Methodological Report of the Fiji National Trafficking in Persons Prevalence Survey

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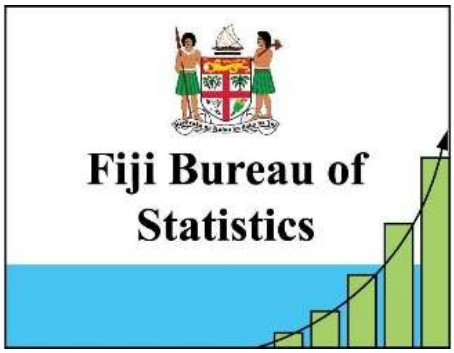

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Comments on the publication are welcome and can be sent to:
Vienna International Centre, PO Box 500, 1400 Vienna, Austria
Tel: (+43-1) 26060-0, Fax: (+43-1) 26060-5866.
Email: askresearch@unodc.org

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Abbreviations

AOI	Areas of Interest
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EA	Enumeration Area
EUS	Employment and Unemployment Survey
FBoS	Fiji Bureau of Statistics
FNTIPPS	Fiji National Trafficking in Persons Prevalence Survey
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
NSUM	Network Scale-up Method
PAPI	Paper Assisted Personal Interview
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal

1. Overview

The 2021 Fiji National Trafficking in Persons Prevalence Survey (FNTIPPS) is a product of a UNODC project in the countries of the Pacific Islands to assess and strengthen existing capacities to collect, analyse, share and report on data on trafficking in persons.[1] The project pursues three main objectives:

- To create and strengthen the capacity of national and regional institutions to record and collate trafficking cases, including profiles of the victims and offenders;
- To establish regional baseline data and build local capacity to continue monitoring, collecting and sharing information, and;
- To publish a regional report on trafficking in persons, including estimates of the number of victims.

One of the first activities under this project was to conduct a data availability assessment in each of the Pacific Island countries to identify the institutions that collect data on trafficking in persons, the type of data available and gaps in its collection. As a significant economic hub in the region with stakeholders open to cooperation on the survey, Fiji was selected to be assessed first. Through the data availability assessment, UNODC found that systematic data collection on trafficking in persons in Fiji was lacking, with little centralized, baseline data to use effectively. It was concluded that a centralized data collection, storage and management system would improve data sharing, analysis and research.

As a first step, the assessment provided guidance on how best to conduct a household survey in Fiji which would determine crime prevalence, and, thus, planning and preparation for the FNTIPPS commenced in 2020. In line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 16.2, the FNTIPPS provides a starting point in the form of statistics from which a model research database may be developed to establish regular national reporting on key indicators.[2] Further, the Survey provides more information supplementing the administrative data gathered by government entities to give a more complete picture of the dimensions of trafficking in persons in Fiji for the first time.

While the FNTIPPS represents a novel and innovative approach and should be noted as a template for future endeavours globally and in the region, challenges remain. First, the

[1] The countries included in the project are Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Palau, Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM).

[2] Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.2 urges Member States to "end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children ". SDG Indicator 16.2.2 stipulates the collection of data to achieve this target, in particular the, "number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation". See, Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, A/RES/71/313 (2017).

development of the capacity of authorities in Fiji to collect, analyse and report on data on trafficking in persons is in its initial stages. This has led to gaps in certain data and how they were recorded. Second, the geographic location, the time of year and the conditions in which the Survey was conducted created difficulties for its completion. Tropical Cylone Ana made landfall in Fiji after just three days of data collection, resulting in extreme adverse weather conditions and damage to crucial infrastructure – making the execution of the Survey more complex than what was originally planned. Third, in some areas, knowledge of trafficking in persons is more limited and some respondents were hesitant to participate for fear of implicating themselves or someone known personally to them.

As such, some gaps remain in the data presented and irregularities exist. Further, as with any data collection exercise, the FNTIPPS was subject to biases and limitations. This report describes the methodology used to conduct this first national survey to estimate the prevalence of trafficking in persons in Fiji.

2. Research methodology

The 2021 FNTIPPS was the first of its kind conducted in Fiji and in the Pacific region. In consultation with the National Human Trafficking Task Force coordinated by the Ministry of Defense, National Security and Policing, UNODC presented a proposal to conduct the first prevalence survey in Fiji to generate baseline data on trafficking in persons. The implementing partner to conduct the survey was the Fiji Bureau of Statistics (FBoS).[3] The survey methodology, including defining the scope and parameters of the collection, the design of the data collection tools, the sampling design and the household selection, as well as data storage, security and sharing guidelines, were developed within a short period after comprehensive consultations between the Bureau and UNODC.

[3] The Fiji Bureau of Statistics is governed by the Statistics and Census Act, which mandates: *(a)* to collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, agricultural, social, economic and general activities and condition of the people of Fiji;*(b)* to collaborate with departments of the Government in the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of statistical records of administration; and *(c)* generally to organize a coordinated scheme of social and economic statistics relating to Fiji. The Household Survey Division implements the Fiji Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), the Fiji Population & Housing Census, Employment Unemployment Survey (EUS) and other ad hoc surveys in collaboration with key stakeholders such as the 2020 Fiji National Trafficking in Persons Survey (FNTIPPS), 2020 Demand Side Survey (DSS) and 2017 Exploring Multidimensional Poverty in Fiji.

2.1 Quantitative data collection: A household survey

2.1.1 Survey objectives and management

The FNTIPPS was implemented by the Household Survey Division of the FBoS. Survey preparations and training for the FNTIPPS fieldwork took place from October 2020 to January 2021, followed by the implementation of fieldwork from January to April 2021. The partnership between UNODC and the FBoS resulted in the development and testing of the survey tool, the training of survey supervisors and enumerators, the execution of the survey and the digital recording of responses, cleaning, processing and analysing the data, as well as preparing a joint report of the results.

The Household Survey Division conducted four stages of the survey:

i. **Planning and consultations:** Consultations were held between UNODC and the FBoS on the sampling, fieldwork methodology, indicators for analysis and scope of work for both parties to ensure transparency, common understanding and clarity for each activity and objective. The sample framework was developed, followed by the appointment of a project manager and team to develop the operational plan, budget estimates, reporting structures and individual workplans.

ii. **Preparations:** The development of the budget and project documents; questionnaire design, testing and training; and procurement of equipment was implemented simultaneously.

iii. **Operations:** The data collection phase was carried out between January and April 2021. Weekly workplans were developed for each divisional team and progress updates were provided to office managers who were responsible for the monitoring of data collection and qualitative fieldwork. Field monitoring was conducted in both urban and rural areas. Enumerators synced data whenever possible for supervisors to check questionnaires. All data were synced for data processing by the end of April 2021.

iv. **Post survey activities:** Data cleaning began in March 2021, followed by a post-survey workshop in April where the survey team reviewed the entire process and data collected, as well as planning final wrap-up which included a re-scoping exercise and final data cleaning. Processing, analysis and reporting were also finalized.

2.1.2 Questionnaire development

The FNTIPPS survey used a trafficking in persons questionnaire shared by UNODC, which was then adapted to Fiji's context. The questionnaire consisted of two categories. The first was comprised of questions targeting at estimating the size of the respondent's network and the number of individuals of interest who were in the personal network of each respondent. The second category consisted of questions aimed at identifying potential victims and underlying economic, social or other vulnerabilities exposing them to a risk of trafficking. A hard copy questionnaire was initially developed and tested to finalize the structure and questions. The questionnaire was then digitalized by FBoS using the Survey Solutions programme[4] to facilitate Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI).[5]

2.1.3 Cognitive testing

The FBoS contributed to reviewing and testing the questionnaire in collaboration with UNODC through a cognitive testing exercise to: 1) determine question comprehension and interpretation; and 2) assess whether each question would gather the intended information from respondents. Both the cognitive testing of the questionnaire and a pilot test were conducted in the regional offices of Suva, Nadi, Ba and Labasa from November to December 2020.

A guide for the cognitive testing exercise was developed using a hybrid model combining:

i. Think-aloud and verbal probing techniques;
ii. Interviewer coding following each main question, designed to capture basic information about the ease of administration of each question; and
iii. A confidence rating table following each main question, to test recall.

The questionnaire was tested with small focus groups selected by purposive sampling to represent different sections of the population and geographical locations in Fiji in the survey sample. With diverse sampling of the population, the exercise aimed to reveal problems different respondents may have with the context of the survey, understanding the questions, retrieving

[4] Survey Solutions is a software programme developed by the World Bank Group that facilitates large-scale surveys using CAPI technology. The software uses rich data capture functionality on tablets along with survey management and data aggregation tools to improve data quality. See, The World Bank Group, *Advancing CAPI/CAWI technology with Survey Solutions* (2019), available at https://docs.mysurvey.solutions/getting-started/overview-printable/.

[5] CAPI refers to a method of survey data collection by an in-person interviewer who uses a computer, tablet or other device to administer the questionnaire to the respondent and captures the answers digitally. See, Randall Olsen and Carol Sheets, 'Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)' In Paul J. Lavrakas (eds), *Encyclopedia of Survey Research Methods* (Sage, 2008).

and integrating information to answer the questions and communicating answers. The following considerations were taken into account:

- Did respondents fail to answer questions because they were difficult to understand?
- Which questions, in particular, did respondents fail to answer?
- Which questions were answered differently by respondents?
- Which questions resulted in inconsistent or unrelated responses?
- Which questions resulted in in confusing or vague responses?
- Which questions were considered sensitive and embarrassing for respondents to answer?

Taking these considerations into account, after testing the questionnaire, the combined research team of UNODC and the FBoS convened twelve focus group discussions consisting of 101 participants. The focus groups were divided into two categories: stakeholders and community participants. The four stakeholder focus groups involved participants from the FBoS, the local Provincial and District Offices, the Police Force of Fiji, the Ministries of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation; Employment, Productivity and Industrial Relations; Education; Youth and Sports; and the Divisional Council of Social Services. Meanwhile, there were eight community focus groups consisting of participants from women's and men's groups, community leaders and elders, community and religious-based organizations, urban residents, rural and semi-rural residents in villages and settlements, youth and vulnerable groups, for example people with disabilities.

The facilitators of the focus groups used one of three approaches for the group discussions based on the community setting, participant profiles and location. The first approach involved ***interviewing respondents in smaller groups to test the questionnaire followed by a combined group discussion.*** This methodology worked well as respondents generally were more comfortable and confident in participating in the smaller group before sharing their feedback and recommendations regarding the questionnaire with others in the combined group. Therefore, the facilitators used this method for most of the community and stakeholder focus groups. The second approach removed the smaller group aspect and, instead, ***tested the questionnaire by interviewing all respondents in one combined group.*** While this methodology also worked well, it was time consuming and exhausted the facilitators' resources. Moreover, some respondents were less willing to discuss the questions in a combined group setting. The third approach took a slightly different tack by ***reviewing the questionnaire with the combined group and then facilitating a combined group discussion with the respondents.*** This methodology was effective in some settings, but was also time-consuming. This approach was better suited to focus group discussions that involved FBoS staff only or participants from one community who knew each other well.

2.1.4 Recommendations from the cognitive testing

After the cognitive testing and focus group discussions were concluded, the findings were collated and recorded in order to improve its efficacy. Several common recommendations were generated from respondents and included the following:

i. ***Translate the questionnaire*** into iTaukei and Hindi to facilitate interviews in rural and semi-rural areas for those respondents who were not fluent English speakers.

ii. ***Develop precise criteria for selecting households and respondents.*** Once the selection criteria are finalized, an awareness note should be sent to the local Provincial and District Officers prior to the field survey. The questionnaire should be only administered to persons above the age of 18 years old. Besides age, other factors considered for selection of respondents should include gender, including some respondents with disabilities, and ethnicity.

iii. ***Choose a safe, private space to conduct the interview.*** When conducting interviews in the field, one respondent from each household should be selected to participate in the interview. This respondent should be interviewed in private, away from the rest of the household, especially children.

iv. ***Develop instructions clear for the enumerator about each section of the survey and ensure enumerators are trained.*** An introduction of the questionnaire and survey should be given clearly and concisely, prior to the interview. Respondents must understand the purpose and the importance of the survey at the outset. Introductory notes should be developed for each section of the questionnaire, especially the sections related to trafficking. Enumerators need to familiarize themselves with the questions and their purpose, prior to asking the questions. This would assist respondents to understand and answer the questions.

v. ***Create a template for qualitative data from in-depth interviews.*** As there was no space for qualitative data, a template should be developed for enumerators to capture any interesting insights into trafficking or potential trafficking situations and/or experiences from respondents.

vi. ***Create public awareness about the survey.*** Awareness-raising in villages and settlements before the survey was recommended. At a minimum, this should be done through an informational flyer sent to the Provincial and District Officers and informal settlements.

vii. ***Correct, edit or add to questions and terms/definitions.*** Check the consistency of the questions, the way they are asked, and the definitions used to clarify common terms such as "work".

viii. ***Review sampled areas.*** Respondents identified areas of interest in their divisions where some suspicion of trafficking activity may be occurring. Sampled areas should be expanded by including areas of interest or carrying out qualitative key informant interviews in these areas.

Following the cognitive testing, the questionnaire was amended based on the recommendations given, including translating the questions. Further, the recommendations regarding the facilitation of the interview and survey questions were also taken into consideration. The final version of the questionnaire was transferred from the Paper Assisted Personal Interview (PAPI) to the CAPI system by the FBoS. Once the questionnaire was finalized, it was uploaded into the Survey Solutions programme. Question flows were tested by the FBOS team using tablets, as would be used in the field, at the final training of enumerators and supervisors in January 2021.

2.1.5 Training

Survey orientation training was conducted and organized by the four regional FBoS regional offices from November to December 2020. Participants consisted of FBoS staff and other agencies, including Police, Social Welfare, Provincial Administrators, Employment, Education, Youth and Sports, and civil society organizations (CSOs).

At the beginning of the survey orientation training process, most participants required capacity building in trafficking in persons as it was a relatively new subject matter for them. Therefore, participants took part in training workshops that included the following topics:

- An introduction and overview of UNODC and its data collection, research and analysis on trafficking in persons;
- The trafficking legal framework, terms and concepts;
- Data collection, storage, analysis and reporting on trafficking in persons globally, regionally and nationally;
- Methodologies, ethical guidelines and limitations associated with researching the vulnerable, less visible victim population; and
- The Fiji survey methodology, objectives, operations and questionnaire.

While knowledge of trafficking in persons was in its infancy in Fiji, FBoS has conducted household surveys on many topics, including tourism and migration, education and poverty over the past

few years.[6] As such, FBoS staff with vast field household survey experience were trained to administer the CAPIs using tablets from the FBoS inventory. A final training workshop was held with the project team in January 2021 to review the results and recommendations from the cognitive testing, household selection criteria, methodology and template for collecting qualitative information and, finally, trialing the questionnaire on CAPI.

2.1.6 Sampling methodology

Regarding the sampling methods and techniques, the FBoS applied the multi-stage sampling that it uses in major surveys such as the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) and the Employment and Unemployment Survey (EUS). For the household survey, a two-stage, stratified, Probability Proportional to Size (PPS),[7] systematic sampling process of selecting households was used involving a combination of both probabilistic and non-probabilistic sampling techniques.

Small geographical areas were selected at the first stage and defined as the Enumeration Areas (EAs). Then a sample of households was chosen from within each selected geographical area. The sample selection was a two-stage process:

- **Stage 1:** Stratified, PPS sampling technique was adopted to select the 100 sampled EAs. In addition, purposive sampling was used to select the Areas of Interest (AOI) which could contain trafficking situations.
- **Stage 2:** Respondents were selected. Purposive sampling technique was again applied to identify the survey respondents since this issue is not prevalent in all households.

Fiji's population is divided into divisions, namely Central, Western, Eastern and Northern and then further divided into urban and rural sectors.[8] The sample frame included both urban and rural households inclusive for both formal and informal employment. Areas of interest that were added to the sample were identified by stakeholders involved in the orientation training and cognitive testing of the questionnaire.

[6] See, Fiji Bureau of Statistics, "Statistics", available at: https://www.statsfiji.gov.fj/statistics.html.

[7] PPS is defined as a, "method of sampling from a finite population in which a size measure is available for each population unit before sampling and where the probability of selecting a unit is proportional to its size. Its use arises in two particular contexts: (i) multistage sampling and (ii) single-stage sampling of establishments". Chris J. Skinner, "Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) Sampling", Theodore Colton, et. al. (eds.), *Wiley StatsRef: Statistics Reference Online* (2016).

[8] Thus, there are seven stratums that were created within the reporting domain. There are four rural stratums and 3 urban stratums. Since the size of each stratum is not the same, Fiji uses the Proportional Allocation Method to determine the size of the selection from each stratum that would best reflect the situation on the ground. The list of EAs within each stratum is sorted by size, where the size is the number of households within the EA. Then, a Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling was adopted to select a sample of EAs.

Table 1: Enumeration areas sample distribution

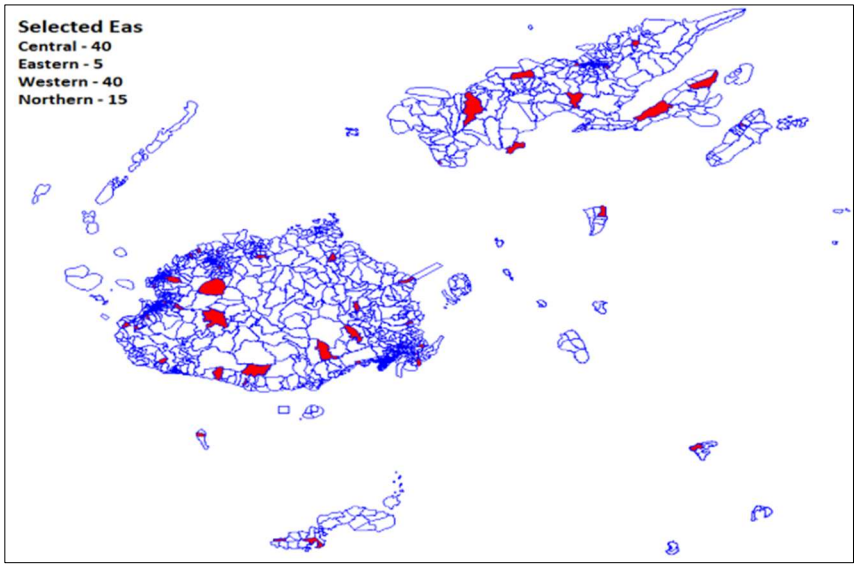
Stratum Strata	Division	HH	Proportion	EA Sample	EA Distribution by Strata
1	Central East Urban	58,479	0.30	100	30
2	Central Rural	20,719	0.11		11
3	Eastern Rural	7,741	0.04		4
4	Northern Urban	8,817	0.05		5
5	Northern Rural	19,919	0.10		10
6	Western Urban	41,433	0.22		22
7	Western Rural	34,802	0.18		18
Total		**191,910**	**1.00**		**100**

Source: Fiji Bureau of Statistics, Household Survey Division, 2020

2.1.7 Geographical coverage

One-hundred EAs were selected for the entire country distributed throughout all seven stratums in Fiji. Both rural and urban areas of the two main islands and maritime islands were selected.

Figure 1: Map of Fiji - Distribution of selected enumeration areas



Source: Fiji Bureau of Statistics, Household Survey Division, 2020

2.1.8 Survey implementation

Households from several different and diverse areas of the country took part in the survey according to a sampling plan. All four divisions (Central/Eastern/Western/Northern) with urban and rural sectors were sampled for different socioeconomic household classes for a representative sample of Fiji.

The fieldwork covered a total sample of 100 EAs selected from both urban and rural areas, with 10 households interviewed per EA. A total of 1,000 household interviews from the 100 sampled EAs were conducted. In addition, the fieldwork extended to include 476 additional household interviews within Areas of Interest (AOIs) that were identified by national stakeholders who requested that the survey also target areas where potential cases of trafficking in persons might be found. These included areas with high crime rate, poverty, domestic violence and other socio-economic issues; areas that are hotspots for tourist; and island groups visited by different types of vessels. The additional data was recorded separately as AOI data and is presented thus in the FNTIPPS Results Report. A total of 1,476 interviews were conducted by the end of the fieldwork operations and data collection exercise from the sampled EAs and AOIs.[9]

Table 2: Quantitative interviews: Household survey sample

Number of households surveyed by sample EAs and AOI	
EA Type	**Number**
Area of Interest	476
Sample	1000
Total	**1,476**

Source: Fiji Bureau of Statistics, Household Survey Division, 2021

2.1.9 Fieldwork operations

The data were collected between January and April 2021. Prior to the fieldwork, consultations were held with stakeholders, letters were sent to government offices designated as "community gatekeepers" and selected EAs were visited. For iTaukei villages, following the iTaukei protocol, a *sevusevu* ceremony was presented to the village leaders to request permission to conduct interviews and provide details of the purpose of the survey to the villagers.[10] Various

[9] In the 2017 Census findings, Fiji had an average size of 4.8 members per household with a total of 191,910 households. From the 191,910 households, a total of 1,476 households were interviewed.

[10] A *sevusevu* is a traditional ceremony performed by "visitors" to seek acceptance into an indigenous *(i Taukei)* Fijian village.

stakeholders such as community Police and community leaders (if applicable) were notified in urban EAs.

A total of 11 enumerators and five supervisors conducted the fieldwork, with managers based at the FBoS headquarters overseeing the operation. As only a handful of staff was readily available to conduct the survey, working as a group was ideal to cover all selected area within the limited time available for the survey. Data were synced to the server every time an interview was completed in areas with strong Internet connectivity. In rural areas with low or no connectivity, the data were synced after the completion of the EA interviews. This was completed a few days prior to returning from the EA to allow for revisits following feedback from supervisors.

Regarding data verification and approvals, the senior statisticians from each regional FBoS office were responsible for approving the data collected on CAPI to be uploaded to the server. Data were verified by each office and uploaded into Survey Solutions. This was then checked by the project manager and an Internet Technologies (IT) officer. If there was an issue or anomaly found with the data, the fieldwork team was contacted.

For monitoring purposes during fieldwork, the UNODC and FBOS Project Manager, Finance Officer, Principal Statistician and Chief Statistician from the Household Survey Division conducted two field monitoring visits to FBoS offices to discuss issues faced by enumerators. During field monitoring, in-depth interviews were also conducted with identified victims or key informants who were identified by the enumerators through field operations.

2.1.10 Data processing

The data were downloaded from the Survey Solutions programme and processed using the STATA software programme and Excel. The data were cleaned by FBoS IT officers and checked by the Project Manager and Chief of the Household Survey Division. The data extraction of completed interviews was also tabulated for UNODC verification and the final database sent to UNODC headquarters in May 2021 for analysis.

2.2 Qualitative data collection

Qualitative data were collected from government agencies handling potential trafficking in persons cases, as well as from CSOs, community members and potential trafficking victims. Qualitative data were collected through key informant interviews conducted using a set of guided questions under broad themes to obtain and explore key information from all respondents.

2.2.1 Qualitative interview objectives and operations

The objective of the qualitative data collection was to increase the awareness and knowledge of the size, profiles, patterns and flows of trafficking in persons in Fiji. The qualitative survey aimed to explore the respondents' knowledge and experiences with trafficking cases, particularly the types of trafficking cases and operations, the characteristics of the victims and perpetrators, aggravating risks and vulnerability factors, trafficking flows and size, as well as the challenges to address these cases.

The key informant interviews were perception-based and the length of each interview depended on the knowledge and experiences of the interviewee. Potential key informants were identified through a data availability assessment conducted by UNODC and FBOS enumerators during the fieldwork, who noted the details of these informants on an in-depth interview template. These details were shared with UNODC who conducted key informant interviews with these individuals during monitoring visits.

2.2.2 Key informant interviews

A total of 44 respondents from the Central, Western and Northern Divisions of Fiji participated in the key informant interviews. The respondents were stakeholders and local experts from government departments, CSOs, international agencies and respondents from the community who were identified by the FBoS team during the survey fieldwork as key informants.

Table 3: Qualitative interviews: Key informant interviews

Category	Agency	Participants		
		Female	**Male**	**Total**
Government	Fiji Police Force, Fiji Department of Immigration, Ministry of Employment, Productivity and Industrial Relations, Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation	4	10	14
Civil Society Organizations	Human Trafficking CSO Task Force Members (survivor-centered organizations, community-based and religious organizations) and other CSOs	9	2	11
Community Respondents	Community key informants	2	10	12
	Potential TIP victims	2	2	4
Other	International agencies	2	1	3
		19	**25**	**44**

Source: UNODC Suva, 2021

2.2.3 Thematic areas for questions

The key informant interviews covered five broad themes consisting of the following:

- ***Theme 1: Domestic trafficking,*** focused on the significance of domestic trafficking, victims of domestic trafficking by gender, age, ethnicity, type of exploitation and sectors of exploitation.
- ***Theme 2: Cross-border trafficking,*** focused on the significance of cross-border (international) trafficking, "hotspots" of trafficking activity, victims by citizenship, gender, age, and patterns related to forms of exploitation.
- ***Theme 3: Hidden victims,*** explored the number of hidden victims likely to be in the country, geographic areas needing more scrutiny, trafficking risks in economic sectors, types of business or productive establishments that were being overlooked, recruitment patterns and key characteristics of hidden victims.
- ***Theme 4: Offenders and offending patterns,*** explored the profiles of traffickers, means of recruitment and ways of exploiting and managing victims.
- ***Theme 5: Anti-trafficking capacity and gaps,*** explored the capacity of government institutions to identify victims of trafficking and investigate and prosecute trafficking offences, the assistance provided to victims and the role of non-governmental entities.

3. Implementing the Network Scale-Up Method (NSUM)

3.1 Description of NSUM

One of the challenges of measuring the prevalence of victims of trafficking in persons is that accessing them tends to be difficult. Among many challenges, victims seldom self-identify as such,[11] traffickers operate in clandestine markets,[12] and victims are often isolated physically and from social networks.[13] Social scientists have explored alternative methods to estimate the size of hidden populations using data from social networks. One such method is NSUM, which enables the estimation of hidden populations via sampled social network data.[14] The underlying assumption of the method is that people's social networks are on average representative of the general population, and these can be useful to measure the size of complex social phenomena when information is properly collected, aggregated and adjusted.[15]

This survey used NSUM in the questionnaire, asking questions to estimate the size of the respondent's personal network and the number of individuals of interest.

Figure 2: Principle of the Network Scale-Up Method (NSUM)

The average prevalence of the subpopulation across a sample of networks of individuals from the general population will reflect the distribution, or overall prevalence, of that subpopulation in that society:

$$\frac{m}{c} = \frac{e}{t}$$

where:

m = number of people in a subgroup that the respondent knows

c = social network size of the survey respondent

e = population size of the subgroup

t = general population size

Source: "Proposed Utilization of the Network Scale-Up Method to Estimate the Prevalence of Trafficked Persons", Janie F. Shelton, 2015, UNODC.

[11] Corinne Schwarz, et. al., "Human Trafficking Identification and Service Provision in the Medical and Social Service Sectors", *Health and Human Rights Journal,* v. 191 (2016), p. 184.
[12] Ronald Weitzer, "New Directions in Research on Human Trafficking", *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, v.6 (2014).
[13] Elizabeth Hagan, Chitra Raghavan and Kendra Doychak, "Functional Isolation: Understanding Isolation in Trafficking Survivors", *Sexual Abuse* v.176 (2019).
[14] Dennis M. Feehan and Matthew J. Salganik, "Generalizing the Network Scale-Up Method: A New Estimator for the Size of Hidden Populations", *Sociological Methodology,* v.153 (2016).
[15] Bernard, H. R., et.al., "Estimating the Size of an Average Personal Network and of an Event Subpopulation", *The Small World*, edited by M. Kochen (Norwood, NJ: Ablex, 1989) pp. 159–75.

3.2 Defining "someone who you know personally"

In order to capture the information required to use NSUM in the survey, the parameters of what constitutes a member of one's personal network had to be established for respondents. The term "someone who you know personally" was used to define these parameters and explained to respondents as: 1) people who you know, who also know you by sight and name; 2) you are able to contact each other either by telephone or physically; *and* 3) you have had some personal contact with them (shared a meal, etc.) in the past five years. Conversely, it was explained to participants that, "someone you know personally" does not include those one is only social media contacts with, colleagues that one does not interact with outside of work and people one meets at religious services, unless they also fit into the criteria above.

Respondents were asked directly how many people they knew personally according to a series of questions to estimate the average size of their personal network, taking care to ensure that people they know only fit into one category and were not counted twice.

3.3 Selecting NSUM sub-groups and questions

Population sub-groups were selected and questions developed to determine the size of personal networks. The subgroups include primary and secondary school teachers, primary and secondary school students, doctors, nurses, taxi drivers, bus drivers, members of the Fiji Police Force and the Fiji Military Forces. NSUM questions were developed and included in the questionnaire for these ten population sub-groups.

Table 4: NSUM Questions used

Do you know any teachers who have been teaching in Fiji schools? Using the definition of someone whom you know personally, how many people do you know personally who: (a) are primary school teachers who have been teaching in Fiji in the last twelve months? (b) are secondary school teachers who have been teaching in Fiji in the last twelve months?
Do you know anyone who works in hospitals, health centres or medical clinics in Fiji? Using the definition of someone whom you know personally, how many people do you know personally who: (a) are nurses working in Fiji in the last twelve months? (b) are doctors working in Fiji in the last twelve months?
Do you know anyone in Fiji who is a member of the disciplined forces (Army or Police)? Using the definition of someone whom you know personally, how many people do you know personally who: (a) are regular soldiers (permanent staff) working in the RFMF in the last twelve months? (b) are officers/ staff working in the Fiji Police Force in the last twelve months?

Do you know anyone in Fiji who drives a public service vehicle? Using the definition of someone whom you know personally, how many people you know personally who: (a) are taxi drivers working in Fiji in the last twelve months? (b) are bus drivers working in Fiji in the last twelve months?
Do you know any school-age children in Fiji? Using the definition of someone whom you know personally, how many children do you know personally who: (a) are primary school students attending primary school in Fiji in the last twelve months? (b) are secondary school students attending secondary school in Fiji in the last twelve months?

Formal letters were sent out to relevant government ministries with the assistance of the Human Trafficking Task Force coordination team at the Ministry of Defense, National Security and Policing. As a result, data for population sub-groups was received for nine out of the ten sub-groups, including primary and secondary school teachers and students, nurses and doctors, police officers and taxi and bus drivers, and these were used in the calculation of the network size.

3.4 Data analysis using NSUM

Trafficking in persons is a complex crime to define, and consequently, also difficult to measure through a survey. The crime is defined as a process, rather than an event, comprising three constituent elements: an act, a means and a purpose.[16] Each element of the crime can also be carried out in different ways. As respondents could not be asked directly whether they have been trafficked, the FNTPPS tackled this by asking respondents about a range of experiences involving different aspects that may, together, constitute trafficking in persons. For a survey response to be counted as a case of trafficking in persons, the numerical value of the weighted indicator had to be equal to 100 or above. To determine the weights, references were made to previous work on indicators of (trafficking for) forced labour. Consequently, it was also necessary to have positive responses for several indicators to establish that it was likely that an individual respondent was referring to cases of trafficking in persons when recounting experiences among his or her network of known persons.

3.4.1 Step 1: Assigning weights to trafficking indicators

The first step in the calculation was to assign weights to the different indicators and establish a threshold value to determine which response combinations could be counted as potential cases of trafficking in persons. This was also a way to determine which respondents had potentially

[16] The definition of trafficking in persons is available at: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html.

experienced trafficking themselves. The assumption was that respondents who report that people they know personally have experienced multiple negative experiences of a certain severity could be counted as probable trafficking victims.

The FNTPPS included 11 indicators of different aspects that may, together, comprise trafficking in persons. Qualitative values – weak, medium, strong – were reviewed before a numerical value was assigned. The threshold value for trafficking was set at 100. The numerical values for the indicator weighting scheme were set as is shown in Table 5.[17]

Table 5: Indicator weighting scheme – FNTPPS

INDICATORS (in relation to paid work)	Numerical value (based on reaching minimum of 100 for TIP)
a) You received less pay than you were promised	20
b) The type of work was different than what you were promised	20
c) The working hours were longer than you were promised	20
d) You felt pressured to do something you didn't want to do or felt uncomfortable doing	30
e) You were threatened with violence to yourself or your family to perform certain tasks, work longer hours or accept less pay	50
f) You were physically harmed by your employer, manager, supervisor, or co-worker while at work	50
g) You were threatened with not getting paid or getting paid less than agreed to get you to work longer or carry out different tasks	50
h) You were threatened with being reported to the police (immigration authorities if respondent is foreign worker) or arrested if you didn't do as you were told at work	50
i) Your identification papers such as passport or visa was taken away or withheld by your employer	50
j) You were prevented or restricted from communicating freely with your family, including making or receiving phone calls to/from them even outside working hours	30
k) You were prevented or restricted from communicating freely with others outside the workplace, even outside working hours	30

[17] See Annex V for working document on indicator weighting scheme

3.4.2 Step 2: Assessing potential trafficking cases

The second step consisted of assessing which responses had to be included in the calculation of victims of trafficking in persons. It was necessary to determine which of the responses met or exceeded the threshold value of 100, through multiple indicator combinations. For example, in the sample, Respondent A answered yes to the following indicators, to a total value of 190 points, therefore above the 100 threshold and a counted as a victim of trafficking in persons.

Indicators	Response	Numerical value
1) You received less pay than you were promised	Yes	20
2) The type of work was different than what you were promised	Yes	20
3) The working hours were longer than you were promised	Yes	20
4) You felt pressured to do something you didn't want to do or felt uncomfortable doing	Yes	30
6) You were physically harmed by your employer, manager, supervisor or co-worker while at work	Yes	50
7) You were threatened with not getting paid or getting paid less than agreed to get you to work longer or carry out different tasks	Yes	50
Total value		**190**

3.4.3 Step 3: Identifying the number of victims known to respondents

Completing step two would produce a set of responses to identify numbers of potential victims of trafficking in persons. Taking these responses, step three involved calculating how many victims of trafficking each respondent knew. Two approaches were explored to determine which would give the best estimate. The two approaches developed to estimate the number of victims known by the respondents were:

- ***Approach 1****:* Adding up the total number of victims a respondent reported that s/he knew personally across all indicators and dividing this by the number of indicators.

- ***Approach 2****:* For each respondent, adding up the possible combination of indicators with a total sum of over 100, as well as the number of victims reported, divided by the number of indicators used to reach or exceed 100, and at the end adding up across all possible combinations.

Although there were two approaches explored, the survey team selected to adopt Approach 1 for the data analysis.

In addition to estimating the hidden figure of victims of trafficking in persons, the survey also enriched understanding of the characteristics of the populations and areas of vulnerability to trafficking in persons in Fiji, filling information gaps previously unknown. The survey also asked about the personal experiences of respondents, and questions to identify vulnerabilities and risks of trafficking for sexual exploitation and child trafficking.

3.4.4 Step 4: Calculating the NSUM

The underlying assumption of the Network Scale-Up Method (NSUM) is that people's social networks are, on average, representative of the general population. And, that these can be useful to measure the size of complex social phenomena when information is properly collected, aggregated and adjusted.

The estimation of the personal network size for each respondent was calculated using the formula below:

$$\hat{c}_i = \frac{\Sigma_j m_{ij}}{\Sigma_j e_j} * t$$

Where:

ĉ = personal network size of person i

m_{ij} = number of people in subpopulation j known by person i

e_j = size of subgroup j

T = size of the general population (known)

The total number of persons known by person (*i)* within the subpopulation was divided by the total subpopulation (*ej),* the result is then multiplied by the total estimated population. The size of the sub- populations known by respondents were:

NSUM Questions	**Sub-group population (e_j)**
a. Number of primary school teachers known by the person	6,218
b. Number of secondary school teachers known by the person	5,622
c. Number of doctors known by the person	1,055
d. Number of nurses known by the person	2,809
e. Number of police officers known by the person	4,419
f. Number of taxi drivers known by the person	19,782
g. Number of bus drivers known by the person	7,607
h. Number of primary school children known by the person	153,698
i. Number of secondary school children known by the person	67,717

Based on the above formula, all respondents that knew any from the sub-population groups were considered and the estimation of the personal network was calculated. As the population for the group of soldiers was unknown, this population sub-group was excluded from the calculation of personal network size.

3.4.5 Step 5: Estimating the prevalence rate of hidden victims of trafficking

A total of 165 respondents, 96 in the sample and 69 in AOI, knew people who were potential victims of trafficking. That is, they reached and exceeded the threshold value of 100 using the trafficking Indicator Weighting Scheme.

The NSUM was applied to these 165 respondents to estimate the respondent´s personal network or grade, using the formula:

$\hat{c}_i = \frac{\Sigma_j m_{ij}}{\Sigma_j e_j} * t$, where m_{ij} is the number of people that the respondent *i* knows from the subpopulation *j*, e_j is the real size of the subpopulation *j* and *t* is the total size of the population. The total known population size used in the calculation was 884,887 taken from the 2017 Census.[18]

To estimate the number of people in the target population, that is potential victims of trafficking, for the 165 respondents data, the following calculation applied:

$\hat{e}_h = \frac{\Sigma_i m_{ih}}{\Sigma_i \hat{c}_i} * t$, where m_{ih} is the number of people that the respondent *i* knows from the target population *h*, $\hat{c}_i$ is the grade of the respondent *i* and *t* is the total size of the population.

The prevalence rate was estimated to be 0.60%, equating to 5,208 hidden victims of trafficking in Fiji in the past five years. This includes victims trafficked mainly for labour exploitation (forced labour) but also for sexual exploitation.[19] The standard error was estimated at 0.07%.

[18] The prevalence rate estimations were also calculated using the projected population figure for 2021 of 889,953- this yielded the same results.

[19] Estimates were also calculated separately for the Sample of 1000 households, and Areas of Interest of 476 households. The prevalence rate for the Sample group was estimated at 0.59%, equating to 5196 potential victims of trafficking in Fiji. The prevalence rate for the AOI was estimated at 0.61% equating to 5412 potential victims of trafficking in Fiji.

4. Conclusions

4.1 Data analysis considerations

The cognitive testing exercise found responses by participants in the survey were influenced by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy and employment. Most participants in the Western Division, where tourism and related services are predominant, were negatively impacted by the pandemic though job losses, pay cuts, reduced hours and/or similar. This could have influenced the high number of positive responses received for these indicators as highlighted in Table 6.

Table 6. Common positive responses

1) You received less pay than you were promised
2) The type of work was different than what you were promised
3) The working hours were longer than you were promised
4) You felt pressured to do something you didn't want to do or felt uncomfortable doing

7) You were threatened with not getting paid or getting paid less than agreed to get you to work longer or carry out different tasks

As this potential bias had to be considered in the final analysis of the data, related questions were therefore added to the survey tool on the impact of the pandemic and natural disasters. These included the following:

- Are you personally affected by C]'OVID-19 in relation to livelihood/work?
- Do you know someone whose livelihood/work has been affected by COVID-19?
- In the last five years, was your livelihood negatively affected by any natural disasters?
- Do you know someone else whose livelihood was negatively affected by a natural disaster in the last five years?

Additional questions were also added on the transmission of information. These were:

- In relation to the people whom you know personally who have experienced some of the situations discussed in the survey, how did you become aware of their situation?
- When did you become aware of their situation?
- Who would you tell if you found yourself in a similar situation?

4.2 Limitations

Limitations and challenges arose in the course of the survey fieldwork due to geography, weather, infrastructure and difficulties accessing households. Specific limitations and challenges included:

a) ***Adverse weather conditions restricting access to EAs.*** Tropical Cylone Ana struck Fiji three days into data collection. The cyclone resulted in flooding, landslides, and damage to homes, buildings, farms and properties. Devastation in the Northern Division halted the survey, and the sample timeframe had to be reviewed as some EAs in the Northern Division became inaccessible and travel to certain EAs was restricted. Additionally, FBoS Officers who were engaged in the survey as enumerators and supervisors were also personally affected by the cyclone. Officers based in the Northern Division suffered damage to their homes and properties from floods and strong winds. Throughout Fiji, many went without water and electricity for days, some for over two weeks. Enumerators felt that it would be inappropriate to try to interview respondents during this period. Also, following the cyclone, there was an outbreak of leptospirosis, as well as fear of typhoid, in disaster-affected areas and enumerators had to be provided with additional field gear, including gumboots and bottled water. The fieldwork in these areas could not proceed until the additional equipment could be procured and provided to enumerators.

b) ***Poor weather conditions resulted in enumerators having trouble recording the Global Positioning System (GPS) locations of respondents.*** In some areas, enumerators had to return to EAs more than once to take the GPS location of the households being surveyed due to the cloudy conditions, increasing the amount of travel time required by the survey.

c) ***Damage to vehicles and difficulty travelling due to poor road conditions in rural and peri-urban areas****.* The windshields of at least two vehicles suffered damage due to loose rocks on the roads. Significant potholes, broken roads and rough tracks created more damage to vehicles and tyres, made travel difficult and increased the cost of hired transport in some areas.

d) ***Difficulty arranging logistics in remote locations*****.** Due to time and budget restrictions, the enumerators were under pressure to conduct interviews and look for accommodation, as well as carry out traditional protocols in remote locations during one visit.

e) ***Receiving only null responses or being rejected by household respondents****.* In some EAs, the enumerators recorded all null responses. In some cases, enumerators were rejected by

respondents and had to discuss other strategies of approaching and getting respondents to agree to be interviewed.

f) ***Unable to interview respondents after working hours***. The enumerators were unable to collect the data after working hours due to COVID-19 guidelines, limiting the collection of data from household members who potentially had information to share, as many were unavailable for interviews during working hours, especially in urban areas.

g) ***An unwillingness to participate.*** There was also a general unwillingness from respondents to share information that may implicate people they know, and not all people were willing to share their information with the enumerators.

4.3 Lessons learnt

There were many lessons learned from the survey that will benefit the design and implementation of future research on trafficking in persons. Some of these include:

a) ***There is limited understanding of trafficking in persons, especially in rural areas.*** Trafficking in persons was not known to be a crime in rural areas and rural community understanding of the issue was relatively poor. Enumerators had to clearly explain the issue of trafficking in persons before community members were aware of the type of data that the survey was attempting to gather.

b) ***General unwillingness to share information that could implicate known contacts exists***. Not all people were willing to share their information with the enumerators, demonstrating the hidden nature of the crime. Additionally, people appeared to be unwilling to involve themselves in such a survey and wanted to "mind their own business".

c) ***People fear government using the information they provide against them.*** In some areas, people were more reluctant to share information to FBoS staff who are government officers. This could be due to publicity around current cases and government anti-trafficking activities in the mainstream media, which occurred during the survey period.

d) ***Sensitive questions were a barrier for some respondents.*** In some areas, people were uncomfortable with the questions on arranged sexual relationships and children living away from home and were not willing to answer them. In some instances, respondents would openly discuss situations they knew about outside the actual survey but would be reluctant to answer questions once the interview started. One of the reasons for not answering

sensitive questions, in particular, was the perception that sharing the stories of people experiencing these situations would bring shame to the community.

e) ***Government vehicles made access to communities easier.*** Officers travelling to EAs in government vehicles found it easier to access communities and households because the vehicle identified them as government officials. People were, therefore, more receptive to these enumerators.

f) ***Interview settings matter.*** Officers in some of the divisions made special arrangements to conduct interviews in "safe" settings with respondents who were potential victims. This allowed potential victims to feel more confident in sharing information. For example, in some instances employers were against workers being interviewed, and workers who consented to be interviewed at the workplace feared that their employers would find out.

g) ***FBoS Officers obtained first-hand knowledge of the issues.*** Enumerators got to deepen their understanding of trafficking in persons and related social issues in the community by being directly involved in gathering data and actively searching for respondents.

ANNEXES

Annex I: FNTIPPS Questionnaire

Basic Information

Title: Survey to determine the prevalence of trafficking in persons in Fiji, 2021

Purpose: This survey aims at estimating the prevalence of human trafficking using the network scale-up method (NSUM) survey method. Respondents are asked questions that capture the experiences of people within their personal networks who have been recruited for exploitation by means of deception, coercion, and abuse of a position of vulnerability, and who are likely to be victims of human trafficking.

Population of interest: Adult persons in urban and rural households.

Implementing agencies: Fiji Bureau of Statistics and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Good morning/afternoon/evening, my name is <<name of interviewer>>. I am with *the Fiji Bureau of Statistics,* and we are working with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to conduct an important survey.

This is the first national human trafficking survey in Fiji and the Pacific, which aims to estimate how widespread human trafficking is in Fiji. The core of human trafficking is exploitation of people. Traffickers may trick or force their victims in different ways to exploit them. It often happens at work, but may also happen at home, and the perpetrators may be strangers or persons the victim trusts, such as employers, co-workers, or family members.

By responding to this survey, you will contribute to generating valuable statistical data; information that currently does not exist in Fiji. This data will help design effective policies to tackle human trafficking and support victims and vulnerable persons and groups. Your household was randomly selected to participate. We ask you to answer every question based on your knowledge and experiences. There are neither correct nor incorrect answers. Please be assured that the survey is anonymous. The objective of the survey is to gather statistical information. All questionnaire responses will be treated confidentially and will be processed using statistical methods. Your responses will be added to the other 1,000 questionnaires from other people we are talking to across Fiji. It will be impossible to pick you out from what you say, so please feel free to speak openly. Results will be published in the form of statistical tables with a narrative.

This interview will take about 30-40 minutes. Participation in the survey is voluntary, you may refuse to take part or to answer specific questions during the interview.

May I start the interview, now?

01 - Yes

02 - No

1 ID SECTION (Filled in by the enumerator)

Note that this section is filled in by the enumerator without questioning the respondents.	
1.1. Survey Number (ID)	
1.2 Date data collected/ entered	
1.3 Name of Enumerator	
1.4 Province	***Select one*** 01 _____ Ba 02 _____ Bua 03 _____ Cakaudrove 04 _____ Kadavu 05 _____ Lau 06 _____ Lomaiviti 07 _____ Macuata 08 _____ Nadroga/ Navosa 09 _____ Naitasiri 10 _____ Namosi 11 _____ Ra 12 _____ Rewa 13 _____ Serua 14 _____ Tailevu
1.5 Tikina	
1.6 EA Number	
1.7 Locality	

2 DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS

Enumerator: I will start by asking for some basic information about you and your household. The purpose of asking these questions is for us to build an understanding of the profiles of those who responded to the survey. The information you provide will only be published as aggregated data, combined with the answers from the other people who took part. It cannot be used to identify you or your family members.	
2.1 How many adults live in your household? (Note: adults are persons who are 18 years old and over)	*Enter number*
2.2 How many children live in your household? (Note: children are persons under the age of 18 years)	*Enter number*
2.3 What is the relationship of the respondent to the Head of Household?	***Select one*** 01 _____ Head 02 _____ Spouse 03 _____ Biological son/ daughter 04 _____ Adopted son/ daughter 05 _____ Son in law/ daughter in law 06 _____ Brother/ sister 07 _____ Grandchild 08 _____ Parent of head 09 _____ Parent of spouse 10 _____ Child of spouse 11 _____ Other relatives 12 _____ No relation
2.4 What is the respondent's sex?	***Select one*** 01 _____ Male 02 _____ Female
2.5 What is the respondent's age in completed years?	*Enter number*
2.6 Are you a Fiji citizen?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say
2.7 Country of birth	Drop down menu with list of countries
2.8 Usual place of residence in the last five years?	

3 NETWORK SCALE UP QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE SIZE OF PERSONAL NETWORK

Enumerator: I would like to ask you some questions that will help us understand the size of your personal network. I will ask several questions related to 'people who you know personally'. These are people who you know and they also know you by sight and name, ***AND*** *you are able to contact them and they are able to contact you (you may have their number or know where they live or they may have your number or know where you live),* ***AND*** *you have had some personal contact with them, especially in the last 5 years.* *Do NOT include people you are* ***ONLY*** *'friends' with on Facebook, people you work with, people you meet in religious services or people you only have work-related interaction with (maybe you teach them, or serve as their nurse, etc.)* ***UNLESS*** *these people also fit the criteria above.*	
3.1 Do you know any teachers who have been teaching in Fiji schools? Using the definition of someone whom you know personally, how many people you know personally who: (c) are primary school teachers who have been teaching in Fiji schools in the last twelve months? (d) are secondary school teachers who have been teaching in Fiji in the last twelve months?	☐ Yes ☐ No *Enter number:* *Primary school teachers: _____* *Secondary school teachers: _____*
3.2 Do you know anyone who works in hospitals, health centres or medical clinics in Fiji? Using the definition of someone whom you know personally, how many people you know personally who: (c) are nurses working in Fiji in the last twelve months, i.e., in 2020? (d) are doctors working in Fiji in the last twelve months, i.e., in 2020?	☐ Yes ☐ No *Enter number:* *Nurses: _____* *Doctors: _____*
3.3 Do you know anyone in Fiji who is a member of the disciplined forces (Army or Police)? Using the definition of someone whom you know personally, how many people you know personally who: (c) are regular soldiers (permanent staff) of the RFMF in the last twelve months? (d) are officers/ staff of the Fiji Police Force in the last twelve months?	☐ Yes ☐ No *Enter number:* *Soldiers in RFMF: _____* *Police Force: _____*
3.4 Do you know anyone in Fiji who drives a public service vehicle? Using the definition of someone whom you know personally, how many people you know personally who: (c) are taxi drivers in Fiji in the last twelve months? (d) are bus drivers in Fiji in the last twelve months?	☐ Yes ☐ No *Enter number:* *Taxi drivers: _____* *Bus drivers: _____*
3.5 Do you know any school-age children in Fiji? Using the definition of someone whom you know personally, how many children you know personally who: (e) are primary school students attending primary school in Fiji in the last twelve months, i.e., in 2020? (f) are secondary school students attending secondary school in Fiji in the last twelve months, i.e., in 2020?	☐ Yes ☐ No *Enter number:* *Primary school students: _____* *Secondary school students: _____*

4 QUESTIONS ON TRAFFICKING (Note: do not read the headings to the respondents)

A. TRAFFICKING RELATED TO PAID WORK		
Enumerator: In this section, I will ask about experiences related to work, and negative experiences while performing any activity for payment. First, I will ask about your own experiences, and then about experiences of people you know personally. Let me reiterate that the survey is anonymous, and the purpose is to gather statistical data on workplace problems and possible exploitation. We are not looking for specific information or people's names or employers.		
Q1. Do you currently work, or have you worked for money in the last 5 years? *Enumerator: Work here includes any activity to produce goods or provide services for income, pay or profit, and includes paid workers, shift workers, regular or irregular workers, short term labourers, self- employed persons or farmers, market and street vendors, day labourers, those in formal or informal activities, legal or illegal activities where they produce goods or provide services for pay or profit whether this is in cash, in kind or some other reward. For example, day labour in agriculture, occasional shifts in a shop, construction site, restaurant, domestic workers, house-girls, gardeners, those who earn a living from the sex trade or drug trade, etc.*		☐ Yes (continue with Q2) ☐ No (skip to Q11) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to Q11)
Q2. In the past 5 years, have any of the following happened to you in relation to your work?		**Q3. If yes, did it happen in the last 12 months?**
Read questions below	*Answer options (close ended, single choice)*	*Answer options (close ended, single choice)*
a) You received less pay than you were promised	☐ Yes (ask Q3) ☐ No (skip to b) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to b)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say
b) The type of work was different than what you were promised	☐ Yes (ask Q3) ☐ No (skip to c) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to c)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say
c) The working hours were longer than you were promised	☐ Yes (ask Q3) ☐ No (skip to d) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to d)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say
d) You felt pressured to do something you didn't want to do or felt uncomfortable doing	☐ Yes (ask Q3) ☐ No (skip to e) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to e)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say
e) You were threatened with violence to yourself or your family to perform certain tasks, work longer hours or accept less pay	☐ Yes (ask Q3) ☐ No (skip to f) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to f)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say

f) You were physically harmed by your employer, manager, supervisor or co-worker while at work	☐ Yes (ask Q3) ☐ No (skip to g) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to g)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say
g) You were threatened with not getting paid or getting paid less than agreed to get you to work longer or carry out different tasks	☐ Yes (ask Q3) ☐ No (skip to h) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to h)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say
h) You were threatened with being reported to the police *(or immigration authorities if respondent is a foreign worker)* or arrested if you didn't do as you were told at work	☐ Yes (ask Q3) ☐ No (skip to i) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to i)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say
i) Your identification papers, such as passport or visa, was taken away or withheld by your employer	☐ Yes (ask Q3) ☐ No (skip to j) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to j)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say
j) You were prevented or restricted from communicating freely with your family, including making or receiving phone calls to/ from them even outside working hours	☐ Yes (ask Q3) ☐ No (skip to k) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to k)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say
k) You were prevented or restricted from communicating freely with others outside the workplace, even outside working hours	☐ Yes (ask Q3) ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say

Note to the enumerator: If the respondent has answered YES to ANY of Q2 (a) to (k), continue with Q4 to Q10. If the respondent has answered NO to ALL, skip to Q11.

Q4. In which sector/s were you working when this/these events happened to you? *Note: Do not read the answers/ options, (closed-ended question, one choice)- select other and specify if answer does not fit into any of the options*	☐ Agriculture, forestry and fishing- specify __ ☐ Mining and quarrying- specify _ ☐ Manufacturing - specify __ ☐ Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply - specify __ ☐ Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities - specify __ ☐ Construction - specify __ ☐ Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles - specify __ ☐ Transportation and storage - specify __ ☐ Accommodation and food service activities - specify __ ☐ Information and communication - specify __ ☐ Financial and insurance activities - specify __ ☐ Real estate activities - specify __ ☐ Professional, scientific, and technical activities - specify __ ☐ Administrative and support services activities - specify __

	☐ Public administration and defence, compulsory social security - specify __ ☐ Education - specify __ ☐ Human health and social work activities - specify __ ☐ Arts, entertainment, and recreation - specify __ ☐ Other services- - specify __ ☐ Activities in households - specify __ ☐ Self- employment Activities - specify __ ☐ Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies - specify __
Q5. Who contacted you and offered you this job? *Note: Do not read the answers/ options, (closed-ended question, multiple choice)- can have at least 3 top choices and rank these from the 1-3. Select other and specify if answer does not fit into any of the options*	☐ Employer ☐ Someone from the employer ☐ A friend ☐ A family member ☐ An acquaintance ☐ An official job recruitment agency ☐ An informal job agency ☐ A private individual with connections to potential employers ☐ Nobody; I signed up on the phone/internet ☐ Other – specify _____ ☐ Prefer not to say
Q6. What was your main reason for agreeing to do this work? *Note: Do not read the answers/ options, (closed-ended question, multiple choice)- can have at least 3 top choices and rank these from the 1-3. Select other and specify if answer does not fit into any of the options*	☐ The pay was good ☐ I enjoy that type of work ☐ The working hours suited me ☐ The location suited me ☐ It was the only job available ☐ Needed the income ☐ I desperately needed to earn money ☐ Other – specify ☐ Prefer not to say _____
Q7. Were you working in Fiji when these events happened to you?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say
Q8. Did you have to travel out of Fiji or into Fiji specifically for the job you referred to above?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say

Q9. Have you had similar negative experiences in other work situations?		**Q10. If yes, when did this happen (year)?**
Read questions below	*Answer options (close ended, single choice)*	*Answer options – enter year*
a) You received less pay than you were promised	☐ Yes (ask Q10) ☐ No (skip to b) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to b)	Enter year

b) The type of work was different than what you were promised	☐ Yes (ask Q10) ☐ No (skip to c) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to c)	Enter year
c) The working hours were longer than you were promised	☐ Yes (ask Q10) ☐ No (skip to d) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to d)	Enter year
d) You felt pressured to do something you didn't want to do or felt uncomfortable doing	☐ Yes (ask Q10) ☐ No (skip to e) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to e)	Enter year
e) You were threatened with violence to yourself or your family to perform certain tasks, work longer hours or accept less pay	☐ Yes (ask Q10) ☐ No (skip to 10) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to f)	Enter year
f) You were physically harmed by your employer, manager, supervisor, or co-worker while at work	☐ Yes (ask Q10) ☐ No (skip to g) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to g)	Enter year
g) You were threatened with not getting paid or getting paid less than agreed to get you to work longer or carry out different tasks	☐ Yes (ask Q10) ☐ No (skip to h) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to h)	Enter year
h) You were threatened with being reported to the police *(or immigration authorities if respondent is a foreign worker)* or arrested if you didn't do as you were told at work	☐ Yes (ask Q10) ☐ No (skip to i) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to i)	Enter year
i) Your identification papers such as passport or visa was taken away or withheld by your employer	☐ Yes (ask Q10) ☐ No (skip to j) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to j)	Enter year
j) You were prevented or restricted from communicating freely with your family, including making or receiving phone calls to/ from them even outside working hours	☐ Yes (ask Q10) ☐ No (skip to k) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to k)	Enter year
k) You were prevented or restricted from communicating freely with others outside the workplace, even outside working hours	☐ Yes (ask Q10) ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say	Enter year
Note to the enumerator: If the respondent has answered YES to ANY of Q9 (a) to (k), continue with Q10. If the respondent has answered NO to ALL, go straight to Q11		

Enumerator: I will now ask you about the experiences of people who you know personally in relation to their work, and in particular, the negative experiences of people whom you know personally, while performing any activity for payment. Let me reiterate that the survey is anonymous, and the purpose is to gather statistical data on workplace problems and possible exploitation. We are not looking for specific information on people's names or employers.

Let me repeat, that "work" here includes any activity to produce goods or provide services for income, pay or profit, and includes paid workers, shift workers, regular or irregular workers, short term labourers, self-employed persons or farmers, market and street vendors, day labourers, those in formal or informal activities, legal or illegal activities where they produce goods or provide services for pay or profit whether this is in cash, in kind or some other reward. For example, day labour in agriculture, occasional shifts in a shop, construction site, restaurant, domestic workers, house-girls, gardeners, those who earn a living from the sex trade or drug trade, etc.

Q11. In the past 5 years, have any of the following happened to someone you know personally in relation to their work, keeping in mind that 'work' can be formal or informal? (If you know more than one, please think of the work situation you know most about)		**Q12. If yes, how many people did this happen to?**
(read answer below)	*Answer options (close ended, single choice)*	*Answer options*
a) Their pay was less than they were promised for the work they were recruited to do	☐ Yes (ask Q12) ☐ No (skip to b) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to b)	*Enter number*
b) The type of work was different than what they were promised	☐ Yes (ask Q12) ☐ No (skip to c) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to c)	*Enter number*
c) The working hours were longer than they were promised	☐ Yes (ask Q12) ☐ No (skip to d) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to d)	*Enter number*
d) They felt pressured to do something they didn't want to do or felt uncomfortable doing	☐ Yes (ask Q12) ☐ No (skip to e) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to e)	*Enter number*
e) They were threatened with violence to themselves or family members to perform certain tasks, work longer hours or accept less pay	☐ Yes (ask Q12) ☐ No (skip to f) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to f)	*Enter number*
f) They were physically harmed by their employer, manager, supervisor, or co-worker while at work	☐ Yes (ask Q12) ☐ No (skip to g) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to g)	*Enter number*

g) They were threatened with not getting paid or getting paid less than agreed to get them to work longer or carry out different tasks	☐ Yes (ask Q12) ☐ No (skip to h) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to h)	*Enter number*
h) They were threatened with being reported to the police or arrested if they didn't do as they were told at work	☐ Yes (ask Q12) ☐ No (skip to i) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to i)	*Enter number*
i) Their identification papers such as passport or visa was taken away or withheld by their employer	☐ Yes (ask Q12) ☐ No (skip to j) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to j)	*Enter number*
j) They were prevented or restricted from communicating freely with their family, including making or receiving phone calls to/ from them even outside working hours	☐ Yes (ask Q12) ☐ No (skip to k) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to k)	*Enter number*
k) They were prevented or restricted from communicating freely with others outside the workplace, even outside working hours	☐ Yes (ask Q12) ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say	*Enter number*
Note to the enumerator: If the respondent has answered YES to ANY of Q11 (a) to (k), continue with Q13 to Q15. If the respondent has answered NO to ALL, skip to Q16.		
Q13. In which sector/s was he or she working when this/these events happened to them? *Note: Do not read the answers/ options, (closed-ended question, one choice)- select other and specify if answer does not fit into any of the options*	☐ Agriculture, forestry, and fishing- specify __ ☐ Mining and quarrying- specify _ ☐ Manufacturing - specify __ ☐ Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply - specify __ ☐ Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities - specify __ ☐ Construction - specify __ ☐ Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles - specify __ ☐ Transportation and storage - specify __ ☐ Accommodation and food service activities - specify __ ☐ Information and communication - specify __ ☐ Financial and insurance activities - specify __ ☐ Real estate activities - specify __ ☐ Professional, scientific, and technical activities - specify __ ☐ Administrative and support services activities - specify __ ☐ Public administration and defence, compulsory social security - specify __ ☐ Education - specify __ ☐ Human health and social work activities - specify	

	__ ☐ Arts, entertainment, and recreation - specify __ ☐ Other services- - specify __ ☐ Activities in households - specify __ ☐ Self- employment Activities - specify __ Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies - specify __
Q14. Who contacted him/ her and offered him/ her the job? *Note: Do not read the answers/ options, (closed-ended question, multiple choice)- can have at least 3 top choices and rank these from the 1-3. Select other and specify if answer does not fit into any of the options*	☐ Employer ☐ Someone from the employer ☐ A friend ☐ A family member ☐ An acquaintance ☐ An official job recruitment agency ☐ An informal job agency ☐ A private individual with connections to potential employers ☐ Nobody; he/she signed up on the phone/internet ☐ Other – specify _____ ☐ Prefer not to say
Q15. What was his/ her main reason for agreeing to do this work? *Note: Do not read the answers/ options, (closed-ended question, multiple choice)- can have at least 3 top choices and rank these from the 1-3. Select other and specify if answer does not fit into any of the options*	☐ The pay was good ☐ He/ she enjoyed that type of work ☐ The working hours suited them ☐ The location suited them ☐ It was the only job available ☐ Needed the income ☐ He/ she desperately needed to earn money ☐ Other – specify ☐ Prefer not to say _____
B. TRAFFICKING RELATED TO OTHER POSSIBLE FORMS OF EXPLOITATION: RISKS RELATED TO CHILDREN LIVING AWAY FROM THEIR BIRTH FAMILIES	
Enumerator: In this section, I will start by asking some questions about children who live away from their birth families. While there are many reasons why these children may have left their home, and most of them are well cared for, we also know that some of them are not being treated very well by their hosts. Some of these questions may be difficult to answer. Please take your time and remember that the survey is anonymous, and we are not looking for names or personal details of anyone involved.	
Q16. In the past 5 years, do you know of any children (person below 18 years old) who have been sent away from their birth family to stay with others?	☐ Yes (continue to Q17) ☐ No (skip to Q19) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to Q19)
Q17. How many children in this situation do you know about?	*Enter number of children known* *Enter number of girls* *Enter number of boys*

Q18. In the situation you know best, what was the reason for sending the child away/ for the child leaving home? *Note: Do not read the answers/ options, (closed-ended question, single choice). Select other and specify if answer does not fit into any of the options*	☐ For better education ☐ For the child to earn money by working ☐ For childcare, so that the birth family could have time to work ☐ Parents could not afford to look after the child ☐ Either parent died and child was sent to live with another family member ☐ Parents separated/ divorced, and child was sent to live with another family member ☐ Child was sent to help a family member ☐ Desire to migrate ☐ Other (specify)_____
a) Was the child expected to work to contribute to the family income/ or work to earn money at his/her new home?	☐ Yes (continue with b) ☐ No (skip to c) ☐ Unsure/don't know (skip to c)
b) What type of work was the child expected to do?	☐ Agriculture, forestry, and fishing- specify __ ☐ Mining and quarrying- specify _ ☐ Manufacturing - specify __ ☐ Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply - specify __ ☐ Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities - specify __ ☐ Construction - specify __ ☐ Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles - specify __ ☐ Transportation and storage - specify __ ☐ Accommodation and food service activities - specify __ ☐ Information and communication - specify __ ☐ Financial and insurance activities - specify __ ☐ Real estate activities - specify __ ☐ Professional, scientific, and technical activities - specify __ ☐ Administrative and support services activities - specify __ ☐ Public administration and defence, compulsory social security - specify __ ☐ Education - specify __ ☐ Human health and social work activities - specify __ ☐ Arts, entertainment, and recreation - specify __ ☐ Other services- - specify __ ☐ Activities in households - specify __ ☐ Self- employment Activities - specify __ Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies - specify __

c) Was the birth family in regular communication with the child after s/he moved?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure/don't know
d) Was anyone worried about the possibility that the child might feel physically or psychologically threatened or unsafe in his/her new home?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure/don't know
e) Was the child allowed and able to return to his or her birth home?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure/don't know

C. TRAFFICKING RELATED TO OTHER POSSIBLE FORMS OF EXPLOITATION: ARRANGED SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS	
Enumerator: I will now be asking you some questions that you may find to be very sensitive. Globally, many people, especially women and girls are trapped in extreme situations of exploitation, for example sold into the sex trade, such as into prostitution or pornography or as sex slaves. Some are also trapped in forced marriages. Therefore, these questions are very important in terms of trying to find out whether any situations such as these are happening in Fiji and elsewhere. Some of these questions may be difficult to answer. Please take your time and remember that the survey is anonymous, and we are not looking for names or personal details of anyone involved.	
Q19. In the past 5 years, do you know anyone personally who had someone arrange a sexual relationship for him/ her?	☐ Yes (continue with Q20) ☐ No (skip to Q24) ☐ Prefer not to say (skip to Q24)
Q20. How many people do you know personally, were brought into this arranged sexual relationship?	*Enter total number* *Enter number of girls under 18 years* *Enter number of boys under 18 years* *Enter number of women (18 years and above)* *Enter number of men (18 years and above)*
Q21. Think about the arranged sexual relationship you know best. Is the person who was brought into the relationship a:	☐ Girl (under 18 years) ☐ Boy (under 18 years) ☐ Woman (18 years and above) ☐ Man (18 years and above)
Q22. Who arranged the sexual relationship for this person (referred to above in Q20)?	☐ Parent ☐ Sibling ☐ Relative ☐ Friend ☐ Family friend ☐ Stranger ☐ Employer ☐ Other specify

Q23. Were family members involved in arranging the sexual relationship for this person?	☐ Yes (continue with a) ☐ No (continue with a) ☐ Unsure/don't know (continue with a) ☐ Prefer not to say (continue with a)
a) Was the person forced, deceived, tricked or similar, into this relationship?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure/don't know
b) Did those who arranged the relationship receive payment in cash or kind, or some other reward?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure/don't know
c) Did the person in that situation have to leave home, move houses, or move to another locality to be with the new partner?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure/don't know
d) Did the person in that situation have to move out of Fiji to be with the new partner?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure/don't know
e) Did the person in that situation have to move into Fiji to be with the new partner?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure/don't know
f) Were there signs or indications that the person in that situation felt physically or psychologically threatened or unsafe in his/her relationship?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure/don't know
g) Do you know if the person in that situation was subjected to violence and abuse?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure/don't know
h) Was the person in that situation able to freely leave the relationship or his/ her new home?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure/don't know

D. TRAFFICKING RELATED TO OTHER POSSIBLE FORMS OF EXPLOITATION: ORGAN REMOVAL	
Enumerator: This last set of questions tries to find out if there are any situations related to the removal and sale of organs in our bodies, such as the kidney or liver, etc. Please take your time and remember that the survey is anonymous, and we are not looking for names or personal details of anyone involved.	
Q24. In the past five years, have you or someone you know personally been approached by someone else offering money for donating an organ (such as a kidney)?	☐ Yes (continue with Q25) ☐ No (survey finished) ☐ Unsure/don't know (survey finished) ☐ Prefer not to say (survey finished)

Q25. How many persons whom you know personally have received an offer to donate an organ (including yourself, if applicable)?	*Enter total number* *Enter number of girls under 18 years* *Enter number of boys under 18 years* *Enter number of women (18 years and above)* *Enter number of men (18 years and above)*
a) Was the person who approached you, or who approached the persons whom you know, with this offer (money for donating an organ), a:	☐ Family member ☐ Friend ☐ Acquaintance ☐ Employer ☐ Work colleague ☐ Stranger ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐ Unsure/don't know

5 DISASTER IMPACT

1. Has your livelihood been negatively impacted by COVID 19?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say
2. Do you know someone whose livelihood/ work has been negatively affected by COVID 19?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say
3. In the last 5 years, was your livelihood negatively affected by a natural disaster?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say
4. Do you know someone else whose livelihood was negatively affected by a natural disaster in the last 5 years?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Prefer not to say

6 TRANSMISSION INFORMATION

We would like to ask you a few questions to help us understand how information is shared among people who may be experiencing the situations we discussed in the questionnaire/ survey.	
1. In relation to the people you know who have experienced some of the situations discussed in the survey, how did you become aware of it?	☐ They told me about it ☐ Someone else told me about it- specify _____ ☐ Other means (e.g., social media_- specify _____
2. When did you become aware of their situation?	☐ When it was happening ☐ Shortly after it happened ☐ Years after it happened - Specify _____

3. Who would you tell if you found yourself in a similar situation	☐ Family members ☐ Friends ☐ Close personal friends only ☐ Counsellor ☐ Police officer ☐ Other authorities ☐ Other - specify ☐ No one

Annex II: Guiding questions for key informant interviews

Instructions:

The interviews will be conducted through a semi-structured interview method, like a guided conversation with set broad themes. The length of the interview depends on the knowledge and experiences of the interviewee. The tool is **not** meant for use as a questionnaire but rather as guidance to ensure that the key information is elicited from all respondents. Moreover, the interviews are perception-based, aimed at tapping the respondents' expertise as having been involved in a number of trafficking cases, and not aimed at obtaining detailed information about specific individual cases.

Key informant interview research tool:

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2"><u>Background information about respondent</u>
- Sex, age
- Employer and position
- Years of experience with trafficking in persons issues
- Description of the work the organization does and human trafficking programmes/ services or relevant work
- Knowledge about existing data collection exercises on trafficking in the country</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Theme 1: Domestic trafficking
Answering to the question: How big is the domestic trafficking problem in respondent's country (as far as possible, focusing on numbers of known victims and cases)? After the interview, there should be knowledge about the following issues:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q1. The significance of trafficking within the respondent's country.
- Is the situation getting better or worse?
- Where do victims come from?
- How were they recruited?
- Where are they exploited (is there movement involved)?
- Are there 'hot spots' of trafficking activity?</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Q2. In general, who are the victims of domestic trafficking in the country?
- Gender
- Age
- Ethnicity/cultural background
- Place of residence (capital, town, rural, main island, remote island…)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Q3. What is the purpose of trafficking/form of exploitation among different groups?
- Women are usually domestically trafficked for…
- Men…
- Girls…
- Boys…
- Main sectors and/or geographic locations where trafficking for xxx occurs</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Theme 2: Cross-border trafficking *Answering to questions:* How big is the country's cross-border trafficking problem (as far as possible, focusing on numbers of known victims and cases)? *After the interview, there should be knowledge about the following issues:*	
Q4. The significance of cross-border (international) trafficking within the respondent's country. - Is the situation getting better or worse? - Where do the victims come from? - How did they travel to the country? - Where in the country are they exploited? - Are there 'hot spots' of trafficking activity?	
Q5. In general, who are the victims of cross-border trafficking in the country? - Citizenship - Gender - Age - Ethnicity/cultural background (if relevant) - Any known links to the country?	
Q6. Patterns related to forms of exploitation - Are people from certain citizenships trafficked for certain purposes? - What about sex and age profiles? Try to get specific information (example: 'young men from Bangladesh are exploited in illegal logging…') - What are the sectors or activities most affected by or vulnerable to cross-border trafficking in the country?	
Theme 3: Hidden victims *Answering to the question:* How many hidden victims (victims that do not come to the attention of national authorities, victim assistance providers, etc.) are there likely to be in the country? *After the interview, there should be knowledge about the following issues:*	
Q7. Where are the authorities and/or service providers not looking diligently enough for trafficking victims in the country? - Do some geographic areas need more scrutiny? - Are trafficking risks in some economic sectors or types of business or productive establishments overlooked? - Are some travel patterns or routes more prone to being used for trafficking?	
Q8. What are the key characteristics of hidden victims in the country? - Are they nationals/ residents or foreigners? - What are their sex and age profiles? - Are there any patterns to their recruitment (do they have a particular geographic origin, do they use labour recruitment agents, are crime groups involved, did they use certain webpages/sites)?	
Theme 4: Offenders and offending patterns *Answering to the questions:* What are the profiles of traffickers in the country? How do they recruit and exploit their victims? *After the interview, there should be knowledge about the following issues:*	
Q9. Who are the human traffickers in the country? - Are they males or females? - Are they local citizens or foreigners?	

	- Do they work mostly alone or as part of a group? - For groups, are there clear gender and/or nationality differences in their roles/responsibilities? - Are there clear links between the traffickers' and victims' profiles (i.e., with the same citizenship, origins in the same community, from the same extended family)	
Q10.	Where and how do traffickers recruit victims? - Do the traffickers target certain communities or locations with their recruitment? - Do they carry out the recruitment themselves or through others? - How do they try to attract potential victims? - Are former trafficking victims involved in recruitment activities?	
Q11.	Where and how do traffickers recruit victims? - Do the traffickers target certain communities or locations with their recruitment? - Do they carry out the recruitment themselves or through others? - How do they try to attract potential victims?	
Q12.	How do they manage the exploitative activities? - Do they manage their own establishments within which the victims are exploited, or do they work under the cover of other, existing establishments? - Are they personally involved in the day-to-day management, or have staff? - Are there marked differences in the management of exploitation between different forms of exploitation?	
Theme 5: Anti-trafficking capacity and gaps *Answering to the question:* Is your country sufficiently equipped to identify trafficking victims? *After the interview, there should be knowledge on the following issues:*		
Q13.	Capacity of official (government) institutions - Is there sufficient capacity to identify victims of trafficking? - Are current efforts to investigate and prosecute trafficking enough? - Do victims receive sufficient government support (i.e., legal support, shelter, temporary residence, medical assistance, including if it is provided by others on the government's behalf) when identified as victims?	
Q14.	Role and capacity of non-governmental entities - Are non-government actors sufficiently involved in anti-trafficking work, particularly by providing necessary support to the government's identification efforts?	

Annex III: Guidelines for cognitive testing

1. Purpose:

The objectives of the cognitive testing exercise are:

Purpose	What the researcher is trying to gauge	Example problems that may arise in answering the survey questions
(i) To determine question comprehension	• What do the respondents think the question is asking? • What do specific words mean to them? • How are they interpreting the questions?	• What questions are respondents failing to answer because they cannot understand them? • What questions are answered differently by respondents because they understand the questions differently?
(ii) To assess whether each question will gather the intended information from respondents	• What do respondents need to recall to answer the questions? • How do they do this? • How do respondents choose their answers? • How do respondents react to, interpret and answer particular questions? • How are they selecting and sharing information?	• What questions are respondents not answering because they do not have sufficient understanding of the topic or do not have any information? • What questions are leading the respondent into thinking about too many things that leads to inconsistency in summarizing responses? • What questions are getting inconsistent responses that do not correspond to the questions? • What questions are resulting in confusing or vague answers? • Which questions are sensitive and embarrassing for respondents to answer?

2. Method

Cognitive interviews will be facilitated individually and in focus group discussions with respondents that have been selected through purposive sampling to represent different sections of the population and geographical locations in Fiji, in Labasa (Northern Division), Nadi, Lautoka and Ba (Western Division) and Suva (Central Division), which will be also covered in the proposed household survey.

The cognitive interviews will aim to explore how well respondents understand the instructions and questions and whether they are able to make sense of and interpret the questions and recall and select information to share.

The cognitive interviews are also intended to reveal problems respondents have with the context of the survey, understanding the questions, retrieving and integrating the information to answer the questions and communicating answers.

The cognitive interview techniques to be used involve a hybrid model combining: [20]

(i) The think-aloud, verbal probing and paraphrasing techniques, particularly applied for Section 4 Questions on Trafficking.

(ii) Interviewer coding which will be included in the questionnaire following each main question and is designed to capture basic information about the ease of administration of each question.[21]

(iii) Confidence rating technique to test respondent knowledge and recall of questions relating to themselves and to people who they know personally. This will be included in the questionnaire from Section 3.

APPROACH/ TECHNIQUE	INSTRUCTIONS	REMARKS TO RECORDERS & INTERVIEWER/ MODERATOR
Think- aloud approach *A technique that involves asking participants to 'think- aloud' and verbalize all the thought processes that lead or led to their response.*	- After introducing the survey and testing exercise and explaining that respondents will not be identified in the testing exercise and getting permission from respondents to proceed, start with the survey questions. - There are two lines of questioning for the facilitator for the think- aloud approach: (a) ***While you are answering the following question, can you tell me what you are thinking or what is going through your mind? Please also mention things that may appear to you to be unimportant. The question is……*** ask the question. (b) Ask the question, and after the respondent has answered, ask: ***I would like you to 'think- aloud' or share your thoughts on the question. What were you thinking when you were asked and attempting to answer the question?***	**Recorder: observe and record:** - What the respondents say as they say it- not what you want them to say or think they are saying! - Gestures by respondents or other informal communication for example hesitation, sighs, fidgeting, refuse to look up/ or at anyone including the facilitator, have arms crossed/ folded, etc. - The length of time they take to answer the questions. - Whether they seem to have problems answering the questions- confusion, misunderstanding, etc. **DO's for interviewer:** - Do read the question exactly as it is written - Record the answer as it is reported by the respondent. - If the respondent cannot answer the question, the interviewer should record "don't know" and

[20] Guidelines adapted from:
- Lenzner, T., Neuert, C., & Otto, W. (2016). Cognitive Pretesting. *GESIS Survey Guidelines*. Mannheim, Germany: GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences. doi: 10.15465/gesis-sg_en_010
- Ryan K., Gannon-Slater, N., & Culbertson, M. (2012) Improving Survey Methods with Cognitive Interviews in Small- Medium- Scale Evaluations; American Journal of Evaluation 33(3) 414-430
- UNESCAP (2010). Guidelines for cognitive and pilot-testing of questions for use in surveys

[21] Cognitive Testing Interview Guide;
https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/washington_group/meeting5/wg5_appendix4.pdf

	- Note that the interviewer/ moderator intervenes only to remind respondents to think- aloud after a period of silence.	then continue to the next question. **DO NOT's for interviewer:** - Do not be impatient- do not rush! - Do not correct or help the respondent to answer questions!
Verbal probing *A technique that involves asking respondents one or more follow up questions (probes) about terms, questions or responses.*	- Verbal probing can be asked either during the interview after the respondent has answered the survey question, or after he or she has answered the whole questionnaire (in retrospect, looking back) - If asking probing questions concurrently, give the respondents the opportunity to think-aloud first before asking probing questions using the following structures: - (a) Comprehension probes- ***How do you understand the phrase .***…. Or ***what do you think of when you hear the words*** …. Or ***what do you understand by …..?*** - (b) Category selection probes- ***Can you explain why you chose this answer?*** - (c) Information retrieval probes***- How did you remember that you knew someone who was in this situation in the past 5 years?*** - (d) General/ elaborative probes- ***Can you explain your answer in more detail? Or How did you arrive at that answer? Or Was that hard or easy to answer?*** - Here is a suggested list of words/ phrases from the questionnaire but the facilitator may also include more probing questions based on feedback during the interview: - ***Work- formal or informal work*** - ***felt pressured to do something?*** - ***negative experiences in other work situations?*** - ***Arranged sexual relationship***	**Observe and record:** - The probing questions that are asked and which survey question this is linked to. - What the respondents say/ their responses, what they actually say! - Whether more probing questions have to be asked and make a list of these additional questions. - Are respondents finding it difficult to understand the question? Is it because of the sentence structure, the terms or words used? - Are the answers not consistent- i.e., the question is generating a lot of different answers? - Are respondents taking too long to answer the questions? - Gestures by respondents or other informal communication.
Paraphrasing *Involves asking respondents to repeat the questions*	- Use this only for: - The opening instruction in Section 3 - Either of (e) to (h) in Q2/Q9 or Q10 - Or Question 10	**Observe and record:** - The respondents actual paraphrasing of the question.

in their own words after they have answered it.	- ***Can you repeat the question I just asked you in your own words?'***	- Whether it is difficult for the respondent understand the question.
Interviewer Coding *Captures basic information about the ease of administration of each question, specifically, whether the question (or any part of the question) needed to be repeated, if the response categories worked appropriately, and if the respondent needed to clarify their answer.*	- These 3 questions appear in the shaded box immediately after each question and are to be answered by the interviewer. - To ensure accuracy, these questions must be answered immediately, when they appear in the questionnaire. Do not wait until the end of the interview. - For the first interviewer-coded question **(*Did the respondent need you to repeat any part of the question?*)**, check the box marked "Yes" if the respondent asked you to repeat any part of the question—the question portion, the response options or the entire question. Also, check the box marked "Yes," if (when administering the question) you saw that the respondent did not hear or understand the question so repeated it for their benefit. - For the second interviewer-coded question **(*Did the respondent have any difficulty using the response options?*),** check the box marked "Yes" if the respondent did not answer using one of the provided response categories (for example, if they made up their own category or used other words) or if they experienced any other kind of difficulty with the response options. - For the third interviewer-coded question **(*Did the respondent ask for clarification or qualify their answer?*),** check the box marked "Yes" if the respondent needed to provide additional information along with their answer or if they asked you to clarify some aspect of the question.	**For the interviewer** - This is in the questionnaire and is the responsibility of the interviewer to fill after each question.
Confidence rating *To test how confident the respondents have been able to recall information relating*	- **A rating table will be developed for each major part of the questionnaire** and will be included after each main part of the questionnaire. - For example, when you reach the confidence rating table, ask respondents: On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being 'not	**For the interviewer** - This is in the questionnaire and is the responsibility of the interviewer to fill after each question.

to themselves and to people who they know personally when responding to survey questions.	confident at all' and 5 being 'fully confident' – - *How confident are you that you could correctly recall and answer these questions about yourself?* - *How confident are you that you could correctly recall and answer these questions about people that you personally know?* - Count the number of hands for each rating and insert into the table.	

Example- Interviewer coding table

Coding questions answered immediately after the questions	Check yes or no	Specify which questions or options
Did the respondent need you to repeat any part of the question?	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Did the respondent have any difficulty using the response options?	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Did the respondent ask for clarification or qualify their answer?	☐ Yes ☐ No	

Example- Confidence rating table

- On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being 'not confident at all' and 5 being 'fully confident' – How confident are you that you could correctly recall people who you know personally in the different categories?
- Count number of hands and insert number in the table

1 Not confident at all	2	3	4	5 Fully confident

3. <u>De-Briefing</u>

Discuss the interviews as a team immediately after they are completed and take notes.

- Did some questions in the survey not work? If so, which questions? What seemed to be the problem with the question?
- Did any questions work particularly well? If so, which questions?
- Overall perceptions of responses/ participation?
- Collect the notes from the recorder (preferably typed up).

Annex IV: Developing the trafficking indicator weighting scheme

INDICATOR	ILO[22] classification (strong – medium – weak) ('unfree recruitment'; 'work and life under duress'; both categories)	Other classifications if available Sheldon Zhang San Diego study[23] (all indicators refer to violations by employer)	Numerical value (based on reaching minimum of 100 for TIP)
Section 4a: Trafficking related to paid work **Question: In the past 5 years, have any of the following happened to you in relation to your work?**			
1) You received less pay than you were promised	Not clear. Strong if interpreted as 'withholding of assets'. Medium if deceptive recruitment or financial penalties	Mentioned as an 'abusive practice'; treat as medium?	20
2) The type of work was different than what you were promised	Strong (deception about the nature of the work)	Mentioned as an 'abusive practice'; treat as medium?	20
3) The working hours were longer than you were promised	Medium (could be strong if work hours beyond legal limits or forced to work on call, day/night)	Mentioned as an 'abusive practice'; treat as medium?	20
4) You felt pressured to do something you did not want to do or felt uncomfortable doing	Medium (could be strong but the wording is vague)	Not mentioned; depends if 'pressure' is interpreted as 'threat' (if so, strong)	30
5) You were threatened with violence to yourself or your family to perform certain tasks, work longer hours or accept less pay	Strong	Strong (classified as trafficking violation in workplace)	50
6) You were physically harmed by your employer, manager, supervisor or co-worker while at work	Strong	Strong (classified as trafficking violation in workplace)	50

[22] ILO, *Hard to see, harder to count: Survey guidelines to estimate forced labour of adults and children*, 2012.
[23] Zhang, Sheldon X., *Looking for a Hidden Population: Trafficking of Migrant Laborers in San Diego County,* November 2012.

7) You were threatened with not getting paid or getting paid less than agreed to get you to work longer or carry out different tasks	Medium (financial penalties/induced indebtedness; listed under coercion and exploitation; threat of withholding wages or wage manipulation)	Mentioned as an 'abusive practice'	50
8) You were threatened with being reported to the police (immigration authorities if respondent is foreign worker) or arrested if you didn't do as you were told at work	Strong	Strong (classified as trafficking violation in workplace)	50
9) Your identification papers (such as passport or visa) were taken away or withheld by your employer	Strong (listed under both recruitment and work and life under duress)	Strong (classified as trafficking violation in workplace)	50
10) You were prevented or restricted from communicating freely with your family, including making or receiving phone calls to/from them, even outside working hours	Strong (if interpreted as falling under: Limited freedom of movement and communication)	Strong (classified as trafficking violation in workplace)	30
11) You were prevented or restricted from communicating freely with others outside the workplace, even outside working hours	Strong (if interpreted as falling under: Limited freedom of movement and communication)	Strong (classified as trafficking violation in workplace)	30

Annex V: FNTIPPS Project Team

The Fiji National Trafficking in Persons Prevalence Survey was jointly implemented by the FBoS and the UNODC. The project was managed by Ms. Salanieta Tubuduadua – Senior Statistician from the with guidance from Ms. Maria Musudroka – Principal Statistician and current Chief Executive. The UNODC was represented in the project team by the Crimes Research Section (Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling team) –Ms. Raggie Johanssen- Programme Officer, and Ms. Marie Jane Fatiaki – Research Officer.

#	FBoS Project Team	Designation
1	Mr. Kemueli Naiqama	Chief Executive
2	Mr. Mitieli Cama	Chief Statistician
3	Ms. Maria Musudroka	Principal Statistician
4	Mr. Mohammed Hakim	Senior Statistician
5	Mr. Avineshwar Prasad	Senior Statistician
6	Mr. Simeli Drodro	Field Statistician
7	Mr. Sole Tubanaika	Assistant Statistician (Mapping)
8	Mr. Venal Naidu	Statistical Officer
9	Mr. Nemani Mohammed	Statistical Officer
10	Ms. Regina Sami	Statistical Officer
11	Ms. Sainimili Tawakedrau	Statistical Officer
12	Ms. Salanieta Caginavanua	Statistical Officer
13	Mr. Paula Bogiva	Statistical Officer
14	Mr. Kishan Pratap	Assistant Statistician (Research Officer)
15	Mr. Jone Takala	Field Statistician
16	Mr. Paradeep Singh	Statistical Officer
17	Mr. Sachin Datt	Statistical Officer
18	Ms. Sereima Rokobuli	Field Statistician
19	Ms. Emi Ratu	Statistical Officer
20	Ms. Karalaini Luisa	Statistical Officer
21	Mr. Nafiud Din	Statistical Officer
22	Mr. Pelasio Luveicei	Assistant Statistician
23	Mr. John Tuisoso	IT Officer
24	Ms. Shayla Rani	Finance Assistant
25	Mr. Levani Naisua	Driver

Annex VI: List of key informant interviews

Country	Data Availability Assessments	Additional Key Informant Interviews
Fiji	1) Human Trafficking Unit, Police 2) Ministry of Employment and Industrial Relations 3) Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation 4) Department of Immigration 5) Homes of Hope 6) Medical Services Pacific 7) Fiji Commerce and Employers Federation 8) US Embassy 9) ILO 10) IOM	1) Fiji Police Force (G001-002) 2) DOI (G003-005) 3) MEPIR (G006-008) 4) MWCPA (G009-011) 5) HOH (CSO01) 6) Empower Fiji (CSO07) 7) Salvation Army (CSO02) 8) Arya Samaj (CSO03) 9) DCOSS (CSO04) 10) CWL (CSO05) 11) Fiji Disabled Federation (CSO06) 12) Community respondents (CI01WD-CI03WD), (CI04ND-CI06ND, CI09ND-CI10ND), (CI08CD) 13) Potential TIP victims- (TIPV01-TIPV04) 14) International agencies – IOM/ILO