**Directionality Codebook**

The primary purpose of the directionality dataset is to track the movement across borders of trafficked persons. As such, statements contained within the TIP Report narratives are only considered codeable if they contain two directionality points (origin, transit, destination). Internal trafficking is not recorded in this data, but is collected in the primary dataset. Similarly, statements that only contain one directionality point (e.g., Afghanistan is a source country for boys trafficked for the purpose of forced labor) are not coded, but this information is collected in the primary dataset. If data pertaining to other coded countries or regions are provided with directionality in the narrative, these data are also collected.

**Variable Definitions**

**Coder Initials:** Note your initials on every row you code. Also include the country whose narrative you are coding on the first row for each Country/Year.

**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 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:**

Five victim profiles are recorded:

1. Women - including “young women” or “female victims”
2. Men - including “young men” or “male victims”
3. Girls
4. Boys
5. Transgendered- individuals identified within the narrative as transgendered are subjected to trafficking

In the event the narrative says “adults,” both men and women are coded. In the event the narrative says “children,” both boys and girls are coded. However, keep in mind the first sentence rule still applies if the narrative says “men and women” and then multiple types, destinations, etc.

**Type of Trafficking:**

Ten types of trafficking are recorded:

1. 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.
2. Forced labor- labor not encompassed in any of the other types of trafficking variables
3. Domestic servitude- forced labor inside a private residence
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.
5. Forced drug trafficking- the forced participation in the illicit drug trade
6. Forced begging- the forcing of victims to engage in begging activities in order to profit their traffickers
7. Child soldiers- the participation of children in armed conflict, either as combatants or in other supportive roles
8. Forced criminal activity- the forced participation in any criminal activity other than drug trafficking
9. Child 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.
10. Forced marriage- this variable is coded if the narrative indicates that marriage is the intended end of trafficking. When the narrative mentions that people are “sold” into marriage, it constitutes forced marriage.

**Means of Trafficking:**

Nine means of trafficking are recorded, detailing how traffickers have forced victims into the trafficking situation:

1. Fraudulent labor recruitment- offers of work are used to lure victims into trafficking situations; can lead to any type including sexual exploitation, not just forced labor
2. Forced marriage- marriage is used to get or keep a victim in the country, but they are then forced into a different trafficking situation. Unlike fraudulent marriage, the victim does actually get married in cases of forced marriage.
3. Kidnapping- victims are abducted by force
4. Romantic deception- traffickers exploit a romantic relationship with victims to lure them into trafficking situations
5. Fraudulent marriage- offers of marriage are used to lure victims into a trafficking situation. Unlike forced marriage, the victim does not actually get married in cases of fraudulent marriage.
6. Generational- victims are kept in trafficking situations across multiple generations. Often debts or systems of chattel slavery are employed.
7. Fraudulent offers of education- traffickers use false offers of education to lure victims into trafficking situations
8. Child fostering- children are sent to live with an individual or family, but are subsequently forced into trafficking situations
9. Debt bondage- monetary debts (real or imagined) are used to coerce victims into trafficking situations or to force them to stay in trafficking situations

**Trafficker:**

Eleven trafficker profiles are recorded:

1. Family- family members knowingly facilitate trafficking by giving/selling family members or directly exploiting them
2. Armed rebel groups- this refers to non-governmental armed forces
3. Militia- this refers to governmental armed forces
4. Government forces/police- governmental authorizes and/or police either directly traffic individuals or facilitate it through accepting bribes, etc.
5. Religious leaders- leaders in the religious community exploit their position of authority to facilitate trafficking
6. Diplomatic community- members of the diplomatic community either directly traffic individuals or facilitate it by issuing fraudulent visas, etc.
7. Fraudulent marriage brokers- agencies facilitate marriages (real or imagined) as a means of luring victims into trafficking situations
8. Employment agencies- agencies offer false job opportunities as a means of luring victims into trafficking situations
9. Businesses- businesses exploit victims of trafficking; this is coded any time a sector is coded, except for agriculture
10. Organized crime/trafficking rings- this refers to any organized criminal group, such as mafia, gangs, etc.
11. Pimps/brothel owners- this is coded anytime sexual exploitation (1) or child sexual exploitation (9) is coded for type of trafficking

**Sector:**

Eleven sectors for forced labor are recorded. These indicate the industries in which victims are exploited:

1. Mining
2. Agriculture
3. Apparel
4. Brick
5. Coal
6. Fishing
7. Textiles
8. Rugs/Carpets
9. Factory/Sweatshop
10. Construction
11. Sugarcane plantations

**Directionality Rules**

**Using commas in individual cells:** If the coder can be sure beyond a reasonable doubt that all of the types/means/traffickers/sectors of trafficking are all happening at once, the coder can use commas to separate info in one column, but not multiple columns. For each row of coding there can only be one cell with multiple numbers in it; i.e. either girls and boys (3,4) for victim profile or mining and construction (1,10) for sector. Break out data into additional rows as necessary.

**Consolidating Data**: If a narrative gives the same information in two places, only the more specific information need be recorded. For example, if one sentence in a narrative indicates that Afghanistan is a source country for victims being trafficked to Pakistan and another indicates that Afghanistan is a source country for boys being trafficked to Pakistan, only keep the latter.

**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 destination country for men, women, and children for the purpose of forced labor, commercial sexual exploitation, and domestic servitude,” it cannot be assumed that men, women, and children are all used for domestic servitude, or that it is source, transit and destination for domestic servitude. Rather it might be that X is a source country for women for domestic servitude, a transit country for men in forced labor, and a destination country for children in CSE. Due to this, only the information that can be known with certainty is coded; often for directionality this is only the origin and destination countries.

Ex. 1: Eritrean women and girls are trafficked to Ethiopia, Qatar, and Yemen for commercial sexual exploitation.- In this case, leave out the victim profiles (women and girls), but include Eritrea as a source country for commercial sexual exploitation to Ethiopia, Qatar, and Yemen.

Ex. 2: Eritrea is a source and transit country for victims trafficked to Ethiopia, Qatar, and Yemen.- In this case, no information can be coded.

**“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. Other words that are commonly found 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. For directionality this could mean you do not code anything for a Country/Year because all of the directionality dyads include vulnerable or “at risk of” clauses (at risk is synonymous to vulnerable).

Ex: St. Lucia (2016): “Documented and undocumented immigrants from the Caribbean and South Asia, including domestic workers, are the groups most vulnerable to human trafficking. ” Do not code anything based on this sentence. Since this is the only sentence with a possible directionality dyad, there is nothing to code for St. Lucia 2016.

**Multiple Types:** If two or more types of trafficking are mentioned and one is presented in the TIP report as a subset of another, it is not possible to code either type if there is more than one country, direction, and/or victim profile.

Ex: Argentina (2016) “Men, women, and children from Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, and other countries are subjected to forced labor in a variety of sectors, including sweatshops, agriculture, street vending, charcoal and brick production, domestic work, and small businesses.” Since forced labor and domestic servitude are two different types, do not code either of these types of trafficking, since it is not possible to match them up with one directionality dyad.

An exception to this rule is when the TIP report mentions two types of trafficking but it is clear based on the context that the narrative is just referring to one type of trafficking as we define it in the codebook.

Ex: Jordan (2013) “Women from Sri Lanka, Indonesia, and the Philippines voluntarily migrate to Jordan for employment as domestic workers; some are subjected to conditions of forced labor after arrival.” Code Jordan as a destination for domestic servitude. Even though the narrative says “forced labor” it appears that these people are forced into labor in the domestic sector, since there is no indication that they are forced to work in another industry.

**Regions**: If the narrative lists a region rather than a country (e.g., Ukraine is a source country for women trafficked to Western Europe), the region is still coded in the appropriate directionality cell, but that row is flagged by marking an “X” in the “Flagged” column.

**Multiple countries paired with one region:** If a sentence refers to a particular region (i.e. Western Europe) and then gives examples of countries in the region or says that trafficking occurs “specifically” in certain countries within this region, code the general region and each of the individual countries noted as separate lines.

**Neighboring countries:** If the narrative indicates directionality to neighboring countries, code as “neighboring countries” and mark with an “X” in the Flagged column. The HTI director will determine which countries count as neighboring ones. Make a coding decision if it is unclear whether neighboring countries refers to origin, transit, or destination.

**Autonomous regions separate from the rest of the narrative:** If the region/territory is separate from the rest of the narrative (i.e. under a different heading), code the region separately. Mark the “Flagged” column with an “X” and then indicate in a Coding Decision that you coded this separately because it was an autonomous region separate from the rest of the narrative.

**Overseas territories:** If the territory is part of a state and included within its narrative, code as the state but mark the “Flagged” column with an “X” and then indicate in a Coding Decision that this it is referring to an overseas territory.

Ex: Mayote - Code this as France, but indicate in Coding Decisions that this is an overseas territory of France.

**“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 for certain.

Ex: 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.

**Several locations are listed, but it is unclear where trafficking occurs:** As a general rule, if you can’t clearly map the different trafficking route dyads, you cannot code.

Ex: Cameroon (2011) “Nigerian and Beninese children attempting to transit Cameroon *en route* to Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, or adjacent countries often fall victim to traffickers, including Nigerian syndicates, who force them to remain in the country to work.” It is unclear where the children end up, and where the actual trafficking is taking place, therefore it is best not to code anything from this sentence.

**Fishing boats and trafficking in “international waters”:** Code the country which is listed as having jurisdiction over the waters, if possible. 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.

Further clarification/examples:

1. Myanmar on Thai owned/flagged boats found in international waters: Code Myanmar (Orig) to Thailand (Dest)

2. Myanmar on Thai flagged boats found in Indonesia: Code Myanmar (Orig) to Indonesia (Dest)

3. Myanmar recruited in Thailand, found on Thai boats in Indonesian waters: Code Myanmar (Orig) to Thailand (Transit) to Indonesia (Dest)

**Ambiguous nationality:** If the nationality of a people group is ambiguous, it must be coded as internal and therefore would not be coded in the directionality dataset. 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.

**Refugees:** Refugees in a camp 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.

Ex: Zimbabwe (2016) “Refugees from Somalia and Democratic Republic of the Congo reportedly travel from Zimbabwe’s Tongogara Refugee Camp to Harare, where they are exploited and, in some cases, forced into prostitution.” This would not be coded in directionality as the trafficking is internal; movement is from the refugee camp in Zimbabwe to its capital city.

Ex: Sudan (2016) “Some refugee and asylum-seekers from Eritrea and Ethiopia are abducted from Sudan-based refugee camps, eastern border regions, and Khartoum and transported to other countries, including Libya, for exploitative purposes.” In this case you would code Sudan as the origin and Libya as the destination; the fact that the victims are refugees from Eritrea and Ethiopia is irrelevant for directionality coding.

**Useful Tips**

**Temporary marriage:** There is not a type variable for this in the Directionality coding. Do not assume that temporary marriage is by its nature forced. However, we DO assume that marriage in the context of trafficking involves sexual exploitation if there are minors involved.

**Forced drug trafficking:** Only includes the forced participation in the illicit drug trade; if the victim is selling drugs but not transporting them at all it would be forced criminal activity.

**Sex Trafficking:** The coder cannot code women & girls or men & boys in the same victim value for sex trafficking. RATIONALE: there are separate trafficking types for children and adults - "sex trafficking" and "child sex trafficking" as these both would have to be coded this would create a “first sentence rule” issue so they should be coded separately if possible.

**Directionality listed, but abuses only occur in one of the directions:** Just code the directionality dyads related to trafficking

Ex: Israel (2013) “Many of these vulnerable migrants [African migrants] were kidnapped along the Eritrea-Sudan border or within Sudan and subsequently subjected to abuses in Egypt’s northern Sinai before reaching Israel, some of which amounted to human trafficking.” Code destination as the place where trafficking took place, not where the migrants ultimately ended up. i.e. Africa (origin), Egypt (destination); and, Africa (origin), Sudan (transit), Egypt (destination), with kidnapping as a means for both these rows.

**Agriculture (Sector):** Agriculture is the only sector for which you do not automatically code “Businesses” as the trafficker. This is because agricultural work could be performed for relatives or on small plots of land owned by individual farmers, not a business.