

# The International Classification Standard on Administrative Data on Trafficking in Persons (ICS-TIP)

*Stine Laursen*

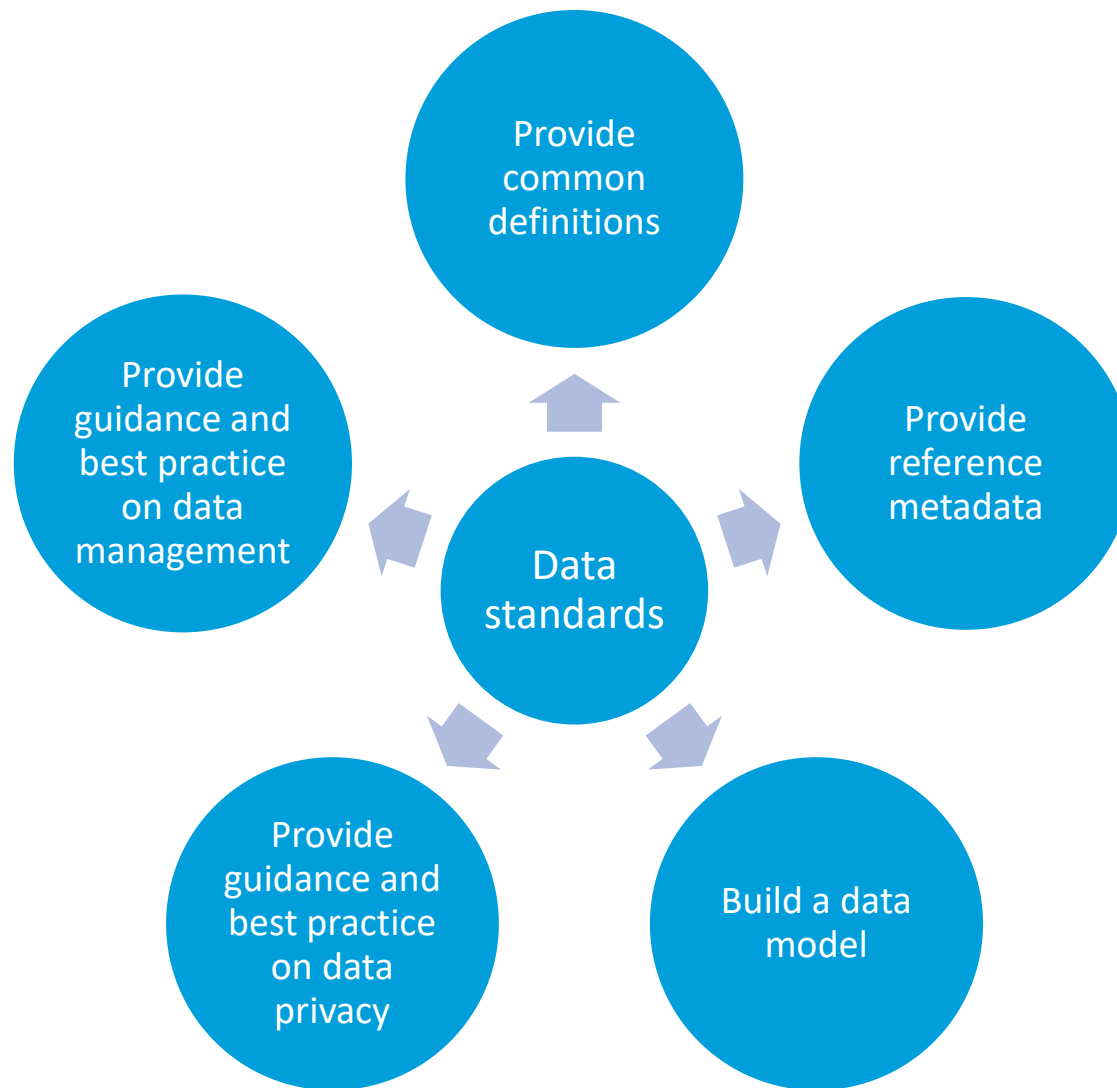
*International Organization for Migration*



# Data on trafficking in persons: issues and challenges

- Data are **rarely standardized** or **comparable** across institutions and/or states
- Databases are often **diverse, dispersed,** and **disconnected** from each other
- Anti-trafficking organizations do not always have the **capacity to manage** their operational data **and use** them to develop the evidence base
- Trafficking related data are highly **sensitive** and often pertain to vulnerable individuals, raising significant human rights and privacy concerns. The risk of a survivor being identified from these data can be high and the consequences severe

# What do standards do?



# The International Classification Standard of Administrative Data on Trafficking in Persons (ICS-TIP)

- Fully in line with the **International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)**;
- Designed to **integrate data** collected by different reporting entities at international, national and sub-national level;
- Allows data to be **referenced** on different levels of analysis (victims, perpetrators, crime, reporting entities) collected through different sources in a single database;
- Applicable **worldwide** regardless of the existing level of data collection capacity;
- Sets **standards for data governance** on TIP.



# ICS-TIP classification

- **Orange** designates the central unit of classification – the event.
- **Dark blue** refers to the units of descriptions.
- **Yellow** disaggregating variables provide further details and attributes on each of the units.
- Dashed lines connect reporting entity to the other three units to exemplify the fact that they may disaggregate data by event (central unit of classification) and/or victim and perpetrator (units of description).



# TIP Data Standard: Guidance Manual

Provides useful considerations, best practices and concrete examples to help set out/or **improve all data-related processes:**

- **Collection**: Identifying purpose(s), anticipating challenges, using ICS-TIP, ethical considerations, supporting primary data collectors and fostering trust
- **Governance**: Setting objectives, setting roles and rules related to data management and decision-making, highlighting considerations specific to inter-agency context
- **Sharing and de-identifying**: Highlighting general principles, defining different types of data, providing concrete methods and best practices
- **Analysis and presentation**: Situating TIP administrative data in wider evidence landscape, detailing its strengths and limitations, detailing good practices.



# The uses of administrative TIP data



Data are a **critical component** of an effective response to trafficking in persons (TIP):

- Supporting evidence-based policy making and programme formulation.
- Data are invaluable for the identification of trafficking-related and context specific challenges, for scaling up interventions, and to define long-term, sustainable solutions to TIP.



# What is being done with administrative data on TIP:

## Research and Data



[Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative](#)

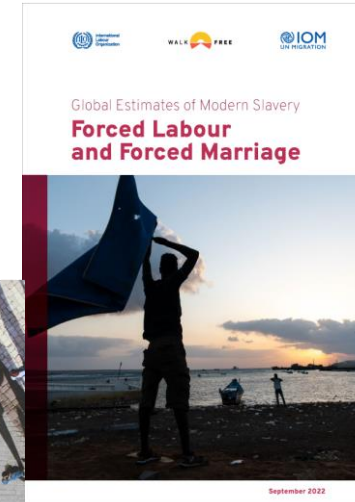
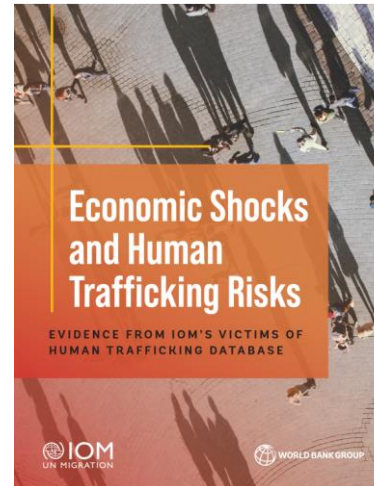


[Global Estimates of Modern Slavery 2022](#)



[Economic Shocks and Human Trafficking Risks](#)

Trafficking of Children  
(forthcoming)





# What is being done with administrative data on TIP – Cont.

## Policy and programming

Better data are informing counter-trafficking programming in Lebanon

Capacity training: governments and civil society

The Human Trafficking Evidence Gap Map (forthcoming) can inform policy and programme efforts

The Global and National Research Agendas can identify priority research and policy areas.