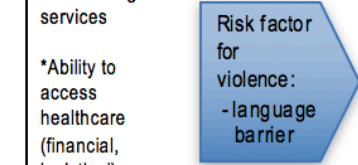


Conceptual Framework A. Factors influencing physical health of trafficked fishermen

Pre-trafficking	Trafficking stage	Exit from trafficking	Post-trafficking routes	Post-trafficking physical health	
			RISK OF RETRAFFICKING	1 month	3-12 months
<p>*Socioeconomic characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - age - education - income <p>*Past physical or mental abuse exposures</p> <p>*Health knowledge/practices</p> <p>*Masculinity and health seeking behavior</p> <p>*Perceived health needs</p> <p>*Location of home/worksites, relative to HSPs & transport access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - opportunity cost of accessing services <p>*Ability to access healthcare (financial, logistical)</p> <p>*Self-treatment</p> <p>*Rights to care in home country</p> <p>*Social and cultural barriers or facilitators</p>	<p>*Occupational harm/exposures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - overexposure to elements - badly maintained or no equipment - long working hours - few or no rest breaks - fatigue/sleep deprivation - repeated bending/lifting heavy objects - unstable platforms - exposure to chemicals - serious injuries <p>*Poor living conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - food/water deprivation - restricted space - poor hygiene - isolation at sea, inability to access care <p>*Violence exposures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - severity and frequency of physical and psychological abuse by superiors - witness of murder - forced drug taking <p>*Duration of trafficking situation</p> <p>*Risky behaviours <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - condom use - alcohol/substance abuse <p>*Cash payments (frequency and amount)</p>	<p>*Escape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high risk (jump ship/escape at port whilst docked) <p>*Outside intervention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - police / immigration raid (with/without NGO) - NGO alone <p>*Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - paid off debt and allowed to leave - injured and let go 	<p>*Find alternative work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - e.g. plantations/agriculture <p>*Detention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - risk of return to boat owner by police - poor healthcare access - unsanitary conditions - duration of detention <p>*NGO/shelter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - physical health support - mental health support - culturally appropriate services for men - types of assistance offered (e.g. training, business grant) - duration of shelter stay - ability to work whilst in shelter (restricted mobility / inability to work > risk of re-trafficking) - follow-up assistance after leaving shelter (physical health, counseling, grants) <p>*No assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identified +unassisted (no assistance offered/available, identified but did not need assistance/declined assistance - unidentified and unassisted 	<p>*Perceived health needs</p> <p>*Masculinity and health seeking behaviour</p> <p>*Ability to access healthcare (financial, logistical)</p> <p>*Social support (family, shelter)</p> <p>*Anticipated stressors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - financial (ability to work + earn, work opportunities, family needs, debt) - social (isolation, experience of shame, fear and stigma) - own physical or mental health - exposure to violence on return - unmet needs (above) <p>*Future hopes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - social (marriage, kids) - financial (job, income) - cultural (ability to fulfill family and social obligations) <p>*Feelings of empowerment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↕</p> <p>*Mental health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - depression - anxiety - PTSD 	<p>*Coping responses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive and negative (e.g. substance abuse) <p>*Recovery environment characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - access to health services/mental health support - work opportunities - social support <p>*Anticipated stressors</p> <p>*Current perceived needs/future hopes/feelings of empowerment</p> <p>*Mental health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - depression - anxiety - PTSD
HEALTHCARE ACCESS AS CITIZEN	POLICY AND POLITICAL INFLUENCES OVER HEALTHCARE ACCESS FOR MIGRANTS			HEALTHCARE ACCESS (CITIZEN OR MIGRANT)	
	- migrant healthcare access policies/legislation – illegality&health-related "deservingness" - perceptions of public health/security risk				



- Relevant to overall conceptual model but will not be included in analyses (due to nature of STEAM data or not feasible)
- Anticipated stressors mediate relationship between trafficking exposures and mental health (examined at one time only)
- Relevant to overall conceptual model but will not be included in analyses (due to nature of STEAM data or not feasible)

Source: Pocock NS. Occupational risks, health needs and victim identification of trafficked fishermen in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS). PhD thesis [London]: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; 2017.

Conceptual Framework B. Factors influencing healthcare responses for migrant or trafficked fishermen in Thailand

Healthcare responses as citizen	HEALTHCARE RESPONSES AS MIGRANT				Healthcare responses as citizen or migrant	
	Pre-trafficking	Trafficking stage	Exit from trafficking	Post-trafficking routes		Post-trafficking health service access
				RISK OF RETRAFFICKING		1 month
*Perceived healthcare needs *Rights to care in home country *Education, gender, culture, age, income - health knowledge/practices - health seeking behaviour *Social and cultural barriers or facilitators *Location of home/worksite, relative to HSPs & transport access - opportunity cost of accessing services *Ability to pay for healthcare *Self-treatment	*Freedom of movement *Fear of arrest/deportation *Location of worksite, i.e. physical isolation at sea *Physical proximity of public/private HSPs & access to transport *Ability to pay for care/transport to HSP *Working hours, time off for sickness/HSP visits *Legal status & possession of documents (e.g. work permits, MHI card, passport) that enable access to care *Language skills/translator availability at HSP *Perceived healthcare needs *Masculinity & health seeking behaviour *Knowledge/information on how to access care *Healthcare knowledge of co-workers/ boss/ trafficker (when care received is not from health worker), re. type of care/remedy received *Irregular migrant worker health insurance entitlements – knowledge of worker and HSP *Self-treatment	Escape, outside intervention (NGO, police) or other: *Perceived healthcare needs *Masculinity & health seeking behaviour *Injuries/illness requiring immediate attention *Ability to travel to/knowledge of HSP location *Ability to pay for healthcare *Legal status & possession of documents *Self-treatment	*Perceived healthcare needs *Language skills/translator availability at HSP *Masculinity & health seeking behaviour *Alternative work - location of worksite relative to HSPs & transport access - ability to pay for care/transport - legal status & possession of documents *Detention - restricted movement - referral mechanisms for health services - perceived deservingness for care & referrals by detention staff *Post-trafficking network healthcare - health worker expertise/capacity - mental health support available - services for men - referral mechanisms for specialized health services *Self-treatment	*Perceived healthcare needs *Masculinity & health seeking behaviour *Social and cultural barriers or facilitators *Ability to pay for care/transport to HSP *Ability to pay for care/transport to HSP *Language skills/translator availability at HSP *Self-treatment	*Perceived healthcare needs *Masculinity & health seeking behaviour *Social and cultural barriers or facilitators *Ability to pay for care/transport to HSP *Recovery environment characteristics - location of home/worksite, relative to HSPs & transport access - mental health support *Language skills/translator availability at HSP *Self-treatment	
POLICY AND POLITICAL INFLUENCES OVER HEALTHCARE REPONSES TOWARDS MIGRANTS - migrant healthcare access rights/ policies / legislation - illegality and health-related “deservingness” - perceptions of public health /security risk POLICY AND POLITICAL INFLUENCES OVER OHS/LABOUR PROTECTION - fishing sector regulation - moral worthiness of male migrant’s bodies - neoliberal organization of labour						

Source: Pocock NS. Occupational risks, health needs and victim identification of trafficked fishermen in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS). PhD thesis [London]: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; 2017.