



DRG LEARNING, EVALUATION, AND RESEARCH (DRG-LER) ACTIVITY

TASKING N038

PHILIPPINES TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: KNOWLEDGE, AWARENESS, AND VICTIM IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

FINAL REPORT

FEBRUARY 2018

(Rev. August 2018)

Contract No. GS-10F-0033M/AID-OAA-M-13-00013

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DISCLAIMER

The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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ACRONYMS

NORC	National Opinion Research Center (NORC at the University of Chicago)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
ACS	Adaptive Cluster Sampling
CFO	Commission on Filipinos Overseas
COR	Contracting Officer’s Representative
C-TIP	Counter-Trafficking in Persons
DRG-LER	Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance – Learning, Evaluation, and Research
GOP	Government of the Philippines
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OLS	Ordinary Least Squares regression
PI	Principal Investigator
POEA	The Philippines Overseas Employment Administration
PPPS	Probabilities proportional to population size

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The USAID/Philippines Trafficking in Persons Knowledge, Awareness, and Victim Identification Survey (TIP Survey) is intended to generate systematic and reliable evidence on trafficking and its victims in the Philippines. The covert nature of trafficking has limited rigorous, data-driven research on the nature and extent of the trafficking problem and its underlying dynamics in the Philippines, as well as throughout the world.

USAID's Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance, in collaboration with USAID/Philippines, partnered with NORC at the University of Chicago to design, conduct, and analyze a TIP Knowledge, Awareness, and Victim Identification Survey with two principal components. The first component of the survey is a variant of a standard knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) survey designed to assess the public's general knowledge about, and attitudes toward, trafficking. The second component of the survey focuses on identifying victims of trafficking and interviewing them about their experiences.

Because we anticipated the number of trafficking victims/survivors would be very small, our survey employed a sample of approximately 5,000 households and incorporated a two-phase adaptive sampling design. The sampling frame for the first 2,500 interviews (Phase 1) was a multi-level, stratified, national sample with probabilities proportional to population size (PPPS). Gender quotas were used at the household level to facilitate representation by gender and limit call backs. The remaining 2,500 individuals (Phase 2) were selected by oversampling geographic areas (regions) with high trafficking prevalence.¹

Unfortunately, during Phase 2 martial law was declared in Mindanao through Proclamation No. 216 on May 23, 2017. The proclamation of martial law led to entire barangays refusing entry to the data collectors as well as respondents being hesitant to answer questions and, in turn, hesitant to self-identify as trafficking victims. This severely affected NORC's data collection efforts, and although we eventually completed Phase 2 data collection, identification of additional TIP survivors was much lower than expected.

KEY FINDINGS

Phase 1 data allowed us to calculate estimates of national and regional trafficking prevalence.² From the Phase 1 data, we estimate a national trafficking prevalence rate of 3.28%.³ We also identify seven hotspot regions of the country that have trafficking prevalence rates above 5%.

In terms of study results, a total of 128 trafficking survivors were identified across both phases of our survey, with 94 of these survivors agreeing to participate in the trafficking-specific module of the survey. We note, however, that these numbers are lower than anticipated due to political instability in targeted regions during Phase 2 of the project.

¹ Phase 2 focused on Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, and Northern Mindanao as determined through the Phase 1 national survey.

² It is important to note that this study focused on the prevalence of trafficking generally, rather than focusing on any one type of trafficking.

³ In this report the prevalence rate for the population of interest refers to number of self-identified trafficked persons from subpopulation S divided by the number of all persons in subpopulation S.

Of the victims identified, and agreeing to participate in the trafficking module, through the survey, males and females are represented in roughly equal proportions. The average trafficking experience lasted slightly less than 3.5 years, and a large majority of respondents report that the experience occurred in the Philippines, as opposed to having been trafficked abroad. Those who were trafficked abroad most commonly ended up in the Middle East. During their experience, trafficking victims were most commonly employed in unskilled labor for private employers such as restaurants or factories, or as housekeepers. Economic reasons dominate the list of why trafficking victims decided to leave home to accept employment that led to their victimization. A majority of victims were in a labor-trafficking situation which was expected given the household survey methodology, which made it more likely to identify victims of labor trafficking rather than sex trafficking.

CONCLUSIONS / LESSONS LEARNED

We note several key lessons learned from findings in our survey. First, the multi-phase survey approach we used was effective for prevalence estimation and identification of hotspot regions of the country. In some hotspots, like the Mimaropa region, there was a lack of public and/or family discourse about trafficking, which provides an opportunity for counter-trafficking education campaigns to help prevent trafficking in the future. Second, our survey findings parallel those of the global trafficking literature in terms of push/pull factors. In particular, the need to support a family and a lack of good, well-paying jobs at home are among the most common reasons victims migrated away from home for work. Third, we identify a need for counter-trafficking efforts within the Philippines, but also in destination countries like Saudi Arabia. While we find most victims' trafficking experiences occur inside the Philippines⁴, it is notable that among victims who were trafficked overseas, many individuals ended up in the Middle East. Finally, from a methodological perspective, an important lesson relates to our method of identifying trafficking victims. Notably, we found that the use of a screener aimed at independently identifying victims, plus direct self-identification techniques, was effective for optimizing victim identification. Thus, we recommend that future trafficking studies employ both independent screeners as well as direct self-identification in order to capture the largest number of possible victims.

⁴ It is important to note that a household survey methodology makes it less likely to identify Filipinos who are trafficked abroad but have not yet returned home.

I. INTRODUCTION

The USAID/Philippines Trafficking in Persons Knowledge, Awareness, and Victim Identification Survey (TIP Survey) is intended to generate systematic and reliable evidence on trafficking and its victims. These data are critical for improved targeting of countering trafficking in persons (C-TIP) programs and for establishing baseline data by which new programs can be monitored and their effectiveness evaluated. Consistent with this commitment, the USAID Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance worked cooperatively with NORC to design and pilot a dual track, TIP Assessment and Victim Identification Survey. The dual purpose of the survey is to assess current knowledge, attitudes and practices with regard to trafficking threats and resources in the Philippines and to identify trafficking victims in sufficient numbers to explore in depth their backgrounds, circumstances and experiences.

BACKGROUND

Trafficking in persons, also called human trafficking, is a crime involving the acquisition of a human being through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of exploiting the individual for profit through forced labor or prostitution. Far from being a “soft issue,” trafficking - a modern day form of slavery—constitutes a violation of human rights in which victims are deprived of their fundamental freedoms. Trafficking can involve either sex or labor exploitation, or both. At its essence, trafficking is about people being bought and sold as chattel.

Human Trafficking victimizes millions of people, but it is substantially hidden from the public eye. USAID has programmed nearly \$265 million since 2001 to combat both labor and sex trafficking in 71 countries. Because there is little systematic, rigorous research to inform and guide targeted interventions, existing programs have focused broadly on the “Four P’s framework:” prevention and awareness-raising activities about trafficking (as well as economic growth and other interventions to address its root causes); protection of survivors by providing direct services and increasing the capacity of first responders to identify victims; prosecution investments to build government capacity to take law enforcement action against traffickers and develop legislation criminalizing trafficking; and partnerships both regionally and between relevant government agencies and non-government organizations (NGOs). While all of these counter-trafficking activities are believed to reduce trafficking risks, little is known about the actual experiences of trafficking victims.

According to the 2018 State Department Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report), “the Philippines is a source country and, to a lesser extent, a destination and transit country for men, women, and children subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor.”⁵ ⁶ While the report’s Philippines narrative continues to detail the major forms of trafficking and highlights some of the key geographic areas where internal and cross-border trafficking occur, there is little information in the TIP Report or elsewhere on the prevalence of the problem at the national level and within identified geographic hotspots within the Philippines. This research seeks to help fill that data gap.

The covert nature of trafficking has severely limited rigorous, data-driven research on the nature and extent of the trafficking problem, its underlying dynamics, and the effectiveness of counter-trafficking

⁵ U.S. Department of State, *Trafficking In Persons Report* (Washington, DC: Department of State, 2018), accessed March 4, 2019, <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2018/282731.htm>.

⁶ Note that the term “source country” in the State Department’s Trafficking in Persons Report refers to the presence of internal trafficking of people within a country’s borders.

programs. In part, this is because the victims of trafficking are largely hidden, frequently fearful of retribution if they are exposed, and concerned about being stigmatized or ostracized afterwards by family and friends. Trafficking is a complex phenomenon often overlapping with cultural practices and societal norms linked to class, caste, age, sex and ethnicity that in some cases may appear to sanction and encourage trafficking. Thus, some who objectively are victims may not self-identify as such, further complicating research in the area.

An additional complication to research on trafficking relates to the differences between national and international definitions and laws in respect to human trafficking. Oftentimes, who is counted as a victim is highly dependent on either local definitions or differing interpretations of international law, leaving out important parts of the population.

Even where victims can be identified, research has been hampered in several ways. First, the purposeful way in which victims are identified (usually by key informants), as opposed to random selection, means that it is impossible to know how representative victims who are interviewed are of all victims. Second, it is hard to assess the reliability of the information provided by victims, since we cannot know how candidly they answer inherently sensitive questions about their experiences given that their identities and answers are known to researchers who victims may not fully trust.

The inability to identify and reliably interview representative samples of trafficking victims means we cannot generate accurate estimates of the numbers of victims in most countries, much less what types of trafficking are most common in different countries. Still less is known about the victims themselves, how they became ensnared in trafficking, what attitudes, values and practices may have contributed to their being trafficked, or when and how they manage to escape. As a result, current C-TIP programs have been developed based on very limited evidence and their effectiveness has been challenging to evaluate systematically.

SURVEY OBJECTIVES

USAID's Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance, in collaboration with USAID/Philippines, partnered with NORC at the University of Chicago to administer and analyze a TIP Knowledge, Awareness and Victim Identification Study.

The survey has two components. The first component of the survey is a variant of a standard knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) survey designed to assess the public's general knowledge about, and attitudes toward, trafficking. It focuses on the extent to which individuals have heard of trafficking in its relevant local forms, what they perceive trafficking entails, and how they assess its importance in comparison with other issues. The KAP survey also measures what individuals know about trafficking laws and their perceptions of the laws' enforcement in the Philippines. It assesses the extent to which individuals are aware of the risk factors for trafficking and whether they think they apply to them personally. Additionally, the survey asks whether (and what) individuals know about government, NGO, or other resources intended to mitigate the risks of trafficking.

The second component of the survey focuses on identifying victims of trafficking and interviewing them about their experiences. Those who self-identify as victims or are identified as hidden victims were asked an extensive battery of questions about the circumstances of their victimization, escape, and subsequent re-entry into the community. Information was collected on the type of trafficking experienced, the age at which it occurred, its duration, the identity of the perpetrators, how the trafficking ended, and what its aftermath has been for survivors.

For the purposes of this survey, our definition of “trafficking victim” includes anyone who is held against their will for the purpose of exploitation in forced labor or commercial sex, regardless of whether this occurs abroad or domestically. Examples include being forced or tricked into prostitution or other forms of commercial sexual exploitation, having your organs removed without your consent for sale, or being forced or tricked into a labor situation, including work to pay off a debt to the victimizer. The result of the exploitation in these situations is profit for the exploiter, not the victim. Our identification of victims includes those who had been victimized at any point in their lives.

This definition aligns with the UN Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol) as well as the Philippines Republic Act No. 9208 (also closely related to the Palermo Protocol).⁷ The definition was simplified and shortened for ease of use during survey administration.

⁷ | In 2000, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly adopted the U.N. Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and three accompanying Protocols, including the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (“the Palermo Protocol”), accessed February 22, 2019, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/protocoltraffickinginpersons.aspx>.

2. KEY FINDINGS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The following section outlines the key findings from this report. Further detail on each findings as well as their relative strengths and weaknesses can be found in-text.

- (1) *Through the national survey data, we estimate a national trafficking prevalence rate of 3.28%. Administrative area level prevalence includes NCR at 2.58%, North-Central Luzon at 2.60%, South Luzon at 2.53%, Visayas at 4.47%, and Mindanao at 3.99%⁸.*
- (2) *The average trafficking experience lasted slightly less than 3.5 years, and a large majority of respondent's report that the experience occurred in the Philippines.*
- (3) *During their experience, trafficking victims were most commonly employed in unskilled labor for private employers such as restaurants or factories, or as housekeepers.*
- (4) *In general, we see that the respondents in the sample have lower incomes, with over 88% of the sample below the national median. The split between non-victim and victim groups is similar, with 88.0% of non-victims below the national median income, compared to 88.9% of victims, a difference that is not statistically significant ($p = 0.77$). Thus, at the national level we are unable to find support for the hypothesis that victims come from poorer backgrounds than non-victims.*
- (5) *In general, level of education does not appear to be a strong predictor of the prevalence of victimization. Coefficients are inconsistent in direction across regions, and show no obvious pattern going from lower levels of education to higher levels. One exception is the North-Central Luzon region, where the prevalence of trafficking victimization is seen almost entirely in the baseline group with no completed primary education. It may be the case that victims at median and higher income levels are at risk because they can afford the services of recruiters. Such a relationship warrants further research in order to make any valid claims.*
- (6) *Saudi Arabia accounts for a third of all trafficking experiences abroad and together the Persian Gulf countries of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Qatar account for over half of Filipinos' trafficking experiences abroad.*
- (7) *Victims described economic reasons as the most common push factor into a trafficking situation, with respondents declaring they left home in order to support their family, responding they thought they would be able to earn higher salaries away from home, and responding that they were unable to find decent employment at home.*
- (8) *About half of all victims report having heard trafficking stories before their own trafficking experience occurred. It is interesting to note that those whose experiences occurred abroad report having heard these stories in much greater proportion to those whose experiences occurred in the Philippines. This finding may indicate that awareness campaigns may focus disproportionately on the dangers of being trafficked abroad rather than internally in the Philippines.*
- (9) *Over half the respondents report having had some form of written or verbal agreement with their employers. These agreements were roughly evenly split between written contracts and verbal agreements. However, victims whose trafficking experience occurred abroad where much more*

⁸ Table 6 shows prevalence rates at the smaller regional level.

likely to have had some form of agreement, a difference that is highly statistically significant ($p < 0.001$). This finding may also point to the need for programming dealing with internal trafficking in the Philippines.

- (10) Obtaining a good job is the most commonly reported answer for how someone can recover from a trafficking experience, while the second most common answer is receiving financial reparations from their traffickers.*
- (11) We find that 14% of respondents have discussed the dangers of human trafficking with their families. It is important to highlight the case of Bicol, where none of those surveyed had discussed the issue with their families. Similarly, just 3% of respondents in the Autonomous Region In Muslim Mindanao reported discussing the dangers of human trafficking with their families. These findings may indicate that awareness raising campaigns should add a ‘family discussion’ component rather than focusing on individuals.*
- (12) According to respondents, low wages/unemployment and lack of information/education are the principal reasons why Filipinos become victims of sex trafficking. Additionally, family pressure to earn money is one of the top two answers in Cordillera Administrative Region, Ilocos, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, and Mimaropa. Furthermore, family pressure to earn money, and peer pressure for nice clothes or cellphones are the top main reasons in Central Visayas.*

3. METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE SIZE

Because the number of trafficking victims/survivors is likely to be small, the survey employed a sample of approximately 5,000 individuals ages 18 to 55 and incorporated a two-phase adaptive sampling design (Phase 1 and Phase 2).

The sampling frame for the first 2,500 interviews (Phase 1) was a multi-level stratified sample with probabilities proportional to population size (PPPS). Gender quotas were used at the household level to facilitate representation by gender and limit call backs⁹. The remaining 2,500 individuals (Phase 2) were selected by oversampling geographic and demographic groups considered to be at high risk of being trafficked. Phase 1 was important for understanding national and regional views around trafficking, whereas the intent of Phase 2 was to identify as many victims as possible in order to understand their trafficking experiences and outcomes.

During Phase 1, to increase the opportunity to identify victims, we divided our sample between a nationally representative frame and what we called a ‘concurrent’ frame. The nationally representative frame had a sample size of 1,000 households which allowed us to make national and regional claims on prevalence.¹⁰ This sample was supplemented by a concurrent frame of 1,500 households which were only administered the screening portion of the questionnaire followed by the full survey if a victim was identified in the household. This economy allowed us to use the same budget to increase the size (and the number of clusters or enumeration areas, in particular) of our sample with the intent of identifying as many victims as possible.

During Phase 2, we identified three regions with high prevalence rates (using the Phase 1 regional prevalence data) and administered approximately 2,500 screeners in only those areas (Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, and Northern Mindanao). This adaptive sampling methodology was designed to maximize the potential for identifying and thus interviewing trafficking victims.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The adaptive sampling strategy called for two rounds (phases) of data collection. The first round, which took place in October – December 2016, sought to estimate the TIP prevalence rates for each region. It consisted of a four-stage nationally representative survey with the following stages:

- Stage 1. The country was stratified into five administrative areas, with 360 households to be drawn from each.
- Stage 2. From each area the 360 households were allocated to their regions and then further split into urban or rural (types) proportionately to the urban/rural share of the area’s respective populations according to data from the 2010 Philippine Census. The number of rural (urban) households in each region was then divided by five (and rounded to the nearest 5) to establish the number of rural (urban) “barangays” (i.e., clusters) to include in the

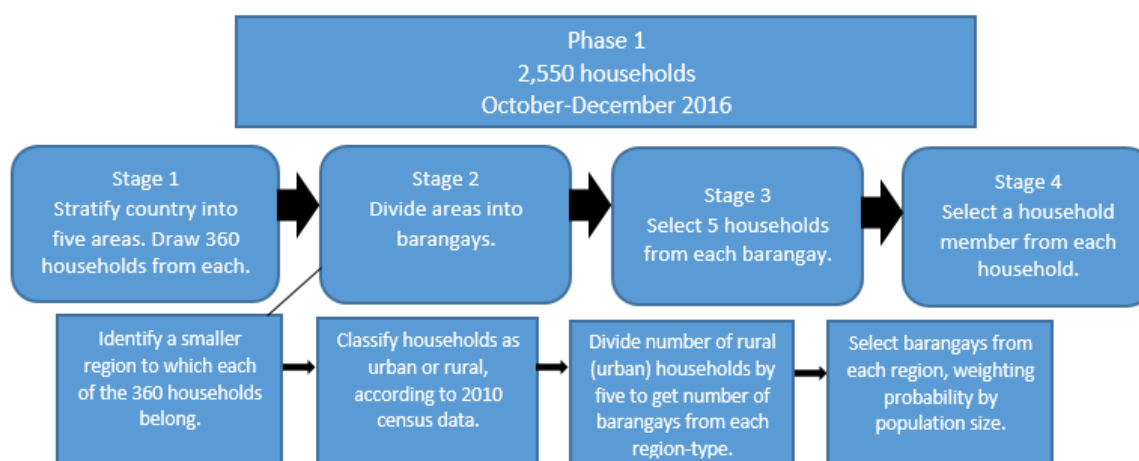
⁹ Gender quotas were achieved through a random selection procedure based on questionnaire numbering. Even numbered questionnaires were administered to female respondents and odd numbered questionnaires were administered to male respondents

¹⁰ In this report the prevalence rate for the population of interest refers to number of self-identified trafficked persons from subpopulation S divided by the number of all persons in subpopulation S.

sample from each region. This number of barangays was then selected without replacement and with each barangay selected based on probability proportional to barangay population size within its region. The result led to selection of 500 barangays in 102 municipalities that covered all 33 regions in the full sample.¹¹

- Stage 3. From each barangay 5 households were selected using systematic sampling.
- Stage 4. From each household, one female or male respondent (gender was determined by even or odd questionnaire numbering) from all eligible household members was selected with equal probability.

Figure 1: Phase I Sampling Design



Phase I identified 82 survivors and Phase 2 identified 46 survivors. To infer prevalence rates, the data needed to be aggregated. Fortunately, the sample was designed so that each regional subsample was drawn from its respective administrative area using probability proportionate to size. Thus, each region's subsample is not only representative of its respective unit but the samples are self-weighting at the region level – no weighting is required for computing prevalence rates at these levels. Based on this facilitating sample design, survey analysis found that seven regions (comprising 102 municipalities) had survivor prevalence rates of at least 5%.

The sample is not self-weighting at the national level, since allocation of households to the areas was not based on probability proportionate to size. To compute the national prevalence rate, a population-weighted average of the individual administrative area rates was calculated. For adults between 18 and 55 years old, we calculated a national prevalence rate of 3.28%.

VICTIM IDENTIFICATION

NORC employed several strategies to identify trafficking victims/survivors. First, we used an indexical screener which asked respondents whether they had ever experienced a set of 20 scenarios indexing possible trafficking experiences. The index probed respondents' work histories and whether they had ever suffered any of a variety of common indicators of trafficking such as

¹¹ Areas are the largest unit and are defined geographically. Regions are large administrative divisions in the Philippines, comprised of various provinces. Municipalities are smaller, sub-province administrative divisions. Barangays are the smallest administrative division in the Philippines, and refer to a village or neighborhood.

having their documents confiscated, being locked up at night and held incommunicado at work.¹² This helped to identify “hidden victims” who were either unaware, or did not want to publicly admit, they had been trafficked.

Later in the interview, respondents were read a definition of trafficking, developed in consultation with USAID,¹³ and asked directly whether they had ever been a victim. Both sets of respondents (self-identified and screener-identified) were then asked a battery of questions about their trafficking experiences. As stated earlier, our definition closely matches the definitions in the Palermo Protocol and the Philippine Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003.¹⁴

Since neither the Palermo Protocol nor the Philippine Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 directly address forced marriage as a sub-set of human trafficking, we added ‘forced marriage’ as a direct question to respondents outside of the screener. This is because increasingly forced marriage is recognized as a means through which traffickers lure their victims. [Insert TIP Report forced marriage/TIP language.]

Table 1: Victims Identified by Screener and Self-Identified

	Self-Identified				Total	
	No		Yes			
Identified by Screener	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	0	0.0	32	51.8	32	25.0
Yes	65	100.0	31	49.2	96	75.0
Total	65	100.0	63	100.0	128	100.0

Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey

Table 1, above, shows the total number of victims identified through the USAID Philippines CTIP Survey, broken down by victims identified through the screener questionnaire vs. self-identified victims. The screener identified 65 trafficking victims, whereas 32 victims self-identified after being read a definition of trafficking and asked if they believed they had been trafficked based on the definition.

Only 31 respondents both self-identified and were identified by the screener, for a total count of 128 victims. This number indicates that future studies should employ both independent screeners as well as direct self-identification in order to capture the largest number of possible victims.

¹² See Annex B for a complete list of the screening questions.

¹³ Human trafficking is being held against your will for the purpose of exploitation (either domestically or in a foreign country) - for example being forced or tricked to work, or into prostitution or other sexual exploitation, or into having your organs removed without your consent for sale. The result of any of this exploitation is profit for the exploiter, not for the victim.

¹⁴ Republic Act No. 9208

Table 2: Victims Who Agreed to Continue With Interview

Agreed to Continue	Victim	
	N	%
Yes	94	73.4
No	34	26.6
Total	128	100.0

Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey

Table 2 shows that within the total population of victims, 34 refused to continue with the trafficking experience section of the survey. Those who refused to continue felt the interview was too long, they had to return to work, they did not want to revisit the trafficking experience, or they had forgiven their perpetrators and put the experience behind them.

4. SURVEY DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRAMMING

A structured English questionnaire draft, provided by USAID and further developed by NORC, was used for data collection. Apart from the demographic information of the respondents, the instrument included a screener and main questionnaire with the following sections:

- Roster
- Demographics
- Agency and Resiliency
- Institutional Trust
- CTIP Awareness and Knowledge
- Human Trafficking Attitudes
- Individual Questions for Survivors
- Labor and Sex Trafficking
- Other trafficking (such as organ trafficking, forced begging and forced marriage)
- Enumerator Impressions

After receiving comments and suggestions from USAID, the questionnaire was translated into Tagalog, Ilokano, Bikolano, Ilonggo, and Cebuano using a reconciliation method (two different translators were appointed and the difference between the two translated versions were reconciled to produce a final translation). The reconciled translated questionnaire was then submitted to USAID for review.

Following finalization of the questionnaire, it was programmed on the Nfield tablet platform¹⁵ and tested independently by NORC to ensure the programmed version was free of bugs, errors, typos, and formatting issues.

The questionnaire was further modified during enumerator training and the pilot test of questionnaires. In particular, the survey was amended based on the following criteria:

- Respondents' comprehension, load and interest – difficulty understanding words, terms or concepts, sentence structure, interpretation of the question as the researcher intends, verify different response categories or choices than those offered, attention and interest in the questions.
- Interviewers' task – difficulty in word pronunciation and reading sentences, neutrality of interviewers, following instructions, ability to record the responses, other difficulty in administering the questionnaire, ensuring response rate

¹⁵ Nfield is a robust platform for tablet based data collection which allows for multi-language support, household rostering, complex skip patterns, and consistency checks.

- Questionnaire flow – flow control of the questions, instructions, logical sequence

Changes made to the survey during training were added to the programmed version of the questionnaire for fieldwork.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

The key to the successful execution of any survey rests in the quality, commitment and training of the field staff. Our local partner, TNS Philippines, had extensive experience conducting data collection in the Philippines and leveraged its roster of experienced interviewers and supervisors for the Philippines TIP survey. All interviewers were fluent in English and Tagalog and had previous experience with tablet based data collection.

Phase I

NORC administered an intensive and highly interactive 6-day enumerator training following standard NORC protocols. Classroom training took place in Manila between September 12-16, 2016, followed by a one-day pilot (September 17, 2016), and a one-day debriefing (September 18, 2016).

Enumerator training began with a presentation of the survey's general objectives, and underscored the importance of ensuring information enumerators record correctly reflects the response of the respondent and of high data quality. Over the course of training, enumerators learned how to gain cooperation, administer the questionnaire, and maintain record keeping of all contacts with the respondents. The training concluded with a session detailing how to maintain and use the tablets properly, and the process for transmitting data to the central office.

In addition, a central focus of the training was learning to avoid re-victimization of identified trafficking victims. The NORC training moderators were experienced in trafficking studies and supplemented by representatives from the International Justice Mission in the Philippines who kindly agreed to train enumerators on identifying victimization and avoiding re-victimizing respondents. Victimization training included trafficking case studies, identifying respondent posture and language which indicated discomfort, proper enumerator responses, and a lengthy question and answer period.

Enumerators participated in repeated interactive exercises over the course of 5 days, playing the roles of respondent and enumerator to ensure they fully understood the subject matter, how to use the tablet to administer the survey, how to probe to clarify any ambiguities in a respondent's reply. Training also included mock interviews where enumerators were tested in their ability to record in their tablets the responses of a volunteer respondent. Much of the mock interview time mimicked the experience in the field by focusing on how to use the tablet to navigate through the questionnaire and record responses while employing the use of good interview techniques.

The schedule for the training is outlined in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Philippines TIP Survey Field Staff Training Schedule

Day	Agenda
Day 1 – Interviewers & Supervisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opening and logistics of training ▪ Introduction to the C-TIP Survey ▪ Purpose of the survey ▪ Importance of the survey ▪ Roles and responsibilities ▪ Confidentiality and signing pledge of confidentiality ▪ Informed Consent ▪ Gaining cooperation ▪ Interviewing Techniques ▪ Controlling Bias ▪ Refusal Conversion ▪ Survey design and methodology ▪ Field sampling and enumeration
Day 2 – Interviewers & Supervisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Follow-up from Day 1 ▪ Item-by-item review of the C-TIP Survey (hard copy)
Day 3 – Interviewers & Supervisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review survey on the tablet ▪ Role playing and interview practice ▪ Quality assurance
Day 4 – Interviewers & Supervisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sampling exercise ▪ Review survey on the tablet ▪ Role playing and interview practice
Day 5 – Interviewers & Supervisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sampling review ▪ Gaining cooperation practice ▪ Fieldwork logistics ▪ Pilot Test logistics and review ▪ Field Teams and Assignments ▪ Questions and Answers
Day 6-7 – Pilot Test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pilot Test (rural and urban locations)
Day 8 – Reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pilot Test Debriefing for questionnaire and logistical issues

A total of 65 people attended training, including the field team (60), data collection subcontractor project management staff (3), and NORC staff (2).

A pilot took place on September 17, 2016 in municipalities not selected for the main survey. Each enumerator completed two surveys during the pilot. Table 4 below provides locations visited by each team.

Table 4: Locations for Philippines TIP Survey Pilot

Region	Province	Municipality
Southern Tagalog (4)	Rizal	Teresa
Central Luzon (3)	Bulacan	Bocause
National Capital Region (NCR)	City of Manila	San Miguel

Phase 2

Two thirds of the enumerators for Phase 1 participated in Phase 2; one third was new to the study. A two day refresher training was held from April 18-20 in the selected regions for fieldwork.

IMPLEMENTING DATA COLLECTION

Staffing and Field Period

Phase 1. Teams were deployed nation-wide in October of 2016, after the tablet-based data collection program had been cleared for fieldwork following the training. Typhoons Sarika and Haima, pushed back the target completion date from the first week of November 2016 to the third week of November 2016. Data cleaning was done concurrently with fieldwork. However, while data cleaning was in process, we discovered that 40 interviews were missing from the data set. The enumerator team was asked to return to the area missing data to complete those surveys. This took two additional days to complete.

Phase 2. Teams assigned to Regions 8, 9, and 10 during Phase 1 (Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, and Northern Mindanao) were assigned to administer Phase 2 data collection.

With Phase 1 completed in November 2016, NORC decided not to start conducting the Phase 2 fieldwork so that it would not run into the Christmas holiday break (December 19-January 9). In January/February 2017, the research team identified Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, and Northern Mindanao as the Phase 2 study locations. Moreover, due to the concentration of interviews in fewer regions, the sample size was increased from 2,500 to 2,700 interviews for Phase 2.

Fieldwork was scheduled to begin in April 2017; a refresher training for the enumeration team was conducted April 17-18, 2017, and included a review of the questionnaire and sampling instructions.. During this time, Zamboanga Peninsula and Northern Mindanao were on high alert due to bombing incidents and the presence of anti-government groups in the regions; this made it more difficult to secure permissions from the local government units, thus affecting the field team's overall progress. However, data collection did begin in early May 2017.

However, on May 23, 2017, Philippines President Duterte declared Martial Law in Mindanao due to the attack in Marawi City. Fieldwork in Regions 9 and 10 (Mindanao) was greatly affected because local government officials were even more wary about outsiders collecting data in their neighborhoods. Meanwhile, fieldwork in Eastern Visayas was almost complete.

Due to the low completion rates in Mindanao the option to replace these areas was discussed. However, since this would not guarantee that the new sample areas in the region would give their permission to collect data, NORC decided to pause fieldwork until the situation normalized. By July 10, fieldwork in the Zamboanga Peninsula resumed, and it was only on July 26 when the teams received clearance to continue fieldwork in Northern Mindanao. Final data collection continued until September 12, 2017.

5. DETAILED FINDINGS

PREVALENCE ESTIMATES

Table 5 provides an overview of the key findings related to human trafficking prevalence in the Philippines. Overall, we calculate the national prevalence rate to be 3.28%. The data in the tables below are stratified by Philippines region as well as by area, and shows the variation of prevalence by geography. The regions of Visayas and Mindanao were found to have the highest prevalence rates at 4.47% and 3.99%, respectively.

Table 5: Prevalence of Human Trafficking in the Philippines, by Area

Area	Prevalence	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
NCR	2.58%	0.0138	0.0437
North-Central Luzon	2.60%	0.0139	0.0441
South Luzon	2.53%	0.0135	0.0429
Visayas	4.47%	0.0285	0.0663
Mindanao	3.99%	0.0246	0.0610
<i>National (weighted by administrative area population)</i>	3.28%	0.0259	0.0398

Note: Calculations use only data collected during Phase I to facilitate the calculation of the national prevalence rate. Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

Table 6: Prevalence of Human Trafficking in the Philippines, by Region

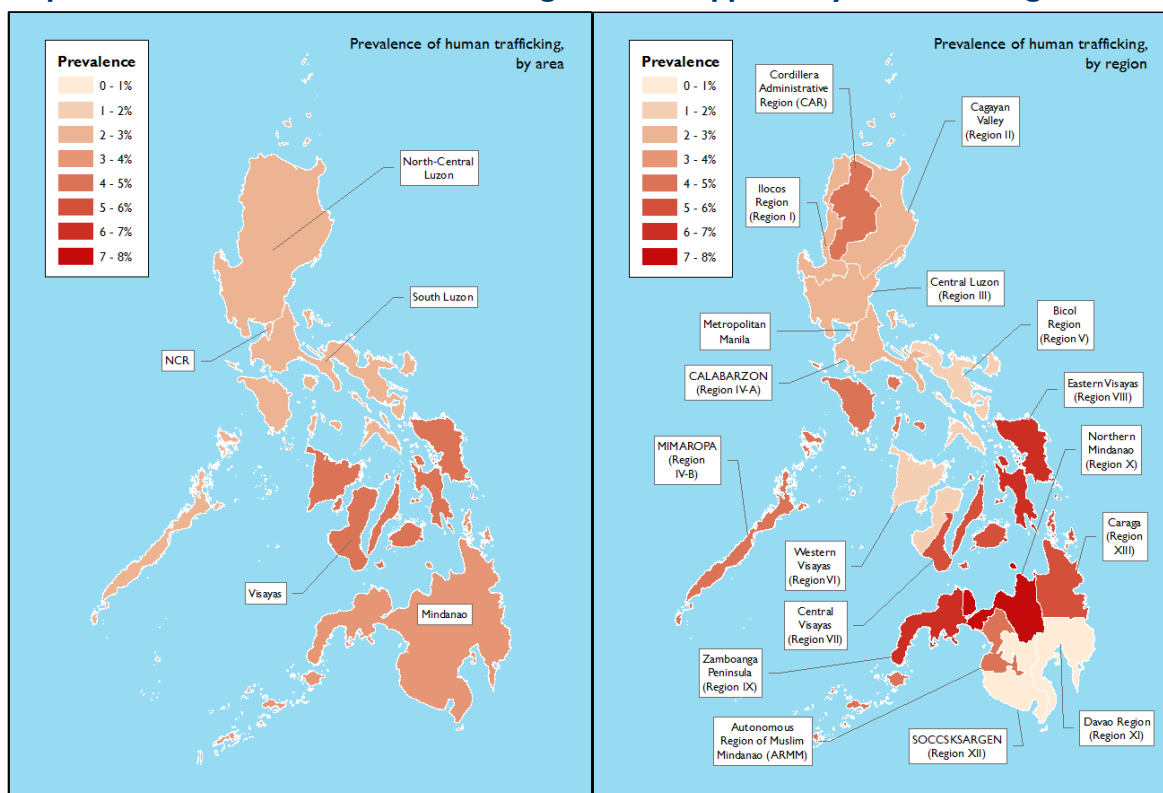
Region	Prevalence	95% Confidence Interval Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval Upper Bound
National Capital Region – Manila (NCR)	2.58%	0.0138	0.0437
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	5.00%	0.0061	0.1692
Ilocos	2.61%	0.0054	0.0743
Cagayan Valley	2.38%	0.0029	0.0834
Central Luzon	2.30%	0.0085	0.0494
Calabarzon	2.38%	0.0103	0.0464
Mimaropa	5.00%	0.0104	0.1392
Bicol	1.69%	0.0021	0.0599
Western Visayas	1.92%	0.0053	0.0485
Central Visayas	5.94%	0.0311	0.1015
Eastern Visayas	6.67%	0.0272	0.1325
Zamboanga Peninsula	6.67%	0.0220	0.1488
Northern Mindanao	8.00%	0.0352	0.1516
Davao ¹⁶	0.00%	0.0000	0.0342
Soccsksargen	1.00%	0.0003	0.0545
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	4.29%	0.0089	0.1202
Caraga	6.00%	0.0125	0.1655

Note: Calculations use only data collected during Phase I to facilitate the calculation of the prevalence rate. Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

¹⁶ NORC completed 106 interviews in Davao but did not identify any human trafficking victims. Given that Davao is a known hub of trafficking activity, these findings are more reflective of either respondents' unwillingness to identify as victims or a statistical fluke rather than indicative of actual prevalence in that region.

In Table 6 above, the prevalence rates are shown at a more disaggregated regional level. Here, seven regions have a prevalence rate above 5%, including CAR, Mimaropa, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, and Caraga. Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, and Northern Mindanao were selected for Phase 2 of the survey. We selected Zamboanga Peninsula and Northern Mindanao given their high rate of prevalence whereas Eastern Visayas was selected to add geographic diversity to the Phase 2 sample.

Map I: Prevalence of Human Trafficking in the Philippines, by Area and Region



Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

Map I visualizes the spatial distribution of trafficking prevalence by area and region. The prevalence in Visayas appears driven by Central Visayas and Eastern Visayas. Our survey also finds high trafficking prevalence concentrated in the northern end of Mindanao, bordering the high-prevalence regions of Visayas.

VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS AND TRAFFICKING PREDICTORS

This section provides background information on trafficking victims and non-victims, by key variables of interest, such as gender, income, education, and age.

Gender

Table 7 provides a breakdown of the gender distribution in the sample by victimization status. The split for the non-victim group is 58.5% male and 41.5% female, while for victims the split is 60.2% male and 39.8% female. Although the victims' group has a slightly larger percentage of males than the non-victim group, this difference is not statistically significant ($p = .70$). It is important to note that

the household-focused research design made it more likely to identify victims of labor trafficking than sex trafficking which most likely accounts for the higher percentage of men in the final data¹⁷.

Table 7: Distribution of Gender, by Victim Status

Gender	Non-Victim		Victim		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	2,808	58.5	77	60.2	2,885	58.5
Female	1,993	41.5	51	39.8	2,044	41.5
Total	4,801	100.0	128	100.0	4,929	100.0

Note: Test of proportions Z-score=0.378, p-value=0.705. Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

Income

Table 8 provides a breakdown of the income distribution in the sample by victimization status. Income is measured as a binary variable equal to one (1) if the respondent's monthly household income is equal to or above the national median of 22,000 pesos. In general, we see that the respondents in the sample have lower incomes, with over 88% of the sample below the national median. The split between non-victim and victim groups is similar, with 88.0% of non-victims below the national median income, compared to 88.9% of victims, a difference that is not statistically significant ($p = 0.77$). Thus, at the national level we are unable to find support for the hypothesis that victims come from poorer backgrounds than non-victims.

Table 8: Distribution of Income, by Victim Status

Household Income	Non-Victim		Victim		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below National Median	813	88.0	112	88.9	925	88.1
Median National Income or Higher	111	12.0	14	11.1	125	11.9
Total	924	100.0	126	100.0	1,050	100

Note: Test of proportions Z-score=0.293, p-value= 0.77. Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

Table 9 below presents the results of a series of simple OLS regressions, with the binary income measure as the explanatory variable. Across regions, the direction of the effect of income on victimization is inconsistent. This coefficient is only significant for North-Central Luzon, where respondents with incomes at or above the national median were approximately 7.3% less likely to be identified as trafficking victims. While this result would seem intuitive, as lower-income individuals might be vulnerable to traffickers, it is also important to note that the lack of robustness in direction and significance across regions suggests that income is not a good predictor of the probability of victimization. (It is important to note that our household survey collected current income information on victims, rather than income at the time of trafficking.) A second hypothesis may be that a certain socio-economic status is necessary before individuals are able to afford the cost of a recruiter to help them gain employment abroad.

¹⁷ . The International Labour Organization's 2017 Global Estimates of Modern Slavery report states that, globally, 99 percent of victims of forced labor in the commercial sex industry are women. This may also explain the difference in identification by gender found in our survey.

Table 9: Effect of Income on Probability of Victimization, by Region

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	National	NCR	N-C Luzon	S. Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Median National Income or Higher	-0.0091 (0.0302)	0.0437 (0.0524)	-0.0730*** (0.0196)	0.0689 (0.0596)	-0.0083 (0.0923)	-0.0415 (0.0924)
Observations	1,050	192	195	205	218	239

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

Age

Table 10 shows the distribution of respondent ages in the sample by victimization status.¹⁸ No obvious differences are seen, and the difference in means between the two groups is not found to be statistically significant ($p = 0.829$).

Table 10: Distribution of Age, by Victim Status

Age	Non-Victim		Victim		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
15-25	590	12.3	16	12.6	606	12.3
26-35	1,214	25.3	28	22.1	1,242	25.2
36-45	1,224	25.5	37	29.1	1,261	25.6
46+	1,768	36.9	46	36.2	1,814	36.9
Total	4,796	100.0	127	100.0	4,923	100.0

Note: t-test for difference in means t-score = -0.216, p-value = 0.829. Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

The series of simple OLS regressions using age group as the independent variable is shown in Table 11. While in general it appears that the highest risk is for the baseline 15-25 year-old group, there are substantial differences across regions.

Table 11: Effect of Age on Probability of Victimization, by Region

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	National	NCR	N-C Luzon	S. Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Age=26-35	-0.0039 (0.0078)	-0.0010 (0.0232)	0.0382** (0.0154)	-0.0687** (0.0315)	0.0129 (0.0158)	-0.0065 (0.0097)
Age=36-45	0.0029 (0.0081)	0.0223 (0.0255)	0.0157 (0.0111)	-0.0654** (0.0322)	0.0038 (0.0149)	0.0158 (0.0116)
Age=46+	-0.0010 (0.0075)	-0.0198 (0.0192)	0.0345** (0.0152)	-0.0702** (0.0311)	0.0025 (0.0138)	0.0149 (0.0107)
Constant	0.0264*** (0.0065)	0.0260 (0.0182)	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0824*** (0.0299)	0.0216* (0.0123)	0.0171** (0.0085)
Observations	4,923	504	500	514	1,463	1,942
R-squared	0.000	0.011	0.008	0.026	0.001	0.004

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. 15-25 year old age bracket serves as the baseline. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

Education

Table 12 provides a breakdown of the distribution of respondents' highest completed level of education, by victimization status. In general, the respondents in the sample have lower education levels, with only about 31% of respondents having completed secondary school or higher. No

¹⁸ The interviews unintentionally captured eight respondents between the ages of 15-18; because one of these respondents was identified as a victim, we include those observations rather than discard these data.

obvious differences in the levels of education between victims and non-victims are observed, and the difference in the average level of education between groups is not significant ($p = 0.868$).

Table 12: Distribution of Education, by Victim Status

Education	Non-Victim		Victim		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No education	679	14.2	18	14.1	697	14.2
Primary	1,357	28.3	31	24.2	1,388	28.2
Lower Secondary	1,255	26.2	39	30.5	1,294	26.3
Upper Secondary	1,024	21.3	30	23.4	1,054	21.4
Tertiary	484	10.1	10	7.8	494	10.0
Total	4,799	100.0	128	100.0	4,927	100.0

Note: t-test for difference in means with t-score = -0.166 and p-value = 0.868. Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

The series of simple OLS regressions using age group as the independent variable is shown in Table 13. In general, level of education does not appear to be a strong predictor of the prevalence of victimization. Coefficients are inconsistent in direction across regions, and show no obvious pattern going from lower levels of education to higher levels. One exception is the North-Central Luzon region, where the prevalence of trafficking victimization is seen almost entirely in the baseline group with no completed primary education.

Table 13: Effect of Education on Probability of Victimization, by Region

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	National	NCR	N-C Luzon	S. Luzon ¹⁹	Visayas	Mindanao
Primary	-0.0035 (0.0072)	-0.0098 (0.0397)	-0.0667 (0.0462)	0.0105 (0.0105)	0.0089 (0.0109)	-0.0081 (0.0115)
Lower Secondary	0.0043 (0.0077)	-0.0251 (0.0375)	-0.0561 (0.0468)	0.0400** (0.0161)	0.0124 (0.0127)	0.0057 (0.0127)
Upper Secondary	0.0026 (0.0079)	-0.0035 (0.0394)	-0.0627 (0.0469)	0.0335** (0.0135)	0.0103 (0.0136)	-0.0019 (0.0128)
Tertiary	-0.0056 (0.0087)	0.0030 (0.0459)	-0.0447 (0.0517)		0.0064 (0.0167)	-0.0146 (0.0125)
Constant	0.0258*** (0.0060)	0.0370 (0.0365)	0.0811* (0.0451)		0.0195** (0.0079)	0.0281*** (0.0098)
Observations	4,927	503	500	514	1,467	1,943
R-squared	0.001	0.004	0.011	0.010	0.001	0.002

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. No education serves as the baseline. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$. Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

VICTIMS' TRAFFICKING EXPERIENCES

The following section outlines the experiences of trafficking survivors in the survey. The section examines the locations where these experiences occurred, the type of work victims were doing during their experience, and details of their experience and recovery. The data reflect the responses of the 94 victims across both survey phases who agreed to participate in the trafficking experiences section of the survey.

¹⁹ There were no observations of victims in South Luzon with no education or tertiary education. Thus, some coefficients cannot be estimated for the South Luzon region.

Table 14: Location of Trafficking

Location of Trafficking Experience	Number
The Philippines	73
Abroad	21
<i>Total</i>	<i>94</i>

Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

As illustrated in Table 14, trafficking victims were asked to identify the location of their experience; 73 respondents identified the Philippines as the location of their trafficking experience, while 21 respondents indicated an international location where the trafficking/ exploitation took place. Given the household survey methodology, which makes it more difficult to identify Filipinos who were trafficked abroad and have not returned home, these findings were expected.

Table 15 shows the countries where trafficking experiences occurred for the 21 respondents who reported that their trafficking experiences occurred abroad. Saudi Arabia accounts for a third of all trafficking experiences abroad, together the Persian Gulf countries of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Qatar account for over half of Filipinos' trafficking experiences abroad. Asian countries with large economies are also well-represented, with four of the 21 experiences occurring in Singapore, two in Taiwan, and one each in Brunei and South Korea.

Table 15: Destination Countries of Victims Trafficked Abroad

Country Where The Job Was Located	Number
Brunei	1
India	1
Kuwait	1
Lebanon	1
Qatar	3
Saudi Arabia	7
Singapore	4
South Korea	1
Taiwan	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>21</i>

Note: Question was only asked to the 21 respondents reporting the experience occurred abroad. Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

Table 16 shows the type of work victims of trafficking were engaged in during their experience. We show data for all victims, separated by those whose experiences occurred within The Philippines and those whose experiences occurred abroad. Housekeeping is well-represented for both those whose experiences occurred domestically and abroad, taking an outsized share of those victimized abroad – nearly 43% of those cases. Unskilled private sector employment, such as restaurant or factory work, also makes up a large share of cases, accounting for roughly 20% of both domestic and foreign trafficking experiences. Manual labor in industries such as construction or mining also sees considerable representation, though these cases in the sample only occurred in The Philippines.

Table 16: Employment Sectors of Trafficking Victims, by Location

Type of Work	The Philippines		Abroad		Total	
	No.	%*	No.	%*	No.	%*
Fishing	2	2.7	0	0.0	2	2.1
Farming	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.1
Non-Agricultural/Non-Fishing manual worker / laborer (e.g., construction, stone cutting, mine)	8	11.0	0	0.0	8	8.5
Private sector employee, not requiring higher education (e.g., clerk, restaurant server, factory worker)	16	21.9	4	19.1	20	21.2
Private sector employee with higher education	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.1
Skilled Professional, requiring higher education (e.g., doctor, teacher, engineer)	1	1.4	3	14.3	4	4.2
Entrepreneur / Personal Business (e.g. shopkeeper)	3	4.1	0	0.0	3	3.2
Mechanic	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.1
Driver	2	2.7	0	0.0	2	2.1
Carpenter	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.1
Housekeeper (for pay)	19	26.0	9	42.9	28	29.8
Sex industry	2	2.7	0	0.0	2	2.1
Refused	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.1
Other form of labor	15	20.6	5	23.8	20	21.2
Total	73	100.0	21	100.0	94	100.0

* Percents are of column totals. Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

Table 17: Gender of Trafficking Victims, by Location

Gender	The Philippines		Abroad		Total	
	No.	%*	No.	%*	No.	%*
Male	47	64.4	9	42.9	56	59.6
Female	26	35.6	12	57.1	38	40.4
Total	73	100.0	21	100.0	94	100.0

* Percents are of column totals. Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

The outsized share of housekeepers represented in the “trafficked abroad” group suggests a larger proportion of females in this group. Indeed, although females account for roughly 44% of the sample and 40% of the victims, Table 17 shows that females account for a disproportionate share of those whose trafficking experiences took them abroad – 57.1%. While the above results are interesting, it also important to recognize that the small number of observations require that any conclusions drawn from them be treated with caution.

Table 18 provides the most common reasons victims reported for leaving home. The question was only asked to the 78 respondents who reported the experience occurred in a foreign country or in the Philippines but outside their home community. Economic reasons clearly predominate, with 45 respondents declaring they left home in order to support their family, 17 responding they thought they would be able to earn higher salaries away from home, and 16 responding that they were unable to find decent employment at home. It is interesting to note that very few respondents report having been tricked (2) or forced by their families (2) into their experiences, and none report having been kidnapped or leaving due to abusive situations at home. Similarly, very few report having been pushed into the situation due to a disaster that affected their home community (2), while none report having been pushed into the situation due to crime, violence, or armed conflict in their home community.

Table 18: Victims' Reasons for Leaving Home

Why did you leave home for work?	Number
Thought money would be better than at home	17
Couldn't find a decent job at home	16
Had to support family	45
Had to pay off personal/family debt	5
Adventure	7
Tricked	2
Kidnapped	0
Family made the decision	2
Abused/treated badly at home	0
Fear of crime/violence in home community	0
Disaster affected home community	2
Conflict/armed violence in home community	0
Refused to answer	2
Don't know	0
Other	19

Note: Question was only asked to the 78 respondents who reported the experience occurred in The Philippines outside their home community or in a foreign country. Categories are not exclusive. Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

While Table 18 focuses on the reasons why victims left home, the table below focuses on what exposure/prior knowledge respondents had about human trafficking before they were trafficked.

As Table 19 shows, half of all victims report having heard trafficking stories before their own trafficking experience occurred. It is interesting to note that those whose experiences occurred abroad report having heard these stories in much greater proportion to those whose experiences occurred in the Philippines.

Table 19: Had Heard Trafficking Stories, by Location

Had Heard Trafficking Stories Before Leaving Home for Work	Experience Occurred in the Philippines		Experience Occurred Abroad		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	31	42.5	16	76.2	47	50.0
No	41	56.2	4	19.1	45	47.9
Refused to answer	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.1
Don't know	0	0.0	1	4.8	1	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

Table 20 shows that more than half (51 of the 94 respondents) report having had some form of written or verbal agreement with their employers. These agreements were roughly evenly split between written contracts and verbal agreements. However, as shown in Table 21, victims whose trafficking experience occurred abroad were much more likely to have had some form of agreement, a difference that is highly statistically significant ($p < 0.001$).

Table 20: Agreement Type with Employer

Type of Agreement Before Leaving Home	Number
Written contract	25
Verbal agreement	26
No prior agreement	42
Refused to answer	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>94</i>

Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

Table 21: Agreement Type with Employer, by Location

Had Written or Verbal Agreement Before Leaving Home	Experience Occurred in the Philippines		Experience Occurred Abroad		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	40	55.6	2	9.5	42	45.2
Yes	32	44.4	19	90.5	51	54.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Note: Test of proportions with Z-score = -3.73 and p-value < 0.001. Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

Perhaps surprisingly, Table 22 shows that one-third of the victims in the sample report that their employers fully honored the terms of agreement. Of the 94 respondents, 38 report their employer honored the terms of the agreement “only a little” or “not at all”. The table also shows the cross-tabulations between how respondents perceive their employers to have honored the terms of the agreement and the type of agreement respondents had with the employer, helping us understand why so many victims may believe the employer fully honored the terms of the agreement. Nearly half of respondents who reported the employer fully honored the agreement had no prior agreement, suggesting respondents may have responded in this way simply because of the lack of any employment agreement.

Some other basic statistics on the 33 respondents who reported the employer fully honored the terms of the agreement may help to paint a picture of who these respondents are and what is meant by “fully honored the terms of the agreement”. Of these 33 respondents, 29 reported their trafficking experience had occurred in the Philippines; 24 of the 33 were male; among the most common employment sectors in which the experience occurred, 5 were working in non-agricultural manual labor, 4 as unskilled private sector employees, and 7 as housekeepers. Among the most common items in the trafficking victim screener that these respondents identified as having been part of their experience were: forced to work long hours for little or no pay (12 of 33 respondents); deprived of food, water, or sleep by employer (9 of 33); instructed by employer what to do if a raid/rescue took place (9 of 33); forcibly held beyond expiry of contract until a replacement arrived (9 of 33); and employer forced you to live at work or limited your freedom of movement (9 of 33).

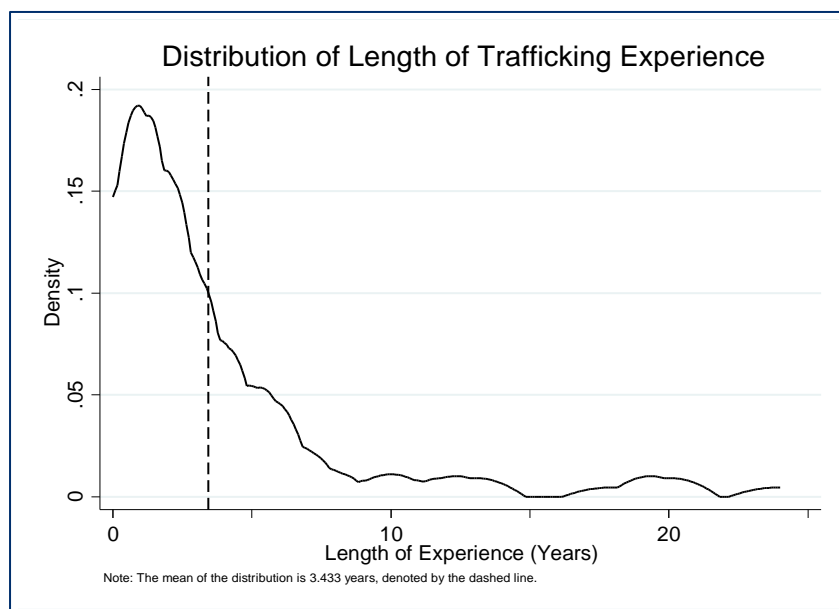
This group of respondents who believe the employer fully honored the terms of the employment agreement might suggest that a large group of the victims identified in our sample understood the situation they were entering into, and perhaps did so voluntarily, but did so because they were left with little other choice. Further understanding who these respondents are, their experiences, and the reasons why they believe the employer fully honored the employment agreement presents an interesting, potentially important line of future inquiry, with policy-relevant implications.

Table 22: Victims’ Perceptions of Employers Honoring Contract Terms

Employer Honored the Terms of Agreement	Written Contract	Verbal Agreement	No Prior Agreement	Total
Fully	10	8	15	33
Partially	6	5	8	19
Only a little	6	5	8	19
Not at all	3	8	8	19
Refused to answer	0	0	0	1
Don’t know	0	0	3	3
<i>Total</i>	25	26	42	94

Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of the duration of trafficking experiences for the victims in the sample. The figure shows that trafficking experiences have a distribution with a median of two years and a mean of 3.4 years, with a standard error of 0.49 years. The distribution is skewed to the right and drops off relatively quickly. We note that experiences that last longer than five years appear relatively uncommon.

Figure 2: Length of Victim’s Trafficking Experiences

Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

Also, surprisingly, Table 23 shows the vast majority of victims felt they would have been able to quit and return home at any time.

Table 23: Victims’ Perceptions of their Freedom to Return Home

Felt You Could Quit and Return Home at Anytime	Number
Yes	74
No	19
Don’t know	1
<i>Total</i>	94

Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

Of those who felt they could not quit and return home at any time, five respondents feared physical harm to themselves or their families, three felt they were being kept due to unpaid debts with their employers, two reported their employers would not return their passports or other travel documents, and three report that their employers threatened to report them to immigration authorities if they quit. Others reported they felt unable to quit for reasons either not exclusively associated with human trafficking (e.g., they desperately needed the money or didn't think they could find a better job), or that may even seem surprising (e.g., reporting that they didn't want to leave).

Table 24: Reasons Victims Felt They Could Not Quit

Why did you feel you could not quit work?	Number
Didn't want to leave	2
Family wouldn't want you to leave	0
Didn't think you could find a better job	1
Desperately needed the money	4
Couldn't afford to return home	1
Employer demanded unpaid debt	3
Feared physical harm to self or family	5
Employer wouldn't return your passport	2
Employer threatened to report you to immigration/police	3
Terms of contract prohibited quitting	1
Refuse to answer	0
Don't know	0
Other	2

Note: Question only asked to the 19 respondents who reported feeling they were not able to quit and return home at any time. Categories are not exclusive. Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

Continuing with the theme of financial reasons leading to victimization, Table 25 shows that obtaining a good job is the most commonly reported answer for how someone can recover from a trafficking experience, while the second-most-common answer is receiving financial reparations from their traffickers.

Table 25: Victims' Perceptions of Recovery Needs

Which do you think are needed in order for victims to recover from their experience?	Number
Acceptance by family/friends	17
Acceptance by community	13
Medical care	6
Psychological care	17
Punish traffickers	13
A good job	40
Financial reparation from offenders	18
Other	4
Refuse to answer	7
Don't know	1

Note: Categories are not exclusive. Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

AGENCY

Defining agency as an individual’s ability to make basic decisions in their everyday lives – such as deciding how to spend their income, whether to use contraceptives, and when to visit with family – we constructed an index to measure agency based on 12 variables developed for the survey. These questions were applied to all survey respondents in order to test the relationship between agency and victimization.

The index was estimated at the individual level, and questions were asked to both victims and non-victims. We gave different weights (1 or 2) to the questions, as presented in Annex C.²⁰ We then took the sum of the non-missing values of each of the variables. We then standardized each index to have mean 0 and standard error to make them comparable and to ease the interpretation of the indexes.²¹

Table 26 presents the mean agency index score by region. Visayas stands out for having the lowest average agency score, the difference in means between Visayas and the mean for all other regions combined is statistically significant.

Table 26: Agency Scores, by Geographic Area

Area	Agency Score		
	No.	Mean	S.D.
NCR	505	-0.022	1.048
North-Central Luzon	501	0.065	0.801
South Luzon	520	0.193	0.894
Visayas	509	-0.12	0.994
Mindanao	501	0.004	0.98

Note: t-test for difference of means between Visayas and other areas: Dif. = 0.134 with t-score = 2.86 and p-value < 0.01. Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

To examine how victims of trafficking may differ from non-victims in terms of their control over these decisions, a simple OLS regression is employed using a linear probability model, both nationally and by region. Table 27 shows the results. As shown, the coefficient on agency is consistently small. While the coefficient is generally positive in direction, it shows no statistical significance. The results allow us to conclude that there is no meaningful difference between victims and non-victims in terms of their ability to independently make the decisions that impact their daily lives, when agency is measured after the trafficking experience.

²⁰ Weighting of each index was determined through the subjective analysis of each item by the trafficking sector expert.

²¹ We also estimated the score from a Principal Component Analysis on the weighted variables. The scores are highly correlated and we opted to keep the standardized version instead.

Table 27: Effect of Agency on Probability of Victimization, by Region

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	National	NCR	N-C Luzon	S. Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Agency	0.0027 (0.0023)	-0.0101 (0.0064)	0.0092 (0.0086)	0.0050 (0.0083)	0.0026 (0.0047)	0.0048 (0.0032)
Constant	0.0266*** (0.0023)	0.0255*** (0.0070)	0.0254*** (0.0070)	0.0243*** (0.0069)	0.0285*** (0.0045)	0.0261*** (0.0037)
Observations	4,815	505	500	514	1,414	1,881
R-squared	0.000	0.004	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.001

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p < 0.01, ** p < 0.05, * p < 0.1. Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

VICTIMS' RESILIENCE

Similar to the process described for agency, we also created an index to measure an individual's resilience – their ability to cope with challenges – based on 10 variables in the survey.

The description of the process for estimating the index is the same as that described for the agency index. The questions and weights are presented in Annex C.

Table 28 presents the mean individual resiliency score by geographic area. Again, Visayas stands out as having scores far below the other areas, a difference that is statistically significant. Recall that this area was found to have some of the highest prevalence rates of human trafficking in the country, and that respondents in Western and Central Visayas in particular worry to a greater degree than other regions of the country that human trafficking could personally impact them.

Table 28: Resiliency Scores, by Geographic Area

Area	Resiliency Score		
	No.	Mean	S.D.
NCR	204	0.164	0.871
North-Central Luzon	206	0.194	0.951
South Luzon	215	0.123	0.994
Visayas	212	-0.521	1.097
Mindanao	211	0.05	0.893

Note: t-test for difference of means between Visayas and other areas: Dif. = .653 with t-score = 8.8 and p-value < 0.001. Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

To examine how victims of trafficking may differ from non-victims in terms of their resiliency, resiliency questions were applied to both types of respondents, and a simple OLS regression is employed using a linear probability model, both nationally and by region. Table 29 shows the results. At the standard 5% significance level, we see that the effect of resilience on probability of victimization is not very strong and appears to be statistically significant for NCR, which we note is also the area with the most educated and highest income earning population in the country.

Table 29: Effect of Resilience on Probability of Victimization, by Geographic Area

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Variables	National	NCR	N-C Luzon	S. Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Resilience	-0.0089 (0.0096)	-0.0463** (0.0226)	0.0321* (0.0173)	0.0169 (0.0146)	-0.0211 (0.0258)	-0.0095 (0.0201)
Constant	0.0782*** (0.0083)	0.0713*** (0.0191)	0.0573*** (0.0157)	0.0588*** (0.0160)	0.0964*** (0.0239)	0.0953*** (0.0204)
Observations	1,048	204	205	213	214	211
R-squared	0.001	0.027	0.016	0.005	0.006	0.001

Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p < 0.01, ** p < 0.05, * p < 0.1. Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

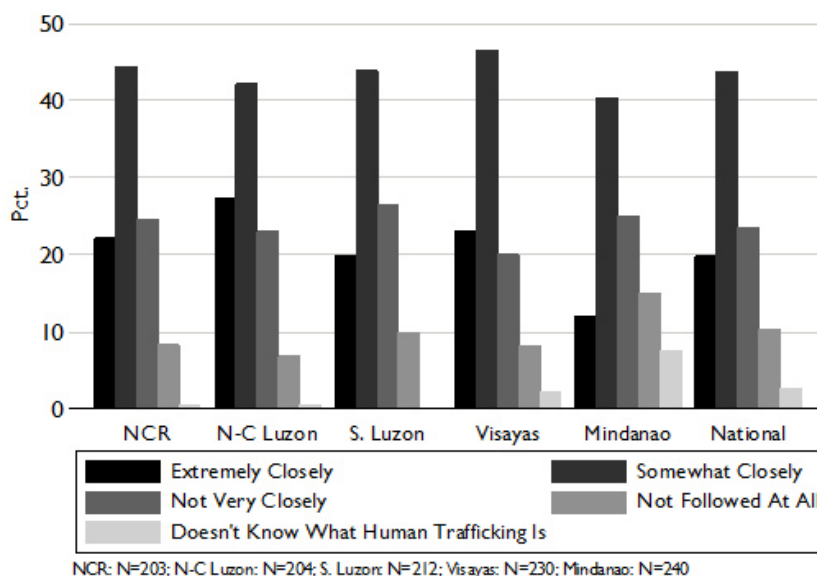
After the sampling design was implemented USAID asked NORC to examine whether it would be possible also to analyze resiliency at the community level. Unfortunately, the sample was not designed to have adequate statistical precision at the barangay or district level, which limited our ability for analysis at that level of disaggregation. However, as Table 29 shows we do have data on national and regional resiliency, which may be of interest to future research projects.

In Annex A, we show additional results using individual components of the community resiliency and individual resiliency indices, which provide further respondent-level insight into the relationship between victimization and how respondents see themselves and their communities. These results are more supportive of a relationship between resiliency and victimization.

TRAFFICKING AWARENESS

An additional subset of questions were applied to both victims and non-victims to measure their level of awareness of the human trafficking problem in The Philippines. The purpose of these questions was to understand Filipinos' opinions on human trafficking, the degree to which the issue is important to them, and the perceived drivers of trafficking, and to understand how these perceptions vary by region.

Figure 3: Degree of Closeness of Human Trafficking Discussion Follow-Up



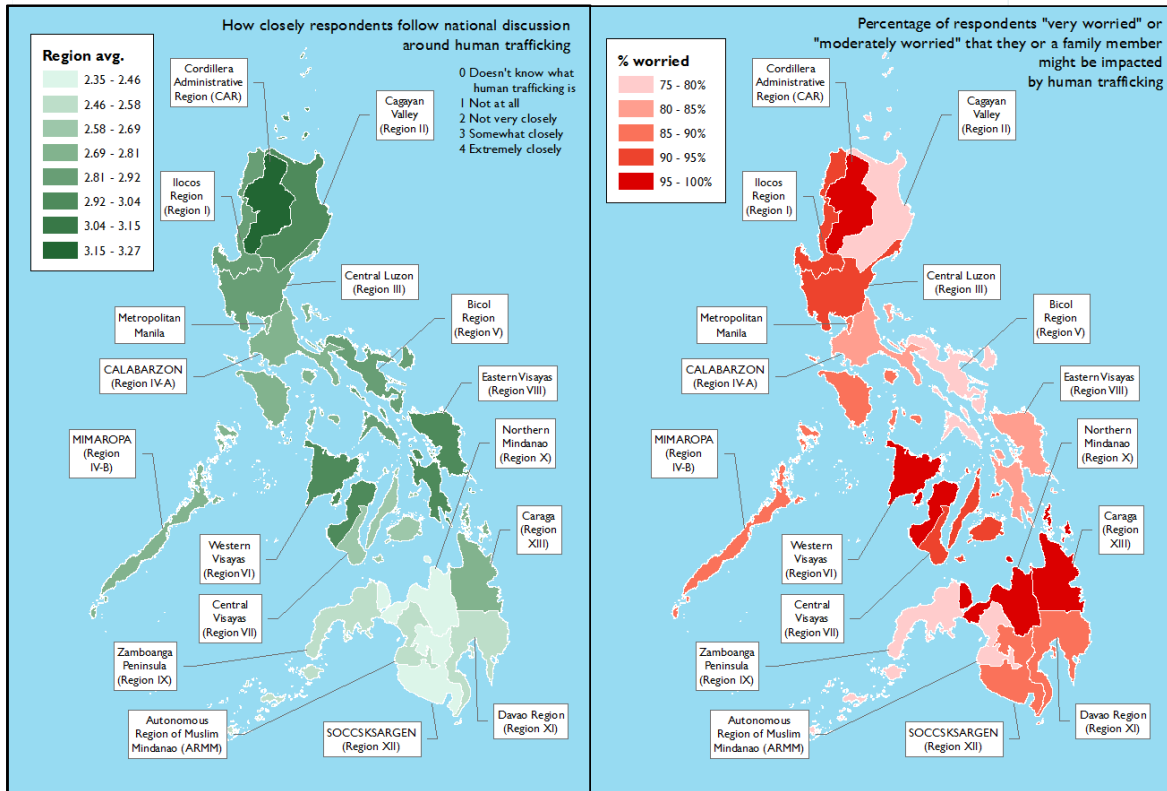
NCR: N=203; N-C Luzon: N=204; S. Luzon: N=212; Visayas: N=230; Mindanao: N=240

Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

In Map 2, we visualize the spatial distribution of how closely respondents follow the national discussion around human trafficking, using the average of respondents’ answers to the question in Table 29. In general, we note that the range of regional averages is narrow, demonstrating little variation. Comparing Map 2 to the regional distribution of trafficking prevalence in Map 1, there is no obvious correlation between the degree to which respondents follow the national discussion around trafficking and the prevalence of trafficking within the region. Filipinos appear moderately engaged with the national discussion on human trafficking, with respondents in regions further to the north reporting they follow the discussion slightly more closely.

Map 2 also shows the spatial distribution in the percentage of respondents reporting they are “worried” or “very worried” that they or a family member might be impacted by human trafficking. The figures appear high overall, with at least 75% of respondents reporting this level of worry in all regions. Here we see somewhat stronger correlation with the actual prevalence of human trafficking, with higher levels of preoccupation in the different regions of Visayas, the northern regions of Mindanao, and the Cordillera Administrative Region.

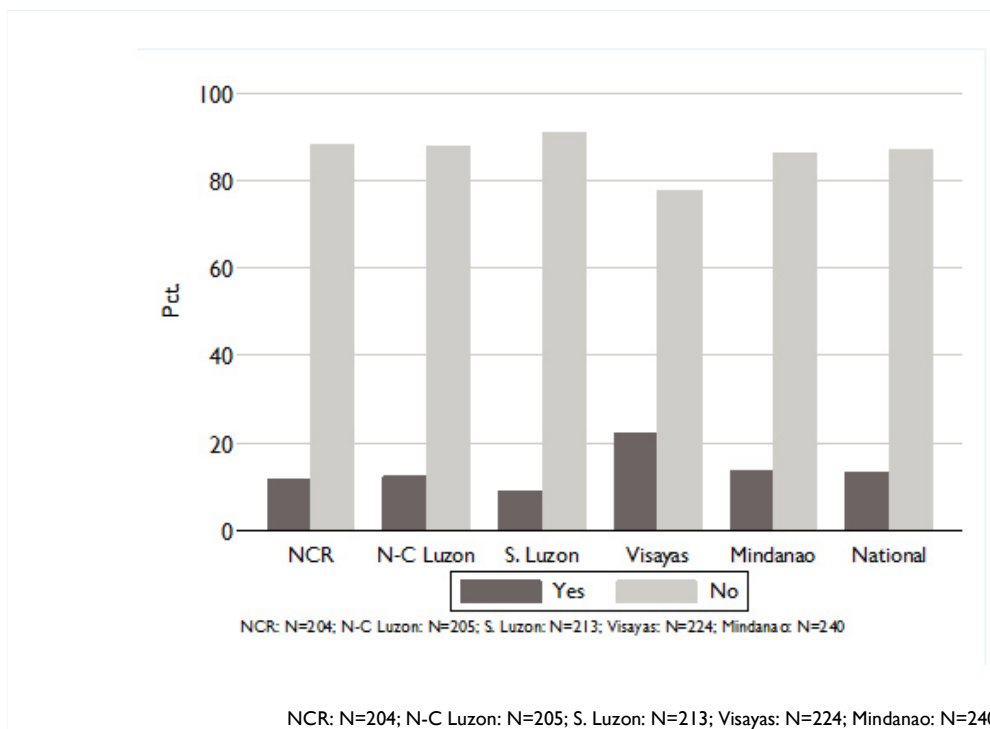
Map 2: Engagement with the Human Trafficking Issue, by Region



Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

In Figure 4 below we find 13.2% of respondents have discussed the dangers of human trafficking with their families. It is important to highlight the case of Bicol, where none of those surveyed had discussed the issue with their families.

Figure 4: Discussions about Human Trafficking in Respondent’s Family

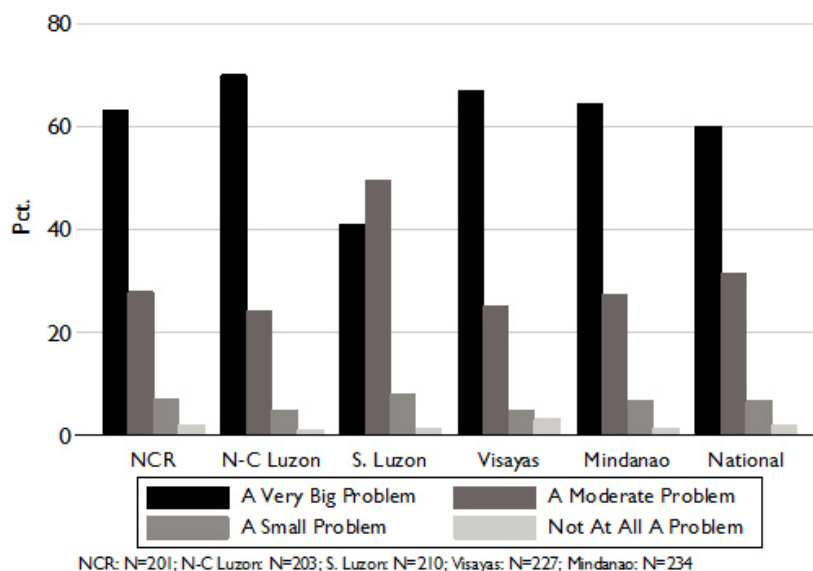


Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

Similarly, just 3% of respondents in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao reported discussing the dangers of human trafficking with their families. Comparing hotspot regions with other regions, in hotspots between 18-20% of respondents generally report discussing the issue with their families, higher than the national average of 13.9%.

In Figure 5 we observe that 60.1% of national respondents feel human trafficking is a very big problem in The Philippines. Also at the national level, 31.4% think it is a moderate problem, and just 6.7% considers it a small problem. Across areas, few differences are observed, though South Luzon appears more likely than other areas to rate human trafficking as “a moderate problem” as opposed to “a very big problem”. However at the finer, regional level other differences are observed. More than half of respondents in Bicol and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao believe that human trafficking is only a moderate problem in the country. Some differences can also be seen among the hotspot regions, as 80% or more of the population in the hotspots of Cordillera Administrative Region, Northern Mindanao, and Caraga believes human trafficking is a very big problem.

Figure 5: Opinion of Human Trafficking

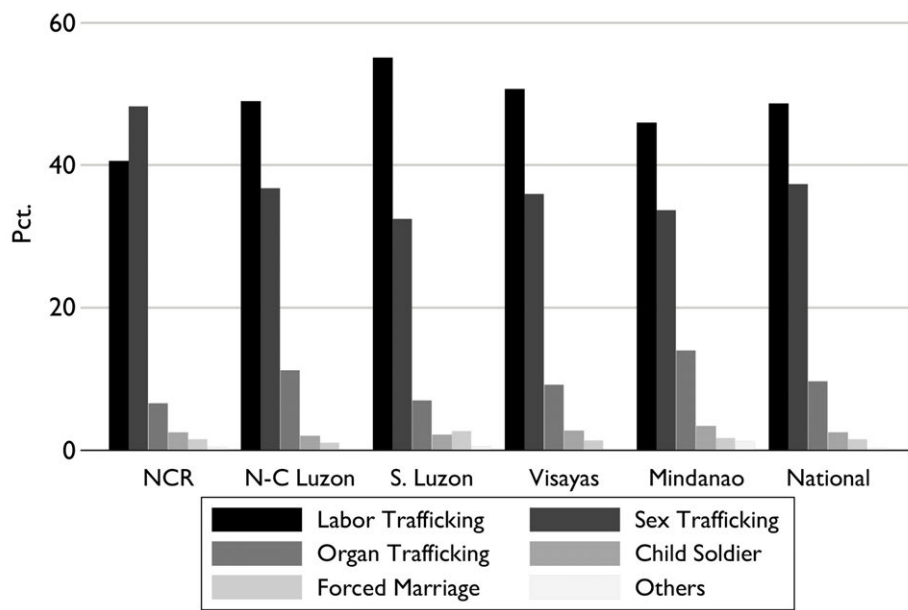


NCR: N=201; N-C Luzon: N=203; S. Luzon: N=210; Visayas: N=227; Mindanao: N=234

Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

Respondents were also asked for their opinion on the most common forms of trafficking experienced by Filipinos. Figure 6 presents the results. Labor and sex trafficking are the leading categories in every area of the country, as well as for every region with the exception of Northern Mindanao, where sex and organ trafficking are the most frequent responses.

Figure 6: Opinion on Most Common Form of Trafficking Experienced by Filipinos

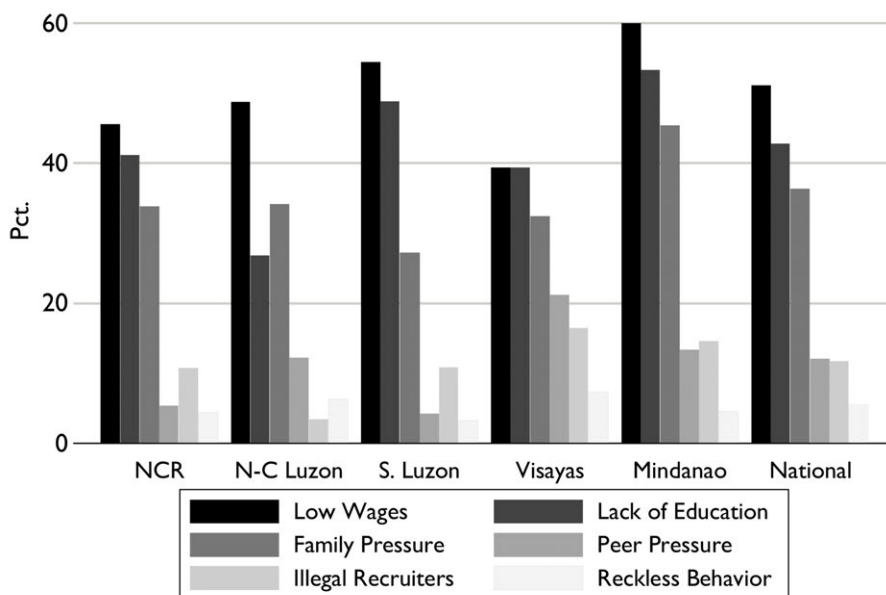


NCR: N=197; N-C Luzon: N=196; S. Luzon: N=185; Visayas: N=217; Mindanao: N=235

Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

Figure 7 presents the results from a question asking respondents for their opinion on the main drivers of sex trafficking in The Philippines. According to respondents, low wages/unemployment and lack of information/education are the principal reasons why Filipinos become victims of sex trafficking. Additionally, family pressure to earn money is one of the top answers in Cordillera Administrative Region, Ilocos, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, and Mimaropa. Furthermore, family pressure to earn money, and peer pressure for nice clothes or cellphones are the top main reasons in Central Visayas.

Figure 7: Perceived Main Drivers of Sex Trafficking in the Country



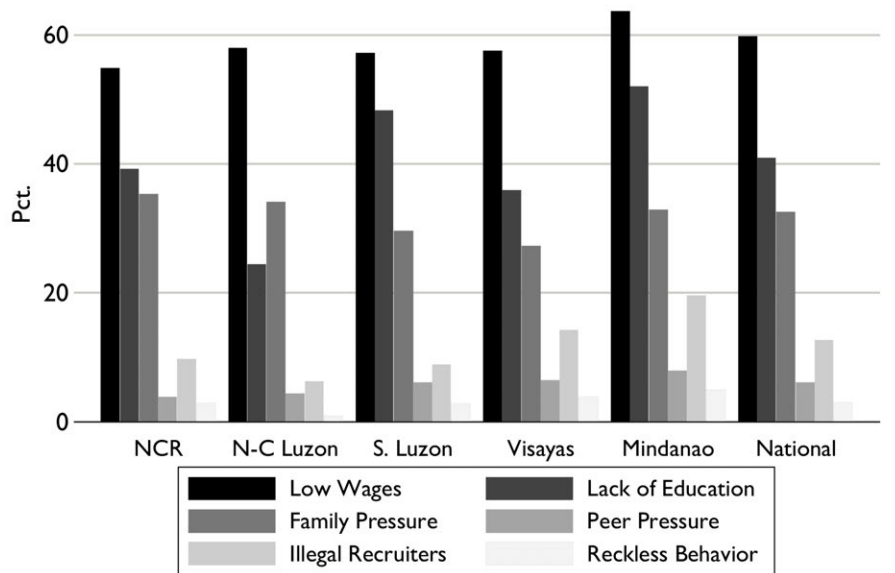
Note: Bars show the percentage of respondents who answered "yes" to each. Responses are not exclusive.

Note: Bars show the percentage of respondents who answered "yes" to each. Responses are not exclusive.

Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

As in the case of sex trafficking, Figure 8 shows low wages/unemployment and lack of information/education are perceived as the principal reasons why Filipinos become victims of forced labor, followed by family pressure. Moreover, family pressure to earn money is one of the top two answers in seven of the hotspot regions.

Figure 8: Perceived Main Drivers of Forced Labor in the Country



Note: Bars show the percentage of respondents who answered "yes" to each. Responses are not exclusive.

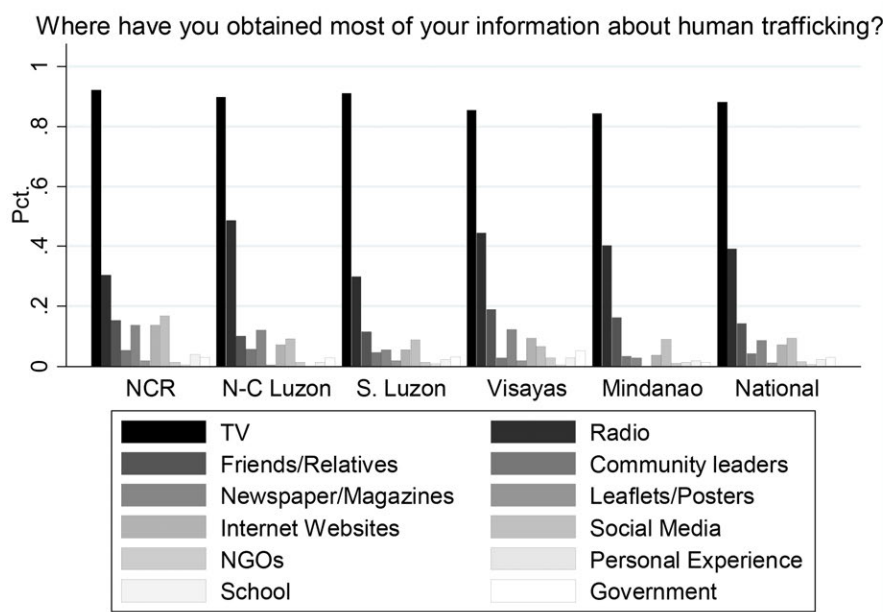
Note: Bars show the percentage of respondents who answered "yes" to each. Responses are not exclusive.

Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

As shown in Figure 9, television is by far the most common medium through which Filipinos obtain information on human trafficking, with approximately 90% of respondents obtaining most of their information through this means. This is followed by radio and friends/relatives, while fewer than 10% of respondents obtain information on human trafficking via other sources. The lack of respondents reporting having acquired information on human trafficking from NGOs, schools, or the government suggests important avenues for policymakers aiming to increase awareness on human trafficking in the country.

Figure 9: Sources of Information on Human Trafficking, by Region

Where have you obtained most of your information about human trafficking?



Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

In Table 30 we see that nearly three-quarters of respondents (74.45%) have heard of The Philippines Overseas Employment Administration (POEA). This suggests a moderately high degree of awareness for a government office that promotes foreign employment for Filipino workers and advocates for their rights. On the other hand, only 32.83% of respondents have heard of the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO).

Table 30: Familiarity with POEA and CFO

Have you ever heard of the POEA?	No.	%
Yes	780	74.45
No	267	25.46
Refused	1	0.09
Total	1,048	100

Have you ever heard of the CFO?	No.	%
Yes	344	32.83
No	698	66.65
Refused	4	0.41
Don't Know	1	0.11
Total	1,048	100

Source: USAID NORC-TNS Philippines CTIP Survey.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Overall, this C-TIP Knowledge, Awareness and Victim Identification Study provides important insights into the current trafficking situation in the Philippines. It also illustrates the successes and challenges in surveying this vulnerable population, which may inform the development of future surveys of trafficking victims in other countries where trafficking is suspected to be prevalent.

Conclusion 1: Multi-phase adaptive sampling can be effective for prevalence estimation and identification of hot spots.

Our survey of approximately 5,000 respondents, conducted across two survey phases, identified 128 victims of human trafficking. Phase I was designed as a nationally representative sample and identified 82 victims; applying survey weights, Phase I allows us to estimate a national prevalence rate of 3.28%. The regions of CAR, Mimaropa, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, and Caraga as hotspots with prevalence rates of at least 5%.

Targeting these hotspots for counter-trafficking awareness-raising interventions may be one effective strategy. Although some organizations in the counter-trafficking movement have been moving away from awareness-raising activities in recent years, if such activities are of interest it would be important to target hotspot areas where awareness is low. For example, Mimaropa is a hotspot region where respondents had low awareness about human trafficking (as measured by lack of public discussions on human trafficking and relative lack of conversations about the dangers of trafficking with their families).

However, not all hotspot areas have low awareness, so awareness on its own may not be enough. Indeed, the large group of victims who report the employer fully honored the employment agreement suggests desperation, rather than duplicity, is an important driver leading some victims into exploitative labor situations. For these cases, awareness of the exploitative nature of these labor arrangements may be insufficient as a preventative measure, and other efforts aimed at increasing community and individual resiliency may also be needed. For example, along with awareness, populations need to be educated about concrete proactive steps they can take to protect themselves and their community from trafficking.

Conclusion 2: Trafficking experiences and push/pull factors in the Philippines mirror the global trafficking literature.

In our survey, we find that over three-quarters of victims reported being trafficked within the Philippines. Unskilled, private sector employment or jobs as housekeepers were the primary occupations of victims during their experiences, though interesting differences are observed when comparing the jobs of those trafficked abroad to those trafficked within the Philippines; housekeepers account for nearly 43% of victims trafficked abroad, versus about a quarter of those trafficked within the Philippines. Furthermore, nearly 60% of victims trafficked abroad were female, compared to only 35% of those trafficked within The Philippines as a whole.

Economic circumstances were the most commonly reported reasons why victims left home to take jobs that led to trafficking. In particular, the need to support a family and a lack of good, well-paying jobs at home were the most common reasons mentioned. Over half of victims report having had some form of written or verbal agreement with their employer prior to the experience, yet many felt the employer only “partially” upheld the terms of the agreement. Despite the fact that 50% of all

victims (and 75% of those trafficked abroad) had heard stories of others' trafficking experiences, many victims still sought work away from their homes and were subsequently trafficked. This finding suggests that awareness-raising alone may not prevent unsafe migration for work among individuals at risk for trafficking.

Conclusion 3: Further elucidation of trafficking routes is needed.

Most of the victims in our survey had trafficking experiences that occurred inside the Philippines – not overseas. However, our survey methods do not allow us to conclude that most Filipino trafficking victims' experiences occur domestically. What it does say though, is that while substantial effort has gone towards assistance and prevention for victims trafficked abroad (rightly so given the nature of the problem), efforts aimed at victims trafficked domestically are also important. Thus, efforts need to focus on addressing trafficking determinants domestically and uncovering regional hotspots where these criminal activities are taking place.

Additionally, it is notable that among victims that were trafficked overseas, many individuals ended up in the Middle East. Saudi Arabia accounts for a third of all trafficking experiences abroad in the sample, and together the Persian Gulf countries of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Qatar account for over half of Filipinos' trafficking experiences abroad. Efforts to address labor trafficking within these countries will be an important component of The Philippines' holistic response to trafficking.

ANNEX A: ADDITIONAL INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCY REGRESSIONS

In this annex we show the correlation between victimization and individual components of the agency indices. To do so, we first convert responses to these individual components into dummy variables. For example, we convert the four separate categories in the agency responses shown in Annex D (i.e., 0= Not at all, 1 = Very little, 2 = Somewhat, 3 = Great extent) into binary dummy variables, where 0 indicates not at all or very little, and 1 indicates somewhat or to a great extent. Next, we run simple OLS regressions to measure the correlation and statistical significance of the relationship between the individual components of these indices and whether or not the respondent was a victim of trafficking.

Table E1 shows the results for the individual components of the community resiliency index. The correlation between the components and victimization is negative in all cases, indicating that those who give positive responses about their community are less likely to be victims. The size of the estimate is generally between -0.05 and -0.11, indicating that those with positive responses about their communities are between 5 and 11% less likely to have been victims of trafficking, a result that is statistically significant for the majority of the components on the index.

Correlations between victimization and components of the individual resiliency index are also consistently negative in direction, though statistical significance is less robust than for the components of the community resiliency index. These results are shown in Table E2. In particular, sharing or cooperating with others and having a supportive family appear to be negatively correlated with having been a victim, with some signs of statistical significance.

Of course, these results should be interpreted with caution and cannot prove causality. Similarly, because the questionnaire is applied after the victim's trafficking experience, it may in fact be the case that the correlations stem from the trafficking experience negatively impacting individuals' perceptions of their community and themselves. Nonetheless, the associations are interesting and suggest that work improving community and individual resiliency could have a place in either preventative efforts against trafficking or in restoring victims' sense of belonging and self-worth after their trafficking experience.

Table E1: Correlations between Community Resiliency and Victimization

Community Resiliency Index Component	Victim
People in my community feel like they belong to the community	-0.0444 (0.0370)
People in my community are committed to the well-being of the community	-0.0842** (0.0392)
People in my community have hope about the future	-0.0590 (0.0381)
People in my community help each other	-0.1010** (0.0404)
My community treats people fairly no matter what their background is	-0.1140*** (0.0351)
My community has effective leaders	-0.0879** (0.0359)
People in my community are able to get the services they need	-0.0685** (0.0308)
People in my community know where to go to get things done	-0.0610* (0.0328)
People in my community communicate with leaders who can help improve the community	-0.0838** (0.0418)
People in my community discuss issues so they can improve the community	-0.0824** (0.0350)
People in my community work together to improve the community	-0.1124*** (0.0368)
My community keeps people informed about issues relevant to them	-0.0391 (0.0298)
If a major event occurs, my community provides information about what to do	-0.1007** (0.0404)
I get information through my community to help with my home and work life	-0.0351 (0.0280)
People in my community trust public officials	-0.0676* (0.0354)
Observations	1,048

Regressions are run separately, such that each row corresponds to a simple regression between the listed variable and the victim dummy. Robust standard errors in parentheses, clustered at the barangay level. *** p < 0.01, ** p < 0.05, * p < 0.1

Table E2: Correlations between Individual Resiliency and Victimization

Individual Resiliency Index Component	Victim
I have people in my life who I can respect	-0.0607 (0.0533)
I share/cooperate with people around me	-0.0831* (0.0459)
My family is supportive in the choices I make	-0.1124* (0.0610)
If I am hungry, I can usually get enough food to eat	-0.0546 (0.0503)
Spiritual beliefs are a source of strength for me	-0.0391 (0.0450)
I am proud of my ethnic background	-0.0892 (0.0552)
I talk to my family/partner about how I feel	0.0350 (0.0268)
I know where to go if I need help	-0.0036 (0.0403)
I feel that I belong in my community	0.0085 (0.0345)
I think it is important to help out in my community	-0.0746 (0.0580)
Observations	1,048

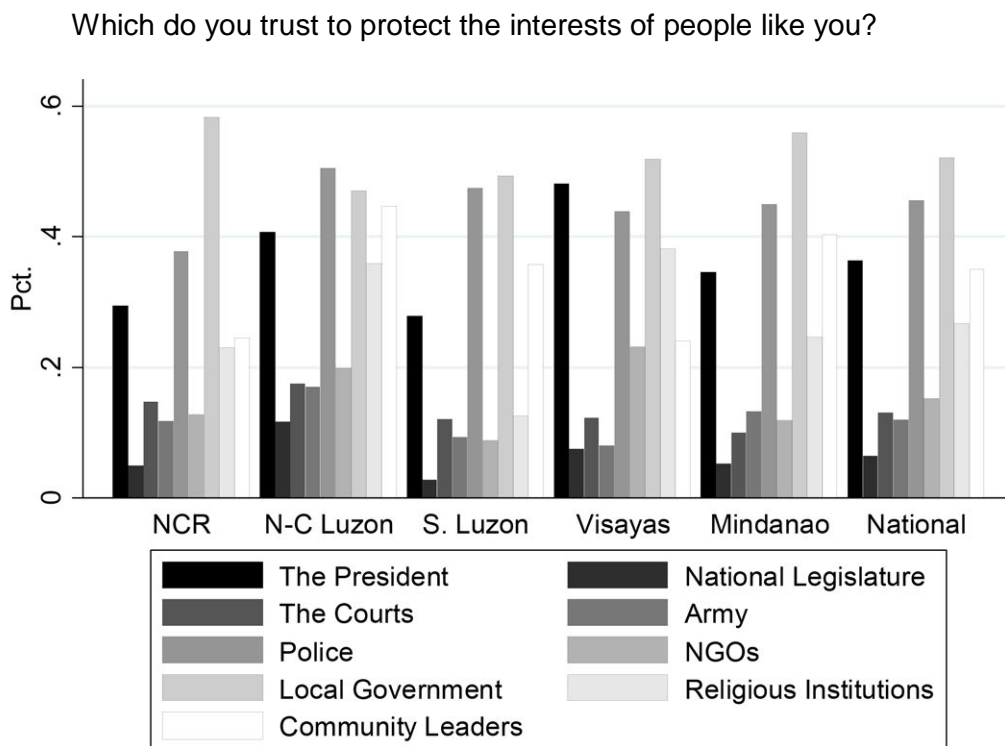
Note: Regressions are run separately, such that each row corresponds to a simple regression between the listed variable and the victim dummy. Robust standard errors in parentheses, clustered at the barangay level. *** p < 0.01, ** p < 0.05, * p < 0.1.

ANNEX B: TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS AND ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS TOWARDS HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND CHILD LABOR

Our survey, representative at national and regional levels, allows us to make a number of observations which might hold relevance for policymakers. This includes insights into respondents’ trust in a variety of institutions, and attitudes and behaviors related to human trafficking and child labor.

The survey included questions delving into the attitudes of Filipinos towards a variety of institutions. Respondents were provided a list of civil and social institutions and asked, “Which do you trust to protect the interests of people like you?” The results from this question are shown in Figure B1. As shown, the local government is the most trusted institution for protecting people’s interests nationally, as well as in all regions but North-Central Luzon. In North-Central Luzon, the police force slightly surpasses the local government as the most trusted institution, and is the second most trusted institution in all other regions and nationally. Trust in religious institutions is moderate nationally, at slightly less than 30%, though this trust varies by region, with nearly 40% trusting religious institutions in Visayas, compared to approximately 10% in South Luzon. On the other hand, the national legislature, courts, and army all fare poorly, both nationally and across the different regions in the sample. The national legislature fares particularly poorly, with only approximately 5% of respondents trusting it to protect their interests in most regions.

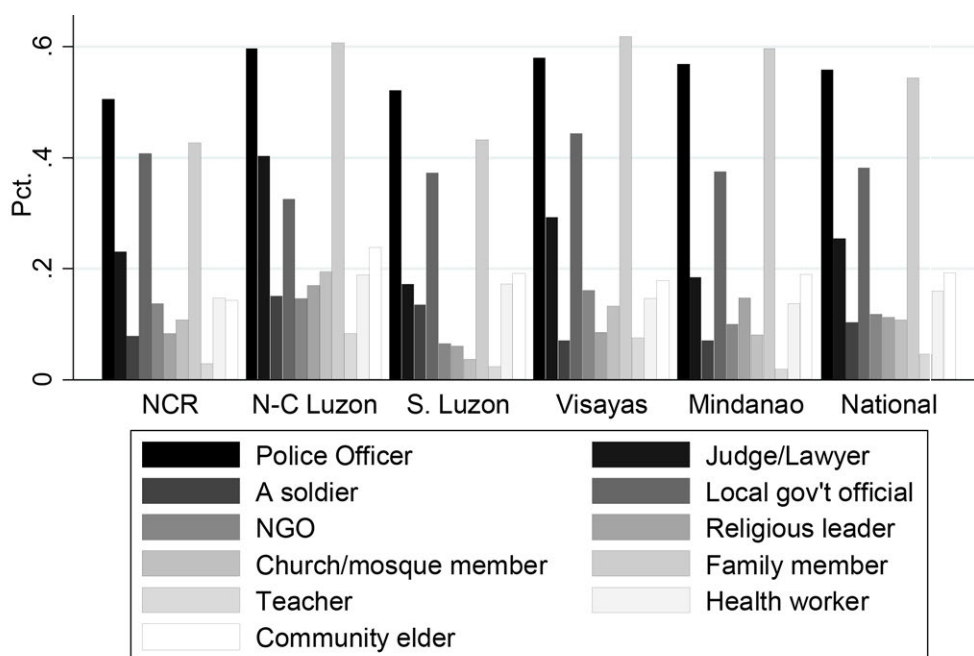
Figure B1: Trust in Institutions, by Area



Results are somewhat similar when respondents are asked which type of individuals they would trust to help if they were threatened with physical harm, as shown in Figure B2. Nationally, police officers are the most trusted for helping in this situation, though Filipinos are nearly equally as likely to trust a family member. Again, Filipinos show a high degree of trust in local government, with nearly 40% trusting a local official to help in such a situation. However, Filipinos do not appear particularly likely to trust a community elder to help in a situation where they are threatened with physical harm, with only about 20% of respondents nationally, perhaps surprising given the high degrees of trust seen for local government and community leaders in the Figure B1. NGOs see a relatively low degree of trust in such a situation, along with religious leaders, church/mosque members, teachers, and health workers.

Figure B2: Trust in Others, by Area

If you were threatened with physical harm, which would you trust to help you?



The relatively poor results for NGOs and health workers in Figure B2, combined with the slightly higher but still modest results for NGOs in Figure B1, suggests Filipinos may be unlikely to turn to the NGO community when facing problems stemming from human trafficking, such as physical violence, labor exploitation, or psychological trauma.

The survey also provides some insight into respondents’ personal experiences with child labor, with a question asking about the labor activities respondents were engaged in before the age of 18. Responses are shown in Table B1. Nearly 40% did agricultural work during their childhoods, while 23.62% worked in shops or markets, and 22.98% worked in housework or childcare outside their own homes. Activities suggesting the highest degrees of vulnerability or exploitation, such as street begging, commercial sex, child soldiering, and child pornography see prevalence rates of 1.34%, 0.6%, 0.21%, and 0.06%, respectively.

Table B1: Respondents' Experiences with Child Labor

While you were a child, did you ever do any of these things?	No.	% Yes
Work in the fields/farm	1,048	38.95
Work in a shop/market	1,048	23.62
Work outside home doing housework/childcare	1,048	22.98
Work in a factory	1,048	10.62
Work on a ship/fishing boat	1,048	5.53
Beg/Collect Alms	1,048	1.34
Engage in Commercial Sex	1,048	0.6
Child Soldier	1,048	0.21
Child Pornography	1,048	0.06
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,048</i>	

Respondents were asked whether they would allow their own children to engage in a variety of activities if their families needed money. We ran a linear probability model to test whether the respondent having engaged in an activity during their own childhood increases the probability that they would allow their own children to engage in the activity. As shown in Table F2, for all but the most exploitative activities, having engaged in the activity when the respondent was under the age of 18 significantly increases the probability that the respondent would allow their own child to engage in the activity if the family needed money. For example, having begged or collected alms when the respondent was under the age of 18 is associated with an increase in 24.1% in the probability that the respondent would allow their child to engage in this activity.

These results from this section suggest greater effort is needed by the NGO community to present themselves as a go-to place for Filipinos in distress. Similar conclusions could be drawn for the national government. The lack of trust Filipinos show in the results for NGOs and institutions of the national government presented in Figures F1 and F2, combined with a lack of information they report receiving from NGOs and public institutions and a relatively low degree of awareness of government offices like the CFO, suggest either a public image problem or a lack of awareness about the services these institutions offer. At the same time, there is an apparent need government and NGO efforts aimed at breaking a cycle of exploitative behavior, where victims of child labor appear more likely to be open to their own children engaging in child labor.

Table B2: Relationship Between Respondents' Experience Before Age 18 and Attitudes Towards Their Own Children Working

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Beg	Housework /Childcare	Factory	Farm/ Fields alone	Farm/Field s w/ family	Ship/ Fishing boat	Shop/ Market	Commer- cial Sex	Child soldier
Beg or collect alms	0.241** (0.120)								
Worked outside home doing housework/child care		0.183*** (0.027)							
Worked in a factory			0.251*** (0.047)						
Work in the fields/farm				0.240*** (0.024)	0.444*** (0.029)				
Work on a ship/fishing boat						0.339*** (0.065)			
Worked in a shop/market							0.257*** (0.033)		
Engage in commercial sex								0.189 (0.169)	
Child soldier									-0.001 (0.001)
Observations	1,048	1,048	1,048	1,048	1,048	1,048	1,048	1,048	1,048
R-squared	0.239	0.093	0.048	0.122	0.223	0.118	0.088	0.188	0.000

Robust standard errors in parentheses, clustered at the barangay level. Variables named in the rows denote activities the respondent engaged in as a child, while variables named in the columns denote activities they would allow their own children to engage in if the family needed money.

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

ANNEX C: AGENCY, INDIVIDUAL RESILIENCY, AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCY

Agency

The following are the questions for the agency index with the respective weight in parentheses:

- What to watch on TV or listen to on the radio (1)
- How your income is spent (2)
- How other household income is spent (2)
- Whether to have children (2)
- Whether to use contraception (2)
- What kind of contraception is used (2)
- Making large household purchases (refrigerators, televisions) (1)
- What to prepare for daily meals (1)
- Making small household purchases (food, water, clothing) (1)
- Visiting family and relatives (2)
- Whether you will seek health care when needed (2)
- The kind of health care you will have (2)

We recoded the values of each of the variables above as follows, depending on how respondent's made decisions:

1. Not applicable: 0
2. Someone else: 1
3. Jointly: 2
4. Alone: 3

Individual Resiliency

The following are the questions for the resiliency index. All questions were weighted equally.

RESPECT	I have people in my life who I can respect
RESSHRE	I share/cooperate with people around me
RESSUPR	My family is supportive of the choices I make
RESEAT	If I am hungry, I can usually get enough food to eat
RESSPRTL	Spiritual beliefs are a source of strength for me
RESETHNC	I am proud of my ethnic background (for example, I am proud of where my family comes from or know a lot about my family's history)
RESFEEL	I talk to my family/partner about how I feel (for example, when I am sad or concerned)
RESHELP	I know where to go if I need help
RESCOMM	I feel that I belong in my community
RESCOMHP	I think it is important to help out in my community

We recoded the values of each of the above variables the following way, depending on how applicable respondents' felt a statement was to their lives:

1. Not at all: 0
2. Very little: 1
3. Somewhat: 2
4. Great extent: 3

Community Resiliency

The following are the questions for the community resiliency index with the respective weight in parentheses.

- People in my community feel like they belong to the community. (2)
- People in my community are committed to the well-being of the community. (2)
- People in my community have hope for the future. (2)
- People in my community help each other. (2)
- My community treats people fairly no matter what their background is. (2)
- My community has effective leaders. (1)
- People in my community are able to get the services they need. (1)
- People in my community know where to go to get things done. (1)
- People in my community communicate with leaders who can help improve the community. (1)
- People in my community discuss issues so they can improve the community. (2)
- People in my community work together to improve the community. (2)
- My community keeps people informed (via television, radio, newspaper, Internet, phone, neighbors, etc.) about issues that are relevant to them. (1)
- If a major event occurs, my community provides information about what to do. (2)
- I get information/communication from my community to help with my home and work life. (1)
- People in my community trust public officials. (1)

ANNEX D: SCREENER SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

FEBRUARY 2016

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this important survey. I would like to start by asking you some questions about your work life.

SCREEN

At any time in your life, how often if ever, did each of the following happen to you in relation to work you have done?

- Frequently
- Once or Twice
- Never

Heuristic for positive selection:

1. Two Strong **(S)**
 2. One Strong **(S)** and two Medium **(M)**
 3. Three Medium **(M)**
- You were not paid or allowed to keep the money you earned **(S)**
 - You had your passport or identification documents taken away or destroyed by your employer so you could not leave **(S)**
 - You were told you would be working in one city or country but ended up in a different city of country without your permission **(M)**
 - Your employer forced you to live at work or limited your freedom of movement **(S)**
 - Your employer or supervisor threatened to harm you, your family, or friends, if you tried to quit **(S)**
 - You were physically or verbally abused by your employer or a supervisor to force you to work **(S)**
 - You were hired to do a specific job but then were required to do something very different that you didn't want to do (for example, performing sex for money). **(M)**
 - You were forced to have sex with your employer or supervisor or with their friends. **(S)**
 - Your employer prevented you from freely contacting family and friends even when you were not working. **(M)**
 - You were forced to work for no pay or for reduced pay to repay a loan to your employer or recruitment agency (this could include a loan your family took rather than you individually) **(S)**
 - You were required by your employer to engage in commercial sex (i.e., sex for pay) and had to give the money you earned to the employer. **(M)**
 - You were required by your employer to have regular checkups for Sexually Transmitted Diseases **(M)**
 - You were forcibly held beyond expiry of your contract until a replacement arrived **(S)**
 - You were forced to undress or perform sexually embarrassing acts for either an audience or a camera **(M)**
 - You were instructed by your employer on what to do if a raid/rescue took place? **(M)**
 - You were provided false identification by your employer **(M)**
 - Your employer provided you with drugs or alcohol as a way to control you. **(M)**
 - You were deprived of food, water or sleep by your employer. **(S)**

- You were forced to work long hours for little or no pay. **(M)**
- You were forced to beg for money and give all the money to your employer. **(M)**

SCBOUGHT

Did your employer or anyone else tell at any point that you had been bought or sold?

- Yes
- No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)

SCSURGERY

Have you ever had surgery to remove one of your organs, such as a kidney or the cornea of your eye?

- Yes
- No **[SKIP TO SCCLDSOLDR]**
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)

SCORGAN

What organ was removed?

- Kidney
- Cornea
- Lung
- Other: (Specify): _____

SCORGANPAY

Did anyone pay you to have the surgery so that that they could give or sell this organ to someone else?

- Yes
- No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)

SCORGANTHREAT

Did anyone force or deceive you or threaten you or your family to have the surgery so they could give the organ to someone else?

- Yes
- No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)

SCMARRIAGE

Were you ever forced to marry someone against your will?

- Yes
- No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)

SCCLDSOLDR

Were you ever forced to join an armed group or serve as a child soldier?

- Yes
- No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)

Heuristic for positive selection:

SCBOUGHT
SCORGANPAY
SCCLDSOLDR
SCMARRIAGE

Agency

Thank you for your response. Now I would like to ask you some questions about decision making in this household.

Who usually makes the following household decisions? Would you say?

- You make the decision alone
 - You make the decision jointly with someone else
 - Someone else makes the decision
 - Not applicable
-
- What to watch on TV or listen to on the radio
 - How your income is spent
 - How other household income is spent
 - Whether to have children
 - Whether to use contraception
 - What kind of contraception is used
 - Making large household purchases (refrigerators, televisions)
 - What to prepare for daily meals
 - Making small household purchases (food, water, clothing)
 - Visiting family and relatives
 - Whether you will seek health care when needed
 - The kind of health care you will have

[If respondent does not 'hit' on the above heuristics ask the below section]
[If respondent is a 'hit' then skip this section and go to the full questionnaire]

Now I'm going to give you a card with the definition of Human Trafficking and then ask a few more questions on what you think about the issue.

CARD:

Human trafficking is being held against your will for the purpose of exploitation (either domestically or in a foreign country) - for example being forced or tricked to work, or into prostitution or other sexual exploitation, or into having your organs removed without your consent for sale. The result of any of this exploitation is profit for the exploiter, not for the victim.

HTPROB_SC

With this definition in mind, how big of a problem do you think human trafficking is in the Philippines?

- A very big problem
- A moderate problem
- A small problem
- Not a problem at all
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

HTPERSN_SC

What about you personally, how worried are you that you or some member of your family might be impacted by human trafficking?

- Very Worried
- Moderately worried
- A little Worried
- Not worried at all
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

TRAFKKNOW_SC

With this definition in mind, do you personally know anyone who is, or was, trafficked at any time in her/his life?

- Yes
- No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

[IF TRAFKKNOW_SC = 'NO' SKIP TO TRAFKPERSN_SC]

TRAFKNUMB_SC

How many people do you know who were trafficked?

_____ **[Number]**

TRAFKRELATE_SC

Of the trafficked individual you know best, what is your relationship to them?

- Family member or relative
- Friend
- Neighbor
- Work colleague
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Other (specify): _____

TRAFKCOMM_SC

Does this person currently live in the Philippines?

- Yes
- No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

TRAFKGEND_SC

What is the gender of this person?

- Male
- Female
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Other

TRAFKTYPE_SC

What type of trafficking did this person experience?

[Mark all that apply]

- Sex Trafficking
- Labor Trafficking
- Organ Trafficking
- Child Soldier
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

TRAFKCONTACT_SC

Would you be willing to provide us with contact information about this person? We hope to contact survivors of human trafficking in order to understand their experiences and, through that, reduce human trafficking in the Philippines.

- Name:
- Phone:
- Address:

TRAFKPERSN_SC

And how about you personally? I know this is sensitive, but your answer will be strictly confidential; Do you think that you, personally, may have ever have been trafficked?

- Yes
- No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

HTFORM_SC

What form of trafficking did you experience?

[Mark all that apply]

- Forced sex work
- Sexual exploitation
- Forced labor or services
- Forced begging
- Irregular adoptions
- Debt bondage
- Forced marriage
- Coerced or paid to give up an organ (Kidney, Lung, Cornea)
- Forced to be a child soldier
- Forced to undress or perform sexual acts for a camera
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

**[IF TRAFKPERSN_SC = YES THEN GO TO FULL QUEX AFTER HTFORM_SC
OTHERWISE GO TO END]**

ANNEX E

MAIN SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

DECEMBER 2015

Preload Field Control

ENUMERATOR: Name _____
ENUMID: ID _____
SURVEYID: Unique Identifier _____
REGIONNAME: Name _____
REGIONCODE: Code _____
MUNICIPALITY: Name _____
MUNICIPALITYCODE: Code _____
BARANGAY: Name _____
BARANGAYCODE: Code _____
GPS: GPS Coordinates _____
TIMESTAMP: Time Stamp _____

Greeting

Hello. My name is _____ and I'm working with TNS, a Philippine research company, on an important national survey. May I speak with the adult head-of-household or the person who is responsible for making decisions for this household? **EXPLANATION OF SURVEY AND PRESENTATION OF ROSTER AFTER MINICONSENT**

Roster

HOUSEHOLD ROSTER: I want you to think about your household. By 'household' I mean a group of people living in the same dwelling space and who eat meals together at least three times a week. Please also include any immediate family members who may be working abroad and sending remittances to this household.

First, list yourself. Then list every other member of your household. For each person you only have to give me their first name or nickname. I will ask a few questions the answers to which will all be kept confidential.

[ID]	[Name]	[Relation to HH]	[Sex]	[Age]
ID	Please provide the first names of all of the people who are part of this household starting with yourself? • Probes: 1 is there anyone else? • If No, 2. Are there any members of the household who are currently working abroad who you have not mentioned?	What is their relationship to the head of this household? 1. Head of Household 2. Spouse/Partner 3. Son/Daughter/Step-Child 4. Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law 5. Father/Mother 6. Grandfather/ Grandmother 7. Aunt/Uncle 8. Cousin 9. Grandchild 10. Father-in-Law/Mother-in-Law 11. Sister/Brother 12. Brother-in-Law/Sister-In-Law • Refused (DO NOT READ OUT LOUD) • Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT LOUD) • Other (specify): _____	What is [...]’s gender? 1. Male 2. Female • Refused (DO NOT READ OUT LOUD) • Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT LOUD)	Approximately how old was [...] on their last birthday? (Enter number of Years) _____
RESP1	Interviewee: _____			
RESP2				
RESP3				
RESP4				
RESP5				
RESP6				
RESP7				
RESP8				
RESP9				

[ID]	Education	In School	Why no school	Live Home	Away From Home
ID	<p>What is the highest level of education completed by [...]?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Formal Schooling 2. Incomplete primary 3. Complete primary 4. Incomplete Junior High 5. Complete Junior High 6. Complete technical/vocational 7. Incomplete ALS (Alternative learning School) 8. Complete ALS (Alternative Learning School) 9. Incomplete Senior High 10. Complete Senior High S 11. Incomplete University 12. Complete University 13. Graduate Degree 	<p>Answer only for those 6 to 18 years old:</p> <p>Did [...] attend school this year?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No <p>96. Refused (DO NOT READ OUT) 97. Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)</p> <p>IF NO, GO TO WHYNO SCHOOL; OTHERWISE, GO TO LIVEHOME.</p>	<p>Answer only for those over 6 and younger than 18:</p> <p>What is the reason [...] is not currently in school?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completed school 2. No school nearby 3. Cannot afford school fees 4. School is damaged/Used as evacuation center 5. Not interested in school 6. Further education not needed 7. Going to school is not safe 8. Learning a trade 9. Working for pay 10. Helping at home 11. Illness 12. Pregnancy/Got married 96. Refused (DO NOT READ OUT) 97. Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) 98. Other 	<p>Does [...] currently live at home?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No <p>96. Refused (DO NOT READ OUT) 97. Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)</p>	<p>Answer only for those not living at home.</p> <p>Where is [...] now?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working away from home in the Philippines 2. Working away from home overseas 3. Away at school 4. Married and Moved away 5. Away other reason 96. Refused (DO NOT READ OUT) 97. Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)

Introduction

[DISPLAY THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE ON ITS OWN PAGE]

Consent

TNS, a Philippine research firm, is conducting a survey as part of USAID's Human Rights and Learning Strategy designed to assess the public's general knowledge about and attitudes toward important issues in the Philippines and to identify possible crime victims in order to understand their backgrounds and experiences.

Your participation in this survey is important because it is one of the few ways available for getting truly representative opinions. Your responses will help policy makers make informed decisions about important issues in society. It's important to understand that this survey is for research and evaluation purposes only and your participation will neither increase nor decrease your chances of getting support from USAID or the government of the Philippines.

The survey should take no more than 60 minutes to complete. Your participation in this survey is voluntary. If you are unable or do not want to answer a question, you may decline. All of your responses will be kept strictly confidential, and will only be used in a statistical summary.

If you have any questions about the survey, please call XXXXXXXXX so that we may assist you.

CONSENT. Are you willing to proceed?

1 Yes

2 No **[SKIP TO END]**

Screener [Screener goes here]

Demographics

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this important survey. I would like to start by asking you some questions about your work life. The questions I'm going to ask are very sensitive and deal with workplace abuse, including possible sexual abuse.

ETHNIC

What do you consider to be your ethnic group or community?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Aeta | 13. Pangasinense |
| 2. Bicolano | 14. Sambal |
| 3. Cebuano | 15. Suriganon |
| 4. Dumagat | 16. Tagalog |
| 5. Hiligaynon/Ilongo | 17. Tausug |
| 6. Ibanag | 18. Visayan |
| 7. Ilocano | 19. Waray |
| 8. Kapampangan | 20. Zamboangueno |
| 9. Malay | 21. Refused |
| 10. Maguindanaon | • Don't know |
| 11. Marano | • Other (Specify): _____ |
| 12. Moro | |

LANGUAGE

What is the primary language that you speak at home?

1. Bicol
2. Cebuano
3. English
4. Hiligaynon
5. Ilocano
6. Kapampangan
7. Pangalatok
8. Tagalog
9. Waray-Waray
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT LOUD)
- Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT LOUD)
- Other (specify): _____

RELIGION

What is your religious faith, if any? **[Do not read options.]**

1. Roman Catholic
2. Other Christian
3. Muslim/Islamic
4. Buddhist
5. Indigenous Religions
6. Hindu
7. Taoist
8. Atheist, Agnostic, None
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT LOUD)
 - Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT LOUD)
 - Other (specify): _____

MAINERN

Are you the main earner of a cash income in this household?

1. Yes
2. No
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT LOUD)
 - Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT LOUD)

FOREMPLY

Are you involved in any kind of foreign employment?

1. Yes
2. No
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT LOUD)
 - Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT LOUD)

[IF MAINERN = 'YES' SKIP TO MAINOCC] [IF MAINERN = 'NO' SKIP TO MAINOCC_OTHERI]

MAINOCC

What is your main occupation? **[Do not read responses]**

[IF ANSWERED, SKIP TO HHINCOME]

1. Fishing
2. Farming
3. Agricultural/Fishing wage laborer
4. Non-Agricultural/Non-Fishing manual worker / laborer (e.g., construction, stone cutting, mine)
5. Private sector employee, not requiring higher education (e.g., clerk, restaurant server, factory worker)
6. Private sector employee with higher education
7. Skilled Professional, requiring higher education (e.g., doctor, teacher, engineer)
8. Entrepreneur / Personal Business (e.g. shopkeeper)
9. Mechanic
10. Driver
11. Carpenter
12. Religious
13. Government Civil Servant
14. Artist (e.g., sculpting, painting, wood carving)
15. Armed police / Military

16. Police
17. Housekeeper (for pay)
18. Housework (for own home)
19. Overseas Foreign Worker (specify type of labor): _____
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT LOUD)
 - Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT LOUD)
 - Other form of labor (specify): _____

[SKIP TO HHINCOME]

MAINOCC_OTHERI What is the main occupation of the primary earner in your household?

[Do not read responses. Code from response options.]

1. Fishing
2. Farming
3. Agricultural/Fishing wage laborer
4. Non-Agricultural/Non-Fishing manual worker / laborer (e.g., construction, stone cutting, mine)
5. Private sector employee, not requiring higher education (e.g., clerk, restaurant server, factory worker)
6. Private sector employee with higher education
7. Skilled Professional, requiring higher education (e.g., doctor, teacher, engineer)
8. Entrepreneur / Personal Business (e.g. shopkeeper)
9. Mechanic
10. Driver
11. Carpenter
12. Religious
13. Government Civil Servant
14. Artist (e.g., sculpting, painting, wood carving)
15. Armed police / Military
16. Police
17. Housekeeper (for pay)
18. Housework (for own home)
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT LOUD)
 - Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT LOUD)
 - Other form of labor (specify): _____

OTHERFOREMP

Is the primary earner of the family involved in any kind of foreign employment now?

1. Yes
2. No
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT LOUD)
 - Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT LOUD)

HHINCOME

Into which of the following income ranges best describes the total monthly income of this household from all sources, including remittances from abroad and the income of all the working adults and children?

1. No income
 2. P4,000 & Below
 3. P4,001-5,000
 4. P5,001-6,000
 5. P6,001-10,000
 6. P10,001-15,000
 7. P15,001-20,000
 8. P20,001-25,000
 9. P25,001-30,000
 10. P30,001-35,000
 11. P35,001-40,000
 12. P40,001-45,000
 13. P45,001-50,000
 14. P50,001-60,000
 15. P60,001-70,000
 16. P70,001-80,000
 17. P80,001-90,000
 18. P90,001-100,000
 19. P100,001-150,000
 20. P150,001-200,000
 21. More than P200,000
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

Resiliency and Institutional Trust

I now want to ask you some questions about yourself and your community. Please remember your name will not be associated with any answers you give.

To what extent do the sentences below describe you? Would you say it describes you to a:

- Great Extent
- Somewhat
- Very Little
- Not at all.

RESPECT	I have people in my life who I can respect
RESSHRE	I share/cooperate with people around me
RESSUPR	My family is supportive in the choices I make
RESEAT	If I am hungry, I can usually get enough food to eat
RESSPRTL	Spiritual beliefs are a source of strength for me
RESETHNC	I am proud of my ethnic background (for example, I am proud of where my family comes from or know a lot about my family's history)
RESFEEL	I talk to my family/partner about how I feel (for example, when I am sad or concerned)
RESHELP	I know where to go if I need help
RESCOMM	I feel that I belong in my community
RESCOMHP	I think it is important to help out in my community

Now I want you to think about the community you currently live in. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the sentences below in reference to your community? Would you say you:

- Great Extent
- Somewhat
- Very Little
- Not at all

- People in my community feel like they belong to the community.
- People in my community are committed to the well-being of the community.
- People in my community have hope about the future.
- People in my community help each other.
- My community treats people fairly no matter what their background is.
- My community has effective leaders.
- People in my community are able to get the services they need.
- People in my community know where to go to get things done.
- People in my community communicate with leaders who can help improve the community.
- People in my community discuss issues so they can improve the community.
- People in my community work together to improve the community.
- My community keeps people informed (via television, radio, newspaper, Internet, phone, neighbors, etc.) about issues that are relevant to them.
- If a major event occurs, my community provides information about what to do.
- I get information/communication through my community to help with my home and work life.
- People in my community trust public officials.

INTRSPRTCT. Which of the following institutions and leaders do you trust to protect the interest of people like you?

[Enumerator: Check all that apply]

1. The president
2. The national legislature
3. The courts
4. The army
5. The police
6. NGOs and other social service organizations
7. Local government
8. The Catholic Church or other religious institutions
9. Community leaders
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
- None

TRUST. If you were physically harmed or threatened with physical harm or abuse which of the following would you trust to help you?

[Mark all that apply]

- A police officer
- A judge or lawyer
- A soldier
- A local government official
- An NGO or other social organization
- A religious leader
- A member of my church or mosque group
- A family member
- A teacher
- A health worker
- A community elder
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
- None

CTIP Knowledge

Thank you for your responses. Now I want to ask you some questions about current events in the Philippines

HTCLOSE

How closely would you say you have followed the discussion about human trafficking in the Philippines?

1. Extremely closely
2. Somewhat closely
3. Not very closely
4. Not followed it at all
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

HTINFO

Where have you obtained most of your information about human trafficking?

[Mark all that apply]

- TV
- Radio
- Friends and Relatives
- Community leaders
- Newspapers/magazines
- Leaflets/publications/posters on the issue
- Internet websites (not including social media sites/apps)
- Facebook and other social media sites/apps
- NGO or IGOs
- Personal experience
- School
- Government
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

POEA

Have you ever heard of the Philippines Overseas Employment Administration (POEA)?

1. Yes
 2. No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

[IF POEA = 'NO' SKIP TO CFOHEAR]

POEACNTC

Have you personally ever had any contact with the POEA or any of its employees?

1. Yes
 2. No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

CFOHEAR

And how about the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO): Have you heard of this agency?

1. Yes
 2. No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

[IF CFOHEAR = 'NO' SKIP TO CHILDDO]

CFOCNTC

And have you personally ever had any contact with the CFO or one of its employees?

1. Yes
 2. No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
 -

CHILDDO

While you were a child (before the age of 18), did you ever do any of the following things?

1. Yes
 2. No
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Beg or collect alms
 - Worked outside your home doing housework or child care
 - Worked in a factory
 - Work in the fields or on a farm
 - Work on a ship or fishing boat
 - Worked in a shop or the market
 - Engage in commercial sex (sex for pay)
 - Was forced to join an armed group or serve as a child soldier
 - Was filmed without clothes or engaging in sex acts for the internet

OURCHLD

If your family needed the money would you allow your own children to do any of the following things?

1. Yes
 2. No
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Beg or collect alms
 - Work outside your home doing housework or child care
 - Work in a factory
 - Work in the fields or on a farm by themselves
 - Work in the fields or on a farm alongside you or a family member
 - Worked in a shop or the market
 - Engage in commercial sex (sex for pay or prostitution)
 - Join an armed groups or serve as a child soldier for money
 - Be filmed without clothes or engaging in sex acts on the internet.

Human Trafficking

Now I'm going to give you a card with the definition of Human Trafficking and then ask a few more questions on what you think about the issue.

CARD:

Human trafficking is being held against your will for the purpose of exploitation (either domestically or in a foreign country) - for example being forced or tricked to work, or into prostitution or other sexual exploitation, or into having your organs removed without your consent for sale. The result of any of this exploitation is profit for the exploiter, not for the victim.

[IF TRAFKPERSN_SC = YES THEN SKIP HTPROB, HTPERSN, TRAFKKNOW, TRAFKNUMB, TRAFKRELATE, TRAFKCOMM, TRAFKGEND, TRAFKTYPE, TRAFKCONTACT, TRAFKPERSN, AND HTFORM)

HTPROB

With this definition in mind, how big of a problem do you think human trafficking is in the Philippines?

1. A very big problem
2. A moderate problem
3. A small problem
4. Not a problem at all
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

HTPERSN

What about you personally, how worried are you that you or some member of your family might be impacted by human trafficking?

1. Very worried
2. Moderately worried
3. A little worried
4. Not worried at all
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

HTTYPES

There are different types of human trafficking including forced participation in commercial sex such as prostitution, pornography and strip club dancing; forced labor in manufacturing, agriculture, fishing, hotel services, construction and domestic servitude; trafficking of human organs such as lungs, kidneys or corneas; and child soldiering, among others. In your opinion, what is the most common form of trafficking experienced by Filipinos?

[RANDOMIZE RESPONSE ORDER]

1. Labor Trafficking
2. Sex Trafficking (including online sexual exploitation)
3. Organ Trafficking
4. Child Soldiers
5. Forced Marriage
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Other (specify): _____

HTSEXRSNS

What do you think are the principal reasons that Filipinos become victims of **sex trafficking**? **[Do not read: Mark all that are mentioned]**

- Lack of Information / lack of education
- Low wages/Unemployment
- Reckless behavior by the victims
- Weak laws/law enforcement
- Sex Discrimination
- Organized Crime
- Ethnic discrimination
- Family pressure to earn money
- Peer Pressure for nice clothes, cellphones etc.
- Unscrupulous or illegal Recruiters
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Other (specify): _____

HTFLRSNS

And what do you think are the principal reasons Filipinos become victims of trafficking for forced labor? **[Do not read: Mark all that are mentioned]**

- Lack of Information / lack of education
- Poor wages/Unemployment
- Reckless behavior by the victims
- Weak laws/law enforcement
- Sex Discrimination
- Organized Crime
- Ethnic discrimination
- Family pressure to earn money
- Peer pressure for nice clothes, cell phones etc.
- Opportunities for a better life
- Unscrupulous or illegal Recruiters
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Other (specify): _____

RISKDISCUSS

Have you ever had discussions in your family about the dangers of Human Trafficking?

1. Yes
 2. No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

People have different ideas about what the government should do to help people affected by trafficking. I would like you to tell me whether you would favor or oppose the government spending more money on each of the following services for people affected by trafficking.

1. Favor
2. Neither favor nor oppose
3. Oppose

HELPMED	Providing more medical and psychological care for people who were trafficked
HELPLGL	Providing more legal services for people who were trafficked
HELPREINT	Providing more reintegration services for /people who were trafficked (including cross-border repatriation)
HELPTTEST	Protecting those who testify against their traffickers
HELPJOB	Providing more job training and job opportunities for people who were trafficked
HELPMONEY	Providing money for livelihood support for people who were trafficked

As indicated on the card I previously gave you, **[Read human trafficking definition again]**

CARD [Back of card to have phone numbers for CTIP Offices; USAID/Philippines Mission to supply]:

Human trafficking is being held against your will for the purpose of exploitation (either domestically or in a foreign country) - for example being forced or tricked to work, or into prostitution or other sexual exploitation, or into having your organs removed without your consent for sale. The result of any of this exploitation is profit for the exploiter, not for the victim.

TRAFKKNOW

With this definition in mind, do you personally know anyone who is, or was, trafficked at any time in her/his life?

1. Yes
2. No
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

[IF TRAFKKNOW = 'NO' SKIP TO TRAFKPERSN]

TRAFKNUMB

How many people do you know who were trafficked?

____ **[Number]**

TRAFKRELATE

Of the trafficked individual you know best, what is your relationship to them?

1. Family member or relative
2. Friend
3. Neighbor
4. Work colleague
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Other (specify): _____

TRAFKCOMM

Does this person currently live in the Philippines?

1. Yes
2. No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

TRAFKGEND

What is the gender of this person?

1. Male
2. Female
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Other

TRAFKTYPE

What type of trafficking did this person experience?

[Mark all that apply]

- Sex Trafficking
- Labor Trafficking
- Organ Trafficking
- Child Soldier
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

TRAFKCONTACT

Would you be willing to provide us with contact information about this person? We hope to contact survivors of human trafficking in order to understand their experiences and, through that, reduce human trafficking in the Philippines.

- Name:
- Phone:
- Address:

TRAFKPERSN

And how about you personally? I know this is sensitive, but your answer will be strictly confidential; Do you think that you, personally, may have ever have been trafficked?

1. Yes
2. No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

HTFORM

What form of trafficking did you experience?]

[Mark all that apply]

- Forced sex work
- Sexual exploitation
- Forced labor or services
- Forced begging
- Irregular adoptions
- Debt bondage
- Forced marriage
- Coerced or paid to give up an organ (Kidney, Lung, Cornea)
- Forced to be a child soldier
- Forced to undress or perform sexual acts for a camera
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

ANNEX F: INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONS FOR SURVIVORS

CARD [Back of card to have phone numbers for CTIP Offices; USAID/Philippines Mission to supply]:

Human trafficking is being held against your will for the purpose of exploitation (either domestically or in a foreign country) - for example being forced or tricked to work, or into prostitution or other sexual exploitation, or into having your organs removed without your consent for sale. The result of any of this exploitation is profit for the exploiter, not for the victim.

[ONLY FOR ROUND 2; ROUND 1 RESPONDENTS START AT MARITAL2]

TRAFKKNOW2

With this definition in mind, do you personally know anyone who is, or was, trafficked at any time in her/his life?

1. Yes
 2. No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

[IF TRAFKKNOW2 = 'NO' SKIP TO TRAFKPERSN2]

TRAFKNUMB2

How many people do you know who were trafficked?

_____ [Number]

TRAFKPERSN2

And how about you personally? I know this is sensitive, but your answer will be strictly confidential; Do you think that you, personally, may have ever have been a victim of trafficking?

- Yes
- No

[IF TRAFKPERSN2 = 'NO' SKIP TO MARITAL2]

HTFORM2

What form of trafficking were you involved in? [Mark All That Apply]

- Forced sex work
- Sexual exploitation
- Forced labor or services
- Forced begging
- Irregular adoptions
- Debt bondage
- Forced marriage
- Coerced or paid to give up an organ (Kidney, Lung, Cornea)
- Forced to be a child soldier
- Forced to undress or perform sexual acts for a camera

MARITALI

What is your current marital status?

1. Single
2. Married
3. Common Law Marriage
4. Divorced
5. Separated
6. Widowed
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

AGEMAR

How old were you and your spouse when you first got married?

- Your Age: _____
- Spouse's age _____
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

[ASK ONLY IF MARITALI = 'MARRIED' ELSE SKIP TO HTOPINIONPH]

FAMROLE

What role did your family play in your marriage?

1. None; you chose your spouse on your own
2. Your parents formally approved your choice but you would have married even if they disapproved
3. Your parents had to approve your choice or you would not have gotten married.
4. Your parents arranged the marriage but you approved of their choice
5. Your parents arranged the marriage but you did not approve and had to marry anyway.
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

ENGTIME

How long before the wedding did you know your spouse?

1. Less than a month
2. Less than 6 months
3. Less than a year
4. Several years or more
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

FORCEJOB

After agreeing to marry, did your spouse force you to take a job against your will?

1. Yes
2. No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

CHILNUM

How many, if any, children have you had? (Enter 0 if none)

_____ **[Number]**

- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

Labor and Sex Trafficking

HTOPINIONPH

Your earlier responses regarding the nature of your work and life experiences suggest that you might have experienced forced labor or sexual exploitation currently or in the past. We would like to ask you some questions about this experience in order to understand you and help prevent this happening to others in the future. Your answers will be completely confidential and your name will never be associated with the answers you give. May we continue?

1. Yes
 2. No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

[IF YES SKIP TO JOBLOC]

WHYNOGO

I completely understand your desire not to proceed and respect that. Would you please let us know the main reasons for your refusal?

_____ **[Record Verbatim]**

[SKIP TO END]

For the following questions please think about your experiences that may have been trafficking related. For example, you earlier mentioned **[INSERT FROM SCREENER TBD]** as having occurred.

JOBLOC

Was your experience in the Philippines or abroad?

1. The Philippines
 2. Abroad
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

[IF 'ABROAD' SKIP TO FOREIGNLOC]

COMMUNITY

Was this in your home community or outside of your home community?

1. Home community **[SKIP TO EDUBEFORE]**
 2. Outside home community **[SKIP TO WHYLEAVE]**
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

FOREIGNLOC

Which country was this job located in:

- **[COUNTRY LIST]**

WHYLEAVE

Why did you decide to leave home for work?

[Mark all that apply]

1. You thought the money would be better than your job at home
 2. You couldn't find a decent job where you lived
 3. You had to support your family
 4. You has to pay of a debt either for yourself or your family
 5. You wanted the adventure
 6. You were tricked into going
 7. You were kidnapped
 8. Your family made the decision that you would go
 9. You were abused or treated badly in your home
 10. You feared crime or violence in your community
 11. A disaster affected your community and someone had to go away to work to raise money.
 12. Conflict/armed violence affected your community and jobs were very limited
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Other (specify)

EDUBEFORE

What was the highest level of education you completed before leaving your home community or taking this job?

1. No Formal Schooling
 2. Incomplete primary
 3. Complete primary
 4. Incomplete Junior High
 5. Complete Junior High
 6. Complete technical/vocational
 7. Incomplete ALS (Alternative Learning School)
 8. Completed ALS (Alternative Learning School)
 9. Incomplete Senior High
 10. Complete Senior High S
 11. Incomplete University
 12. Complete University
 13. Graduate Degree
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

[IF EDUBEFORE = 'COMPLETE UNIVERSITY' OR 'GRADUATE DEGREE' SKIP TO JOBFIND]

EDUWHY

Why did you stop your education at this point?

1. The person who decided (myself or other) felt I had received enough education.
2. I did not like school.
3. I was not treated well in school.
4. I wanted to continue, but did not have enough money (for school fees).
5. Additional schooling was not available in my area.
6. Because I needed to provide money to my family.
7. Because I failed a standard.
8. Due to a personal or family problem.
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Other (specify): _____.

JOBFIND

How did you find this job?

1. Through a recruiter in an agency
2. Through a recruiter / direct hire
3. Through an advertisement
4. Through family
5. Through friends
6. Through school
7. Through social media
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Other (specify): _____.

JOBDECS

Who made the decision that you would take this job?

1. Myself alone or in agreement with others
2. Parents or guardian
3. Guardian
4. Siblings
5. Spouse
6. Boyfriend/girlfriend
7. Friend
8. Recruiter
9. Employer
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

JOBREFUSE

Did you feel that you could have refused the job if you had wanted to?

1. Yes [SKIP TO PREVJOB]
2. No
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

REFUSEWHY

Why did you feel you couldn't refuse the job?

1. Your family insisted you take the job.
2. You didn't think that you could find another job that would be any better
3. You needed the money no matter how bad the work was
4. You or your family was threatened with harm if you didn't take the job
5. Your employer threatened to fire other family members if you did not take the job
6. You owed the employer money and had to take the job to pay him/her back
7. You were taken by force
8. You were threatened with confiscation of property or withholding of assets
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Other (specify): _____.

PREVJOB

At the time you took this job, did you already have a job where you were earning money?

1. Yes
2. No **[SKIP TO JOBOPP]**
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

WHYLEAVE2

Why did you decide to leave that job (check all that apply)?

1. Not enough Pay
2. Bad working conditions (long hours, hard work)
3. No chance for advancement
4. Wanted a more interesting/exciting job.
5. You were fired or laid off from work
6. You felt like your family wanted you to leave
7. You were pressured to leave by a recruiter
8. You had a chance to escape

JOBOPP

At the time you started this job, did you have any other job opportunities open to you?

1. Yes
2. No **[SKIP TO ATTRACT]**
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

WHYNOTAKE

Why did you choose not to take that other opportunity?

[Do not read, record all that are mentioned]

- Poor pay
- Bad working Conditions
- No chance for advancement
- Wanted a more interesting/exciting job
- Your family did not want you to take the job
- You were pressured not to take the other job by a recruiter for the other job
- You were forced to take the other job
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

ATTRACT

What, if anything, did you initially find attractive about the job?

[Mark all that apply]

- The money promised
- The ability to buy nice clothes, a cell phone, or other nice things
- The excitement
- The companionship of other workers
- The freedom to live on your own
- Travel and adventure
- Nothing was attractive; you didn't really have a choice.
- The ability to help my family
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

STORIES

Some people tell us that Filipinos who leave home for work are sometimes deceived about the work before they go and then forced either to engage in sex work or to do bad work without pay when they get there. Had you heard any stories like this before you left home for work?

1. Yes
 2. No **[SKIP TO AGREEMENT]**
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

STORYCONCRN

How much did these stories concern you?

1. Great Extent
 2. Somewhat
 3. Very Little
 4. Not at all
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

AGREEMENT

Before leaving your home to take the job, did you have a written contract, a verbal work agreement (outlining wage, benefits, work environment, etc.) before you started the work, or did you not have any sort of job agreement at all?

1. Written contract with employer
2. Verbal agreement with employer
3. No prior agreement **[SKIP TO RECRUITPAY]**
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

CNTRCTHLD

Was the contract with your employer, a recruiter, both, or someone else?

1. Employer Only
2. Recruiter Only
3. Both employer and recruiter
4. Someone else (specify)
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

CNTRCTKNW

How well do you think you understood the details of your written contract or verbal agreement?

1. Fully understood
2. Partly understood
3. Did not understand at all
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

CNTRCTTERM

After you agreed to take the job, did anyone change the terms of your agreement without your knowledge?

1. Yes
2. No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

CNTRCTLIKE

After you agreed to take the job, did anyone force you to sign a new contract that was not to your liking?

1. Yes
2. No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

RECRUITPAY

Did you have to pay any money to your employer or a recruiter before starting work in order to get a job?

1. Yes
2. No **[SKIP TO PAYBACK]**
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

PAYAMNT

Approximately how much in total did you have to pay to your employer or recruiter before starting work?

_____ Pesos

PAYBACK

Did you ever borrow money or receive a cash advance (for travel, uniforms, tools, etc.) from your employer that you were required to pay back?

1. Yes
2. No **[SKIP TO WORKWHAT]**
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

DEBTAMNT

About how much was your debt?

_____ Pesos

REPAY

Were you expected to repay your employer or recruiter for this money?

1. Yes
2. No **[SKIP TO WORKWHAT]**
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

DEBTLNGTH

How long did it take to pay it back?

1. You paid it off in less than a year
2. You paid it off in 1-2 years
3. You paid it off in 3+ years
4. You are still trying to pay back
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

DEBTCONC

While you were paying off the loan or cash advance, did you feel that your employer would allow you to quit work or take a different job?

1. Yes
2. No
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

WORKWHAT

What kind of work were you mainly doing?

1. Fishing
 2. Farming
 3. Agricultural/Fishing wage laborer
 4. Non-Agricultural/Non-Fishing manual worker / laborer (e.g., construction, stone cutting, mine)
 5. Private sector employee, not requiring higher education (e.g., clerk, restaurant server, factory worker)
 6. Private sector employee with higher education
 7. Skilled Professional, requiring higher education (e.g., doctor, teacher, engineer)
 8. Entrepreneur / Personal Business (e.g. shopkeeper)
 9. Mechanic
 10. Driver
 11. Carpenter
 12. Religious
 13. Government Civil Servant
 14. Artist (e.g., sculpting, painting, wood carving)
 15. Armed police / Military
 16. Police
 17. Housekeeper (for pay)
 18. Illegal drug trade
 19. Sex industry
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Other form of labor (specify): _____

WRKBGN

What year did you begin this job?

_____ [Year]

- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

WORKEND

And what year did you stop working at this job?

_____ [Year]

- Still working
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

WORKADVICE

Before you started this job, did you receive any advice on how to work away from home safely?

1. Yes
 2. No **[SKIP TO JOBTRAVEL]**
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

ADVICEWHERE

Where did you get this advice?

[Mark all that apply]

- The Philippines Overseas Employment Administration POEA
- Overseas Workers Welfare Administration OWWA
- Commission on Filipinos Overseas CFO
- Department of Social Welfare and Development
- Public Employment Service Office PESO
- My family
- A school Teacher or Guidance Counselor
- Recruitment Agency
- An NGO or other social service organization
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

JOBTRAVEL

Did you travel on your own to this job or as part of a group?

1. Traveled alone
 2. Traveled with family
 3. Traveled with a group of people you know
 4. Traveled with a group of strangers
 5. Traveled with someone else
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

REQTRAVEL

Did a recruiter or escort from your new job accompany on your travels?

1. Yes
 2. No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

HOWGO

How did you make the trip to the new job?

[Mark all that apply]

- By Car or Bus
- By Train
- By Boat
- By airplane
- By walking
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

WRKHIDE

At any point in the trip were you forced to hide out of public sight?

1. Yes
 2. No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

WORKCONFINE

During the trip were you ever locked up or confined; for example, in a house, car, boat or elsewhere?

1. Yes
2. No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

FREECHNGE

While travelling, did you ever think that you might not be free to change your mind and return home if the travel or the job was not what you expected?

1. You always felt you could leave.
2. You were not sure and sometimes worried you might not be allowed to leave.
3. You were definitely not free to leave.
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

TRIPEND

Did your trip end in the city or country where you thought your job was supposed to be when you started your travels?

1. Yes
2. No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

DOCLEGAL

When you went abroad to work most recently did you enter the country with all of the necessary legal documents or were you missing some?

1. Yes, I had all documents
2. No, I was missing some documents
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

DOCFALSE

Do you suspect that any of your documents might not have been official or might have been falsified by others?

1. Yes
2. No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

KNOWFOLKS

Who, if anyone, did you know at this destination when you first moved to this job away from home?

1. Family members / relatives
2. People from your home community
3. Friends
4. No one
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

WORKCOND

For each of the following items, would you say that your work conditions are/were better than your employer originally promised before you started work, about the same as originally promised, somewhat worse than originally promised, or much worse than originally promised – or were you not made any promises about this area before starting work?

1. Much better than originally promised
 2. Somewhat better than originally promised
 3. About the same as originally promised
 4. Somewhat worse than originally promised
 5. Much worse than originally promised
 6. No promises were made
-
- How much you are paid
 - The hours that you must work
 - The type of work you do
 - Whether you can attend school
 - Availability of housing provided by employer
 - Availability of food / meals provided by employer
 - Ability to communicate with friends or family
 - Vacations / days off
 - Ability to travel freely

HNRCONTRCT

To what extent did your employer honor the terms of your written contract or verbal agreement?

1. Fully
2. Partially
3. Only a little
4. Not at all

PAYRIGHT

Were you paid the promised wage for the work that you did?

1. No
2. Yes
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

PAYPROMISE

Why were you not paid the promised wage?

1. Punishment for poor performance
2. Payment used to pay off debt
3. Employer threatened violence
4. I stopped working before receiving payment
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Other Specify _____

QUITWRK

Did you feel that you could quit work and return home anytime you wanted?

1. Yes **[SKIP TO CONTACTFAM]**
2. No
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

WHYNOQUIT

Why did you feel you could not quit work?

[Mark All That Apply]

- You didn't want to leave
- You felt that your family would not want you to leave
- You didn't think you could find another job that would be better
- You needed the money no matter how bad the work was
- You could not afford the cost of returning home
- Your employer will not allow you to quit until you repay a debt
- You feared that you or your family would be physically harmed if you tried to leave
- Your employer refused to give you your passport or other important documents needed to leave.
- Your employer threatened to report you to immigration authorities or the police
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Others

CONTACTFAM

While working away from home, how often were you in contact with your family?

1. Never; you were not allowed to contact them **[SKIP TO REMIT]**
2. Never; you were not interested or could not afford to contact them **[SKIP TO REMIT]**
3. Seldom, maybe once a year
4. A few times a year
5. Once a month or so
6. More than once a month
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

CONTCFRM

What form of communication did you use most frequently to reach home?

1. Cellphone
2. Letter
3. Text
4. Facebook
5. Email
6. Face-to-face (within traveling distance)
7. Word-of-mouth
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Other (specify): _____

REMIT

While you were working away from home, how often if ever, did you send money home to your family?

1. Almost every week
2. Almost every month
3. Several times a year
4. Once or Twice a year
5. Almost never **[GO TO THE END OF BLOCK]**
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

REMITHOW

How did you normally send this money?

1. Electronic Wire (Western Union etc.)
2. Internet service (like PayPal)
3. Ordinary Mail
4. Bank Transfer
5. Mobile phone
6. Agent who transfers money for a fee
7. I sent the money through someone (a colleague, neighbor, friend or relative)
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Other (specify): _____

REMITAMNT

How much money did you normally send home each month, on average?

_____ Pesos

Other Trafficking

ORGAN2 **[ASK ONLY IF SCORGANPAY = YES]**

Your earlier responses about your organ removal suggest that you might be a survivor of organ trafficking earlier in your life. Do you think that this might be true and that you might have been exploited for an organ at some point in your life?

1. Yes
2. No **[SKIP TO GANG]**
3. Not sure **[SKIP TO GANG]**
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

WHATORGAN

What organ was removed?

1. Kidney
2. Cornea
3. Lung
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Other (specify): _____

PAYORGAN

Did anyone pay you to have the surgery so that that they could give or sell this organ to someone else?

1. Yes
2. No **[SKIP TO ORGANFORCE]**
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

ORGANPRICE

About how much were you paid to have the surgery and sell you organ?

_____ Pesos

ORGANFRCE

Did anyone force or deceive you or threaten you or your family to have the surgery so they could give the organ to someone else?

1. Yes
2. No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

ORGANAFTER

Did anyone pay for your medical costs after the procedure?

1. Yes
2. No
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

AGEHTI

How old were you when you were this happened?

_____ **[Age in years]**

ORGANPOST

Have you suffered any adverse health effects after the removal of your organ?

1. Yes, many
2. Yes, some
3. No, none so far
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

GANG [ASK ONLY IF SCCLDSOLDR = YES]

Your earlier responses regarding your childhood work suggests that you might have been forced to be a soldier in a militia, gang or armed group when you were under 18 years of age. Do think that this is true?

1. Yes
2. No **[SKIP TO FRCDMMAR]**
3. Not sure **[SKIP TO FRCDMMAR]**
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

AGEGANG

How old were you when you were first became a soldier?

_____ **[Age in years]**

AGEGANGEND

How old were you when you were when you stopped being a soldier?

_____ **[Age in years]**

FRCDMMAR [ASK ONLY IF SCMARRIAGE = YES]

Your earlier responses suggest that you might have been a victim of forced marriage earlier in your life. Regardless of how well or badly that marriage turned out, would you say that you were forced to marry against your will at some point in your life?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Not sure
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

AGEFRCDM

How old were you when you were forced into marriage?

_____ **[Age in Years]**

Post-Trafficking

REALIZATION

When did you first realize you might be a victim of trafficking or exploitation?

1. You began to suspect something was wrong even before you left to take the job.
2. You realized while travelling to work destination.
3. You realized when you started work and discovered the work was not what you expected.
4. You realized only after working for some time.
5. It was only after the work had ended that you realized that you had been a trafficking victim.
6. It is only now that you have had the definition of trafficking read to you that you realize this might have once happened to you.
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

REALCAUSE

What caused you to realize that you were a trafficking victim? **[RANDOMIZE]**

[Mark all that apply]

- Doing different work than you were promised
- Being unable to communicate freely with your family
- Having your papers taken away
- Being locked up at night or prohibited to go out on your own when not working
- Not getting paid or paid too little
- When your employer treated you badly
- When you realized you couldn't leave the job if you wanted
- You only now realize you were trafficked as a result of this interview
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

ESCAPE

How did the experience end? In other words, how did you get away from being forced to work?

1. You escaped or ran away without permission
 2. Your employer released you from the work
 3. You were rescued by the police or other authorities
 4. You were rescued by your family or friends
 5. You grew too old to do the work
 6. You paid off your debt
 7. You are still being forced to work
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Others (specify)

SUPPORTFAM

How much support have you received from your family and friends to help you deal with your experience?

1. A great deal
 2. A moderate amount
 3. Only a little
 4. None at all
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

SUPPORTCOM

How much support have you received from your community after your experience ended?

1. A great deal
 2. A moderate amount
 3. Only a little
 4. None at all
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

I will now read you two statements. Please tell me which of the two statements is closest to your view?								
Argument A Some people say...	<i>Strongly Agree with A</i>	<i>Moderately Agree with A</i>	<i>Slightly Agree with A</i>	<i>Neither</i>	<i>Slightly Agree with B</i>	<i>Moderately Agree with B</i>	<i>Strongly Agree with B</i>	Argument B Some people say...
A. Members of your town/family blame you for what happened to you.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	B. Members of your town/family say that you were taken advantage of and victimized.

SERVICES

Please select the kinds of services you received, if any, after your experience with trafficking ended?

[Mark All That Apply]

- Medical and psychological care
- Legal services to prosecute your traffickers/employer
- Shelter and reintegration services
- Conditional Cash Transfer / livelihood support
- Psychosocial support/counseling
- Protection from your traffickers
- Employment or job training services
- Educational Assistance
- None **[SKIP TO RECOVER]**
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

SERVICES2

Who provided the majority of these services?

1. Government Institutions
2. Religious Institutions
3. Non-governmental organizations
4. Family and friends
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

SERVICESAT [ASK FOR EACH MARKED ITEM IN SERVICES]

How satisfied or dissatisfied were you with the **[INSERT FROM SERVICES]** services you received?

1. Very satisfied
2. Somewhat satisfied
3. Somewhat dissatisfied
4. Very dissatisfied
5. Didn't receive any services
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

RECOVER

Which of the following do you think are required in order for trafficked people to fully recover physically and emotionally after their experience with trafficking?

[Mark up to two]

- Acceptance by their family and friends
- Acceptance by their community
- Medical Care
- Psychological care
- Punishment of the traffickers
- A good job
- Financial reparation/Payment from the traffickers, the employers or the government for the victim's pain and suffering.
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

PUNISH

Which of the following actions should be taken towards those who trafficked you?

[Mark up to two]

- They should go to prison
- They should have to pay a large fine
- They should have to pay their victims for pain and suffering.
- They should be banned from recruiting or hiring new workers.
- They shouldn't be punished
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Other (specify): _____

REPORT

Did you report your trafficking experience to authorities?

1. Yes
2. No **[SKIP TO WHYNOTREPORT]**
 - Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

WHYREPORT

Why did you decide to do so?

[Mark all that apply]

- You wanted to prevent others from becoming victims
- You thought it was your duty to do so
- You wanted revenge for your suffering
- Your family insisted that you testify
- You were threatened by the authorities if you didn't testify
- You didn't know you had a choice
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Other (specify): _____

[SKIP TO RECRUITVIEW]

WHYNOREPORT

Why did you decide not to do so?

[Mark all that apply]

- Didn't know who to contact
- You were afraid of those who had trafficked you
- You was afraid that the authorities would punish you
- You didn't want family and friends to know what had happened to you.
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Other (specify): _____

RECRUITVIEW

Looking back on this experience, how do you view those who recruited you? Would you say:

1. There were criminals
 2. They were not bad people; they were just doing their job and trying to make money
 3. They were helping you to try to get a job where you could make money
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
 - Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

CHNGEMIND

Thinking about your experience, what, if anything, might have changed your mind about taking this risk?

[Mark all that apply]

- More information about the risks involved
- Your family asking you not to go
- Financial assistance so you could have afforded to stay in school
- More job training so you would have had skills for a better job
- More and better jobs in your community
- Nothing would have changed your mind
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

FAMLYCIRC

In the year before this first happened do you recall if any of the following things happened to you or your family?

[Mark all that apply]

- My family sometimes did not have enough to eat
- You couldn't find a job in my community
- Our community had suffered serious damage from a natural disaster (a typhoon/storm or fire or earthquake, volcano etc.)
- There was a lot of crime in your community
- You were not treated well by your family
- Your family wanted you to leave home and go to work
- Your home was very crowded
- There was a lot of armed conflict in your community
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)

RESPONSIBLE

Which of the following individuals, if any, was most responsible for your having been trafficked? **[Mark all that apply]**

- Boyfriend or girlfriend
- Father
- Mother
- Another family member (non-parent: e.g., uncle, aunt, cousin, sibling, etc.)
- Friend or neighbor
- An organized crime syndicate
- Militant/Terrorist groups
- A recruiter from the community
- You personally were mainly responsible
- Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Don't Know (DO NOT READ OUT)
- Other (specify): _____

SECONDPHASE

There is a possibility that this study will have a second phase. Would you agree to be contacted again for further research?

1. Yes
2. No

Thank you for your time. We are now completed with the survey.

Enumerator Impressions

RESPPROB

Did the interview have any problems that would affect the integrity of the questions?

1. No problems
2. Some problems
3. Major problems

RESPCLASS

What socioeconomic class is the respondent?

1. Upper class
2. Upper middle class
3. Middle class
4. Lower class
5. Extremely lower class

RESPCOMPREH

How well did the respondent understand the survey questions?

1. Extremely well
2. Moderately well
3. Somewhat well
4. Slightly well
5. Not well at all

RESPWILLING

How willing was the respondent in sharing information?

1. Extremely willing
2. Moderately willing
3. Somewhat willing
4. Slightly willing
5. Not willing at all

RESPCONC

Do you think the respondent was concentrating throughout the interview?

1. Concentrated throughout
2. Sometimes lost concentration
3. Distracted throughout

IVRSTU

Which of the following statements best describes the interview situation?

1. Private location, only the respondent and I were present
2. One or several people were present, but did not interrupt the interview
3. One or several people were present, and interrupted (e.g., talk to the respondent) the interview

OTHPRESENGD

What gender were the other people present during the interview?

1. Male only
2. Female only
3. Both male and female

RESPCOMFORT

In answering the survey questions, how comfortable did the respondent see to be?

1. Extremely comfortable / at ease
2. Comfortable/ at ease
3. Slightly comfortable/ at ease
4. Not comfortable at all

ANNEX G: USE OF LINEAR VS. LOGISTIC REGRESSION

Our regressions with dichotomous variables use a linear probability model estimated via OLS, following a popular approach among economists concerned about the interpretability of estimations. Two reasons motivate this approach: (1) In practice, there is often little practical difference between linear probability models and logit or probit models in terms of predicted outcomes and the statistical significance of estimates; (2) Linear probability models provide estimates that are much easier to interpret, while logistic regressions are often interpreted as odds ratios, which are unintuitive.

Point 1 is demonstrated in the table below, which shows the OLS and probit estimates for the national-level regressions estimating the effects of education, age, and income on victimization. Comparing the OLS and probit estimates, the coefficients for each variable consistently go in the same direction across both models, and statistical significance does not vary. Further, when p-values are calculated for the coefficients they tend to be nearly identical across models.

Table G2: Comparison of OLS and Probit Estimates for National-Level Regressions

Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Victim	Victim	Victim	Victim	Victim	Victim
Income=Median National Income or Higher	-0.0091 (0.0302)	-0.0464 (0.1575)				
Age=26-35			-0.0039 (0.0078)	-0.0673 (0.1324)		
Age=36-45			0.0029 (0.0081)	0.0460 (0.1281)		
Age=46+			-0.0010 (0.0075)	-0.0174 (0.1234)		
Education=Primary					-0.0035 (0.0072)	-0.0617 (0.1248)
Education=Lower Secondary					0.0043 (0.0077)	0.0673 (0.1219)
Education=Upper Secondary					0.0026 (0.0079)	0.0422 (0.1273)
Education=Tertiary					-0.0056 (0.0087)	-0.1027 (0.1637)
Observations	1,050	1,050	4,923	4,923	4,927	4,927
Model	OLS	Probit	OLS	Probit	OLS	Probit

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

The obvious difference between the estimates in the OLS and probit models shown in the table is in the size of the coefficients. For example, the coefficient on income using the OLS model in Column 1 is approximately -0.091, while the coefficient on the same variable using the probit model is over four times as large, in absolute terms. However, the difference is misleading because the coefficients have very different interpretations, which brings us to Point 2.

The interpretation of the OLS estimate is straightforward: the prevalence of victimization among respondents whose income is equal to or above the median national income is approximately .91 percentage points lower than the prevalence among those whose income is below the median. The interpretation of the coefficient for the probit model is significantly more complicated and requires a mathematical explanation that is beyond our scope. Importantly, the coefficient of -0.0464 in the probit model does *not* imply that the prevalence among higher income respondents is 4.64 percentage points lower than the prevalence among lower income respondents. It suffices to say, however, that when we use the models to obtain predicted outcomes, the results are nearly identical, whether the OLS or probit model is employed. In fact, in cases such as those in Columns 1 and 2, where we have a dichotomous independent variable (e.g., above or below the national median income) in a simple regression with no control variables, the predicted values are *exactly* the same regardless of the model we use. In this case, both the OLS and probit models predict a victimization prevalence rate of 11.2% among respondents at or above the median national income, and a rate of 12.1% among respondents below the median.

Thus, we defend the decision to use an OLS model, despite having a dichotomous outcome variable, on the basis that it is much easier to interpret, while in practice it differs little from logistic regression models such as the logit or probit in terms of predicted outcomes and the statistical significance of the independent variables.