whose shelter, counseling, and other services for crime victims would also be available to trafficking victims.”

RATIONALE: The services are available to trafficking victims.

Countries in Which the Government Funds or Provides In-Kind Assistance to NGOs Providing Services to Victims of Trafficking **(govfund\_ngovs)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the government provides monetary funds or other material support (such as space, personnel, equipment, etc.) to NGOs that provide services to victims of trafficking. IOs are grouped with NGOs for shelter and service variables. Note: NGOs need not be trafficking-specific.

**Bosnia 2005: “**The government in 2005 provided funding for six NGO-run shelters throughout BiH.”

RATIONALE: Even though we do not know whether the shelters are trafficking-specific, we know that the NGOs are providing services to victims of trafficking.

**Russia 2013: “**An NGO that assisted victims of labor trafficking in a high-profile case received office space from the city of Moscow in June 2012.”

RATIONALE: Office space constitutes in-kind support.

**Swaziland 2014: “**The government directly provided medical care, coverage of incidental expenses, and police protection to all three women identified as victims or potential victims during the year; however, NGOs provided counseling services. The government allocated the equivalent of approximately $1,000 to a fund to pay for these services.”

RATIONALE: The government allocated $1,000 to pay for counseling services provided by NGOs.

**Republic of the Congo 2013: “**The government continued strong victim protection efforts...providing support to NGOs and foster families that offered care to trafficked children.”

RATIONALE: It is reasonable to assume that “support” refers to funding and/or in-kind support.

**Government Cooperation Variables**

Government Cooperates with International Organizations and/or Foreign Governments **(cooperation\_io)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative mentions interactions between the government and international organizations and/or foreign governments and all such interactions are positive. Cooperation or lack thereof with the UN should fall under these cooperation variables. For this variable police and armed forces are not considered branches of the government.

**South Sudan 2013:** “The South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Committee partnered with UN agencies to provide reintegration services, including interviewing and registration, to 114 child soldiers rescued..."

RATIONALE: Partnering with an IO/foreign government qualifies as a positive interaction. The UN is considered an IO, therefore this variable is coded

**Palau 2011:** “It also forged an effective relationship with the Philippines embassy in which the embassy identified employers involved in labor abuses and tracked egregious or "repeat" offenders who had used illegal recruiters, repeatedly engaged in some form of labor or contract abuse, or refused to make an appropriate settlement.”

RATIONALE: It is assumed that the narrative means the Philippine embassy in Palau but because it is a foreign government, it is still considered cooperation with the Philippines, even if it is within Palau's state lines.

**Egypt 2005:** “However in instances where victims are identified, the government turns them over to their embassies for assistance.”

RATIONALE: Referring victims counts as a positive interaction and cooperation

**Tajikistan 2013:** “In response to forced child labor cases in the 2012 cotton harvest that were identified through monitoring by IOM, the government levied fines against farms and schools.”

RATIONALE: The government not only acknowledged IOM's reports, but also acted on them, this implies some level of cooperation between them.

**Djibouti 2013:** “The government did not independently train its officials to respond to trafficking crimes, though it contributed physical space for international organizations to provide training to Djiboutians on trafficking as part of migration management and border control training.”

RATIONALE: Providing space to an IO indicates cooperation.

**Bonaire, St. Eustatius, and Saba (BES) 2014:** “The government continued its cooperation with the BES islands via a working group on human trafficking, with a focus on victim care. Local authorities, in partnership with Dutch officials, reported the continued prosecution of Bonaire's first trafficking case.”

RATIONALE: The relationship between the Dutch and these islands isn’t clear however we will count them as different international entities considered they are given some space from each other in the TIP narrative even though these islands are listed as under the Netherlands.

**Macedonia 2007: “**The Ministry of Interior, with support from IOM, operates a shelter transit center that provides safe housing for victims at the pre-trial, trial, and post-trial stages until repatriation.”

RATIONALE: A government body working with an international organization to operate a shelter counts as positive engagement.

**China 2007:** “China... at times cooperates with US law enforcement on select human smuggling cases.”

RATIONALE: This statement is not clear enough to indicate any type of negative interaction or distinct lack of cooperation.

**Australia 2005:** “Australia continued its cooperation with foreign governments in the local prosecution of Australian pedophiles or their extradition or deportation to Australia so they could be tried for the extraterritorial offense of sexual exploitation of a minor.” RATIONALE: The Australian government worked with foreign governments.

**Afghanistan 2010: “**The government reported difficulty engaging Pakistani authorities for joint investigation of transnational trafficking cases.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: We cannot determine that there was cooperation based off this instance.

Government Fails to Cooperate with International Organizations and/or Foreign Governments **(failcoop\_io)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative mentions interactions between the government and international organizations and/or foreign governments and all such interactions are negative. For this variable police and armed forces are not considered branches of the government.

**Armenia 2014: “**Prosecution of labor trafficking cases continued to be a challenge for Armenian investigators due to the fact that most of the cases happen in Russia, with which law enforcement collaboration remained difficult. The absence of diplomatic relations with Turkey also hindered the identification of Armenian trafficking victims there.”

RATIONALE: Collaboration between the two countries is difficult and absence of relations which thereby hinders identification counts as failure to cooperate.

**Oman 2014:** “The ROP announced in March 2014 a temporary freeze on its issuance of work visas for new Ethiopian domestic workers; Ethiopians already working in Oman, however, were not provided any additional protections and remained eligible to renew their visas.”

RATIONALE: This action is specific to Ethiopia, indicating failed cooperation.

**Madagascar 2012: “**The de facto government for a third year did not engage the Government of Lebanon regarding protection of and legal remedies for exploited Malagasy workers and failed to coordinate the repatriation of Malagasy citizens from Lebanon during the reporting period.”

RATIONALE: The government failed to coordinate with Lebanon on legal and immigration matters.

**Micronesia 2012:** “The government did not cooperate with any international organizations or NGOs to offer anti-trafficking training and support to government officials during the reporting period.”

**South Korea 2005:** “Punishments under the new law include up to ten years' imprisonment and fines of up to $86,000. In 2004, the Korean military and the Korean National Police Agency (KNPA) continued their cooperation with the USFK in identifying brothels suspected of exploiting trafficking victims and barring U.S. soldiers access to them.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: This isn’t a lack of cooperation, but rather a demand reduction strategy.

Government Cooperates Inadequately with International Organizations and/or Foreign Governments **(inadeq\_coop\_io)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative mentions interactions between the government and international organizations and/or foreign governments and these are references to both positive and negative interactions. For this variable police and armed forces are not considered branches of the government.

**Georgia 2013:** “A governmental body comprised of civil society groups—the “Permanent Group”—is tasked with granting official victim status to trafficking victims. The Ministry of Internal Affairs permitted an international organization to conduct screenings and interviews of deported Georgian migrants from Turkey from April to September 2012; the organization identified one trafficking victim, but the Permanent Group rejected the organization’s request that the group provide that individual with victim status.” RATIONALE: The "Permanent Group" is probably best described as a quasi-governmental organization, for the purposes of this variable it should be thought of as the government. In the incident described here, the Ministry of Internal Affairs cooperated with an IO in conducting victim screenings etc, but then the Permanent Group refused to follow the IO's recommendations for certifying certain persons as official trafficking victims.

**Laos 2014:** “The government’s internal inefficiencies led to lengthy delays in granting approvals to NGOs and international organizations to implement anti-trafficking efforts in Laos. Some organizations remained waiting for almost two years for MOU approval to conduct certain anti-trafficking activities.”

RATIONALE: Although the delays may have been due to inefficiency rather than intentional delays, this and other evidence in the narrative suggests that the government could do more to facilitate NGO/IO anti-trafficking activities.

**Moldova 2014:** “The government was unable to combat trafficking in the separatist region of Transnistria, which is outside the control of the central government. Transnistrian victims received full support and assistance from Moldovan shelters, but law enforcement cooperation is rare, informal, and inadmissible in court.”

RATIONALE: Cooperation (or lack thereof) with this separate region counts as a form of international cooperation. Therefore, if Moldova is not fully cooperating, then we code this variable positively.

**Morocco 2014: “**Moroccan authorities deported undocumented migrants, some of whom may be trafficking victims, back to the Algerian border – oftentimes through violence or threats of violence – with no access to an interpreter, legal services, or communication with the migrants' respective embassies before their deportation.”

RATIONALE: This indicates a negative interaction between Morocco and embassies.

**South Sudan 2014:** “The government did not make progress in investigating, prosecuting, or punishing SPLA officers who allegedly recruited or used child soldiers, despite previously signing an action plan with the UN and issuing orders to military officers requiring them to hold military officials responsible for the recruitment or use of children in any capacity.”

**Mexico 2007: “**Efforts to implement Memoranda of Understanding with Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and El Salvador to repatriate undocumented migrants...continued to be incomplete.”

RATIONALE: Though the government is making efforts to collaborate, they continue to be incomplete/insufficient.

**Chad 2007: “**Chad should...liaise with NGOs and international organizations to care for victims.”

RATIONALE: This phrase seems to indicate that the government of Chad is not already doing these things. This indicates a lack of cooperation.

**Slovak 2004: “**In 2004, Slovak law enforcement officials cooperated principally with German, Austrian, Czech, and Hungarian law enforcement authorities on trafficking investigations. Slovakia's specialized anti-trafficking unit noted that a lack of English-language ability among Slovak police officials somewhat limited joint investigations.”

RATIONALE: the way the text is written identifies this interaction as a lack of cooperation.

**Morocco 2014: “**However, the King publicly raised migrants' rights issues and the need for greater cooperation with African countries…”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Calling for greater cooperation doesn’t necessarily imply lack of cooperation or that there are negative interactions.

Countries in Which the Government Cooperates with NGOs **(cooperation\_ngo)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative mentions interactions between the government and NGOs and all such interactions are positive. Funding NGOs constitutes a positive interaction. Referring counts as a positive interaction. For this variable police and armed forces are not considered branches of the government.

**Kiribati 2007: “**The government of Kiribati has a limited capacity to protect victims of trafficking and relies on civil society or international organizations to provide victim services.”

RATIONALE: The reference to "civil society" providing direct services indicates NGO involvement in victim care. Reliance on an actor implies some level of cooperation.

**Solomon Islands 2012: “**The Family Support Center, operated by the government and funded by an NGO, is reportedly available to provide consultations to victims of gender-based violence and government-identified trafficking victims, but it has never assisted a trafficking victim.”

RATIONALE: Even though we can’t code that this service was provided to victims if it has never been provided, this doesn't negate the partnership between the NGO and the government that is inherently anti-trafficking-oriented.

**Palau 2013: “**The government did not provide shelter or other services for trafficking victims, though it sustained partnerships with local churches to offer shelter, food, and housing to potential trafficking victims.”

RATIONALE: We code based off US legislation, and within the United States churches are registered as NGOs.

**Tunisia 2013:** “The two inter-ministerial anti-trafficking committees, composed of representatives of the Ministries of Justice, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Social Affairs, Health, Finance, and Women’s Affairs as well as members of civil society, met a total of nine times in this reporting period.”

RATIONALE: Civil society includes NGOs.

**Colombia 2005: “**Colombian missions in some countries with large Colombian expatriate communities - such as Japan - worked aggressively to assist trafficking victims and referred repatriated victims to IOM and NGOs for assistance.”

RATIONALE: Referring counts as a positive interaction.

**Sudan 2006: “**An NCCW-NGO team conducted three field visits to raise tribal awareness of the dangers of camel jockeying. According to observers, this awareness raising has done little to stop the practice, as dire economic circumstances force families to rely on their children's work for survival.”

RATIONALE: NGO-government efforts may be ineffective, but that does not make the cooperative effort per se inadequate.

**Croatia 2005: “**The government co-funded with NGOs several prevention programs, a shelter, a hotline, a public awareness campaign, and law enforcement training.” RATIONALE: Providing funding counts as a positive interaction.

**Djibouti 2010: “**Police worked with the Ministry of Health’s clinic and hospitals, and with NGOs, to provide some medical care to victims of child prostitution.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: The police are working with NGOs, we don’t count the police and armed forces as branches of government for this variable only.

Countries in Which the Government Fails to Cooperate with NGOs **(failcoop\_ngo)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative mentions interactions between the government and NGOs and all such interactions are negative. If the government does not fund an NGO, this does not constitute a negative interaction unless the government had agreed to do so and then failed to deliver or had previous funded it but withdrew support. For this variable police and armed forces are not considered branches of the government.

**Romania 2014: “**For the fifth consecutive year, the government failed to provide funding to NGOs offering protection services to trafficking victims, reportedly due to a legal preclusion of direct funding for NGOs.”

RATIONALE: The wording that they failed to provide funding indicates negative interaction, versus simply not funding NGOS.

**Venezuela 2014: “**NGOs offered victims specialized services, though authorities did not report referring identified victims to NGOs during the year.”

RATIONALE: This is the only mention of an NGO in the text and it seems like a negative interaction. The government clearly identifies victims in the text, therefore a lack of referral indicates failure to cooperate.

**Cuba 2005: “**NGOs and international organizations operating in the country are restricted in what they may state publicly on the subject, limiting their ability to aid or encourage the government to undertake any kind of prevention campaign.”

RATIONALE: Limiting NGOs counts as a negative interaction.

**Papua New Guinea 2014: “**None of the shelters run by NGOs or international organizations received financial or in-kind assistance from the government.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: A lack of funding isn’t enough to consider as a negative interaction.

Countries in Which the Government Cooperates Inadequately with NGOs **(inadeq\_coop\_ngo)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative mentions interactions between the government and NGOs and these are references to both positive and negative interactions. If the government does not fund an NGO, this does not constitute a negative interaction unless the government had agreed to do so and then failed to deliver or had previous funded it but withdrew support. Funding NGOs, on the other hand, constitutes a positive interaction. For this variable police and armed forces are not considered branches of the government.

**Bosnia and Herzegovina 2014: “**In July 2010, the government reduced the number of NGOs who receive funding for the reintegration and rehabilitation of victims from seven to two...NGOs with a history of providing assistance to trafficking victims in Bosnia report this decision resulted in their increasingly marginalized role in overall anti-trafficking efforts.”

RATIONALE: This as a very mixed relationship in that NGOs are funded, but are limited in what they can do.

**Bangladesh 2016:** “The government finalized and launched the 2015-2017 national action plan in June 2015, providing for better coordination between the government and NGOs.”

RATIONALE: The fact that the national action plan calls for better coordination between the government and NGOs indicates the government cooperates inadequately.

**Sudan 2006: “**Disagreements remain between the government and NGOs over the application of international legal standards for returning trafficked individuals to their areas of origin, as well as the definition of a child. The GNU, through the National Council of Child Welfare (NCCW), signed an agreement with a Qatari NGO that enabled the repatriation of 212 Sudanese child camel jockeys from Qatar, most through informal traditional channels.”

RATIONALE: The first sentence says the government is not cooperating with NGOs. The second sentence says the government is cooperating with a specific NGO. If the record is at all mixed, code 'inadequate'.

**United Kingdom 2008: “**NGOs and IOs continue to express serious concerns regarding the government's ability to protect children from traffickers in the UK.”

RATIONALE: Any mention of distrust or skepticism qualifies as inadequate cooperation.

**Belarus 2007: “**Some ministries and local governments provided modest in-kind support to non-governmental victim-assistance efforts, but did not formally coordinate with or officially enlist NGOs as partners.”

RATIONALE: This sentence and others indicate that although the government refers victims to NGOs, it does not exactly cooperate with them.

**Thailand 2012: “...**during the year there were reports that social workers or representatives of civil society sometimes disagreed with law enforcement officers’ decisions.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: this does not provide enough evidence that the government cooperates inadequately with NGOs.

**Serbia and Montenegro 2005: “**The government should demonstrate increased implementation of its anti-trafficking laws and ensure full implementation of the recent memorandum of understanding between the government and NGOs governing the treatment and referral of possible victims.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: This sentence is from the recommendations section, we do not code information from this section.

**Timor Leste 2012:** “During the year, the Ministry of Social Solidarity provided the equivalent of $10,000 to partially fund a local NGO shelter for trafficking victims, but it subsequently discontinued this support, citing lack of use by victims, and the shelter closed due to lack of funds in December 2011.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: The cessation of funding does not typically constitute inadequate cooperation with NGOs.

Countries with a Public/Private Anti-Trafficking Partnership **(pub\_priv\_partn)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports an official partnership between the government and private groups aimed at combating trafficking in persons. This would be coded if there is any formal agreement between the government and private groups concerning actions to be taken to address trafficking. Civil societies are NGOs and are public entities, therefore they cannot qualify as a public/private partnership. It must be between the government and a private group such as a business.

**Denmark 2011:** “Danish authorities sustained partnerships with Scandinavian Airlines, the Association of Danish Travel Agents, and Save the Children to disseminate public service announcements against child sex tourism.”

RATIONALE: Both written agreements and situations where it is clear that public and private entities are collaborating counts as public/private partnerships.

**Albania 2009:** “The Ministry of Tourism took the lead in monitoring a code of conduct for the prevention of child sex tourism that 24 tourist agencies and hotels signed.”

**Mauritania 2007:** “In March 2006, the government held a "Day of Reflection" for development partners, the media, civil society and political parties to discuss strategies for eradicating the vestiges of slavery.”

**Solomon Islands 2014:** “During the reporting period, Solomon Islands Immigration, with the help of a local business, referred 11 male Indonesian crew members, who were victims of labor trafficking on a fishing vessel, to shelter services.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: There isn't enough information to determine that this is a formal partnership or that it is ongoing.

Countries Where Reporting and Monitoring Mechanisms are Mentioned **(monit\_mechan)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports systematic investigation and reporting of human trafficking concerns. This can include border flows, labor practices, etc. Reporting is the official dissemination of aggregated trafficking data/information. This work must be government-led to fall under the parameters of this variable. Mechanisms must be systematic. Saying that a country has procedures in place to screen individuals entering the country for potential victims would fit this variable. But it has to be a procedure.

**Belize 2014:** “The government completed a survey during the reporting period to assess trafficking vulnerabilities in bars and nightclubs, particularly among women in prostitution, and reported it provided the information to law enforcement for further action.”

RATIONALE: The government is assessing trafficking vulnerabilities, which is a form of monitoring and reporting (especially if results are reported to law enforcement).

**Pakistan 2012:** “As a measure to establish the identity of local populations, the National Database and Registration Authority continued to register women in rural areas and internally-displaced people.”

RATIONALE: This method of identifying vulnerable populations to trafficking is assumed to be a means of reporting and monitoring.

**Slovak Republic 2012:** “Despite the center’s partial mandate to coordinate the collection of data, the GRETA observed that the government’s data collection efforts remained disorganized, with multiple institutions gathering information separately.” RATIONALE: Government data collection, although disorganized, counts for this variable.

**Honduras 2011:** “...while authorities shared statistics on anti-trafficking efforts on request, the government did not publicly report on the effectiveness of its own efforts during the year.”

RATIONALE: Although this is a transparency issue, it's best to code this variable positively considering some types of reporting mechanisms appear to be in place.

**Switzerland 2010:** “Federal Criminal Police, during 2008, the last year for which comprehensive prosecution and conviction statistics were available, there were at least 16 prosecutions and convictions of sex trafficking offenders, a decrease from the 25 offenders convicted in 2007... Police reported sustained partnerships with other governments through which they made human trafficking inquiries in 425 instances during 2009."

RATIONALE: Based on the fact that the Federal Criminal Police were not only monitoring the prosecutions and convictions with a certain year, but also in comparison to previous years and statistics shows a level of reporting and monitoring. Additionally, tracking the number of instances of inquiries between theirs and other governments shows additional levels of monitoring and reporting.

**United Kingdom 2008:** “The government began piloting a national referral mechanism as part of Pentameter II to improve identification for all potential trafficking victims in the U.K.”

RATIONALE: The government has implemented a national referral mechanism to improve identification of trafficking victims. We can still code this variable even though it is in the piloting phase right now. Piloting is still implementation.

**Rwanda 2008:** “At border crossings and security checkpoints throughout the country, the National Police questioned men traveling with children without an adult female and inspected suspected irregularities, including any possible indications of trafficking." RATIONALE: The fact that this method of screening is happening throughout the country indicates that it is a systematic investigation.

**Bulgaria 2007:** “The National Border Police actively monitored airports and land border crossings for evidence of trafficking in persons."

RATIONALE: We consider "active" monitoring implies a systemic effort and this is a strong monitoring mechanism.

**Azerbaijan 2007:** "The government periodically monitors its anti-trafficking efforts and makes the results public."

RATIONALE: The fact that it monitors trafficking efforts and does so with follow-up ('periodically'), we interpret that to fall within the definition of reporting and monitoring mechanisms.

**Indonesia 2012:** “The government does not aggregate nationwide records of trafficking prosecutions. Statistics on human trafficking prosecutions and convictions remain available exclusively at the district and province levels. Only the police aggregate nationwide data on human trafficking investigations....”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Reporting must be government-led. The police are not considered the government for this variable, and it is unclear what other entities may be collecting data.

**Rwanda 2012** “The police headquarters in Kigali continued operating a hotline for reporting GBV crimes and received several calls reporting cases of human trafficking in 2011.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Trafficking hotlines are not considered monitoring and reporting mechanisms, the information is captured separately under a specific hotline variable.

Countries Listed as Having Limited or No Transparency in Reporting **(no\_transparen)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative indicates that the country deliberately inhibits the data collection efforts of those compiling the report. If a country simply does not or cannot provide trafficking statistics, etc. this is not sufficient to code this variable.

**Uzbekistan 2014:** “Uzbekistani law enforcement data are opaque and unable to be independently verified.”

RATIONALE: The law enforcement data, which is reporting, lacks transparency.

**Cyprus 2010:** “Another NGO questioned the government's official statistics on trafficking, speculating that a number of trafficking victims were intentionally left out of the statistics to indicate a smaller problem.”

RATIONALE: Coding this variable hinges on the reliability of the NGO making the allegation that the government manipulated statistics. We assume that the TIP report only includes credible allegations, then the government's manipulation of the trafficking statistics would constitute a deliberate inhibition of data collection efforts, which meets the threshold to code for this variable.

**Iran 2012:** “The government did not share information on its anti-trafficking efforts with the international community during the reporting period; this impedes the collection of information on the country's human trafficking problem.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: We don't know whether or not the government impeded the collection of data or whether they just do not proactively provide statistics. The former standard is necessary to be able to code this variable.

**Prevention Variables**

Countries with an Anti-Trafficking National Rapporteur **(natl\_rapporteur)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has a National Rapporteur designated for anti-trafficking work. This is a specific title and must be identified as a “rapporteur” by name for this variable to be coded.

**Luxembourg 2016:** “The national rapporteur on trafficking in persons began the development of a centralized data collection system and began drafting the first bi-annual report; however, neither the database nor the report were finalized during the reporting period and the rapporteur lacked adequate resources.”

RATIONALE: Luxembourg has a national rapporteur on trafficking in persons.

**Greece 2015:** “The Office of the National Rapporteur on Human Trafficking, which is charged with coordinating anti-trafficking efforts, continued to increase its staffing.”

RATIONALE: Having an Office of the National Rapporteur on Human Trafficking constitutes an anti-trafficking national rapporteur.

**Israel 2012:** “The country's national coordinator for human trafficking published an annual summary of the Israeli government's anti-trafficking efforts.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Even though it appears this is the role, it must be identified as rapporteur.

Countries with an Anti-Trafficking Governmental Task-Force **(govt\_taskforce)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has a governmental task force tasked with anti-trafficking activities. By definition, a task force must be interagency or inter-ministerial, inter-institutional or inter-departmental. Also, if narrative states it is a working group/coalition/council of IOs, NGOs, and government agencies we count that as a task force. Do not code this variable if the task force did not meet during the reporting year. Unless explicitly stated otherwise, we assume the task has met during the reporting period. Task force need not be trafficking-specific.

**Chile 2015:** “The Ministry of Interior continued to lead the anti-trafficking interagency taskforce—which included government agencies as well as international organizations and local NGOs—with three sub-commissions.”

RATIONALE: The country has an interagency anti-trafficking task force.

**El Salvador 2013:** “The government anti-trafficking council coordinated interagency efforts and launched a national anti-trafficking policy outlining the government's anti-trafficking strategy.”

RATIONALE: Though it is not termed a task force, the council is sounds like a task force and is interagency.

**Ethiopia 2015:** “In addition to the national anti-trafficking taskforce, with officials from federal ministries and agencies, each region has its own technical working group that is scheduled to meet quarterly.”

RATIONALE: The country has a national anti-trafficking task force. Having officials from different federal ministries qualifies as inter-ministerial.

**Iraq 2015:** “Though the government’s inter-ministerial anti-trafficking committee met eight times in 2014, the government’s lack of a 2014 budget limited financial resources available for ministries responsible for addressing trafficking throughout the country and in the IKR.”

RATIONALE: We do not code based on adequacy. The country has an inter-ministerial anti-trafficking committee, which qualifies as an anti-trafficking task force.

**Switzerland 2010:** “There is an interdepartmental body to coordinate and monitor anti-trafficking efforts chaired by the federal police at the directorate level.”

RATIONALE: We consider interdepartmental to be interchangeable with inter-ministerial.

**Honduras 2008:** “The government’s inter-institutional committee against human trafficking hosted more than 50 training sessions for government officials, civil society members, students, and journalists, reaching more than 3,000 people.”

RATIONALE: We consider inter-institutional to be interchangeable with inter-agency.

**Uruguay 2007:** “Although the government...held inter-agency meetings in March 2007 to discuss trafficking, it again made no significant efforts to improve law enforcement and victim protection, and failed to address key legal and infrastructure concerns…” RATIONALE: Although this task force seems woefully inadequate, it does appear that a group comprised of participants from different governmental agencies took part in efforts to begin to talk about the issue of human trafficking.

**Nigeria 2006:** “Commission for the Control of Trafficking in Persons comprised of key government ministries and seven NGOs.”

RATIONALE: Multiple government ministries qualifies as inter-ministerial.

**Greece 2006:** “…the government established 12 additional anti-trafficking task forces throughout the country…”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: We don’t know whether these task forces are inter-ministerial or inter-agency.

Countries with an Existing Government Body that Assesses Anti-Trafficking Activities **(govbody\_assess)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that there is a government body that is not devoted exclusively to anti-trafficking, but which works in the anti-trafficking field by assessing the status of trafficking within the country and/or anti-trafficking activities being carried out by other entities.

**Bangladesh 2016:** “The Ministry of Home Affairs published its annual report on human trafficking.”

RATIONALE: In order to publish a report on human trafficking, this body must be assessing the status of trafficking within the country.

**Sudan 2013:** “In September 2012, the High Advisory Council for Human Rights conducted a workshop on human trafficking and made recommendations that the government pass the proposed anti-trafficking law, sign and ratify all regional and international trafficking in persons conventions, and better coordinate efforts between government entities, including the establishment of a technical committee to implement the anti-trafficking law.”

RATIONALE: In order to make recommendations, this body must be assessing the efficiency of existing anti-trafficking bodies and laws.

**India 2016:** “The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) revised its strategy guiding Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs), to ensure more effective identification and investigation of trafficking cases and coordination with other agencies to refer victims to rehabilitation services.”

RATIONALE: The MHA would have to first assess the Anti-Human Trafficking Units (group under the police which conducts anti-trafficking activities) to revise its guiding strategy.

**Bangladesh 2015:** “The Ministry of Expatriate Welfare’s Vigilance Task Force continued to operate with a mandate to improve the oversight of Bangladesh’s labor recruiting process.”

RATIONALE: The Ministry would have to assess the activities of the labor recruitment process to improve their oversight.

**Fiji 2010:** “A Combined Law Agencies Group (CLAG) continued to meet monthly to address law enforcement issues, including trafficking in persons.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: What it means to "address law enforcement issues" is extremely vague.We do not know if they are assessing anti-trafficking activities or if they are planning anti-trafficking activities. We also do not know if this is governmental body as law enforcement only qualify as government when they are referring victims to NGOs.

Countries with an Existing Government Body that Conducts Anti-Trafficking Activities **(govbody\_conduct)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that there is a government body that is not devoted exclusively to anti-trafficking, but which conducts anti-trafficking activities. For example, if a Ministry within the government provides services or conducts awareness events, this variable would be coded. Legislative efforts such as writing / drafting a law or passing a law by a government body are not coded under this variable as they are not considered anti-trafficking activities.

**Kuwait 2016:** “In 2015, the government established the anti-human trafficking department under the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) as the national coordinating body on human trafficking issues. The anti-human trafficking department functions as a law enforcement agency and conducted several raids per week during the reporting period.”

RATIONALE: The Ministry of the Interior conducts anti-trafficking activities such as raids through its anti-trafficking department.

**El Salvador 2013:** “The Ministry of Tourism reported conducting awareness seminars on child sex tourism and trafficking for approximately 200 members of the business communities in coastal areas, but authorities did not report investigating or prosecuting any cases of child sex tourism.”

RATIONALE: A government body conducting awareness activities counts for this variable.

**St. Lucia 2016:** “The home affairs and national security ministry leads government efforts to combat trafficking.”

RATIONALE: The home affairs and national security ministry is a government body that works to combat trafficking. Though the narrative does not specify what the ministry does, it would have to conduct anti-trafficking activities to combat trafficking.

**Angola 2015:** “In partnership with an international organization, the Ministry of Interior held an information campaign on trafficking in persons targeting border provinces. In July 2014, as part of the International Day to Combat Trafficking in Persons, the Ministry of Interior partnered with three international organizations to raise awareness among 70 representatives of government ministries, Parliament, civil society, and academia.”

RATIONALE: Conducting awareness events qualifies as conducting anti-trafficking activities.

**The Gambia 2010:** “The government’s Tourism Security Unit (TSU) effectively patrolled the Tourism Development Area – the zone most frequented by tourists − to combat child sex tourism and reduce the demand for commercial sex acts.”

RATIONALE: This type of action conducted by the government body counts as an anti-trafficking activity.

**Germany 2010:** “The Federal Family Ministry, which has the responsibility for implementing the national anti-trafficking action plan, chaired a federal-state interagency working group on female sex trafficking.”

RATIONALE: A task force is part of this government body’s responsibilities thereby it counts as conducting anti-trafficking activities in addition to the country having a task force.

**Belarus 2015:** “The interior ministry continued to operate a hotline for safe travel abroad to inform potential labor migrants and identify illegal recruitment practices.”

RATIONALE: The interior ministry is conducting anti-trafficking activities by providing a hotline for vulnerable groups.

**Burkina Faso 2015:** “The MSA conducted a number of nationwide awareness-raising activities, including lectures, counseling sessions, trainings, and open-forum discussions for the general public.”

RATIONALE: The Ministry of Social Affairs (MSA) conducts anti-trafficking activities through awareness events and trainings.

**Kiribati 2008:** “An inter-agency transnational crime task force made up of law enforcement officials from police, attorney general's office, and the immigration, customs, and finance ministries meets monthly and includes trafficking in persons as one of its responsibilities."

RATIONALE: Since this task force is primarily a crime task force which happens to conduct trafficking activities, we cannot code it as an "anti-trafficking task force." Instead, we coded these separate entities as "government bodies that conduct anti-trafficking activities."

**Guatemala 2008:** “In November 2007, the attorney general’s office formed a dedicated 12-person unit to investigate and prosecute human trafficking and illegal adoption cases.”

RATIONALE: The attorney general’s office counts for this variable considering it is prosecuting trafficking cases.

**Sweden 2011:** “...the National Support Operations team published a handbook on human trafficking in Sweden and developed national guidelines for combating prostitution and human trafficking.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: It is unclear whether this body is a government or NGO body.

Countries with an Anti-Trafficking Government Agency **(gov\_traf\_agency)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that there is a government department or branch within a government body devoted exclusively to anti-trafficking.

**Costa Rica 2017:** “A quasi-governmental agency continued conducting trainings on combating child sex tourism for members of the tourism industry.”

RATIONALE: A quasi-governmental agency constitutes a singular agency, as they are typically government sponsored/funded and are generally run by appointed government officials.

**Tunisia 2014:** “The Ministry of Justice's three-person anti-trafficking office...” RATIONALE: It is its own office (albeit a small one) nested within a government body.

**Madagascar 2015:** “On March 3, the government adopted a decree creating the National Bureau to Combat Human Trafficking, which will coordinate the implementation of the national action plan, determine policy, and monitor prosecution of human trafficking cases.”

RATIONALE: The National Bureau to Combat Human Trafficking is a government agency devoted exclusively to anti-trafficking.

**Cote d’Ivoire 2012:** “The president created the National Monitoring Committee on Actions to fight trafficking, exploitation, and child labor, which is overseen by the first lady, to ensure interagency cooperation and ongoing governmental activity on trafficking."

RATIONALE: This constitutes as a government agency, since it is officially sanctioned and clearly a part of the government.

**France 2008:** “The government operates a national Trafficking in Persons Unit headed by a senior civil servant in the Ministry of the Interior."

RATIONALE: Normally an anti-trafficking unit refers to a police agency, but this sounds like a non-police agency.

**Bosnia and Herzegovina 2007:** “The State Coordinator for trafficking delegates victim assistance..."

RATIONALE: While one individual cannot constitute a "government agency," we decided that this information was best captured under this particular variable.

**Qatar 2007**: "The National Ofﬁce for Combating Trafﬁcking in Persons led a government training seminar ..."

RATIONALE: Considering it’s a national office, we assume it’s part of a government entity and it’s devoted exclusively to trafficking.

**Angola 2006:** “The National Commission to Combat Child Labor and Trafficking in Minors met monthly and began, without outside assistance, research on the extent of trafficking in persons and the government's response to the phenomenon in four border provinces.”

RATIONALE: It is clear that there is a commission devoted exclusively to trafficking, it doesn’t matter what level of government it is at.

**Bulgaria 2005:** “...2005, the Bulgarian Government adopted a National Anti-Trafficking Strategy and dedicated funding to support the work of the National Anti-Trafficking Commission. Notably, the commission subsequently appointed a secretary general to manage the day-to-day implementation of the national strategy.”

RATIONALE: Because there is a clear tie to the government and it is trafficking-specific it’s coded as a anti-trafficking government agency, even though it is not clear whether it is a department or branch.

**Nepal 2005:** “Nepal has also established a Documentation and Information Center (DIC), which tracks trafficking cases at the district level.”

RATIONALE: The way this sentence is worded indicates that this government body was created to exclusively handle trafficking cases.

**India 2011:** “The Ministry of Home Affairs...established at least 87 new Anti Human Trafficking Units.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: It is not clear if the AHTUs are government bodies, law enforcement bodies, or NGO bodies.

Countries with a Government Agency that Reports Human Rights Violations Including Trafficking **(gov\_hr\_agency)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that there is government department or branch charged with reporting human rights violations, including human trafficking. Example of this could include an agency devoted to the rights of children that reports on child trafficking or an agency focused on the rights of refugees that reports on the trafficking of refugee populations.

**Algeria 2016:** “The government took limited measures to reduce the demand for forced labor. MOL conducted a child labor investigation of more than 15,000 businesses in the trade, agriculture, construction, and service industries, in which it identified businesses that illegally employed 97 children. The ministry issued labor violation reports against these businesses, but it was unclear if the government penalized them for such violations.”

RATIONALE: Labor violations are considered human rights violations. A government agency is reporting human rights violations against businesses, including trafficking violations.

**Kuwait 2014:** “The National Assembly, however, prepared a report on visa trading and human trafficking, which was highly critical of the government, parliament, and employers for contributing to the country’s trafficking problems.”

RATIONALE: While reporting is not the purpose of the National Assembly, it does appear that this branch of government does report on human rights violations.

**Yemen 2014:** “In October and December 2013, the Ministry of Human Rights, in coordination with an international organization, conducted two anti-trafficking training seminars for police officers and other government officials.”

RATIONALE: This agency seems devoted to human rights which fulfills the requirements for this variable.

**Eritrea 2012:** “...an office exists within the Ministry of Labor to handle labor cases, including human trafficking cases; the accomplishments of this office during the reporting period were unknown.”

RATIONALE: Labor violations are considered as human rights violations, and presumably if the office handles human trafficking cases it would also report these violations.

**Mauritius 2009:** “In May 2008, the government launched a capacity-building program for its five District Child Protection Committees, which report cases of vulnerable children in their respective localities, including those involving child prostitution.”

RATIONALE: These bodies are not specifically devoted to anti-trafficking work, but the report doesn't say they are specifically focused on human rights; however. child abuse would fall under the heading of human rights violations.

**Mongolia 2005:** “The Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, in coordination with the National Human Rights Commission, is currently reviewing the anti-trafficking provisions of the criminal code…”

RATIONALE: It seems this commission reports on human rights violations and it conducts trafficking related work.

**Croatia 2011:** “The Government Office for Human Rights organized trainings on identifying trafficking victims, and it conducted trainings on the legal framework to combat human trafficking.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Although the human rights agency is involved in anti-trafficking activities, it is not clear that it also reports trafficking violations, which is part of this variable.

Countries with Anti-Trafficking National Plans of Action **(natl\_plan\_actn)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has an implemented anti-trafficking National Plan of Action. Unless clear mitigating factors, such as a lack of funding, are given it can be assumed that any National Plan of Action referenced has been implemented. A National Plan of Action must be identified as such by name in order to be coded. This National Plan of Action does not need to pertain exclusively to trafficking, but must address it specifically.

**France 2015:** “The government adopted a national anti-trafficking action plan for 2014-2016, which outlines prosecution, protection, and prevention activities and a fund to protect and assist trafficking victims.”

RATIONALE: France has adopted a national anti-trafficking action plan.

**Madagascar 2015:** “During the reporting year, the government formally adopted a five-year national action plan to combat human trafficking and pledged to commit staff and 38.95 million ariary ($15,000) toward its implementation in 2015.”

RATIONALE: The government adopted a national action plan and pledged money towards its implementation.

**Poland 2015:** “In 2014, the government allocated 135,000 zloty ($36,400) for the implementation of tasks related to the 2013-2015 national action plan for combating trafficking.”

RATIONALE: Poland has a national action plan for combating trafficking and has allocated money to ensure its implementation.

**Saudi Arabia 2015:** “For another year, the government updated its national anti-trafficking action plan; as part of this plan, the government identified areas of cooperation with two international organizations to strengthen anti-trafficking efforts.”

RATIONALE: Saudi Arabia has a national action plan on anti-trafficking and it is in use.

**Ecuador 2012:** “A draft national anti-trafficking plan...was discarded, and officials reported using the 2006 anti-trafficking plan.”

RATIONALE: Since this action plan is in use (even if it is several years old), this variable is coded.

**Niger 2015:** “The government adopted a national action plan, which was developed with inter-ministerial cooperation and in partnership with civil society organizations.”

RATIONALE: The government adopted a national action plan during the reporting period.

**Austria 2016:** “The government published a detailed annual report on its website on the implementation of its 2012-2014 national action plan and began implementation of its action plan for 2015-2017.”

RATIONALE: The government began implementation of its new national action plan.

**Namibia 2011**: “The Inter-Ministerial Committee, which coordinates government activities on gender-based violence and trafficking, developed a national action plan, covering April 2010 through April 2011, for prevention of gender-based violence and trafficking and the protection of victims. The MGECW led a multi-stakeholder working group and began drafting a national action plan on gender-based violence and trafficking.”

RATIONALE: This sounds like it could be unimplemented if it's still a draft. However, it’s not clear if these are supposed to be the same action plan since it mentions two different groups created action plans. Even if they are the same one, the first mention of it (where it sounds implemented) seems to be more specific.

**Australia 2016:** “It began implementation of its five-year national action plan to combat trafficking, launched in the previous year, and submitted an annual report to Parliament detailing its work.”

RATIONALE: The government implemented its five-year national action plan during the reporting period.

**Mauritius 2006:** “The government continued implementation of a national plan of action against child commercial sexual exploitation.”

RATIONALE: Since this is a national plan of action for a specific type of trafficking, it would be coded under this variable.

**Mali 2005:** “The government lacked financial resources, but made a good faith effort to work with NGOs and donors to fund and implement victim assistance projects in conformance with the National Plan established in 2002.”

RATIONALE: The variable requires this to be titled National Plan of Action however this sentence indicates it's the same thing and to remain consistent with previous coding decisions we have coded it as such.

**New Zealand 2014:** “The government sponsored, with an international NGO, a Trafficking in Persons Conference, which included an action plan to incorporate more government-civil society partnerships in addressing human trafficking and a proposal for more proactive investigations by law enforcement.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: This seems like they mean that this conference developed a strategy which is different from the technical state action plan.

Countries with National Plans of Action Targeting Trafficking-Related Human Rights Violations **(plan\_humanrights)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has an implemented human rights National Plan of Action that focuses on trafficking-related issues. Unless clear mitigating factors, such as a lack of funding, are given it can be assumed that any National Plan of Action referenced has been implemented. A National Plan of Action must be identified as such by name in order to be coded.

**Estonia 2014:** “The government had a national action plan on reducing violence, which included preventing and combating human trafficking as one of its four objectives.” RATIONALE: The plan focuses on human rights related to violence but includes trafficking.

**Mozambique 2012:** “A national action plan to combat human trafficking exists as a subsection of the government’s current five-year anti-crime plan, and the MOJ began drafting an independent plan specific to trafficking.”

RATIONALE: This is a national action plan targeting trafficking-related violations, with a sub section specific to human trafficking.

**Central African Republic 2012:** “After its inauguration, the national council implemented aspects of the 2008 National Action Plan for the Prevention and Protection of Abused, Sexually Exploited, and Trafficked Children.”

RATIONALE: This plan focuses on child rights and has a specific section for trafficking.

**Republic of Korea 2015:** “The government lacked a trafficking-specific national plan of action, but included proposed anti-trafficking efforts in its human rights national action plan.”

RATIONALE: Korea has a human rights national plan of action which includes anti-trafficking efforts.

**Madagascar 2009:** “Madagascar has a National Action Plan for the Fight Against Child Labor.”

RATIONALE: Considering that child labor is under forced labor, this is enough information to code it as a human rights plan with a focus on one aspect of trafficking.

**Malawi 2005:** “The Ministry of Gender, Child Welfare, and Community Services responded by developing and launching a national action plan for orphans and vulnerable children that included elements of victim protection and trafficking awareness and prevention.”

RATIONALE: The national action plan focuses on children however includes specifics for trafficking.

Countries without Anti-Trafficking National Plans of Action **(no\_na\_plan)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country does not have an anti-trafficking National Plan of Action. The lack of any mention of a National Plan of Action within the narrative is not sufficient to code this variable. Note: National action plans that are drafts do not technically exist yet. This is different from unimplemented which implies they exist on paper just not in actuality.

**Marshall Islands 2014:** “The government drafted a national plan of action in August 2013; the plan awaited approval by the RMI legislature at the end of the reporting period.”

RATIONALE: If it's a draft and there are no blocking factors to their implementation, then they don't currently have one.

**Sudan 2014:** “The government lacks an inter-ministerial anti-trafficking committee and action plan...At the request of the NCCW, SAF officials met with the CTFMR co-chairs in September 2013 to discuss the government's draft joint action plan with the UN to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children by government forces, which remained unsigned at the close of the reporting period after several years of review by the government.”

RATIONALE: National action plans that are drafts do not technically exist yet. This is different from unimplemented which implies they exist on paper just not in actuality.

**Bolivia 2015:** “A national action plan created with NGO input in 2013 remained in draft form.”

RATIONALE: Countries with draft national plans of action are considered to not have a national action plan, unless there are factors blocking its implementation.

**South Africa 2009:** “Moreover, little or no information is made available about the status of pending prosecutions, and the government suspended development of a national anti-trafficking plan of action to start the process anew.”

RATIONALE: If they suspended development of a national action plan, then we can assume they don't already have one.

**Kenya 2009:** “...and the subsequent government reorganization delayed a number of anti-trafficking initiatives, such as the enactment of anti-trafficking legislation and the passage of a draft national action plan.”

RATIONALE: If they've delayed the passage of the draft national plan of action, then it makes logical sense that they do not currently have a national plan of action.

**Timor-Leste 2005:** “The government has been considering a national action plan.” RATIONALE: Because they are considering a plan, we can assume that they don’t currently have one.

**Argentina 2015:** “Authorities did not issue a national anti-trafficking plan as required by law; without a plan, no specific budget allocations could be assigned to new anti-trafficking structures.”

RATIONALE: For this variable the narrative needs to explicitly state “national action plan” or “national plan of action.” The narrative uses the phrase “national anti-trafficking plan” instead of “national action plan.” This example seems to be describing a national plan of action and therefore could possibly be coded as 1. A coding decision is needed though to determine whether or not the phrasing is close enough to code the variable. Note: If the narrative had said “national anti-trafficking strategy” we would automatically not code because a strategy is not the same as a plan.

Countries with Unimplemented National Plans of Action **(unimplement\_plan)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has an unimplemented anti-trafficking National Plan of Action. Unless clear mitigating factors, such as a lack of funding, are given it can be assumed that any National Plan of Action referenced has been implemented. A National Plan of Action must be identified as such by name in order to be coded. Note: National action plans that are drafts do not technically exist yet. This is different from unimplemented which implies they exist on paper just not in actuality.

**Argentina 2014:** “The 2012 anti-trafficking law required the government to design and implement a national anti-trafficking plan, but this plan was not issued; without a plan, no specific budget allocations could be assigned to new anti-trafficking structures required by law.”

RATIONALE: The national plan of action is complete (not in the drafting process), but unimplemented. The plan has not been issued because of a lack of funding. If the plan was not issued, then this best fits under unimplemented.

**Brunei 2014:** “...it completed and began implementation of a national action plan to combat trafficking, though the plan was not formally approved by the legislature during the reporting period.”

RATIONALE: Although we know that they did eventually complete and implement this plan, the fact that it states this plan remained unimplemented during the reporting period indicates we should code it as unimplemented. We only code for the reporting period.

**Aruba 2015:** “The taskforce completed a national anti-trafficking action plan for 2015-2019, which was pending approval by the minister of justice.”

RATIONALE: The national anti-trafficking action plan is completed but not implemented because it has not been approved.

**United Kingdom 2007:** “The government is in the process of finalizing its draft national action plan to combat trafficking and has made an electronic version available for public viewing.”

RATIONALE: Since the government is no longer in the drafting stage of the action plan and there is a version available to the public we can discern that it exists but isn’t implemented.

**Malaysia 2006:** “A national action plan on trafficking drafted by the National Human Rights Commission (Suhakam) and published in early 2005 has not been adopted.” RATIONALE: Because the drafting stage is complete and it’s waiting for adoption we consider this as existing but unimplemented.

**Macedonia 2005:** “The Commission, created in 2001, has neither finalized a national action plan nor developed an adequate strategy and timeline for its implementation.” RATIONALE: The way this sentence is worded indicates it is no longer in draft stage but waiting to be finalized, hence coding it as unimplemented.

**Serbia 2008:** “The government has yet to begin implementation of its December 2006 National Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Persons”.

RATIONALE: Example of different language meaning the same thing, so coded as unimplemented.

**Honduras 2005:** “Additionally, a working group of government agencies, international organizations, and NGOs developed a national plan against the commercial sexual exploitation of children and women.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Developing or drafting isn’t enough to code this variable, there have to be clear factors that it is complete and unimplemented.

Training of Peacekeepers in Issues Related to Trafficking Provided by Government **(train\_pk\_govt)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the government provides human trafficking-related training to international peacekeepers or international armed forces. If training is conducted and/or funded by both the government and NGOs/foreign donors, this variable is coded.

**Jordan 2014:** “The government provided an optional anti-trafficking training for its nationals being deployed abroad for peacekeeping operations.”

RATIONALE: The government is making training available.

**Sri Lanka 2015:** “The government provided anti-trafficking training to military personnel prior to their deployments abroad on international peacekeeping missions.”

RATIONALE: Anti-trafficking training was provided to military personnel prior to deployment on international peacekeeping missions by the government.

**Italy 2011:** “...the Italian armed forces regularly organize training to prevent the trafficking or sexual exploitation of women and children while troops are deployed abroad for any purpose.”

RATIONALE: The Italian armed forces are trained on trafficking related issues for troops deployed abroad. We assume the government is providing the training as the armed forces themselves organize the trainings.

**Austria 2009:** “The government funded an NGO-provided course to sensitize Austrian troops on human trafficking before they were deployed on international peacekeeping mission.”

RATIONALE: The government provided funding for a course on human trafficking for troops prior to peacekeeping missions. The course was operated by an NGO. For this variable training can be conducted and/or funded by the government and NGOs/foreign donors.

**Cameroon 2015:** “The government continued to provide members of the Cameroonian armed forces with anti-trafficking training prior to their deployment abroad on international peacekeeping missions.”

RATIONALE: Armed forced were provided anti-trafficking training from the government prior to peacekeeping missions.

**Zambia 2014:** “Although Zambian peacekeepers received training not to engage in commercial sex, the government did not provide anti-trafficking training to Zambian troops prior to their deployment abroad on international peacekeeping missions in 2013.” DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Although it’s likely that trafficking was included in the training received, we cannot infer. It could be voluntary adult prostitution, and general human rights training.

Training of Peacekeepers in Issues Related to Trafficking Provided by NGOs and/or Foreign Donors **(train\_pk\_ngo)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that NGOs and/or foreign donors provide human trafficking-related training to international peacekeepers or armed forces. If training is conducted and/or funded by both the government and NGOs/foreign donors, this variable is coded.

**Burundi 2014:** “The government, in partnership with a foreign donor, provided Burundian troops with anti-trafficking training prior to their deployment abroad on international peacekeeping missions.”

RATIONALE: Government partners with foreign donors for anti-trafficking training.

**Ghana 2012:** “The government did not provide anti-trafficking training to Ghanaian troops prior to their deployment abroad on peacekeeping missions, though such training was provided to Ghanaian troops by foreign donors.”

RATIONALE: It states the government didn’t provide training to Ghanaian troops, however foreign donors did.

**Burundi 2006:** “The military also received training on respecting human rights from the UN Mission in Burundi and human rights organizations.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: This variable refers to international peacekeepers or armed forces. It's unclear to us whether 'armed forces' means the military when not part of UN peacekeeping missions.

Training of Peacekeepers Not Provided **(no\_pk\_train)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that human trafficking-related training is not provided by any entity to international peacekeepers or armed forces. The lack of any mention of training for peacekeepers in the narrative is not sufficient to code this variable.

**Niger 2011:** “By-laws governing Niger’s armed forces require troops to receive anti-trafficking training prior to their deployment abroad on international peacekeeping missions, though the government did not confirm the implementation of this training.” RATIONALE: Since it isn’t confirmed that this training was provided and it’s required by law we can assume that it was not provided.

**Zimbabwe 2014:** “The government did not provide information on any efforts it may have made to ensure that its military personnel deployed abroad on international peacekeeping missions did not facilitate or engage in human trafficking.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Since the text just states that we weren't provided with that information, we cannot code this text as if no information is equal to not having done this action.

Allegations and/or Investigations of Abuse by Peacekeepers **(pk\_abuse)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative suggests that international peacekeepers have been complicit in human trafficking and/or such investigations have been undertaken.

**Liberia 2009:** “Some children in Liberia are subjected to sexual exploitation by international peacekeeping troops and personnel from international organizations." RATIONALE: Peacekeeping troops are complicit in trafficking.

**Djibouti 2011:** “Members of foreign militaries stationed in Djibouti contribute to the demand for women and girls in prostitution, including trafficking victims.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: It is not clear that these foreign military forces are peacekeepers (they could be military forces that are partnering with the Djiboutian military).

Countries with Demand Reduction Programs **(demand\_prgms)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has undertaken anti-trafficking activities targeting potential perpetrators such as businesses, brothel owners, or johns. These activities could include reeducation programs for perpetrators, monitoring procedures or site visits to ensure compliance, or other actions directed at the perpetrators of trafficking. Withdrawing licenses or permissions from a business as a result of an investigation can be counted as demand reduction.

**Hungary 2014:** “In August 2013, the government organized a week-long awareness raising campaign as part of an annual youth music festival to educate Hungarians about trafficking and reduce the demand for commercial sex acts...The government failed, however, to take efforts to reduce the demand for commercial sex acts during the reporting period.”

RATIONALE: This text contradicts itself, therefore we code the first statement since it is much more specific.

**Latvia 2013:** “The GRETA Report concluded that the Latvian authorities’ efforts to reduce demand for the services of trafficking victims were inadequate.”

RATIONALE: Although demand reduction efforts were inadequate, the adequacy of reduction efforts do not negate the existence of the program.

**Sudan 2013:** “The National Council for Child Welfare reported that it provided training to [a number of agencies] about the importance of not recruiting children.”

RATIONALE: These trainings target potential perpetrators of trafficking, trying to convince them that the costs of child soldiering are too high, and thus trying to reduce the desirability (demand) of trafficking children for this purpose.

**Dominican Republic 2005:** “A few commercial establishments involved in sexually exploiting children have been closed.”

RATIONALE: Shutting down the business is an activity aimed at the perpetrators.

**Moldova 2005:** “The Ministry of Internal Affairs withdrew the licenses of several tourism and employment agencies in 2004 for their suspected involvement in trafficking.” RATIONALE: Tourism and employment agencies are businesses and this variable counts businesses as a perpetrator.

**Uganda 2005:** “In northern Uganda, the government made extensive use of local-language radio broadcasts to persuade abducted children and their captors to accept amnesty and return from the bush.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: This action is only partly targeted at johns and the strategy isn’t strong enough to count as demand reduction.

**Cyprus 2005:** “Police conducted regular visits to cabarets and interviewed women.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: This does not indicate that they are targeting the clients. They could be attempting to identify victims, etc. Inspections, even if they are systematic of businesses such as night-clubs, bars etc. are not considered demand reduction.

Countries without Demand Reduction Programs **(no\_demand\_prgm)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has not undertaken anti-trafficking activities targeting potential perpetrators such as businesses, brothel owners, or johns. The lack of any mention of demand reduction in the narrative is not sufficient to code this variable.

**Iraq 2013:** “The government did not take measures to reduce the participation of Iraqi nationals in child sex tourism in Iraq or abroad."

RATIONALE: A lack of demand reduction programs is explicitly mentioned, even though its for only one type of demand reduction.

**Nepal 2015:** “The government did not make efforts to reduce the demand for commercial sex acts or forced labor.”

RATIONALE: The narrative states there were no demand reduction programs/efforts to reduce commercial sex acts or forced labor. This is the only mention of demand reduction.

**Marshall Islands 2011:** “It took no action to reduce the demand for commercial sex acts during the reporting period.”

RATIONALE: If the narrative states that there are no demand reduction programs/efforts to reduce a specific type of trafficking, *and* it the only mention of demand reduction then this variable can be coded.

**Botswana 2015:** “The government sponsored a radio campaign to familiarize the general public with the issue of trafficking, coupled with information on cross-border movement and illegal migration. The government did not make efforts to reduce the demand for commercial sex acts or forced labor during the reporting year.”

RATIONALE: The only anti-trafficking activities taken were directed at the general public. Demand reduction programs must target potential traffickers.

Countries with Demand Reduction Programs for Forced Labor **(dem\_prgm\_labor)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has undertaken anti-trafficking activities targeting potential perpetrators of forced labor, such as businesses. Demand reduction efforts would include prosecution (if the narrative indicates that prosecutions are part of a demand reduction strategy), reeducation programs, and awareness campaigns.

**Kenya 2014:** “To better regulate overseas labor recruitment, the government conducted inspections of 389 of an estimated 500 active recruitment agencies before and after lifting a ban, in November 2013, on Kenyans departing to the Middle East as domestic workers.”

RATIONALE: Activities targeting businesses, such as inspections, constitute demand reduction for forced labor. Recruitment agencies are businesses and their actions are similar enough to qualify as demand reduction programs.

**Uganda 2014:** “Labor officers and community development officers urged employers to stop using child labor and sometimes referred child labor cases to the police...The government failed to make efforts to reduce the demand for commercial sex acts or forced labor in 2013.”

RATIONALE: This text contradicts itself. However, the more detailed beginning clearly indicates the government is trying to reduce the demand for child labor.

**Morocco 2012:** “The government reported in 2011 that labor inspectors visited 383 enterprises on potential incidents of child labor, filed 1,234 reports, issued 63 formal notices of warning, and imposed nine fines.”

RATIONALE: Because notices of warning and fines were issued, we can conclude that the nature of these inspections was to target perpetrators thereby actions constituting demand reduction.

**Sweden 2012:** “The Swedish Migration Board imposed stricter regulations and better background checks on companies applying for foreign work permits, leading to a reduction in the exploitation of non-EU citizens in traditionally exploitative sectors.” RATIONALE: This constitutes as a demand reduction technique for labor - especially since it points out it's led to a reduction.

**Bahrain 2010:** “Another labor market reform limited the number of foreign workers small businesses may sponsor, which the LMRA states will cut back on illegal “free visa” arrangements and other labor abuses.”

RATIONALE: Government actions taken to reduce risk and directed at businesses can be considered demand reduction.

**Madagascar 2014:** “A ban on domestic worker travel to Lebanon remained in place during the reporting period. The inter-ministerial committee developed a decree, issued by the Prime Minister, prohibiting domestic workers from going to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia until the receiving countries institute sufficient protection measures for migrant workers.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: This is less of a demand reduction and more of a supply-reduction initiative.

Countries with Demand Reduction Programs for Commercial Sexual Exploitation **(dem\_prgm\_sex)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has undertaken anti-trafficking activities targeting potential perpetrators of commercial sexual exploitation, such as johns or brothel owners. Demand reduction efforts would include prosecution (if the narrative indicates that prosecutions are part of a demand reduction strategy), reeducation programs, and awareness campaigns. This variable includes programs targeting commercial sexual exploitation against adults and programs targeting commercial sexual exploitation against children. Includes child and adult CSE.

**Macedonia 2010:** “Government and NGO collaborated on workshops that addressed client demand for victims of sex trafficking."

RATIONALE: The workshop addresses client demand, therefore we can assume this is demand reduction.

**Tajikistan 2015:** “Prostitution is illegal in Tajikistan and the government made efforts to reduce the demand for commercial sex by investigating and prosecuting consumers of commercial sex.”

RATIONALE: Prosecutions are used as a part of the country’s demand reduction strategy.

**China 2015:** “The government did attempt to reduce the demand for commercial sex through its crackdown on corruption and high profile arrests of men soliciting or procuring prostitution.”

RATIONALE: The government worked to reduce the demand for commercial sexual exploitation through arrests and prosecutions.

Countries with Demand Reduction Programs for Child Sex Tourism **(dem\_prgm\_cst)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country has undertaken anti-trafficking activities targeting potential perpetrators of child sex tourism, such as johns. Child sex tourism must be identified by name for this variable to be coded; otherwise it is coded as commercial sexual exploitation. Demand reduction efforts would include prosecution (if the narrative indicates that prosecutions are part of a demand reduction strategy), reeducation programs, and awareness campaigns.

**New Zealand 2014:** “The government continued to cooperate with foreign governments to identify child sex tourists and to prioritize the prevention of child sex tourism abroad by New Zealand residents, although these efforts did not result in any investigations or prosecutions.”

RATIONALE: Working to identify child sex tourists to prevent child sex tourism abroad is a form of demand reduction.

**Philippines 2015:** “In an effort to prevent child sex tourism, the government filed 17 charges against 13 foreign child sex offenders during the reporting year.”

RATIONALE: Prosecutions are used as a part of the country’s demand reduction strategy for child sex tourism.

**Republic of Korea 2010:** “The government conducted training for the fisheries industry on the Child and Youth Protection Act, but did not make any other efforts to reduce the overall demand for child sex tourism.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: The nature of how this training reduces demand isn’t clear, therefore we don’t have enough information to code this variable despite the last sentence saying there were no other efforts.

**Denmark 2010: “**Danish authorities sustained partnerships with Scandinavian Airlines, the Association of Danish Travel Agents, and Save the Children to disseminate public service announcements against child sex tourism.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: It is unclear whether this is a demand reduction program, or a general public awareness program so that bystanders can report suspected cases.

Countries which Have Carried out Research Studies on Trafficking in Persons and/or Related Issues **(research\_study)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that research studies on human trafficking and/or trafficking-related issues have been carried out within the country during the reporting period.

**Australia 2015:** “The government continued to fund the Australian Institute of Criminology to conduct research on human trafficking in the country.”

RATIONALE: The government is funding research on human trafficking in the country.

**Bahrain 2010:** “A study by the Bahrain Government’s Labor Market Regulatory Authority (LMRA ) found that 65 percent of migrant workers had not seen their employment contract, and that 89 percent were unaware of their terms of employment upon arrival in Bahrain.”

RATIONALE: Though this study does not reference human trafficking, coercive labor conditions qualify as related issues.

**Senegal 2008: “**A 2007 study done by UNICEF, the ILO, and the World Bank found that 6,480 talibe were forced to beg in Dakar alone.”

RATIONALE: Forced begging is a form of human trafficking. A research study was carried out on human trafficking in the country. It does not matter who funded or carried out the study.

**India 2007: “**...central government responded to the need for a central anti-trafficking law enforcement effort by establishing a two-person federal ‘nodal cell,’ responsible for collecting and analyzing data of state-level law enforcement efforts, identifying problem areas and analyzing the circumstances creating these areas, monitoring action taken by state governments…”

RATIONALE: The government had a "nodal cell" collect and analyze data on law enforcement anti-trafficking activity.

**Namibia 2014: “**The MGECW commissioned a national trafficking in persons survey of nationwide stakeholders during the reporting period; the survey was not released by the end of the reporting period…”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Since this survey was not released during the reporting period, we cannot say that the research project has truly begun

Countries in which Governments Have Funded/Commissioned/Established Committees to Carry out Research on Trafficking in Persons and/or Related Issues **(research\_comm)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that research studies on human trafficking and/or trafficking-related issues have been funded or commissioned by the government or the government established committees to carry out such research.

**Madagascar 2008: “**In July 2007, the government's statistical agency, in collaboration with ILO-IPEC, launched a nationwide household survey on child labor…”

RATIONALE: Since there is a government agency working on the survey, the government must be funding/sponsoring the survey by extension.

**Czech Republic 2006: “**As part of its demand reduction program, the government funded a study of prostitution clients and the demand for sexual services in the country.” RATIONALE: The government funded a study on a trafficking related issue.

**Ethiopia 2005: “**In 2004, the government formed an inter-agency anti-trafficking task force that began developing a national plan for combating trafficking. The task force also formed three subcommittees for legal issues, data collection, and public awareness that analyzed existing studies on the issue and publicized relevant messages through local media.”

RATIONALE: The government established a subcommittee on data collection.

Countries in which Trafficking in Persons and/or Related Topics are Incorporated into Primary, Secondary, and/or Higher Education Programs **(educ\_programs)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that human trafficking and/or trafficking-related topics have been incorporated into primary, secondary, and/or higher education programs. This anti-trafficking education does not need to be systematic, recurrent, or run solely by the schools to be coded under this variable.

**Cyprus 2012: “**A Republic of Cyprus interagency effort, in cooperation with an NGO, incorporated the issue of demand for commercial sex into anti-trafficking lectures at universities and military installations.”

RATIONALE: Anti-trafficking was incorporated into lectures at universities.

**India 2011: “**The Ministry of Home Affairs collaborated with the Indira Gandhi National Open University and the Home Minister publicly launched a six-month graduate certificate course on human trafficking...the government reported that more than 200 officials have already enrolled, most of whom are police officers.”

RATIONALE: Since the government is collaborating with a university, we assume that this is open to all students, not just government/law enforcement, even though the latter group comprises the majority of the enrolled students.

**China 2015:** “The All-China Women’s Federation expanded after-school programs that included a curriculum on anti-trafficking after the success of its initial program.”

RATIONALE: Anti-trafficking curriculum has been incorporated into after-school programs.

**Moldova 2005: “**All local committees, underneath the National Committee, conducted trafficking awareness-raising meetings in schools with students and teachers.” RATIONALE: Because these meetings are targeting students and incorporate trafficking topics this variable is coded.

**United States 2014:** “...and the Department of Education continued the development of an anti-trafficking guide for schools that includes a victim identification component.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: This text suggests the anti-trafficking guide is still in development, meaning it has not been incorporated into schools yet.

Countries which Conducted Law Enforcement Training and/or Training of Government Officials During the Reporting Period **(training\_govt)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that law enforcement and/or government officials were trained in human trafficking-related issues during the reporting period. This training need not be systematic or recurring to be coded in this variable. Government officials include politicians, judges, attorneys, employees of government agencies, and employees of embassies and may be trained by any group.

**The Gambia 2014:** “The Gambian Police Force adopted a new police training manual, funded in part by UNICEF. The manual, which includes a module on human trafficking, will be included in trainings for all new police recruits; during the reporting period, the manual was used to train 60 new police recruits.”

RATIONALE: The manual was used for training police and included a module on human trafficking.

**The Gambia 2013: “**The government, in partnership with NGOs and international organizations, trained law enforcement officers to identify trafficking victims, interview victims, and prevent trafficking.”

RATIONALE: Regardless of who provided the training, as long as it occurred during the reporting period and was trafficking related.

**Guatemala 2008:** “...the government trained consular officials on recognizing and assisting Guatemalans trafficked abroad.”

RATIONALE: Training occurred that is trafficking related.

**Italy 2006:** “The Ministry of Interior provided specialized training on trafficking laws and best practices for victim care to law enforcement officers.”

RATIONALE: Although not specified, we can assume that this training happened during the reporting period.

**Kazakhstan 2006:** “The Border Guard Service trained passport control officers to screen for potential victims entering the country…”

RATIONALE: Training officials on how to screen for victims is trafficking related.

**Malaysia 2006**: “The government provided training for some of its higher-ranking officials but there was no systematic training program to sensitize front-line police and immigration officers on trafficking.”

RATIONALE: Training doesn’t have to be systemic for this variable.

**Bhutan 2013:** “...a government-funded NGO conducted a cross-border sensitization training on human trafficking with an international organization and an Indian NGO.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Although there was a training conducted during the reporting period, it does not actually state whether or not this training was conducting for government officials.

**Democratic Republic of Congo 2012: “**In March 2012, senior FARDC officers, including commanders...participated in a seminar on security sector reform.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: It’s unclear if this seminar including training related to human trafficking.

Countries in Which Trafficking in Persons and/or Related Topics are Incorporated into Institutional Education Programs for Law Enforcement Officers and/or Government Officials Specifically **(institutional\_ed)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that human trafficking and/or trafficking-related topics are a part of institutional education programs for law enforcement and/or government officials. These trainings need not have taken place in the reporting period to be coded under this variable.

**Japan 2014: “**The NPA, Ministry of Justice, Bureau of Immigration, and Public Prosecutor’s office continued to conduct an annual anti-trafficking training for senior investigators and police officers from 47 prefectural and municipal police departments, prosecutors, judges, and immigration bureau officers on identifying trafficking victims and investigating trafficking cases.”

RATIONALE: This is the second narrative reference to an annual training session which "continued" this year. The report does not specifically state whether this is officially mandated in trainings, but it does appear to be regularly incorporated into programmed trainings.

**Italy 2013: “**The government continued to incorporate specialized training on victim identification and investigation of trafficking crimes in regular curriculum for law enforcement.”

RATIONALE: "Regular curriculum" signifies institutionalization of this curriculum.

**Finland 2010:** “Although the government does not have a specialized anti-trafficking law enforcement unit, it integrated formal anti-trafficking awareness into police and border guard training curricula for new recruits and in-service personnel.”

RATIONALE: Since it's part of the curricula, it sounds like it's institutional.

**Kenya 2008:** “Officers from the Ministries of Youth and Labor received anti- trafficking training at IOM workshops in November and December 2007.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Since it was run by IOM, rather than the government, it is likely that this is was a special event rather than an established part of the curriculum. We do not have any indication from the sentence that it’s institutionalized.

**Namibia 2010:** “Fewer WACPU and MGECW officials received training to identify victims of trafficking in the reporting period than in previous years.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: It isn’t clear that this training is a part of an educational program.

Countries in Which Trafficking in Persons and/or Related Topics are Incorporated into Academic Curricula, Programs for Law Enforcement and Government Officials, or Both and is Funded by Foreign Entities **(govt\_prgm\_for)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that foreign entities fund trainings in human trafficking and/or trafficking-related topics for schools, law enforcement, and/or government officials.

**South Africa 2010:** “In partnership with the IOM, the National Prosecuting Authority trained 812 law enforcement and other government officials as part of an on-going program funded by the EU. Training covered the difference between trafficking and smuggling; victim identification criteria; legal frameworks; and roles of various government departments and community actors.”

RATIONALE: The training was for law enforcement, included trafficking, and funded by the EU (foreign entity).

**Panama 2008**: “The government maintained anti-trafficking training for law enforcement and co-sponsored training with international partners.”

RATIONALE: The training is co-sponsored with international partners, which indicates there is some funding from foreign entities.

**Bolivia 2007: “**The government relies on outside sources for training and materials for key anti-trafficking personnel.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Outside sources could mean NGOs outside the local government but internal to the country, not necessarily foreign funders.

Anti-trafficking Self-Regulatory Initiatives (i.e. Codes of Conduct) in the Private Sector are Mentioned **(prv\_codconduct)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the private sector has adopted anti-trafficking self-regulatory initiatives, such as codes of conduct, union policies, etc. This variable necessitates no government involvement. If the government is involved, it is coded as a public/private partnership.

**Netherlands 2013:** “Local police in Amsterdam conducted and publicized a sting operation at three hotels in 2012 to ensure compliance with a ban on illegal prostitution on their premises; in response the Dutch hotel association announced an industry policy favoring the dismissal of hotel managers who fail to prevent illegal prostitution in their hotels.”

RATIONALE: The Dutch hotel association implemented an industry policy to dismiss hotel managers who fail to prevent illegal prostitution in their hotels. No public entities were involved in the creation of this policy.

**Madagascar 2014:** “The Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Population continued to partner with local NGOs and international organizations to implement a code of conduct to combat the commercial exploitation of children in the Nosy Be tourism industry; as part of this effort, officials from both ministries served on a local implementation committee charged with enforcing compliance by tourism establishments who previously endorsed the code of conduct.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: The government is involved thereby negating the ability to code this variable.

Countries that are Using Hotlines to Prevent and Report Incidents of Trafficking in Persons **(aware\_hotline)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that hotlines are used within the country to prevent and report trafficking in persons. These hotlines do not need to be exclusively for human trafficking, as long as they are available to deal with human trafficking.

**Guayana** **2014: “**The government reportedly provided in-kind support to a UNDP funded program to raise awareness about human trafficking and provide communities with a government-operated trafficking hotline number. The government did not report how many calls the hotline received.”

RATIONALE: A trafficking hotline was implemented. It does not matter how many calls the hotline received, this variable is not coded based on usage.

**Mauritius 2011: “**The ministry operated a 24-hour hotline for reporting cases of sexual abuse; the hotline received three calls regarding cases of child prostitution in 2010.” RATIONALE: A hotline for reporting sexual abuse was used report a type of trafficking (child prostitution). A hotline does not need to be trafficking specific to be coded.

**Rwanda 2008:** “In October 2007 the police headquarters in Kigali established a hotline and examination room for victims of gender-based violence that are staffed by trained counselors; these could be used by female victims of trafficking.”

RATIONALE: A hotline for identifying and assisting victims of gender-based violence is equipped to also assist female human trafficking victims.

**Argentina 2005:** “Buenos Aires authorities ran a telephone hotline, a poster campaign, and education for secondary school and public health officials on identifying and assisting victims of child sexual exploitation.”

RATIONALE: A hotline for identifying and assisting victims of child sexual exploitation is equipped to deal with human trafficking cases.

**Kazakstan 2014: “**The Ministry of Internal Affairs advertised, but did not allocate funding for, the operation of a trafficking hotline.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: From this wording, it’s clear that the hotline wasn’t functional.

Countries Using Email Service as a Tool when Combating Trafficking in Persons **(aware\_email)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that email services are being used to combat trafficking in persons. These services can be used for information dissemination, reporting abuses, or other anti-trafficking activities. Email must be mentioned specifically; it cannot be assumed that websites would include email.

**Lithuania 2014: “**July 2013, the parliament passed legislation that allowed authorities to use video conferencing, e-mail, and statement recording, which could be used to prevent retraumatization of trafficking victims in courtrooms...The police advertised and managed an e-mail account that the public could use to report potential human trafficking situations and ask for advice…”

RATIONALE: The police utilize email for the public to report human trafficking and to see information on trafficking.

**Latvia 2010: “**The Latvian State Tourism Agency partnered with Air Baltic to distribute information to air travelers entering Latvia about the Agency’s hotline and email address, which can be used to report potential instances of sex tourism and trafficking.” RATIONALE: Email is used as a means of reporting trafficking.

Countries Using Database as a Tool when Combating Trafficking in Persons **(aware\_datab)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that databases are employed to monitor trafficking prevalence and/or anti-trafficking activities. These databases can be governmental or NGO-led.

**Indonesia 2011:** “[Indonesia has] an improved system of collecting and reporting law enforcement data within Indonesia's increasingly decentralized government.” RATIONALE: A system to collect and report data qualifies as a database.

**Ethiopia 2010: “**MOLSA also partnered with IOM to establish a database to track employment agencies authorized to send workers abroad, as well as worker complaints.” RATIONALE: This database is used as a means to track employment agencies that may be complicit in trafficking.

**Turkey 2014: “**The government collaborated with an international organization under an EU-funded project to develop a software program that will enable better tracking of cases.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: This software sounds like it might have a similar function as a database, however we aren’t given enough information to make that assumption.

Countries Using Websites as a Tool to Combat Trafficking in Persons **(aware\_websites)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that websites are utilized to combat trafficking in persons. These services can be used for information dissemination, reporting abuses, or other anti-trafficking activities. This includes social media.

**Venezuela 2014: “**According to government and media websites, the government investigated and arrested individuals in several internal sex trafficking cases and in one transnational forced labor case in 2013.”

RATIONALE: The government is using websites to publicly disseminate information on human trafficking activities.

**Kosovo 2014: “**The campaign produced radio, television, and print messages in Albanian, Serbian, and the Roma language, and had a social media component as well.” RATIONALE: Social media requires the use of websites. Therefore, websites are being used to combat trafficking.

**Denmark 2016:** “Authorities conducted public information campaigns aimed at increasing awareness of sex and labor trafficking, provided public education about the signs of possible trafficking, and publicized through social media a hotline for reporting trafficking cases.”

RATIONALE: Social media requires the use of websites. Promoting a human trafficking hotline qualifies as combatting trafficking.

**Taiwan 2008:** “Taiwan displayed public service announcements at 680 cinemas nationwide, and broadcast announcements on television and on online chat rooms…” RATIONALE: Chat rooms are a type of website.

**United Kingdom 2007: “**The government is in the process of finalizing its draft national action plan to combat trafficking and has made an electronic version available for public viewing.”

RATIONALE: If an electronic version is made available for the public, then it makes sense this electronic version would have to be utilized via a website.

Countries Using Recorded Testimonies as a Tool when Combating Trafficking in Persons **(aware\_testimony)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that the country allows victims of trafficking to provide testimony via video or audio recording or live streaming.

**Lithuania 2014:** “July 2013, the parliament passed legislation that allowed authorities to use video conferencing, e-mail, and statement recording, which could be used to prevent retraumatization of trafficking victims in courtrooms…”

RATIONALE: Statement recording of trafficking victims is used to provide testimony.

**Greece 2014: “**The law allows the use of audio visual technology for remote testimony, while in practice most courts lack the capabilities to deploy these resources.” RATIONALE: Some courts do utilize this resource.

**Kosovo 2009: “**The government has procedures in place that allow victims to provide anonymous testimony…”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: It is not clear that the anonymous testimony was also recorded. It's possible that the victim still would need to appear in court, but would give testimony behind a screen, or via another manner in order to make the testimony anonymous.

**Guinea 2008: “**The government encourages victims to assist in trafficking investigations or prosecutions by interviewing them for testimonial evidence.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Didn't specify it was recorded or live stream testimonies.

Countries Using Television to Combat Trafficking in Persons **(aware\_tv)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that television broadcasts are used in the country to disseminate anti-trafficking information. If a film pertaining to trafficking is aired on television this variable is coded. Increased media coverage of an issue does not qualify as using television or radio to combat trafficking.

**Equatorial Guinea 2016:** “The government broadcasted its anti-trafficking trainings on television and radio programs, as well as on the government’s official website, in an effort to raise awareness among the general public.”

RATIONALE: Broadcasting anti-trafficking trainings on television qualifies as combatting trafficking.

**Afghanistan 2009: “**Ministry of Justice officials participated in a televised roundtable discussing the July 2008 anti trafficking law.”

RATIONALE: The roundtable is televised and disperses information about the anti-trafficking law.

**Ghana 2016:** “In response to increasing reports of sex and labor trafficking, as well as serious physical abuse of Ghanaian women recruited for domestic and hospitality jobs in the Middle East, GIS, GPS, and HTMB members participated in radio and television sensitization programs to raise awareness of fraudulent recruitment agencies and the dangers of such travel.”

RATIONALE: Television programs were used to combat human trafficking by raising awareness of fraudulent recruitment agencies and the danger of such travel.

**Ireland 2010: “**The government funded an anti-trafficking public service announcement that aired regularly during the reporting period...both targeted clients of the sex trade as well as victims and the general public.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: It’s not specified that it aired on TV, thereby we can’t code this variable.

Countries Using Radio to Combat Trafficking in Persons **(aware\_radio)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that radio broadcasts are used in the country to disseminate anti-trafficking information.

**Azerbaijan 2010: “**The government continued its general trafficking-awareness campaign, advertising on television and on the radio.”

RATIONALE: The campaign was advertised on radio.

**Bolivia 2013: “**The government developed public service announcements on the new law that aired during the year.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: It’s unclear if it was aired via radio or tv.

Countries Using Print Media to Combat Trafficking in Persons **(aware\_print)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that print media (such as posters, pamphlets, books, etc.) are used in the country to disseminate anti-trafficking information.

**Afghanistan 2016:** “The government warned citizens through radio, television, and print media of the dangers of illegal migration and investigated two employment agencies suspected of fraudulent recruitment practices.”

RATIONALE: The government used print media to warn citizens of the dangers of illegal migration, human trafficking is one such danger.

**Pakistan 2012: “**FIA officials participated in NGO-supported anti-trafficking public awareness campaigns, and distributed NGO-published awareness materials.” RATIONALE: The distributed awareness materials are assumed to be print materials.

**Estonia 2010: “**The government distributed trafficking awareness materials at the Tallinn airport and ship harbors. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continued its dissemination of trafficking awareness materials to participants at Estonia’s annual tourism fair, attended by more than 23,000 people.”

RATIONALE: Although the narrative doesn’t specify print media, the wording indicates it’s print materials as it’s distributed.

**El Salvador 2015:** “Government agencies used television, radio, and print media to warn the public against the dangers of trafficking, though these public messages typically focused only on the trafficking of women and girls."

RATIONALE: The government used print media to warn of the dangers of trafficking.

**Malawi 2006:** “The government published its new National Code of Conduct on Child Labor in newspapers and distributed it to farm owners.”

RATIONALE: Publish indicates print.

**Fiji 2010: “**The government worked with the media to raise awareness of trafficking. High-level officials condemned trafficking and announced their commitment to fight this crime during press conferences. Relevant ministries and agencies provided information to media outlets and encouraged them to release news stories on trafficking.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: We cannot assume print media is distributed based off this context.

**Canada 2005: “**The IWGTIP produced an information booklet in 14 languages that warns potential victims in source countries of the dangers of falling prey to traffickers…”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: This variable does specify "within the country" therefore the information booklet for potential victims "in source countries" was not coded.

Countries Using Billboards/Posters to Combat Trafficking in Persons **(aware\_signs)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that billboards and/or posters are used to disseminate anti-trafficking information. Mutually inclusive with Countries Using Print Media to Combat Trafficking in Persons.

**Albania 2015:** “The government conducted a week-long campaign on trafficking, including media and billboard ads and discussions with secondary and university students.”

RATIONALE: Awareness campaigns were conducted with billboards.

**Antigua and Barbuda 2015:** “Authorities continued to distribute public awareness materials and posters in English and Spanish that targeted victims, as well as the general public, and shared information on radio and television.”

RATIONALE: Posters were utilized to conduct awareness campaigns.

**U.A.E. 2007: “**The U.A.E. also continued an awareness campaign including public advertisements.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: We can’t assume that public advertisements are print, they could be radio or television.

Countries Using Public Engagement to Combat Trafficking in Persons **(aware\_public)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that awareness activities are carried out in the country. These activities must be universal (not targeted at a particular population) in nature.

**Laos 2014: “**...10-day public awareness campaign in three provinces that included public talks, a media campaign, and a walk with more than 700 participants.”

RATIONALE: Public talks, the media campaign, and the walk qualify as public engagement.

**Armenia 2016:** “Government agencies conducted a variety of prevention projects and activities, although the government reported that some observers believed it did not reference trafficking in public awareness campaigns frequently enough.”

RATIONALE: The government is using public engagement to combat trafficking. This variable is not coded on how well awareness campaigns are utilized.

**Haiti 2016:** “With foreign government funding, the government continued a series of radio spots on the 2014 anti-trafficking law, trafficking indicators, and sanctions for traffickers.”

RATIONALE: Broadcasting human trafficking awareness campaigns over the radio is considered public engagement.

**Indonesia 2016:** “With support from international donors and an NGO, the MoWECP and local governments designed and implemented trafficking awareness campaigns to inform citizens of safe migration practices and recruitment procedures.”

RATIONALE: Public awareness campaigns are targeting citizens, which implies the entire population is being targeted not a specific victim group.

**Romania 2016:** “The national agency implemented and assisted a wide array of awareness campaigns targeting sex trafficking, forced labor, and forced begging.”

RATIONALE: The awareness campaigns are providing information on specific types of trafficking, not to a specific population.

**Kenya 2012: “**District child labor committees, which exist in 30 out of 180 districts...raised awareness of child trafficking and labor among local populations…”

RATIONALE: Although the awareness campaign provides information about a specific type of trafficking (child), the population is not targeted (it is just the "local population").

**Botswana 2008: “**While the government has not conducted a trafficking-specific education or awareness campaign, it held workshops, seminars, and awareness campaigns on exploitative child labor…”

RATIONALE: These activities while on a specific type of trafficking count for public engagement.

**Guinea 2007:** “The government continued to contribute personnel, vehicles and other travel resources to an intensive national media campaign against trafficking.” RATIONALE: Although not specific on the types of engagement, a national media campaign against trafficking is enough information.

**Nicaragua 2005: “**The government's national anti-trafficking coalition initiated a separate large-scale public awareness campaign during 2004. The campaign included print materials and television and radio programs targeted at school-aged potential trafficking victims in locations where traffickers are known to recruit victims.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: The narrative states this is public awareness, however we always go with the more specific sentence which states a target at-risk populations.

Countries that Create Awareness Campaigns for Populations Vulnerable to Trafficking **(aware\_vulnpop)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that awareness activities are carried out in the country. These activities must be directed at populations vulnerable to trafficking, such as migrant laborers, refugees, homeless people, children, LGBTQQIA, impoverished people, people with disabilities, etc. Vulnerable populations can also mean vulnerable geographic areas. Trafficking victims are not a population vulnerable to trafficking, as they are trafficking victims. So, a campaign to inform victims of their rights would not qualify under this variable.

**Afghanistan 2013: “**The government adopted the Abu Dhabi Dialogue Framework of Regional Collaboration, which includes provisions to familiarize workers with their rights and reduce recruitment fees.”

RATIONALE: Informing laborers of their rights, etc. falls under this variable. Laborers are vulnerable to trafficking particularly when recruitment fees are involved.

**Azerbaijan 2011: “**The Ministry of Internal Affairs, in cooperation with NGOs, conducted 53 anti-trafficking seminars, targeted primarily at high school and university students and local government officials, including police, immigration officers, customs and border police, Ministry of National Security officers, and health authorities.”

RATIONALE: Students are considered vulnerable to trafficking.

**The Bahamas 2015:** “The government conducted a nationwide public awareness campaign, which educated students about human trafficking, disseminated pamphlets in various public venues to inform potential victims of their rights and available resources, and continued to air public service announcements on television and radio throughout the country.”

RATIONALE: Public awareness campaigns were directed at potential victims including students.

**Pakistan 2008:** “IOM, in conjunction with the Ministries of Interior and Social Welfare and Special Education, conducted theater performances in high-risk areas as a way of raising public awareness of the threats and consequences of trafficking.”

RATIONALE: If the performances are in high-risk areas, we can assume they are targeted toward vulnerable populations.

**Cyprus 2007: “**The Ministry of Labor and Social Insurance distributed Greek and English-language brochures to all non-EU temporary workers entering Cyprus.” RATIONALE: This sentence was included with a discussion of the use of work visas to victimize foreign workers. While this sentence does not explicitly say that the brochures were about trafficking, that is the rational assumption.

**Greece 2014: “**The government co-organized a seminar for teachers on trafficking of children.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: Technically, teachers (the population this was aimed at) are not a vulnerable population although they do work with children who are part of a vulnerable population.

Countries that Have Awareness Campaigns Targeting Potential Perpetrators/Johns **(aware\_johns)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that awareness activities are carried out in the country. These activities must be directed at potential perpetrators, such as johns, businesses, employment agencies, etc.

**St. Maarten 2013:** “The prosecutor’s office and the police conducted outreach with an Indian merchant association to educate Indian merchants about the new anti-trafficking law, alert them about the signs and indications of human trafficking, and urge compliance with local labor laws.”

RATIONALE: The narrative indicates that the Indian merchants are complicit with forced labor, which would make them potential perpetrators.

**Austria 2009:** “Continued a campaign to encourage tourists and travel agencies to report cases of child sex tourism.”

RATIONALE: Because of the international nature of child sex tourism, a campaign to target tourists is de facto targeting potential 'johns'.

**Bolivia 2016:** “The Vice Ministry of Tourism requested hotels to post signs informing tourists of sanctions for child sex tourism; some hotels complied.”

RATIONALE: The government is targeting potential perpetrators through an awareness campaign.

**Dominican Republic 2005:** “A few commercial establishments involved in sexually exploiting children have been closed. There have been several public awareness campaigns including town hall meetings in Boca Chia, a known site of child trafficking.” RATIONALE: Shutting down businesses involved in trafficking is an activity aimed at the perpetrator.

**Philippines 2010: “**In June 2009, the Bureau of Immigration began disseminating a public warning against human trafficking at airports and on immigration cards.”

DO NOT CODE RATIONALE: It seems that this sentence is targeted towards vulnerable populations

Countries Using Art/Film to Combat Trafficking in Persons **(aware\_art)**

This variable is coded positively (1) if the narrative reports that art and/or film is used to combat human trafficking, through awareness raising, dissemination of information, etc. If a film pertaining to trafficking is aired on television this variable is coded.

**Ireland 2013:** “...the government ran a photography and video competition for university students as a means of raising awareness about human trafficking.”

RATIONALE: A campaign to raise awareness about trafficking is one way of combatting trafficking, and photographs and video constitute as art.

**Laos 2012:** “The Ministry of Information, Culture, and Tourism assisted in the sponsorship of a concert that raised awareness of human trafficking.”

RATIONALE: Concerts are considered art.

**India 2010:** “As part of its prevention activities, India organized community theater to warn vulnerable populations about the dangers of trafficking.”

RATIONALE: Community theater is a form of art.

**Germany 2015:** “A government-funded NGO published a short film to raise awareness about child sex tourism and the government’s newly launched online platform for tourists to report suspected crimes.”

RATIONALE: A film was used to raise awareness about child sex tourism.

**Mutually Exclusive Variables**

Some combinations of the variables that were coded are mutually-exclusive. In these variable pairings, if one variable is coded, then the other variable(s) in the list cannot be coded.

Countries that Only Boys Reported in Child Commercial Sexual Exploitation and

Countries that Only Girls Reported in Child Commercial Sexual Exploitation

Countries in Which Neither Rebel nor Government Armed Forces Actively Recruited Child Soldiers During the Reporting Period, yet Child Soldiers Remain Present is mutually exclusive in relation to:

Countries in Which Children are Recruited by Armed Militias or

Countries in Which Children are Recruited by Government Armed Forces

Countries Where Fraudulent Marriage is Reported is mutually exclusive in relation to:

Countries Where Forced Marriage is Reported or

Countries Where Servile Marriage is Reported

Countries that Have a Comprehensive Anti-Trafficking Act,

Countries that Have Provisions in their Penal Code Criminalizing only some forms of Trafficking Countries that Have Provisions in their Penal Code Criminalizing all forms of Trafficking, and

are all mutually exclusive

Countries that Have Primarily Child-Related Anti-Trafficking Laws,

Countries that Have a Comprehensive Anti-Trafficking Act, and

Countries that Have Provisions in their Penal Code Criminalizing all forms of Trafficking are all mutually exclusive

Countries that Lack Anti-Trafficking Laws is mutually exclusive in relation to:

Countries that Have a Comprehensive Anti-Trafficking Act,

Countries that Have provisions in their Penal Code Criminalizing all forms of Trafficking, or

Countries that Have provisions in their Penal Code Criminalizing only some forms of Trafficking

Countries Where Corruption Linked to Trafficking in Persons is Reported and/or Investigations

into such Corruption have taken Place and

Countries Where Corruption Linked to Trafficking in Persons is Not Explicitly Reported, but is

Suggested

Countries Where Victims of Trafficking are Encouraged to Assist in Investigation of their

Traffickers,

Countries Where Some Victims of Trafficking are Encouraged to Assist in Investigation of their

Traffickers, and

Countries Where Victims of Trafficking are Not Encouraged to Assist in Investigation of their

Traffickers are all mutually exclusive

Legal Alternatives are Implemented in Deportation and Repatriation of Individuals,

Legal Alternatives in Place to Deportation and Repatriation but Deportations Still Occur, and

No Legal Alternatives to Deportation and Repatriation of Individuals are all mutually exclusive

Countries that offer Temporary Residency Status for Victims of Trafficking and

Countries that offer Temporary Residency Status if Victim Cooperates with Law Enforcement

Countries that offer No Residency Status for Victims of Trafficking is mutually exclusive in relation to:

Countries that offer Permanent Residency Status for Victims of Trafficking

Countries that offer Temporary Residency Status if Victim Cooperates with Law Enforcement, or

Countries that offer Temporary Residency Status for Victims of Trafficking

Countries in Which the Government Provides Victims with Legal Aid and

Countries in Which the Government Does Not Provide Victims with Legal Aid

Countries in Which Systematic Procedures are Employed to Identify Trafficking Victims and

Countries in Which Systematic Procedures to identify Victims are Lacking

Countries in Which Non-Punishment Laws are Lacking and

Countries with Non-Punishment Laws

Countries that Have No Shelters is mutually exclusive in relation to:

Countries that Have Designated Shelters for Victims of Trafficking in Persons,

Countries that Accommodate Trafficking Victims in other Victim Support Shelters,

Countries with Government-Operated Shelters,

Countries with NGO-Operated Shelters,

Countries that Have Shelters Specifically for Children,

Countries that Have Shelters Specifically for Men,

Countries that Have Shelters Specifically for Women,

Government Funds NGOs to Operate Specialized Shelter/s for Victims of Human Trafficking, or

Government Provides In-Kind Assistance (Space/Land/Staff) to NGOs Providing Shelter

Government Does Not Operate, Fund, or Provide In-Kind Assistance, or Refer Victims to NGOs

Providing Shelter is mutually exclusive in relation to:

Government Refers Victims to NGOs,

Government Provides In-Kind Assistance (Space/Land/Staff) to NGOs Providing Shelter, or

Government Funds NGOs to Operate Specialized Shelter/s for Victims of Human Trafficking

Government Cooperates with International Organizations and/or Foreign Governments,

Government Fails to Cooperate with International Organizations and/or Foreign Governments, and

Government Cooperates Inadequately with International Organizations and/or Foreign Governments are all mutually exclusive

Countries in Which the Government Cooperates with NGOs,

Countries in Which the Government Fails to Cooperate with NGOs, and

Countries in Which the Government Cooperates Inadequately with NGOs are all are mutually exclusive

Countries without Anti-Trafficking National Plans of Action is mutually exclusive in relation to:

Countries with Anti-Trafficking National Plans of Action,

Countries with National Plans of Action Targeting Trafficking-Related Human Rights Violations, or

Countries with Unimplemented National Plans of Action

Training of Peacekeepers Not Provided is mutually exclusive in relation to:

Training of Peacekeepers in Issues Related to Trafficking Provided by Government or

Training of Peacekeepers in Issues Related to Trafficking Provided by NGOs and/or Foreign

Donors

Countries Without Demand Reduction Programs is mutually exclusive in relation to:

Countries With Demand Reduction Programs,

Countries With Demand Reduction Programs for Forced Labor,

Countries With Demand Reduction Programs for Commercial Sexual Exploitation, or

Countries With Demand Reduction Programs for Child Sex Tourism

**Inclusive Variable Relationships**

Some of the variable pairings are inclusive. For these variables, if the first variable is coded positively, then the second must also be coded positively. Unless otherwise noted, the relationship only goes one direction and cannot be reversed.

If:

Countries Where Fraudulent International Marriage Brokers are Human Traffickers

Then:

Countries Where Brokered Marriage for the Purpose of Exploitation is Reported

If:

Countries Where Law Enforcement and/or Government Officials are Human Traffickers

Then:

Countries Where Corruption Linked to Trafficking in Persons is Reported and/or Investigations into such Corruption Have Taken Place or

Countries Where Corruption Linked to Trafficking in Persons is Not Explicitly Reported, but is Suggested

This relationship runs both directions: if either of the second two variables are true, so must be the first

If:

Countries in Which Children are Recruited by Armed Militias

Then:

Countries Where Militia are Human Traffickers

If:

Any variable indicating commercial sexual exploitation is coded

Then:

Countries Where Pimps/Brothel Owners are Human Traffickers

If:

Countries that Have Primarily Child-Related Anti-Trafficking Laws

Then:

Countries that Have Provisions in their Penal Code Criminalizing only Some Forms of Trafficking

If:

Countries that Offer Temporary Residency Status for Victims of Trafficking,

Countries that Offer Temporary Residency Status if Victim Cooperates with Law Enforcement, or

Countries that Offer Permanent Residency Status for Victims of Trafficking

Then:

Legal Alternatives are Implemented in Deportation and Repatriation of Individuals or

Legal Alternatives in Place to Deportation and Repatriation but Deportations Still Occur

If:

No Legal Alternatives to Deportation and Repatriation of Individuals

Then:

Countries that offer No Residency Status for Victims of Trafficking

This relationship runs both directions: if the second is true, so must be the first

If:

Countries in Which the Government Provides Victims with Legal Aid

Then:

Countries in Which the Government Provides Direct Services to Trafficking Victims

If:

Countries in Which the Government Funds or Provides In-Kind Assistance to NGOs Providing Services to Victims of Trafficking

Then:

Countries in Which NGOs Provide Direct Services for Trafficking Victims

If:

Government Provides In-Kind Assistance (Space/Land/Staff) to NGOs Providing Shelter or

Government Funds NGOs to Operate Specialized Shelter/s for Victims of Human Trafficking

Then:

Countries with NGO-Operated Shelters

If:

Government Funds NGOs to Operate Specialized Shelter/s for Victims of Human Trafficking

Then:

Countries that Have Designated Shelters for Victims of Trafficking in Persons

If:

Countries with Government-Operated Shelters

Then:

Countries in Which the Government Provides Direct Services to Trafficking Victims

If:

Countries with NGO-Operated Shelters

Then:

Countries in Which NGOs Provide Direct Services for Trafficking Victims

If:

Government Refers Victims to NGOs

Then:

Countries in Which NGOs Provide Direct Services for Trafficking Victims

If:

Countries with Demand Reduction Programs for Forced Labor,

Countries with Demand Reduction Programs for Commercial Sexual Exploitation, or

Countries with Demand Reduction Programs for Child Sex Tourism

Then:

Countries with Demand Reduction Programs

If:

Countries with Demand Reduction Programs for Commercial Sexual Exploitation or

Countries with Demand Reduction Programs for Child Sex \Tourism

Countries with Demand Reduction Programs for Forced Labor (rationale: demand reduction for forced labor activities targeted toward perpetrators)

Then:

Countries that Have Awareness Campaigns Targeting Potential Perpetrators/Johns

If:

Countries using billboards/posters to combat trafficking in persons

Then:

Countries using print media to combat trafficking in persons

1. According to Cingranelli and Richards, “Human rights practices are the human rights-related actions of a government and any and all of its agents, such as police or paramilitary forces.” Cingranelli, David L. and Richards, David L. 2010. “The Cingranelli and Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Data Project.” *Human Rights Quarterly* 32(10): 401-424. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)