



HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVEY: BELARUS, MOLDOVA, UKRAINE

Prepared for: International Organization for
Migration (IOM)

Prepared by: Inna Volosevych, Head of Social and Political Research Department GfK Ukraine,
Inna.Volosevych@gfk.com
Tamila Konoplytska, Researcher, Social and Political Research Department GfK Ukraine,
Tamila.Konoplytska@gfk.com
Tetiana Kostiuchenko, Researcher, Social and Political Research Department GfK Ukraine,
Tetiana.Kostiuchenko@gfk.com

Date: 3 June, 2015

Contents

Key results	3
1 The scale of labour migration	8
2 Prevalence of human trafficking.....	10
3 Willingness to migrate and awareness of potential risks	17
3.1 Willingness to migrate and awareness of potential risks in Belarus	17
3.2 Willingness to migrate and awareness of potential risks in Moldova	29
3.3 Willingness to migrate and awareness of potential risks in Ukraine	41
4 Defining the group vulnerable to trafficking	50
4.1 Defining Vulnerable group in Belarus	51
4.2 Defining Vulnerable group in Moldova	54
4.3 Defining Vulnerable group in Ukraine	56
5 Understanding and awareness of human trafficking	59
5.1 Understanding and awareness of human trafficking in Belarus	59
5.2 Understanding and awareness of human trafficking in Moldova	66
5.3 Understanding and awareness of human trafficking in Ukraine	70
6 Methodology	76
6.1 Data collection methods	76
6.1.1 Estimation of number of people working abroad	77
6.1.2 Estimation of human trafficking prevalence	77
6.1.3 Changes in methodology of prevalence of labour migration and human trafficking	78
6.1.4 Survey limitations	80
Attachment: regional structure of Ukraine	81

Key results

The fourth wave of the survey on the trends of human trafficking and labour migration in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine was conducted in February-March 2015. In 2015, significant survey limitations appeared in Ukraine – the survey did not cover the temporarily occupied territories in AR Crimea, as well as Donetsk and Luhansk regions (see Methodology for the details). Therefore, human trafficking prevalence calculated according to the results of the survey in Ukraine could be significantly underestimated due to the lack of data on the temporarily occupied territories.

Prevalence of labour migration

Comparing to the previous wave of the survey, the estimated number of labour migrants has significantly increased in Moldova (from 258 thousand of labour migrants working abroad at the moment of the survey in 2011 to almost 450 thousand in 2015) and remained stable in Belarus (about 120 thousand in 2015) and Ukraine (about 516 thousand in 2015). The increasing number of migrants in Moldova might be due to the ratification of the Association Agreement and implementation of visa-free regime for Moldovans when travelling to the EU-member states. Willingness to find a job abroad has increased in Ukraine (8% of Ukrainians have found or plan to find a job abroad against 6% in 2011) and remained stable Moldova (25%) and Belarus (6%). Men are willing to find jobs abroad 1.5-2 times more often than women in Moldova and Ukraine, and 5 times more often in Belarus.

Moldova consistently has the highest external labour migration rate (members of 45% of extended families¹ in Moldova were working abroad at the moment of the survey in 2015 versus 6% of extended families of Belarusian, and 5% of extended families of Ukrainian respondents). However, the irregular migration rate is the highest in Ukraine in 2015 and constitutes a significant increase from the previous survey when compared to the 2011 results (41% of Ukrainian labour migrants worked unofficially versus 31% in Moldova and 28% in Belarus at the moment of the survey²). The rate of irregular migration in Moldova significantly decreased from 37% in 2011 to 31% in 2015. Instead, growth of this indicator in Ukraine is observed, from 28% in 2011 to 41% in 2015.

The legality of employment and information about employer are of second and third importance in the final decision making to work abroad for potential migrants from Belarus and Ukraine (the primary factor in all the countries is the salary level). In Moldova, working conditions and legality of employment are of second and third importance for making a decision to work abroad.

The legality of employment abroad is more important for women than for men in Moldova and Ukraine, with equal importance for men and women in Belarus.

Prevalence of human trafficking

¹ According to the definition of this survey, the extended family includes parents, spouse, children, or siblings.

² The question about a legal status of their relatives working abroad is sensitive, so the real scope of illegal labour migration can possibly be significantly higher.

In 2011, the prevalence of six situations of human trafficking were estimated, while in 2015 nine situations were estimated. Compared to the previous wave of survey, the estimated number of victims of the six situations of human trafficking has significantly increased in Moldova (from 13 to 27 thousand) and Ukraine (from 17 thousand to 38 thousand) and remained stable in Belarus (about 6,000 in 2015).

Since 2012, 6% of the extended families suffered from one of the nine human trafficking situations in Moldova, 0.4% – in Belarus and 0.6% – in Ukraine. Additionally, members of 0.6% of extended families in Moldova and 0.1% of extended families in Ukraine travelled abroad and disappeared; it is possible that some of them became trafficking victims. The estimated number of those who suffered from the nine situations of human trafficking during the past three years is about 6 thousand in Belarus, about 27, 000 in Moldova, and about 41 thousand in Ukraine.

Based on the estimation of prevalence of different situations of human trafficking among the social networks of respondents in the three countries, the most prevalent is labour exploitation – either on construction or in agriculture, or at a domestic/ nursing job; sexual exploitation in both situations is less prevalent; labour exploitation when travelling abroad for getting married was reported in one country – Moldova, similarly sexual exploitation in such situation was mentioned in Ukraine only. Being forced to beg for third persons is the least prevalent, while being forced to donate one's organs was not mentioned with regard to respondents' social surrounding.

Human trafficking rate remains the most threatening in Moldova, although positive trends are recorded in 2015 comparing to the previous survey wave:

- The share of irregular labour migration decreased significantly in Moldova,
- Moreover, the estimated group vulnerable to human trafficking (people who tend to agree with at least one of the risky offers regarding working abroad were defined as Vulnerable group in this survey³ declined.

Vulnerability to human trafficking

One in four Moldovans (25%) tends to agree with at least one of the risky conditions of working abroad⁴ versus 21% of Ukrainians and 16% of Belarusians. These people were defined as Vulnerable group in this survey. Comparing to 2011, the share of Vulnerable groups decreased in Moldova (from 30% to 25%), increased in Ukraine (from 14% to 21%), and remained stable in Belarus.

Key factors of vulnerability in the three countries are the following:

- **Willingness to work abroad** – those who have already found the job abroad and who are willing to work abroad much more often refer to Vulnerable group than those who are not willing to work

³ The question was formulated as "If a person whom you trust has offered you a highly-paid job abroad in your desired area would you agree: 1) To work without official employment?; 2) To work in locked premises (work without any right of leaving workspace)?; 3) To cross the border illegally?; 4) To work on illegal manufacture (unregistered production)?; 5) To give your passport to employer for the time of employment? Those who agree to pay fines for the mistakes in the job are not included into Vulnerable group as it is a normal practice for some kinds of job (though fines can also lead to debt slavery).

⁴ Ibid

abroad. At the same time those who are not willing to work abroad constitute 13%-28% of Vulnerable groups in the surveyed countries. In spite of their general unwillingness to work abroad they would accept unreliable, but profitable offers.

- **Awareness of the risk of human trafficking in particular situations** (agreeing to work abroad without official employment, at an illegal manufacture, in locked premises, crossing the border illegally, giving a passport to the employer). Those who tend to agree with unreliable offers to work abroad are significantly less aware of the risk of human trafficking in a relevant situation than those who would refuse such offers in all the surveyed countries; the risk of human trafficking is associated the most with such offers as giving a passport to the employer for the time of employment abroad and working in locked premises in all the surveyed countries, while working without official employment or working at an illegal manufacture are usually not perceived as a threat of becoming a human trafficking victim;
- **Gender:** men prevail in the Vulnerable group in Belarus and Ukraine;
- **Age:** people aged under 44 prevail in the Vulnerable group in all of the three countries;
- **Region:** some regions have a significantly larger share of Vulnerable group than others in all the countries. Such differences could possibly be explained by specific geographic positions and economic status of some regions. According to the survey, in the Belarus Brest region there is the largest share of Vulnerable group, in Moldova these regions are Cahul-Cantemir-Taraclia-Gagauzia, and in Ukraine the largest share of Vulnerable group is recorded in the Western region (Lviv, Zakarpattia, Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk, Volyn, Rivne, and Ternopil Oblasts).

Therefore, along with the social and economic determinants, the lack of awareness of the human trafficking risks when agreeing with adventuresome offers of employment abroad is the important factor of vulnerability to human trafficking.

Awareness of human trafficking

Awareness of human trafficking was measured by the following indicators:

- General awareness of human trafficking – the share of those who have heard about human trafficking and of its various types;
- Awareness of the risk of human trafficking in particular situations (agreeing to work abroad without official employment, at an illegal manufacture, in locked premises, crossing the border illegally, giving the passport to the employer);
- Perception of the risk of being trafficked and of groups at risk (men, women, children, etc.);
- Awareness of the organizations that provide support to victims of trafficking.

Eighty one to eighty eight (81-88%) percent of citizens of the three surveyed countries are aware of human trafficking. Overall, 61% of Ukrainians, 80% of Moldovans and 53% of Belarusians have heard about at least one of the situations of human trafficking which happened to their compatriots.

At the same time, general awareness of human trafficking has no influence on vulnerability to human trafficking as it's rather theoretical and not linked to specific risky situations. In spite of rather a high level of general awareness of human trafficking, only about one third of citizens or less in all the three countries are aware of the risk of becoming a victim of trafficking associated with agreeing to work abroad unofficially, at an illegal enterprise, to pay fines for mistakes, and/or to cross the border illegally. Two thirds of Belarusians (66%), and a half of Moldovans and Ukrainians (51% and 54%, respectively) are aware of the risk of becoming a victim of trafficking in case of giving the passport to the employer abroad; 49% of Belarusian, 35% of Ukrainians and 39% of Moldovans – in case of

working abroad in locked premises without the right to leave the workspace. Women in Belarus and in Moldova are more aware of some trafficking situations than men, while in Ukraine there are no significant differences between men and women.

The negative trend of 2015 in the perception of personal risk of being trafficked is recorded only in Belarus where two thirds of the population believe they would never become the victim of human trafficking. Overall, in 2015 about one in five Belarusians and Ukrainians (19% and 18%, respectively) and 38% of Moldovans do not deny the possibility of becoming victims of trafficking. About a half of the Vulnerable group in all the three countries are confident that they cannot become victims of trafficking.

However, in 2015, some progress was recorded in Moldova with regards to overcoming the stereotype that only young women can become victims of trafficking; although only 20% of Moldovans consider that everyone can become a victim of trafficking. This figure has increased comparing with 15% in 2011; another 25% consider that young men can become victims of trafficking versus 12% in 2011. Girls are perceived as possible victims of trafficking more often than boys in all of the three countries.

The majority of respondents in the surveyed countries would turn to the Embassy of their country in case of being trafficked when traveling abroad legally; 31-40% would turn to local authorities or police, 12-23% - to counter-trafficking hotline, 7-15% - to international organizations and NGOs. Significantly fewer respondents would turn to these organizations and more respondents rely only on themselves, relatives and friends in case of being trafficked when traveling abroad illegally. This clearly indicates that irregular migrants are afraid of addressing to authorities and other organizations for a help. Women in all of the three countries are more often than men are willing to turn to different organizations (i.e. religious organizations or a church) in case of being trafficked when traveling abroad.

Survey recommendations

The recommendations on prevention campaign remain the same as in 2011 as there were not so many changes in awareness of the risks of human trafficking and the profile of the Vulnerable group.

Survey results suggest that prevention campaigns should focus on the following:

- Provide the information of the risk of being trafficked in case of agreeing to work abroad unofficially or at an illegal enterprise, to work in locked premises (without the right to leave one's workspace), to pay fines for one's mistakes to the employer, and/or to cross the border illegally, even if such offers come from trusted persons, with specific examples drawn from the victims' stories;
- Provide the information on various forms of exploitation of men and women to continue destroying a stereotype that trafficking mostly refers to sexual exploitation of young women;
- Develop special campaigns which are targeting men, as they are more inclined towards risky behavioural patterns and generally have lower awareness of human trafficking than women;
- Spread the information on counter-trafficking hotlines operating in the main countries of destination;
- Spread messages that irregular migrants can also turn to the embassy of their country, local

authorities and/or non-governmental organizations abroad for a help in case of being trafficked or stranded.

The recommended target age group for prevention campaigns is 18-55.

The recommended regions to be targeted with prevention efforts are those with the largest estimated Vulnerable group, namely:

- Belarus: Brest region.
- Moldova: Cahul-Cantemir-Taraclia-Gagauzia.
- Ukraine: Western region (Lviv, Zakarpattia, Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk, Volyn, Rivne, and Ternopil oblasts).

1 The scale of labour migration

Moldova shows the highest prevalence of labour migration among the surveyed countries: members of 45% of extended families in Moldova worked abroad at the moment of the survey (in 2011, the members of 40% of extended families worked abroad at the moment of survey – this change is statistically significant)⁵.

In 2015, the labour migration rate in Belarus and Ukraine is the same as it was in 2011 (in Belarus the share of families, whose members are involved into labour migration at the moment of the survey has decreased from 7.3% to 5.5%, but this change is not statistically significant).

In 2015, the rates of labour migration are significantly higher in rural areas in Moldova and Ukraine. In Belarus, there are no significant differences in shares of labour migrants between urban and rural areas.

In Moldova, the estimated number of labour migrants has significantly increased since 2011 (from 258,5 in 2011 to 483,6 thousand in 2015). The increasing migration flow is possibly caused by the fact that since April 2014 Moldovans have been allowed travelling to the EU without a visa.

In 2015, the estimated number of labour migrants has decreased in Belarus (from estimated 141,4 thousand of labour migrants working abroad at the moment of the survey in 2011 to 119,9 thousand in 2015).

In Ukraine, the estimated number of labour migrants in 2015 remains virtually the same as it was in 2011 – about 500 thousand.

The methodological approach to estimation of number of labour migrants is described in Methodology.

Table 1. Estimates for the number of people working abroad now

	2006		2008		2011		2015	
	%	±error	%	±error	%	±error	%	±error
Share of extended families, members of which are working abroad now								
Belarus	8.1	1.7	8.0	1.7	7.3	1.6	5.5	1.4
Moldova	34.3	2.9	41.8	3.0	40.0	3.0	45.0	2.9
Ukraine	10.0	1.6	7.0	1.4	5.5	1.0	5.4	1.0
Estimated number of people working abroad now								
Belarus	139 700	28199	144 700	30318	141 390	31272	119 887	29 862
Moldova	280 791	23240	321 956 ⁶	23177	258 510	18597	449 460	28 078
Ukraine	1 091 000	174844	750 000	147812	504 020	90363	515 913	93 456

⁵ Hereinafter given errors of the estimation are calculated on the base of 95% confidence interval and without consideration of sample design effect.

⁶ This result is very close to the estimation made on the results of the massive statistical survey on households "Labour force migration in the Republic of Moldova" (12430 households surveyed), conducted for ILO in 2008. Due to this survey total number of labour migrants was 318,3 ths. persons. (link: http://www.statistica.md/public/files/publicatii_electronice/migratia/Migratia_FM_en.pdf)

The estimated average number of extended family members who work abroad has significantly increased in Moldova since 2007 (from 1,7 in 2011 to 2,3 in 2015) and remains at the same level in Ukraine and Belarus.

Table 2. Estimates for the average number of people working abroad now within the extended family

	Average number of family members working abroad now			
	2006	2008	2011	2015
Belarus	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4
Moldova	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.3
Ukraine	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5

Inquiring into the legal status of those working abroad, the respondents were asked about the number of their family members working abroad officially and the number of those working unofficially⁷. The largest share of irregular migrants is recorded in Ukraine: in 2015, the share of family members working illegally has significantly increased (from 27.6 in 2011 to 40.5 in 2015). In Belarus, this indicator has also increased (from 22,5% in 2011 to 27.7% in 2015, but this change is not statistically significant). The increasing number of irregular migrants in these countries can be explained not only by changing of the wording of the question (“unofficial” instead of “illegal”), but also by reorientation of migrants towards the EU instead of Russia – in the EU, the official employment is probably more problematic than in Russia. The survey of potential migrants (see Chapters 3.1. and 3.3.) in 2015 showed a decreasing attractiveness of Russia and increasing attractiveness of the EU countries in Belarus and Ukraine. Unlike Belarus and Ukraine, attractiveness of Russia for potential migrants hasn’t decreased in Moldova (see Chapter 3.2.)

Moldova is the only country where the rate of illegal migrants has decreased (from 36.9% in 2011 to 31.4% in 2015). We suppose that it is possibly due to the fact that since April 2014 Moldovans have been allowed travelling to the EU without a visa.

The question about the legal status of their relatives working abroad is sensitive, so the real scope of irregular labour migration might be significantly higher.

Table 3. Estimates for the number of people working illegally

	2006	2008	2011	2015
Share of family members working unofficially, %				
Belarus	34.1	27.5	22.5	27.6
Moldova ⁸	34.1	25.5	36.9	31.4
Ukraine	30.1	20.6	27.6	40.5
Number of people working unofficially				
Belarus	47 740	39 750	31 830	33 068
Moldova	98 150	82 650	95 260	140 936
Ukraine	328200	154000	139500	208 739

⁷ In 2015, there was a change in the wording of the answer to the question A10 “How many of the family members are employed legally and how many – illegally” - the words “legally/illegally” were replaced with “officially/unofficially” in order to avoid the negative connotation.

⁸ In 2015’ survey the estimated number of Moldavian illegal labour migrants has significantly increased (in spite of the decrease in the share of family members that work illegally) due to a significant increase in the estimated number of labour migrants (this indicator is included into the calculation formula – see Methodology).

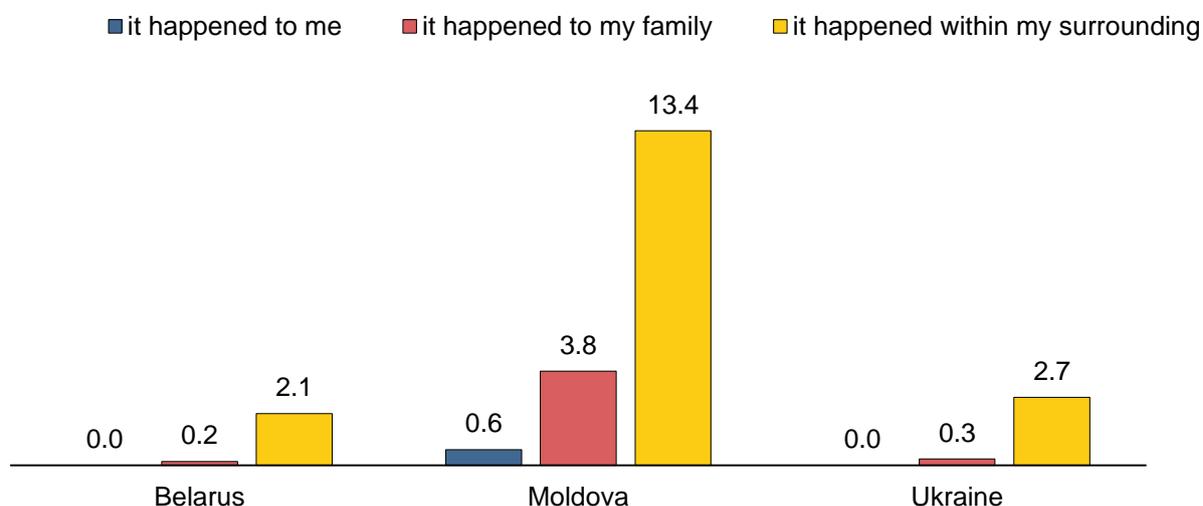
2 Prevalence of human trafficking

The list of nine human trafficking situations was presented in the survey 2015 (in the three previous waves the number of measured situations varied from three in 2006 and 2008 to six in 2011). All respondents were asked to say whether these situations have ever happened to them personally or to the members of their extended family (parents, children, spouse and siblings), as well as to their distant relations (other relatives, friends).

Labour exploitation

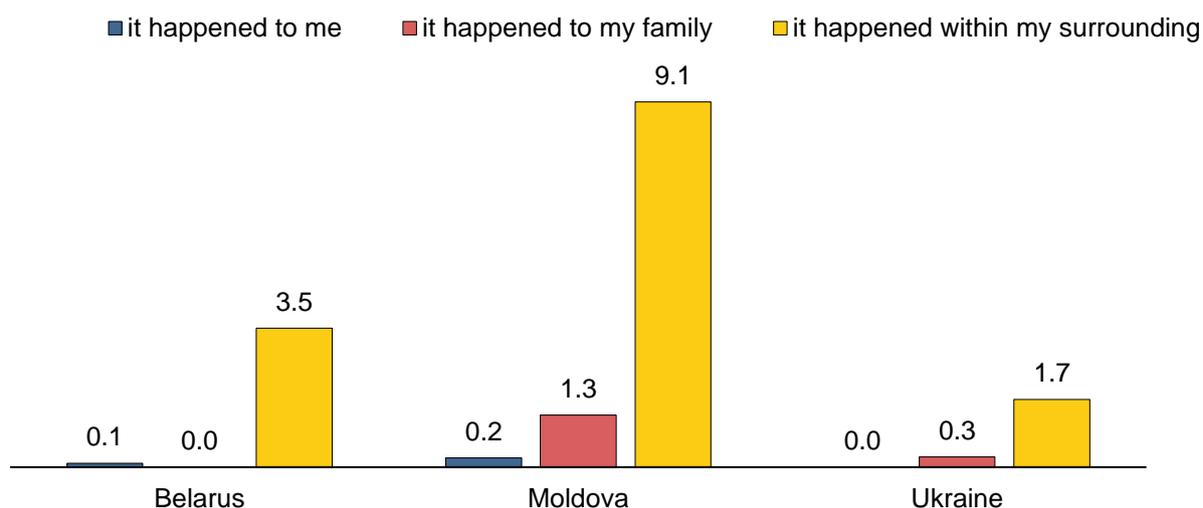
Three point eight (3.8) percent of respondents in Moldova, and 0.2% in Belarus, and 0.3% in Ukraine indicated that the members of their extended families suffered from labour exploitation at an enterprise/on construction/in the agricultural field; besides 0.6% suffered from that personally. Almost one in eight (13.4) respondents in Moldova, 3.1% of Belarusians and 2.7% of Ukrainians heard about such experience in their surroundings.

Chart 1. Prevalence of human trafficking situations (% of the total sample; Travelled abroad because they were offered a domestic or nursing job, but upon arrival they were forced to work at an enterprise/on construction/in the agricultural field for no or little pay)



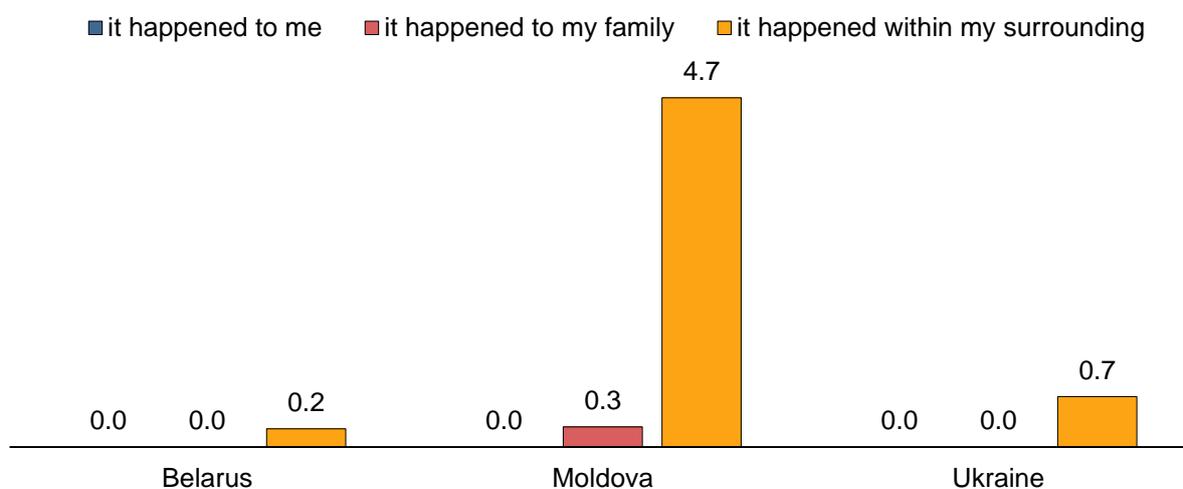
In 2015, one point three (1.3) percent of respondents in Moldova has stated that somebody from their family suffered from labour exploitation when travelling abroad because they were offered a job (except for domestic and nursing); 0.2% of Moldovans faced that experience personally. In Belarus, there were 0.1% of those who had such a personal experience, while in Ukraine 0.3% mentioned that tat situation occurred to their family member. Almost one in ten (9.1) respondents in Moldova, 3.5% of Belarusians and 1.7% of Ukrainians heard about such an experience among their surrounding.

Chart 2. Prevalence of human trafficking situations (% of the total sample; Travelled abroad because they were offered a job, but upon arrival they were locked up and/ or their passport was taken away and forced to work for no or little pay)



In 2015, zero point three (0.3) percent of respondents in Moldova mentioned that somebody from their family had been locked up and suffered from labour exploitation when travelling abroad to marry a foreigner. No one in Belarus and Ukraine mentioned that experience among family members. 4.7% of Moldovans, 0.7% of Ukrainians and zero point two (0.2) percent of Belarusians heard about such an experience among their surroundings.

Chart 3. Prevalence of human trafficking situations (% of the total sample; Travelled abroad to marry a foreigner and were locked up and forced to do work)

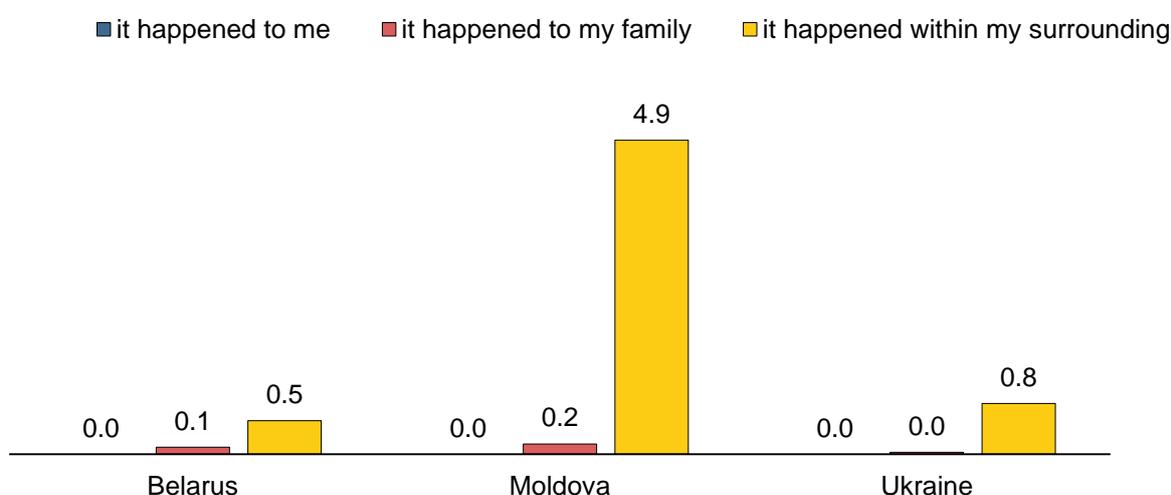


Sexual exploitation

Zero point two (0.2) percent of Moldovans indicated that somebody from their family had suffered from sexual exploitation when travelling abroad because they were offered a domestic or nursing

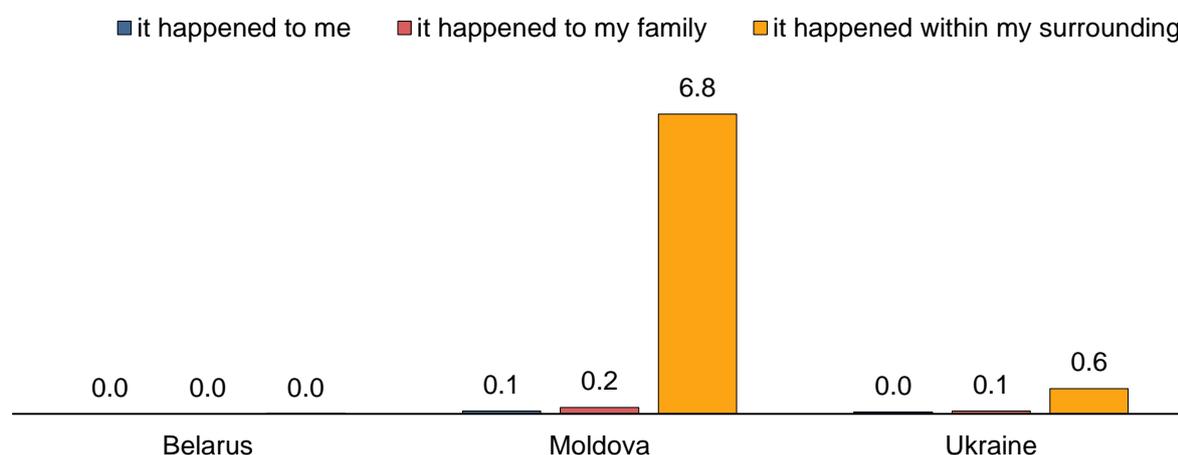
job; 0.1% of Belarusians reported about a similar experience of their family members, and only 1 respondent in Ukraine had such a situation with a family member. In Moldova, there were 4.9 % of those who heard about this experience among their surrounding, while in Ukraine this indicator is 0.8%, and in Belarus it is 0.5%.

Chart 4. Prevalence of human trafficking situations (% of total sample; Travelled abroad because they were offered a domestic or nursing job, upon arrival were forced to provide sex services for no pay or little pay)



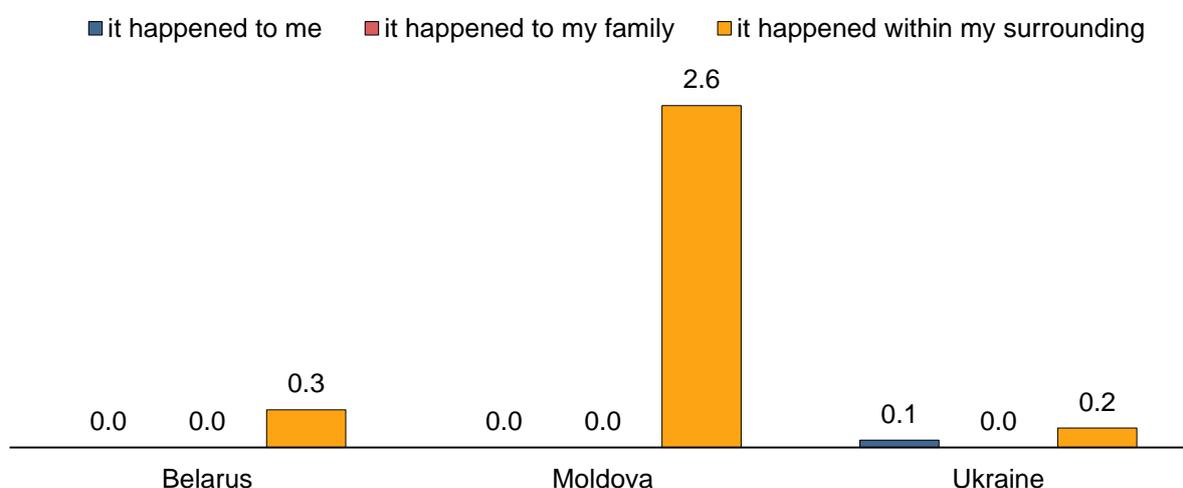
Zero point three (0.3) percent of respondents in Moldova reported about the experience of exploitation in sex business among the members of extended family after they were offered employment abroad (except for domestic and nursing job), and upon arrival their passport was taken away, 0.1% reported about such experience in Ukraine, and no one indicated that fact in Belarus. Six point eight (6.8%) of Moldovans and 0.6% of Ukrainians heard about this experience among their surroundings, while Belarusians did not hear about such experiences.

Chart 5. Prevalence of human trafficking situations (% of total sample; Travelled abroad because they were offered employment, but upon arrival to a country of destination their passport was taken away and they were forced to work in sex business)



In 2015, zero point one (0.1) percent of respondents in Ukraine mentioned that they were locked up and suffered from sexual exploitation when travelling abroad to marry a foreigner. None in Belarus and Moldova mentioned such an experience personally or among their family members. 2.6% of Moldovans, 0.3% of Belarusians and zero point two (0.2) percent of Ukrainians heard about this experience among their surroundings.

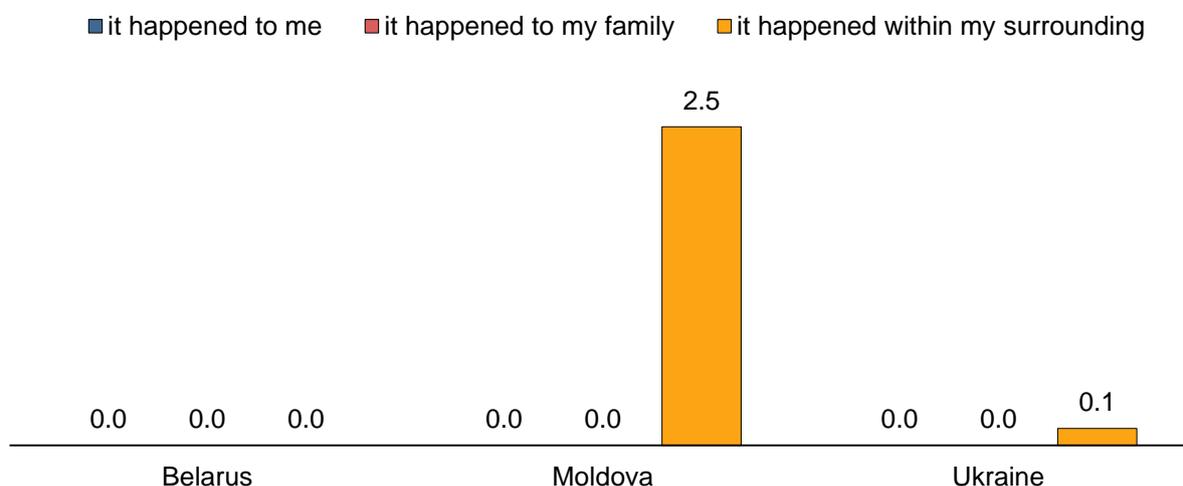
Chart 6. Prevalence of human trafficking situations (% of total sample; Travelled abroad to marry a foreigner and were locked up and forced to provide sex services)



Organ trafficking

None of the respondents mentioned that their families suffered from organ trafficking. Two point five (2.5) percent of Moldovans, 0.1% of Ukrainians and none of Belarusians heard about such an experience among their surroundings.

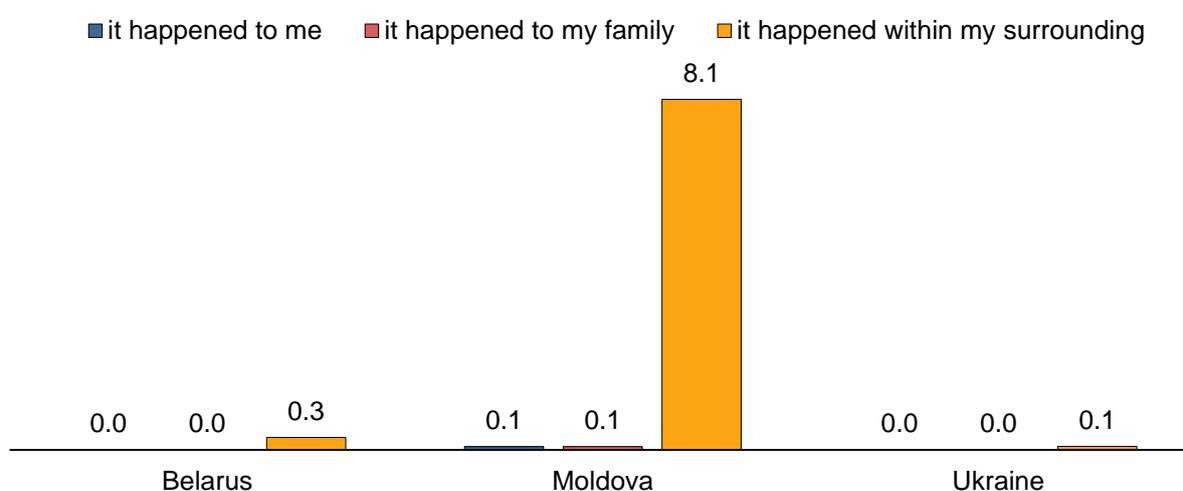
Chart 7. Prevalence of human trafficking situations (% of total sample; Suffered from organ trafficking)



Forcing to begging

Zero point two (0.2) percent of respondents in Moldova mentioned that somebody from their family suffered from forcing to beg for third persons abroad, while there were none of such respondents in Belarus and Ukraine. Zero point three (0.3) percent of Belarusians, 0.1% of Ukrainians and 8.1% of Moldovans heard about such an experience among their surroundings.

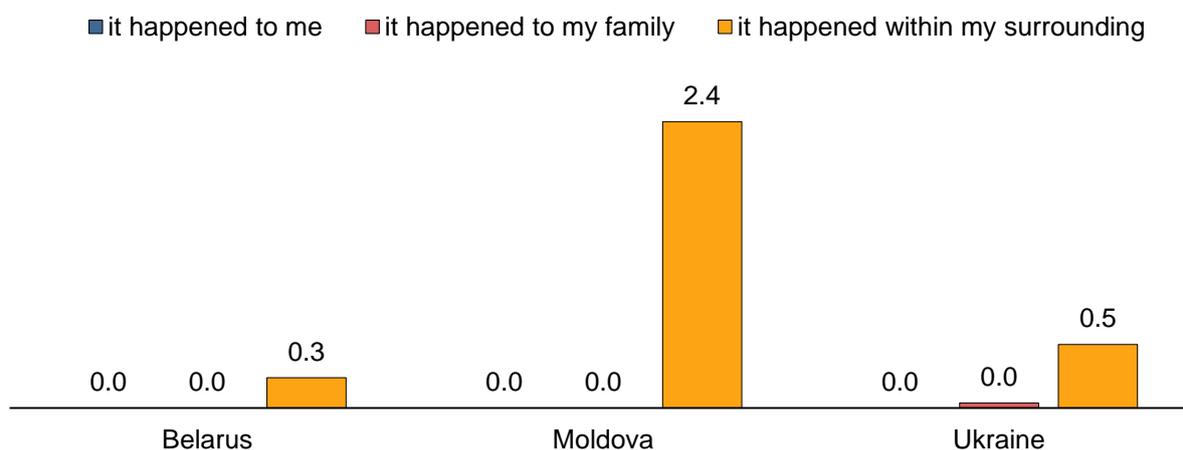
Chart 8. Prevalence of human trafficking situations (% of total sample; Travelled abroad and was forced to beg for third persons)



Taking part in military conflicts

The situation of being forced to take part in military conflicts (not including army service) in the other country was added to the questionnaire in 2015. Three respondents in Ukraine, and none of Belarusians or Moldovans reported that members of their extended families experienced such a situation. Two point four (2.4) percent of Moldovans, 0.5% of Ukrainians and 0.3% of Belarusians heard about this experience among their surroundings.

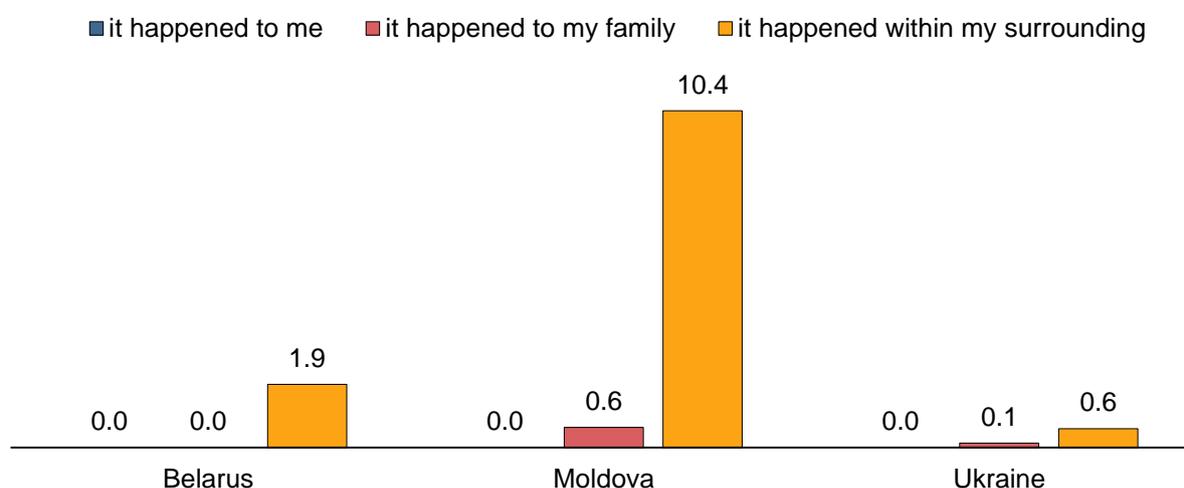
Chart 9. Was forced to take part in military conflicts (not including army service) in the other country (% of total sample)



Disappearing abroad

Except for these situations of human trafficking, the situation of disappearing abroad was added as it could be the result of human trafficking. 0.6% of Moldovans, 0.1% of Ukrainians and none of Belarusians mentioned that members of their extended families experienced such a tragedy. Ten point four (10.4) percent of Moldovans, 1.9% of Belarusians and 0.6% of Ukrainians heard about this experience among their surroundings.

Chart 10. Travelled abroad and disappeared (% of total sample)



Estimation for prevalence of all trafficking situations

Generally, at least one of the mentioned human trafficking situations happened in 2012-2015 with extended families of 5.7% of Moldovans and less than 0.4% of Belarusians and 0.7% of Ukrainians. So, Moldova is the only country where we can see the percentage of human trafficking situations happened to the respondent or his or her family, which is sufficiently higher than a possible estimation error. According to the current survey results, the estimated number of victims of human trafficking in 2012-2014 is 27 147 in Moldova, 5 624 in Belarus, and 42 873 in Ukraine (the estimation approach is described in Methodology).

The most prevalent trafficking situation in all the countries is labour exploitation (when person works for no or little pay): 0.3% for Belarusian extended families (the estimated number of victims – 3 900 persons), 0.4% for Ukrainian extended families (the estimated number of victims – 27 389 persons), 5.4% of Moldovan extended families (the estimated number of victims – 25 675 persons).

The trafficking situation which is less prevalent but mentioned in all the countries is sexual exploitation.

Trafficking for begging was mentioned in Moldova only; trafficking with the purpose to involve a person in a military conflict was mentioned only by the respondents in Ukraine.

Table 4. Estimates for prevalence of all trafficking situations

	2015			
	% of extended families that suffered from one of the nine mentioned trafficking situations in 2012-2015		Estimated number of people who suffered from one of the nine abovementioned trafficking situations in 2012-2015	
	%	±error	N	±error
Belarus				
All situations	0.4**	0.4	5 624	5 624
labour exploitation	0.3**	0.3	3 900	3 900
sexual exploitation	0.1**	0.1	1 724	1 724
forcing to organs donation for profit	0	0	0	0
forcing to begging	0	0	0	0
taking part in military conflicts	0	0	0	0
Ukraine				
All situations*	0.7**	0.3	41 063	20 971
labour exploitation	0.4**	0.3	26 233	17 750
sexual exploitation	0.2**	0.2	12 118	12 118
forcing to organs donation for profit	0.0	0	0	0
forcing to begging	0.0	0	0	0
taking part in military conflicts	0.04**	0.04	2 712	2 712
Moldova				
All situations*	5.7	1.4	27 147	6 468
labour exploitation	5.4	1.3	25 675	6 278
sexual exploitation	0.4**	0.4	1 832	1 832
forcing to organs donation for profit	0	0	0	0
forcing to begging	0.1**	0.1	683	683
taking part in military conflicts	0	0	0	0

Source: GfK Ukraine estimates

* In Ukraine, there were 2 respondents who mentioned two trafficking situations. In Moldova, there were 10 respondents who mentioned two trafficking situations, and 1 respondent who mentioned three trafficking situations. As a result, the sum of estimation numbers of victims of particular situation is higher than the estimation number of victims of all situations.

** The percent of those who identified a certain trafficking situation is too small, so the results could be reviewed only as approximate estimations.

The prevalence of six trafficking situations can be compared on the basis of the results of 2011 and 2015 surveys (see Questionnaire modifications in Methodology Chapter).

Since 2011 the rate of extended families that suffered from one of the six trafficking situations and the estimated number of trafficking victims increased in Moldova and Ukraine along with increasing of the estimated number of illegal migrants (see Chapter 1).

Table 5. Estimates for prevalence of six trafficking situations in total*

	% of extended families that suffered from one of the six mentioned trafficking situations in 2009-2011		Estimated number of people that suffered from one of the six abovementioned trafficking situations in 2009-2011		% of extended families that suffered from one of the six mentioned trafficking situations in 2012-2015		Estimated number of people that suffered from one of the six abovementioned trafficking situations in 2012-2015	
	%	±error	N	±error	N	±error	N	±error
Belarus	0.6	0.5	8 000	6670	0.4	0.4	5 624	5 624
Moldova	3.4	1.1	13 300	4300	5.7	1.4	27 147	6 468

Ukraine	0.3	0.2	16 750	11170	0.6	0.3	38 351	20 830
---------	-----	-----	--------	-------	-----	-----	--------	--------

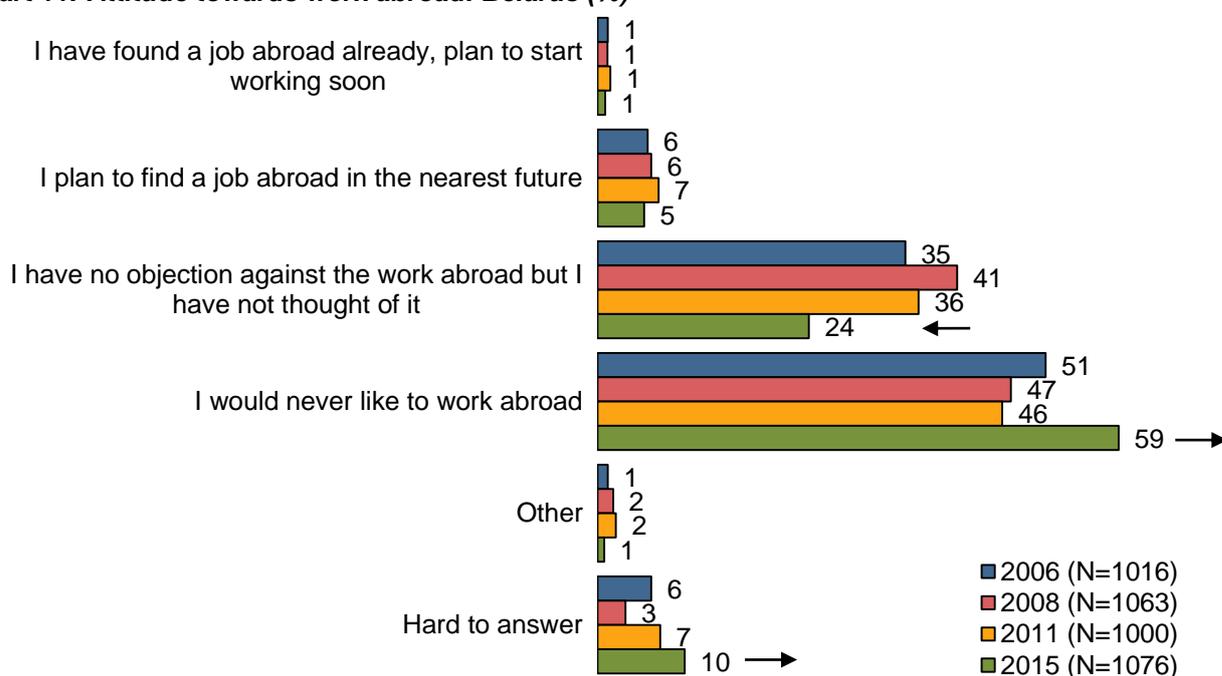
* In 2011 questionnaire, six trafficking situations were estimated (see Methodology Chapter).

3 Willingness to migrate and awareness of potential risks

3.1 Willingness to migrate and awareness of potential risks in Belarus

The rate of potential labour migration in Belarus remains stable during 2011-2015: 1% have already found the job abroad, and 5% plan to find it in the nearest future in 2015. However, the share of those who have no objections against work abroad decreased from 36% in 2011 to 24% in 2015.

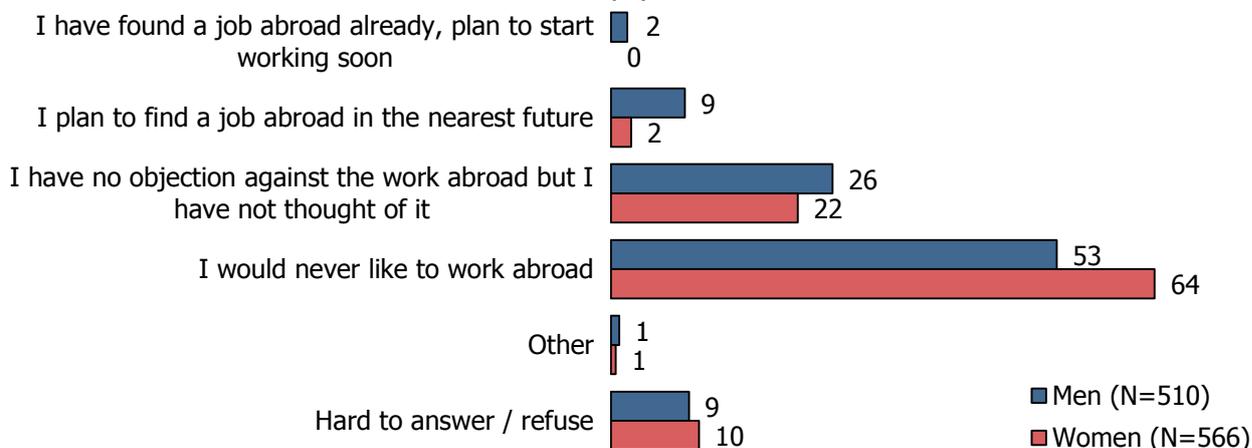
Chart 11. Attitude towards work abroad: Belarus (%)⁹



The rate of potential labour migration among men is almost five times higher than among women. Belarusian women are the least ready to work abroad comparing to the three countries where the survey was conducted.

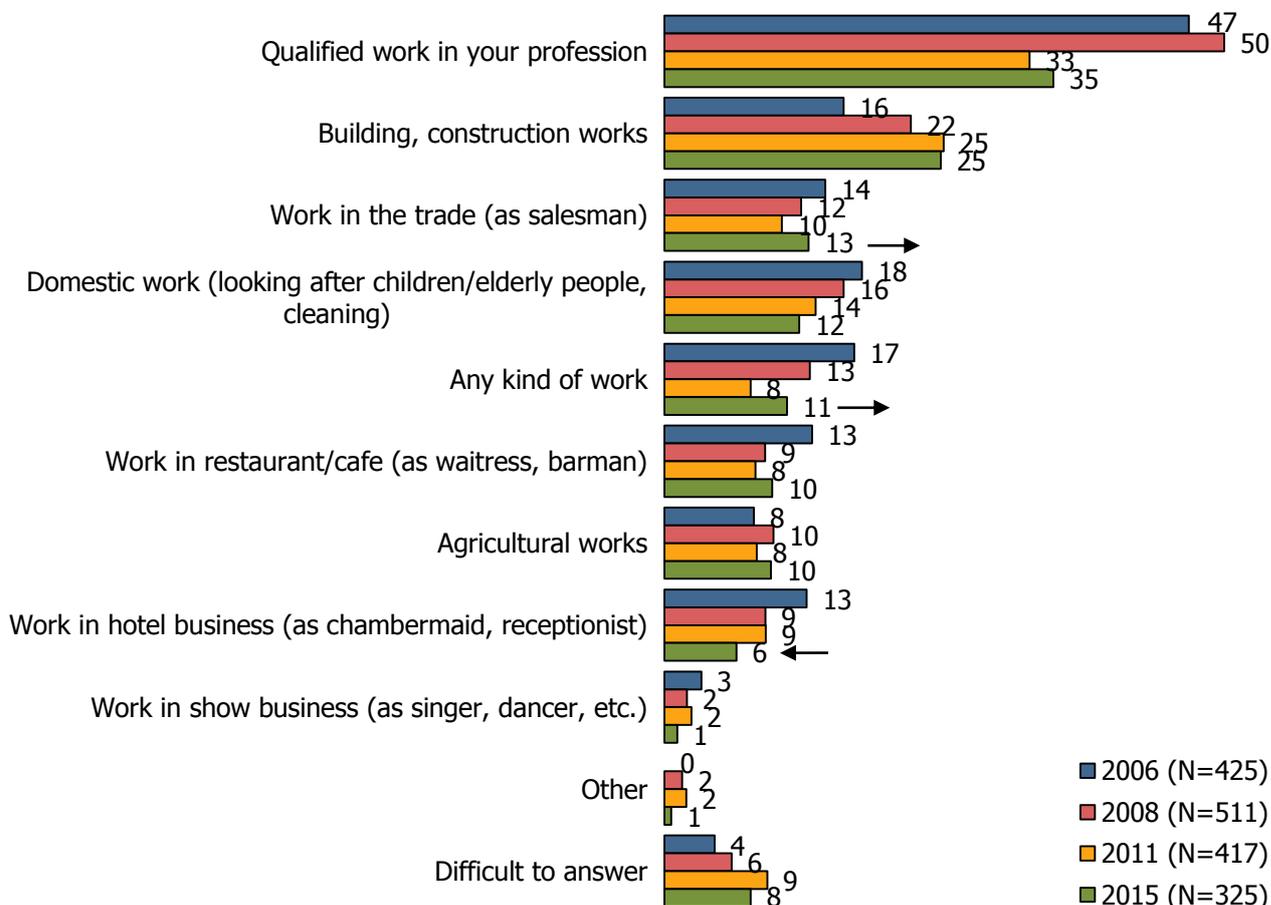
⁹ Here and further the statistically significant (with probability of 90%) changes in 2011 comparing to 2008 are marked with arrows and circles.

Chart 12. Attitude towards work abroad: Belarus (%)



Thirty five (35) percent of Belarusians would agree to do qualified work abroad according to their profession, 25% - to work in construction, 13% - to work in trade (the latter is significantly more attractive in 2015 comparing to 2011). The share of those who would agree to do any kind of work increased from 8% to 11%, which is a negative trend for 2015.

Chart 13. Kinds of work that one would agree to do abroad: Belarus (% of respondents, who are ready to consider working abroad)



Around one in three men and women agrees to do qualified work in their profession abroad. However, men much more often would agree to work abroad in construction and to work in transport and communication, while women would prefer to do domestic work or to work in trade and hotel business.

Chart 14. Kinds of work that one would agree to do abroad: Belarus (% of respondents, who are ready to consider working abroad)



Legality of employment and detailed information about the employer are the second and third factors by importance in making decision to work abroad after salary level. So, Belarusians declare significant caution in their decision on labour migration. Living conditions and the period of employment are of the lowest importance in making decision to work abroad. So, Belarusians are willing to go abroad for earning without strong consideration about for how long they will work and about the premises. Possibility of acquiring new skills is also one of the least important factors. For men, the detailed information about the employer is less important than for women, while the latter pay less attention to the area of work than men.

Table 6. Factors that would be determinant for making the final decision on working abroad: **Belarus** (means of ranks)¹⁰ (among respondents who are ready to consider working abroad)

	Total N=325	Gender	
		men N=180	women N=144
Salary level	1.89	1.87	1.92
Legality of employment (all paperwork is done legally)	2.36	2.37	2.35
Detailed information about the employer	2.69	2.77	2.59
Area of work (house work, construction, manufacture or other)	2.90	2.83	2.99
Working conditions	2.92	2.93	2.91
Having personal connections (family, relatives, friends) in the destination country	3.06	3.05	3.07
Possibility of acquiring new skills	3.08	3.07	3.09
Country of proposed employment	3.08	3.09	3.07
Period of employment abroad	3.13	3.10	3.16
Living conditions	3.14	3.14	3.14

In 2015, most Belarusians mostly would like to work in Germany (38% versus 31% in 2011). Russia is the second choice (its popularity decreased from 41% in 2011 to 29% in 2015), Poland is on the third place. In 2015, the popularity of the USA decreased, while the popularity of Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland and Austria increased. Interest in working in Canada remained stable.

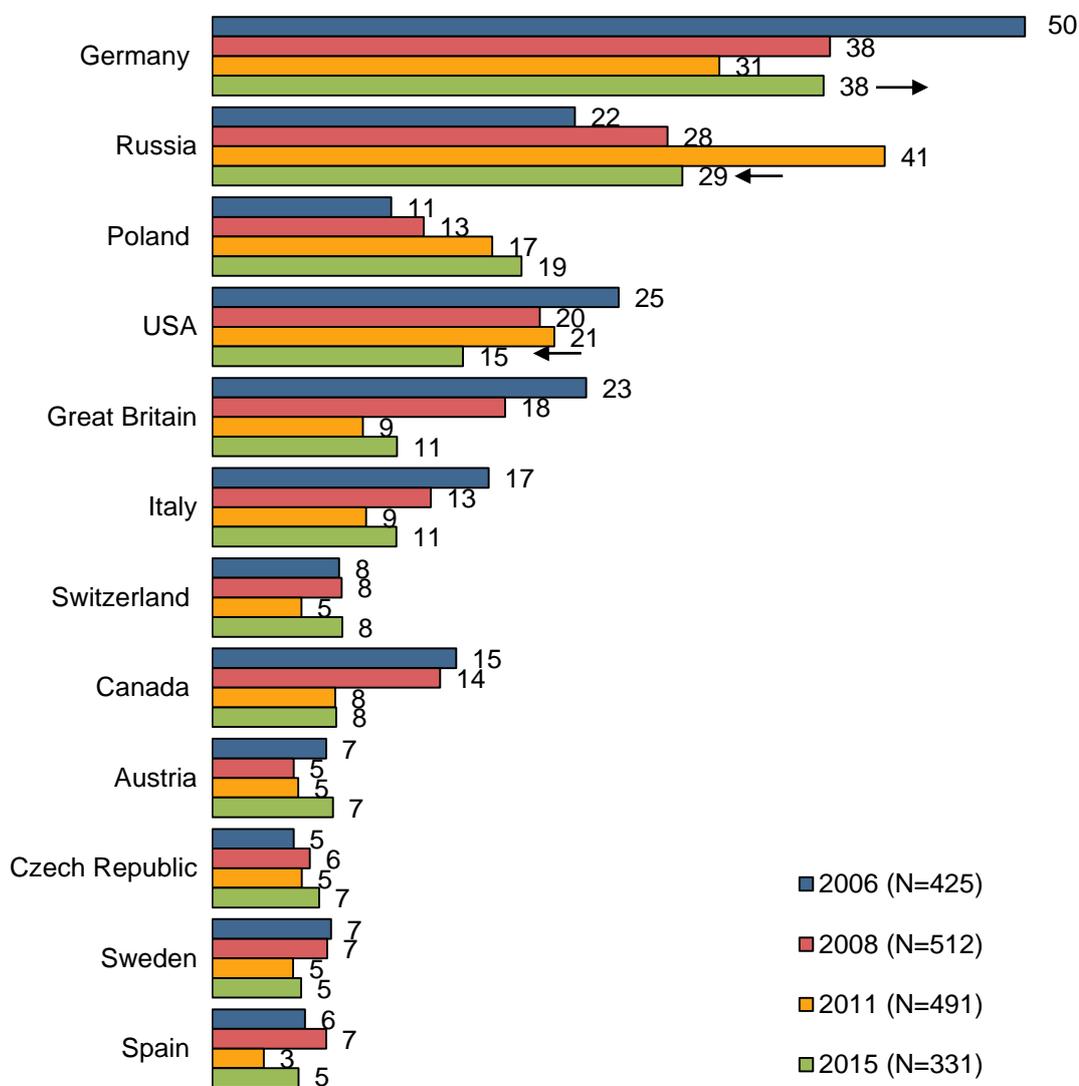
¹⁰ This measurement is based on the set of questions that were asked as following:
A3. IMAGINE YOU HAVE BEEN OFFERED A JOB ABROAD. WHICH FACTORS WOULD BE DETERMINANT WHEN MAKING THE FINAL DECISION TO WORK ABROAD OR NOT?

1) PLEASE, NAME THE ONE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR;
2) NAME OTHER IMPORTANT FACTORS (MAXIMUM TWO);
3) NAME MAXIMUM THREE LEAST IMPORTANT FACTORS.

Then, all the answers "Most important" were counted with rank one, the answers "Other important" were counted with rank two, the answers "Least important" were counted with rank four. All factors unnamed by respondent were counted with rank three. Then we've computed mean value of the ranges for the responses of every respondent. Complied means for gender groups are presented here in table.

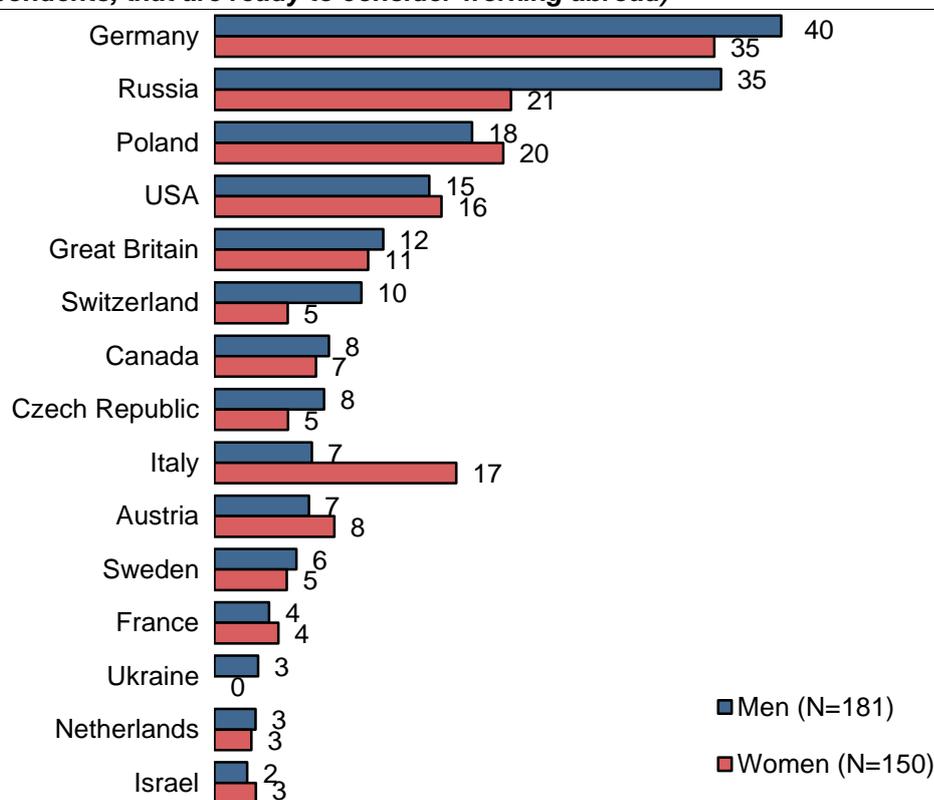
So, the factor with the lowest mean for rank is the most important, and the factor with highest mean for rank is the least important.

Chart 15. Countries that are the most preferable for working abroad: Belarus (% of respondents, who are ready to consider working abroad)



Men tend to choose Germany and Russia as destination countries more often, while women prefer European countries (Poland and Italy). It is possible that men might travel to Russia rather to work on construction, and women prefer European countries in order work on nursing jobs.

Chart 16. Countries that are the most preferable for working abroad: Belarus (% of respondents, that are ready to consider working abroad)



Thirty four (34) percent of Belarusians would agree to work abroad during less than one year, 20% - during a year, 12% - from two to five years, and 12% would like to migrate forever. There are no significant differences in answers to this question between men and women.

Chart 17. Preferable term for going to work abroad: Belarus (% of respondents, who are ready to consider working abroad)

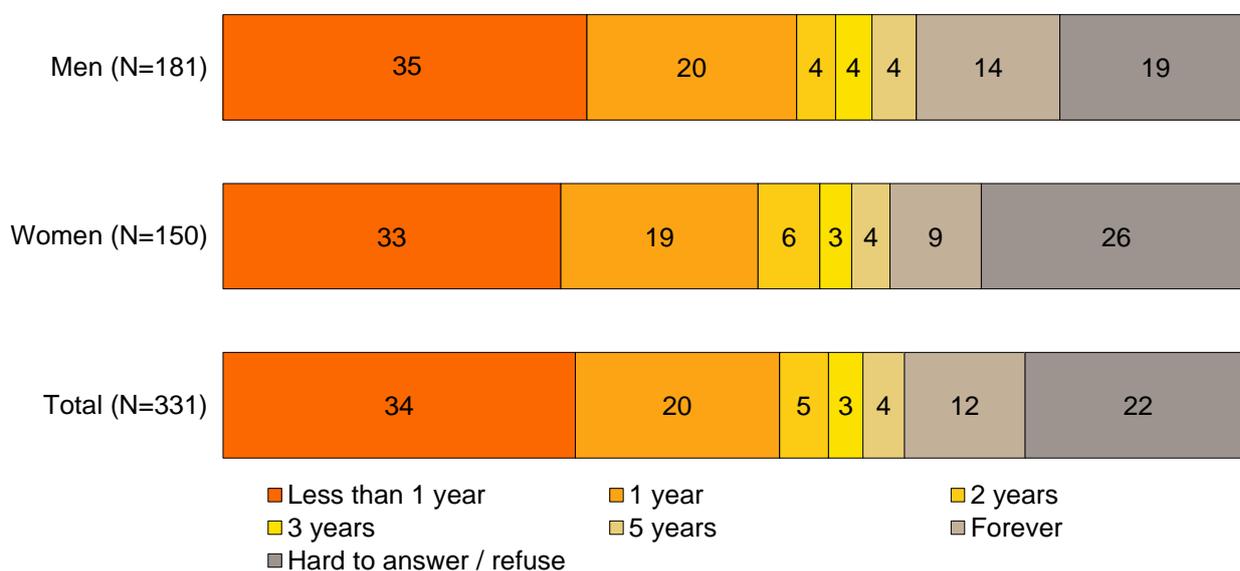
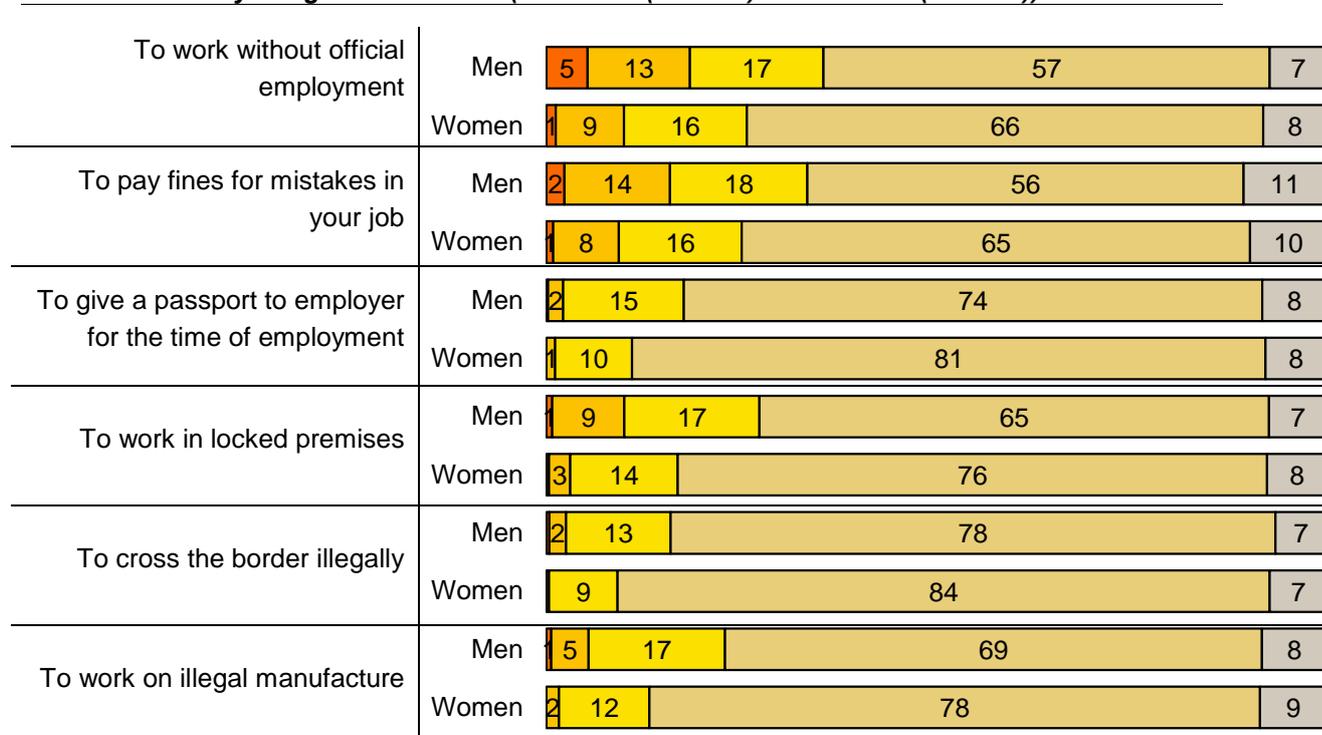


Chart 19. If a person whom you trust offered a highly-paid job abroad in your desired area, would you agree:... Belarus (% of men (N = 510) and women (N = 566))



■ Definitely yes
 ■ Most likely yes
 ■ Most likely no
 ■ Definitely no
 ■ Hard to answer / refuse

The risk of becoming the victim of human trafficking is associated mainly with giving a passport to the employer for the time of employment abroad and working in locked premises – 66% and 49% of Belarusians reported about that, respectively. The similar risk is much less associated with work without official employment (28%) which is perceived more as a risk of getting less or no payment for the job. Work on illegal manufacture is seen not only as a risk of becoming a victim of human trafficking, but also as a risk of getting into prison and deportation from the country – about a third of Belarusian population associate these risks with a work on illegal manufacture.

Table 7. The risks associated with various types of migration situations: Belarus (% , N=1076)

Risks associated with agreeing to the risky offeres	Risky offers*:					
	To pay fines for the mistakes in your job	To work without official employment	To work in locked premises (work without right of leaving workspace)	To give your passport to employer for the time of employment	To cross the border illegally	To work on illegal manufacture (unregistered underground production)
1. The employer can pay less than promised or pay nothing	45%	45%	25%	24%	9%	18%
2. Deportation from the country		26%	7%	13%	45%	31%
3. Getting into prison		7%	7%	7%	45%	36%
4. Becoming the victim of human trafficking	21%	28%	49%	66%	24%	30%
5. There is no risk if the	8%	7%	7%	5%	1%	5%

Risks associated with agreeing to the risky offeres	Risky offers*:					
	To pay fines for the mistakes in your job	To work without official employment	To work in locked premises (work without right of leaving workspace)	To give your passport to employer for the time of employment	To cross the border illegally	To work on illegal manufacture (unregistered underground production)
job is offered by trusted person						
6. There is no risk if the migrant is careful	8%	2%	5%	1%	0%	1%
7. Hard to answer / refuse	23%	12%	18%	12%	10%	13%

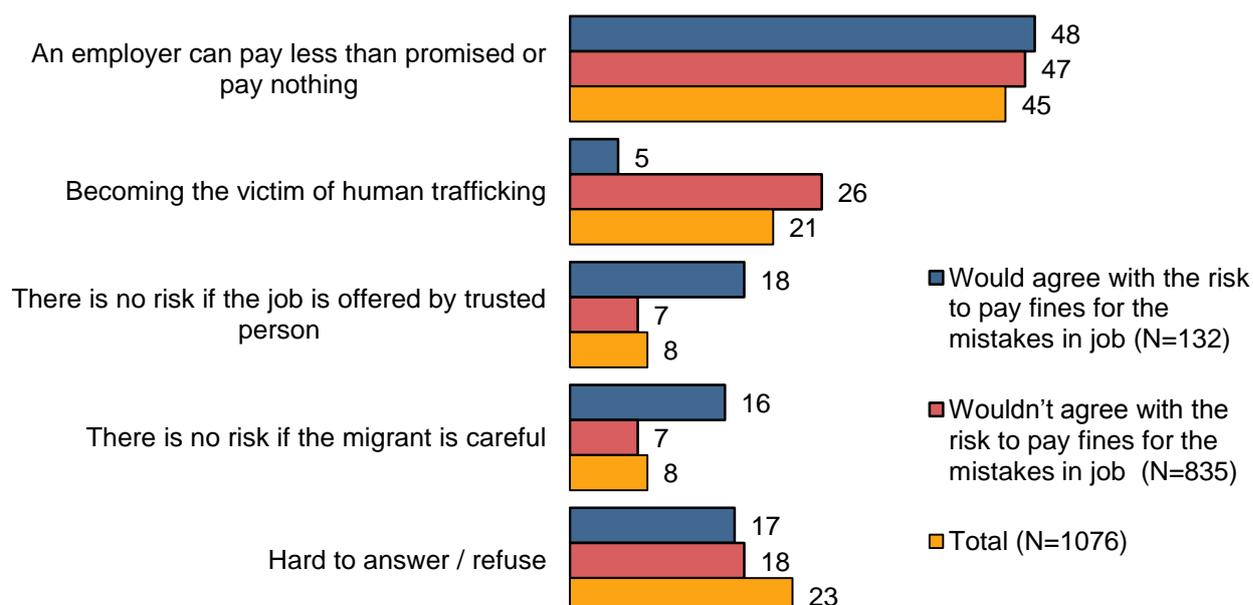
* Risky offers are sorted from the most to the least acceptable (as in the Chart 20 above)

Further we check whether those who might accept risky offers regarding working abroad are aware of the outcomes associated with these propositions and also compare awareness of risks among men and women.

Fourty eight (48) percent of those who would agree to pay fines for the mistakes in the job while working abroad consider the risk of not receiving or receiving less payment for their job. Eighteen (18) percent of those accepting this risk think that there is no risk if a job is offered by a trusted person, and 16% of those who agree to pay fines believe that there is no risk when the migrant is careful. 5% of them consider the risk of becoming a victim of trafficking in this situation versus 26% of those who wouldn't agree to pay fines for mistakes in the job while working abroad. So, a higher agreement with a risky offer is associated with lower awareness of human trafficking.

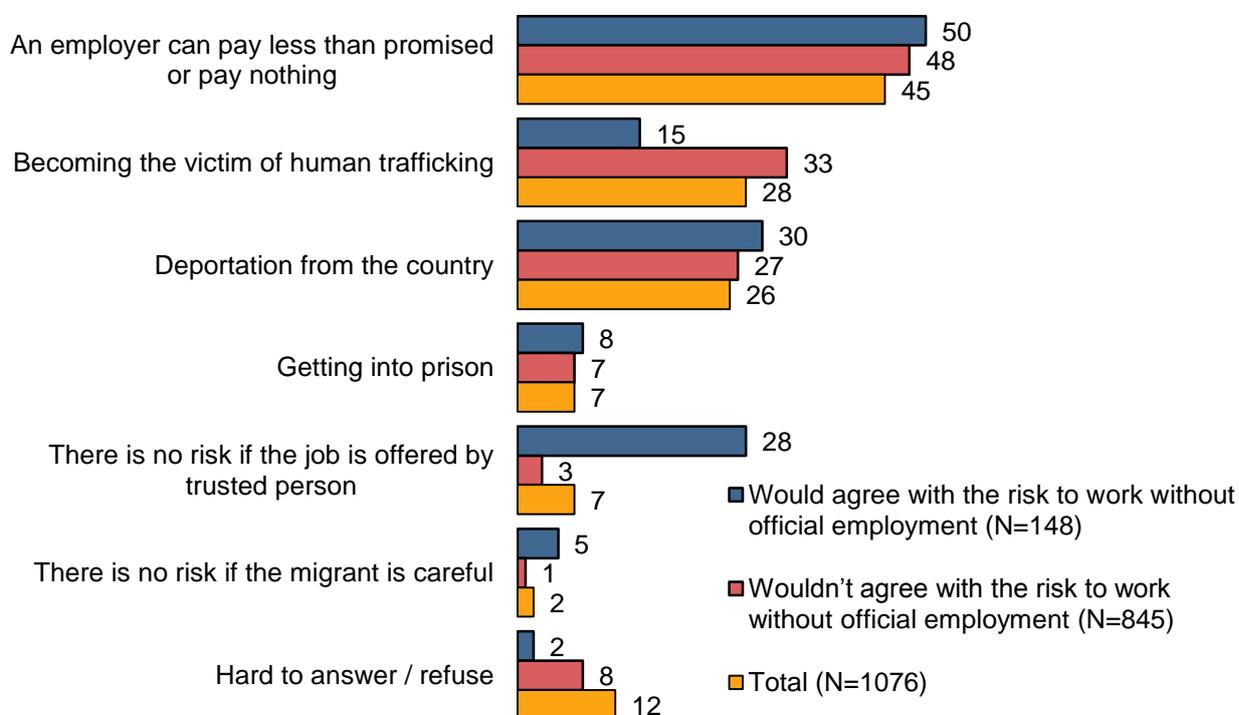
There are no significant differences in answers to this question between men and women.

Chart 20. The risks associated with agreeing to pay fines for the mistakes in your job: Belarus (%)



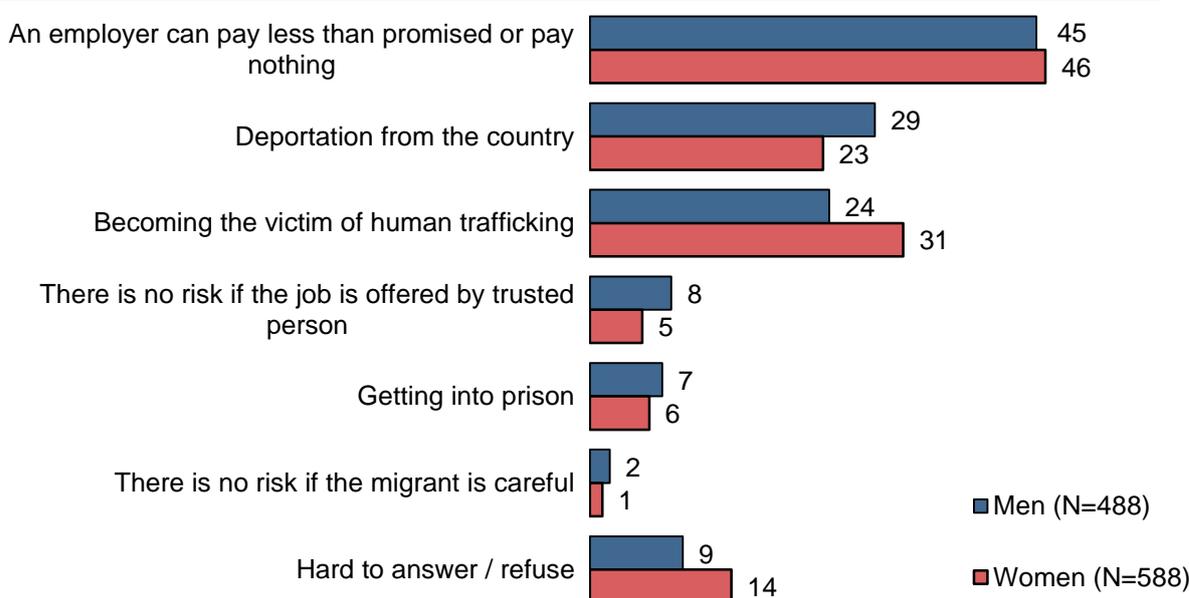
A half (50%) of those who would agree to work abroad without official employment consider the risk of not receiving or receiving less payment for their job. Only 15% of those who would agree to work without official employment consider the risk of becoming a victim of trafficking in this situation versus 33% of those who wouldn't accept unofficial employment risk. Therefore, acceptance of risky offers is associated with lower awareness of human trafficking risks. One in four (28%) among those who would agree to work abroad without official employment suppose that there is no risk if a job is offered by a trusted person. However, one third of this category consider the risk of deportation from the host country.

Chart 21. The risks associated with agreeing to work abroad without official employment: Belarus (%)



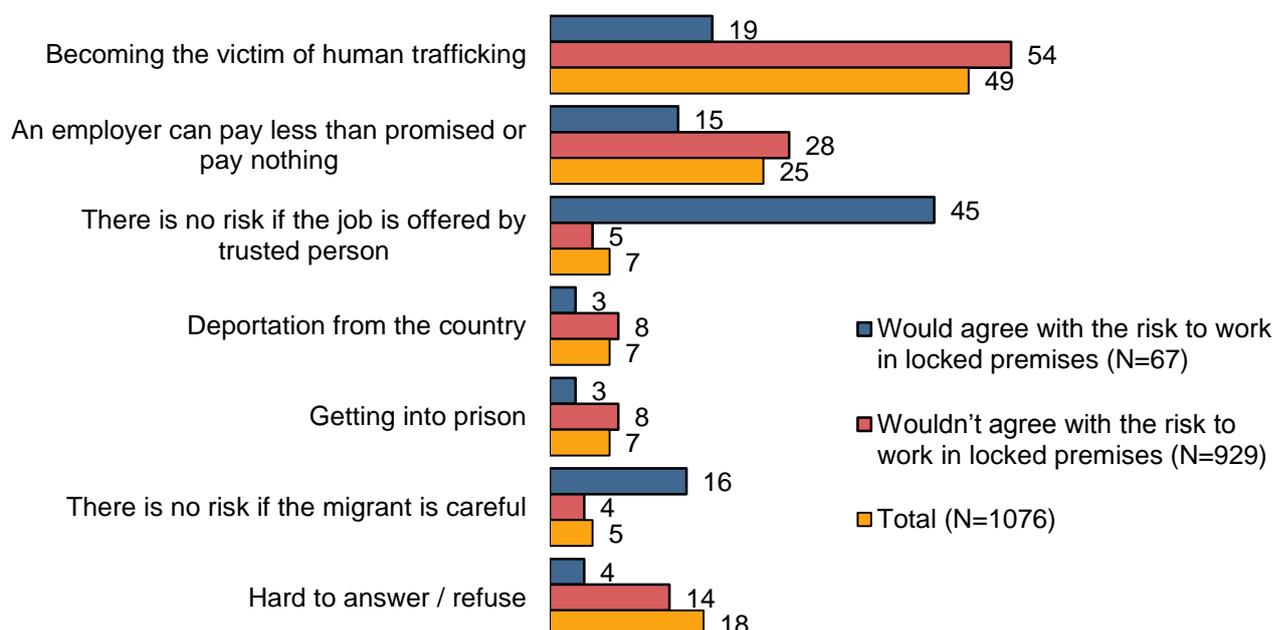
Men are significantly less aware of the risk of becoming a victim of human trafficking when agreeing to work without official employment than women (24% versus 31%, respectively).

Chart 22. The risks associated with agreeing to the working without official employment: Belarus (%)



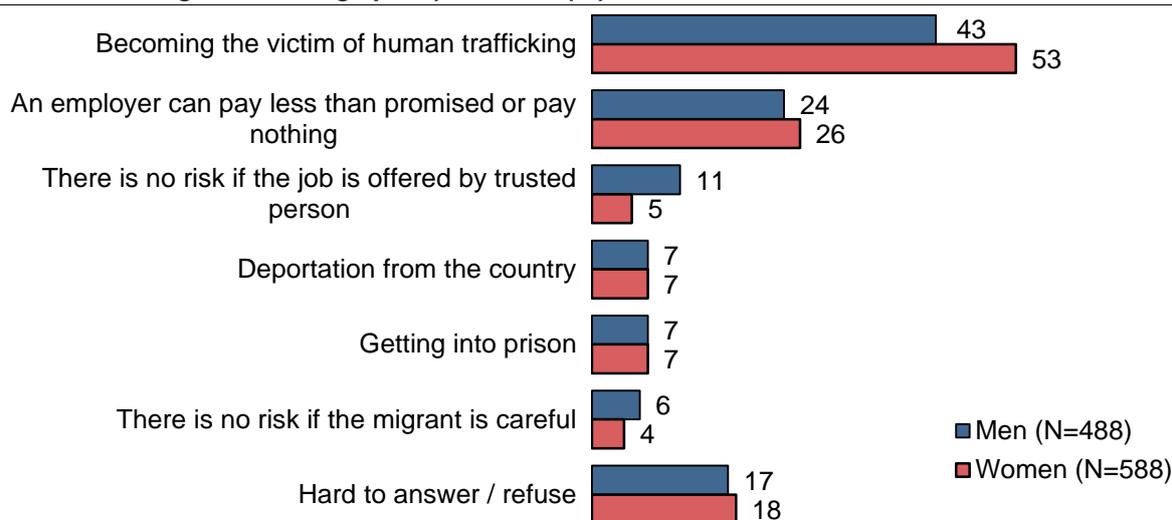
Nineteen (19) percent of those who would agree to work abroad in locked premises consider the risk of becoming a victim of trafficking in this situation versus 54% of those who wouldn't agree to work abroad in such conditions. 15% of those taking this risk are aware that employer can pay less than promised or pay nothing, while twice more (28%) are aware of that risk among those who wouldn't agree to work in locked premises. Almost one in two (45%) among those agreeing to work in locked premises believe that there is no risk if a job is offered by a trusted person comparing with only 5% of those who do not agree to work in such conditions.

Chart 23. The risks associated with agreeing to work in locked premises (without right of leaving the working space): Belarus (%)



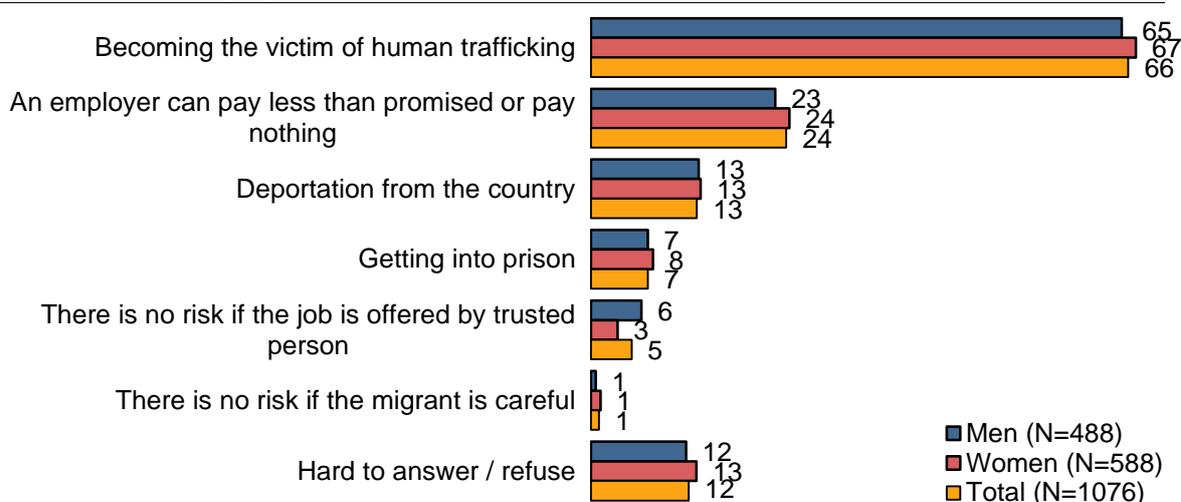
Again, Belarusian women are more aware of the risk of becoming a human trafficking victim when agreeing to work in locked premises abroad than men (53% versus 43%, respectively).

Chart 24. The risks associated with agreeing to work in locked premises (without right of leaving the working space): Belarus (%)



Sixty six (66) percent of Belarusians are aware of the risk of human trafficking in case of giving a passport to the employer abroad, 24% - of the risk of receiving no or less payment. Men in Belarus tend to think that there is no risk if the job is offered by a trusted person along with the risk of giving their passport to the employer for the time of employment abroad twice more often than women (6% versus 3%).

Chart 25. The risks associated with agreeing to giving the passport to the employer for the time of employment: Belarus¹¹



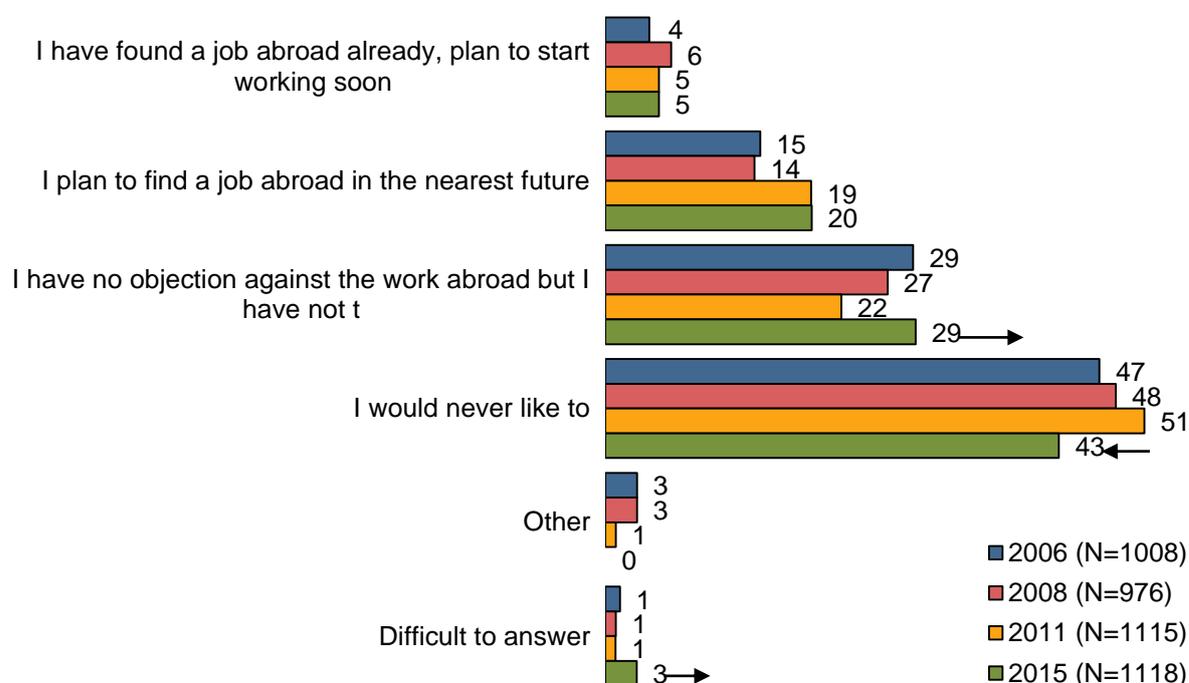
¹¹The number of those who would agree to give their passport to the employer when working abroad is too small for the separate analysis.

The number of those who would agree to work on illegal manufacture and to cross the border illegally is too small for separate analysis. Also, there are no significant differences in answers to this question between men and women.

3.2 Willingness to migrate and awareness of potential risks in Moldova

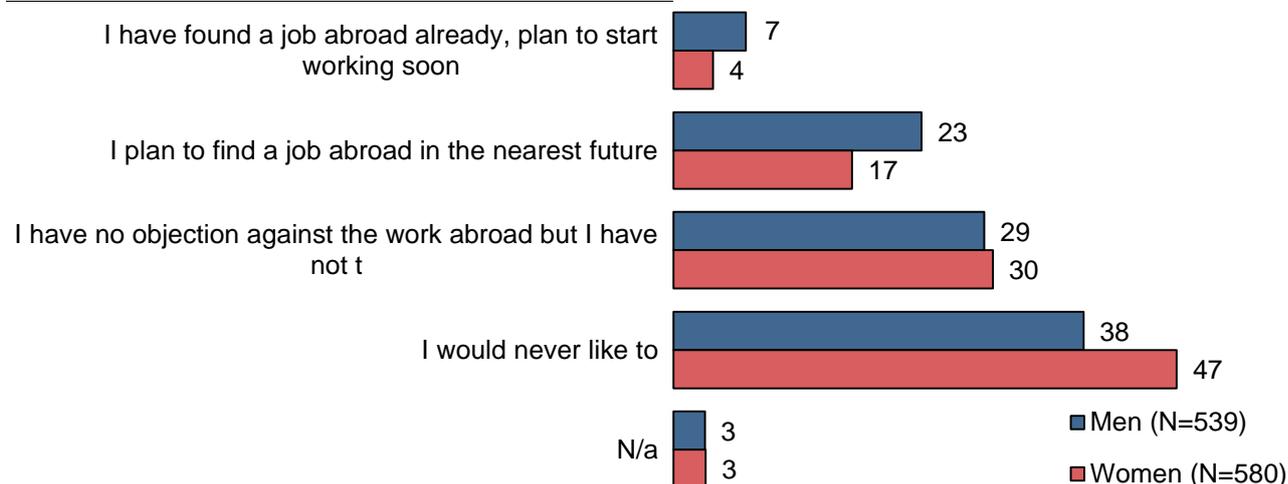
The rate of potential labour migration in Moldova remained stable in 2011-2014: 5% have already found the job abroad, and 20% plan to find it in the nearest future in 2015.

Chart 26. Attitude towards work abroad: Moldova (%)



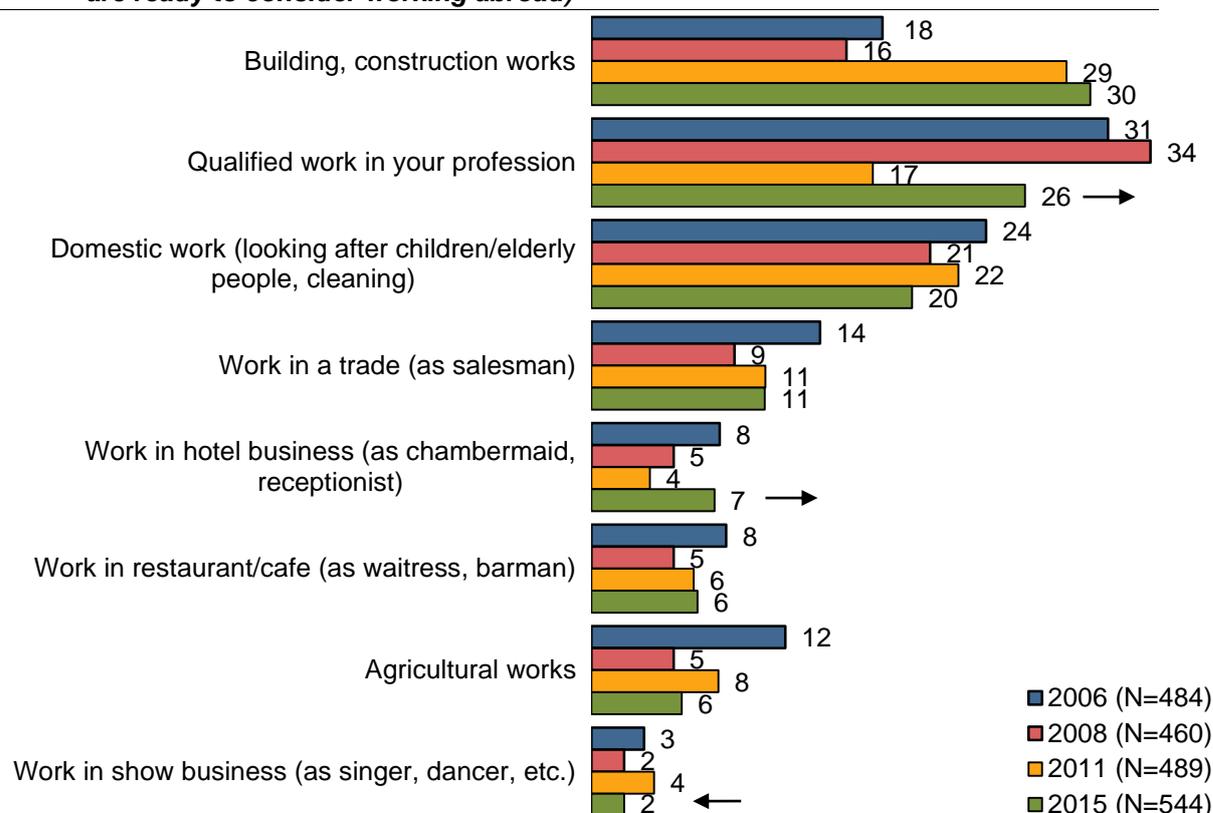
The rate of potential labour migration among men is about 1.5 times higher than among women.

Chart 27. Attitude towards work abroad: Moldova (%)



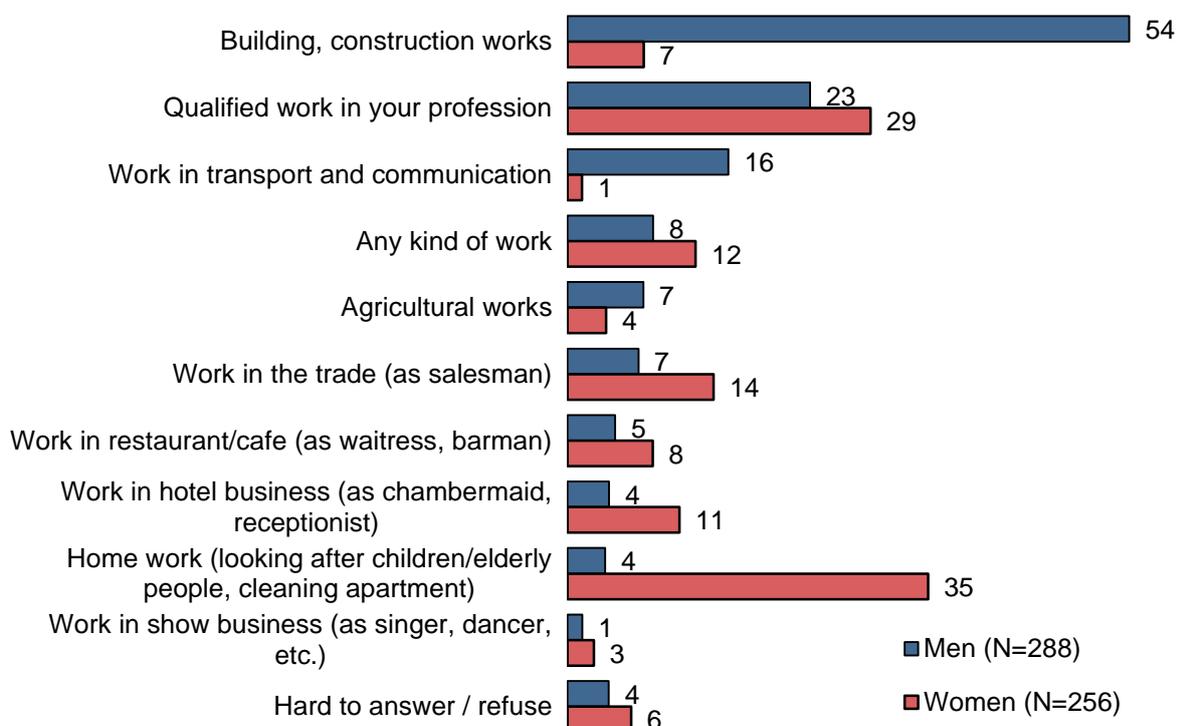
Thirty (30) percent of Moldovans would agree to work on construction (and it is the highest share comparing with Belarus and Ukraine), 26% are willing to work on qualified job in their profession abroad (comparing with 17% in 2011), and 20% would agree to do domestic work (which, again, is higher than in Belarus and Ukraine). Significantly more Moldovans would work in hotel business in 2015 comparing to 2011 (7% vs. 4%, respectively), while significantly less would choose the work in show business (2% in 2015 vs. 4% in 2011).

Chart 28. Kinds of work that one would agree to do abroad: Moldova (% of respondents, that are ready to consider working abroad)



Men more often would agree to work in construction and at transport, and communication enterprises abroad, while women rather choose domestic work or trade as a salesperson. Also, women are more willing to get a qualified job in their profession than men.

Chart 29. Kinds of work that one would agree to do abroad: Moldova (% of respondents, that are ready to consider working abroad)



Unlike Belarusians, Moldovans rank working conditions as a more important factor of their decision regarding working abroad than legality of employment and detailed information about an employer. Possibility of acquiring new skills is one of the factors of lowest importance for them, as well for potential migrants in Ukraine and Belarus. Salary level is significantly more important for men than for women, while legality of employment is more important for women.

Table 8. Factors that would be determinant for making the final decision on working abroad: **Moldova** (means of ranks)¹² (among respondents, who are ready to consider working abroad)

	Total	Gender	
		men	women
	N=604	N=297	N=308

¹² * This measurement is based on the set of questions that were asked as following:

A3. IMAGINE YOU HAVE BEEN OFFERED A JOB ABROAD. WHICH FACTORS WOULD BE DETERMINANT WHEN MAKING THE FINAL DECISION TO WORK ABROAD OR NOT?

- 1) PLEASE, NAME THE ONE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR;
- 2) NAME OTHER IMPORTANT FACTORS (MAXIMUM TWO);
- 3) NAME MAXIMUM THREE LEAST IMPORTANT FACTORS.

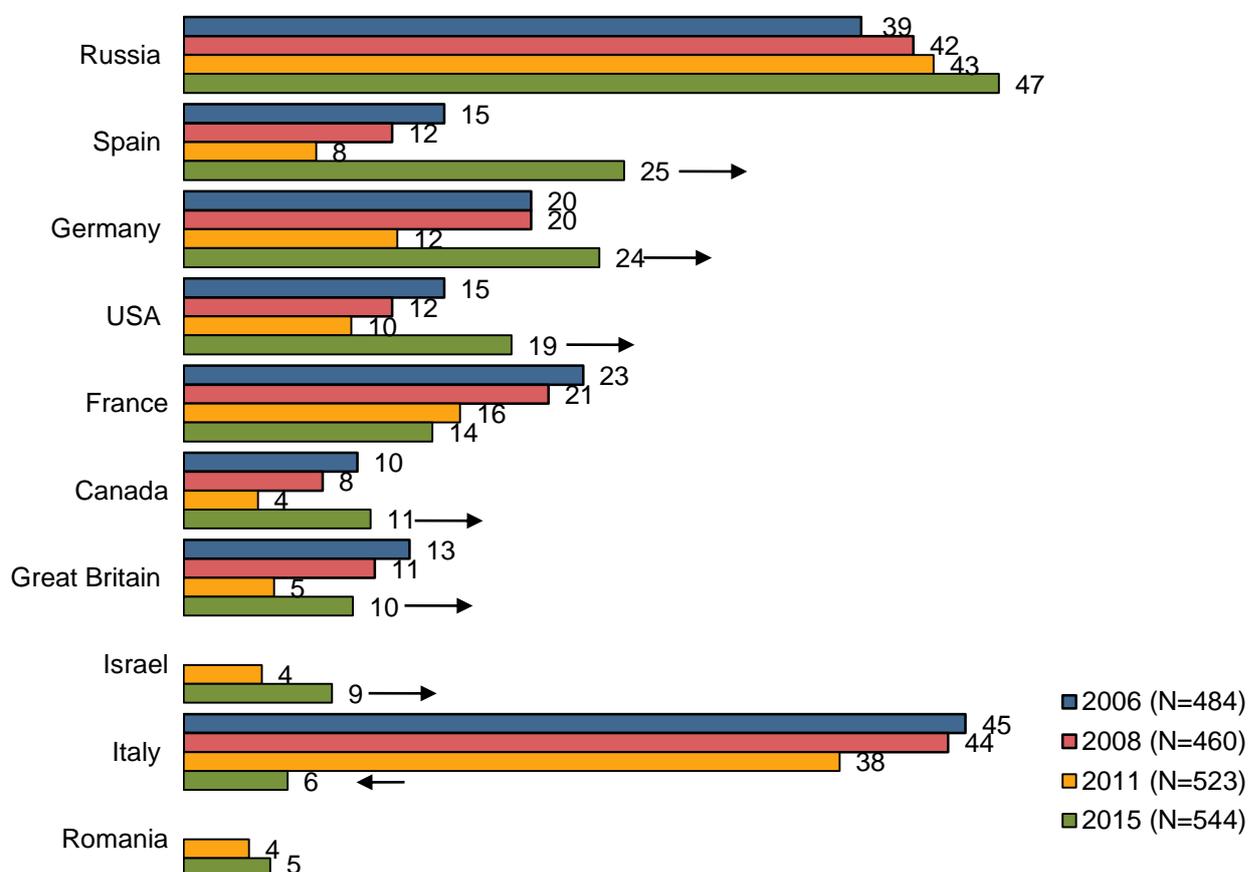
Then, all the answers "Most important" were counted with rank one, the answers "Other important" were counted with rank two, the answers "Least important" were counted with rank four. All the factors unnamed by the respondent were counted with rank three. Then we've computed mean value of the ranges for the responses of every respondent. Complied means for gender groups are presented here in the table.

So, the factor with the lowest mean for rank is the most important, and the factor with the highest mean for rank is the least important

	Total N=604	Gender	
		men N=297	women N=308
Salary level	1.87	1.77	1.97
Working conditions	2.48	2.50	2.46
Legality of employment (all paperwork is done legally)	2.68	2.76	2.61
Detailed information about the employer	2.81	2.81	2.80
Living conditions	2.94	2.94	2.94
Area of work (house work, construction, manufacture or other)	2.95	2.97	2.92
Possibility of acquiring new skills	3.12	3.11	3.12
Country of proposed employment	3.14	3.15	3.14
Having personal connections (family, relatives, friends) in the destination country	3.17	3.14	3.20
Period of employment abroad	3.17	3.17	3.17

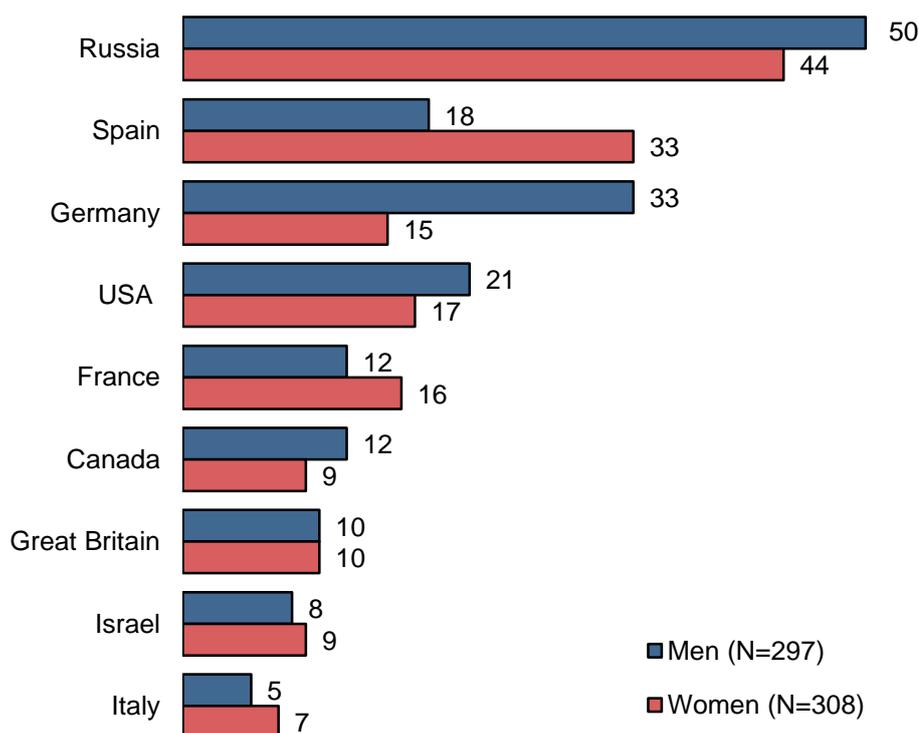
In 2015, Moldovans would mostly like to work in Russia (47%). Spain is the second choice (its popularity got three times higher during 2012-2014 – from 8% in 2011 to 25% in 2015). Germany is on the third place (its popularity doubled during the last 3 years – from 12% in 2011 to 24% in 2015). Also, the popularity of the USA, Canada, Great Britain and Israel increased significantly along with a significant decrease of Italy as a destination for working abroad.

Chart 30. Countries that are the most preferable for working abroad: Moldova (% of respondents, that are ready to consider working abroad)



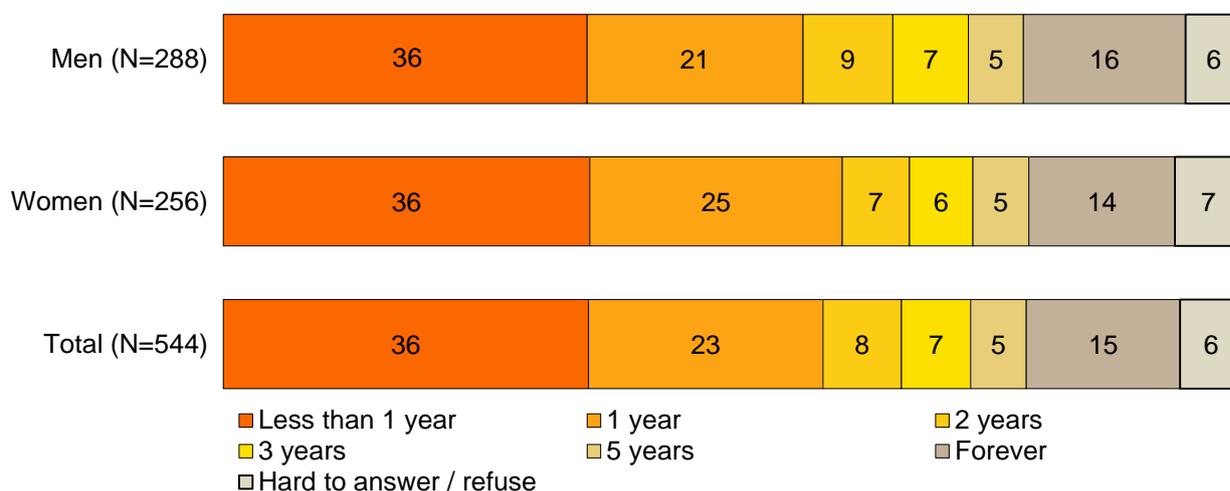
In Moldova, men more often choose Russia, Germany and the USA as destination country than women, while women tend to prefer Spain.

Chart 31. Countries that are the most preferable for working abroad: Moldova (% of respondents who are ready to consider working abroad)



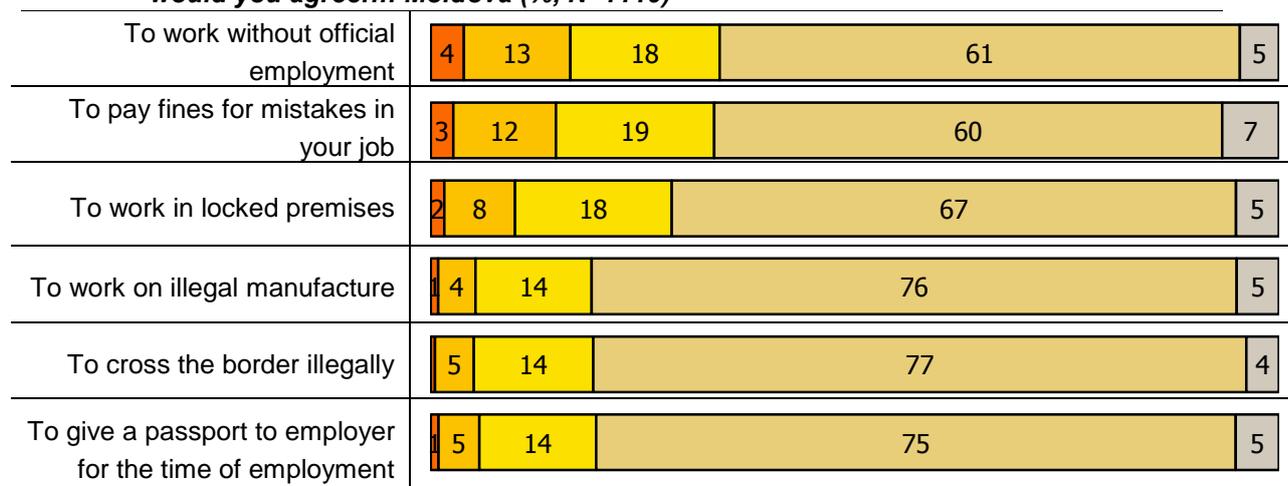
A half of those Moldovans who would agree to work abroad consider a short term commitments – less than a year (36%) or one year (23%). One in five (20%) would like to migrate for two-five years, and 15% would like to emigrate forever. There are no significant differences between men’s and women’s answers to this question.

Chart 32. Preferable term for going to work abroad: Moldova (% of respondents who are ready to consider working abroad)



Seventeen (17) percent of Moldovans would agree to work without official employment, 15% - to pay fines for mistakes in a job, 10% - to work in locked premises, 5% - to work on illegal manufacture, 5% - to cross the border illegally, 6% - to give the passport to employer, if a trusted person offered them a highly-paid job abroad. Moldovans show the highest readiness to agree with risky offers regarding working abroad among all the surveyed countries.

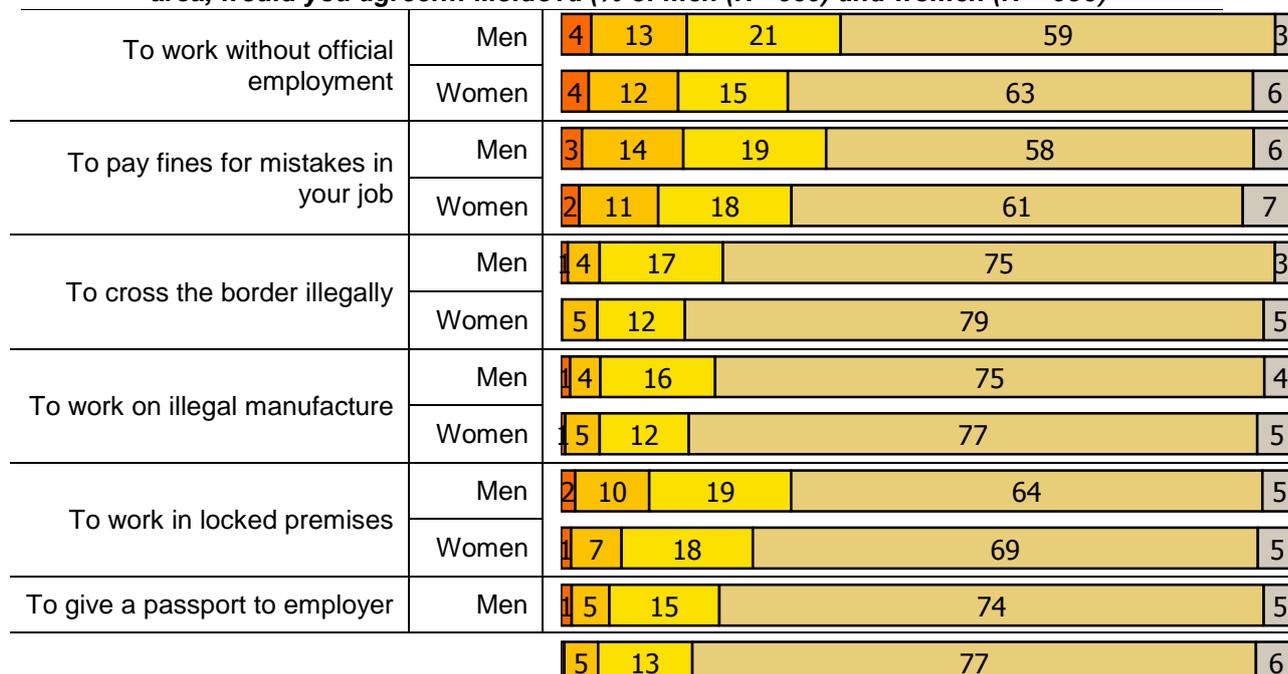
Chart 33. If a person whom you trust offered a highly-paid job abroad in your desired area would you agree:... Moldova (% , N=1119)



■ Definitely yes
■ Most likely yes
■ Most likely no
■ Definitely no
■ Hard to answer / refuse

Men (who prevail among potential migrants) tend to agree with some risky offers regarding working abroad significantly more often than women, specifically with paying fines for mistakes in job and with working in locked premises.

Chart 34. If a person whom you trust offered you a highly-paid job abroad in your desired area, would you agree:... Moldova (% of men (N= 539) and women (N = 580))



for a time of employment	Women	
--------------------------	-------	--

■ Definitely yes ■ Definitely no ■ Hard to answer / refuse
■ Most likely yes ■ Most likely no

Similarly with Belarus, in Moldova the risk of becoming the victim of human trafficking is associated mostly with giving a passport to the employer for the time of employment abroad and working in locked premises – 51% and 39% of Moldovans reported about that, respectively. This risk is less associated with work without official employment (28%), which is perceived more as a threat of getting less or no payment for the job or deportation from the country. The offers of working on illegal manufacture as well as crossing the border illegally are seen rather through the risks of getting into prison and deportation from the country.

Table 9. The risks associated with various types of migration situations: Moldova (%)

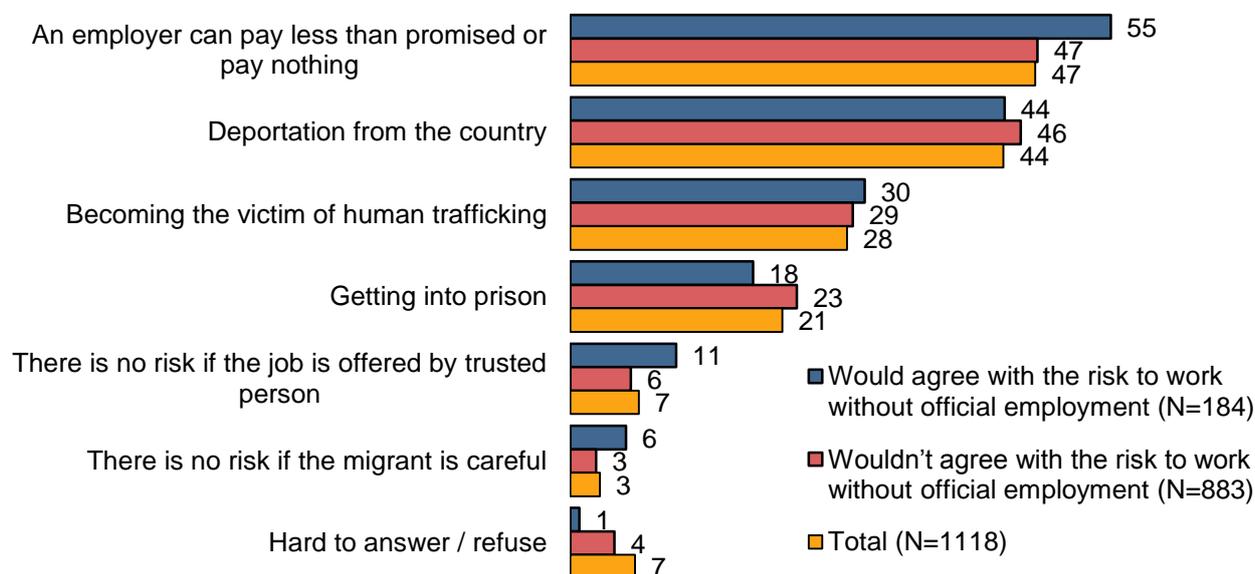
Risks associated with agreeing to the risky offers	Risky offers*:					
	To work without official employment	To pay fines for the mistakes in your job	To work in locked premises (work without right of leaving workspace)	To work on illegal manufacture (unregistered underground production)	To cross the border illegally	To give your passport to employer for the time of employment
1. The employer can pay less than promised or pay nothing	47%	41%	29%	29%	17%	29%
2. Deportation from the country	44%		24%	37%	59%	24%
3. Getting into prison	21%		28%	42%	43%	26%
4. Becoming the victim of human trafficking	28%	17%	39%	28%	25%	51%
5. There is no risk if the job is offered by trusted person	7%	8%	6%	4%	2%	5%
6. There is no risk if the migrant is careful	3%	14%	5%	2%	2%	4%
7. Hard to answer / refuse	7%	29%	9%	9%	9%	9%

* The migration situations are sorted from the most to the least acceptable (as in the Chart 35 above)

Further we check whether those who might accept risky offers regarding working abroad are aware of the outcomes associated with these propositions and also compare awareness of risks among men and women.

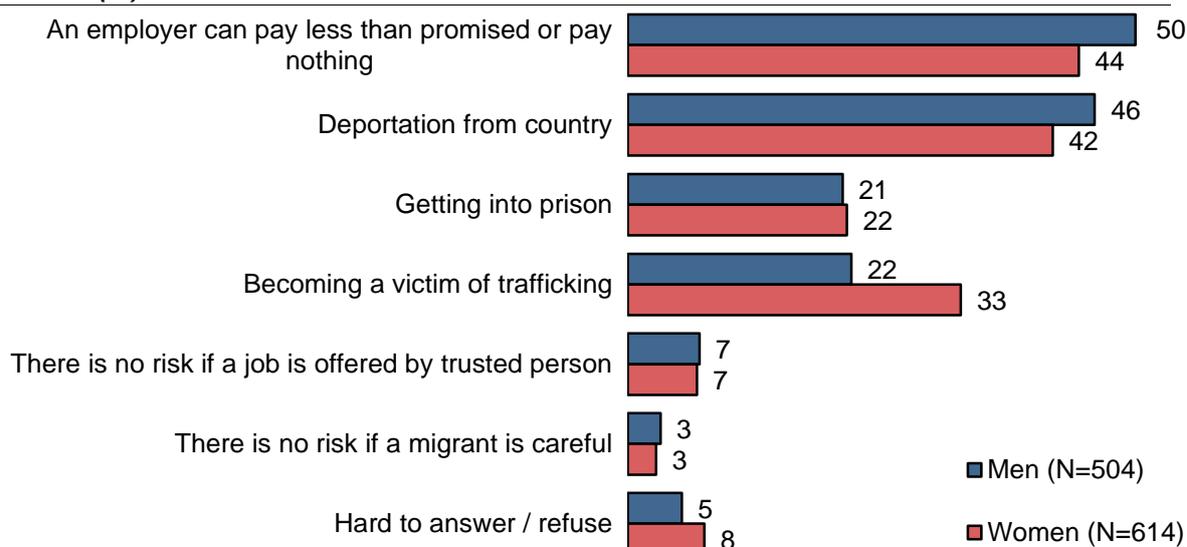
The majority (55%) of those who would agree to work abroad without official employment consider the risk of not receiving or receiving less payment for their job, 44% of them realize the risk of being deported. One in three (30%) among those who would agree to work abroad without official employment consider the risk of becoming a victim of trafficking in this situation versus 29% of those who wouldn't agree to work abroad without official employment. One in ten (11%) of those who would take a risk of working without official employment consider that there is no risk if the job offered by a trusted person unlike 6% of those who would not agree to work without official employment. Overall, Moldovans are more aware of the risk of becoming a victim of trafficking in case of illegal employment comparing to Belarusians and Ukrainians.

Chart 35. The risks associated with agreeing to work without official employment: Moldova (%)



Like in Belarus, women in Moldova are more aware of the risk of human trafficking in case of unofficial employment than men. However, women in Moldova are significantly less aware of the risk of being paid less than promised when agreeing to work without official employment than men (46% versus 50%, respectively).

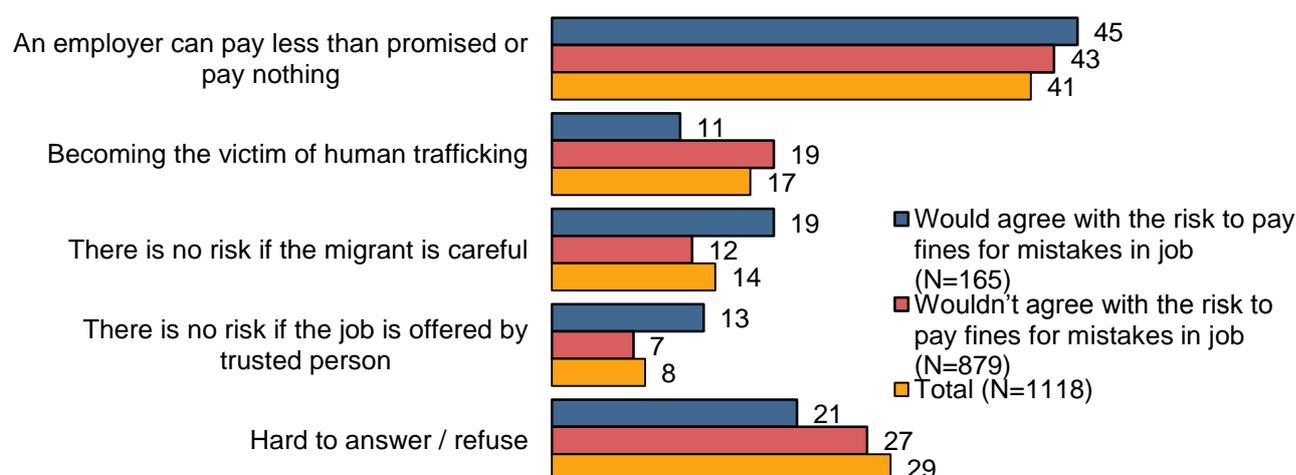
Chart 36. The risks associated with agreeing to work without official employment: Moldova (%)



Forty five (45) percent of those who would agree to pay fines for the mistakes in the job while working abroad accept the risk of receiving less or no money for their work. Only 11% of them consider the risk of becoming a victim of trafficking in this situation versus 19% of those who wouldn't agree to pay fines for mistakes in a job while working abroad. Nineteen (19) percent of those who would accept the risk of paying fines when working abroad believe that there is no risk if

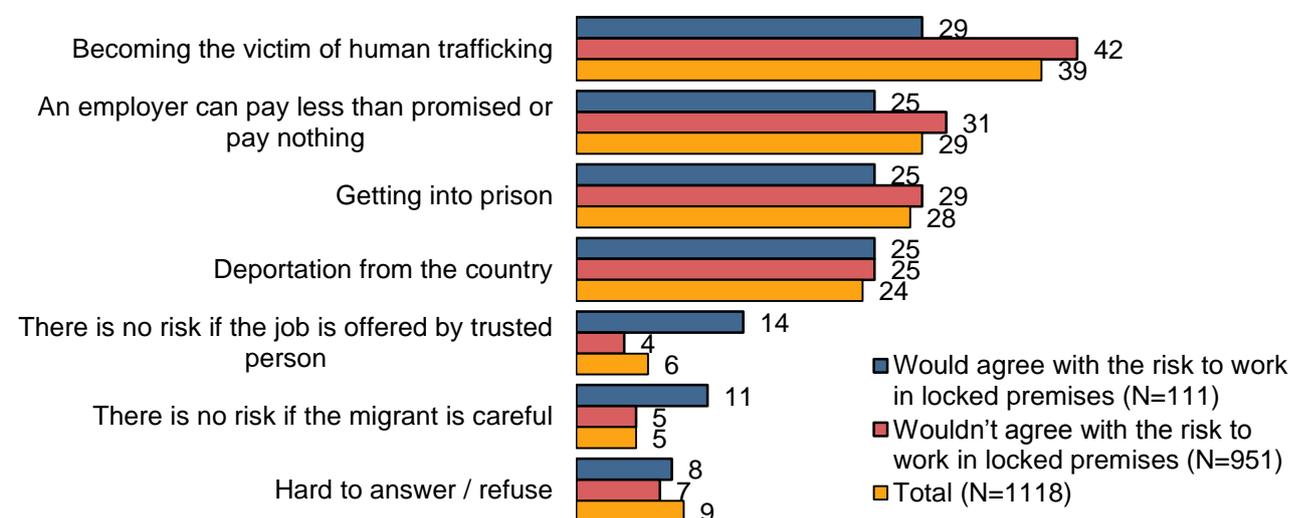
the migrant is careful (comparing with 12% of those who wouldn't agree with the risk of paying fines), and 13% of them suppose that there is no risk if a job is offered by a trusted person (versus 7% of those who would not agree to pay fines). There are no significant differences between men and women regarding the awareness of the risks associated with agreeing to pay fines for mistakes in a job abroad.

Chart 37. The risks associated with agreeing to pay fines for mistakes in your job: Moldova (%)



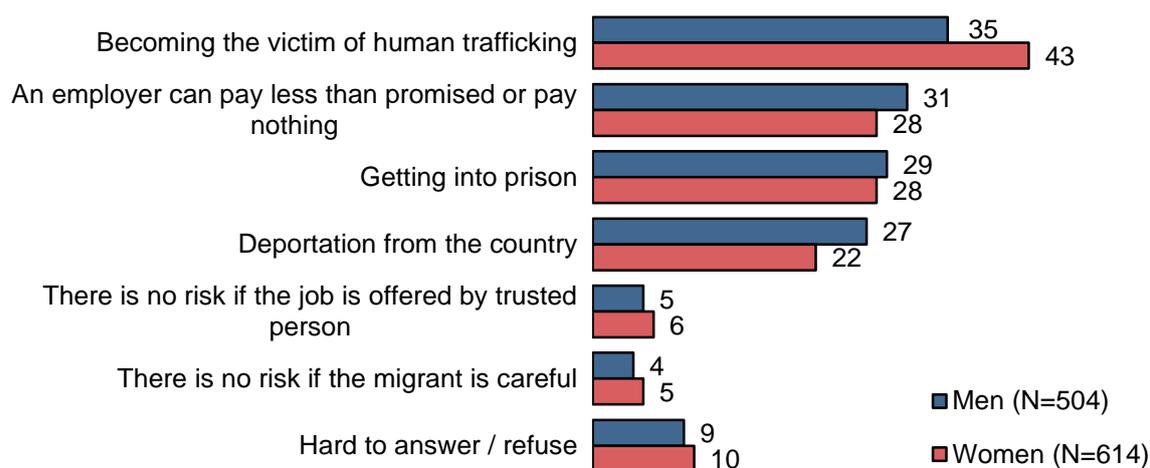
About one in three (29%) among those who would agree to work abroad in locked premises are aware of the risk of becoming a victim of trafficking in this situation versus 42% of those who wouldn't agree to work in locked premises abroad. 25% of those who would take the risk of work in locked premises consider the risk of getting less or no money for the job comparing with 31% of those who would not agree to work in locked premises. Another 14% of those who would agree with working in locked premises consider that there is no risk if the job is offered by a trusted person, and 11% of them suppose that there is no risk if the migrant is careful (these opinions are shared by 4% and 5% of those who would not agree to work in locked premises, respectively).

Chart 38. The risks associated with agreeing to work in locked premises (without a right of leaving the workspace): Moldova (%)



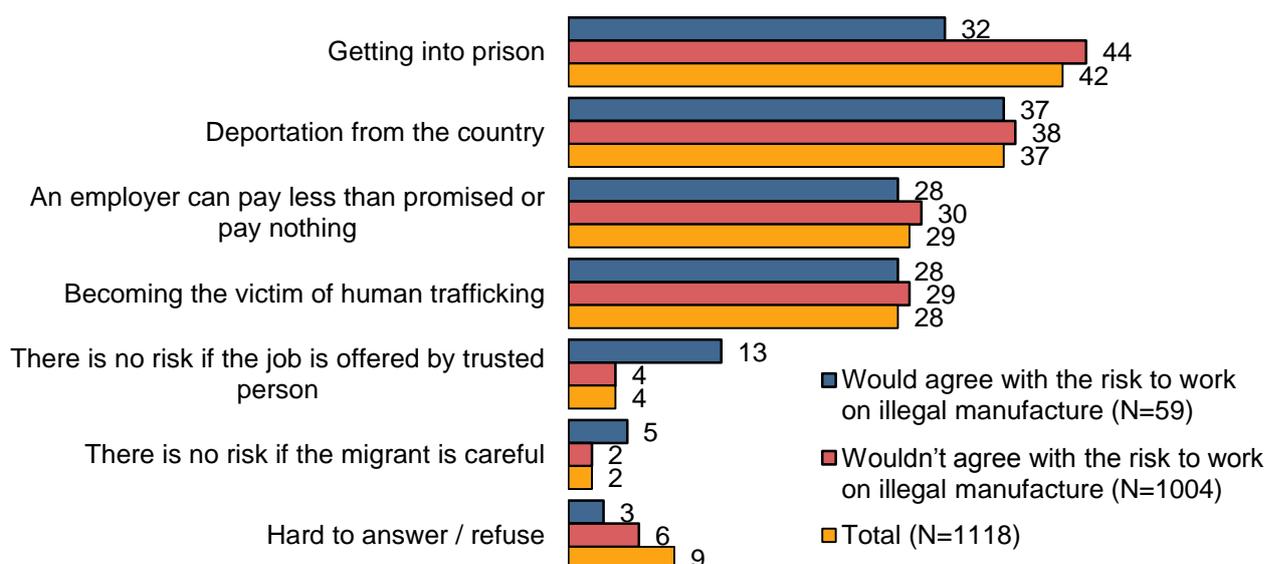
Similarly with Belarus, women in Moldova are better aware of the risk of becoming a human trafficking victim when agreeing to work in locked premises abroad than men (43% versus 35%, respectively). However, men more often than women are aware of the risk of the deportation from the country when agreeing to work in locked premises (27% of men versus 22% of women).

Chart 39. The risks associated with agreeing to work in locked premises (without a right of leaving the workspace): Moldova (%)



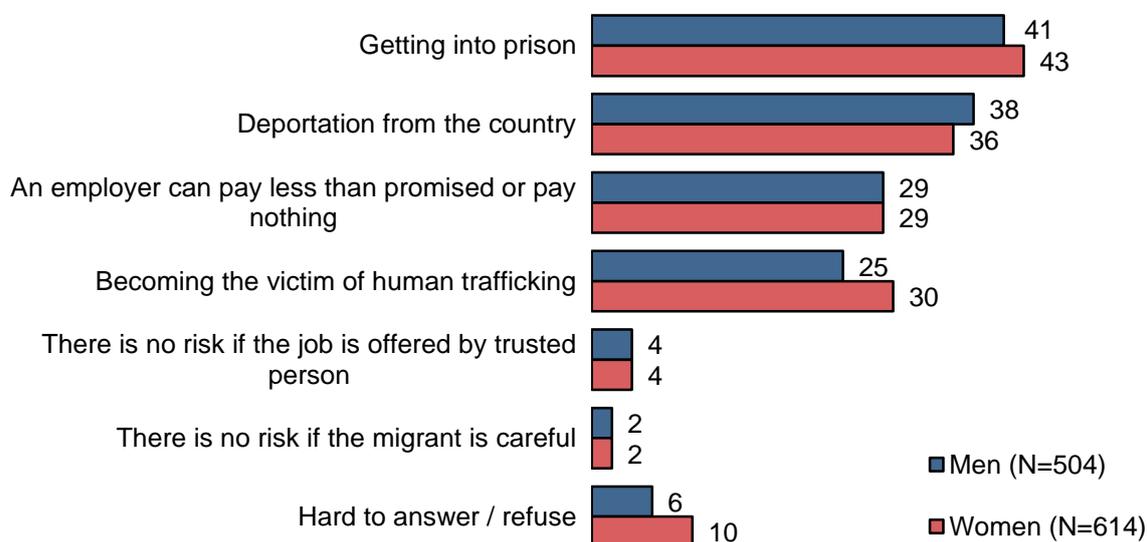
Thirty two (32) percent of those who would agree to work abroad on illegal manufacture are aware of the risk of getting into prison, 37% - of the risk of deportation from the country, 29% - of the risk of receiving no or less payment, and 28% - the risk of becoming victims of human trafficking. Thirteen (13) percent consider that there is no risk if a job is offered by a trusted person, and 5% suppose there is no risk if a migrant is careful agreeing to work on illegal manufacture.

Chart 40. The risks associated with agreeing to work on illegal manufacture: Moldova (%)



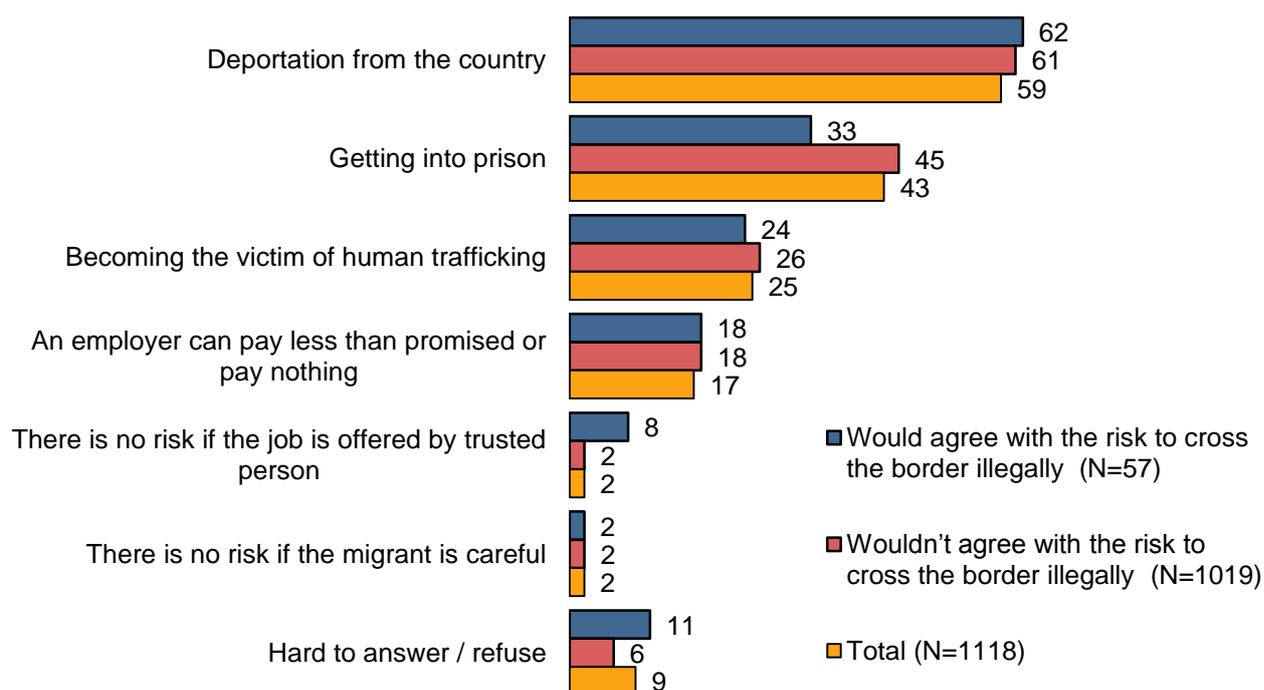
Women are more aware of the risk of becoming a victim of human trafficking in case of working on illegal manufacture than men (30% versus 25%).

Chart 41. The risks associated with agreeing to work on illegal manufacture: Moldova (%)



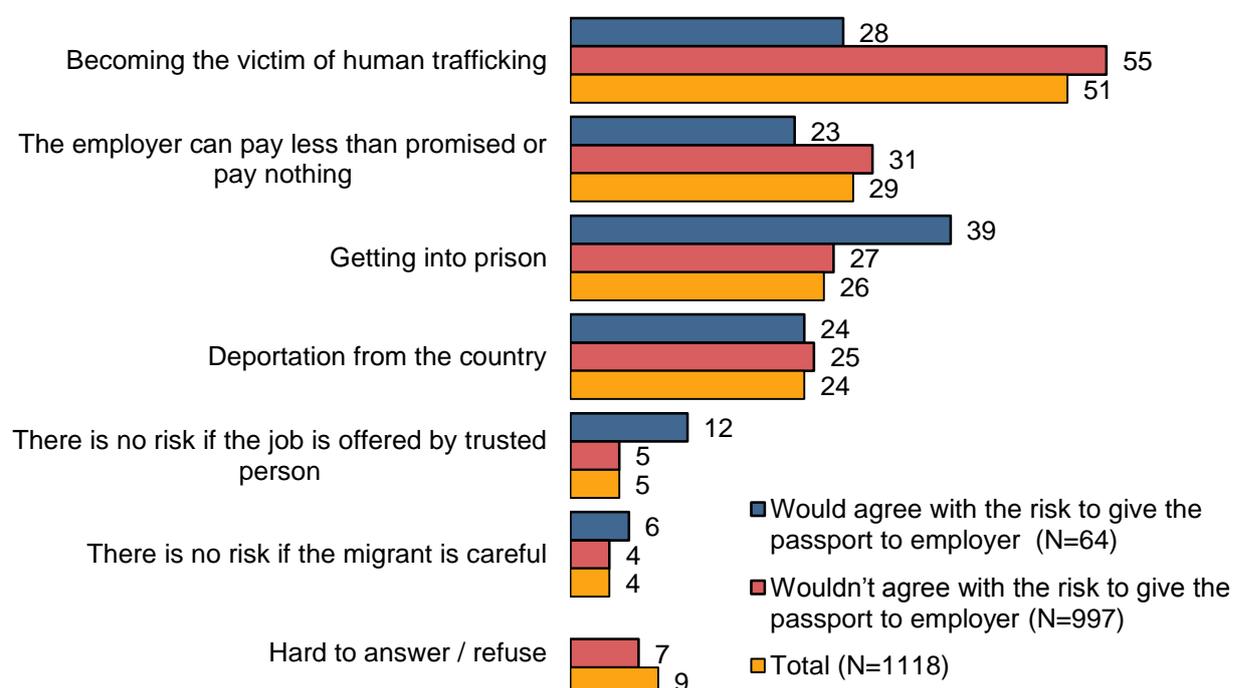
Two thirds (62%) of those who would agree to cross the border illegally are aware of the risk of deportation from the country, 23% of them are aware of the risk of getting into prison. One in four (24%) among those who would take the risk of crossing the border illegally is aware of the risk of becoming a victim of human trafficking. About one in ten among those who would agree with the risk of crossing the border illegally believes that there is no risk if a job is offered by a trusted person (8%) and a migrant is careful (11%). There are no significant differences between men and women in awareness of the risks in case of agreement to cross the border illegally.

Chart 42. The risks associated with agreeing to cross the border illegally: Moldova (%)



One in four (28%) of Moldovans who would agree with the risk of giving their passport to the employer for the time of employment are aware of the risk of becoming a victim of human trafficking comparing with 55% of those who would not agree to give their passport. There are no significant differences between men and women in awareness of the risks in case of agreement to cross the border illegally.

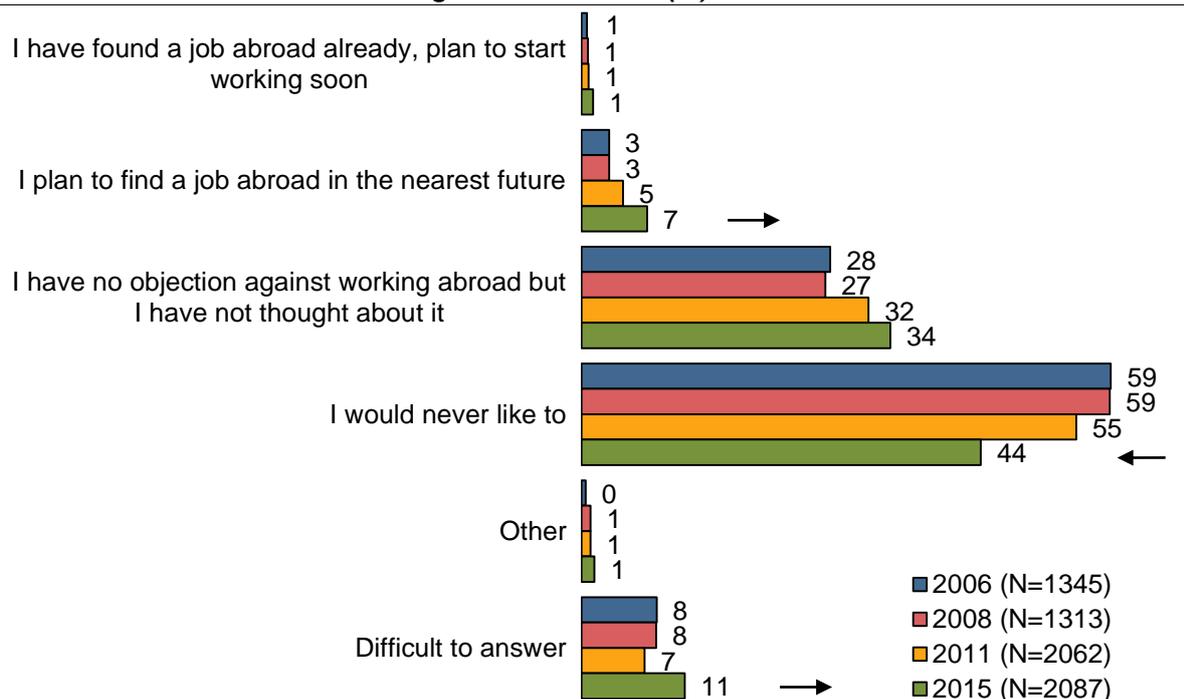
Chart 43. The risks associated with agreeing to give the passport to employer for the time of employment: Moldova (%)



3.3 Willingness to migrate and awareness of potential risks in Ukraine

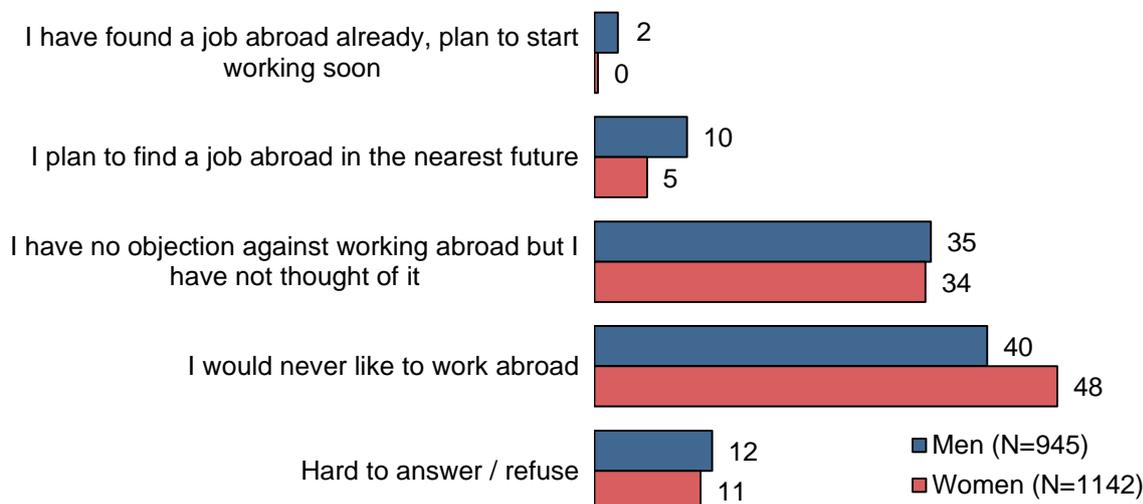
The rate of potential labour migration in Ukraine increased in 2015: 1% have already found the job abroad and 7% plan to find it in the nearest future (vs 5% in 2011). Also, the share of those who would never like to work abroad decreased from 55% in 2011 to 44% in 2015.

Chart 44. Attitude towards working abroad: Ukraine (%)



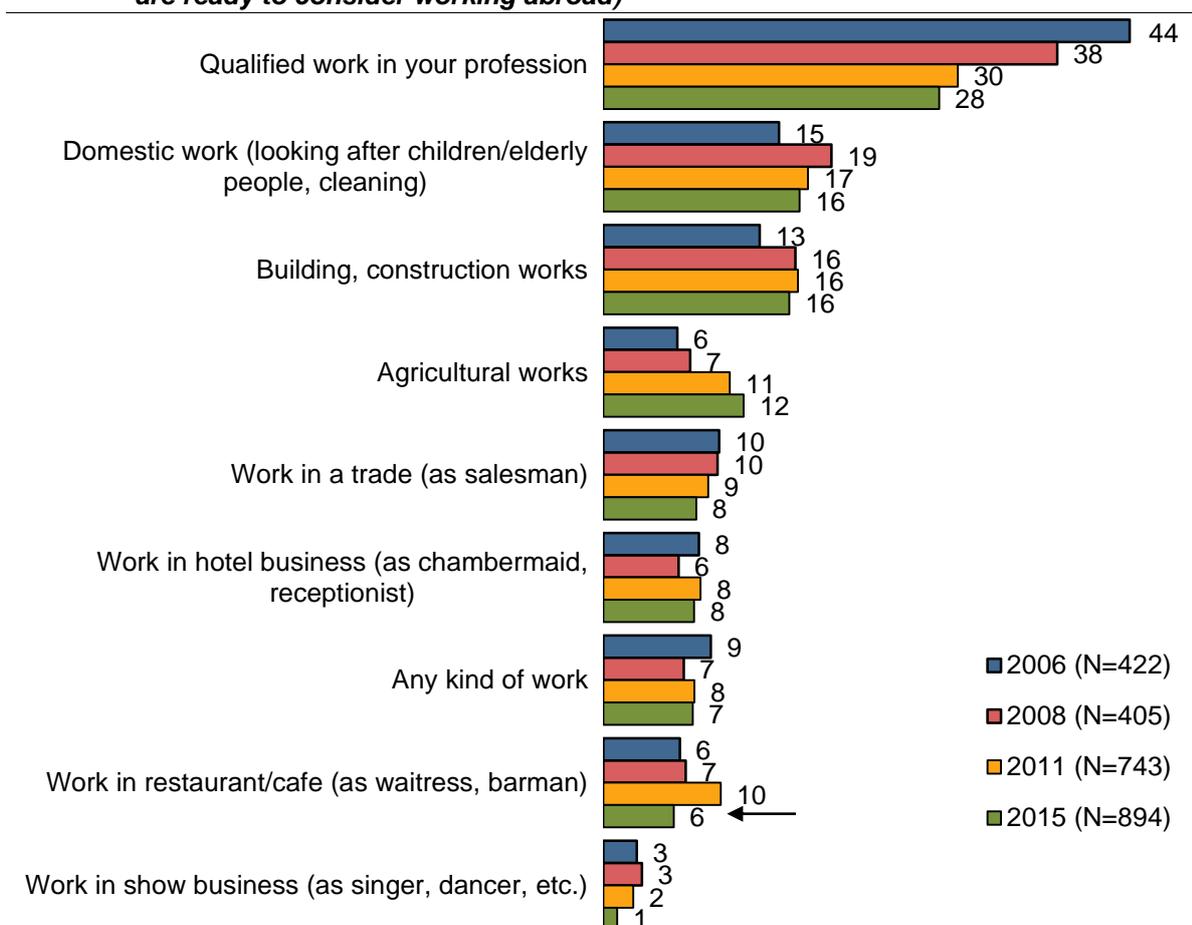
The rate of potential labour migration among Ukrainian men is twice higher than among Ukrainian women: 12% of men have found or plan to find a job abroad in the nearest future versus 5% of women. Forty eight (48) percent of Ukrainian women said that they would never like to work abroad versus 40% of men.

Chart 45. Attitude towards work abroad: Ukraine (%)



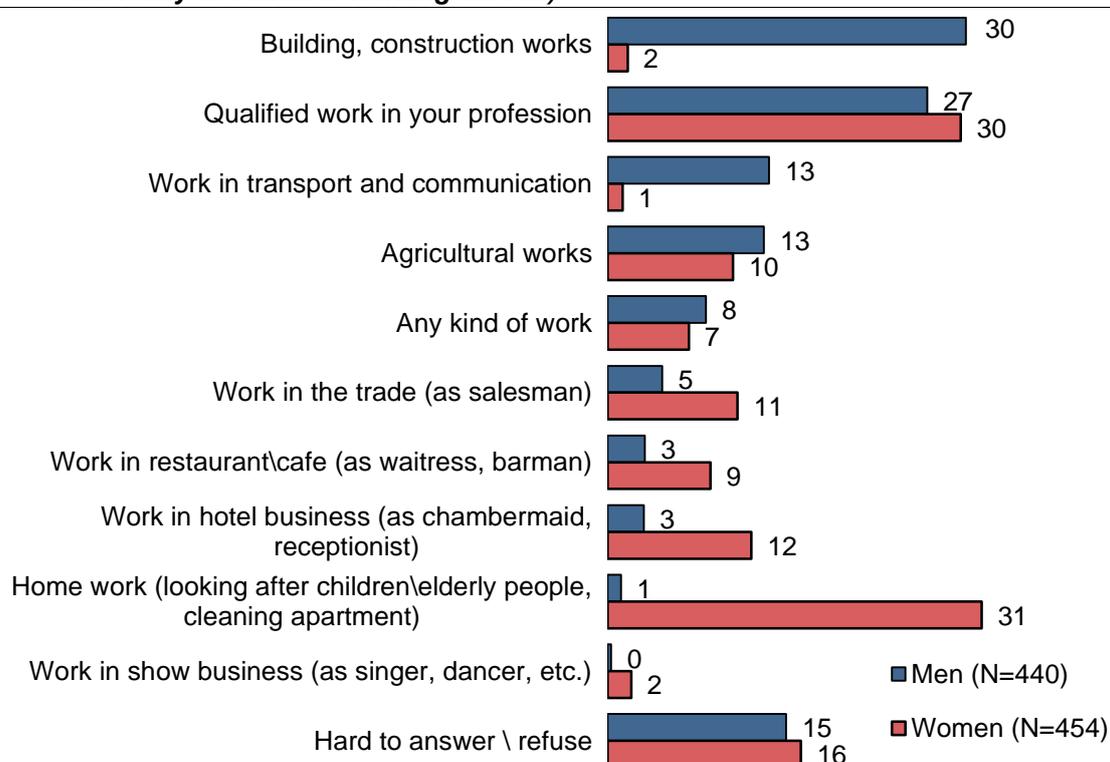
The share of those who would like to get a qualified work in their profession abroad remained stable in 2015 in Ukraine (30% in 2011 vs. 28% in 2015). Sixteen (16) percent would agree to do domestic work abroad, and 16% - to work on constructions (in Moldova and Belarus the share of those who would like to work on construction is significantly higher than the share of those who would like to do housework).

Chart 46. Kinds of work that one would agree to do abroad: Ukraine (% of respondents, who are ready to consider working abroad)



In Moldova and Belarus, men also more often would like to work abroad on construction, at transport and communication enterprises, while women are more interested in doing housework and working in trade. Besides, Ukrainian women significantly more often than men would agree to work in restaurants/cafes and in hotel business.

Chart 47. Kinds of work that one would agree to do abroad: Ukraine (% of respondents, that are ready to consider working abroad)



Legality of employment is the second factor by importance in making decision to work abroad after salary level – so, Ukrainians as well as Belarusians declare significant caution in their decision on labour migration. Possibility of acquiring new skills has the lowest importance for Ukrainians in making decision to work abroad. There are no significant differences between men and women.

Table 10. Factors that would be determinant for making the final decision on working abroad: Ukraine (means of ranks)¹³ (among respondents, who are ready to consider working abroad)

	Total N=894	Gender	
		men N=440	women N=454
Salary level	2.09	2.02	2.16

¹³ This measurement is based on the set of questions, that were asked as following:

A3. IMAGINE YOU HAVE BEEN OFFERED A JOB ABROAD. WHICH FACTORS WOULD BE DETERMINANT WHEN MAKING THE FINAL DECISION TO WORK ABROAD OR NOT?

- 1) PLEASE, NAME THE ONE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR;
- 2) NAME OTHER IMPORTANT FACTORS (MAXIMUM TWO);
- 3) NAME MAXIMUM THREE LEAST IMPORTANT FACTORS.

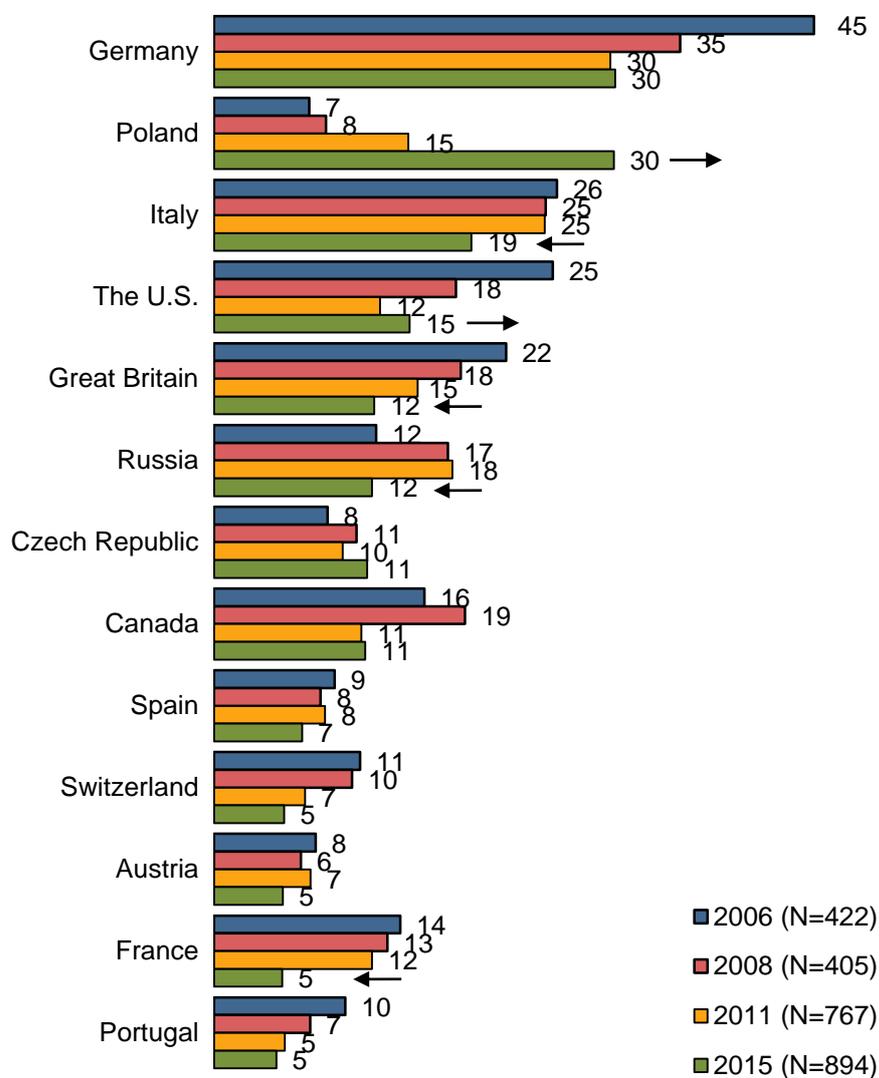
Then, all the answers “Most important” were counted with rank one, the answers “Other important” were counted with rank two, the answers “Least important” were counted with rank four. All the factors unnamed by the respondent were counted with rank three. Then we’ve computed mean value of the ranges for the responses of every respondent. Complied means for gender groups are presented here in table.

So, the factor with the lowest mean for rank is the most important, and the factor with highest mean for rank is the least important.

	Total N=894	Gender	
		men N=440	women N=454
Legality of employment (all paperwork is done legally)	2.43	2.47	2.38
Working conditions	2.51	2.56	2.46
Detailed information about the employer	2.63	2.61	2.65
Area of work (house work, construction, manufacture or other)	2.86	2.82	2.90
Living conditions	2.93	2.98	2.87
Country of proposed employment	3.09	3.08	3.10
Having personal connections (family, relatives, friends) in the destination country	3.13	3.14	3.12
Period of employment abroad	3.13	3.13	3.14
Possibility of acquiring new skills	3.18	3.18	3.18

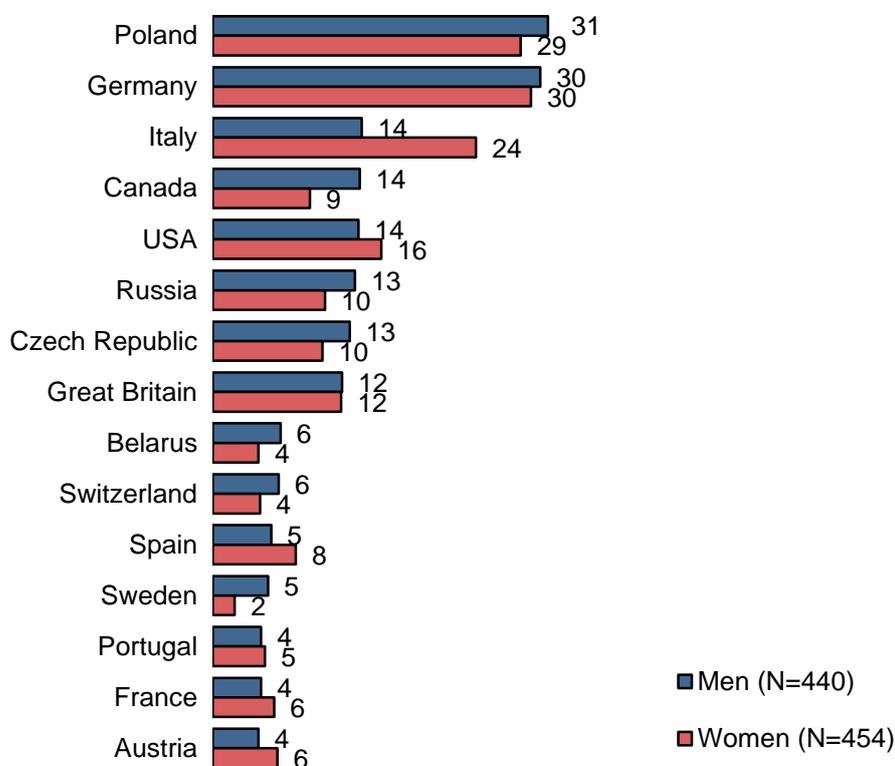
In 2015, one third of Ukrainians who consider working abroad would like to work in Germany (this rate remained stable comparing with 30% in 2011) and in Poland (30% vs. 15% in 2011). Italy is on the third place (19% comparing with 25% in 2011). In 2015, the popularity of Italy, Russia, Great Britain and France decreased significantly, while popularity of Poland and the USA increased.

Chart 48. Countries that are the most preferable for working abroad: Ukraine (% of respondents who are ready to consider working abroad)



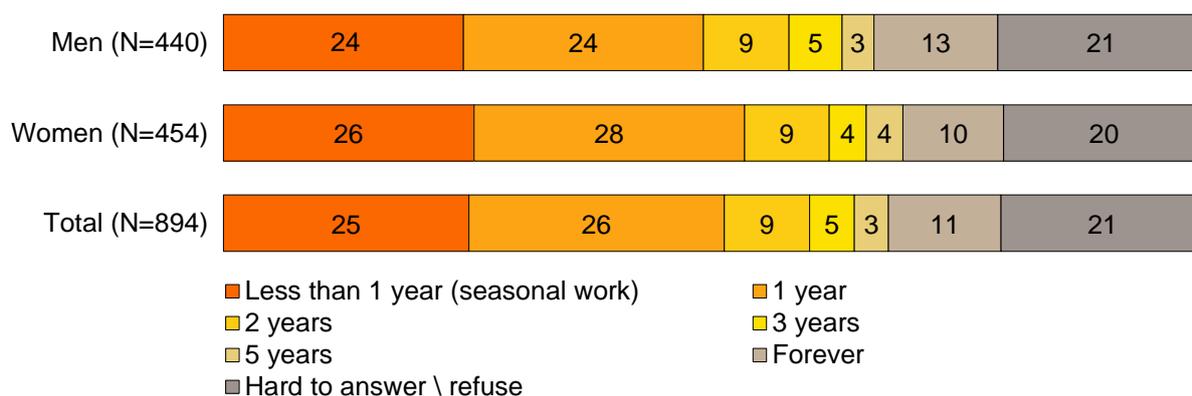
Ukrainian men choose Poland, Germany and Canada as a destination country more often than Ukrainian women, while women prefer Italy and the U.S. as a country for working abroad more often than men.

Chart 49. Countries that are the most preferable for working abroad: Ukraine (% of respondents who are ready to consider working abroad)



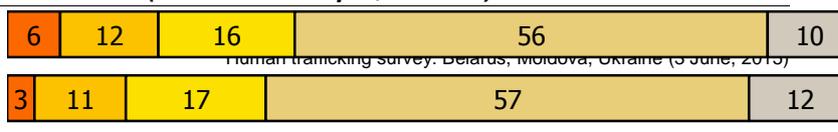
A quarter (25%) of Ukrainians who consider working abroad would agree to do this for less than a year, another quarter (26%) - for a year, 17% - for two-five years, and 11% would like to emigrate forever. There are no significant differences in answers to this question between men and women.

Chart 50. Preferable term for going to work abroad: Ukraine (% of respondents, that are ready to consider working abroad)



Almost one in five (18%) percent of Ukrainians would agree to work without official employment abroad, 14% - to pay fines for mistakes in their job abroad, 8% - to work in locked premises abroad, 2% - to cross the border illegally, 4% - to work on illegal manufacture, and 2% - to give passport to employer if a trusted person offered them a highly-paid job abroad.

Chart 51. If a person whom you trust offered you a highly-paid job abroad in your desired area, would you agree:... Ukraine (% of total sample, N=2087)



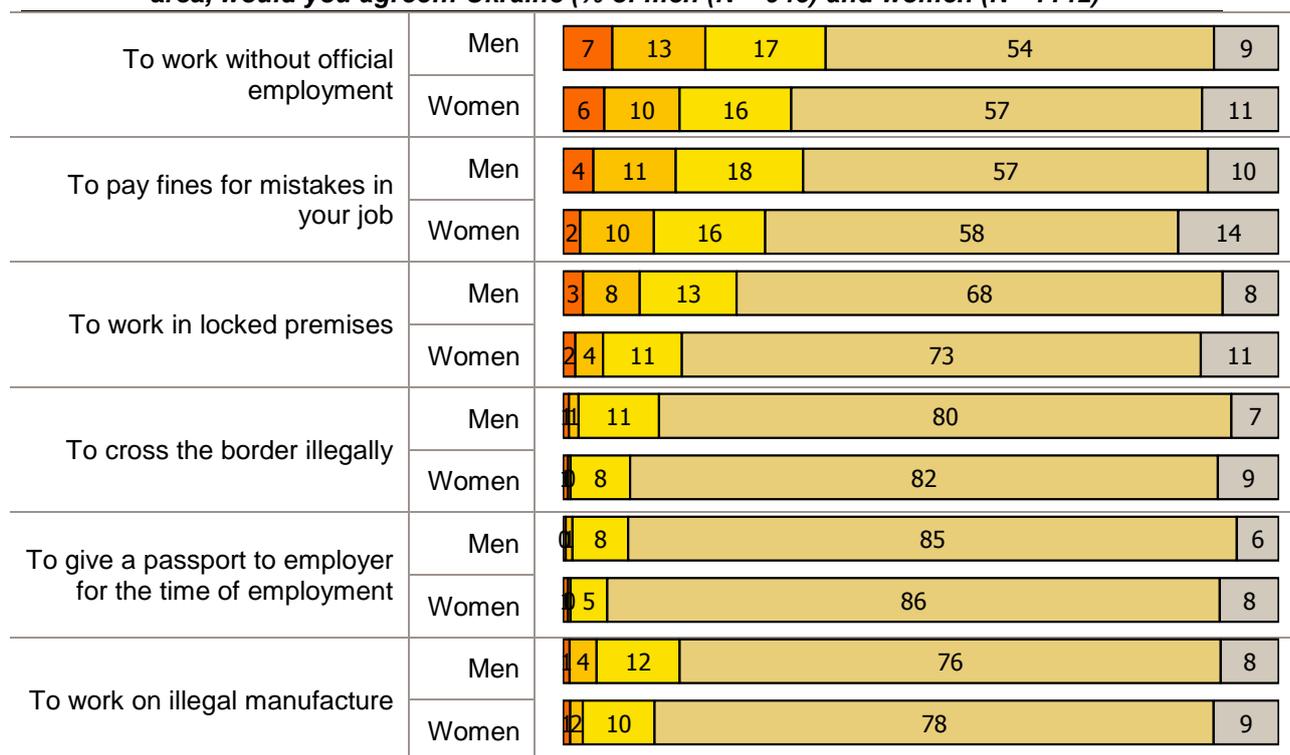
Human trafficking survey: Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine (3 June, 2015)

To work without official employment	
To pay fines for mistakes in your job	
To work in locked premises	
To cross the border illegally	
To work on illegal manufacture	
To give a passport to employer for the time of employment	

■ Definitely yes ■ Definitely no
■ Most likely yes ■ Hard to answer / refuse
■ Most likely no

In all the surveyed countries, men also tend to agree with risky offers regarding working abroad more often than women.

Chart 52. If a person whom you trust offered you a highly-paid job abroad in your desired area, would you agree... Ukraine (% of men (N = 945) and women (N = 1142))



■ Definitely yes ■ Definitely no
■ Most likely yes ■ Most likely no ■ Hard to answer / refuse

Like in Belarus and Moldova, the risk of becoming the victim of human trafficking is associated for the most with giving a passport to the employer for the time of employment abroad and working in locked premises – 54% and 35% of Ukrainians reported about that, respectively. This risk is much less associated with work without official employment (19%) which is seen rather as threats of getting less or no payment for the job or deportation from the country. The offers of working on

illegal manufacture as well as crossing the border illegally are more often associated with the risks of getting into prison and deportation from the country.

Table 11. *The risks associated with various types of migration situations: Ukraine (%)*

Risks associated with agreeing to the risky offers	Risky offers*:					
	To work without official employment	To pay fines for the mistakes in your job	To work in locked premises (work without right of leaving workspace)	To cross the border illegally	To work on illegal manufacture (unregistered underground production)	To give your passport to employer for the time of employment
1. The employer can pay less than promised or pay nothing	42%	47%	29%	9%	20%	24%
2. Deportation from the country	30%		12%	50%	34%	15%
3. Getting into prison	12%		9%	49%	37%	17%
4. Becoming the victim of human trafficking	19%	12%	35%	17%	21%	54%
5. There is no risk if the job is offered by trusted person	7%	6%	5%	1%	3%	3%
6. There is no risk if the migrant is careful	4%	5%	4%	1%	2%	1%
7. Hard to answer / refuse	17%	32%	25%	14%	17%	19%

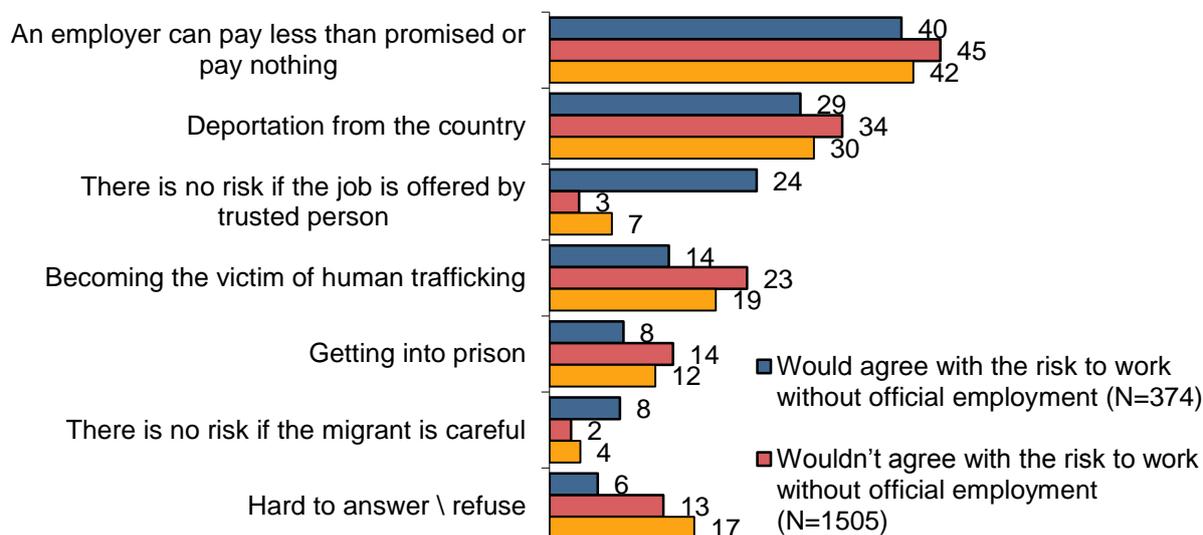
* The migration situations are sorted from the most to the least acceptable (as in Chart 53 above)

Further we check whether those who tend to agree with risky offers regarding working abroad are aware of the risks associated with these propositions and also compare awareness of risks among men and women.

The relative majority (40%) of those who would agree to work abroad without official employment consider the risk of not receiving or receiving less payment for their job. About one third of them (29%) consider the risk of deportation from the country, one in four (24%) considers that there is no risk if a job is offered by a trusted person, and 8% of them suppose there is no risk if a migrant is careful. Only 14% of those agreeing with unofficial employment consider the risk of becoming a victim of trafficking in this situation versus 23% of those who wouldn't agree to work without official employment abroad. Such a low awareness of human trafficking in case of illegal employment corresponds with higher agreement with risky offer. It is typical for all the countries involved in the survey.

There are no significant differences in answers to this question between men and women.

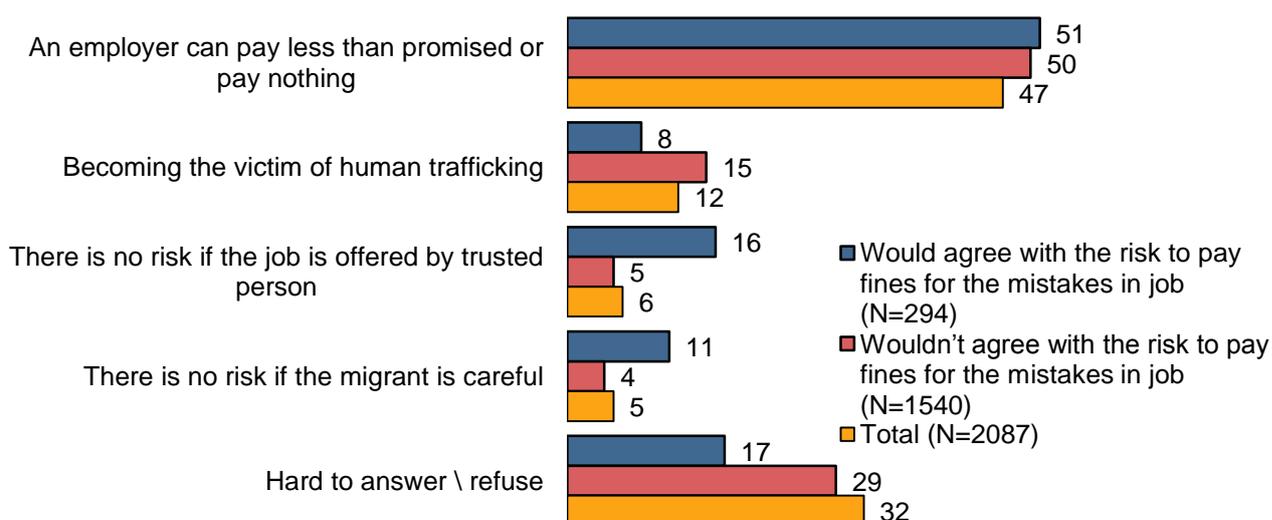
Chart 53. *The risks associated with agreeing to work without official employment: Ukraine (%)*



A half (51%) of those who would agree to pay fines for mistakes in a job working abroad consider the risk of not receiving or receiving less payment for their job. Sixteen (16) percent of them consider that there is no risk if a job is offered by trusted person and 11% of them think there is no risk when migrant is careful. Eight (8) percent of Ukrainians who would agree to pay fines for mistakes in a job while working abroad consider the risk of becoming a victim of trafficking in this situation versus 15% among those who wouldn't take this risk. So, in this case lower awareness of human trafficking also correlates with higher agreement with a risky offer.

There are no significant differences in answers to this question between men and women.

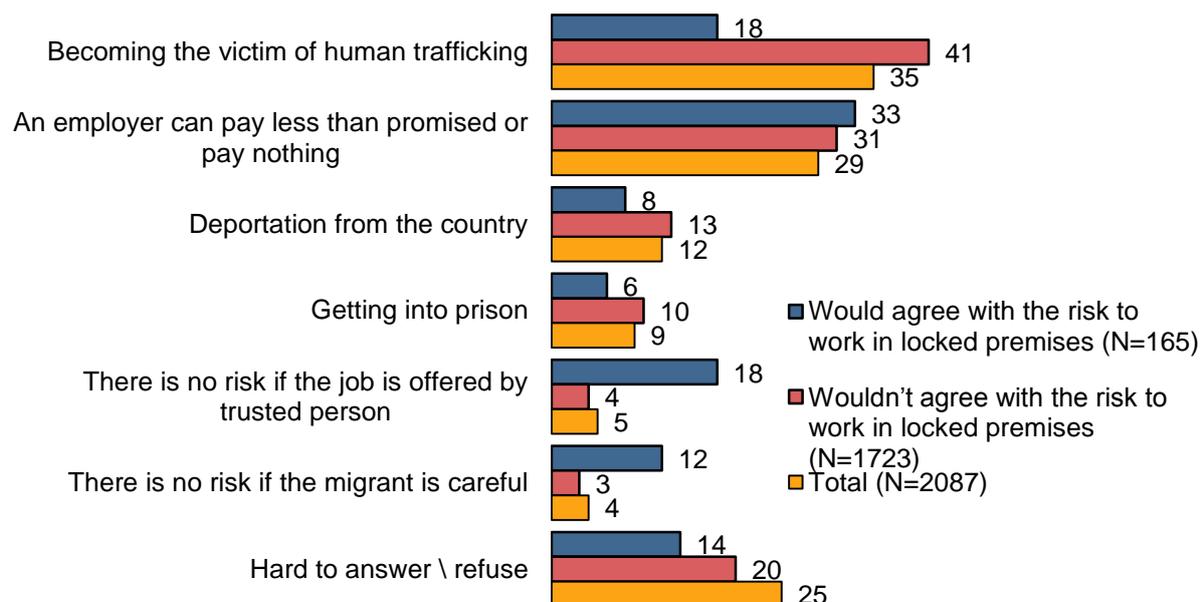
Chart 54. The risks associated with agreeing to pay fines for mistakes in your job: Ukraine (%)



One third (33%) of those who would agree to work abroad in locked premises consider the risk of not receiving or receiving less payment for their job. 18% of them consider the risk of becoming a victim of trafficking in this situation versus 41% of those who wouldn't agree to work in locked premises abroad. Also 18% of those who would agree to work abroad in locked premises consider

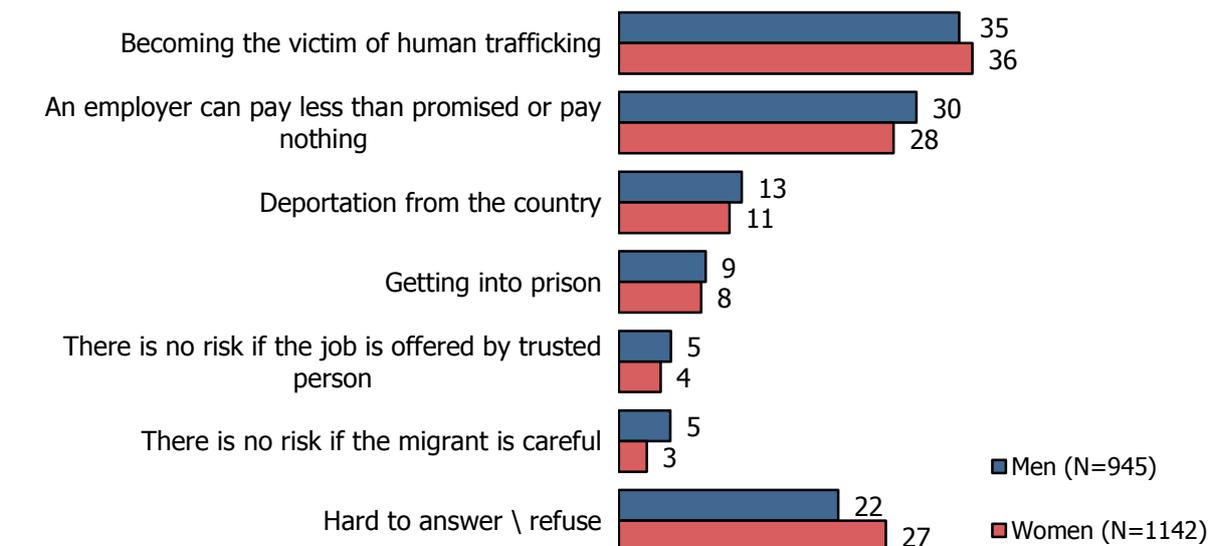
that there is no risk if a job is offered by trusted person and 12% of them see no risk in the situation of working in locked premises if a migrant is careful.

Chart 55. The risks associated with agreeing to work in locked premises (without right of leaving the workspace): Ukraine (%)



Men suppose that there is no risk if the migrant is careful when agreeing to work in locked premises more often than women (5% versus 3%).

Chart 56. The risks associated with agreeing to work in locked premises: Ukraine (%)



The numbers of those who would agree to cross the border illegally, to work in illegal manufacture and to give the passport to employer for the time of employment abroad are too small for separate analysis. There are no differences in answers to this question between men and women.

4 Defining the group vulnerable to trafficking

In this survey we define people who are at risk of being trafficked abroad (hereinafter referred as **Vulnerable group**) not as potential migrants, but as those who tend to agree (answers “yes” and “most likely yes”) with at least one of the risky offers regarding working abroad: “If a person whom you trust offered you a highly-paid job abroad in your desired area, would you agree:

- To work without official employment?
- To work in locked premises (work without right of leaving workspace)?
- To cross the border illegally?
- To work on illegal manufacture (unregistered production)?
- To give your passport to employer for the time of employment?

We don't include those who would agree to pay fines for mistakes in a job into Vulnerable group because it's a normal practice for some jobs.

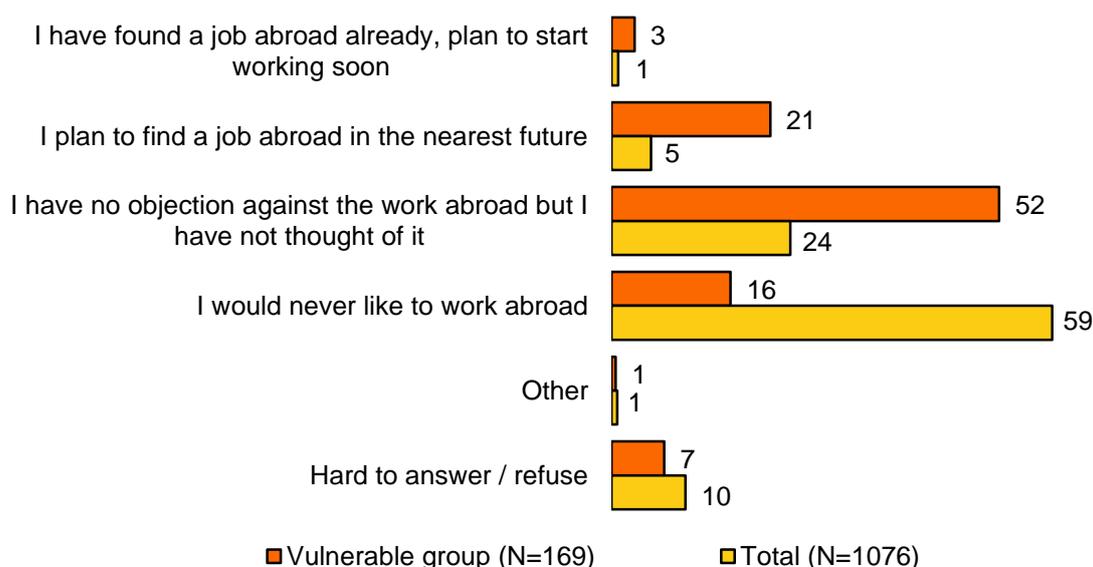
Further we'll describe the Vulnerable group and factors of vulnerability in each country.

4.1 Defining Vulnerable group in Belarus

Sixteen (16%) percent of the Belarus population refer to Vulnerable group versus 14% in 2011 (the change is not statistically significant).

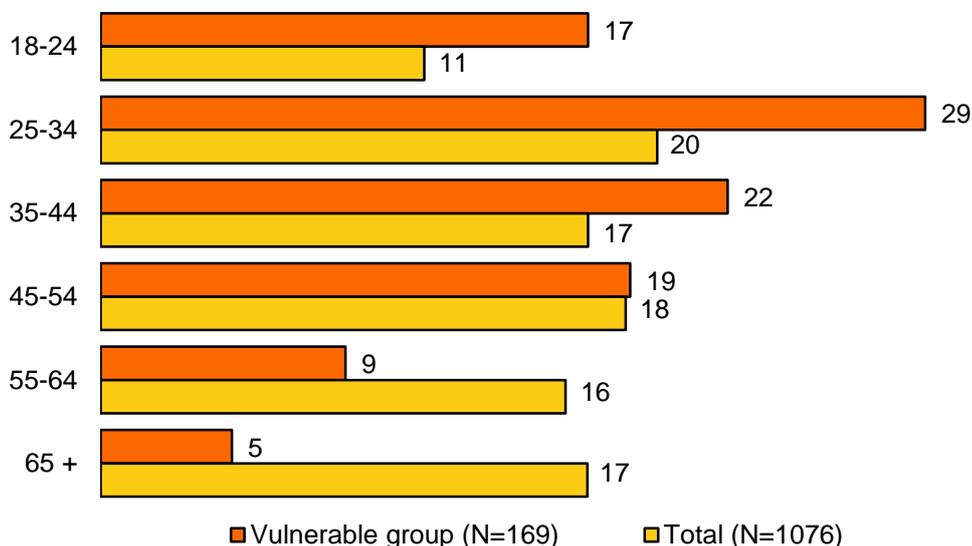
The majority of Vulnerable group would not mind working abroad or even planning it in the nearest future, and only 16% of Vulnerable group would never like to work abroad (versus 59% of total population). So, a significant share of respondents would agree with profitable, but risky offers regarding working abroad in spite of the fact that they generally wouldn't like to work abroad.

Chart 57. Defining Vulnerable group by attitude towards working abroad: Belarus (%)



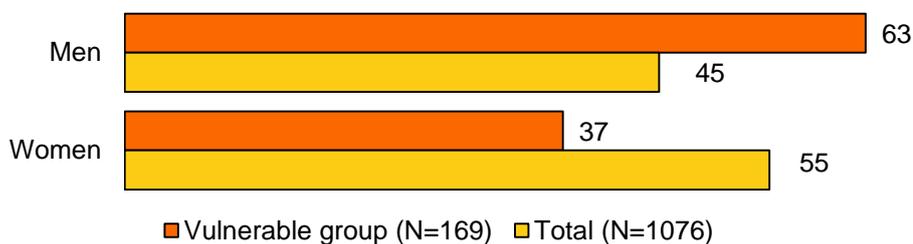
The representatives of Vulnerable group are much younger than the general population: 68% of Vulnerable group are younger than 44 years comparing to 48% among the general population.

Chart 58. Defining Vulnerable group by age: Belarus (%)



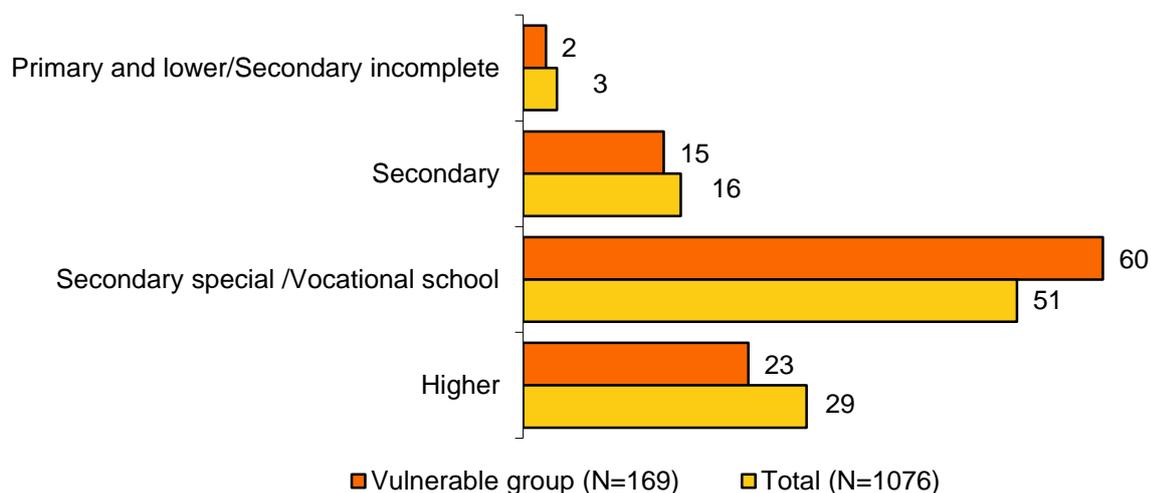
Men prevail in the Vulnerable group: 63% versus 45% among the general population.

Chart 59. Defining Vulnerable group by gender: Belarus (%)



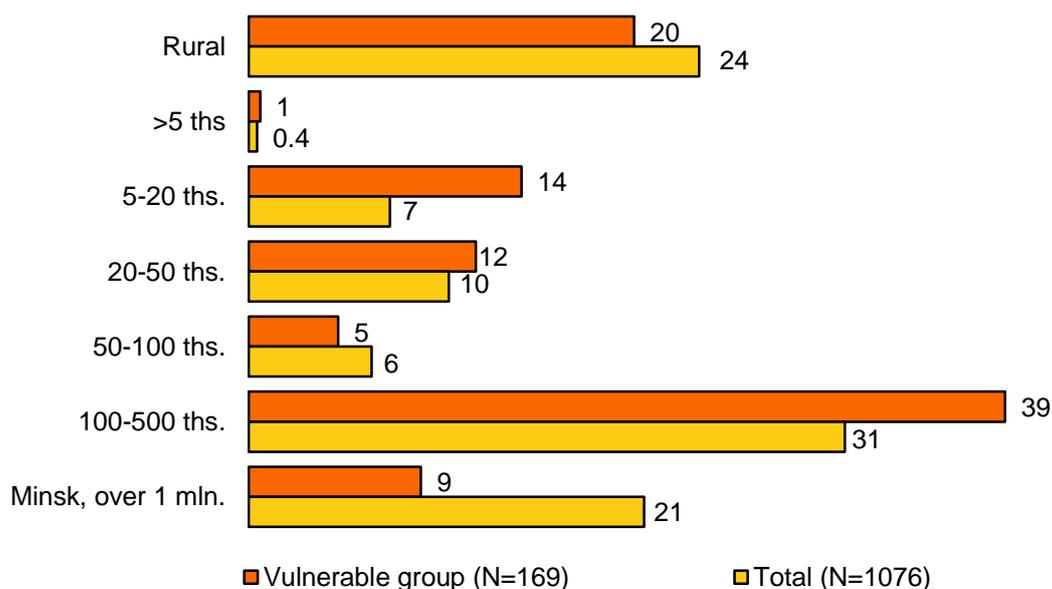
Belarusians with secondary specialized or vocational education prevail in the Vulnerable group: 60% versus 51% among the general population.

Chart 60. Defining Vulnerable group by educational level: Belarus (%)



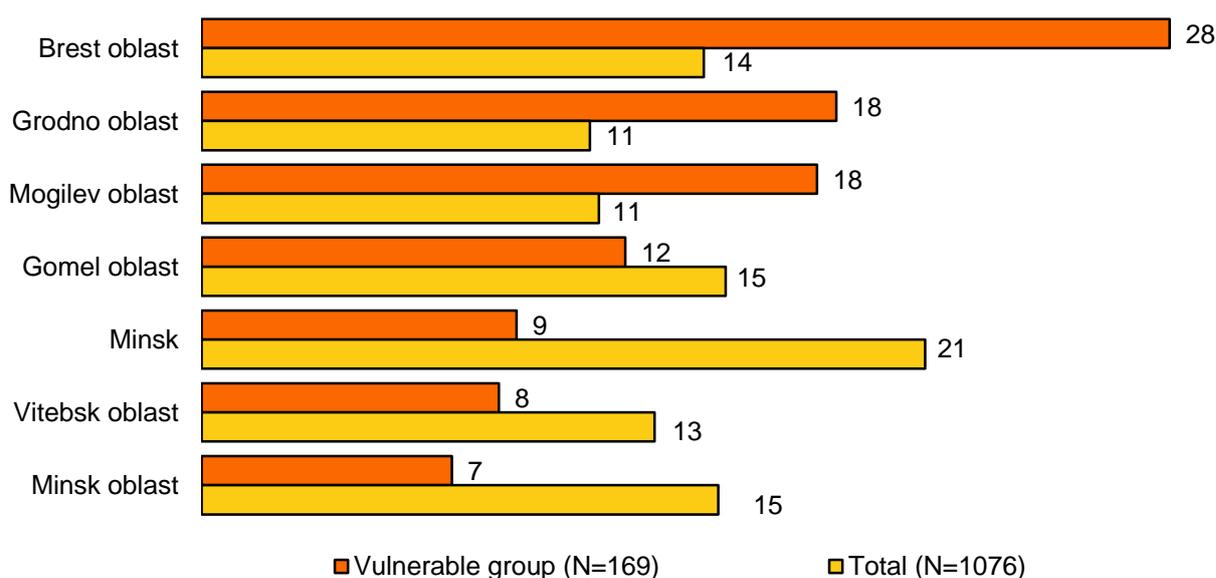
Vulnerable group includes more urban residents of settlements with the population of 100-500 ths. . as well as the inhabitants of small towns sized 5-20 ths. comparing to the general population and citizens of Minsk.

Chart 61. Defining Vulnerable group by settlement size: Belarus (%)



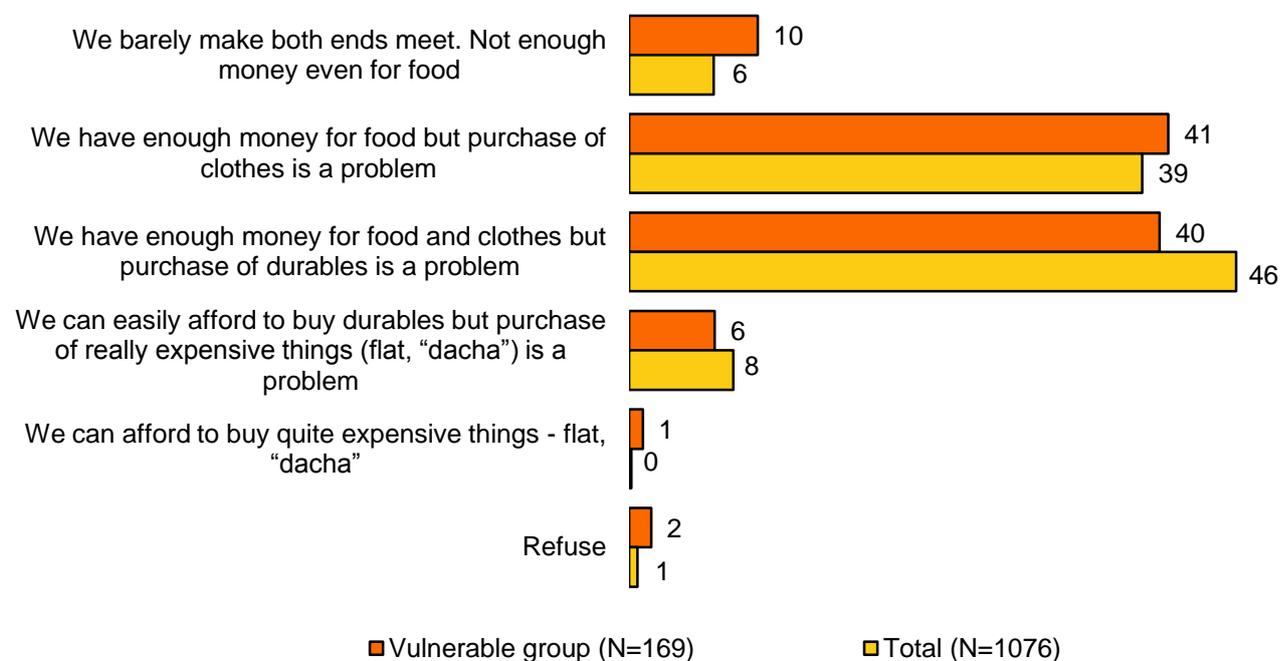
Vulnerable group is the most prevalent in Brest oblast (28% versus 14% among the total population), and the least prevalent in Minsk city (9% versus 20% among the total population), and Minsk oblast (7% versus 15% among the total population).

Chart 62. Defining Vulnerable group by region: Belarus (%)



Vulnerable group has a lower income level than the general population – 10% in it can barely make ends meet comparing to 6% of such income group among the general population.

Chart 63. Defining Vulnerable group by income: Belarus (%)

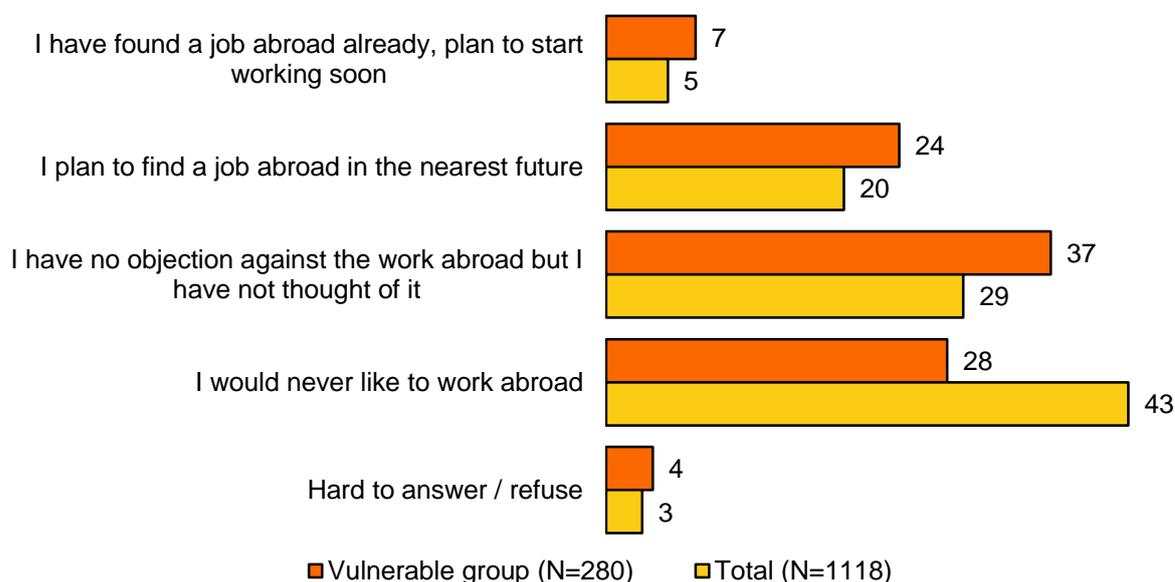


4.2 Defining Vulnerable group in Moldova

Twenty five (25) percent of Moldovans belong to Vulnerable group by the criteria mentioned above versus 30% in 2011.

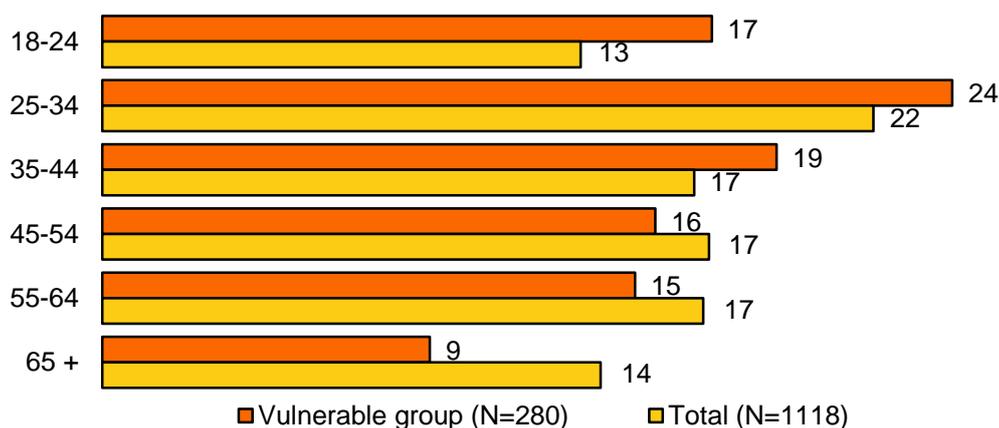
Two in three (61%) among Vulnerable group would like or plan to work abroad, although 28% of Vulnerable group declared that they would never like to work abroad (versus 43% of total population).

Chart 64. Defining Vulnerable group by attitude towards working abroad: Moldova (%)



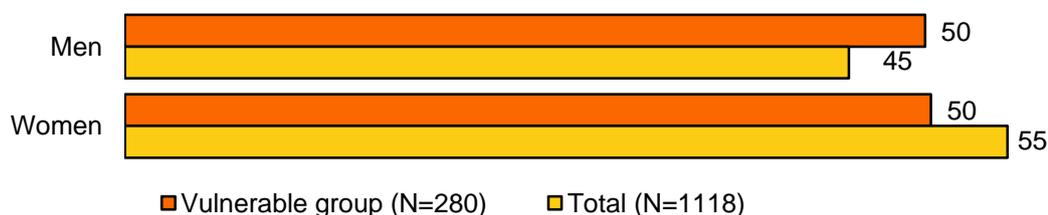
Like in Belarus, Vulnerable group is much younger than the general population: 60% of Vulnerable group are younger than 44 years versus 52% among the general population.

Chart 65. Defining Vulnerable group by age: Moldova (%)



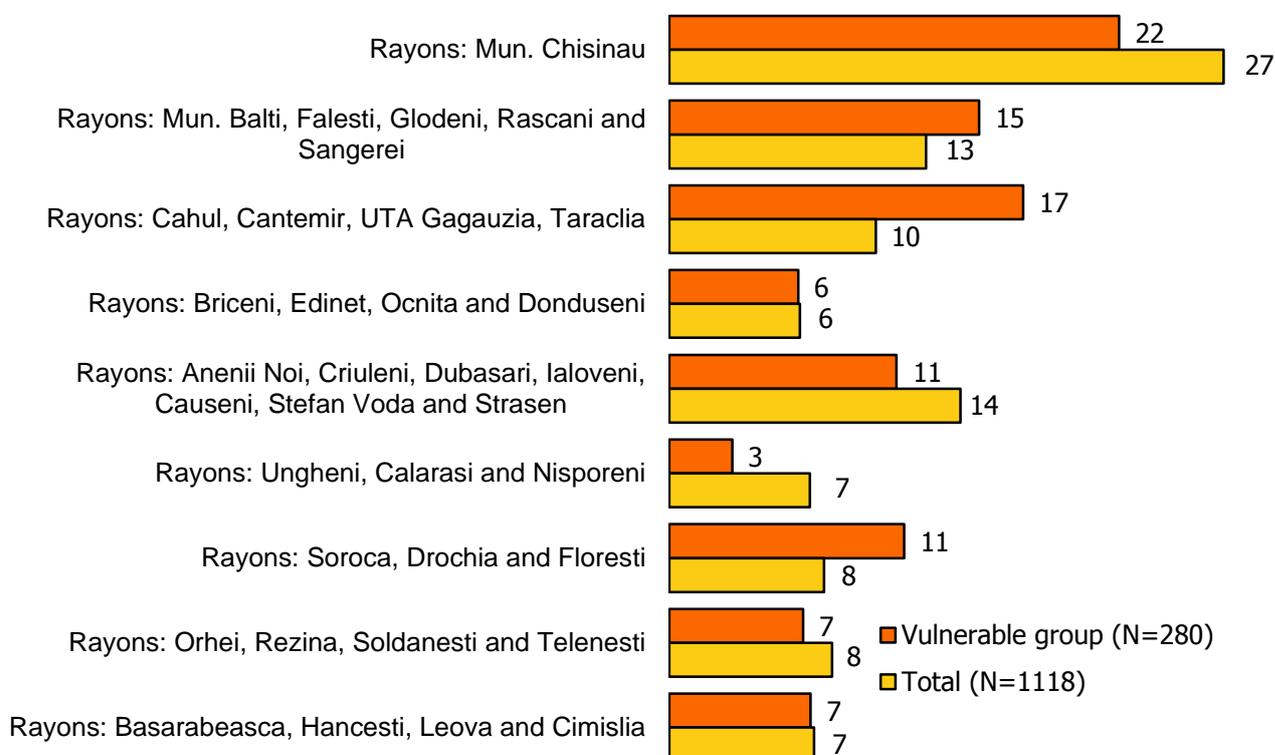
Men and women are in the Vulnerable group with equal shares (50%), but comparing with the general population in distribution by sex, men are represented significantly more in the Vulnerable group (50% versus 45% in the general population).

Chart 66. Defining Vulnerable group by gender: Moldova (%)



Vulnerable group is overrepresented in Cahul-Cantemir-Taraclia-Gagauzia region (17% of this group reside there comparing with 10% of the population of this region in general population), and Soroca-Drochia-Floresti region (11% comparing with 8% in the general population)

Chart 67. Defining Vulnerable group by region: Moldova (%)

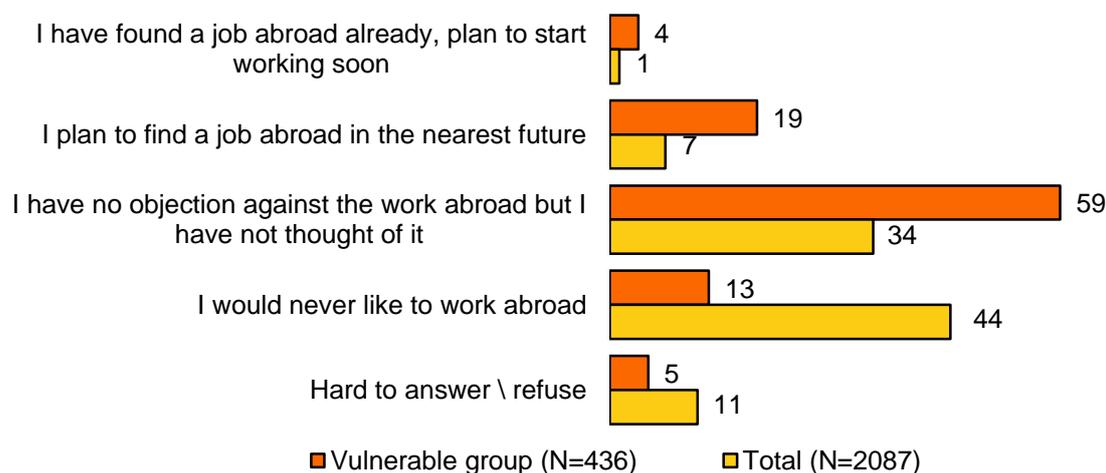


There are no differences between rural and urban population of Moldova in rates of vulnerability. Also, there are no significant differences in education and income level between Vulnerable group and the general population.

4.3 Defining Vulnerable group in Ukraine

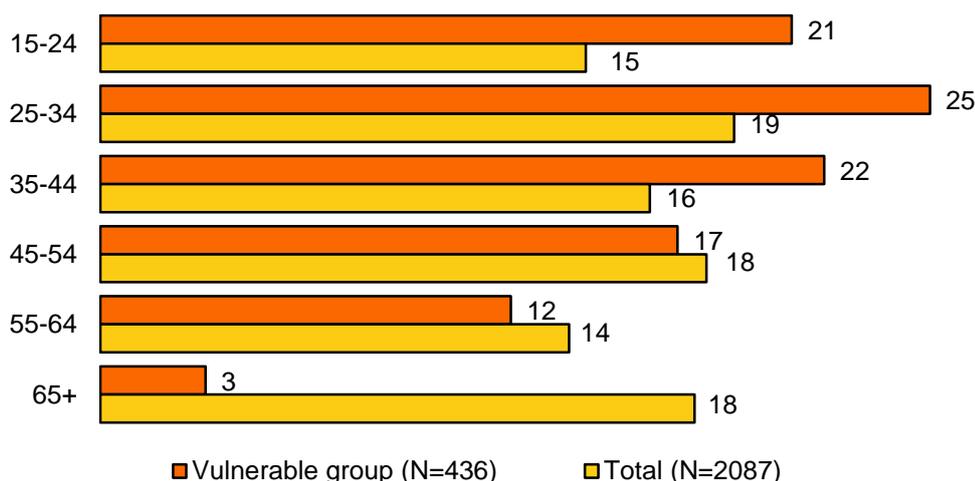
Twenty one (21) percent of the population of Ukraine belongs to Vulnerable group by the criteria mentioned above versus 14% in 2011. The overwhelming majority of Vulnerable group would like or plan to work abroad, and only 13% of Vulnerable group would never like to work abroad (versus 44% of the total population).

Chart 68. Defining Vulnerable group by attitude towards working abroad: Ukraine (%)



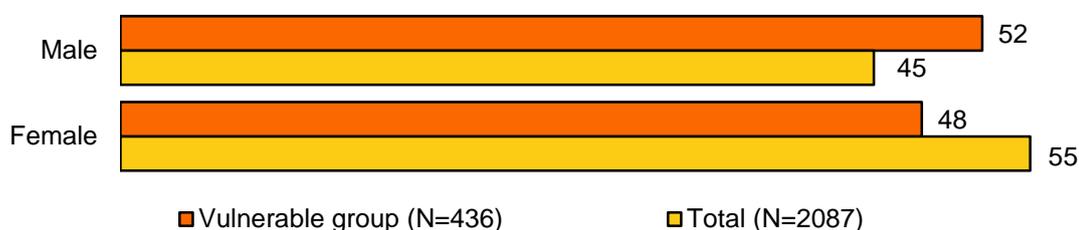
Like in Belarus and Moldova, the representatives of Vulnerable group in Ukraine are younger than the general population: 68% of Vulnerable group are younger than 44 years versus 50% among the general population.

Chart 69. Defining Vulnerable group by age: Ukraine (%)



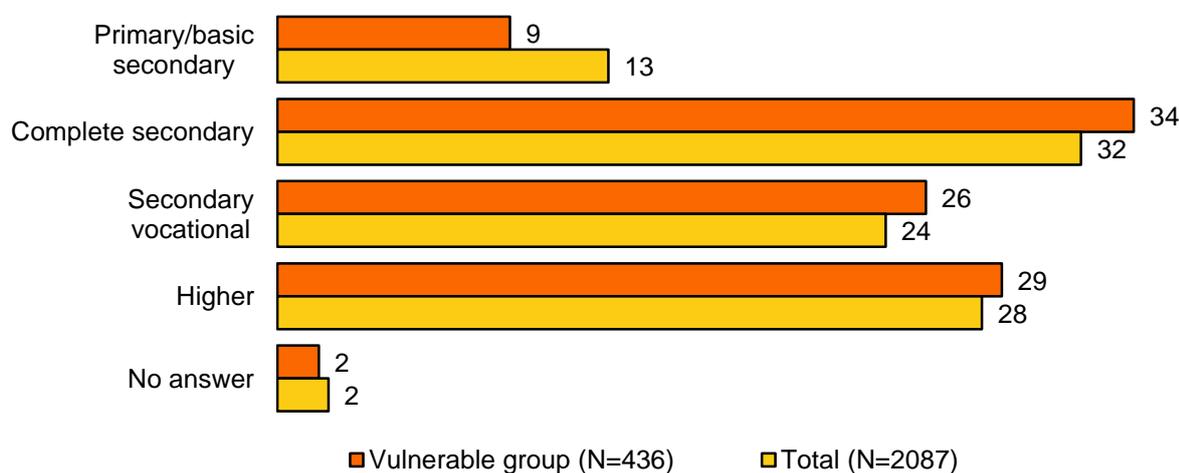
Men are overrepresented in the Vulnerable group: 52% versus 45% among the general population.

Chart 70. Defining Vulnerable group by gender: Ukraine (%)



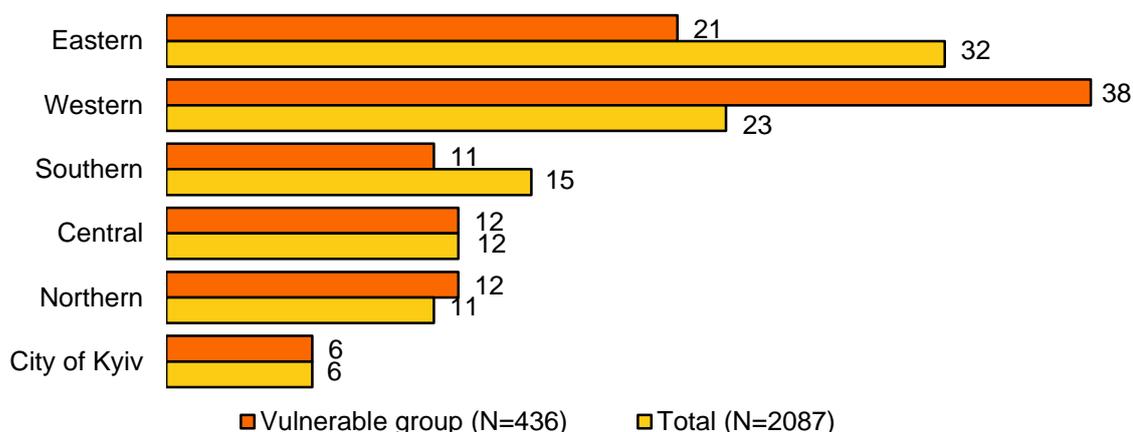
Representatives of the Vulnerable group more often than the total population have complete secondary education and less often – basic secondary education.

Chart 71. Defining Vulnerable group by educational level: Ukraine (%)



Western region has the highest share of Vulnerable group (38% versus 23% among the total population), while in the Eastern and Southern regions vulnerable groups are smaller in comparison with the total population. In the other regions, Vulnerable group is distributed proportionally to the general population.

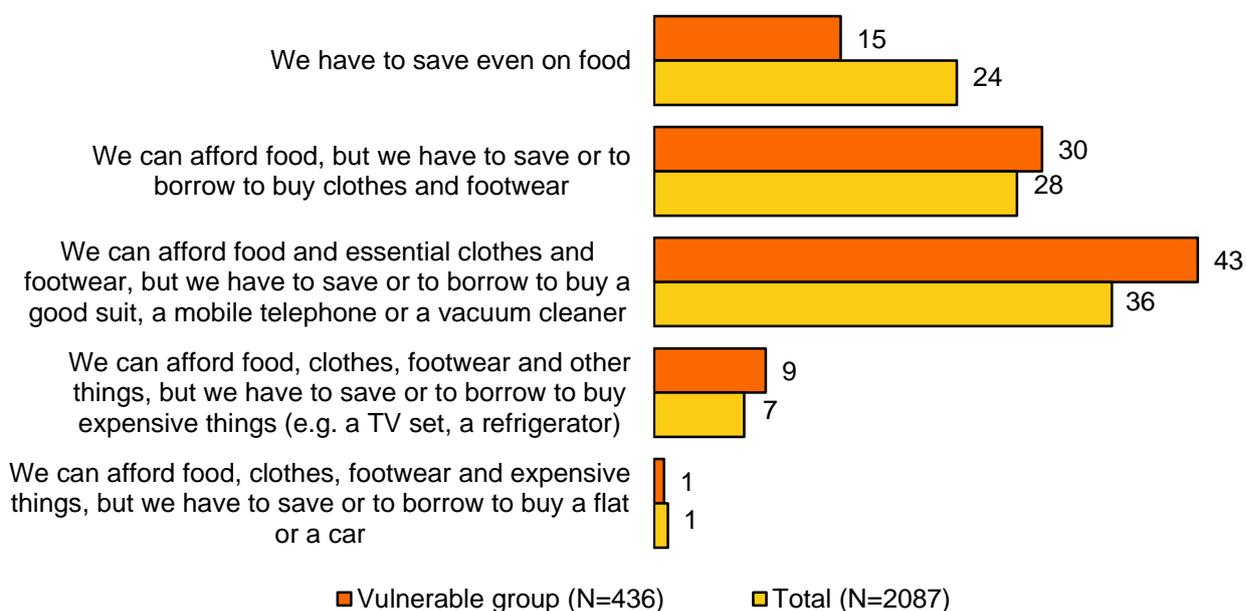
Chart 72. Defining Vulnerable group by region: Ukraine (%)



There are no differences between rural and urban population of Ukraine in rates of vulnerability.

The share of those on average income is higher in the Vulnerable group than for the general population – 43% in the Vulnerable group have reported that they can afford food and essential clothes, but they have to save or to borrow for buying expensive goods, comparing to 36% of such income group among the general population.

Chart 73. Defining Vulnerable group by income: Ukraine (%)

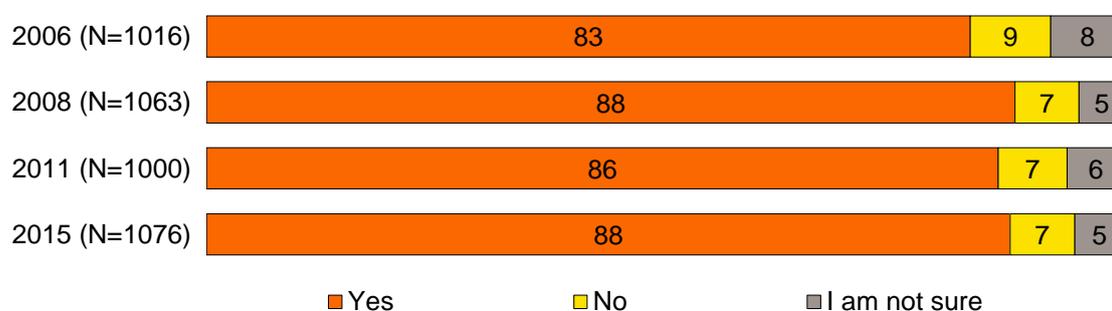


5 Understanding and awareness of human trafficking

5.1 Understanding and awareness of human trafficking in Belarus

A general level of awareness of Belarusians of the concept of “human trafficking” didn’t change significantly during the last 3 years: in 2015, 88% of the population at least heard something about this phenomenon. There are no differences in the level of awareness of human trafficking between men and women, as well as between Vulnerable group and the general population.

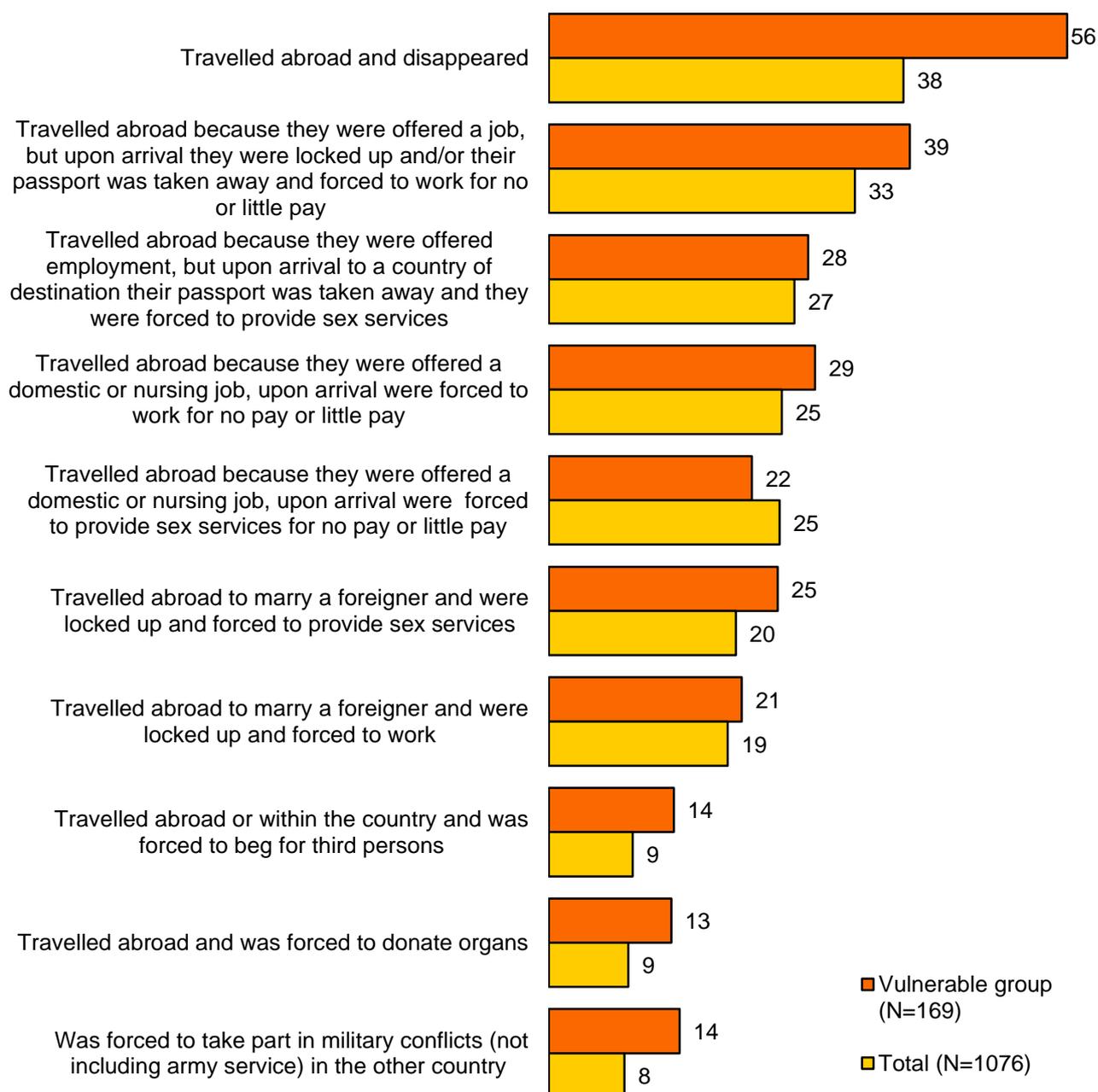
Chart 74. Awareness of the phenomenon of “human trafficking”: Belarus (%)



Belarusians are the least aware of the human trafficking situations which happened to their compatriots (comparing to the other countries – see 5.2. and 5.3). Generally, 53% of respondents heard about at least one situation of human trafficking ever happened to Belarusians. Only about one third of the population heard that their compatriots travelled abroad and disappeared, or became victims of labour or sexual exploitation (38%, 33% and 27%, respectively).

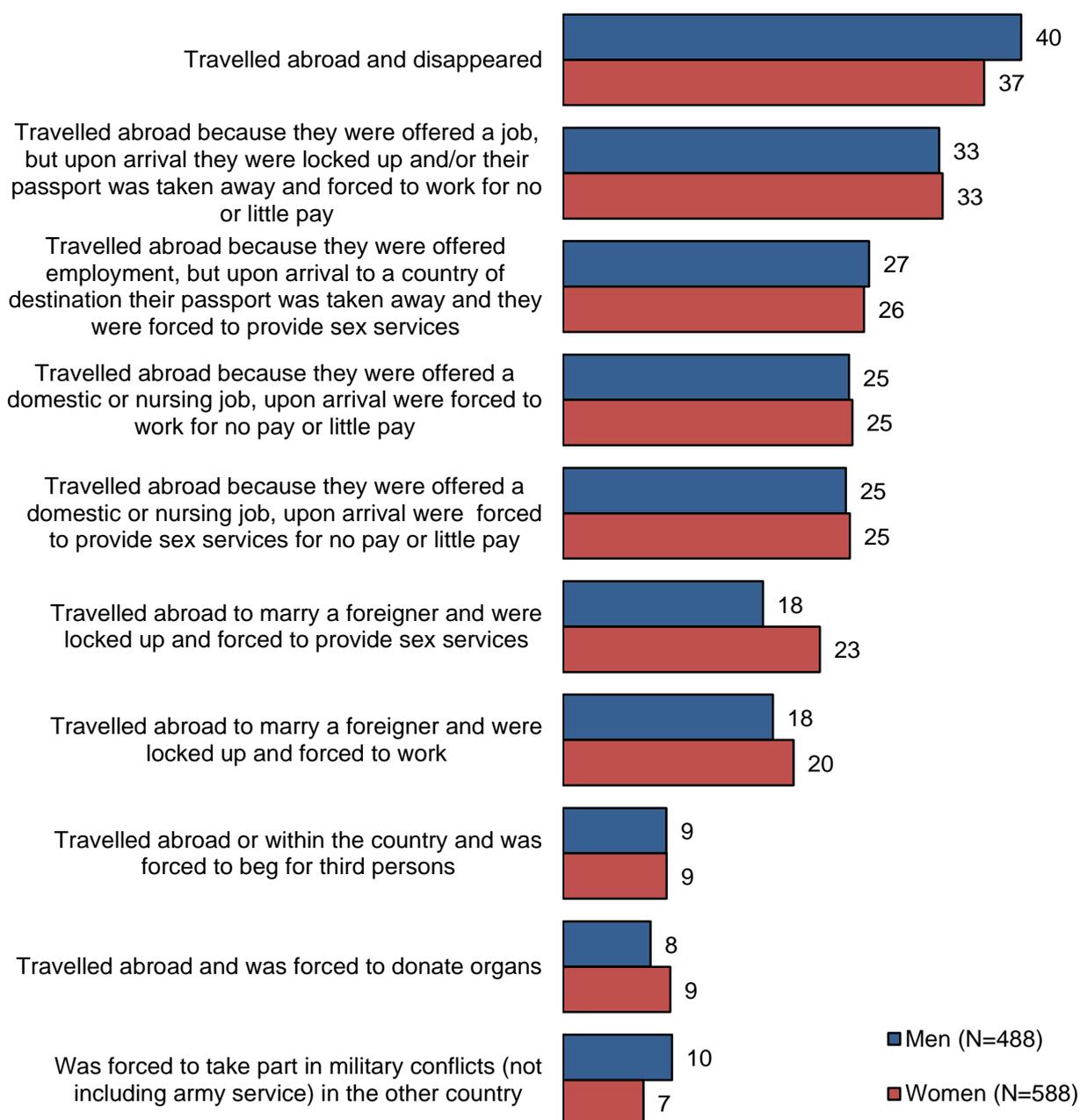
Vulnerable group is significantly better aware of the range of human trafficking situations (i.e. when their compatriots were forced to take part in military conflicts). However, it is still an open question whether this awareness might reduce the risk of becoming a victim of human trafficking for the representatives of Vulnerable group in Belarus if they would decide to travel for employment abroad.

Chart 75. Awareness of different situations of human trafficking: Belarus (% of the respondents who answered “I know it happened to Belarusians”)



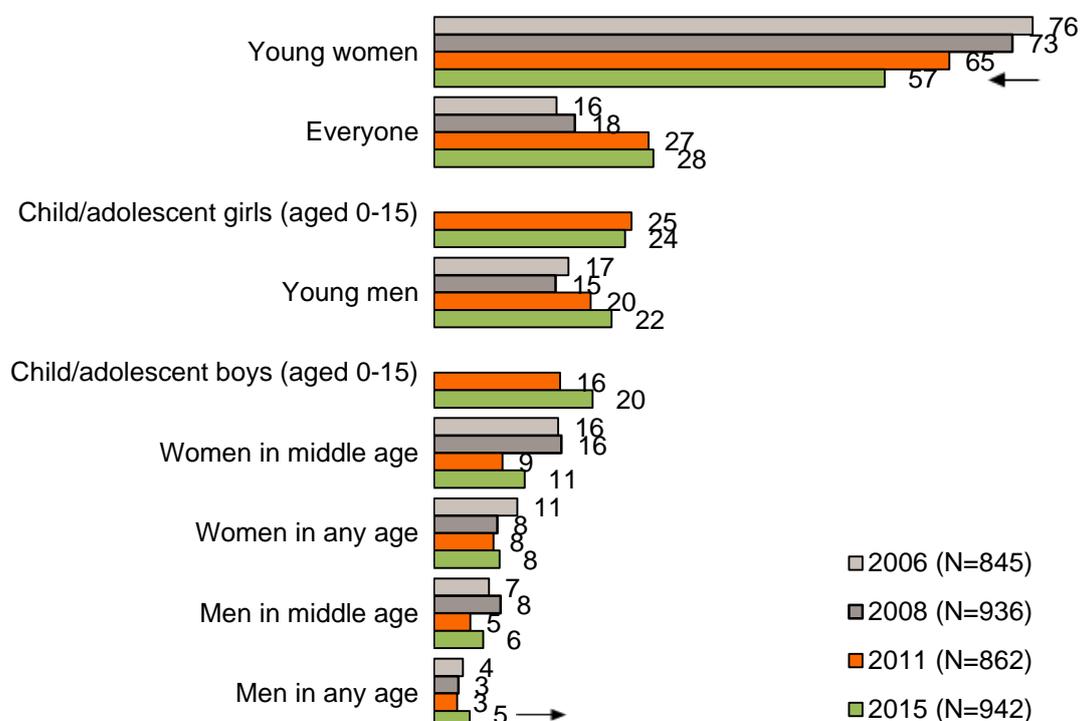
Women in Belarus are more aware of some trafficking situations – i.e. about sexual exploitation as a result of situation when a person travelled abroad to marry a foreigner, was locked up and forced to provide sex services.

Chart 76. Awareness of different situations of human trafficking: Belarus (% respondents who answered “I know it happened to Belarusians”)



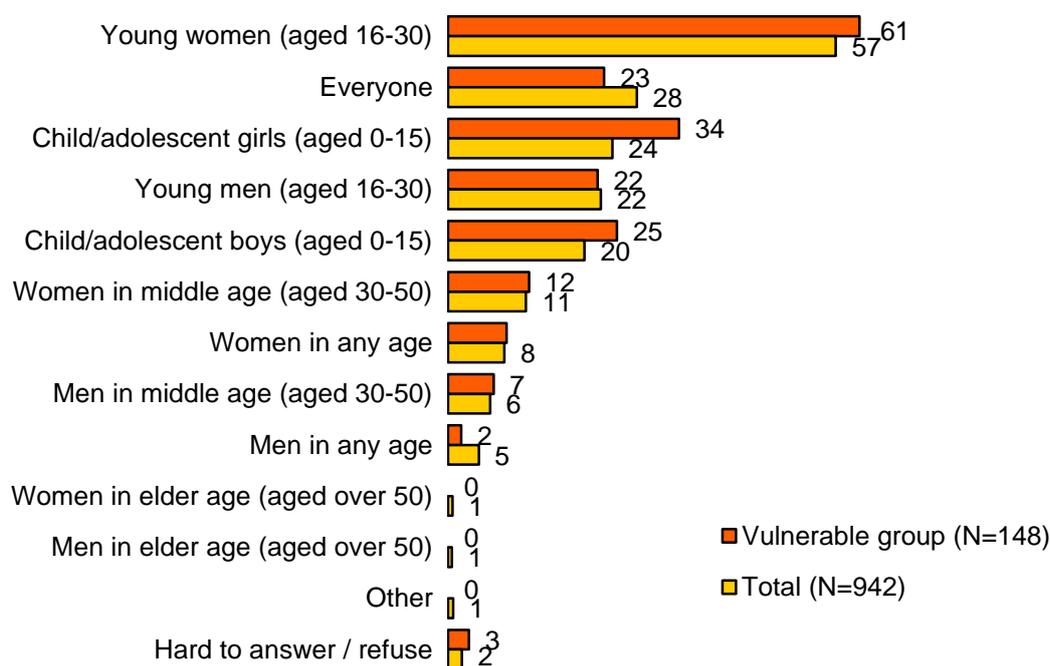
There are some changes observed in the perceived structure of risks for different groups by age and sex: in 2015, the awareness of the fact that “young women” may become a victim of trafficking decreased.

Chart 77. Perception of social groups under the risk of human trafficking: Belarus
(% of respondents who have heard about human trafficking)



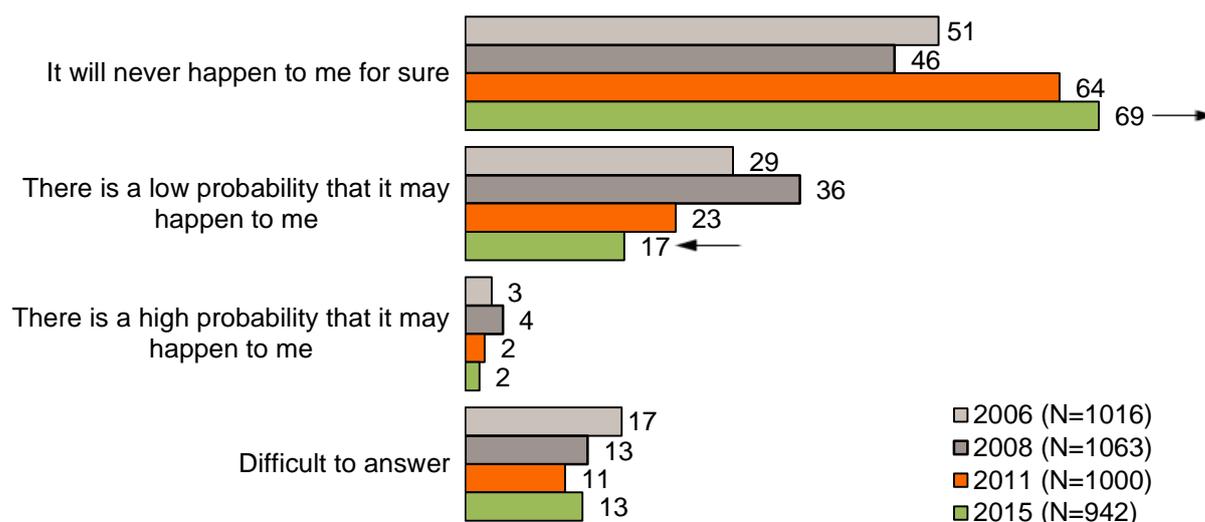
Representatives of Vulnerable group are significantly more aware that child/adolescent girls (aged 0-15) are under the risk of human trafficking. There are no significant differences in perception between men and women.

Chart 78. Perception of social groups under the risk of human trafficking: Belarus
(% of respondents who have heard about human trafficking)



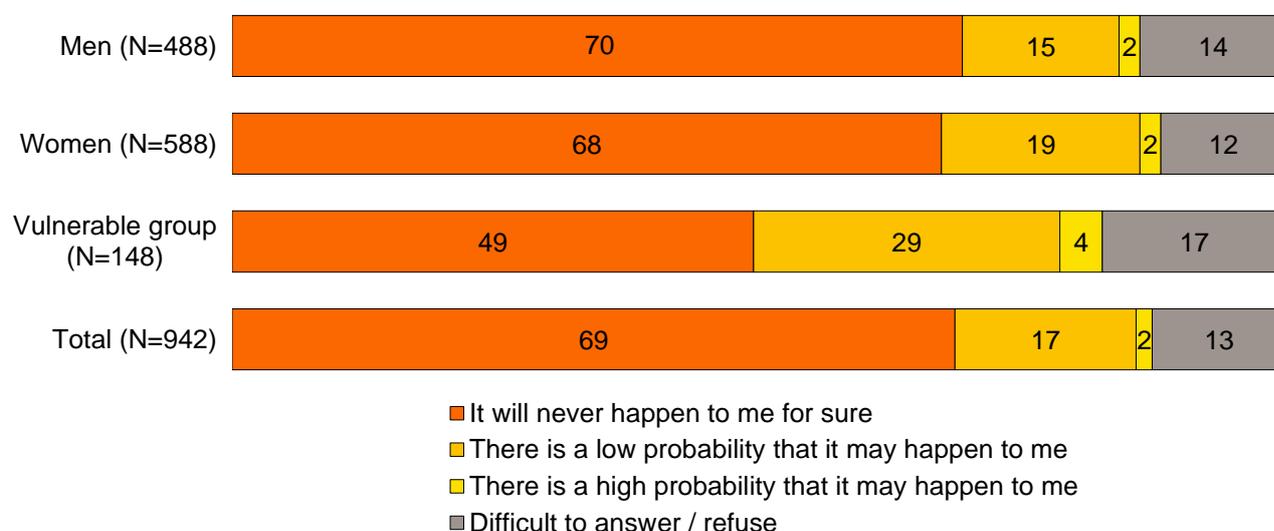
At the same time, 69% of respondents in Belarus have answered that they are confident about never finding themselves in a human trafficking situation – this change is significant in comparison to the previous survey wave in 2011 when such an answer was given by 64% of the respondents.

Chart 79. To what extent do you think cases of human trafficking may happen to you personally: Belarus (% of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)



Representatives of the Vulnerable group are more aware of personal risk of becoming a victim of human trafficking. Thirty three (33) percent of them see this risk as more or less probable (versus 19% among the general population); still 49% of them don't think such situation may happen to them (comparing with 69% among general population). There are no significant differences between men and women in self-evaluation of risk of becoming the victim of human trafficking.

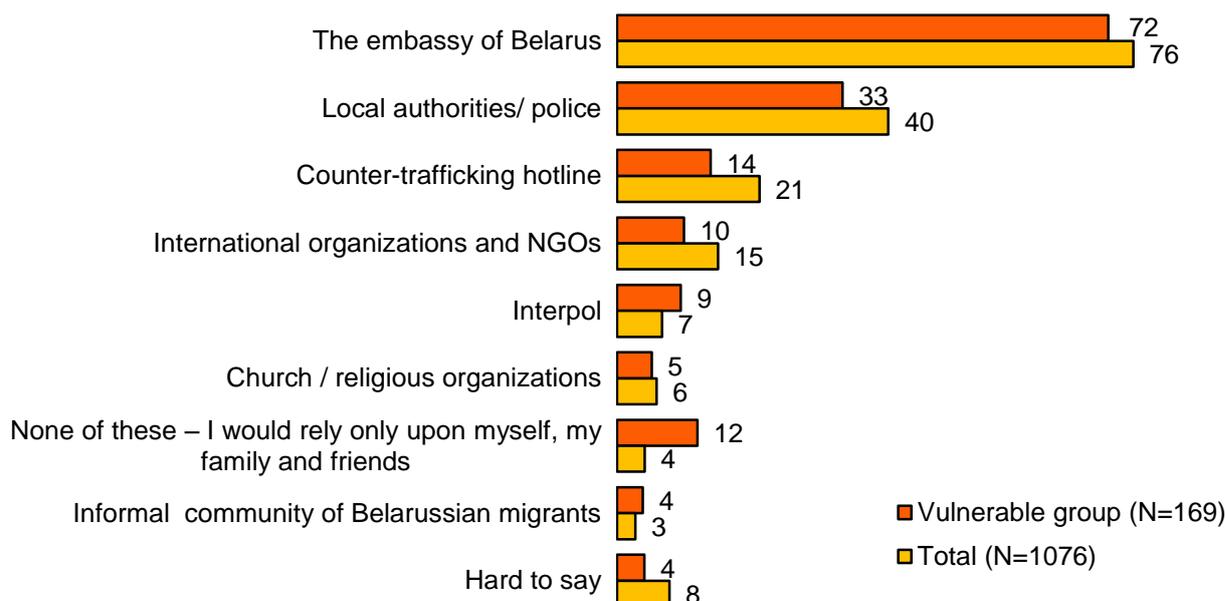
Chart 80. To what extent do you think cases of human trafficking may happen to you personally: Belarus (% of respondents who heard about human trafficking)



The vast majority of respondents in Belarus (76%) have indicated that they would turn to the Belarusian embassy if they were subjected to human trafficking during their legal stay abroad. Local authorities/police come second by popularity of seeking help from (40%).

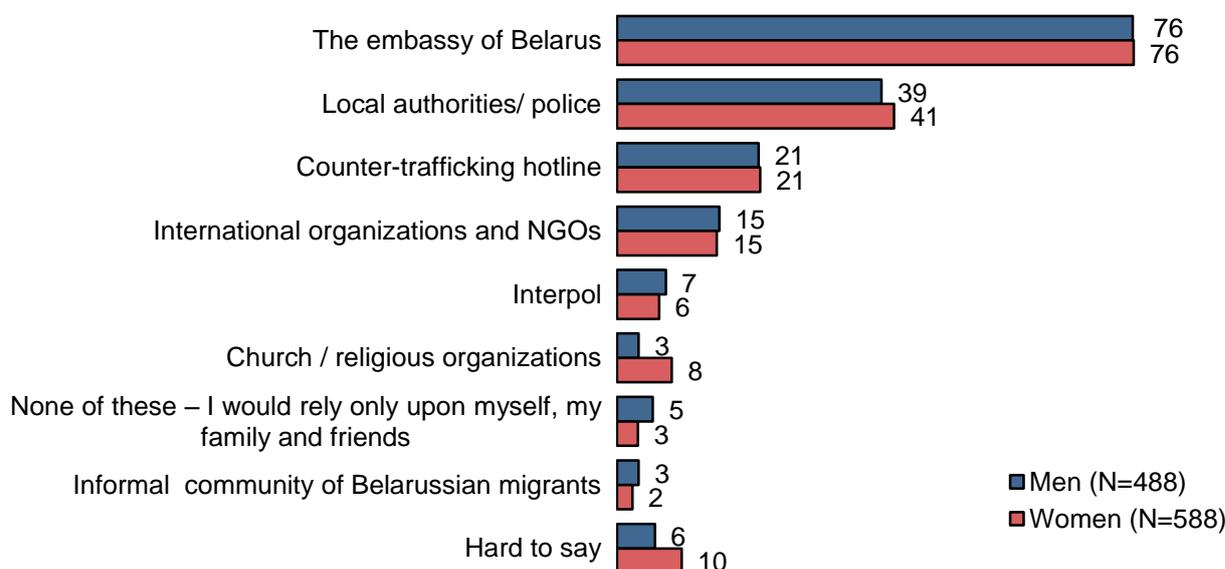
Representatives of the Vulnerable group tend to avoid seeking help from any organization and rely only on themselves or on their families / friends even in case of legal travel abroad and facing labour exploitation (12% versus 4% among the general population).

Chart 81. “Let’s imagine that you came to another country legally and were forced to work for no or little pay. What organizations would you turn to for help?”: Belarus (%)



As for differences between men and women when subjected to human trafficking during legal travel abroad, women more often report about readiness to turn for help to religious organizations / church than men (8% vs. 3%).

Chart 82. “Let’s imagine that you came to another country legally and were forced to work for no or little pay. What organizations would you turn to for help?”, by gender: Belarus (%)



However, only 47% of the respondents would turn to the Belarusian embassy if they were subjected to human trafficking during their illegal travel abroad. 13% of the respondents wouldn’t turn to any

official organization for help (versus 4% in case of legal travel abroad). So, even such a theoretical question reveals that illegal travellers tend to avoid addressing authorities and other organizations in case of a human trafficking threat.

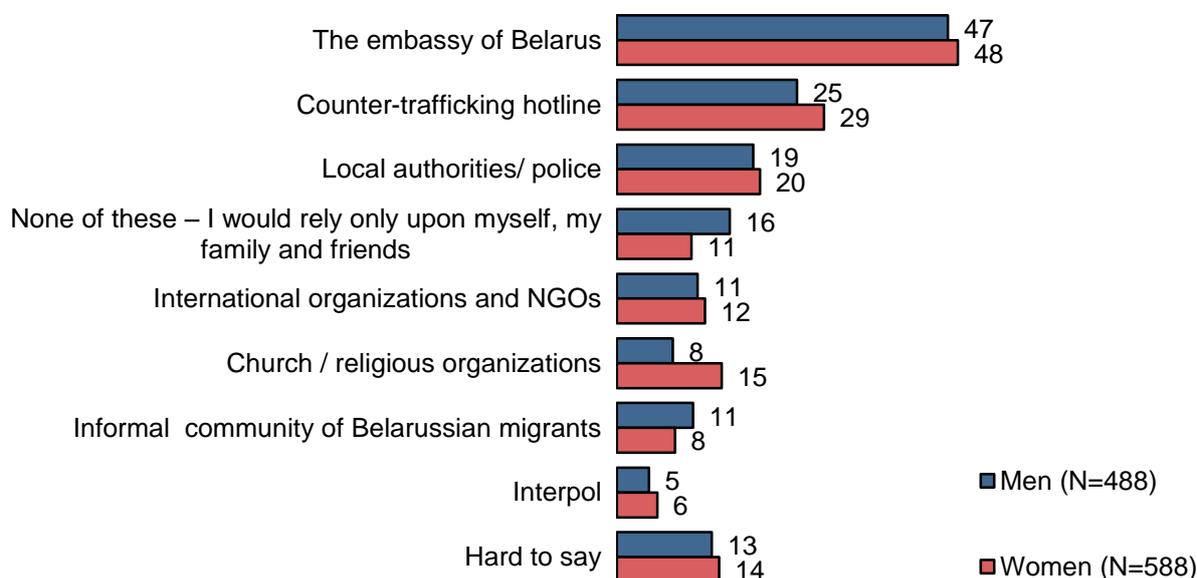
Representatives of the Vulnerable group again tend to avoid seeking help from any organization and rely on themselves or on their families / friends in case of legal travel abroad and facing labour exploitation (39% versus 13% among the general population).

Chart 83. “Let’s imagine that you came to another country *illegally* and were forced to work for no or little pay. What organizations would you turn to for help?”: Belarus (%)



Women again more often report about readiness to turn for help to religious organizations / church than men (15% vs. 8%). Men mainly wouldn’t turn to any organization for help.

Chart 84. “Let’s imagine that you came to another country *illegally* and were forced to work for no or little pay. what organizations would you turn to for help?”: Belarus (%)



5.2 Understanding and awareness of human trafficking in Moldova

A general level of awareness of Moldovans regarding the concept of “human trafficking” changed significantly during the last three years: 86% declared that they at least had heard something about that phenomenon in 2015 comparing to 89% in 2011. There are no differences in levels of awareness of human trafficking between men and women, as well as between Vulnerable group and general population.

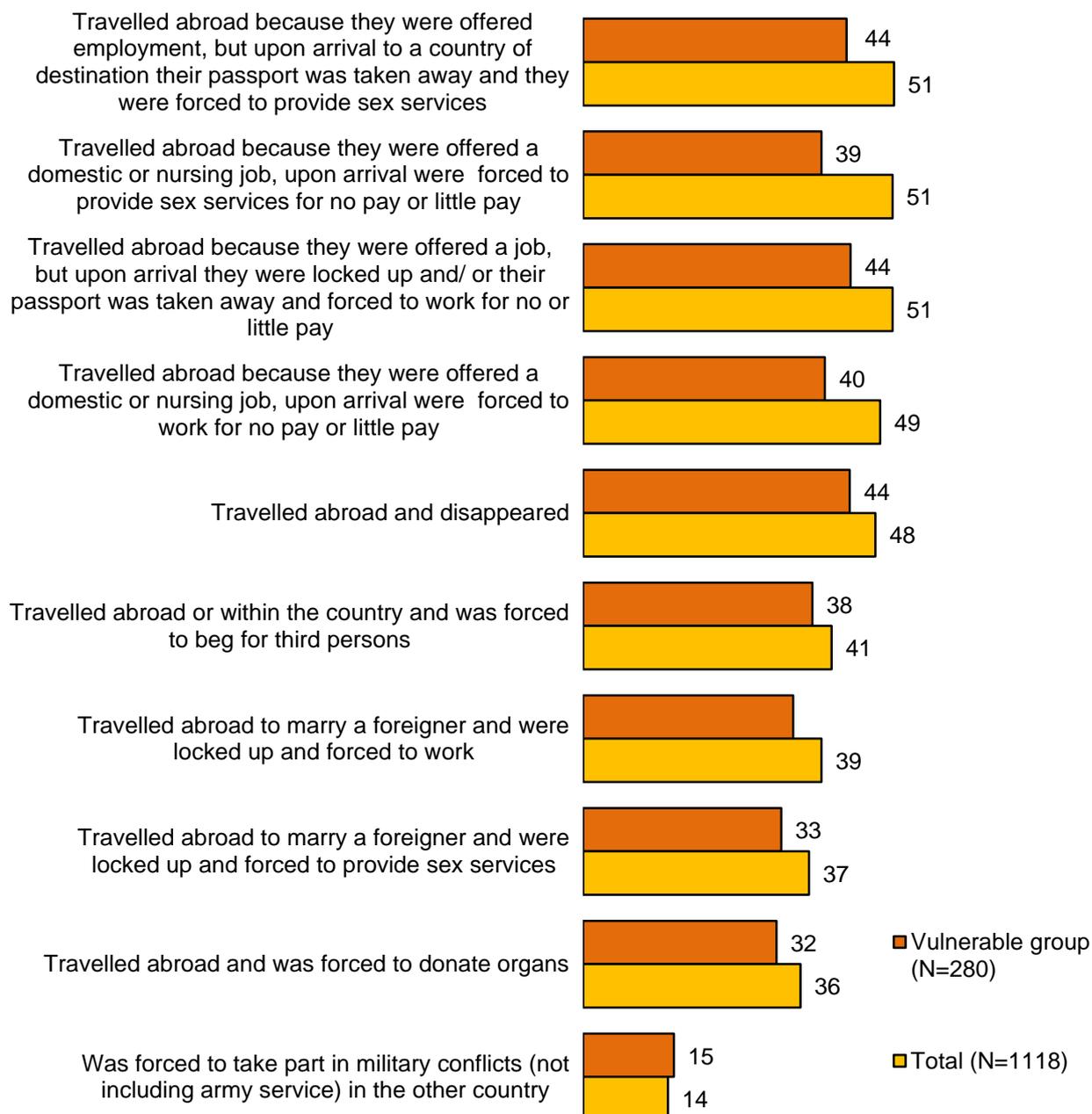
Chart 85. Awareness of the phenomenon of “human trafficking”: Moldova (%)



Moldovans have the highest level of awareness about different situations of human trafficking – higher than that of Belarusians and Ukrainians (see 5.1. and 5.3). Generally, 80% of respondents heard about at least one situation of human trafficking ever happened to Moldovans. About a half of Moldovans know that their compatriots became victims of labour or sexual exploitation as a result of labour migration abroad.

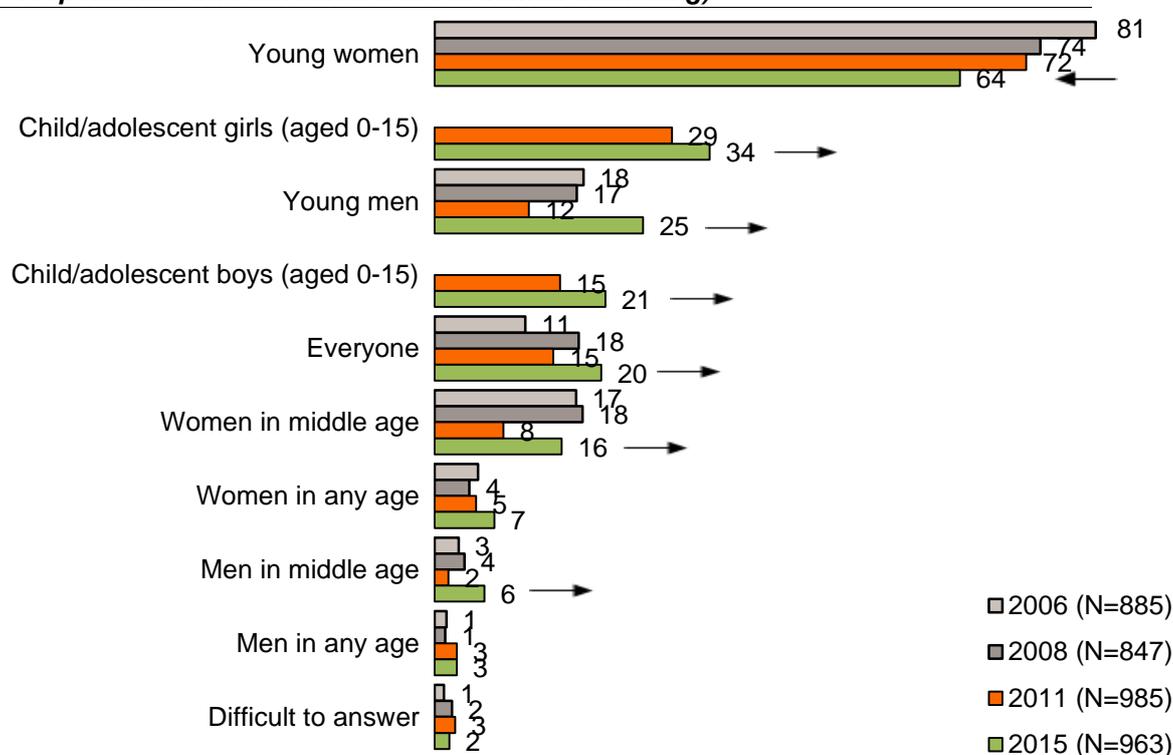
Vulnerable group in Moldova is generally worse informed about the cases of human trafficking that happened to their compatriots. There are no differences between men and women.

Chart 86. Awareness of different situations of human trafficking: Moldova (% of the respondents who answered “I know it happened to Moldovans” from total sample in each country)



There are some changes in the structure of perceived risks for different age and gender groups to become a victim of human trafficking: in 2015, we observe a significant decrease of awareness of the risk of becoming a victim of trafficking for “young women”, while perception of risk of human trafficking for “anyone” (including “child/adolescent girls aged 0-15 y.o.”, “young men”, “child/adolescent boys aged 0-15 y.o.” and “women/men in middle age”) increased significantly.

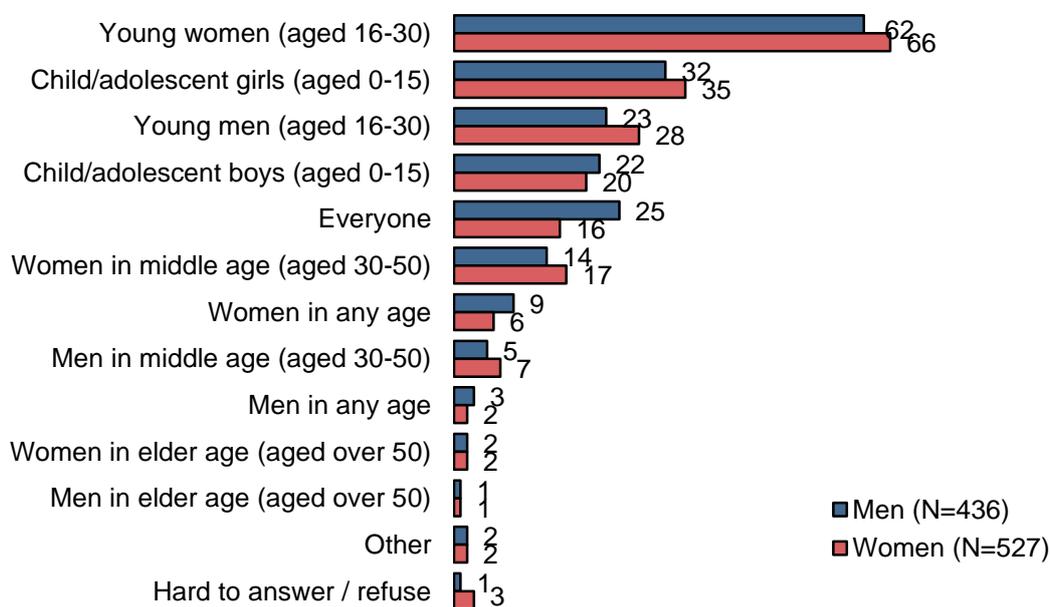
Chart 87. Perception of social groups under the risk of human trafficking: Moldova (% of respondents who have heard about human trafficking)



There are no significant differences in perceptions of social groups under the risk of human trafficking between Vulnerable group and the general population.

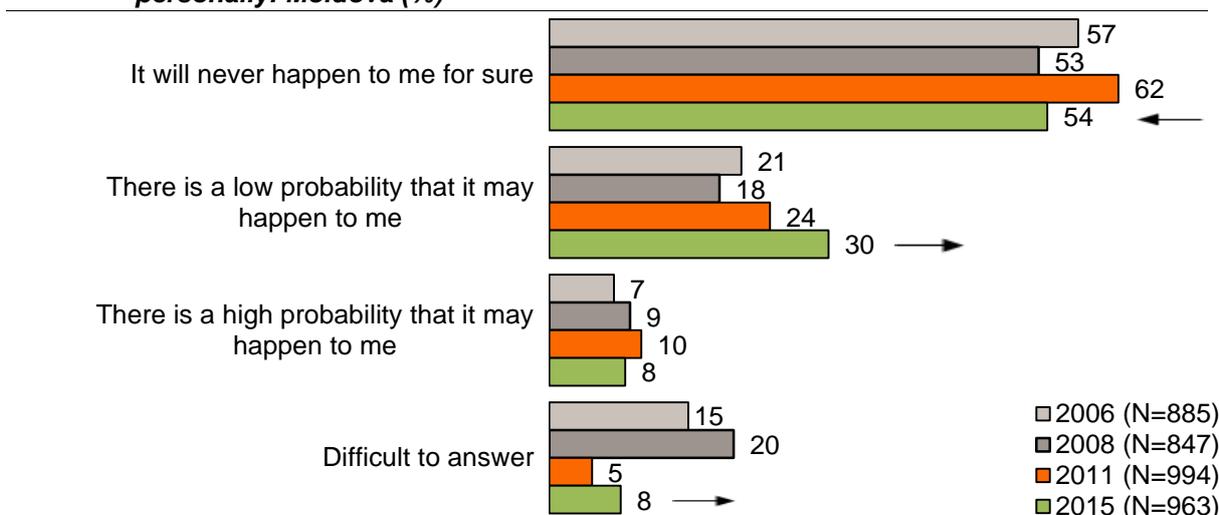
In Moldova, more men tend to consider “everyone” to be under the risk of human trafficking comparing to women who think the same way (25% versus 16%, respectively).

Chart 88. Perception of social groups under the risk of human trafficking: Moldova (% of respondents who have heard about human trafficking)



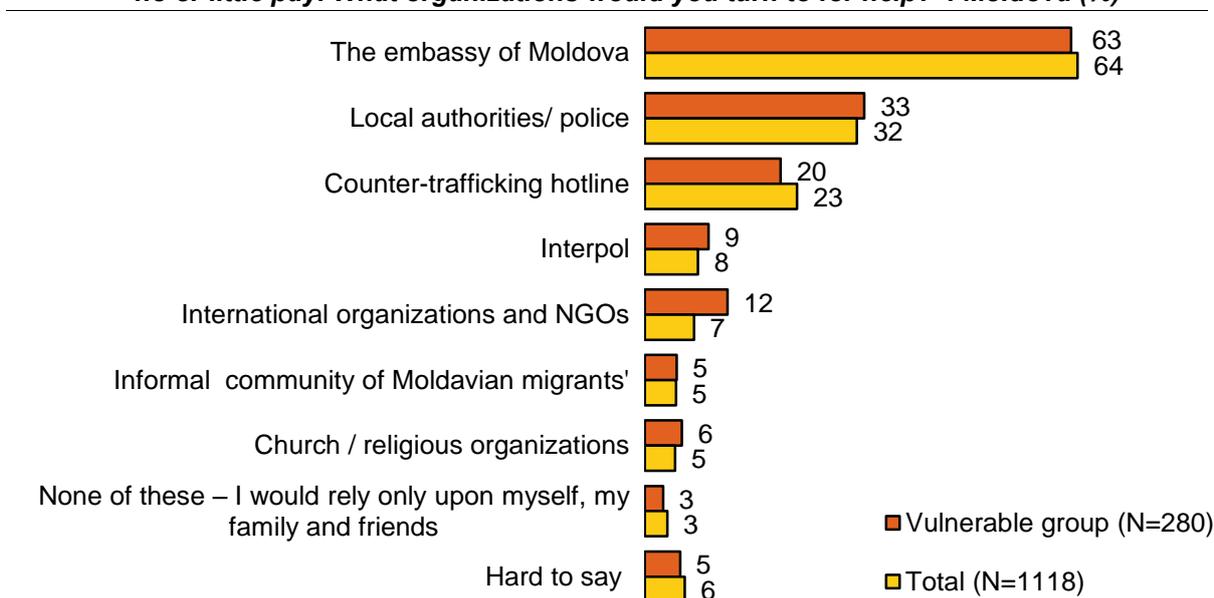
Fifty four (54) percent of respondents in Moldova state they are sure they would never find themselves in a human trafficking situation – there is a significant decrease in comparison to the previous survey of 2011 when this answer was given by 62%. No significant differences between men and women, between Vulnerable group and the general population were observed regarding this question.

Chart 89. To what extent do you think cases of human trafficking may happen to you personally: Moldova (%)



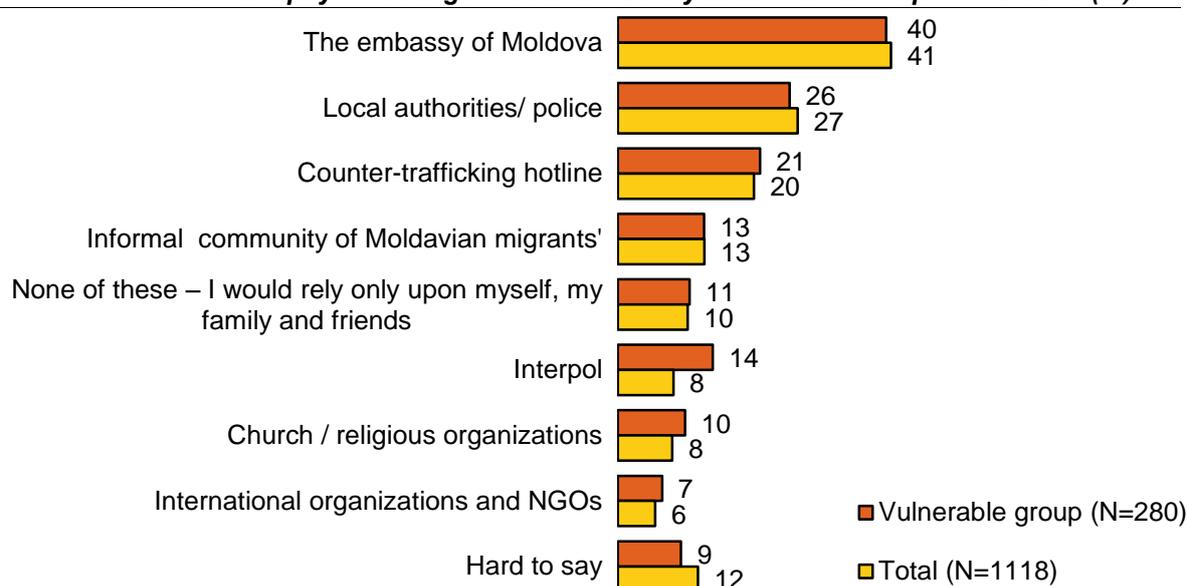
The majority of respondents in Moldova (64%) state they would turn to the Moldovan embassy if they were subjected to human trafficking during their legal travel abroad. Local authorities/police are twice less popular in case of legal travel with the situation of labour exploitation (32%). Vulnerable group tends to be more ready to address international organizations and NGOs than the whole population basing on the answers to this question. There are no significant differences between men and women in the answers to this question.

Chart 90. “Let’s imagine that you came to another country legally and were forced to work for no or little pay. What organizations would you turn to for help?”: Moldova (%)



At the same time, only 41% would turn to Moldovan embassy if they were subjected to human trafficking during their illegal travel abroad. Local authorities/police would be a source of help for one in four Moldovans in case of travelling abroad illegally. Ten (10) percent of respondents wouldn't turn to any official organization for help. Representatives of Vulnerable group show a significantly higher trust to Interpol in case of their illegal travel abroad (14% in Vulnerable group versus 8% among the general population). There are no significant differences between men and women in the answers to this question.

Chart 91. "Let's imagine that you came to another country illegally and were forced to work for no or little pay. what organizations would you turn to for help?": Moldova (%)



5.3 Understanding and awareness of human trafficking in Ukraine

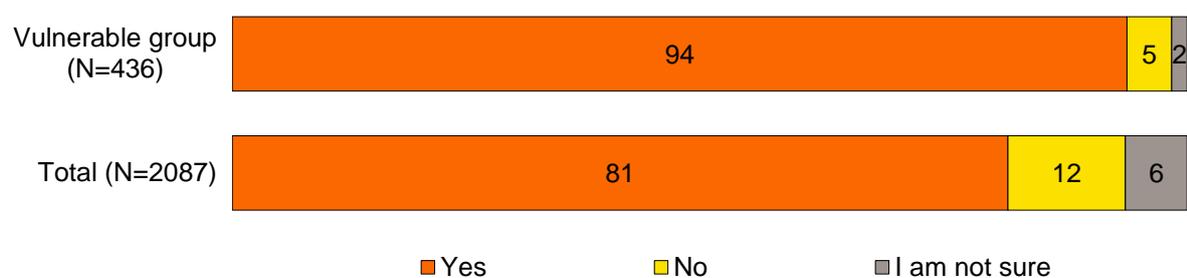
A general level of awareness of Ukrainians of the concept of "human trafficking" was growing through 2006-2011, but declined significantly during the last three years of the study: 81% of Ukrainians declared in 2015 that they at least heard something about this phenomenon, while it was 90% in 2011. There are no differences in the level of awareness about human trafficking between men and women in Ukraine.

Chart 92. Awareness of the phenomenon of "human trafficking": Ukraine (%)



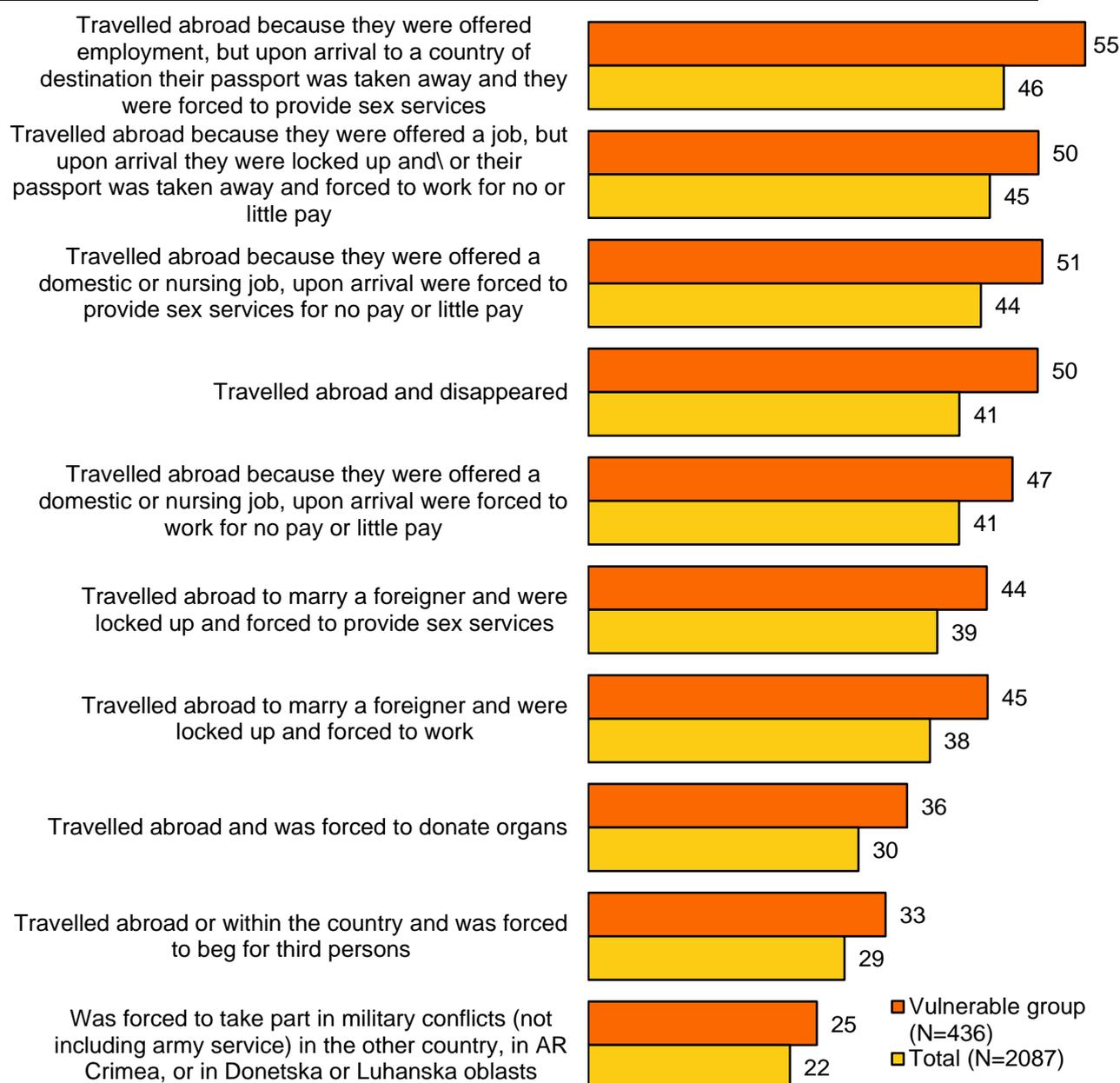
In Ukraine, Vulnerable group is aware of human trafficking more than the general population.

Chart 93. Awareness of the phenomenon of “human trafficking” by Vulnerable group: Ukraine (%)



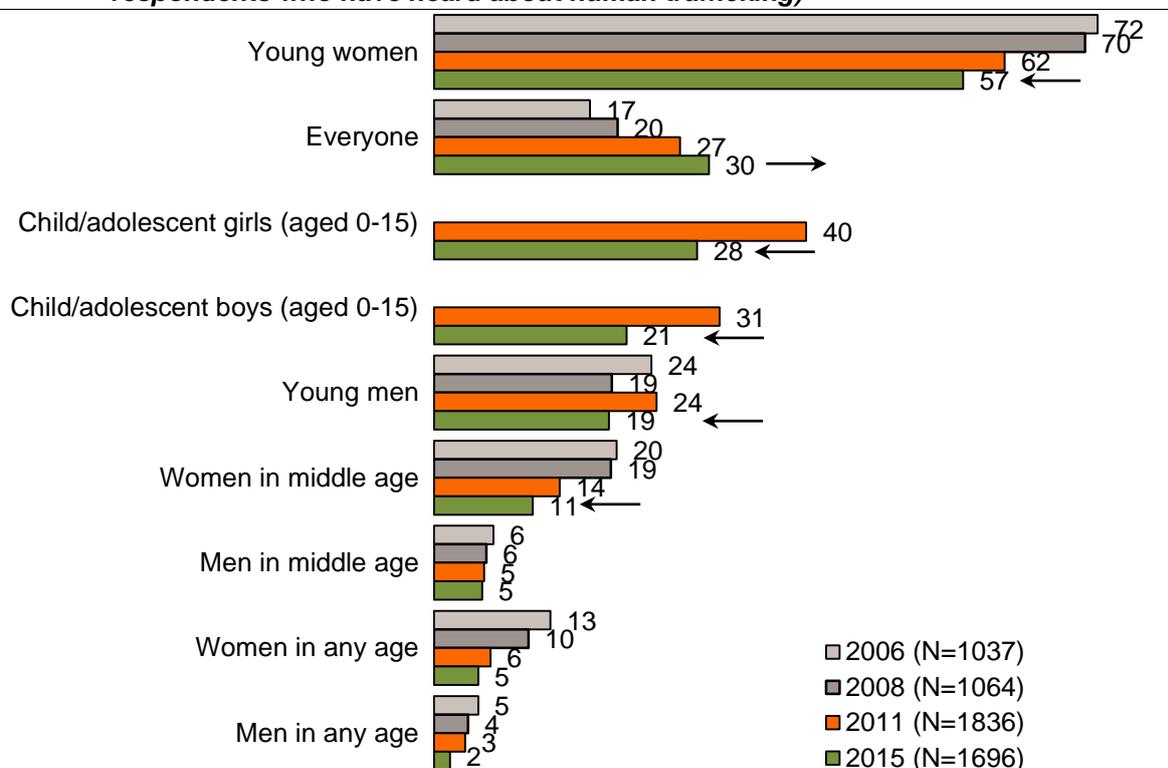
Ukrainians show the medium level of awareness of the situations of human trafficking which happened to their compatriots – it is lower than in Moldova, but higher than in Belarus (comparing to the other countries – see 5.1. and 5.2). Generally, 61% of the respondents heard about at least one situation of human trafficking ever happened to Ukrainians. Vulnerable group is better aware of the cases of human trafficking that happened to their compatriots. There are no significant differences in the awareness of the situations between men and women.

Chart 94. Awareness of different situations of human trafficking: Ukraine
 (% respondents who answered “I know it happened to Ukrainians” from total sample)



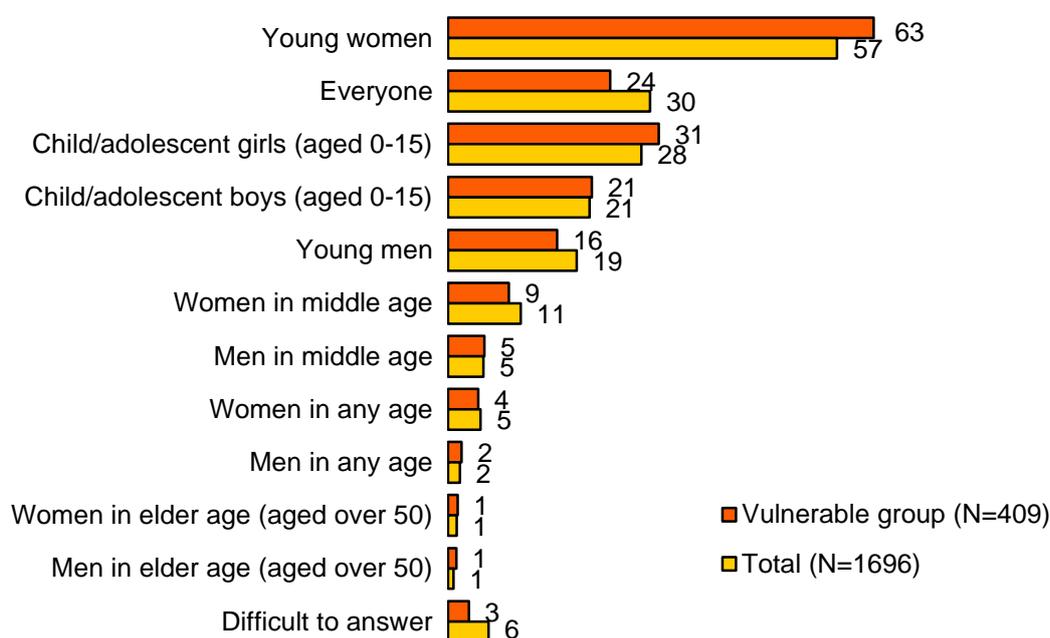
Perception of a human trafficking risk with regard to various age and sex groups has changed over the last three years: in 2015, awareness that “everyone” may become a victim of trafficking increased significantly, although it declined with regard to “young women”, “child/adolescent girls and boys aged 0-15 y.o.”, “young men” and “women in middle age”.

Chart 95. Perception of social groups under the risk of human trafficking: Ukraine (% of respondents who have heard about human trafficking)



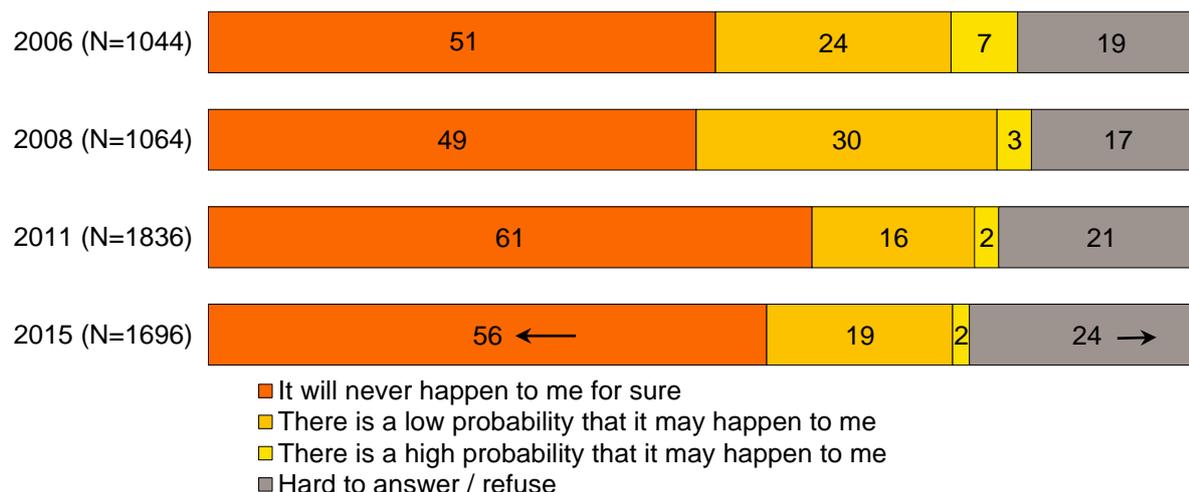
Representatives of Vulnerable group in Ukraine state significantly more often that young women are the group under the risk of human trafficking. There are no significant differences in perception between men and women.

Chart 96. Perception of social groups under the risk of human trafficking: Ukraine (% of respondents who heard about human trafficking)



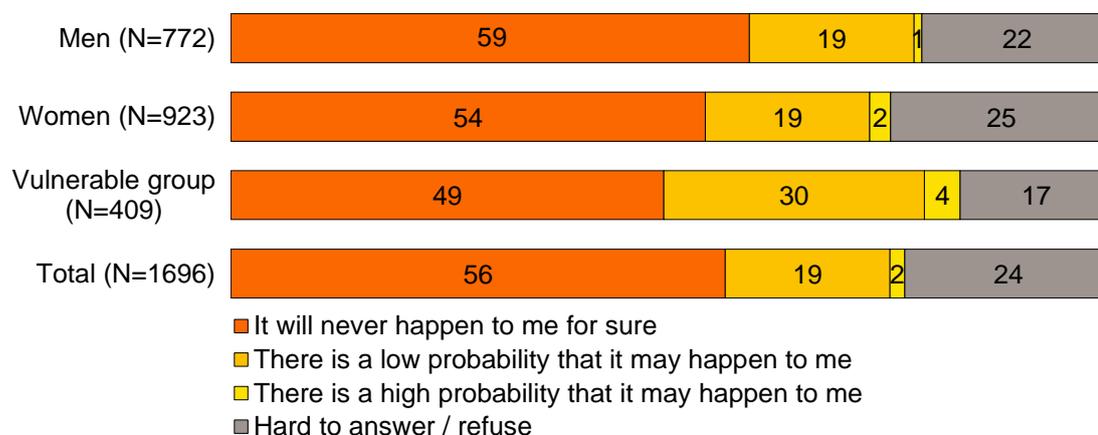
56% of Ukrainians believe that they will never see a in human trafficking situation – and this share declined comparing with 2011 (61% gave such an answer three years ago).

Chart 97. To what extent do you think cases of human trafficking may happen to you personally: Ukraine (% of respondents who heard about human trafficking)



Men more than women tend to believe that a human trafficking situation would never happen to them (59% versus 54%, respectively). Representatives of Vulnerable group are more aware of personal risk of being trafficked: 34% of them assume the probability of becoming a victim of human trafficking comparing to 21% among the general population in Ukraine). Still, 49% in the Vulnerable group do not think this situation can happen to them (comparing to 56% among the general population).

Chart 98. To what extent do you think cases of human trafficking may happen to you personally: Ukraine (% of respondents who heard about human trafficking)

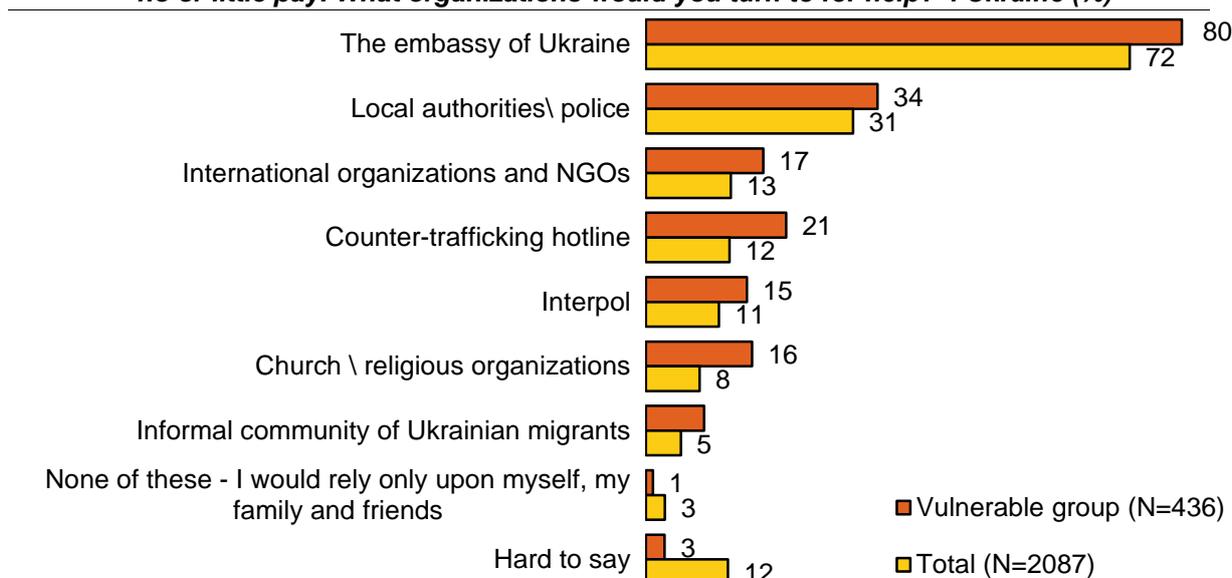


The majority of respondents in Ukraine (72%) state they would address an official embassy of Ukraine if they were subjected to human trafficking during their legal travel abroad. Like in Belarus and Moldova, local authorities/police are on the second place, being named by 31% of Ukrainians.

Vulnerable group in Ukraine is significantly more confident in seeking help from the embassy of Ukraine in the host country, and is generally better aware of where to go in the situation of human

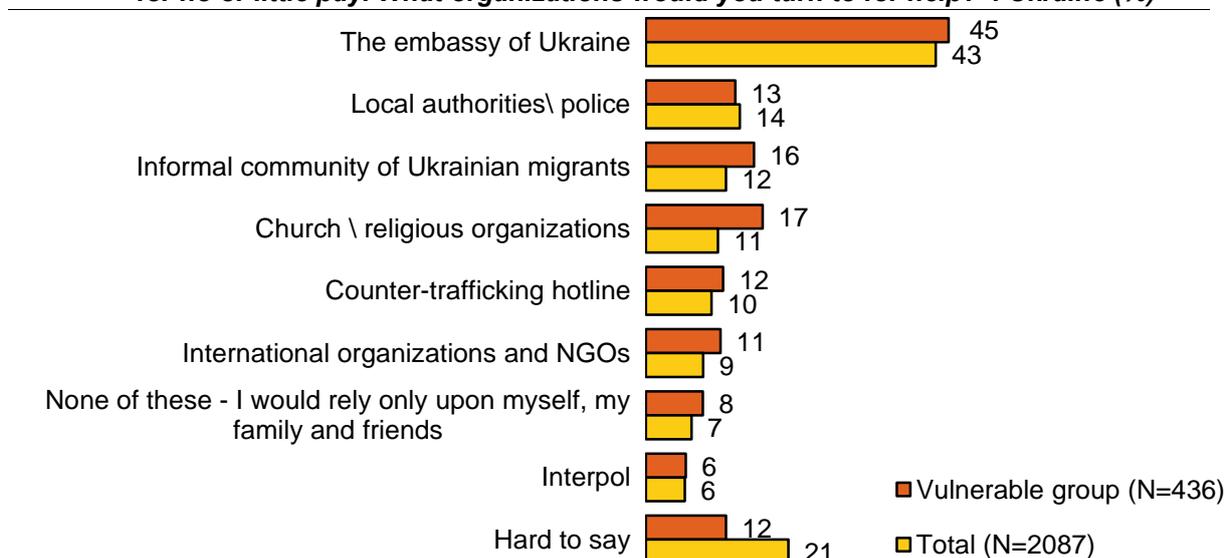
trafficking, as their knowledge is higher for the most sources of help than among the general population. There are no significant differences between men and women in the answers to this question.

Chart 99. “Let’s imagine that you came to another country legally and were forced to work for no or little pay. What organizations would you turn to for help?”: Ukraine (%)



At the same time, only 43% would turn to the Ukrainian embassy if they were subjected to human trafficking during their illegal travel abroad. 7% of Ukrainian respondents wouldn’t turn to any official organization for help (versus 3% in case of legal travel abroad). Representatives of Vulnerable group tend to be ready to address the informal community of Ukrainians migrants and religious organizations / church significantly more often than the general population. There are no significant differences between men and women in the answers to this question.

Chart 100. “Let’s imagine that you came to another country illegally and were forced to work for no or little pay. What organizations would you turn to for help?”: Ukraine (%)



6 Methodology

6.1 Data collection methods

To collect data for this report the national representative surveys were conducted in each of the three countries. These national Omnibus surveys represent both urban and rural population older than 15 years in Ukraine and older than 18 years old in Moldova and Belarus.

The following changes occurred in the survey methodology in 2015 comparing to 2011:

- The surveys in all the countries in 2015 were conducted in February-March, while in 2006 and 2008 they were carried out in August/September, and in 2011 – in October/November.
- The survey in Ukraine didn't cover the occupied territories in Donetsk and Luhansk regions and AR Crimea. In order to make the 2015 sample comparable with the previous waves, the weights were designed on the basis of the distribution of all Ukrainian population across all macroregions and settlement types (according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, the data of January 1, 2014 – before the occupation). Therefore the weight of the population living in the Eastern and Southern macroregions was increased in order to compensate missing occupied territories in the sample. As a result, the shares of the population of the Eastern and Southern macroregions living in different types of settlements in 2011 and 2015 are approximately similar and comparable.

Table 12. Population and sample sizes¹⁴

Country	Population 2014 as of January 01, 2014	Sample 2015	Sample error (design effect is not included), %
Belarus	9 468 150	1076	3.0
Moldova*	3 557 634	1119	2.9
Ukraine**	45 426 249	2087	2.2
*Not including Transnistrian region			
**Including the occupied territories in Donetsk and Luhansk regions and AR Crimea			

In all the countries, there was constructed a multi-stage stratified sample obtained by a random route method. The sample design implied the following steps:

1. The sample was stratified by regions. In each region, interviews were proportionally distributed according to the size of the settlement.
2. Settlements were randomly selected from every group of settlements. For selection, PPS (probabilities proportional to size) was applied.
3. Within each city/village the routes were selected randomly from the list which was ordered alphabetically.
4. At the last stage, an interview was conducted with the person whose birthday was the last among the rest of dwellers.

¹⁴ Source: Belarus - State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus (belstat.gov.by); Moldova – National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (statistica.md); Ukraine – State Statistics Service of Ukraine (ukrstat.gov.ua)

The data in all the countries was weighted according to the regional, settlement size, sex and age distribution of the population.

6.1.1 Estimation of the number of people working abroad

Calculation of the number of people currently working abroad was performed in the following steps:

- Share of extended families (parents, children, spouse, and siblings) whose members work abroad was calculated as the share of responses “Somebody from my close family (parents, children, spouse, and siblings) works abroad now” to the question A8.
- The average size of extended families was calculated as the average of responses to question A11 “What is the total number of your close family members, including you, your parents, children, spouse, and siblings? Please include all those who were alive any time during the last past year, it does not matter whether you live together or separately”
- Number of people working abroad now was calculated as a share of extended families whose members work abroad now multiplied by the country’s population divided by the average size of an extended family and multiplied by the average number of family members working abroad¹⁵.

To summarize, the following formula was applied:

$$N = ((\text{share of extended families whose members work abroad now} * \text{population}) / \text{average size of an extended family}) * \text{multiplied by the average number of family members working abroad.}$$

6.1.2 Estimation of human trafficking prevalence

Calculation of the number of people who suffered from human trafficking was performed in the following steps:

- Share of extended families (parents, children, spouse, and siblings) whose members suffered from human trafficking was calculated. It was calculated as the sum of responses “it happened to me” and “it happened to my close family” to the question A15 “For each of the situations below, please answer have you ever encountered each of them yourself, known somebody or heard about people who encountered it during the last 3 years (since 2012)?”. The percent of intersection to both responses “it happened to me” and “it happened to my close family” was subtracted from this sum;
- Responses to question on the number of family members who suffered from each of the nine (three in 2006 and 2008, and six in 2011) situations of human trafficking were analyzed. In most cases, there was one person from the family who suffered from human trafficking. Therefore, we assume one victim per family as average for each country;
- The average size of extended families was calculated as the average of responses to question A11 “What is the total number of your close family members, including you, your parents, children, spouse, brothers, sisters? Please include all those who were alive any time during the last past year, it does not matter whether you live together or separately”;
- Number of people who suffered from each of the nine (three in 2006 and 2008, and six in 2011) situations of human trafficking was calculated as a share of extended families which members

¹⁵Theoretically if we take the assumption that some part of the members of extended families live separately, but close to one another there is a possibility that interviewer could meet them on the same route. This research ignores this possibility as we consider it to be very low.

suffered from at least one of the situations multiplied by the country's population divided by the average size of an extended family¹⁶.

To summarize, the following formula was applied:

$N = (\text{share of extended families who suffered from trafficking} * \text{population}) / \text{average size of an extended family}.$

6.1.3 Changes in methodology of prevalence of labour migration and human trafficking

In 2011 and 2015, the methodology of calculation of prevalence of labour migration and human trafficking was changed.

6.1.3.1 Changes in methodology of calculation of labour migration prevalence

In 2006 and 2008, the share of extended families (parents, children, spouse, and siblings) whose members work abroad was as the sum of answers one and three (without intersections) on the following questions:

HAVE YOU OR SOMEBODY FROM YOUR CLOSE FAMILY (PARENTS, CHILDREN, HUSBAND/WIFE, BROTHERS AND SISTERS) WORKED ABROAD DURING THE PAST 3 YEARS OR IS WORKING NOW?

READ OUT. MULTIPLE RESPONSES

Yes, I work now.....	1
Yes, I worked in the past three years.....	2
Yes, somebody from my family work now.....	3
Yes, somebody from my family worked in the past 3 years.....	4
No (or worked very long ago).....	5

The most questionable issue was the interpretation of Alternative 1 "I work now": what answer (one or two) should the person choose if he or she was caught home by the interviewer after returning home from one labour migration trip and before the next labour migration trip? In Ukraine and Belarus, in 2006-2008 there were only 0,5%-0,8% of respondents who've chosen Alternative 1 – such a small number is almost equal to the sample error and could be neglected. However, in Moldova there were 2% of respondents who've chosen Alternative 1 in 2006, and 7% - in 2008. In 2011, it was decided to delete Alternative 1 in the questionnaire because when a person is at home at the moment of survey, we cannot conclude about whether and when he or she will migrate again. So, we recalculated the data of 2006 and 2008 according to the methodology of 2011 and have got some indirect evidence on validity of such decision for Moldova: according to the survey conducted for ILO in 2008, the estimated number of labour migrants was 318,3 thousands¹⁷ while according to the estimation conducted in line with the new methodology, we have received 321,9 thousands versus 633 thousands according to 2008 estimation (see Table 1 Chapter 1).

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ According to "Labour force migration in the Republic of Moldova" (12430 households surveyed), conducted for ILO in 2008. (link: http://www.statistica.md/public/files/publicatii_electronice/migratia/Migratia_FM_en.pdf)

Another change in 2015 questionnaire was in the wording of the answer to the question A10 “How many of them are employed legally and how many – illegally”. The words “legally/illegally” were replaced with “officially/inofficially” in order to avoid the negative connotation.

6.1.3.2 Changes in methodology of calculation of prevalence of human trafficking

In 2006 and 2008, the prevalence of the following human trafficking situations was estimated:

- Travelled abroad because they were offered a job, but upon arrival they were locked and forced to work at an enterprise/on construction/in the agricultural field for no or little pay;
- Travelled abroad because they were offered employment, but upon arrival to a country of destination their passport was taken away and they were forced to work in sex business;
- Travelled abroad because they were offered a domestic or nursing job, upon arrival were locked and forced to work for no pay.

In 2006 and 2008, the total prevalence of human trafficking was estimated on the basis of the share of extended families (parents, children, spouse, brothers and sisters) whose members **ever** suffered from one (or very rarely more) of three mentioned situations of human trafficking.

In 2011, the formulation of the last situation was extended into “Travelled abroad because they were offered a domestic or nursing job, upon arrival were forced to work and/or provide sex services for no pay or little pay”. With these three situations, the following human trafficking situations were also estimated in 2011:

- Travelled abroad to marry a foreigner and were locked up and forced to do domestic work or nursing job and/or provide sex services;
- Travelled abroad or within the country and was forced to beg for third persons;
- Travelled abroad or within the country and was forced to donate one’s organs.

In 2011, the total prevalence of human trafficking was estimated on the basis of the share of extended families (parents, children, spouse, brothers and sisters) whose members suffered from one (or very rarely more) of six mentioned situations of human trafficking **in the last three years (since 2009)**.

In 2015, one of the above listed situations “Travelled abroad because they were offered a domestic or nursing job, upon arrival were forced to work and/or provide sex services for no pay or little pay” was divided into two options to distinguish between work and sex services, namely “Travelled abroad because they were offered a domestic or nursing job, upon arrival were forced to work for no pay or little pay” and “Travelled abroad because they were offered a domestic or nursing job, upon arrival were forced to provide sex services for no pay or little pay”. The other situation “Travelled abroad to marry a foreigner and were locked up and forced to do domestic work or nursing job and/or provide sex services” was similarly divided into two options – to distinguish between providing work and sex services. In addition to the human trafficking situations used for the estimation of human trafficking in 2011, the following situation was new in 2015, taking into consideration the changes in socio-political situation in the region:

- Was forced to take part in military conflicts (not including army service) in the other country (for Belarus and Moldova)/ in the other country or in AR Crimea, or in Donetsk, or in Luhansk oblasts (for Ukraine)

6.1.4 Survey limitations

This analysis is based on the data from the national representative surveys conducted in the three countries under consideration. The sample method was random route. The sample represents the total adult population of the countries.

Such surveys usually do not cover marginal social groups that are small in size and may be difficult to reach (homeless, orphans, sex workers etc.). Although these marginal social groups may have higher prevalence rates of human trafficking, the analysis of these groups was not an objective for this survey.

The estimation of labour migration and human trafficking rates doesn't include those labour migrants and victims of trafficking who do not have close relatives (spouse, parents, children, or siblings) in the native country. On the other hand, in small villages the interviewer theoretically can randomly select two different households with close relatives – in that case labour migrants and/or victims of human trafficking can be counted twice or even more times.

Additionally, the survey method may lead to the variety of responses caused by different interpretation of the survey questions and resulting in increased errors that need to be considered. Particularly, some cases marked by respondents as human trafficking may more accurately reflect broader migration and work related abuses and exploitations. Furthermore, sensitiveness, when people talk about the issues of sexual exploitation and irregular migration, may limit the preciseness of the survey.

In 2015, significant survey limitations appeared in Ukraine – the survey didn't cover the occupied territories in AR Crimea and Donetsk and Luhansk regions, while human trafficking prevalence possibly increased in the latter regions due to lawlessness and deprivation. Also, the sample design was based on the State Statistics Service of Ukraine data as of January 1, 2014 which doesn't take into account IDPs and emigrants from the occupation zones – unfortunately, there is no reliable data on the number of these persons.

Attachment: regional structure of Ukraine



West – Lviv, Zakarpattia, Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk, Volyn, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi Oblasts;

North – Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Chernihiv, Sumy Oblasts;

Centre – Vinnytsia, Kirovohrad, Poltava, Cherkasy Oblasts;

South – Odessa, Mykolayiv, Kherson Oblasts and Crimea;

East – Kharkiv, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Luhansk, Dnipropetrovsk Oblasts.