

List of Appendices for “Subjective Frames and Rational Choice: Transnational Crime and the Case of Human Trafficking (to be posted on the authors’ websites).

Appendix A: Multilateral Agreements relating to Transnational Crime with Explicit Provision for Prosecutorial Cooperation

Appendix B: List of Resolutions for the Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and the Trafficking Protocol

Appendix C: Initiators and Endorsers of Resolutions on Third Committee Draft Resolutions related to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons

Appendix D: Data Appendix

Appendix E: The Determinants of Criminalization of Human Trafficking in National Law
Various measures of the influence of Border Crossings
Hazard ratios; probabilities

Appendix A: Multilateral Agreements relating to Transnational Crime with Explicit Provision for Prosecutorial Cooperation (with their year of entry into force)

Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1969)

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1971)

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1973)

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1975)

Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1976)

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents (1977)

International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1983)

Convention on the Physical protection of Nuclear Material (1987)

Protocol on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at airports Serving International Civil Aviation (1989)

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1990)

Convention for the suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1992)

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1992).

Appendix B: List of resolutions for UNCTOC and Protocol on Human Trafficking

<u>Advancement of Women</u>	<u>Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</u>
<p>1994, A/49/607, 3rd committee report; draft resolutions A/C.3/49/L.71 and /Rev.1 (adopted without vote by 3rd committee & GA—became adopted resol A/RES/49/166: Traffic in women and girls: cites human rights documents and principles; cites Comm on HR resol 1994/45, elimination of trafficking in women for prostitution; calls for end to sexual violence, exploitation, trafficking as violations of HR of women, girls; also references request to Ninth Congress on Crime Prevention; references crime syndicates and other related illegal activities; references Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider issue in context of Question of CTOC.</p>	<p>1994, A/RES/49/159, Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Transnational Organized Crime (TOC)</p>
<p>1995, A/50/630, 3rd committee report; draft resolution A/C.3/50/L.26 & Rev.1, becomes adopted resol A/RES/50/167: traffic in women and girls; incorporates many elements-international trafficking in migrants, esp'ly for prostitution; rec'd sanctions be adopted by origin & destination countries; recommends development of min stds to address issue; encourages ratifying or acceding to 1949 Convention; addresses abolition of slavery</p>	<p>1996, A/RES/51/120, Question of elaboration of international convention against transnational crime;</p> <p>1997, A/RES/52/85, follow-up to the Naples proposal (49/159); establishes group of intergovernmental experts to address the issue. (see A/52/635, 3rd comm. report for details)</p>
<p>1996, A/51/612, 3rd committee report; draft resolution A/C.3/51/L.18 & Rev.1, 1996; adopted resol A/RES/51/66): traffic in women and girls; stresses urgent need to adopt effective measures; increased problem from developing countries and those w/economies in transition; refs World Congress against commercial exploitation of children held in Stockholm in 1996</p>	<p>1999, A/53/616 3rd comm. report; adopted resols A/RES/53/111, the CTOC and established ad hoc committee on elaboration of the convention;</p> <p>1999, A/RES/53/114, Strengthening the UNCPCJP, especially technical cooperation capacity</p>
<p>1997, A/52/637, 3rd committee report: draft resolution A/C.3/52/L.20/Rev.1; adopted resol A/RES/52/98: traffic in women and girls (adopted without a vote by 3rd committee & GA); references violence against women migrant workers; also references Comm on Crime Prevention and Crim Justice; draft language is different from earlier resolution on trafficking against women & girls</p>	<p>2000, A/54/596, 3rd Comm report; adopted resol A/RES/54/126, draft UNCTOC and Protocols; and</p> <p>2000, A/RES/54/129, high level political signing conference for UN Convention against TOC;</p> <p>2000, adopted A/RES/54/264, Optional</p>

<p>1997, A/52/355, Report of Sec-Gen on traffic in women, girls;</p>	<p>protocols to the CRC</p>
<p>1998, A/53/618, 3rd committee report; draft resolution A/C.3/53/L.10: traffic in women and girls (adopted without a vote by 3rd committee & GA); adopted resol A/RES/53/116, 1998);</p> <p>1998, A/53/409, Report of Sec-Gen on traffic in women, girls; addresses 7th session of the CCPCJ Ad Hoc Committee on elaborating CTOC and an international instrument addressing trafficking in women, children; refers to sexual exploitation, contemporary forms of slavery as serious violations of HR</p>	<p>2001, A/55/383, 3rd Comm report; adopted resol A/RES/55/25, the UNCTOC and Protocols on HT and Migrant Smuggling</p> <p>2001, A/55/593, 3rd Comm report; adopted resol A/RES/55/59, Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice; references completion of negotiation of CTOC and protocols and to assist states in capacity building</p>
<p>2000, A/55/595, 3rd comm. report; draft resolution A/C.3/55/L.12: traffic in women and girls (adopted without a vote by 3rd committee & GA); adopted resol A/RES/55/67—references the recently adopted 2 Optional Protocols to the CRC; adds acknowledgment that TIP also included victimizing of boys; welcomes EU effort to develop comprehensive policy on TIP; acknowledges work of NGOs, IGOs; calls upon govts to criminalize trafficking in women and children, particularly girls and to penalize all involved, whether offense in own country or in foreign country and to make sure victims not penalized; this Report had several resolutions addressing crimes against women;</p> <p>2000, A/55/385, Report of Sec-Gen on traffic in women, girls; letter from Philippines rep to Sec-Gen on Asian Regional Initiative against TIP, especially women, girls</p>	<p>2002, A/C.3/57/3, letter from Perm Rep of Lithuania to UN Sec-Gen, Country report on trafficking; notes amendment of criminal code to establish liability for TIP and cooperation and control in confronting TIP; notes role of IOM (International Organization for Migration) in 2001 informational campaign</p>
<p>2002, A/57/549, 3rd comm. report; draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.17: traffic in women and girls (adopted without a vote by 3rd committee & GA); adopted resol A/RES/57/176)—noted that the Optional Protocols to the CRC entered into force Jan 2002 & the Optional Protocol to CEDAW went entered into force Dec 2000; recalls earlier Convention on TIP, exploitation of prostitution; the UN Mill Declaration resolve to intensify efforts to fight TOC</p>	<p>2003, A/58/499, 3rd comm. report; draft resol A/C.3/58/L.5 (Crime prevention, criminal justice); adopted resol A/RES/58/137: Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating TIP, protecting victims, It references 2003/20 ECOSOC resol; 55/25, 2000, CTOC and Protocols; 55/255, 2001, Protocol on trafficking in firearms and 56/120, 2001, on action against TOC to provide assistance to states in capacity-</p>

<p>including TIP; acknowledged inclusion of gender-related crimes in Rome Statute of ICC, which entered into force July 1, 2002; welcomed adoption of the CTOC and the Protocols on TIP and Migrant Smuggling in Nov 2000 (Resol 55/25, annex I); noted impact of globalization on problem of TIP. 2002, A/57/170, Report of Sec-Gen on traffic in women, girls;</p>	<p>building to facilitate implementation of the CTOC; this document also has draft resolution on protocols related to terrorism; also references statement by US rep (A/C.3/58/SR.23)</p>
<p>2004, A/59/496, 3rd comm. report, draft resol A/C.3/59/L.27 & Rev.1, 2004 ; adopted resol A/RES/59/166: traffic in women and girls; welcomes entry into force CTOC, Sept 2003; HT Protocol, Dec 2003; Migrant Smuggling Protocol, Jan 2004</p>	<p>2005, A/RES/60/1, adopted resolution (no reference to main committee; A/60/L.1), World Summit Outcome; addresses crime, state security, human rights, development</p>
<p>2006, A/61/438, 3rd committee report; draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.11 & Rev.1: traffic in women and girls (adopted without a vote by 3rd committee & GA); adopted resol A/RES/61/444, 2006 --in context of resolution on elimination of violence against women, references trafficking in women and girls (59/166, 2004) and <u>SC resol 1325 (2000)</u> on women, peace and security; notes that significant amount of prostitution globally uses 1 or more illicit means that constitute TIP; and recognizes gendered nature of problem and need for gender-sensitive approach.</p>	<p>2006, A/61/444, 3rd Committee report on crime; draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.7 & Rev.1; adopted resolution A/RES/61/180: “improving coordination of efforts against slavery & TIP (adopted without a vote by 3rd committee & GA);, has both human rights and crime frame; the third committee report addresses other crimes (trafficking in firearms, drugs, and money-laundering as well as kidnapping); note there are 2 TIP resolutions this year—one from a crime and one from a human rights perspective</p>
<p>2008, A/63/425, 3rd comm. report; draft resolution A/C.3/63/L.13 & Rev.1; adopted resol A/RES/63/156: traffic in women and girls (adopted without a vote by 3rd committee & GA)—acknowledges actions taken at recent summits, conferences, 2008 Vienna Forum; urges ratification of CTOC, Protocols; to enhance cooperation by entering into bilateral, subregional, regional, and international agreements; calls upon concerned govts to allocate resources and to cooperate with NGOs, IGOs; this (and earlier resols) end with a request to the Sec-Gen to provide a report on successful interventions, strategies, and gaps on addressing gender dims of TIP and recommendations for strengthening approaches</p>	<p>2008, A/63/431, 3rd comm. report; draft resolution A/C.3/63/L.9 & Rev.1; adopted resol A/RES/63/194: “improving coordination of efforts against slavery & TIP (adopted without a vote by 3rd committee & GA); see A/C.3/63/SR.43 for budget implications and statements by the representatives of Mauritius (on behalf of the Group of African States); France (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union); and the US after adoption</p>

Appendix C: Initiators and Endorsers of Resolutions on Third Committee Draft Resolutions related to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons

Advancement of Women	<u>State sponsors</u> : Philippines rep introduced each
1994 3 rd committee draft resolutions A/C.3/49/L.71 and /Rev.1 sponsors (adopted resol A/RES/49/166): Traffic in women and girls	Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Myanmar, Panama, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Pakistan; subsequently joined by Belgium, Cape Verde, Colombia, Ecuador, Nigeria, and Portugal; Rev.1 added Armenia, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Gabon, Guinea and the Marshall Islands
1995 3 rd committee draft resolutions A/C.3/50/L.26 & Rev.1 combined sponsors (adopted resol A/RES/50/167): traffic in women and girls	Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, India, Israel, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines and Thailand; subsequently joined by Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Kyrgyzstan, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Ukraine and the United Republic of Tanzania
1996, 3 rd committee draft resolutions A/C.3/51/L.18 & Rev.1, 1996 (adopted resol A/RES/51/66): traffic in women and girls	Argentina, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Philippines and South Africa; subsequently joined by Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Panama
1997, 3 rd committee draft resolutions A/C.3/52/L.20/ & Rev.1 combined sponsors; adopted resol A/RES/52/98: traffic in women and girls	Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine; subsequently joined by Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Ireland, Israel, Kenya, the Netherlands, Poland, Thailand and Turkmenistan
1998 3 rd committee draft resolution A/C.3/53/L.10 sponsors (adopted resol A/RES/53/116): traffic in women and girls	Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Czech

	<p>Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Monaco, Mongolia, Namibia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ukraine, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Viet Nam; subsequently joined by the Bahamas, Chile, Croatia, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, the Gambia, Hungary, India, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Thailand, Uganda & Zambia</p>
<p>2000 3rd committee draft resolution A/C.3/55/L.12 sponsors (adopted resol A/RES/55/67): traffic in women and girls</p>	<p>Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam; subsequently joined by Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, the Congo, Croatia, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Israel, Jamaica, Latvia, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Namibia, Norway, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uzbekistan</p>
<p>2002 3rd committee draft resolution</p>	<p>Afghanistan, Andorra, Argentina, Austria,</p>

<p>A/C.3/57/L.17 sponsors (adopted resol A/RES/57/176): traffic in women and girls</p>	<p>Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, the Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Viet Nam; subsequently joined by Armenia, Belarus, Costa Rica, Djibouti, El Salvador, Jamaica, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mozambique and Nicaragua</p>
<p>2004 3rd committee draft resol A/C.3/59/L.27 & Rev.1, 2004 sponsors (adopted resol A/RES/59/166); traffic in women and girls</p>	<p>Philippines; subsequently joined by Argentina, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Latvia, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Timor-Leste, Ukraine and Venezuela</p>
<p>2006 3rd committee draft resolutions A/C.3/61/L.11 & Rev.1 sponsors (adopted resol A/RES/61/444): traffic in women and girls</p>	<p>Azerbaijan, Belarus, Chile, Kyrgyzstan, Monaco, Nigeria, Panama and the Philippines; subsequently joined by Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Ecuador, Liberia, Morocco, Senegal, Swaziland, Thailand and Togo; Rev.1: submitted by Afghanistan, Andorra,</p>

	<p>Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, the Netherlands, the Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Slovenia, Serbia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam. Subsequently joined by Albania, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Comoros, the Congo, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Georgia, Iceland, Jamaica, Lesotho, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania</p>
<p>2008 3rd committee draft resolutions A/C.3/63/L.13 & Rev.1 sponsors (adopted resol A/RES/63/156): traffic in women and girls</p>	<p>Azerbaijan, Belarus, Chile, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Paraguay, Peru and the Philippines; <u>Rev. 1</u>: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, the Czech Republic, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom of</p>

	Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently joined by Angola, Australia, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, the Congo, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, France, the Gambia, Greece, Grenada, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Lithuania, Mali, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zambia
--	--

Crime prevention and crim Justice	State sponsors
2006 3 rd committee draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.7 & Rev.1 sponsors (adopted resolution A/RES/61/180): “improving coordination of efforts against slavery & trafficking in persons (TIP)	Belarus introduced; sponsored by Belarus, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam; subsequently joined by Ecuador; <u>Rev. 1</u> : submitted by above sponsors and joined by Cuba, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mexico, the Philippines and Thailand. Subsequently, Angola, Benin, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Senegal and Sierra Leone joined; statements made by US, France, Philippines, Palau, France, Colombia, Libya (see A/C.3.61/SR.24)
2008, 3 rd committee draft resolutions A/C.3/63/L.9 & Rev.1 sponsors (adopted resol A/RES/63/194): “improving coordination of efforts against slavery & TIP	Belarus introduced; sponsored by Belarus, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan; subsequently joined by Cape Verde and Nicaragua; <u>Rev. 1</u> : submitted by Belarus, Ecuador, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Subsequently joined by the Bahamas, Bahrain, El Salvador, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mauritius (on behalf of the Group of African States), Mexico, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Thailand and the United Arab Emirates

Appendix D: Data Appendix

This appendix describes the nature and source of the data used throughout this study. Explanatory variables are listed in the order in which they appear in the tables (first appearance only).

Dependent Variables

Criminalization

Whether (1) or not (0) a country has criminalized human trafficking in domestic law. We define criminalization with three levels of stringency base on information contained in *The UN Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* available at <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/global-report-on-trafficking-in-persons.html> (accessed August 2009).

1. **Criminalization:** Most stringent definition: 1 here indicates the country has criminalized, as reflected in specific legislation. The legislation is considered comprehensive, and does not make exceptions or allow for partial criminalization. This coding does not include cases for which there is no information; these are left blank. All tests in the tables of the article are based on this definition.
2. **Criminalization2:** Moderately stringent definition: 1 here means the country has criminalized, with specific legislation, although the legislation may note some exceptions. It does not include cases in which trafficking is partially criminalized. It does not include cases for which there is no information; these are left blank. Countries that are included here that are not included in the most stringent definition above include Bulgaria, Mexico, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Eritrea, and Israel.
3. **Criminalization3:** Lax definition: 1 here means the country has criminalized with specific legislation, but that the legislation has important exceptions and/or the legislation is not very comprehensive. It does NOT include cases for which there is no information; these are left blank. Countries that are included here that are NOT included in the moderately stringent definition include Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Guatemala, Iraq, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, Togo, UK, Venezuela, and Zambia.

Ratification: (of the 2000 Human Trafficking Protocol)

Dichotomous variable--whether (1) or not (0) a country has ratified or acceded to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, New York, 15 November 2000. Signature alone does not meet the criterion. *Source* (accessed August 2009): United Nations

http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-12-a&chapter=18&lang=en

Explanatory Variables:

Neighbor criminalization weighted by sum of border Xings (t-1).

To measure vulnerability to policy externalities of neighbors, we first created a variable which captures the number of border crossings to countries who have criminalized human trafficking. In tables 1-3, we used the strictest definition of criminalization as defined above, e.g., whether a country has enacted specific anti-trafficking legislation, with broad coverage admitting of no important exceptions. We began by creating a dataset of the number of major highways connecting a pair of contiguous countries. We used the USGS Global GIS database which provides a worldwide network of major highways. The data is based on aerial photography and geological surveys taken in January of 1997 by the United States National Imagery and Mapping Agency. Documentation and definitions can be found at http://www.agiweb.org/pubs/globalgis/metadata_qr/roads_qk_ref.html

We then created a count of the number of roads which crossed each border between two countries to create a contiguity matrix. For each country, we summed the number of borders to each country which had criminalized human trafficking by the previous year (t-1). We sum the borders to weight more heavily neighboring countries that have high levels of traffic. Major roads are built to accommodate increased traffic suggesting both that borders with many crossings have a high travel demands and most likely large cities on either side. For example, Russia's borders with Eastern Europe are given more weight than its border with Mongolia. This also provides an easy interpretation to the coefficients, e.g., a 1.10 coefficient corresponds to a 10% increase for each criminalized border crossing.

Any country with no neighbors receives a zero since conceivably they have no externalities. The "missingness" incurred by countries which have missing criminalization variables are counted as "zeroes" (they must be counted in some way and "zero" makes more sense than counting them as ones). There is no way to estimate the systematic bias of the missingness of the criminalizations, so we cannot measure the effect of this decision. We believe, however, that countries which are missing criminalization data have not criminalized.

For robustness we tested several different ways to weight neighbors' policies. These include

- Neighbor ratification weighted by sum of road crossings (used in Table 3)
- Neighbor ratification weighted by sum of contiguous neighbors
- Neighbor ratification weighted by percent of contiguous neighbors
- Ratification among neighbors with at least one road crossing
- Neighbor criminalization weighted by sum of road crossing (used in Tables 1 and 2)
- Criminalization among neighbors with at least one road crossing
- Percent of neighbors with at least one road crossing
- Neighbor criminalization weighted by sum of road crossing

The results for these alternative measures are available in Appendix E.

US pressure (t-1):

A dichotomous measure indicating whether (1) or not (0) a country rates on the watch list or below (e.g., do not comply with minimal standards) according to the U.S. State Department "tier" system for rating human trafficking effort in the previous year (t-1). We collapse the scale below coding countries in Tier 1 and 2 as 0 and countries on the Tier 2 Watch List or Tier 3 as 1. The original State Department tiers correspond to the following criteria:

TIER 1: Countries whose governments fully comply with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's (TVPA) minimum standards

TIER 2: Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards, but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards

TIER 2 WATCH LIST: Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards, but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards AND:

- a) The absolute number of victims of severe forms of trafficking is very significant or is significantly increasing; or
- b) There is a failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons from the previous year; or
- c) The determination that a country is making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with minimum standards was based on commitments by the country to take additional future steps over the next year

TIER 3: Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so.

These criteria are discussed at: <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/123360.pdf> (p. 49). Original Source: US-DOS Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Reports: <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/index.htm>

Information (log of media reports; t-2)

Number of articles (logged) in the LexisNexis international news sources database each year that contained both the country name and the phrase "human trafficking" within 150 words of the country name. Lagged two periods.

Rule of Law: The average rule of law score assigned by the World Bank between 1996 and 2008. This proxy measures "perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence." This is a constant. *Source* (accessed Oct 13, 2009): World Bank: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>

US aid/GDP

Official aid from the US to the specific country, year; in millions of US dollars, as a proportion of GDP. *Source* (accessed): OECD. 2008. "OECD International Development Statistics CD-ROM 2008 Edition." CD-Rom. For a full description of the data see CD rom or <http://www.oecdbookshop.org/oecd/display.asp?lang=EN&sf1=identifiers&st1=9789264059375>

Use of IMF credits

A dichotomous variable indicating whether (1) or not (0) a country had used credits from the International Monetary Fund in the previous year. Converted data based on amount in dollars of credits received from the IMF in a particular year. Original source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, <http://devdata.worldbank.org/dataonline/>.

US trade/total trade

Percentage of a country's total trade (imports plus exports) that is with the United States. Source: International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics.

EU trade/total trade.

Percentage of a country's total trade (imports plus exports) that is with the European Union. Source: International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics

Prevalence of Child labor:

Labor force, children 10-14 (% of age group). *Source:* World Bank, World Development Indicators. Note: as of 2009, WDI redefined this category and removed the earlier data. Therefore, actual data from the WDI extend only to 2001. Data through 2009 are extensions of 2001 values, basically this does not pick up variance over time since 2001. (No valid time series is available from the WDI.)

Low and Middle Income category:

Whether (1) or not (0) a country is in either the low or lower middle income category as defined by the World Bank. Income definitions are as follows:

Low income category: defined in 2009 as per capita income of \$975 or less per year

Middle income:

- lower middle income category: defined in 2009 as per capita income of between \$976 and \$3,855 per year.
- upper middle income category: defined in 2009 as per capita income of between \$3,856 and \$11,905 per year.

High income category: defined in 2009 as per capita income of \$11,906 or more per year.

Source: World Bank: (accessed August 2009).

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0,,contentMDK:20420458~menuPK:64133156~pagePK:64133150~piPK:64133175~theSitePK:239419,00.html>

Remittances/GDP.

Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, received (% of GDP). *Source:* World Development Indicators.

Islam

Dichotomous variable indicating whether (1) or not (0) the dominant religion practiced in that country is Sunni or Shi'a Islam. *Sources* (accessed 2010): Countries of the World and Their Leaders Yearbook 2000; The Europa World Year Book 1999; Central Intelligence Agency. CIA World Factbook. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

Protestant

Dichotomous variable indicating whether (1) or not (0) the dominant religion practiced in that country is Protestant. *Sources* (accessed 2010): Countries of the World and Their Leaders Yearbook 2000; The Europa World Year Book 1999; Central Intelligence Agency. CIA World Factbook. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

Catholic

Dichotomous variable indicating whether (1) or not (0) the dominant religion practiced in that country is Catholic. *Sources* (accessed 2010): Countries of the World and Their Leaders Yearbook 2000; The Europa World Year Book 1999; Central Intelligence Agency. CIA World Factbook. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>

Percent Women in Parliament

Share of voting seats in the lower house of national parliaments held by women (% of total seats), as of the last day of the listed year. *Source* (accessed May 1, 2010): Women in National Parliaments, statistical archive. <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif-arc.htm>

Resolution initiators

The number of times between 1994 and 2008 that a country was among those who introduced a UNGA draft resolutions addressing human trafficking or trafficking in women and girls. See Appendix B for a list of resolutions and Appendix C for a list of initiators and endorsers. This is a constant; it rates a country's degree of participation in UN resolution draft initiation during this time period.

Resolution endorsers

The number of times between 1994 and 2008 that a country was among those who joined in endorsing or co-sponsoring a UNGA draft resolutions addressing human trafficking or trafficking in women and girls. See Appendix B for a list of resolutions and Appendix C for a list of initiators and endorsers. This is a constant; it rates a country's degree of participation in UN resolution draft support during this time period.

Origin, destination, transit, and internal trafficking:

Information on country position in the human trafficking network was obtained from The Protection Project, a research institute based at The Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) in Washington, D.C." One of its projects is to prepare country reports on human trafficking (see <http://www.protectionproject.org/?q=content/country-reports> ; accessed October 29, 2009; updated March 2010 at http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/). The Project's website does not provide specific information on methodology, but based on the information in the country reports, they obtain and compile information from a variety of sources. These include reports from UN agencies such as UNICEF and from IGOs and NGOs both local and international as well as a number of news sources. The sources for each country report vary; for example, the International Organization for Migration provided most of the information for Afghanistan. The Protection Project also draws from the US DOS TIPs reports. The DOS provides information on its methodology, however. See <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/index.htm>. The Protection Project reports focus on what countries are origin, destination, and transit countries and which have problems with internal trafficking. They also detail the reason for the trafficking, e.g., forced prostitution, forced labor; abductions for forced marriage; exchange of women for dispute settlement, and for removal of organs.

Country of origin:

Dichotomous variable--whether (1) or not (0) the country is mentioned as a major "country of origin" for trafficked persons in reports compiled by Project Protect. Note that a country can be a country of "origin" as well as a transit or destination country; the categories are not mutually exclusive. There are missing reports for obvious countries like Sweden, Ukraine, the U.S., and Turkey.

Transit country:

Dichotomous variable--whether (1) or not (0) the country is mentioned as a major "transit country" for trafficked persons in reports compiled by Project Protect. A transit country is a place where individuals are sold, traded, or transferred; not necessarily where they work. Note that a country can be a transit country as well as an origin or destination country; the categories are not mutually exclusive. There are missing reports for obvious countries like Sweden, Ukraine, the U.S., and Turkey.

Destination country:

Dichotomous variable--whether (1) or not (0) the country is mentioned as a major "destination country" for trafficked persons in reports compiled by Project Protect. This is a country in which trafficked persons are primarily employed. Note that a country can be a destination country as well as an origin or transit country; the categories are not mutually exclusive. There are missing reports for obvious countries like Sweden, Ukraine, the U.S., and Turkey.

Internal trafficking:

Dichotomous variable--whether (1) or not (0) the country is mentioned as having a problem with "internal trafficking" in reports compiled by Project Protect. Note that a country with internal trafficking can be a destination country as well as an origin or transit country; the categories are not mutually exclusive. There are missing reports for obvious countries like Sweden, Ukraine, the U.S., and Turkey.

Common Law

Whether (1) or not (0) the country's legal system is classified as of British legal origin, denoting its status as a common law system. Original source: Global Development Network Growth Database, William Easterly and Hairong Yu, World Bank.

<http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/0,,contentMDK:20701055~pagePK:64214825~piPK:64214943~theSitePK:469382,00.html>

Middle income

Whether (1) or not (0) a country is categorized as either lower middle or upper middle income by the World Bank. See definition and source above under "Middle and Lower Income."

COE

Whether (1) or not (0) a country is a member of the Council of Europe in a specific year. *Source:* Council of Europe: http://www.coe.int/T/E/Com/About_COE/Member_states/default.asp. (Accessed Nov 12, 2009).

ASEAN

Whether (1) or not (0) a country is a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in a specific year. *Source* ASEAN secretariat: <http://www.aseansec.org/18619>. (Accessed Nov 12, 2009).

OAS

Whether (1) or not (0) a country is a member of the Organization of American States in a specific year. (There are 63 permanent observers, but they are not coded here.) *Source* Organization of American States: http://www.oas.org/en/states/member_state.asp?sType=007. (Accessed Nov 16, 2009.)

AU

Whether (1) or not (0) a country is a member of the African Union in a specific year. *Source* Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Englargement_of_the_African_Union. (Accessed Nov 12, 2009). The official AU site does not list membership years.

OIC

Whether (1) or not (0) a country is a member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in a specific year. *Source* Organization of the Islamic Conference: http://www.oic-oci.org/member_states.asp. (Accessed Nov 12, 2009).

Density of ratifications in region (t-1)

The density of ratifications of the 2000 Human Trafficking protocol within the region. The proportion excludes the country itself and is always lagged one period. Classification of countries by region (East and Southern Africa, West Africa, East Asia and Pacific, Central Asia, Eastern Europe, Rest of Europe, Middle East, North Africa, Americas) is based on World Bank categories.

Ratification of human rights treaties

The proportion of twenty of the more important human rights related treaties ratified by each state. Includes three regional agreements (Europe, Americas, and Africa). The twenty treaties/protocols/declarations include:

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Optional Protocol 1 to the ICCPR (individual complaints)
- Optional Protocol 2 to the ICCPR (death penalty)
- Article 41 Declaration to the ICCPR (state complaint mechanism)
- International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
- Article 14 Declaration to the CERD (individual complaints)
- Convention Against Torture (CAT)
- Article 11 Declaration to the CAT (individual complaints)
- European Convention to Prevent Torture
- Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture
- African Charter
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- Optional Protocol to the CRC (child soldiers)

- Optional Protocol to the CRC (sale of children)
- Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- CEDAW Optional Protocol (individual complaints)
- ILO Convention 138
- ILO convention 181
- Education Treaty (1960)

Original source: United Nations, <http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ParticipationStatus.aspx>

# of crim'tions	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
# of obs.	2126	2658	2658	2658	2658	2658	2658
Prob>chi2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

***=significant, .01 level **= significant .05 level *significant, .10 level

Note: Results of a Cox proportional hazard model with robust standard errors, clustered by country.