Human trafficking survey: Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania, and Ukraine

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This report presents the results of national representative surveys in Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania, and Ukraine. The objectives of the survey were to analyze general public attitudes towards employment abroad and human trafficking as well as to estimate the prevalence of human trafficking in these five countries. The research was commissioned by the International Organization for Migration, Mission in Ukraine, thanks to the financial support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. National representative surveys were conducted by GfK Bulgaria, GfK Romania, GfK Ukraine as well as by NOVAK in Belarus and by CAISPP CIVIS in Moldova. The report was prepared by GfK Ukraine

Contents

Key results

The research main objectives were to apply survey techniques to evaluate human trafficking prevalence in Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine and analyze factors for human trafficking in the five countries. To summarize the research findings, human trafficking prevalence is affected by labour migration rates: this is clearly observed for Moldova. However, labour migration is not the only factor explaining the level of human trafficking: in the cases of Ukraine and Belarus, the human trafficking rates were unexpectedly high given the relatively low labour migration rates.

Rural residents in all the countries were found as a group having the lowest level and the quality of human trafficking awareness. Although many rural residents have heard about cases of labour and sex exploitation that happened to their surrounding, they do not translate these cases into the probability that they may happen to them personally. Rural residents tend to underestimate personal risks of human trafficking in all the countries, except for Romania. Therefore, the special measures are to be taken to raise their understanding of human trafficking phenomenon and comprehension of personal risks.

The key research findings are presented below:

■ The highest current rates of labour migration are observed in Moldova and Romania: 34.3% of respondents in Moldova and 24.4% in Romania report that somebody from their close family is now working abroad. Bulgaria, Ukraine and Belarus demonstrate rates of labour migration that are about twice as low as in Romania. The rates are about 10% in Bulgaria and Ukraine, and about 8% in Belarus.

■ For Bulgaria, Romania and Ukraine, rates of labour migration are higher in rural areas. In Belarus and Moldova, rates of labour migration in urban and rural areas are almost similar.

■ On average, about 70% of those who work abroad are employed legally, while about 30% work illegally, according to the knowledge of respondents. Levels of legal employment are relatively higher in Bulgaria (72% of family members that work abroad work legally), Romania (70%) and Ukraine (70%). For Moldova, the share of legally employed family members is 68%. The lowest level of legal employment is observed for Belarus (64%).

■ The highest rates of human trafficking prevalence are observed for Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus. They are lower in Romania and Bulgaria. In terms of the estimated number of people that suffered from human trafficking, the biggest number of human trafficking victims is observed for Ukraine which is the country with the largest population. Moldova follows Ukraine by the number of human trafficking victims, given the high share of population that suffered from human trafficking. Therefore, more resources should be directed to Ukraine to identify and assist human trafficking victims in Ukraine. Moldova is the second priority.

■ The rate of labour migration tends to affect the prevalence of human trafficking, although it is not the only factor. The rate of labour migration should be monitored as far as the research shows the relatively high prevalence of human trafficking situations that are related to labour exploitation. Wider social groups such as women and men of both young and middle age are exposed to the risk of labour exploitation that results in higher prevalence of such cases. The correlation between labour migration and human trafficking prevalence is also observed for rural population in Ukraine, where rural residents tend to work abroad more and suffer from trafficking more.

■ Ukraine and Belarus tend to have unexpectedly high human trafficking prevalence rates given that these countries have relatively low labour migration rates. For these countries, labour migration may not be the only factor of human trafficking. The possible hypothesis is weaker institutions to fight corruption and criminality in these countries.

■ Raising awareness of human trafficking should be the priority for Ukraine, where the awareness is low while trafficking risk is significant. Moreover, rural residents should be targeted in all the countries to raise their awareness of being under the risk of human trafficking. The research shows that, on the one hand, due to tougher social networks rural residents have heard more about human trafficking cases that happened to their surrounding, but, on the other hand, they do not consider themselves to be under the risk. Similarly, they do not relate working abroad with the risk of human trafficking.

- Television, radio, and press are leading sources about human trafficking. TV and radio programmes are named by more than 85% of respondents; newspapers are named by about one third of respondents on average. Word of mouth is another significant source that particularly matters for rural residents. For instance, in Moldova 38% of respondents state that they learned about human trafficking from their friends and relatives. While word of mouth is an important source, its key drawback is that it may not explain the personal risks of being exposed to human trafficking.

- Public opinion with regard to whether human trafficking should be blamed on personal irresponsibility of its victims or on poor social institutions differs across the countries. In Moldova, Ukraine and Romania public opinion blames human trafficking on poor legal environment and corruption, while in Belarus and Bulgaria it is blamed on recklessness and imprudence of human trafficking victims. Consequently, trafficking victims in Belarus and Bulgaria may face more difficulties in their social adaptation after the human trafficking case has happened to them. Awareness campaigns on stigmatization should be carried out.

- Public opinion tends to explain human trafficking with low income and unemployment in the country. Meantime, poor institutions (including corruption, lack of information, poor law enforcement) are given less importance. Low wages and unemployment are the factors that stimulate people to find job opportunities abroad increasing the risk of trafficking. Poor institutions are the factors that create conditions for trafficking. It may take some time to improve economic conditions, and if institutions are not developed traffickers will be able to take advantage of this time. Therefore, the recommendation would be to strengthen communication on institutional aspects of trafficking to attract attention of government and public on improving legislation, fight corruption as ways to prevent trafficking. It is in line with public expectations that point to stricter laws as means to overcome trafficking.

To summarize, communication is needed in all the countries to raise profile of human trafficking. More resources should be directed to Moldova and Ukraine, as far as larger numbers of people from these countries suffer from human trafficking. Key communication should be directed at the following:

- Explain differences between human trafficking and illegal work or marriage abroad. The research shows that people tend to misperceive illegal work and marriage abroad to be human trafficking, particularly this is observed in Ukraine and Moldova;

- Explain that wider social groups such as men and middle-aged people and not only young women may be exposed to the risk of human trafficking;

- Draw attention of governments and general public to poor institutions (weak legislation, corruption, lack of information) as conditions for human trafficking.

Table 1. Key survey results

Indicators	Moldova	Ukraine	Belarus	Romania	Bulgaria
Current rate of labour migration (% of responses *I work now* and *Somebody from my family work now abroad*, base is a total sample)	36.6	10.2	8.5	25.6	11.6
Potential rate of labour migration (% of those who plan to find a job abroad, base is a total sample)	17.6	3.3	6.7	13.9	8.9
Rate of legal employment abroad (share of family members that work abroad legally, mean values of ratios of family members who work legally to all family members that work abroad)*	68.2	69.9	63.5	70.2	72.1
General awareness of human trafficking (% of *Yes* responses to the question *Have you heard anything about a phenomenon of human trafficking*, base is a total sample)	88	78	83	83	87
Perception of the importance of human trafficking problem (% of responses *Human trafficking is a big problem in my country*, base is those respondents that are aware of human trafficking)	63	36	13	51	41
Perception of the risk of being exposed to human trafficking (% of responses *There is a high probability that it may happen to me*, base is those who are aware of human trafficking)	6.9	6.7	3.0	2.4	6.1
Prevalence of human trafficking**: 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 (% of families that suffered from this situation)	3.5	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.2
Prevalence of human trafficking**: Travelled abroad because they were offered a domestic or nursing job, upon arrival were locked and forced to work for no pay (% of families that suffered from this situation)	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5
Prevalence of human trafficking**: 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 (% of families that suffered from this situation)	0.7	0.2	—***	0.2	0.2

*For purposes of this survey, family includes parents, children, spouse, siblings, regardless whether they live together or separately.

**Estimates by GfK Ukraine based on survey data.

***No such cases were identified in Belarus by the survey.

Source: GfK group companies, compiled by GfK Ukraine

Work abroad

1. Rates of labour migration

Moldova demonstrates the highest level of work migration abroad, 34.3% of people surveyed in Moldova reported that somebody from their family[1] now worked abroad. Romania follows Moldova. In Romania, 24.4% of respondents stated that somebody from their family worked abroad.

Bulgaria, Ukraine and Belarus demonstrate rates of work migration that are about twice as low as in Romania. About 10% of people surveyed in Bulgaria and Ukraine said that somebody from their families worked abroad. For Belarus, this rate is 8%.

For Bulgaria, Romania and Ukraine, rates of labour migration are higher in rural areas. In Belarus and Moldova, rates of labour migration in urban and rural areas are almost similar.

In terms of the number of people working abroad, Ukraine is the first, followed by Romania and Moldova. Estimates for the number of people that work abroad are presented in the table (see **METHODOLOGY** for the description of the estimation approach).

Table 2. Estimates for number of people that work abroad now

Country	Share of extended families, members of which work abroad now	Estimated number of people, that work abroad now	Share of family members that work illegally	Number of people that work illegally
Ukraine	10.0	781,000	30.1	235,000
Romania	25.6	714,000	29.8	213,000
Moldova	36.2	647,500	31.8	206,000
Bulgaria	11.4	120,500	27.9	33,500
Belarus	8.5	109,500	36.5	40,000

Source: survey by GfK group companies, estimates by GfK Ukraine

2. Trends in labour migration

Rates of work migration have been growing during the past three years in all the countries except for Belarus. In Belarus, the share of people currently working abroad is smaller than the share of those who worked abroad in the past three years. This may stand for the decreasing trend in labour migration in Belarus in the past three years.

In Moldova and Romania, labour migration may be described with network effects, when new labour migrants follow examples of their relatives or friends that have already found job abroad. In Moldova and Romania, there are the biggest shares of cases when more than one member of the family works abroad. Due to network effects, Moldova and Romania also show the highest rates of those who plan to find a job abroad.

In Bulgaria and Belarus, the levels of current labour migration are lower than in Moldova in Romania. However, these countries may demonstrate the highest rates of growth of labour migration in coming years. In Bulgaria and Belarus, shares of those who plan to find a job abroad constitute about 80% of the current level of those working abroad. That is, potentially labour migration may grow most of all in these two countries, although for different reasons. In our view, in Bulgaria expectations to find a job abroad may be related to the expected accession to the European Union. On the contrary, in Belarus the lowest level of current labour migration may be explained with limited possibilities. Meantime, many people would probably work abroad if there were more possibilities.

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[1] For the purpose of this research, we consider extended families that include respondent's parents, siblings, spouses and children, regardless whether they live together or not.

In Ukraine, only 3.3% of respondents plan to find a job abroad that is the lowest value among the five countries. Given this observation, it may be predicted that the rate of labour migration may stabilize in Ukraine at about 10% in coming years.

3. Legal vs. illegal jobs abroad

To inquire the legal status of those who work abroad, respondents were asked about the number of their family members working abroad legally and the number of those working illegally. On average, about 70% of those who work abroad are employed legally, while about 30% work illegally.

Levels of legal employment are relatively higher in Bulgaria (72% of family members that work abroad work legally), Romania (70%) and Ukraine (70%). For Moldova, the share of legally employed family members is 68%. The lowest level of legal employment is observed for Belarus; the share of legally employed family members is 64% in Belarus.

4. Motives to work abroad

When asked about personal and family motives to work abroad[2], the key main reasons that were most frequently mentioned in all the countries are the following:

■ Low income (ranked first in all the countries),

■ Lack of job opportunities in the country (ranked second in Moldova, Romania, and Ukraine; ranked third in Belarus; in Bulgaria this reason does not fall among the key reasons at all),

■ Desire to earn quick money (ranked second in Belarus and Bulgaria; ranked third in Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus).

In Bulgaria, 8% of respondents mention accidental circumstances as the reason for working abroad. This reason is ranked third in Bulgaria.

The top three reasons mentioned by the general public[3] are as follows:

■ Low income (ranked first in all the countries),

■ No job opportunities in the country (ranked second in Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine and ranked fourth in Belarus),

■ Desire to earn quick money (ranked second in Belarus, third in Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine)

5. Factors considered when deciding to work abroad

The key factors considered when deciding to work abroad are as follows:

■ salary level,

■ legality,

■ detailed information about the employer,

■ type of work, and

■ working conditions.

Salary level and type of work are about of equal importance for people in all the countries, with the exception of Belarus where the importance of salary level tends to be higher relatively to the other countries.

Meantime, the importance of legality and detailed information about the employer tends to differ across countries. Legality is of the highest importance for Moldova and is of the lowest importance for Bulgaria.

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[2] Question A9: What were the reasons that made your family members work abroad?

[3] The general public opinion is measured with the question A5: Why do you think citizens of your country go abroad to work? Specify the three most important reasons. This question was asked to all respondents.

Detailed information about the employer is of the highest importance for Belarus and is of the lowest importance for Moldova.

The importance of legality is correlated with the rate of legal employment. The issue of legality is of the highest concern in Moldova, where the number of those who work illegally is rather high. The issue of legality is less important for EU accession candidates, Bulgaria and Romania. Ukraine and Belarus are in-between of these countries.

Meantime, in Moldova the need for legality is not related to the need for detailed information about the employer. Although legality is an important concern in this country, those who consider working abroad tend to ignore detailed information about potential employers.

Overall, the least important factors are as follows:

- Country of proposed employment,

- Period of employment abroad,

- Arranging necessary formal papers.

These factors are named as the three least important factors in Bulgaria, Moldova and Ukraine. In Belarus, the most unimportant factor is living conditions, followed by country and period of employment. In Romania, type of work is among the least important factors after country and period of employment.

Arranging necessary formal papers is not perceived as a barrier for working abroad resulting in relative unimportance of this factor.

About 20% of respondents in each country regard detailed information about the employer as an unimportant factor when considering work abroad.

6. Preferred countries and type of work

The top five countries that are most preferred for work abroad are as follows:

- Germany,

- Italy,

- Spain,

- The US,

- Great Britain.

Germany is the most preferred country for the Belarusians and Ukrainians. Spain and Germany are almost equally preferable countries for the Bulgarians. The Romanians and Moldovans would prefer Italy most of all.

Overall, Russia does not fall into the list of top five most preferred countries. However, it is the second preferred country for the Moldovans.

Evidently, qualified work in one's profession is the most preferred option for people in all the countries. Any kind of work is ranked second in Belarus and Bulgaria, while in Moldova and Romania it is ranked third. In Ukraine, only 9% of respondents mention any kind of work that they would agree to do abroad.

It is important to note that country of destination is the least important factor when deciding to go abroad, thus in reality people get to other countries than preferred.

Human trafficking

7. Awareness of human trafficking

High levels of awareness about human trafficking are observed for all the countries. However, the Moldovans and the Bulgarians are overall the most aware of human trafficking phenomenon[4]. The Ukrainians are less aware of human trafficking. Belarus and Romania are in-between.

For all the countries, urban residents are more aware of human trafficking relatively to rural ones.

In Romania, there is the biggest gap in levels of awareness among urban and rural residents. The general awareness of human trafficking in Romania may be improved by raising the awareness of rural residents.

The level of awareness is high for all age groups in all the countries, although it is significantly lower among those who are over 60 years old. Regions within countries with significantly lower awareness levels are presented in the table.

Table 3. Regions within countries with the lowest awareness levels

Country	Regions with statistically significant lower awareness levels
Belarus	Vitebsk and Gomel oblasts
Bulgaria	Blagoevgrad and Yambol
Moldova	UTA Gagauzia
Romania	No statistically significant differences across regions
Ukraine	East (Dnipropetrovska, Donetzka, Kharkivska, Luhanska, Zaporiska,oblasts) and North (Chernihivska, Kyivska, Sumska, Zhytomyrska oblasts)
Source: GfK group companies	

The perceived importance of human trafficking[5] tends to be correlated with the current rate of labour migration in the country. Consequently, the Moldovans are the most concerned with human trafficking problem; about two thirds of those who have heard of human trafficking consider it to be a big problem. The Belarusians are the least concerned; only 13% of those who have heard of human trafficking consider it to be a big problem.

People in all the five countries easily recognize trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, are hesitant about domestic servitude and forced work at construction, but confuse trafficking with illegal migration and work. Among the given human trafficking situations, the situation when a person being offered a job in show business was forced into prostitution was unanimously named to be the case of human trafficking in all the five countries. The other two situations that are considered to be human trafficking are when a person was offered a nursing job, but upon arrival was forced to do all house work, was prevented from leaving the house and not paid anything, and when a person was offered a job at construction abroad, but upon arrival was locked up and forced to work 12-18 hours a day for no pay.

The biggest discrepancy in responses across the countries is observed for the situation when a person went abroad and worked illegally at a factory for long hours and low pay. In Ukraine, 74% of total sample misperceive it to be human trafficking situation, following by 69% of total sample in Belarus. Meanwhile, in Romania this figure stands at 24% of the total sample.

Situations "Woman got married to a foreigner and moved to his country, but upon arrival her husband prevented her from going outside their place and call/talk to her family and friends" and "A person was

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[4] General awareness is measured with question A11 Did you hear anything about a phenomenon of human trafficking?

[5] The perceived importance of human trafficking is measured with question A13 Which of these statements reflect the situation in your country: human trafficking is a big problem in my country, is a problem, is a sort of a problem, is not a problem at all?

offered an agricultural work abroad, but upon arrival was told that there was no job and s/he had to return home" are less frequently associated to human trafficking. The latter is the least frequently related to human trafficking among all the situations given to respondents. However, these situations are more often misperceived by the Moldovans; 48% of the sample in Moldova consider the former situation to be a human trafficking case, and 29% confuse the latter situation with human trafficking.

Therefore, communication is needed to explain the difference between human trafficking and illegal work or marriage abroad. Particularly, this communication should target Ukraine and Moldova. In these countries, confusion of human trafficking with illegal work or marriage abroad is higher relatively to the other countries.

8. Prevalence of human trafficking

During the survey, all respondents were presented with the list of three human trafficking situations and were asked to say whether these situations happened personally to them or to members of their family (parents, children, spouse and siblings)[6], as well as to their distant relations (other relatives, friends).

The most common situation detected is related to forced labour and domestic servitude, while the least common one has to do with sex exploitation. The observed prevalence of human trafficking related to labour exploitation when people are locked up to work for long hours with little or no pay is higher relatively to situations related to sex business. This may be explained by the fact that potential labour exploitation victims come from wider social groups (they may be men and women of young and middle age), while the social group that is under the risk of sex exploitation is narrower and limited to mainly young women. Since we have conducted national representative surveys, wider social groups have larger shares in our survey relatively to narrower social groups. Similarly, shares of labour exploitation are larger than shares of sex exploitation.

The correlation of prevalence of human trafficking with the current rate of labour migration is not clearly observed for all the countries. It is the case for Moldova that demonstrates the largest rates of both labour migration and human trafficking prevalence. However, this correlation is not observed for the other countries. Ukraine and Belarus follow Moldova in terms of human trafficking prevalence, although they have relatively lower labour migration rates. Bulgaria and Romania have the lowest rates of human trafficking, while Romania demonstrates the second highest rate of labour migration.

The conclusion is that the rate of labour migration is not the only factor explaining human trafficking prevalence. Other factors may affect, such as the weakness of legislation and enforcement institutions to fight corruption and criminality in Ukraine and Belarus.

The analysis of demographic characteristics of human trafficking victims in all the countries shows that men of different ages dominate among those who have said that human trafficking situations have happened to them personally. This may be explained with the survey evidence that the most of cases of human trafficking are related to labour exploitation at enterprises, factories, or agricultural fields. [7]

The estimation approach is described in **METHODOLOGY**.

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[6] For purposes of this survey, we consider extended families that include parents, children, spouse and siblings, regardless whether they live together or separately.

[7] Due to the limited number of identified cases of human trafficking, this conclusion cannot be extrapolated for the whole populations of the countries.

Table 4. Estimates for prevalence of human trafficking						
Country	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 a domestic or nursing job, upon arrival were locked and forced to work for no 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	
	% of extended families that suffered from this situation	Number of people that suffered from this situation	% of extended families that suffered from this situation	Number of people that suffered from this situation	% of extended families that suffered from this situation	Number of people that suffered from this situation
Moldova	3.5	31,500	2.1	19,000	0.7	6,500
Ukraine	0.8	62,500	0.5	39,000	0.2	15,500
Belarus	0.9	11,500	0.2	2,500	—*	—*
Romania	0.3	8,500	0.5	14,000	0.2	5,500
Bulgaria	0.2	2,000	0.5	5,500	0.2	2,000

*No cases for this situation were identified by survey in Belarus, although such cases have been identified by IOM statistics

Source: survey conducted by GfK group companies, estimates and calculations by GfK Ukraine

9. Perception of the risk of becoming a human trafficking victim

The biggest rates of those who consider that there is a high probability that they may suffer from human trafficking are observed for Moldova, Ukraine and Bulgaria. The rates for these three countries exceed 6%. They are almost twice as low as for Belarus (3%) and Romania (2.4%).

In general, rural residents tend to underestimate the risk of becoming a human trafficking victim, while the actual prevalence of human trafficking is greater in rural areas relatively to urban areas. The exception is Romania, where rural residents are more aware of the risk of becoming a human trafficking victim relatively to urban residents.

Social groups that are perceived to be exposed to the highest risk of human trafficking do not differ significantly across the countries. They are:

- young women,
- children/adolescents,
- young men, and
- middle-aged women.

Therefore, the general public underestimates the scope of trafficking in terms of social coverage and still considers young women to be the most vulnerable group. More information should be given on trafficking in men, and trafficking in middle-aged people.

10. Reasons for human trafficking

The top three reasons for human trafficking named by the general public that is aware of human trafficking are as follows:

- Low level of wages (ranked first in Belarus, Moldova, and Romania, second in Bulgaria and Ukraine),
- Unemployment (ranked first in Ukraine, Bulgaria, second in Moldova, third in Romania and Belarus),

- Lack of information about work abroad (ranked second in Belarus and Romania, third in Moldova and Ukraine, fourth in Bulgaria).

Public opinion with regard to whether human trafficking is to be blamed on personal irresponsibility of those who suffered from it or it is to be blamed on social institutions differs across the countries. The Belarusians and the Bulgarians tend to blame trafficking more on irresponsibility of its victims themselves than on social institutions. In Belarus, imprudence and recklessness of victims of trafficking is ranked the fourth reason for trafficking. This reason is mentioned more frequently than poor legal environment and corruption. Similar tendency is observed for Bulgaria. In Moldova, Romania and Ukraine, public opinion tends to blame human trafficking on poor legal environment and corruption more than on irresponsibility of its victims.

Consequently, human trafficking victims in Belarus and Bulgaria may face more difficulties in their social adaptation after the human trafficking case has happened to them.

11. Measures to combat human trafficking

The most frequently mentioned measures perceived to be effective at combating human trafficking are as follows:

- Adopt stricter laws and rigorous penalties for traffickers (ranked first in Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine, second in Belarus),

- Improve economic conditions in the country, raise wages (ranked second in Moldova and Ukraine, third in Bulgaria, fourth in Belarus fifth in Romania),

- Provide information on human trafficking and how to avoid risk (ranked first in Belarus, second in Bulgaria, and third in Moldova, Romania and Ukraine).

To combat corruption is mentioned more frequently in Moldova and Romania relatively to the other countries.

12. Sources of information

Television, newspapers and radio are key sources of information on social and political issues in all the countries, except for Bulgaria. In Bulgaria, newspapers are named by less than 1% of respondents, while 14% obtain information from their friends and acquaintances. Internet was named by 16% of the Belarusians. Romania (14%) and Moldova (10%) follow Belarus in terms of Internet usage as the source for social and political information. In Bulgaria and Ukraine, Internet is used by 7% and 5% of respondents, respectively.

TV, radio, newspapers and magazines are the leading sources of information about human trafficking. Word of mouth (information from friends and acquaintances, from accidental contacts) is another significant source of information. Other sources of information such as Internet, leaflets and publications lag behind.

Methodology

13. Data collection methods

To collect data for this report, national representative surveys were conducted in each of the five countries. These national surveys represent both urban and rural population older than 15 years old. They are representative by gender, age, region of the country, type of settlement. The interview method was face-to-face interviews at home. The fieldwork was conducted in August-September 2006.

Table 5. Population and sample sizes

Country	Population	Sample	Sample error, %
Belarus	10,293,011	1,074	3.1
Bulgaria	7,385,367	1,007	3.1
Moldova	4,466,706	1,073	3.1
Romania	22,303,552	1,108	3.1
Ukraine	46,710,816	1,345	3.1

Source: GfK Ukraine, data for population are July 2006 estimates posted at www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook

In all countries, sample was constructed as the multi-stage stratified sample obtained by random route method. 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 settlement.

2. Settlements were randomly selected from every group of settlements. For selection, PPS (probabilities proportional to size) was applied. As a rule, we used the following grouping of settlements: rural area; towns and town-type settlements with population less than 50,000; towns with population of 50,000-100,000; towns with population of 100,000-500,000; cities with population of more than 500,000.

3. Within each city/village the routes were selected randomly from the list which was ordered alphabetically.

4. At the last stage, interview was conducted with the person whose birthday was last among the rest of dwellers.

Sample error for the whole sample for each country is up to 3.1% (design effect is not included).

Table 6. Sample distribution by key demographic parameters, % of total sample

Parameter	Value	Belarus	Bulgaria	Moldova	Romania	Ukraine
Gender	male	45.8	49.0	38.3	49.5	45.2
	female	54.2	51.0	61.7	50.5	54.8
Residence	urban	74.8	69.4	40.1	52.6	67.7
	rural	25.2	30.6	59.9	47.4	32.3
Age	15-19	9.5	8.7	10.1	8.5	9.5
	20-29	19.7	18.3	17.7	15.3	17.2
	30-39	16.2	17.5	13.1	18.0	16.4
	40-49	18.3	17.7	18.0	16.2	18.1
	50-59	15.3	16.8	18.1	16.9	13.2
	60 and more	21.0	21.1	23.0	25.3	25.7

Source: GfK

Table 7. Sample distribution by income level in Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine, % of total sample

Please evaluate the financial status of your family:	Belarus	Moldova	Ukraine
We have to save money for food	6.2	20.1	10.7
We have enough money for food, but we have to save or borrow to purchase clothes and footwear	26.0	33.2	24.4
We have enough money for necessary food, clothes, footwear, but we need to save or borrow for the purchase of good suit, mobile telephone, vacuum cleaner	39.5	30.2	36.7
We have enough money for food, clothes, footwear and other goods, but we have to save or borrow to purchase such expensive things as TV set or refrigerator	20.2	10.3	19.0
We have enough money for food, clothes, footwear and other expensive things, but we need to save or borrow to purchase car or apartment	4.9	4.2	3.5
We can afford to buy any things at any time	0.4	0.3	0.4
No answer	2.8	1.7	5.4

Source: GfK

Table 8. Sample distribution by personal income in Bulgaria and Romania

Bulgaria		Romania	
Personal income band	% of total sample	Personal income band	% of total sample
No personal income	15.0	No personal income	14.3
up to 80 levs	5.7	Less than 180 RON	16.0
81–140 levs	17.0	180–360 RON	23.6
141–200 levs	15.1	360.01–720 RON	27.9
201–300 levs	14.1	720.01–1,080 RON	10.2
301 - 400 levs	6.8	More than 1,080 RON	6.1
401–500 levs	4.5	Refuse to answer	2.0
More than 500 levs	2.1		
Refuse to answer	19.5		

Source: surveys by GfK Bulgaria and GfK Romania

Table 9. Sample distribution by regions: Belarus, Romania, and Ukraine, % of total sample in each country

Belarus		Romania		Ukraine	
City of Minsk	19.4	Ardeal	18.3	City of Kyiv	5.5
Minsk oblast	16.2	Banat/ Crisana/ Maramures	13.9	North (Chernihivska, Kyivska, Sumska, Zhytomyrska)	12.0
Vitebsk region	13.5	Muntenia	20.8	West (Volynska, Zakarpatska, Lvivska, Ivano-Frankivska, Rivnenska, Ternopilska, Khmelnytska, Chernivetska)	21.9
Mogilev region	11.9	Oltenia	10.7	Centre (Vinnytska, Kirovohradska, Poltavska, Cherkaska)	12.2
Gomel region	15.4	Dobrogea	5.7	South (Crimea, Khersonska, Mykolaivska, Odeska)	15.1
Brest region	12.3	Moldova	21.5	East (Dnipropetrovska, Donetzka, Kharkivska, Luhanska, Zaporiska)	33.3
Grodno region	11.4	Bucharest	9.0		

Source: surveys by GfK companies

Table 10. Sample distribution by regions: Bulgaria and Moldova, % of total sample in each country

Bulgaria		Moldova	
Blagoevgrad	4.2	Rayons: Briceni, Edinet, Ocnita and Donduseni	8.2
Bourgas	5.4	Rayons: Soroca, Drochia and Floresti	8.2
Varna	6.0	Rayons: Mun. Balti, Falesti, Glodeni, Rascani and Sangerei	12.5
Veliko Tarnovo	3.6	Rayons: Orhei, Rezina, Soldanesti and Telenesti	8.5
Vidin	1.1	Rayons: Mun. Chisinau	21.1
Vratza	3.0	Rayons: Anenii Noi, Criuleni, Dubasari, Ialoveni and Strasen	11.0
Gabrovo	1.8	Rayons: Ungheni, Calarasi and Nisporeni	7.6
Dobrich	3.0	Rayons: Basarabeasca, Hancesti, Leova and Cimislia	7.6
Kyrdjali	1.5	Rayons: Causeni, Stefan Voda	4.5
Kjustendil	1.2	Rayons: UTA Gagauzia	5.1
Lovech	2.4	Rayons: Cahul and Cantemir	5.7
Montana	2.4		
Pazardjik	4.1		
Pernik	1.8		
Pleven	4.1		
Plovdiv	9.0		
Razgrad	1.8		
Rousse	3.6		
Silistra	1.8		
Sliven	3.0		
Smolqn	1.8		
Sofia - town	15.6		
Sofia - region	3.3		
Stara Zagora	4.8		
Targovishte	1.8		
Haskovo	3.6		
Shumen	2.4		
Yambol	1.8		

Source: surveys by GfK companies

All the shares presented in this report are calculated from the base of all the responses including "difficult to answer" responses for a given group of respondents.

14. Estimation of number of people working abroad

Calculation of the number of people that work abroad now was performed in the following steps:

■ Share of extended families (parents, children, spouse, and siblings) whose members work abroad was calculated as the sum of shares of responses "I work abroad now" and "Somebody from my close family works abroad now". The share of intersection was subtracted to avoid double counting.

■ The average size of extended families was calculated as the median of responses to question A10 "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 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 abroad. For all the countries, except Moldova, the median response is that one person from the family works abroad now. In Moldova, this response is two people per family.

15. 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, brothers and sisters) 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 "Have you heard about someone to whom the following situation happened?". The percent of intersection when both responses "it happened to me" and "it happened to my close family" were mentioned was subtracted from this sum;

- Responses to question A20 on the number of family members who suffered from each of the three situations of human trafficking were analyzed. In most of cases, there was one person from the family who suffered from human trafficking. Therefore, we assume that on average one person among all the members of extended family was exposed to human trafficking;

- The average size of extended families was calculated as the median of responses to question A10 "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 three situations of human trafficking was calculated as a share of extended families who suffered from each of the situations multiplied by country's population divided by the average size of an extended family.

To summarize, the following formula was applied:

*N=(share of extended families who suffered from trafficking * population)/size of an extended family.*

Table 11. General information

Country	Population	Median size of a family
Belarus	10,293,011	8
Bulgaria	7,385,367	7
Moldova	4,466,706	5
Romania	22,303,552	8
Ukraine	46,710,816	6

Source: survey data for family size, data for population are July 2006 estimates posted at www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook

Table 12. Estimate for situation: Travelled abroad because they were offered a domestic or nursing job, upon arrival were locked and forced to work for no pay

Country	% it happened to me	% it happened to my family	% of intersection	% of families	Number of people
Belarus	—	0.2	—	0.2	2,573
Bulgaria	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	5,281
Moldova	0.5	1.7	0.1	2.1	18,760
Romania	0.1	0.4	—	0.5	13,940
Ukraine	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	38,926

Table 13. Estimate for situation: 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

Country	% it happened to me	% it happened to my family	% of intersection	% of families	Number of people
Belarus	0.5	0.4	—	0.9	11,580
Bulgaria	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	2,110
Moldova	0.6	3.0	0.1	3.5	31,267
Romania	—	0.3	—	0.3	8,364
Ukraine	0.1	0.7	—	0.8	62,281

Table 14. Estimate for situation: 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

Country	% it happened to me	% it happened to my family	% of intersection	% of families	Number of people
Belarus	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	—	0.2	—	0.2	2,110
Moldova	0.1	0.6	—	0.7	6,253
Romania	—	0.2	—	0.2	5,576
Ukraine	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	15,570

Source: GfK Ukraine estimates

16. Survey limitations

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

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

Another limitation of this survey is that the human trafficking, particularly trafficking related to sex business, is a sensitive issue for victims of human trafficking and members of their families. Therefore, the survey may underestimate the prevalence of human trafficking related to sex business.

Charts

Chart 1. Current penetration of working abroad (% of respondents)

Legend:
- ☐ I work now
- ■ Somebody from my family work now

Country	I work now	Somebody from my family work now
Moldova	2,2	34,4
Romania	1,2	24,4
Bulgaria	1,4	10,2
Ukraine	0,7	9,5
Belarus	0,5	8,0
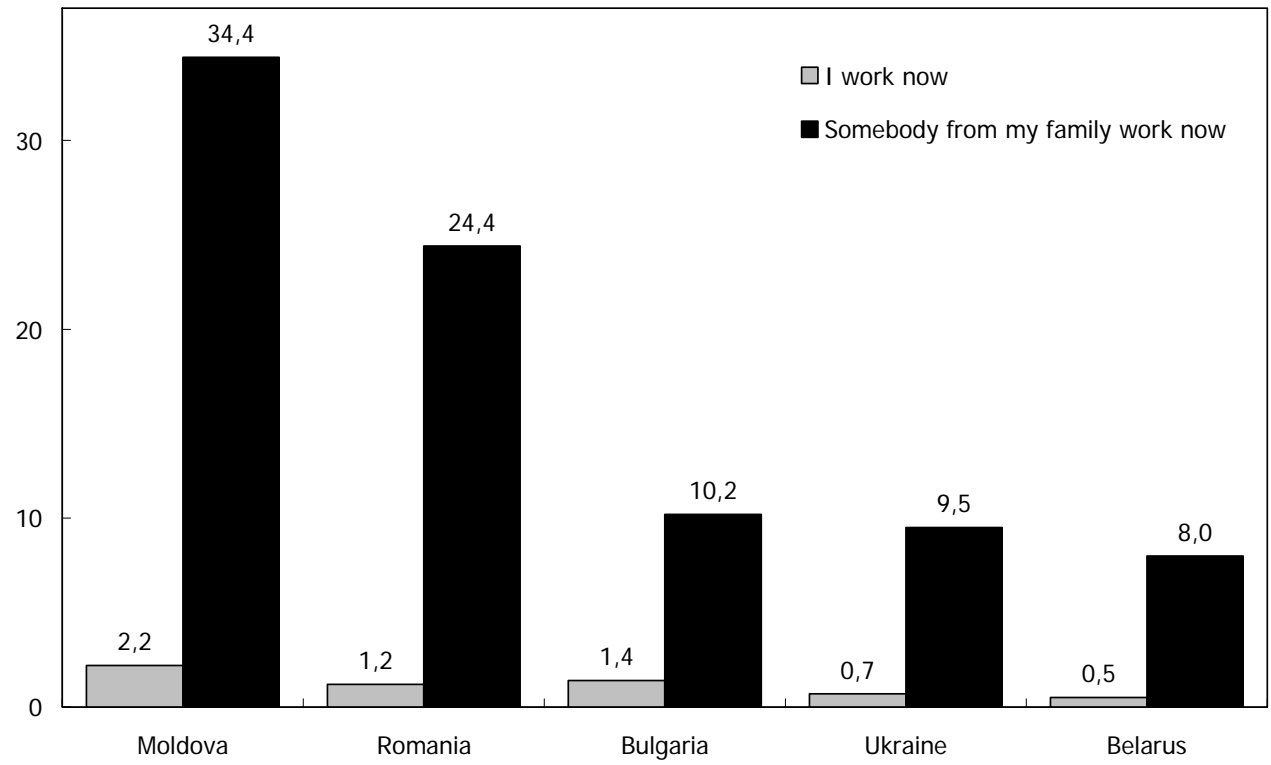
Chart 2. Past penetration of working abroad (% of respondents)

Legend:
- ☐ I worked in the past 3 years
- ■ Somebody from my family worked in the past 3 years

Country	I worked in the past 3 years	Somebody from my family worked in the past 3 years
Moldova	5,7	14,4
Romania	4,3	8,7
Belarus	2,6	8,6
Bulgaria	1,4	6,9
Ukraine	0,8	6,2
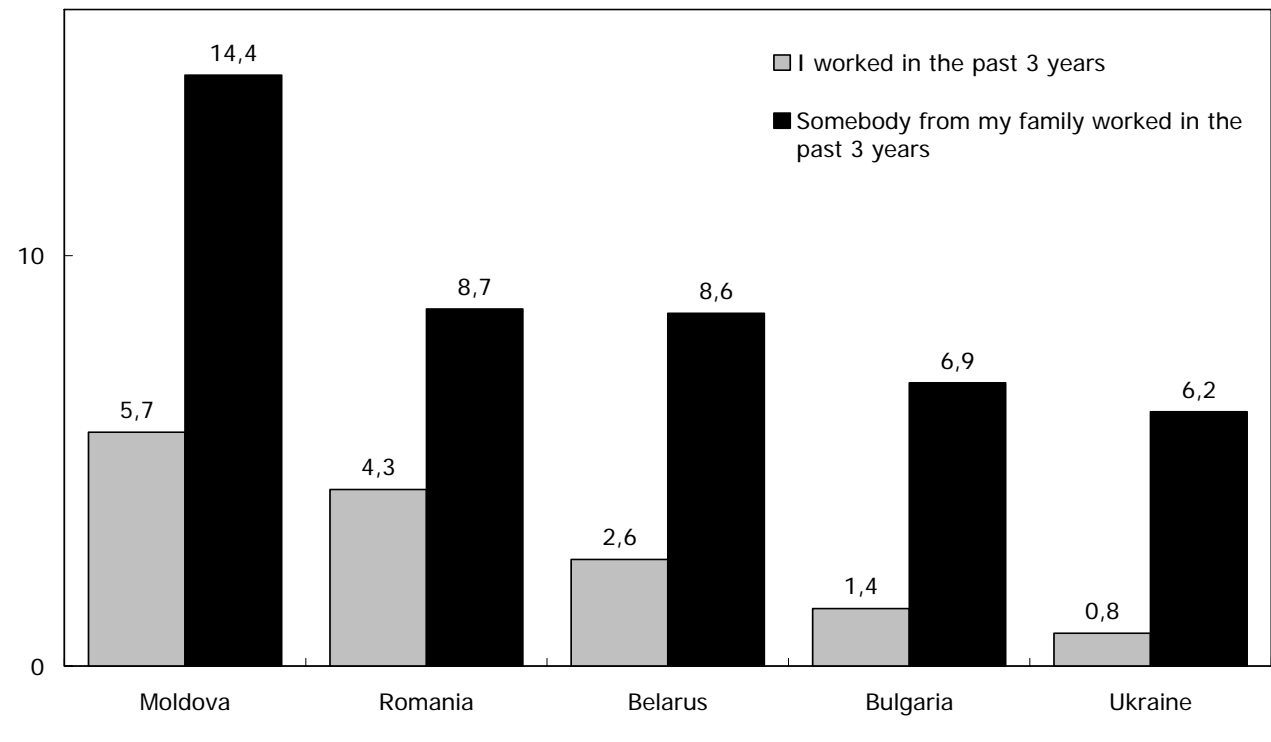
Chart 3. Dynamics of working abroad *(% all respondents in each country)*

Legend:
- ☐ Past penetration (in last 3 years)
- ■ Current penetration

Country	Past penetration	Current penetration
Moldova	20,1	36,6
Romania	13,0	25,6
Bulgaria	8,3	11,6
Ukraine	7,0	10,2
Belarus	11,2	8,5
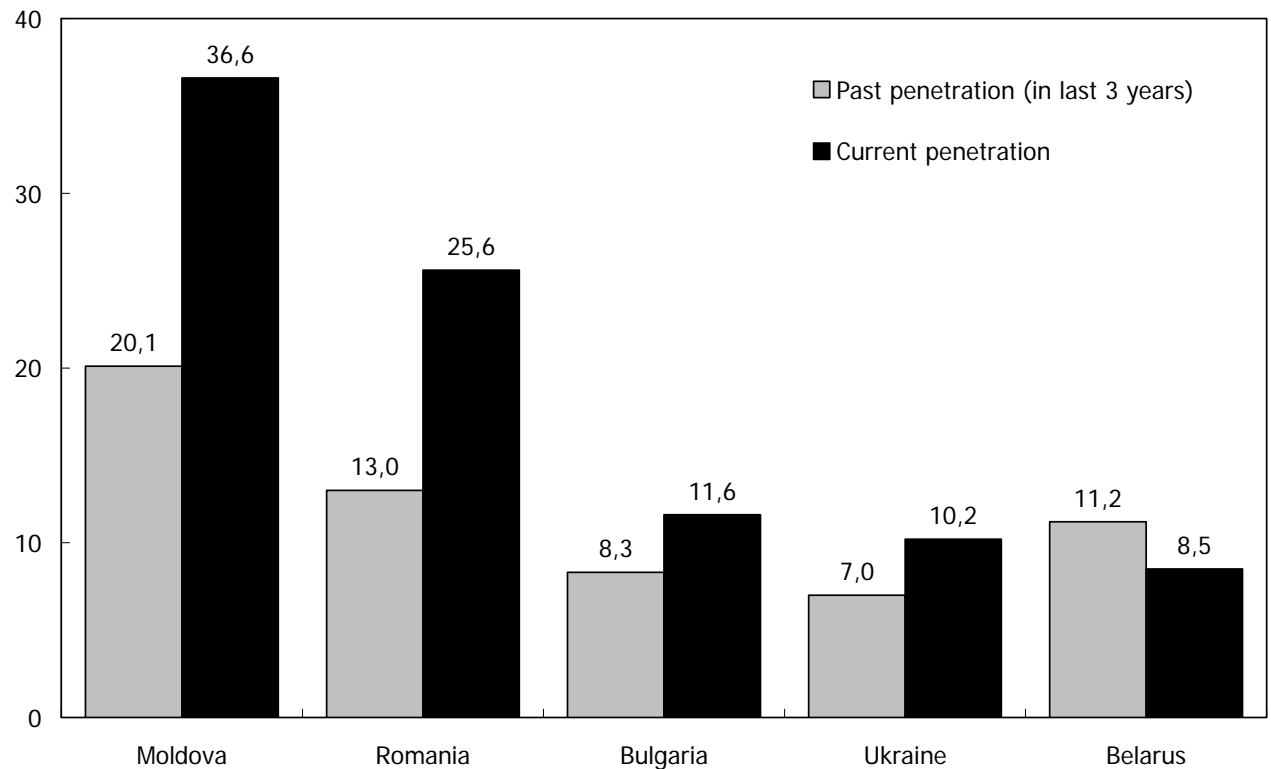
Chart 4. Potential penetration *(current penetration and plan to work abroad)*

Legend:
- ☐ Plan to work
- ■ Current penetration

Country	Plan to work	Current penetration
Moldova	17,6	36,6
Romania	13,9	25,6
Bulgaria	8,9	11,6
Belarus	6,7	8,5
Ukraine	3,3	10,2
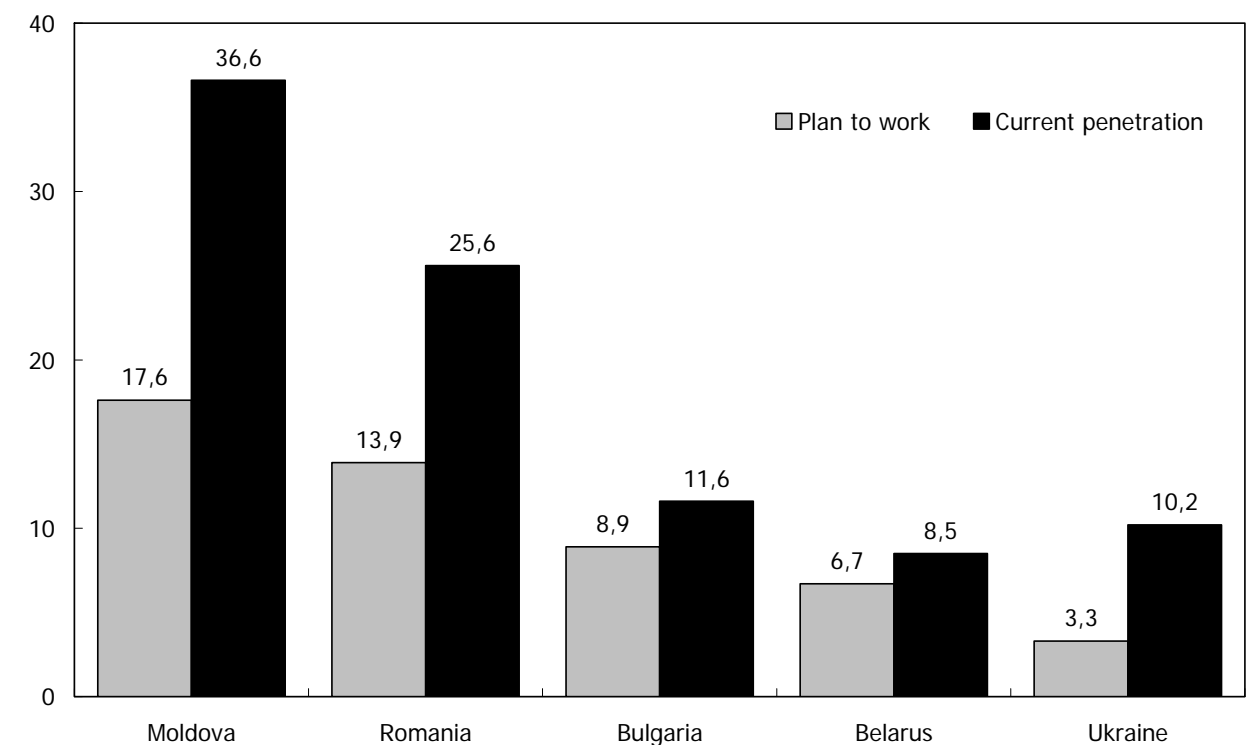
Chart 5. Number of family members working abroad *(% of all respondents in each country; number of family members includes a respondent herself)*

Legend: □1 ■2 ▨3 ▨4 □more

	Belarus	Ukraine	Bulgaria	Romania	Moldova
more	3	3	1	6	8
4	3	6	6	7	5
3	6	6	6	10	11
2	22	25	29	26	29
1	66	59	56	52	47
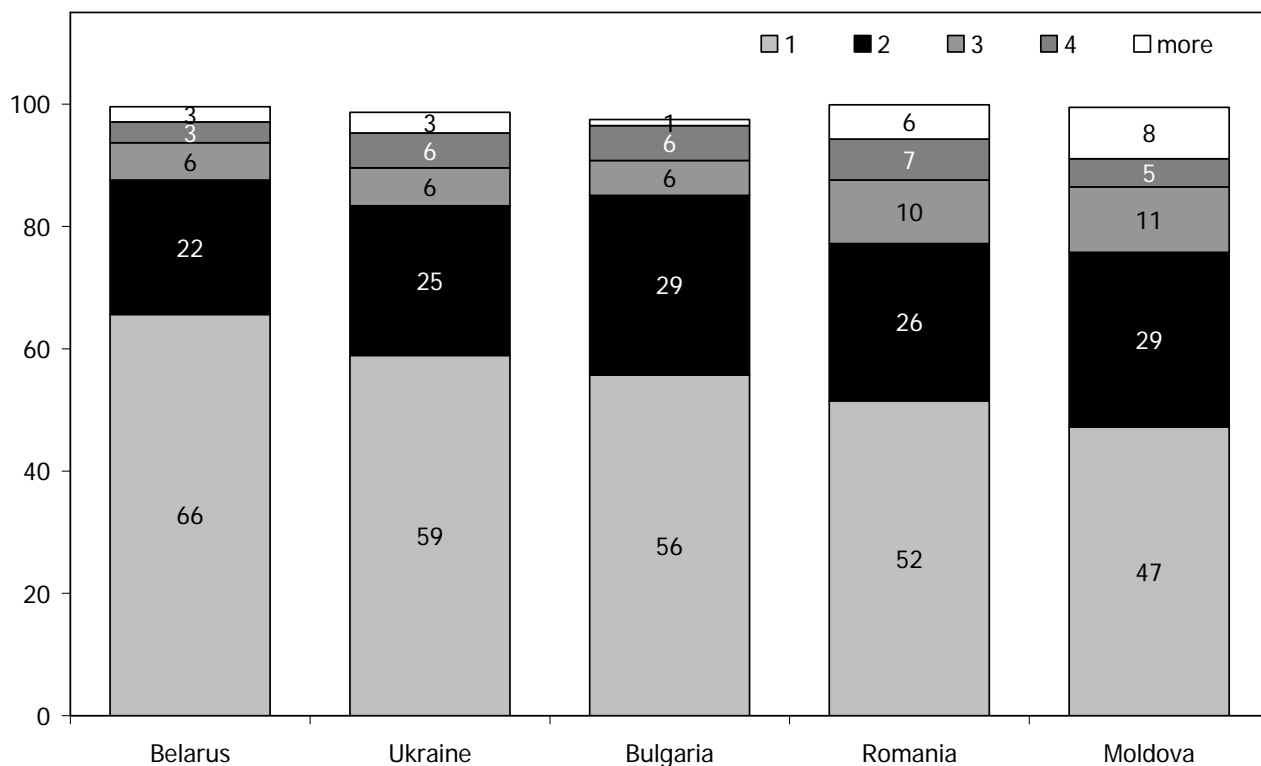
Chart 6. Share of family members, that work abroad legally *(Mean value of ratios of family members who work legally to all family members that work abroad. Respondent is included)*

Bulgaria	Romania	Ukraine	Moldova	Belarus
72,1	70,2	69,9	68,2	63,5
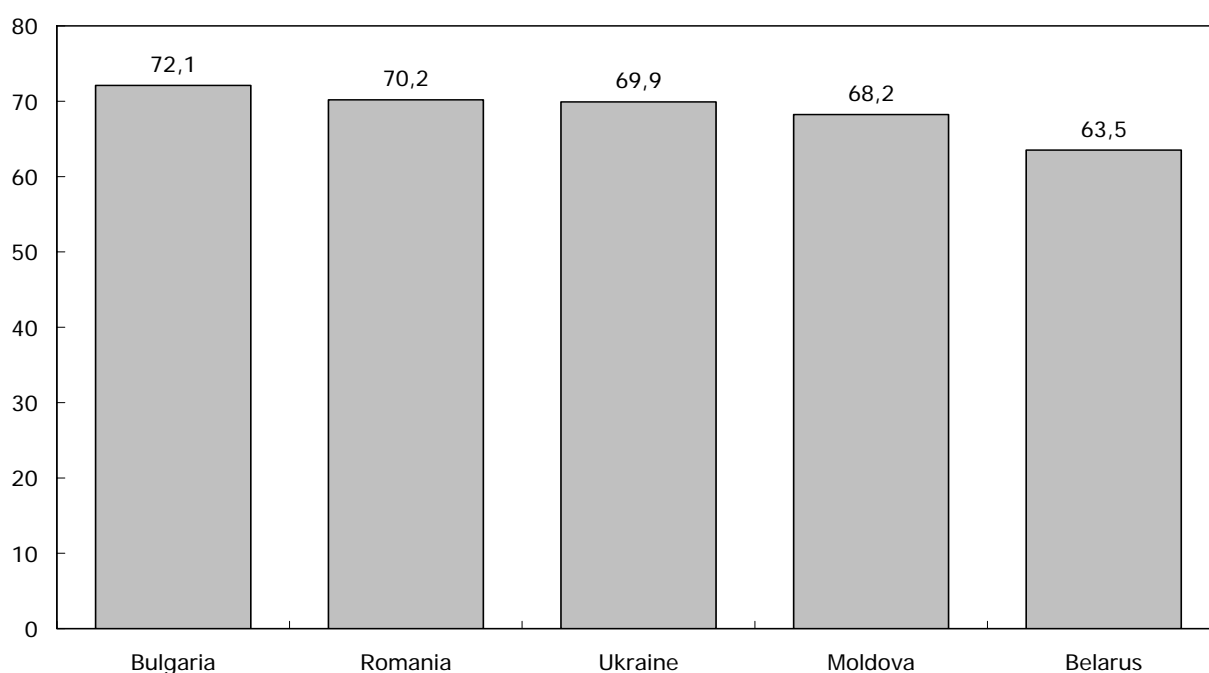
Chart 7. Motives to work abroad: Belarus *(Public opinion, % of total sample)*

Motive	%
Low income	63,4
Desire to earn quick money	56,7
Expectations of nice and easy life abroad	32,0
No job opportunities in country	30,3
Housing problem in country	16,9
Hope to start a family abroad	16,6
Following the examples of relatives/friends working abroad already	16,3
Desire to travel abroad	10,2
Accidental circumstances	6,3
Domestic arguments and conflicts	3,4
Ethnic discrimination	2,0

Chart 8. Motives to work abroad: Belarus *(Personal and family motives, % of those who themselves or whose family members work/worked abroad)*

Motive	%
Low income	64,2
Desire to earn quick money	43,5
No job opportunities in country	29,7
Following the examples of relatives/friends working abroad already	20,2
Housing problem in country	18,4
Hope to start a family abroad	11,4
Desire to travel abroad	9,3
Other	8,6
Accidental circumstances	5,9
Expectations of nice and easy life abroad	5,0
Domestic arguments and conflicts	0,5
Ethnic discrimination	0,5
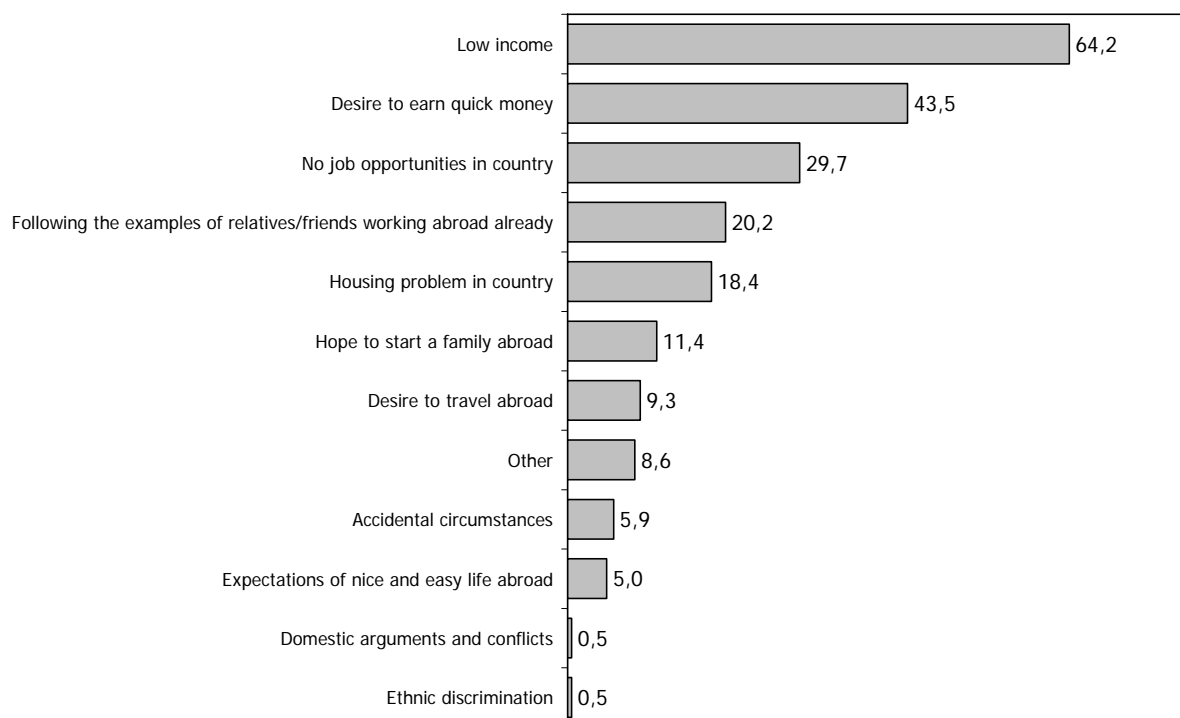
Chart 9. Motives to work abroad: Bulgaria (Public opinion, % of total sample)

Motive	Value
Low income	90,0
No job opportunities in country	57,4
Desire to earn quick money	46,8
Expectations of nice and easy life abroad	22,1
Following the examples of relatives/friends working abroad already	10,5
Desire to travel abroad	8,4
Housing problem in country	8,2
Accidental circumstances	7,4
Domestic arguments and conflicts	4,6
Hope to start a family abroad	3,5
Ethnic discrimination	2,1

Chart 10. Motives to work abroad: Bulgaria (Personal and family motives, % of those who themselves or whose family members work/worked abroad)

Motive	Value
Low income	40,0
Desire to earn quick money	16,9
Accidental circumstances	8,2
Following the examples of relatives/friends working abroad already	6,2
Desire to travel abroad	4,6
Housing problem in country	4,1
Expectations of nice and easy life abroad	4,1
No job opportunities in country	3,6
Hope to start a family abroad	3,1
Domestic arguments and conflicts	1,5
Ethnic discrimination	1,0

Chart 11. Motives to work abroad: Moldova (Public opinion, % of total sample)

Motive	%
Low income	80,9
No job opportunities in country	60,7
Desire to earn quick money	35,1
Housing problem in country	22,0
Expectations of nice and easy life abroad	17,7
Domestic arguments and conflicts	12,0
Following the examples of relatives/friends working abroad already	8,4
Desire to travel abroad	7,8
Hope to start a family abroad	5,9
Accidental circumstances	4,1
Ethnic discrimination	3,6

Chart 12. Motives to work abroad: Moldova (Personal and family motives, % of those who themselves or whose family members work/worked abroad)

Motive	%
Low income	76,0
No job opportunities in country	53,7
Desire to earn quick money	31,4
Housing problem in country	19,1
Domestic arguments and conflicts	12,3
Expectations of nice and easy life abroad	12,3
Following the examples of relatives/friends working abroad already	8,6
Desire to travel abroad	4,9
Hope to start a family abroad	4,7
Accidental circumstances	4,2
Ethnic discrimination	1,9

Chart 13. Motives to work abroad: Romania *(Public opinion, % of total sample)*

Motive	Value
Low income	89,2
No job opportunities in country	62,8
Desire to earn quick money	50,9
Expectations of nice and easy life abroad	19,0
Housing problem in country	17,7
Following the examples of relatives/friends working abroad already	10,4
Domestic arguments and conflicts	3,9
Desire to travel abroad	3,4
Hope to start a family abroad	2,5
Accidental circumstances	2,4
Ethnic discrimination	0,5

Chart 14. Motives to work abroad: Romania *(Personal and family motives, % of those who themselves or whose family members work/worked abroad)*

Motive	Value
Low income	85,1
No job opportunities in country	53,7
Desire to earn quick money	44,6
Housing problem in country	14,9
Expectations of nice and easy life abroad	11,9
Following the examples of relatives/friends working abroad already	5,7
Desire to travel abroad	5,4
Accidental circumstances	4,2
Hope to start a family abroad	3,5
Domestic arguments and conflicts	2,0
Ethnic discrimination	0,5

Chart 15. Motives to work abroad: Ukraine (Public opinion, % of total sample)

Motive	%
Low income	81,0
No job opportunities in country	60,8
Desire to earn quick money	45,2
Housing problem in country	24,5
Expectations of nice and easy life abroad	17,9
Following the examples of relatives/friends working abroad already	10,3
Hope to start a family abroad	5,3
Desire to travel abroad	4,8
Domestic arguments and conflicts	3,9
Accidental circumstances	3,8
Ethnic discrimination	1,6

Chart 16. Motives to work abroad: Ukraine (Personal and family motives, % of those who themselves or whose family members work/worked abroad)

Motive	%
Low income	68,4
No job opportunities in country	55,0
Desire to earn quick money	34,5
Housing problem in country	25,8
Following the examples of relatives/friends working abroad already	11,0
Expectations of nice and easy life abroad	9,2
Accidental circumstances	4,0
Hope to start a family abroad	3,9
Domestic arguments and conflicts	2,6
Desire to travel abroad	2,6
Ethnic discrimination	0,4

Chart 17. Factors that matter when deciding to work abroad: Belarus (The first most important factor, % of respondents that are ready to consider work abroad)

Factor	Value
Salary level	37,0
Legality	22,4
Detailed information about the employer	20,5
Type of work	10,0
Working conditions	4,7
Arranging the necessary formal papers	1,8
Country of proposed employment	1,8
Living conditions	1,3
Period of employment abroad	

Chart 18. Factors that matter when deciding to work abroad: Belarus (Other two important factors, % of respondents that are ready to consider work abroad)

Factor	Value
Salary level	42,1
Working conditions	37,7
Type of work	30,0
Legality	27,2
Detailed information about the employer	20,4
Living conditions	17,4
Arranging the necessary formal papers	9,2
Country of proposed employment	7,4
Period of employment abroad	2,2

Chart 19. Factors that matter when deciding to work abroad: Bulgaria (The first most important factor, % of respondents that are ready to consider work abroad)

Factor	Value
Salary level	33,6
Legality	17,9
Detailed information about the employer	13,2
Type of work	11,8
Working conditions	8,1
Living conditions	4,2
Country of proposed employment	3,1
Arranging the necessary formal papers	1,1
Period of employment abroad	0,6

Chart 20. Factors that matter when deciding to work abroad: Bulgaria (Other two important factors, % of respondents that are ready to consider work abroad)

Factor	Value
Salary level	34,7
Working conditions	34,5
Type of work	32,2
Legality	26,9
Living conditions	14,8
Country of proposed employment	10,9
Detailed information about the employer	8,1
Period of employment abroad	6,4
Arranging the necessary formal papers	0,8
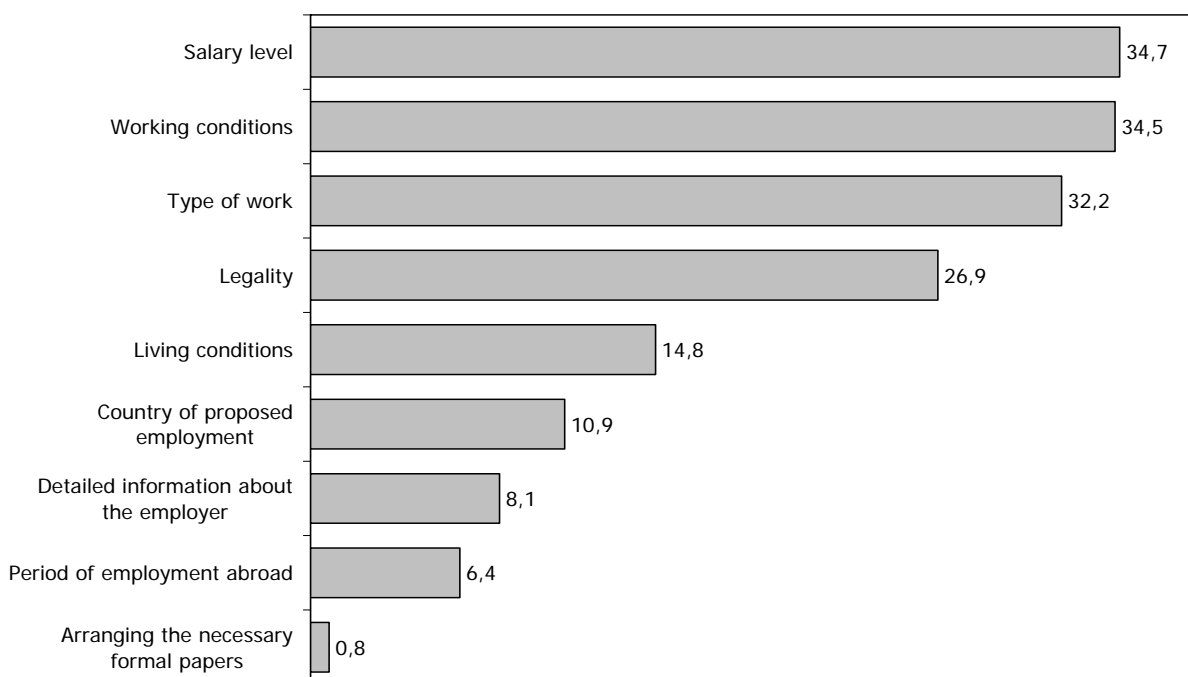
Chart 21. Factors that matter when deciding to work abroad: Moldova (The first most important factor, % of respondents that are ready to consider work abroad)

Factor	Value
Salary level	29,7
Legality	27,6
Type of work	13,3
Working conditions	8,7
Detailed information about the employer	8,4
Living conditions	4,2
Arranging the necessary formal papers	3,8
Country of proposed employment	2,1
Period of employment abroad	1,0
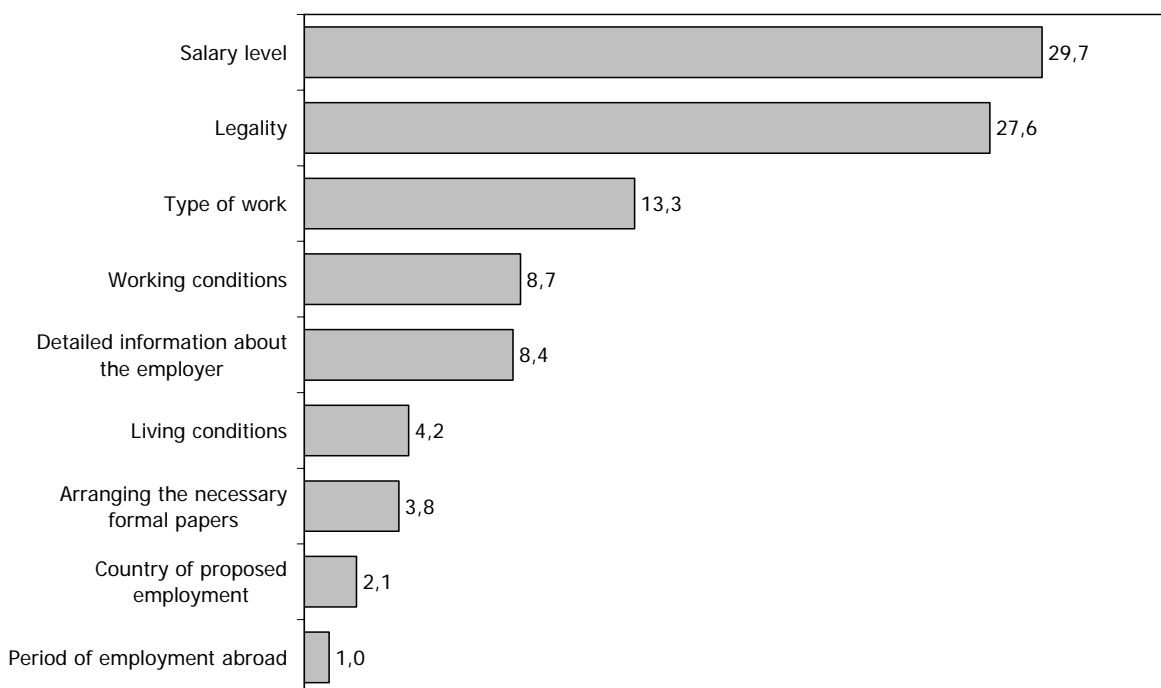
Chart 22. Factors that matter when deciding to work abroad: Moldova (Other two important factors, % of respondents that are ready to consider work abroad)

Factor	Value
Salary level	37,5
Working conditions	36,5
Legality	26,2
Type of work	25,3
Living conditions	24,7
Detailed information about the employer	13,3
Arranging the necessary formal papers	7,0
Country of proposed employment	5,7
Period of employment abroad	4,4
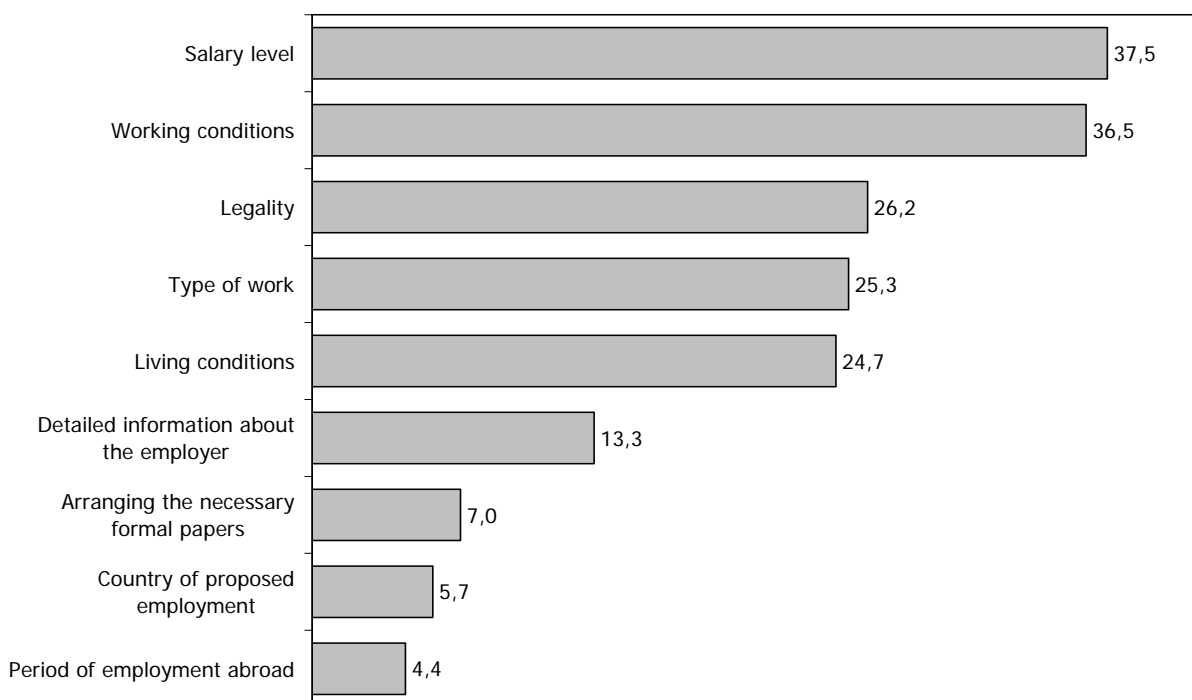
Chart 23. Factors that matter when deciding to work abroad: Romania *(The first most important factor, % of respondents that are ready to consider work abroad)*

Factor	Value
Salary level	30,5
Legality	19,6
Type of work	12,8
Detailed information about the employer	12,5
Working conditions	12,5
Living conditions	6,1
Country of proposed employment	2,6
Arranging the necessary formal papers	2,1
Period of employment abroad	1,1
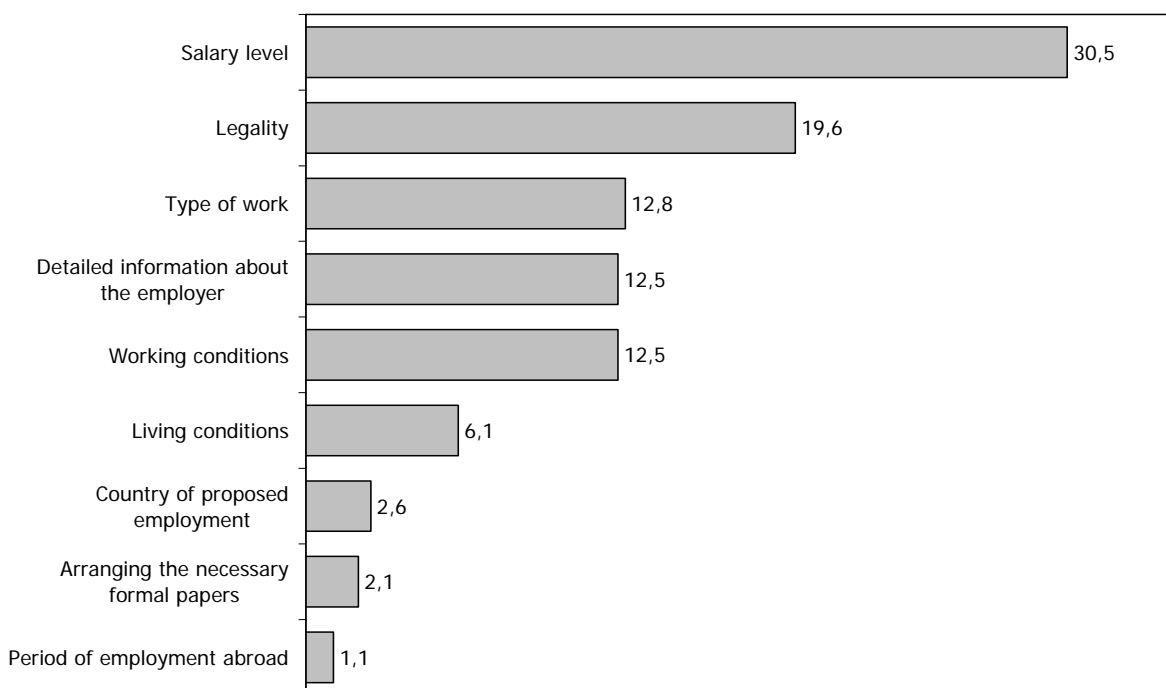
Chart 24. Factors that matter when deciding to work abroad: Romania *(Other two important factors, % of respondents that are ready to consider work abroad)*

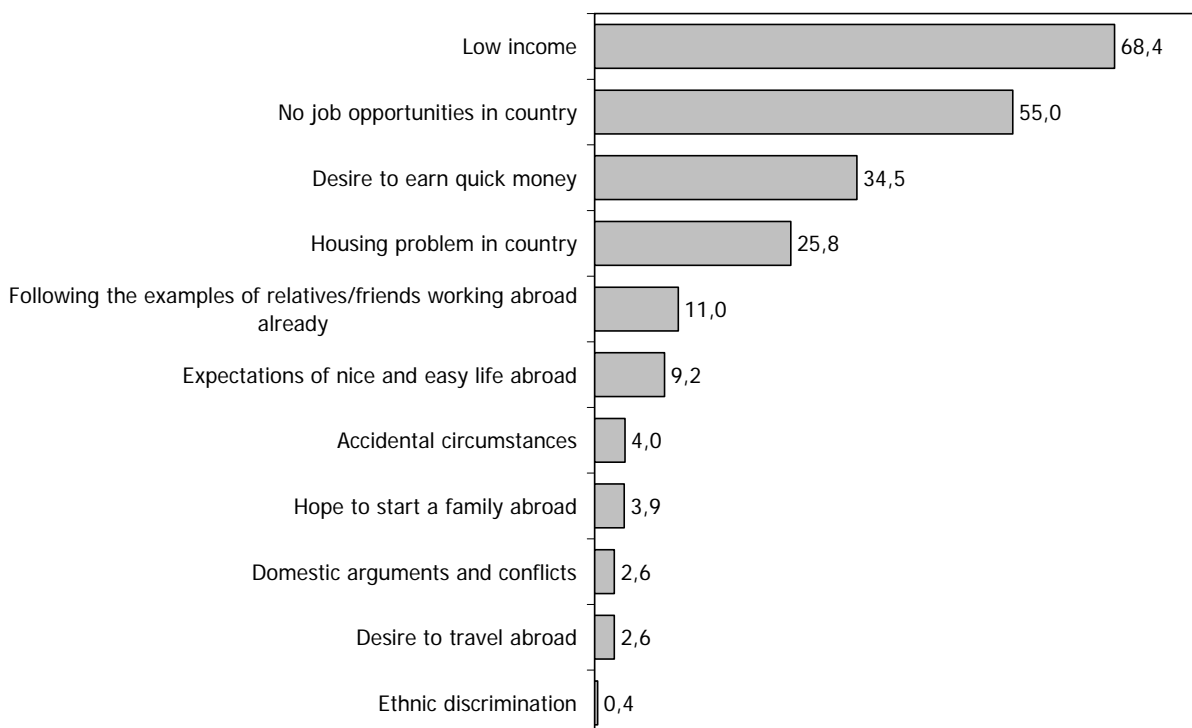| Factor	Value
Salary level	39,6
Working conditions	37,3
Legality	24,7
Type of work	23,7
Living conditions	21,7
Detailed information about the employer	11,0
Period of employment abroad	10,1
Country of proposed employment	8,8
Arranging the necessary formal papers	5,8
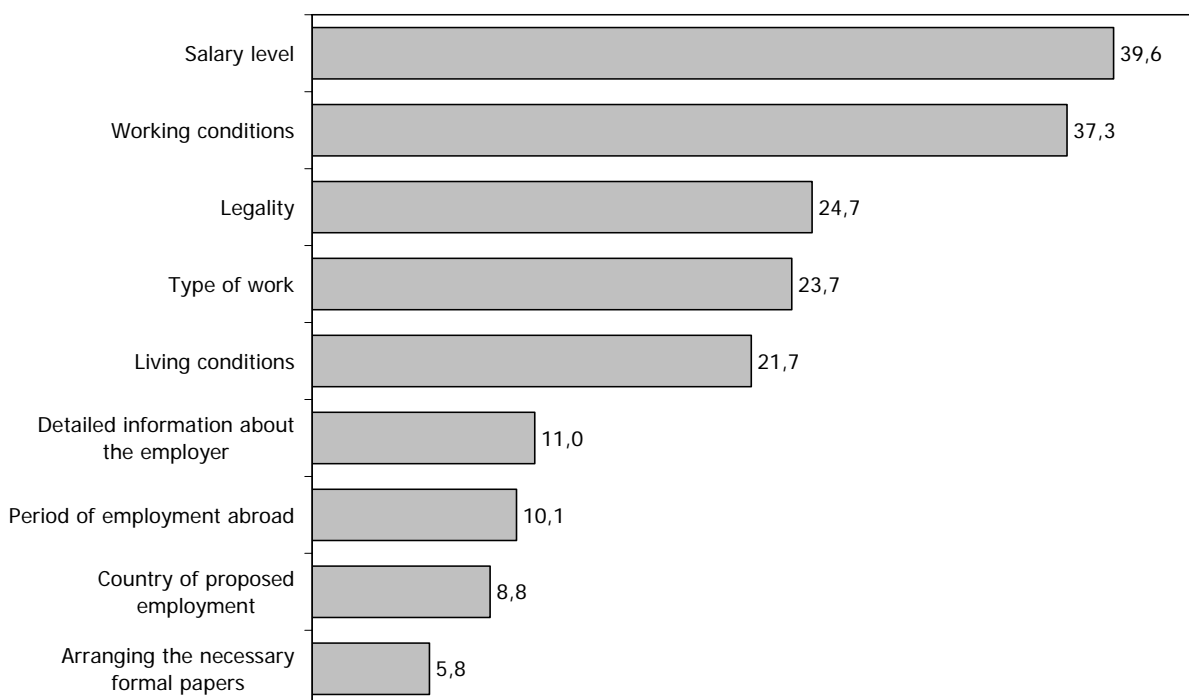
Chart 25. Factors that matter when deciding to work abroad: Ukraine (The first most important factor, % of respondents that are ready to consider work abroad)
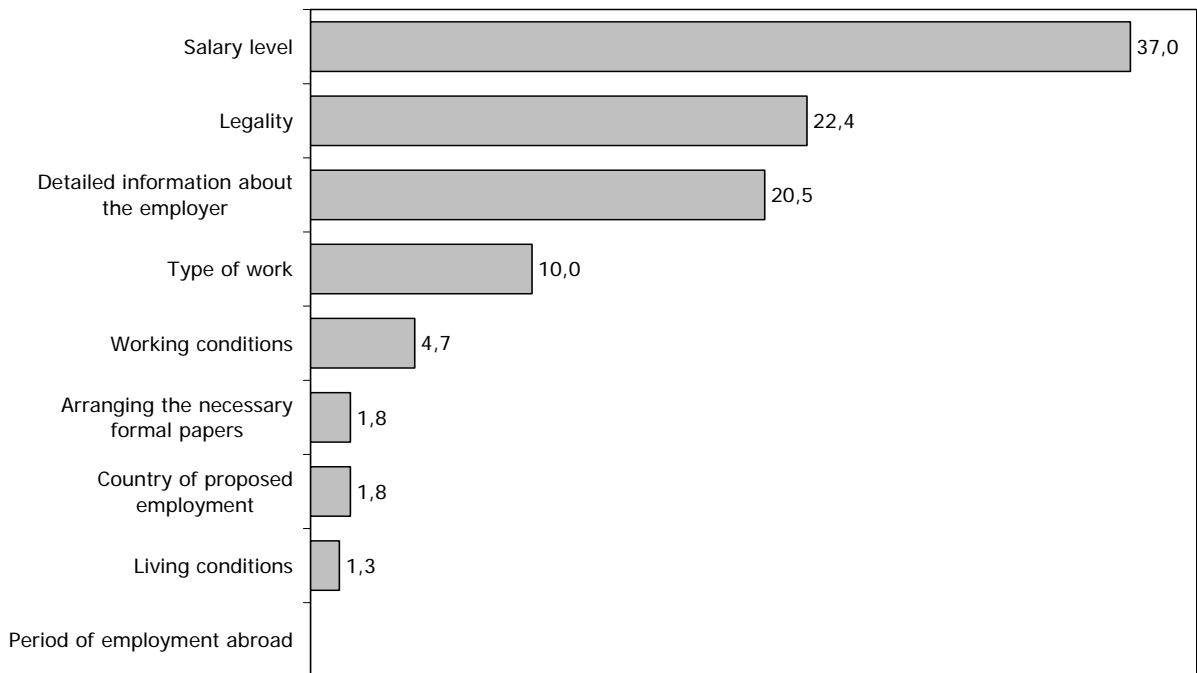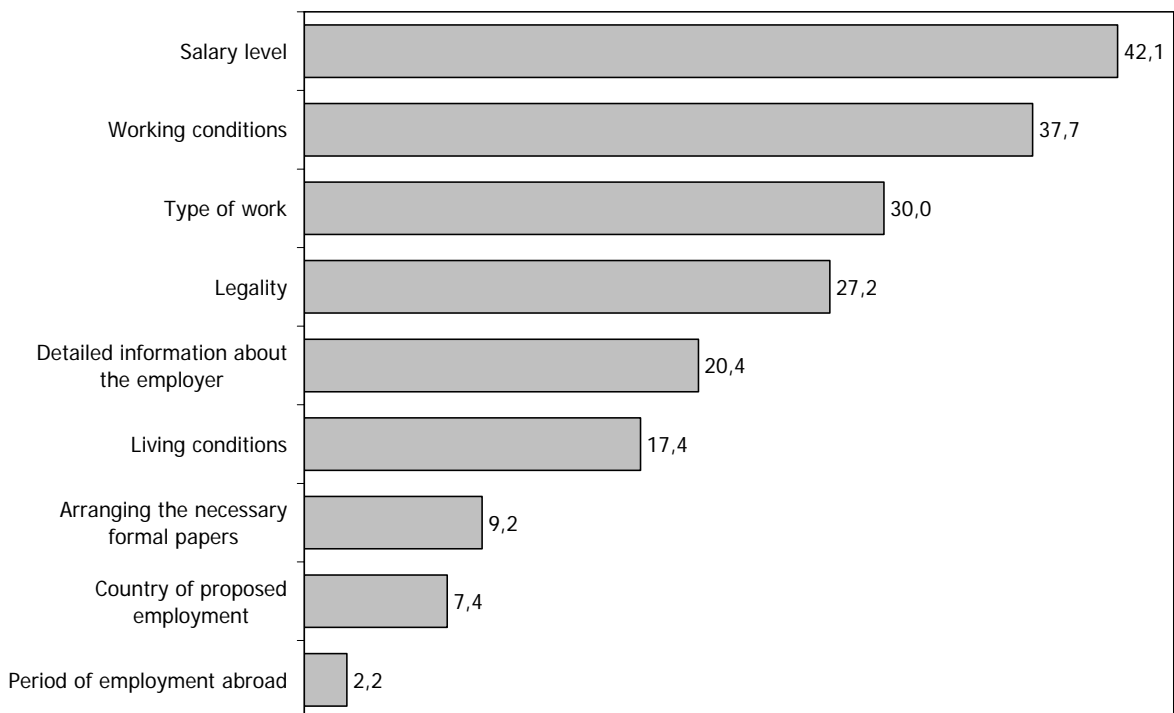
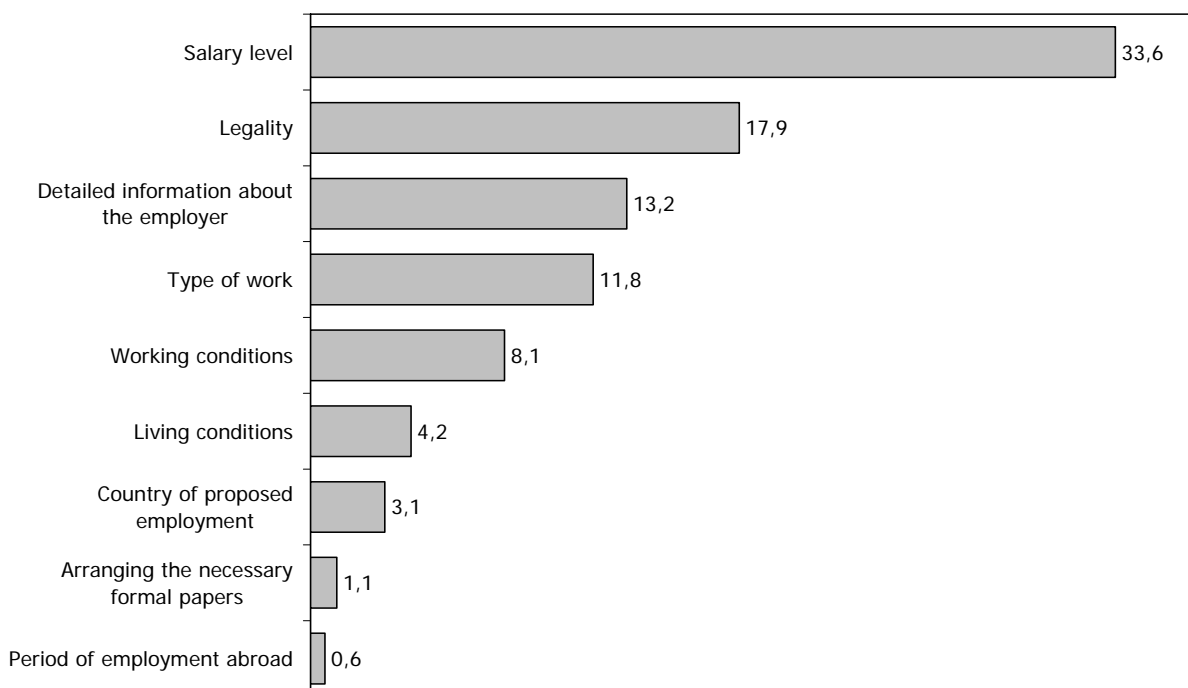| Factor	%
Salary level	34,2
Legality	24,8
Detailed information about the employer	13,3
Type of work	9,5
Working conditions	9,5
Country of proposed employment	4,3
Arranging the necessary formal papers	2,6
Living conditions	1,2
Period of employment abroad	0,2
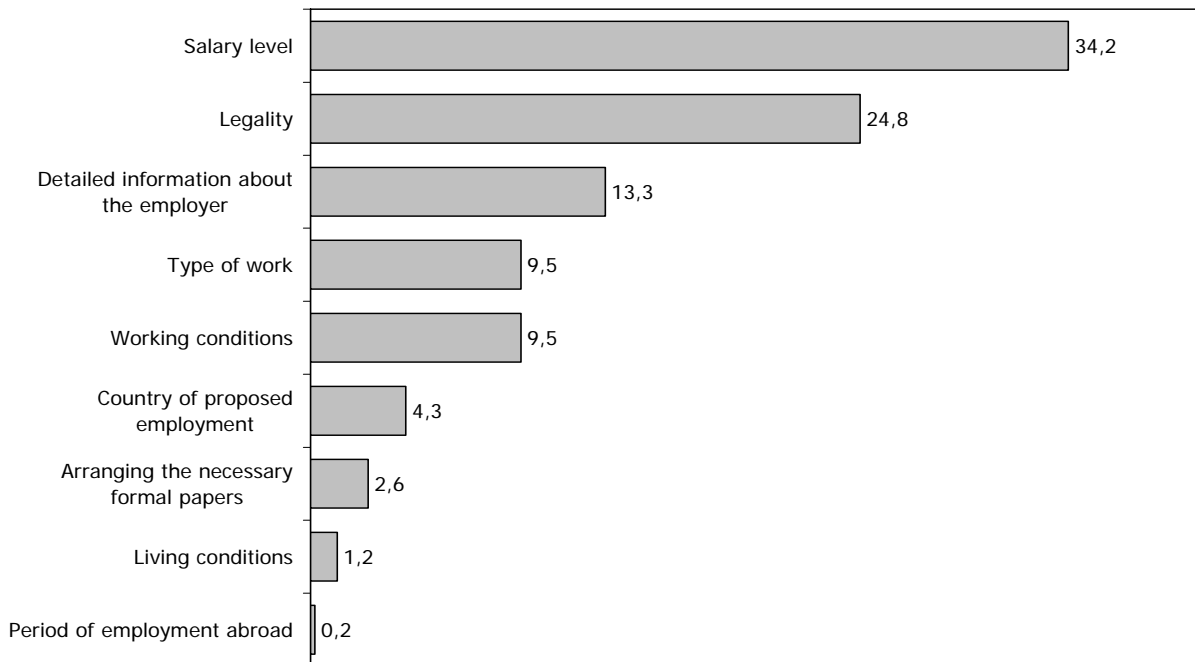
Chart 26. Factors that matter when deciding to work abroad: Ukraine (Other two important factors, % of respondents that are ready to consider work abroad)

Factor	%
Salary level	44,8
Working conditions	33,8
Type of work	29,2
Legality	29,1
Living conditions	16,8
Detailed information about the employer	13,0
Country of proposed employment	8,0
Arranging the necessary formal papers	7,4
Period of employment abroad	2,8
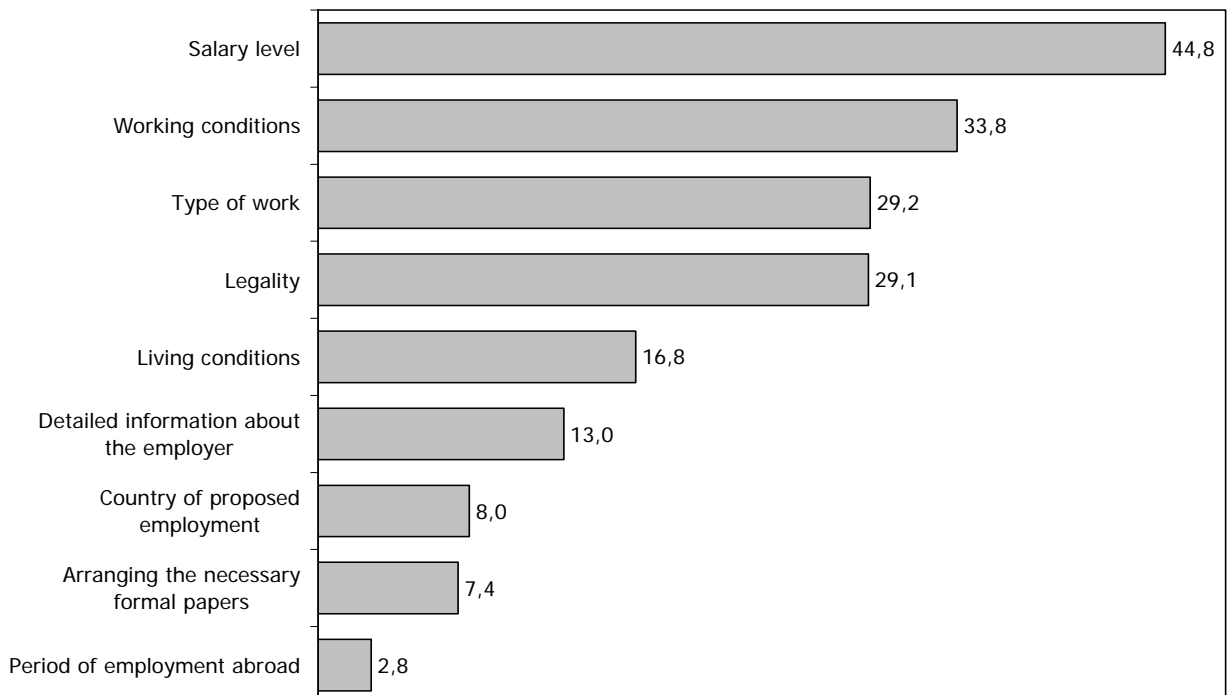
Chart 27. Key differences in perceptions of the most important factor across countries (Legality, % of respondents that are ready to consider work abroad in each country)
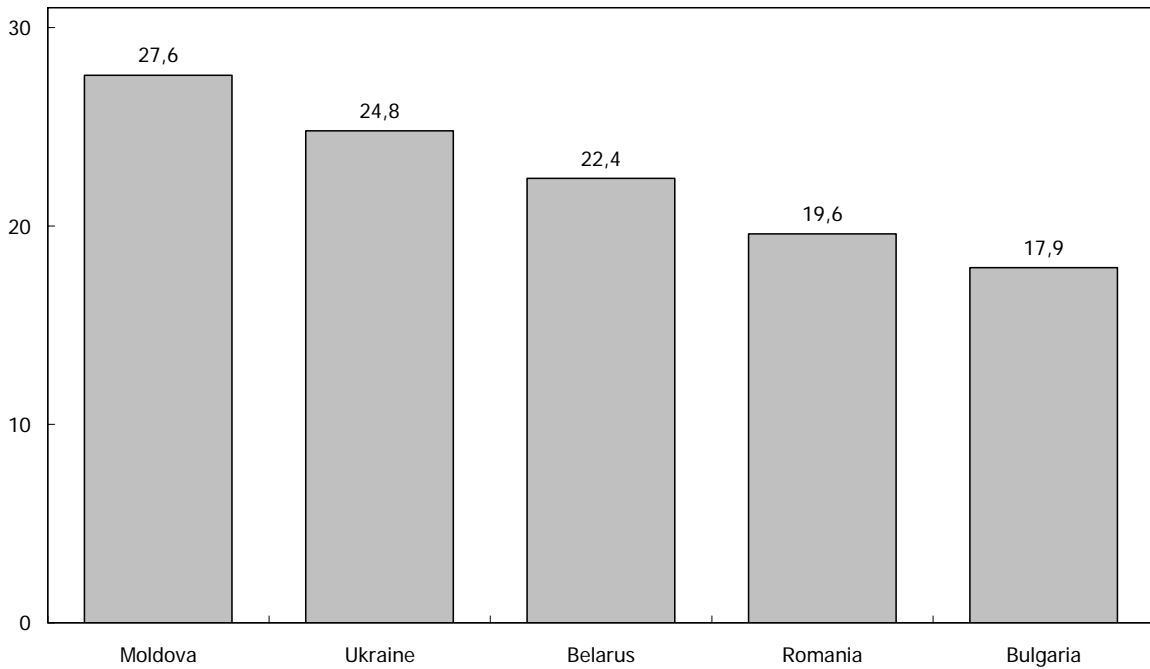
Chart 28. Key differences in perceptions of the most important factor across countries (Detailed information on employer, % of respondents that are ready to consider work abroad in each country)
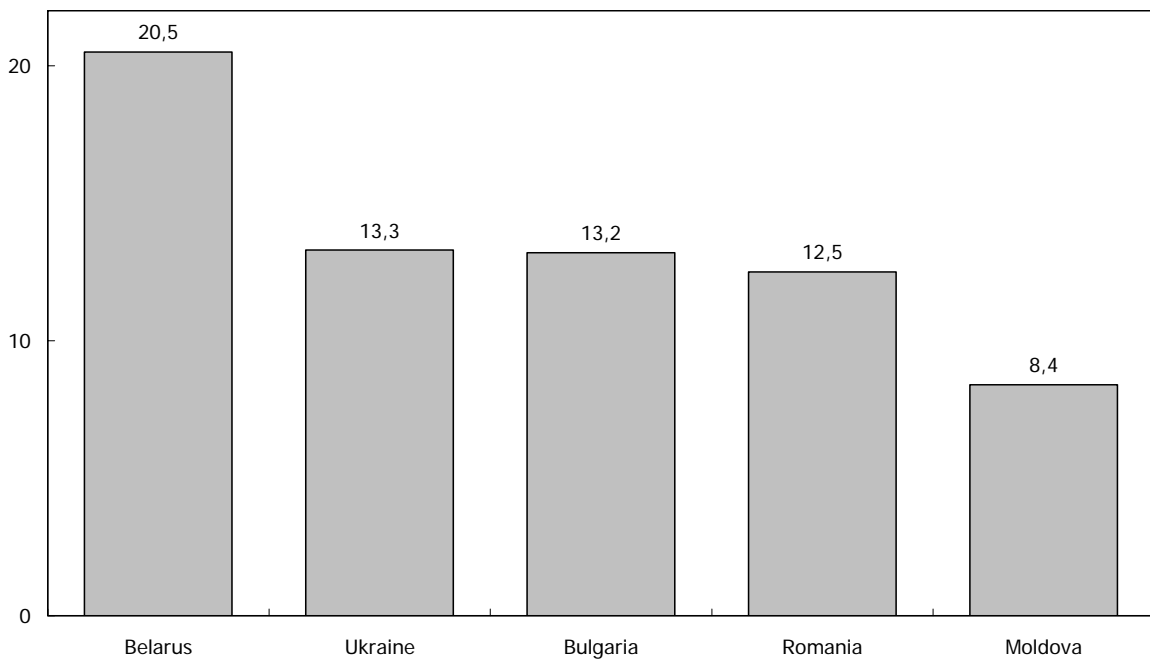
Chart 29. The most unimportant factor when deciding to work abroad: Belarus (% of respondents, that are ready to consider working abroad)

Factor	Value
Living conditions	38,3
Country of proposed employment	33,5
Period of employment abroad	27,9
Arranging the necessary formal papers	27,6
Working conditions	25,2
Detailed information about the employer	23,6
Type of work	22,5
Legality	19,8
Salary level	10,1
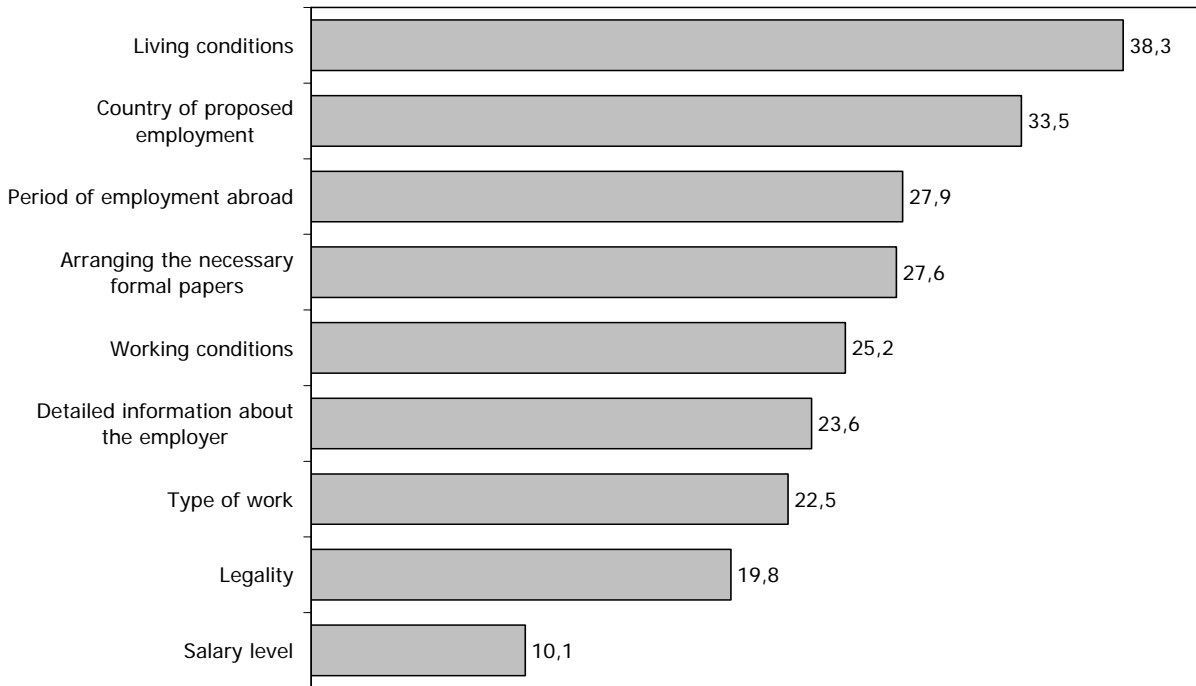
Chart 30. The most unimportant factor when deciding to work abroad: Bulgaria (% of respondents, that are ready to consider working abroad)

Factor	Value
Country of proposed employment	29,1
Period of employment abroad	28,0
Arranging the necessary formal papers	25,5
Detailed information about the employer	23,2
Living conditions	19,6
Type of work	17,1
Working conditions	16,0
Legality	11,8
Salary level	7,6
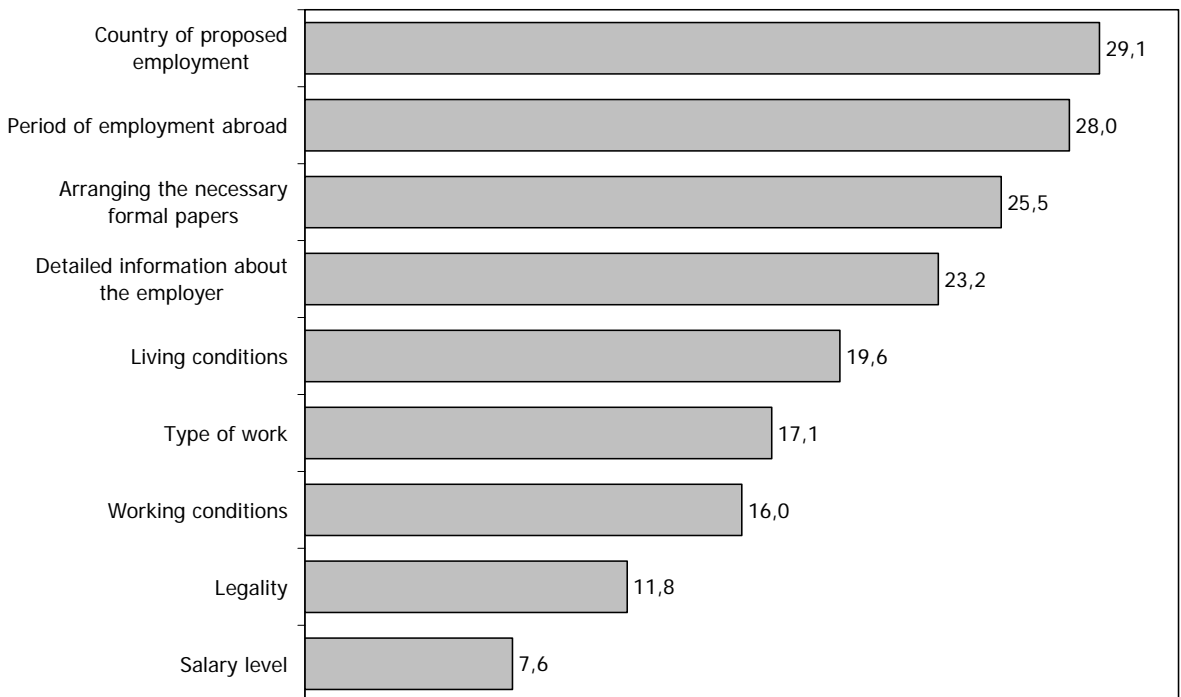
Chart 31. The most unimportant factor when deciding to work abroad: Moldova (% of respondents, that are ready to consider working abroad)

Factor	Value
Country of proposed employment	45,4
Period of employment abroad	28,1
Arranging the necessary formal papers	20,2
Detailed information about the employer	19,6
Type of work	11,6
Living conditions	10,5
Working conditions	9,3
Legality	7,2
Salary level	5,1
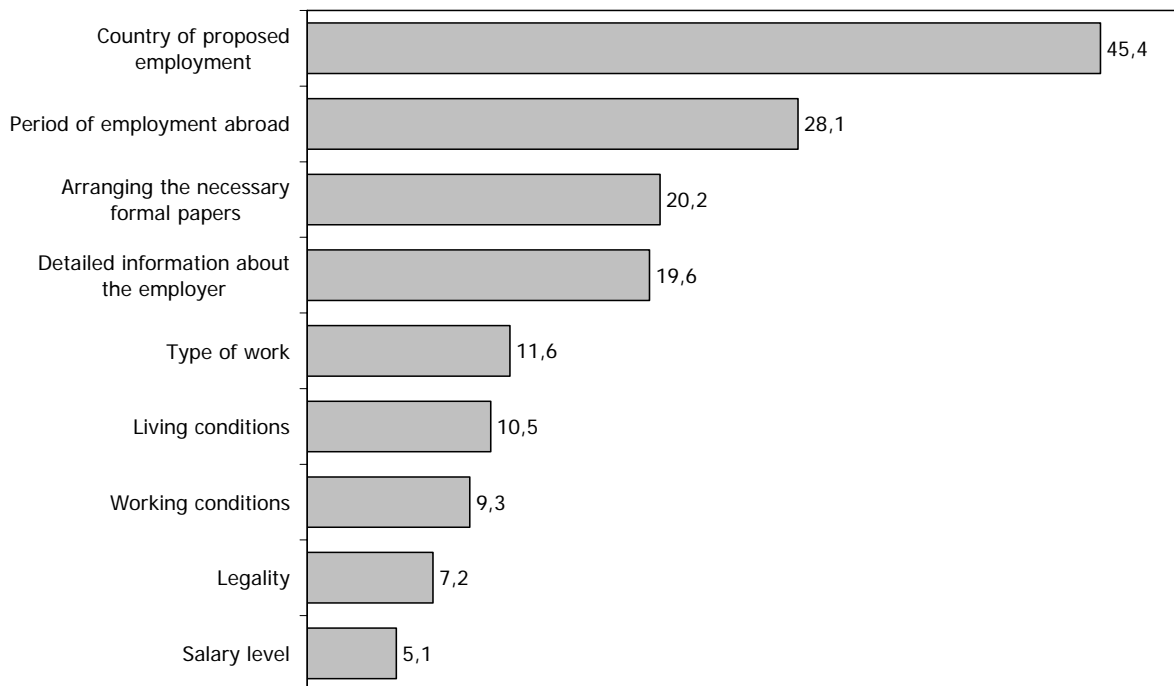
Chart 32. The most unimportant factor when deciding to work abroad: Romania (% of respondents, that are ready to consider working abroad)

Factor	Value
Country of proposed employment	33,5
Period of employment abroad	28,9
Type of work	24,9
Detailed information about the employer	23,7
Living conditions	23,7
Working conditions	21,1
Legality	20,0
Arranging the necessary formal papers	19,8
Salary level	13,9
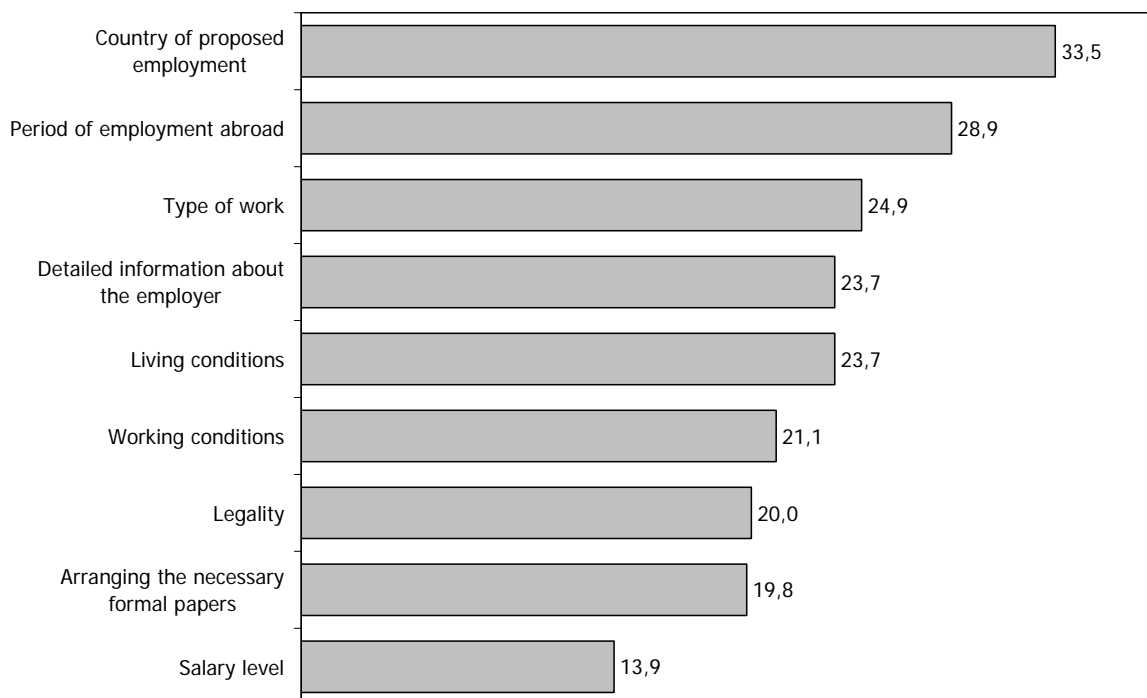
Chart 33. The most unimportant factor when deciding to work abroad: Ukraine (% of respondents, that are ready to consider working abroad)

Factor	Value
Period of employment abroad	34,6
Country of proposed employment	31,8
Arranging the necessary formal papers	27,0
Living conditions	22,8
Detailed information about the employer	19,4
Type of work	14,2
Legality	12,6
Working conditions	10,7
Salary level	4,3
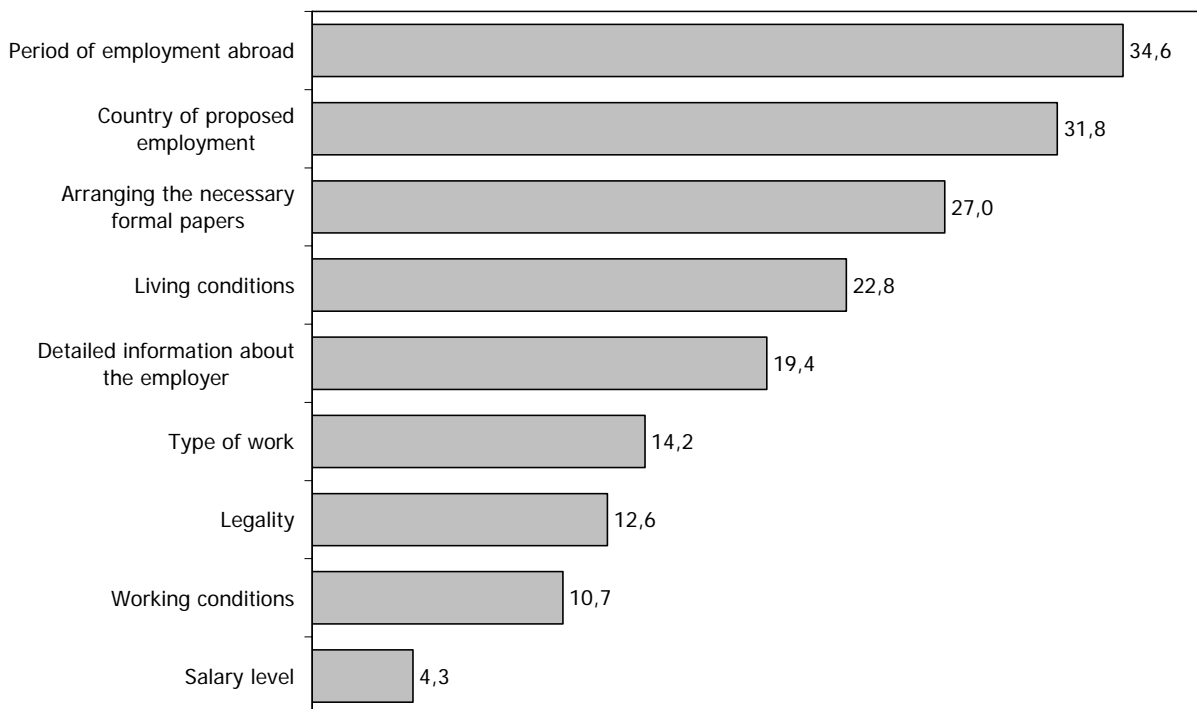
Chart 34. Kinds of work that one would agree to do abroad: Belarus (% of respondents, that are ready to consider working abroad)

Kind of work	Value
Qualified work in your profession	46,6
Any kind of work	17,4
Building, construction works	16,2
Home work	16,0
Work in the trade	13,6
Work in restaurant\cafe	12,0
Work in hotel business	12,0
Agricultural works	7,7
Work in show business	3,9
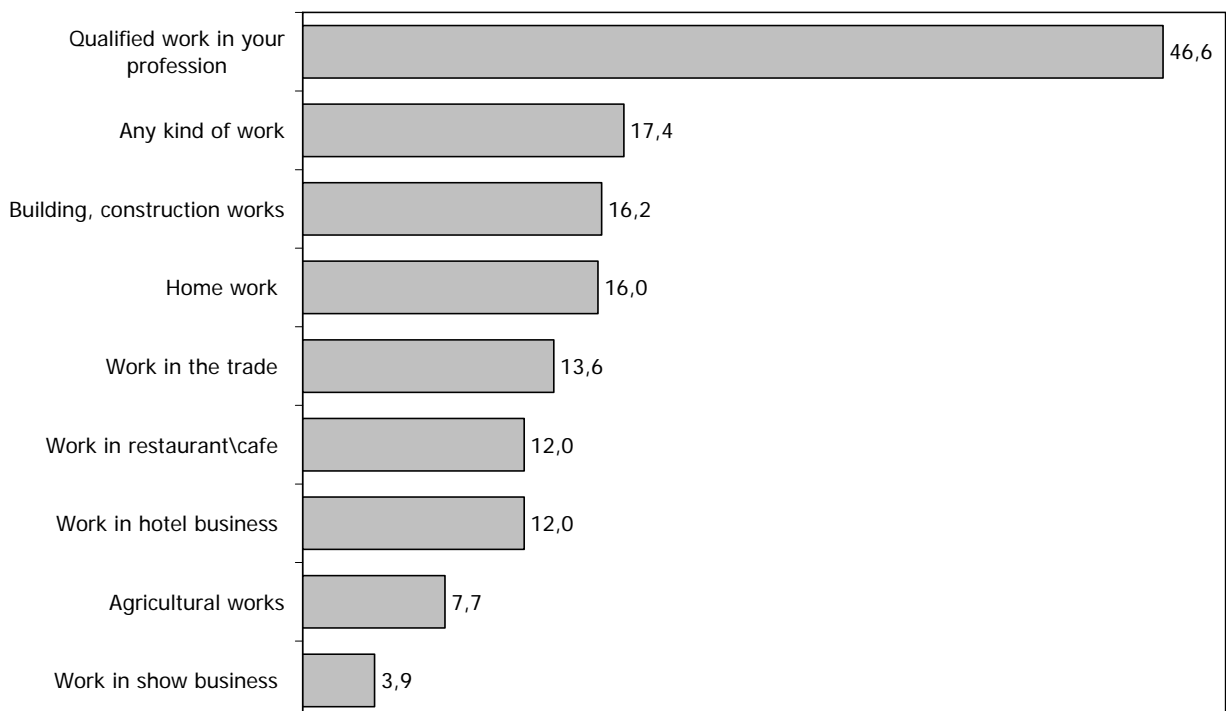
Chart 35. Kinds of work that one would agree to do abroad: Bulgaria (% of respondents, that are ready to consider working abroad)

Kind of work	%
Qualified work in your profession	30,8
Any kind of work	17,6
Building, construction works	10,6
Work in the trade	8,1
Home work	7,0
Work in hotel business	7,0
Work in restaurant\cafe	5,3
Agricultural works	4,8
Work in show business	0,6
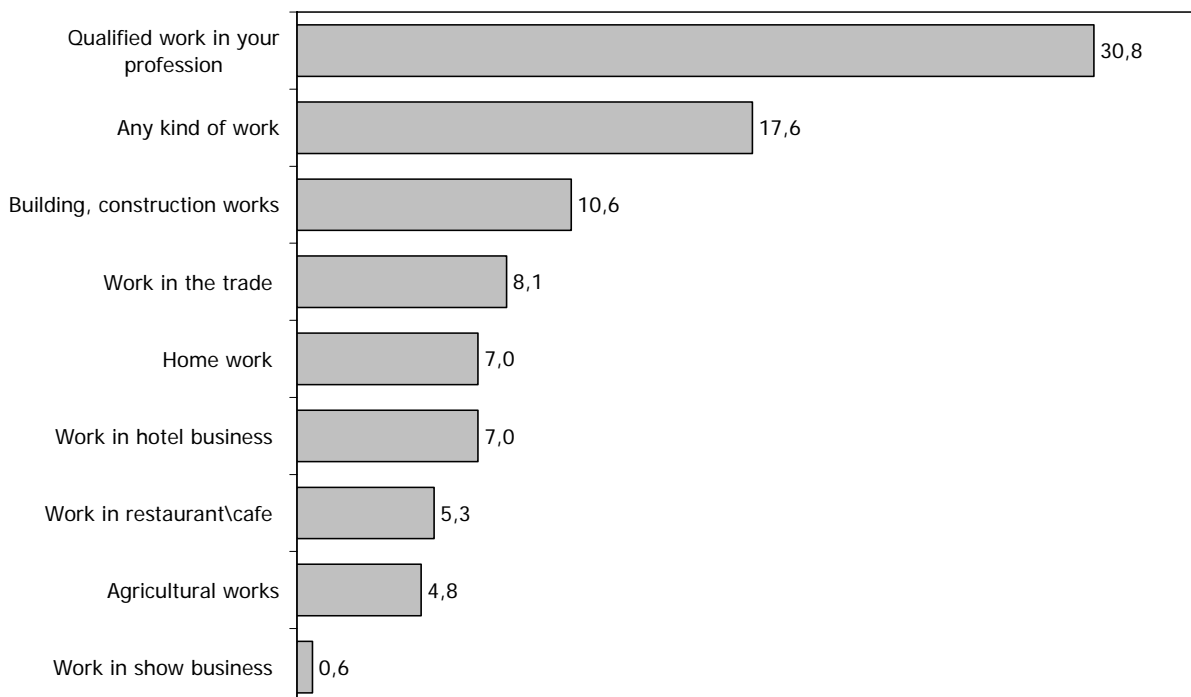
Chart 36. Kinds of work that one would agree to do abroad: Moldova (% of respondents, that are ready to consider working abroad)

Kind of work	%
Qualified work in your profession	31,4
Home work	23,2
Any kind of work	22,1
Building, construction works	17,7
Work in the trade	13,9
Agricultural works	11,8
Work in restaurant\cafe	8,2
Work in hotel business	7,8
Work in show business	3,2
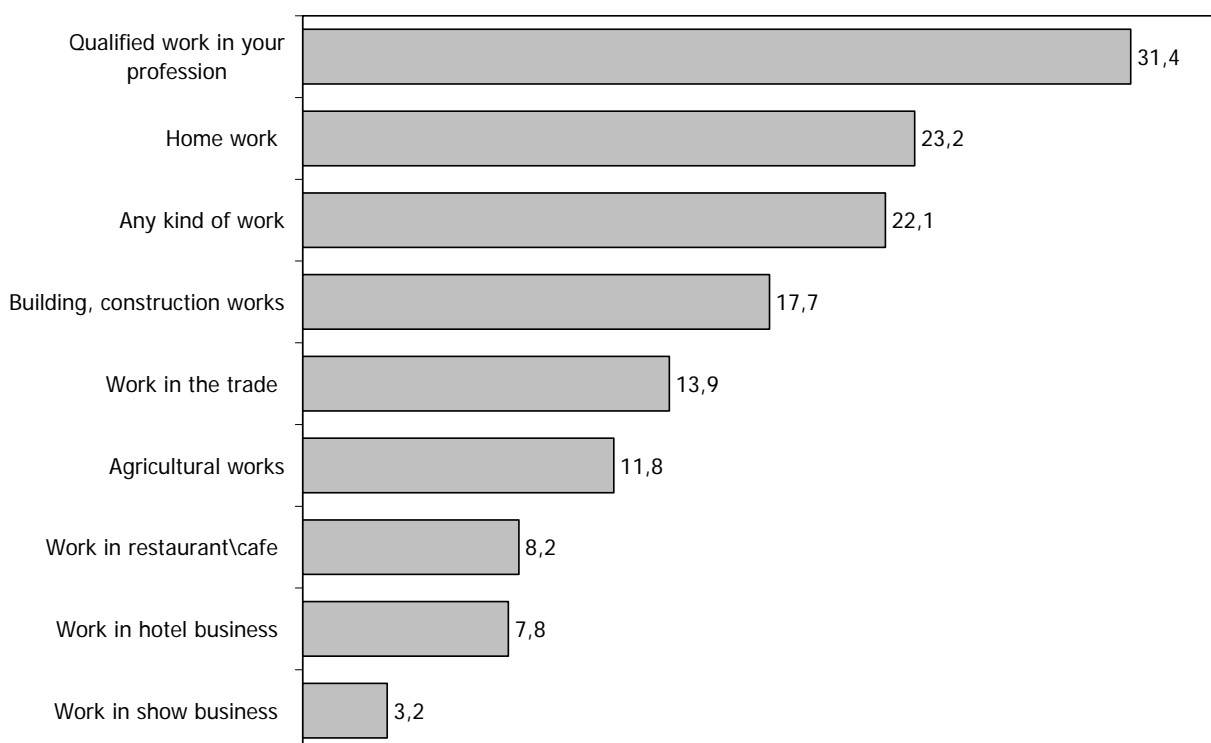
Chart 37. Kinds of work that one would agree to do abroad: Romania (% of respondents, that are ready to consider working abroad)

Kind of work	%
Qualified work in your profession	31,4
Home work	23,2
Any kind of work	22,1
Building, construction works	17,7
Work in the trade	13,9
Agricultural works	11,8
Work in restaurant\cafe	8,2
Work in hotel business	7,8
Work in show business	3,2
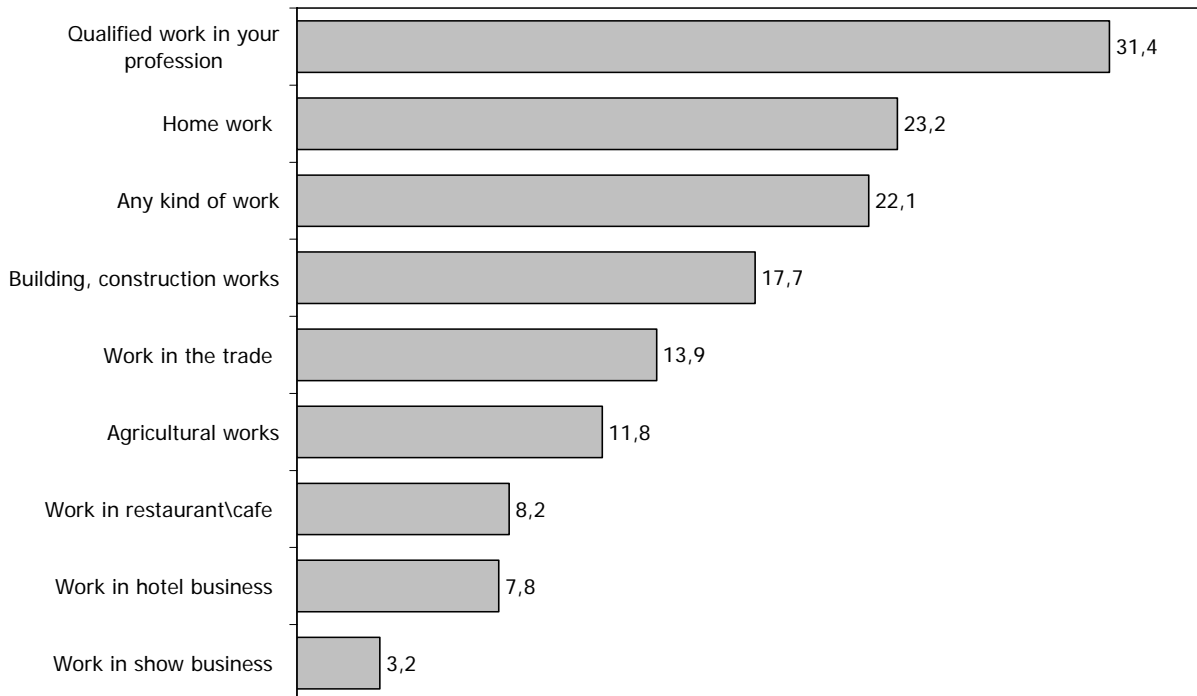
Chart 38. Kinds of work that one would agree to do abroad: Ukraine (% of respondents, that are ready to consider working abroad)

Kind of work	%
Qualified work in your profession	44,1
Home work	14,7
Building, construction works	13,1
Work in the trade	9,7
Any kind of work	9,0
Work in hotel business	8,0
Work in restaurant\cafe	6,4
Agricultural works	6,2
Work in show business	2,8
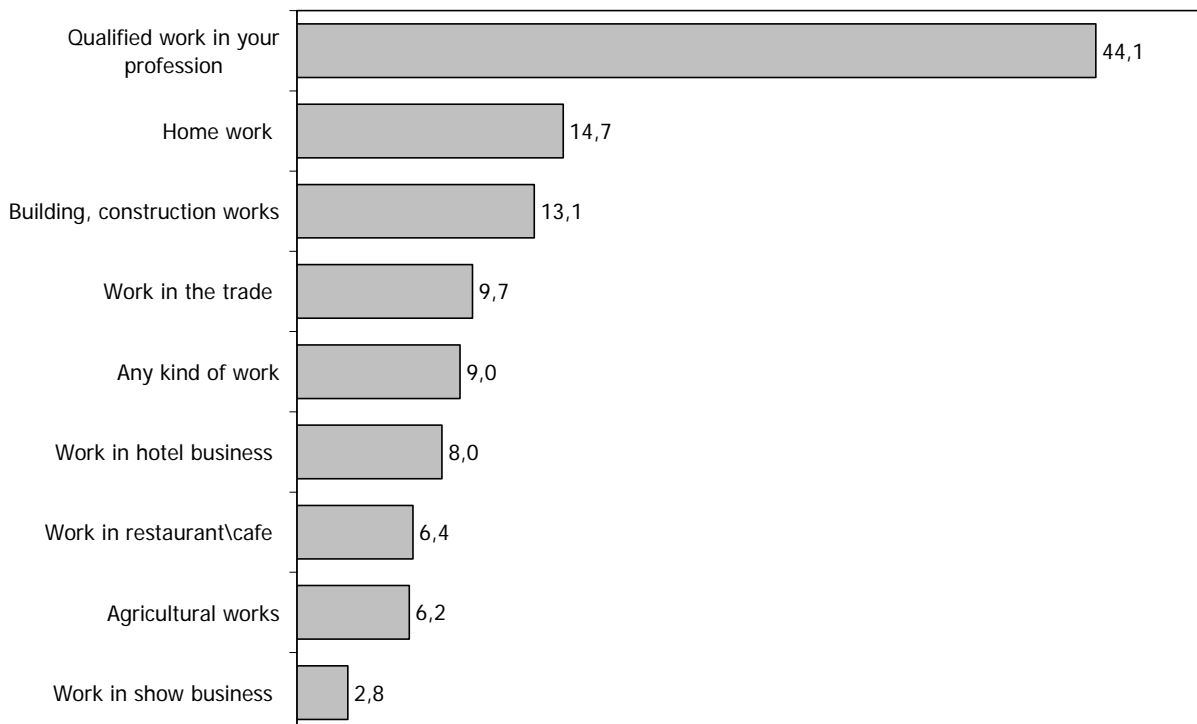
Chart 39. Countries that are the most preferable for working abroad: Belarus (% of respondents, that consider work abroad)

Country	Value
Germany	50,6
The U.S	25,7
Great Britain	22,3
Russia	22,3
France	16,8
Italy	16,0
Canada	15,5
Poland	11,8
Switzerland	7,8
Sweden	7,3
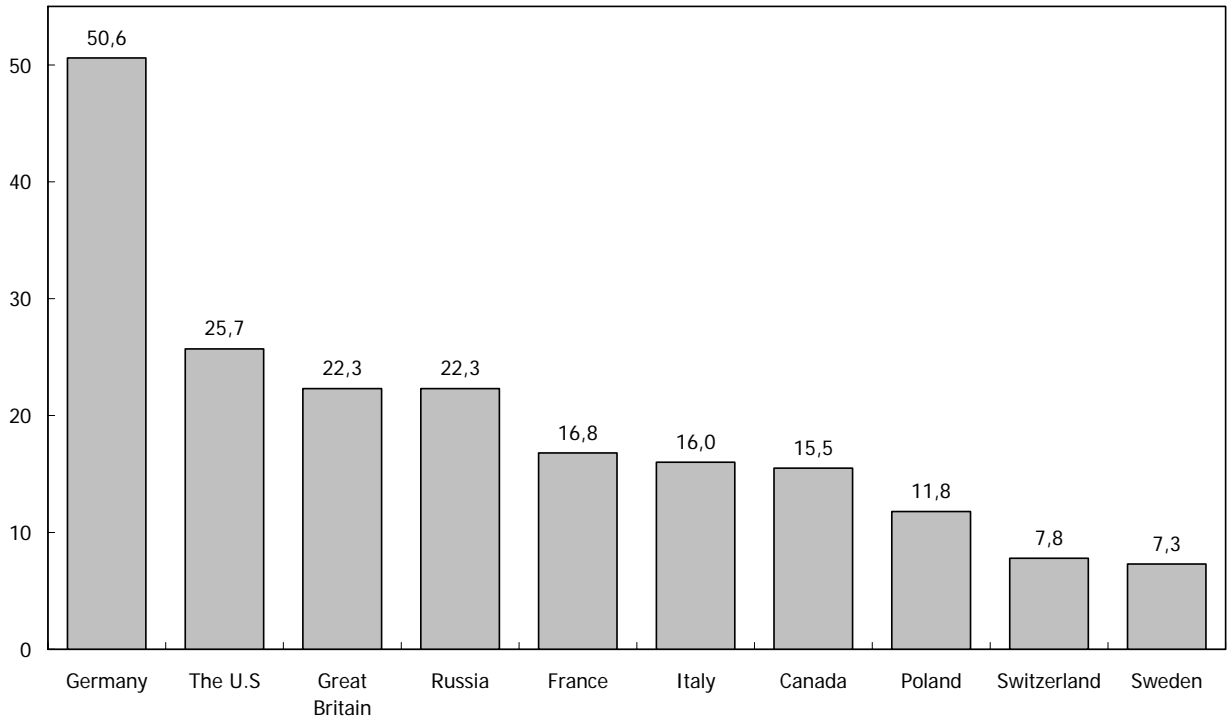
Chart 40. Countries that are the most preferable for working abroad: Bulgaria (% of respondents, that consider work abroad)

Country	Value
Spain	40,6
Germany	39,5
Italy	31,4
Great Britain	25,8
The U.S	25,5
Greece	17,6
Canada	14,6
Austria	10,9
The Netherlands	10,6
France	9,2
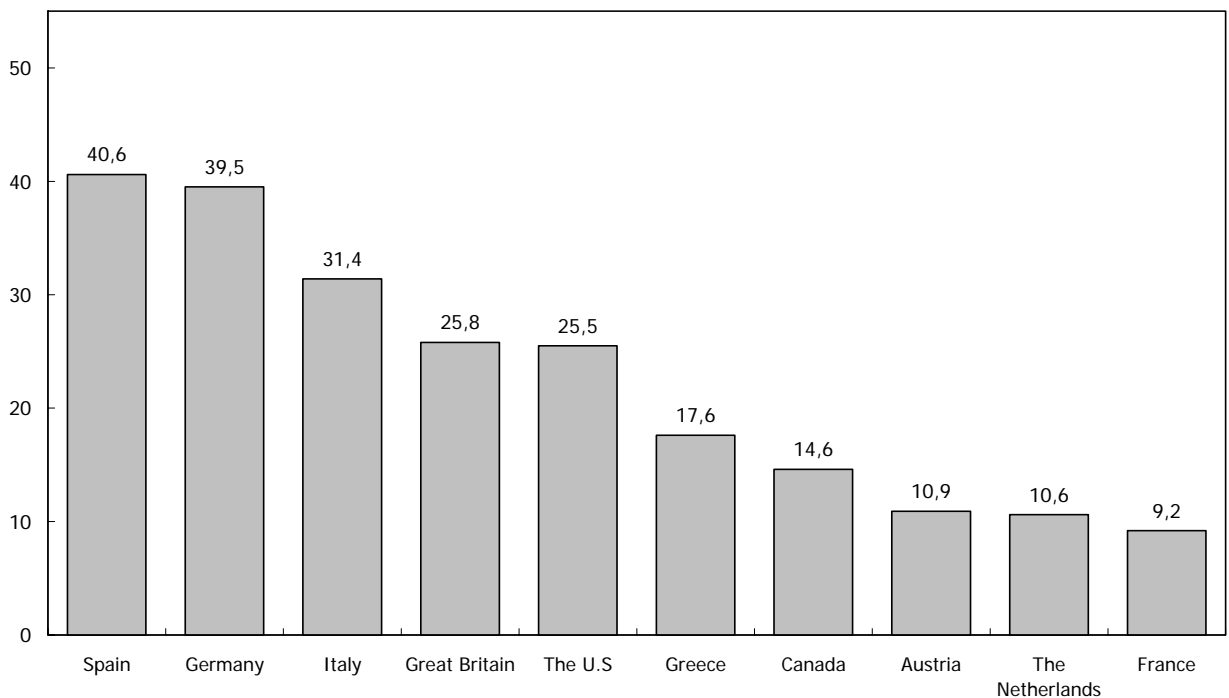
Chart 41. Countries that are the most preferable for working abroad: Moldova (% of respondents, that consider work abroad)

Country	Value
Italy	45,8
Russia	39,4
France	23,6
Germany	20,2
The U.S	15,2
Spain	14,8
Portugal	13,7
Great Britain	12,9
Greece	11,0
Canada	9,7
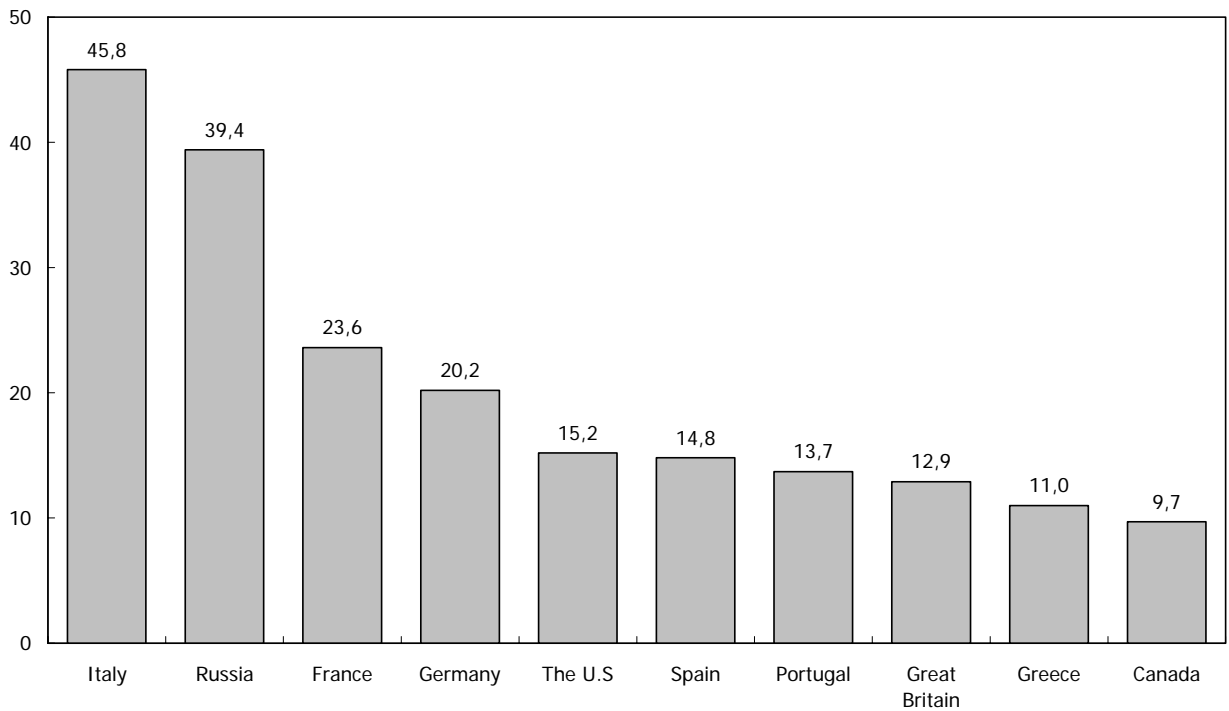
Chart 42. Countries that are the most preferable for working abroad: Romania (% of respondents, that consider work abroad)

Country	Value
Italy	47,8
Spain	41,2
Germany	27,8
France	20,2
Great Britain	17,3
The U.S.	16,8
Austria	14,5
Canada	10,4
Greece	8,7
Switzerland	7,8
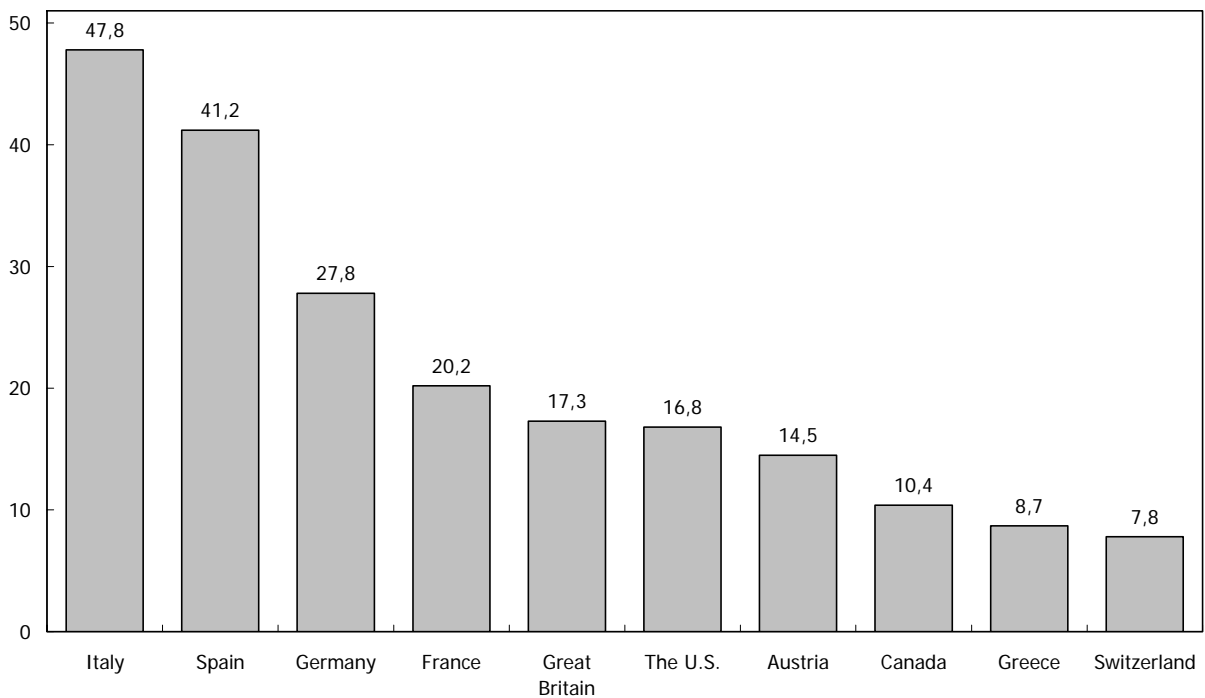
Chart 43. Countries that are the most preferable for working abroad: Ukraine *(% of respondents, that consider work abroad)*

Germany	Italy	The U.S.	Great Britain	Canada	France	Russia	Switzerland	Portugal	Spain
44,8	25,6	25,3	21,8	15,7	13,9	12,1	10,9	9,8	9,0
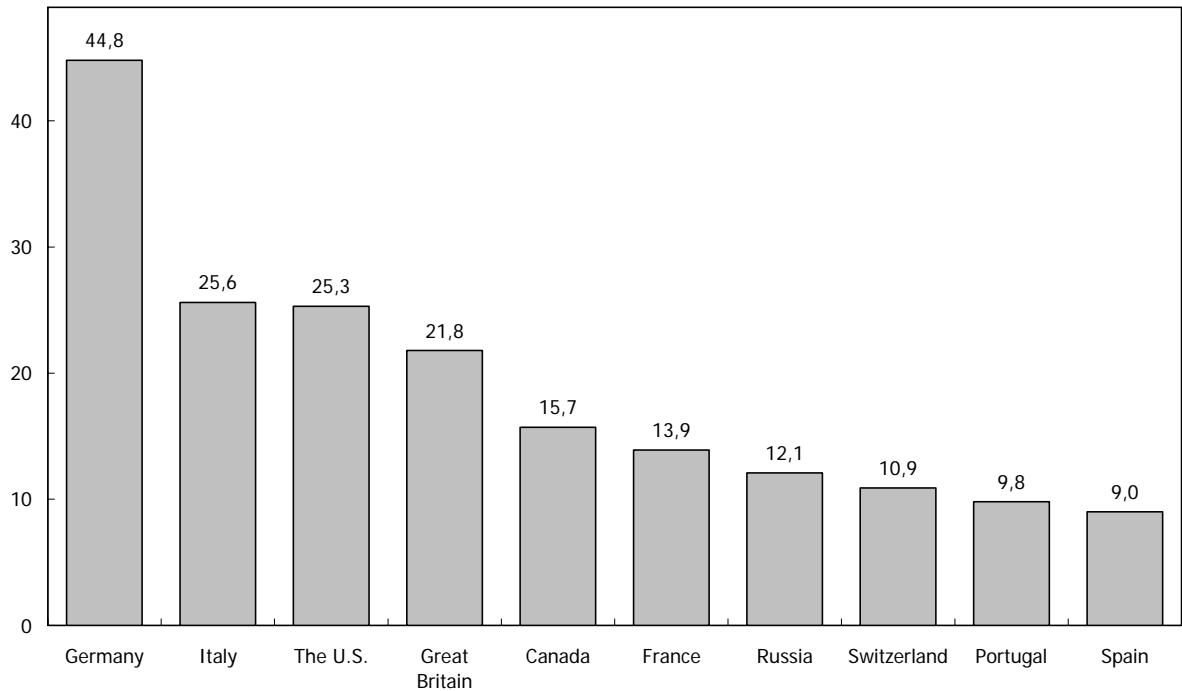
Chart 44. Awareness of human trafficking *(% respondents that answered "yes" from total sample in each country)*

Moldova	Bulgaria	Belarus	Romania	Ukraine
88,2	86,8	83,0	83,0	77,6
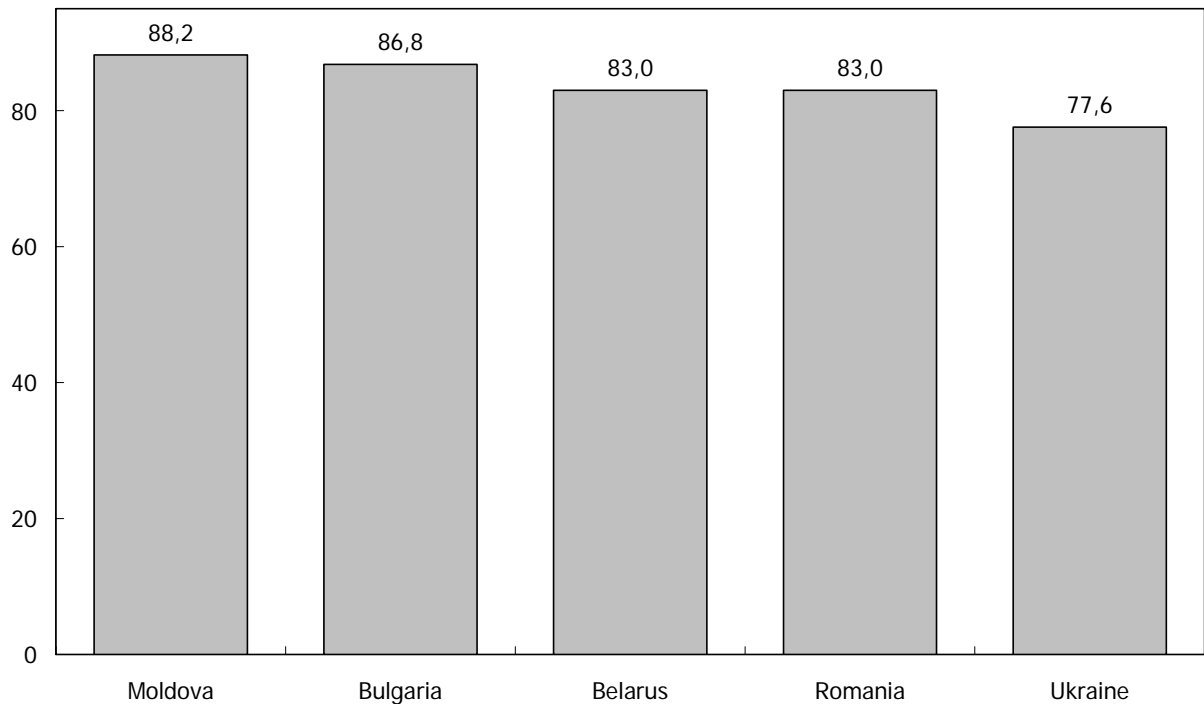
Chart 45. Awareness of human trafficking across urban and rural areas (% respondents that answered "yes" among urban and rural samples in each country)

Urban / Rural

Country	Urban	Rural
Moldova	92,6	85,2
Bulgaria	89,2	81,0
Belarus	84,9	77,5
Romania	90,4	74,9
Ukraine	79,2	74,4
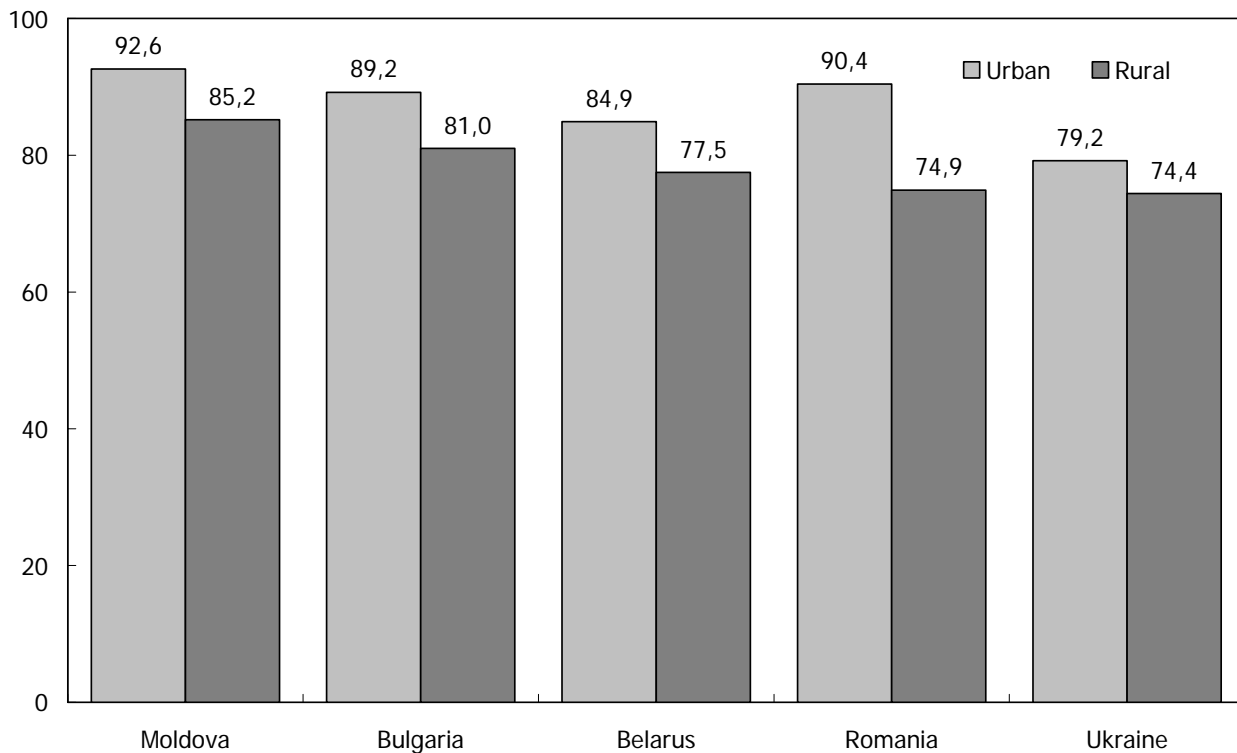
Chart 46. Perception of the importance of human trafficking problem

☐ Human trafficking is a big problem in my country
☐ Human trafficking is a problem in my country

Country	Big problem	Problem
Moldova	63,1	24,1
Romania	51,4	26,1
Bulgaria	40,7	32,0
Ukraine	36,0	29,7
Belarus	13,2	20,4

Chart 47. Awareness of human trafficking situations *(% of total sample, that consider the following to be human trafficking; A person was offered a waitress or dancer job abroad, but upon arrival her passport was taken away and she was forced into prostitution)*

	Belarus	Ukraine	Bulgaria	Moldova	Romania
Value	97,3	96,1	96,1	95,7	95,7

Chart 48. Awareness of human trafficking situations *(% of total sample, that consider the following to be human trafficking; A person was offered a nursing job, but upon arrival was also forced to do all house work, and was prevented from leaving the house and not paid anything)*

	Ukraine	Belarus	Moldova	Bulgaria	Romania
Value	81,5	80,1	72,1	69,3	64,1

Chart 49. Awareness of human trafficking situations *(% of total sample, that consider the following to be human trafficking; A person was offered a job at construction abroad, but upon arrival was locked up and forced to work 12-18 hours a day for no pay)*

	Ukraine	Belarus	Moldova	Bulgaria	Romania
Value	80,0	78,1	72,7	63,3	62,2
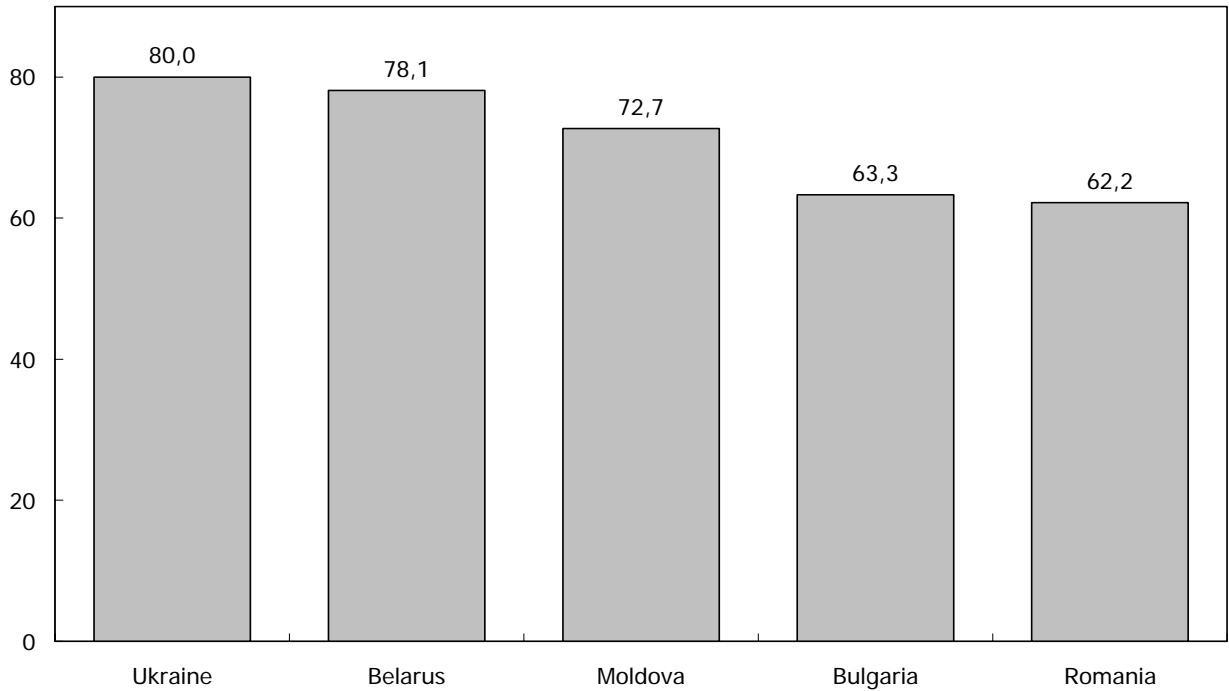
Chart 50. Awareness of human trafficking situations *(% of total sample, that consider the following to be human trafficking; A person went abroad and worked illegally at a factory for long hours and low pay)*

	Ukraine	Belarus	Moldova	Bulgaria	Romania
Value	74,1	69,3	48,5	34,3	23,8
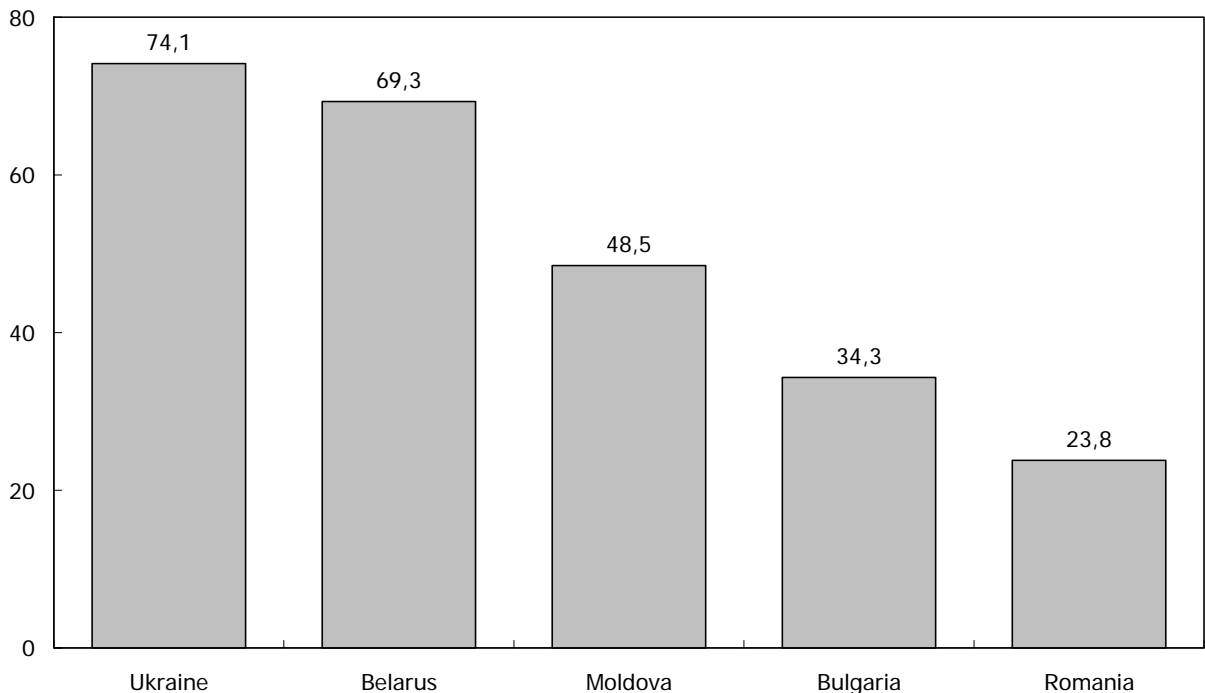
Chart 51. Awareness of human trafficking situations *(% of total sample, that consider the following to be human trafficking; Woman got married to a foreigner and moved to his country, but upon arrival her husband prevented her from going outside their place and call/talk to her family and friends)*

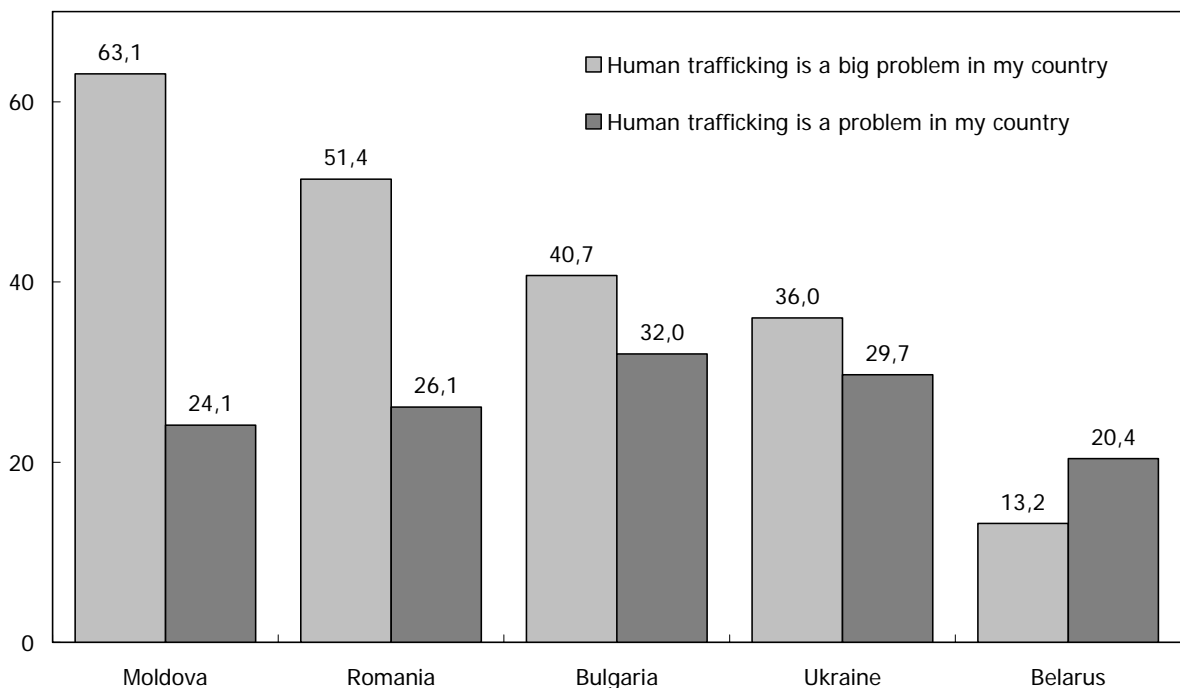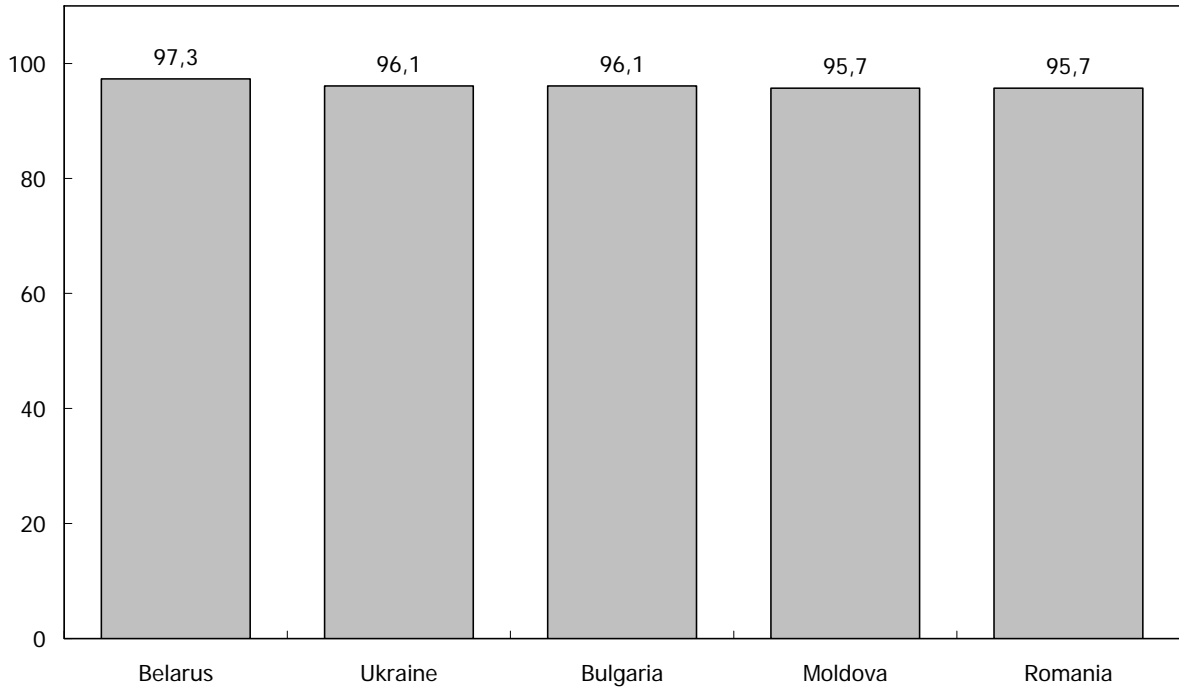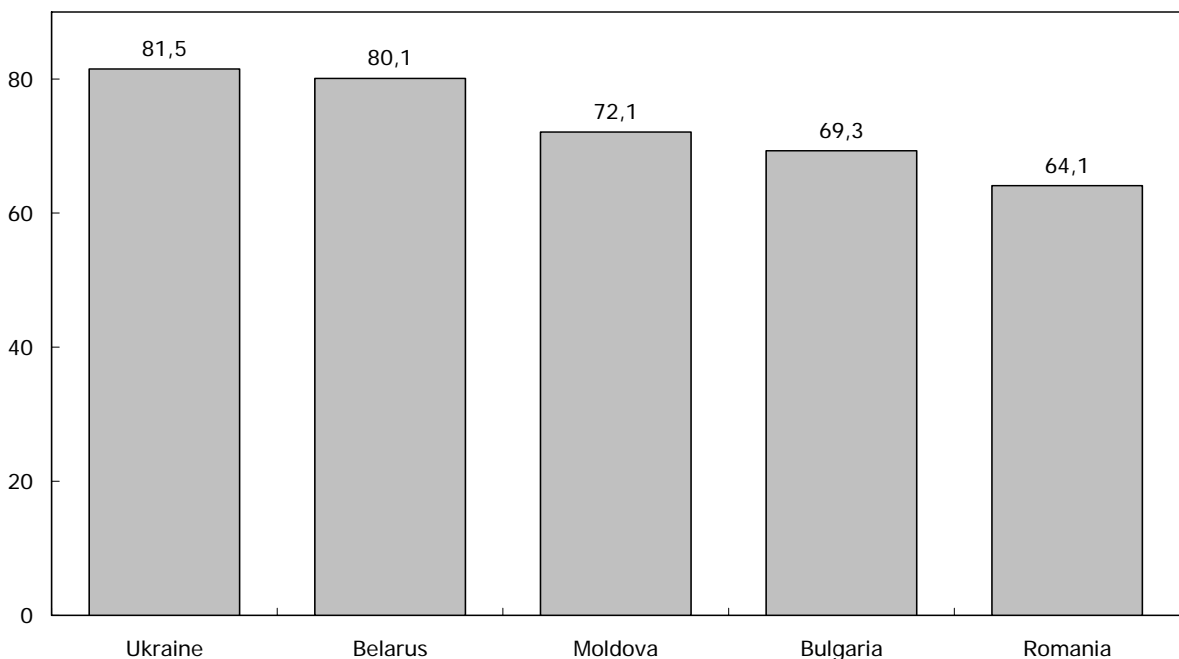| Country	Value
Moldova	47,8
Romania	42,7
Bulgaria	41,3
Ukraine	38,7
Belarus	35,3
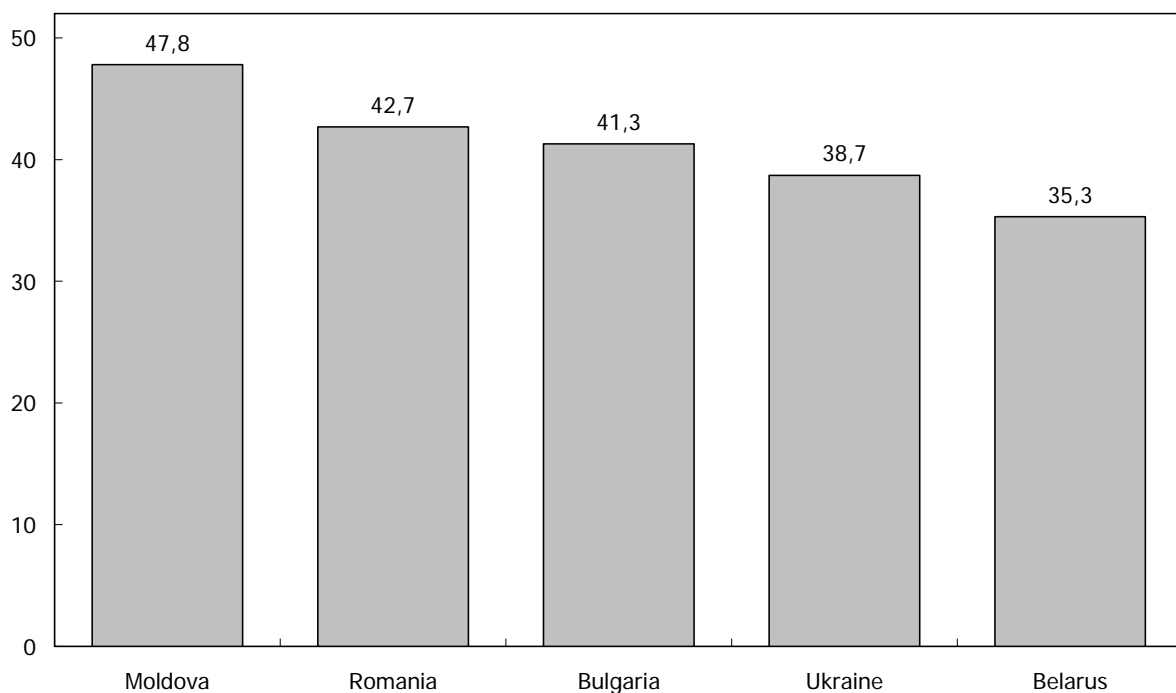
Chart 52. Awareness of human trafficking situations *(% of total sample, that consider the following to be human trafficking; A person was offered an agricultural work abroad, but upon arrival was told that there was no job and s/he had to return home)*

Country	Value
Moldova	28,9
Ukraine	23,9
Bulgaria	23,3
Romania	21,4
Belarus	14,7
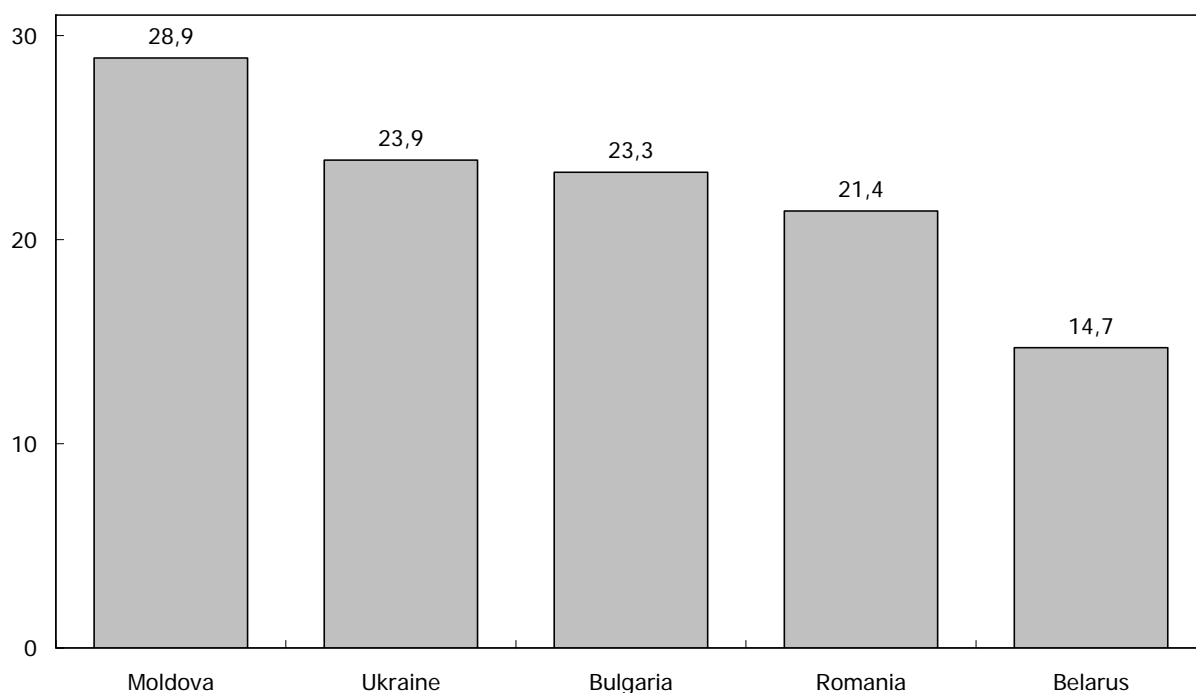
Chart 53. Perception of the risk of being exposed to human trafficking *(% of total sample, that consider that there exists a probability that human trafficking may happen personally with them)*

Legend:
- ☐ There is a low probability that it may happen to me
- ■ There is a high probability that it may happen to me

	Bulgaria	Belarus	Ukraine	Moldova	Romania
Low probability	41,8	29,1	23,7	21,4	15,3
High probability	6,1	3,0	6,7	6,9	2,4
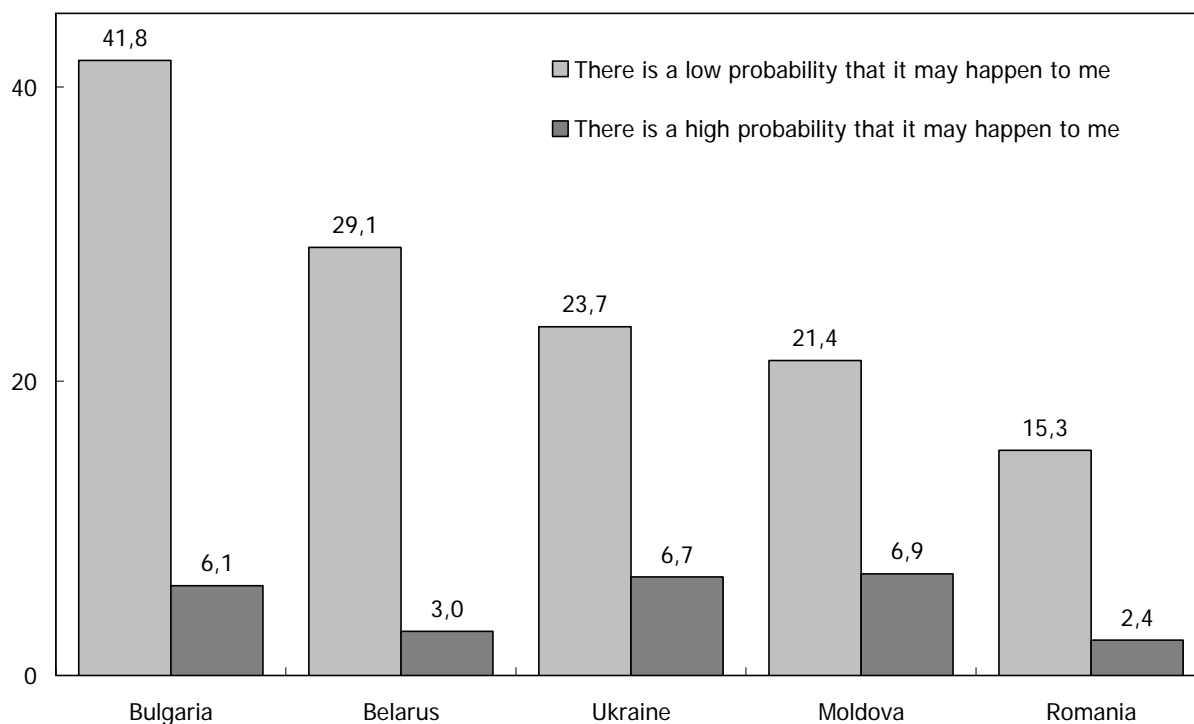
Chart 54. Perception of social groups under risk of human trafficking: Belarus *(% of total sample)*

Young women	76,1
Children/adolescents	26,1
Young men	16,8
Women in middle age	15,8
Everyone	15,2
Women in any age	10,3
Men in middle age	6,7
Men in any age	3,9
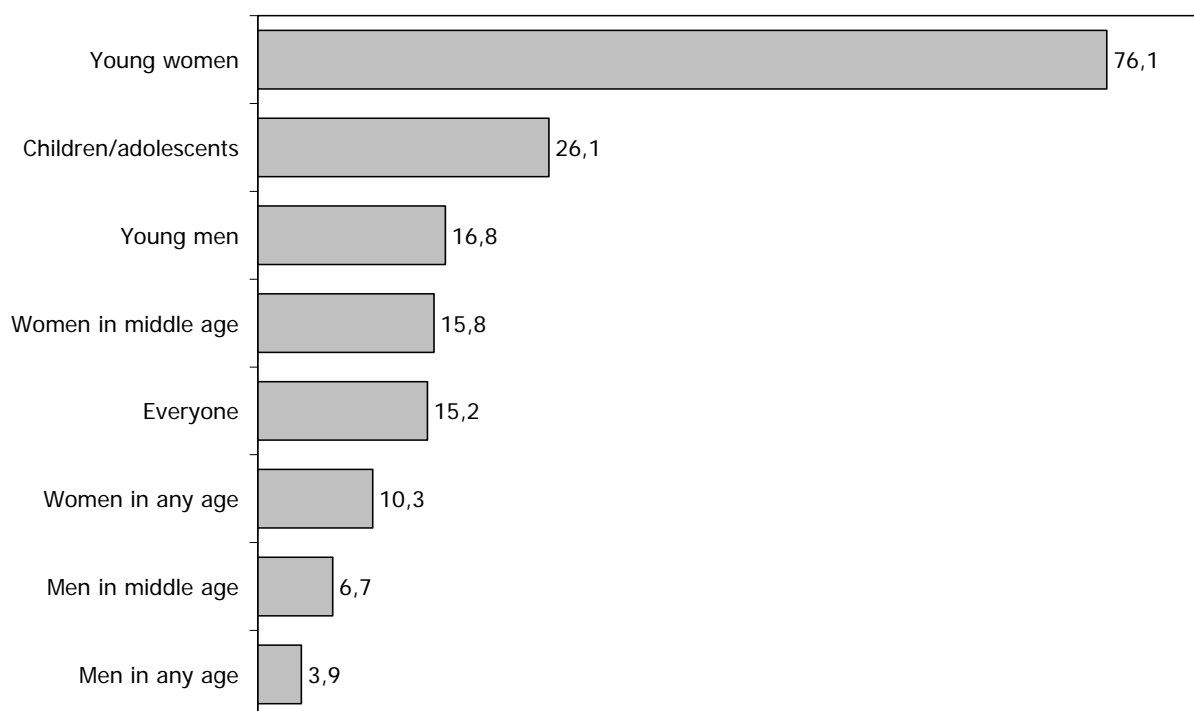
Chart 55. Perception of social groups under risk of human trafficking: Bulgaria (% of total sample)

Group	%
Young women	39,7
Everyone	21,1
Young men	11,8
Women in middle age	11,1
Women in any age	8,0
Men in any age	3,0
Men in middle age	2,1
Children/adolescents	1,4
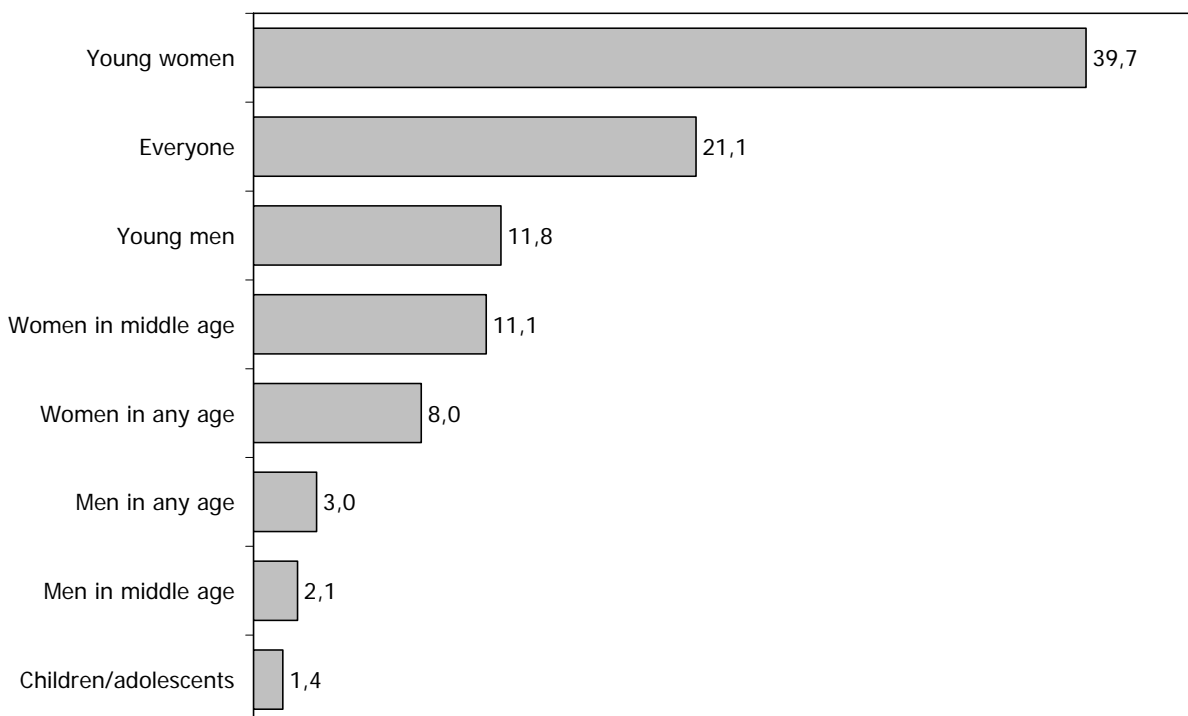
Chart 56. Perception of social groups under risk of human trafficking: Moldova (% of total sample)

Group	%
Young women	80,3
Children/adolescents	46,3
Young men	18,1
Women in middle age	17,1
Everyone	11,7
Women in any age	5,2
Men in middle age	2,7
Men in any age	1,4
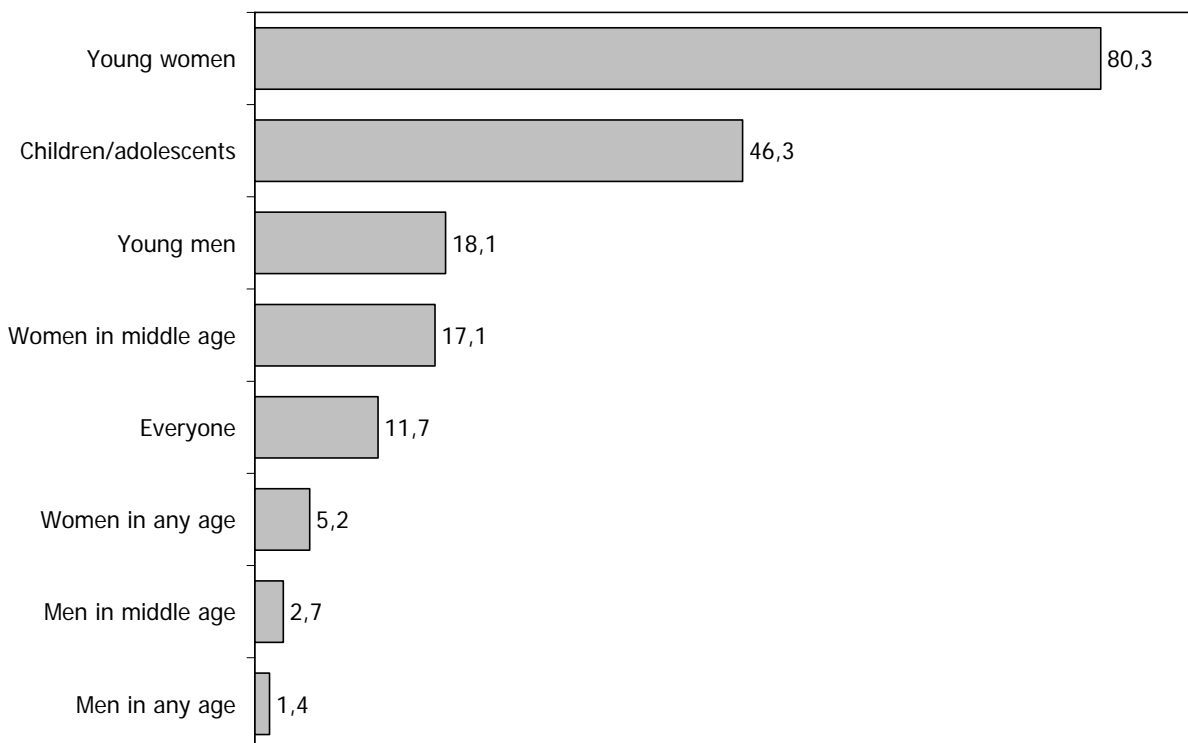
Chart 57. Perception of social groups under risk of human trafficking: Romania (% of total sample)

Group	%
Young women	89,7
Children/adolescents	68,9
Young men	15,7
Women in middle age	9,6
Women in any age	6,9
Men in middle age	2,2
Men in any age	0,5
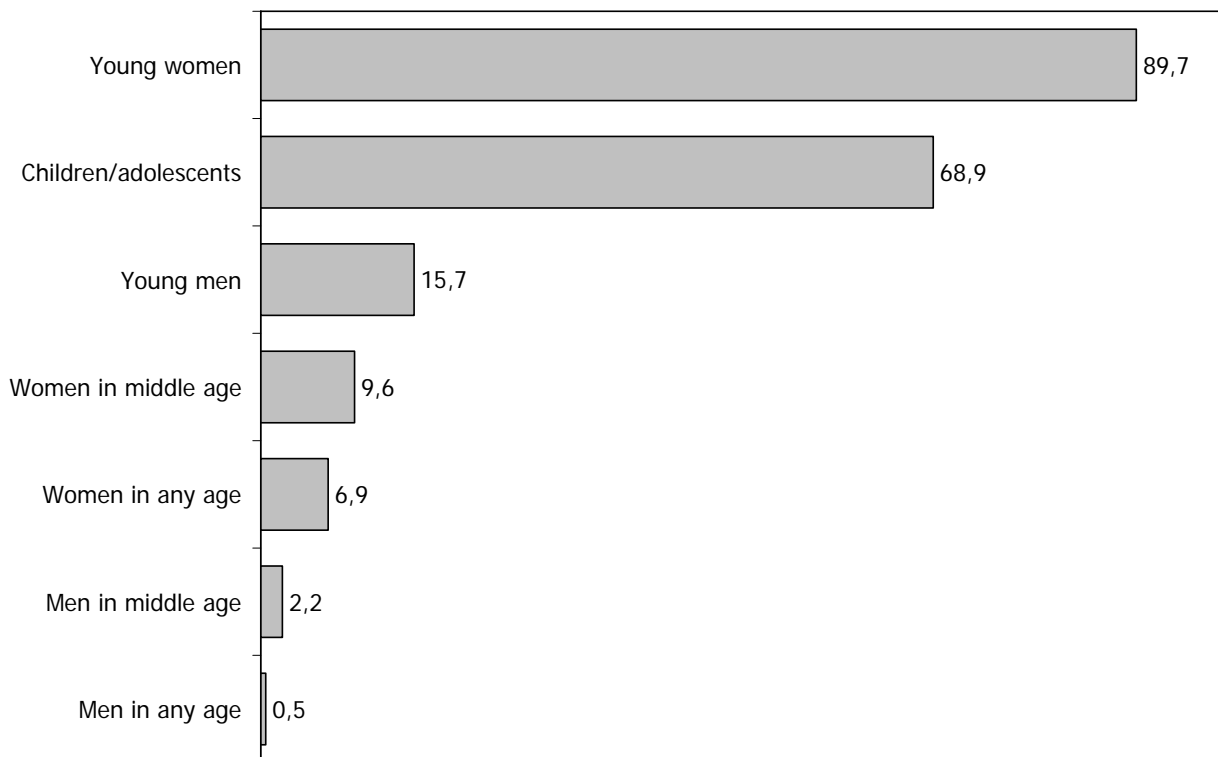
Chart 58. Perception of social groups under risk of human trafficking: Ukraine (% of total sample)

Group	%
Young women	71,3
Children/adolescents	31,9
Young men	23,4
Women in middle age	19,6
Everyone	16,8
Women in any age	12,5
Men in middle age	6,4
Men in any age	4,8
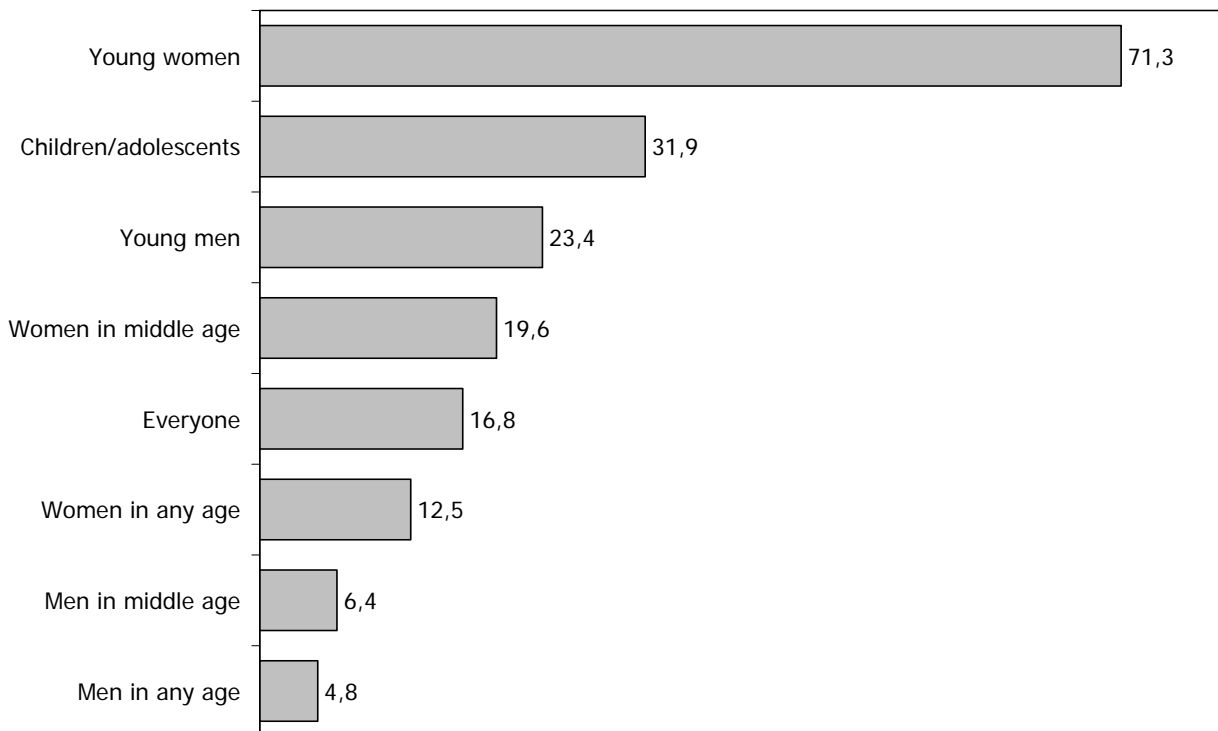
Chart 59. Prevalence of human trafficking situations *(Travelled abroad because they were offered a job, but upon arrival they were locked and forced to work at an enterprise/on construction/in the agricultural field for no or little pay)*

Legend:
- ☐ It happened to me
- ■ It happened to my family
- ☐ It happened to my close surrounding
- ▨ It happened to my distant surroundings

Moldova: 0,6 / 3,0 / 5,6 / 16,1
Belarus: 0,5 / 0,4 / 1,5 / 12,1
Bulgaria: 0,1 / 0,1 / 0,9 / 10,1
Ukraine: 0,1 / 0,7 / 1,6 / 6
Romania: 0,3 / 0,9 / 5,9
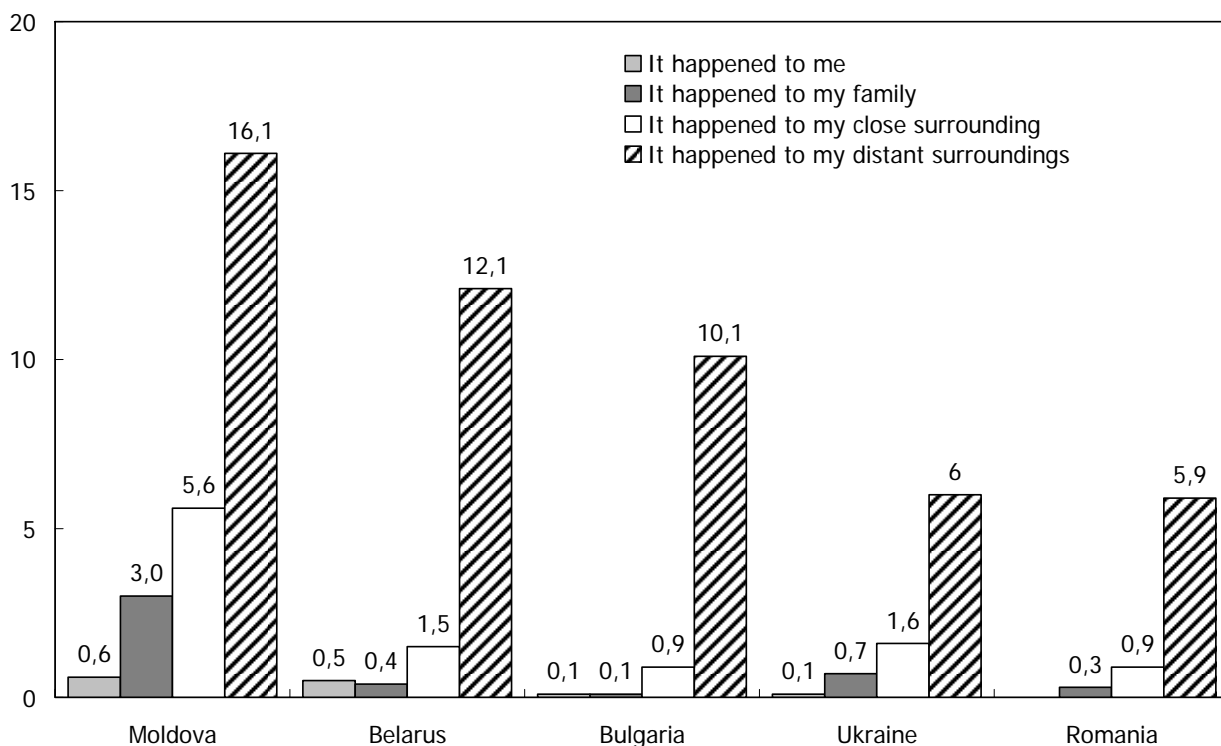
Chart 60. Prevalence of human trafficking situations *(Travelled abroad because they were offered a domestic or nursing job, upon arrival were locked and forced to work for no pay)*

Legend:
- ☐ It happened to me
- ■ It happened to my family
- ☐ It happened to my close surrounding
- ▨ It happened to my distant surroundings

Moldova: 0,5 / 1,7 / 4,5 / 19,1
Belarus: 0,2 / 0,1 / 5,8 / 5,8
Bulgaria: 0,2 / 0,4 / 0,8 / 7,6
Ukraine: 0,1 / 0,5 / 0,7 / 5,4
Romania: 0,1 / 0,4 / 0,5 / 5,2

Chart 61. Prevalence of human trafficking situations
(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)

Legend:
- ☐ It happened to me
- ☐ It happened to my family
- ☐ It happened to my close surrounding
- ☒ It happened to my distant surroundings

	Moldova	Bulgaria	Romania	Belarus	Ukraine
It happened to me	0,1	0,0			0,1
It happened to my family	0,6	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1
It happened to my close surrounding	2,8	0,7	0,5		0,8
It happened to my distant surroundings	14,6	5,9	4,9	4,6	3,2
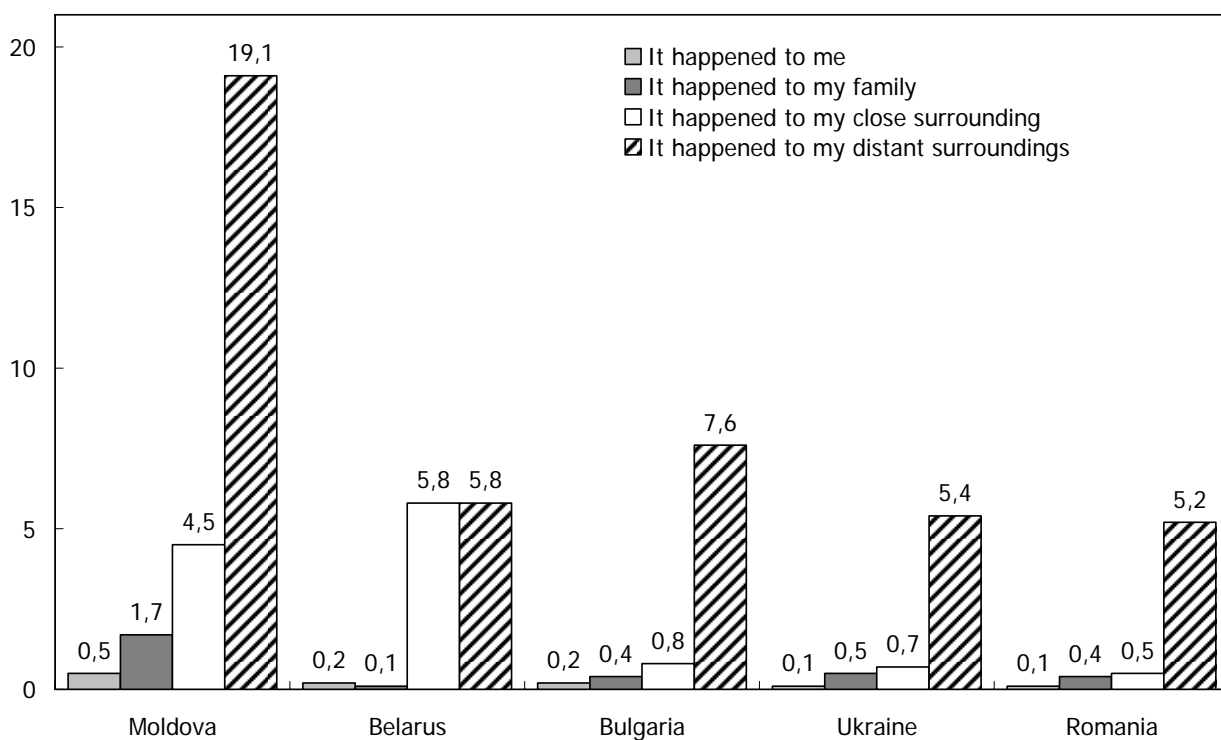
Chart 62. Reasons for the prevalence of human trafficking: Belarus
(First mentioned reason, % of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)

Reason	%
Low level of wages	36,4
Lack of information about work abroad	20,8
Unemployment	13,0
Imprudence/ recklessness of victims of trafficking	12,9
Poor laws, insufficient law enforcement	5,1
Corruption	1,5
Political situation	0,9
Gender discrimination	0,8
Ethnic discrimination	0,3

Chart 63. Reasons for the prevalence of human trafficking: Belarus
(Other mentioned reasons, % of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)

Reason	%
Lack of information about work abroad	34,9
Low level of wages	30,6
Imprudence/ recklessness of victims of trafficking	28,8
Unemployment	27,0
Poor laws, insufficient law enforcement	22,1
Corruption	11,0
Political situation	5,2
Gender discrimination	4,6
Ethnic discrimination	1,3

Chart 64. Reasons for the prevalence of human trafficking: Bulgaria
(First mentioned reason, % of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)

Reason	%
Unemployment	44,7
Low level of wages	31,9
Imprudence/ recklessness of victims of trafficking	8,1
Lack of information about work abroad	7,4
Poor laws, insufficient law enforcement	3,7
Political situation	2,3
Corruption	0,7
Gender discrimination	0,3
Ethnic discrimination	0,1

Chart 65. Reasons for the prevalence of human trafficking: Bulgaria
(Other mentioned reasons, % of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)

Reason	%
Imprudence/ recklessness of victims of trafficking	29,4
Lack of information about work abroad	15,0
Low level of wages	14,3
Poor laws, insufficient law enforcement	14,3
Corruption	10,3
Unemployment	4,2
Political situation	3,1
Gender discrimination	2,5
Ethnic discrimination	2,3

Chart 66. Reasons for the prevalence of human trafficking: Moldova
(First mentioned reason, % of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)

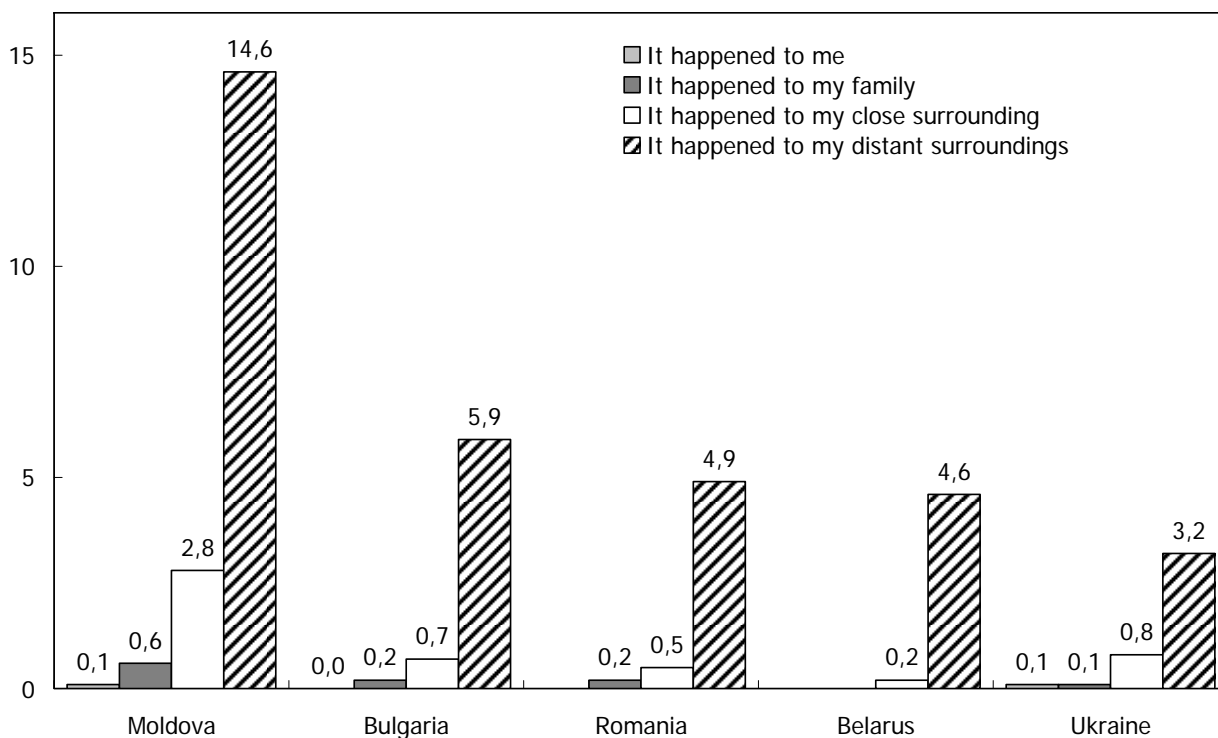| Reason	%
Low level of wages	39,2
Unemployment	31,9
Lack of information about work abroad	6,4
Corruption	4,5
Poor laws, insufficient law enforcement	4,1
Political situation	4,0
Imprudence/ recklessness of victims of trafficking	3,8
Gender discrimination	1,2
Ethnic discrimination	0,3

Chart 67. Reasons for the prevalence of human trafficking: Moldova
(Other mentioned reasons, % of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)

Reason	%
Low level of wages	41,1
Unemployment	37,2
Lack of information about work abroad	28,6
Corruption	24,4
Poor laws, insufficient law enforcement	23,0
Political situation	19,2
Imprudence/ recklessness of victims of trafficking	16,6
Gender discrimination	9,4
Ethnic discrimination	5,5

Chart 68. Reasons for the prevalence of human trafficking: Romania
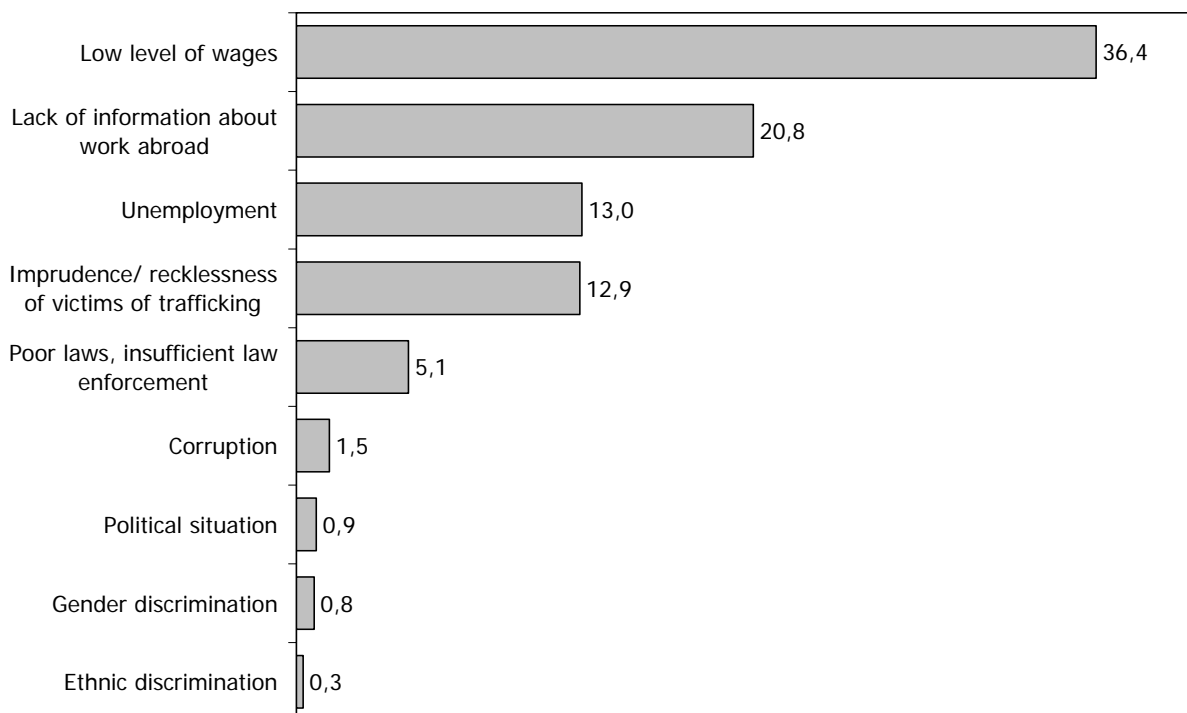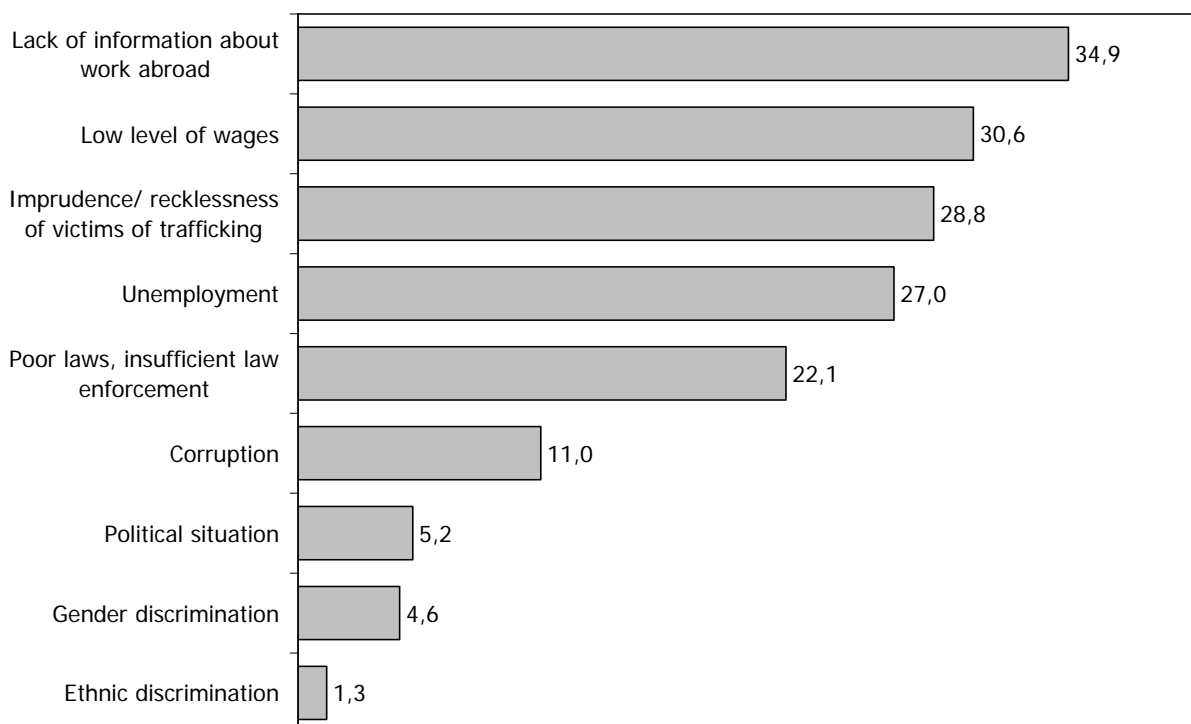**(First mentioned reason, % of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)**

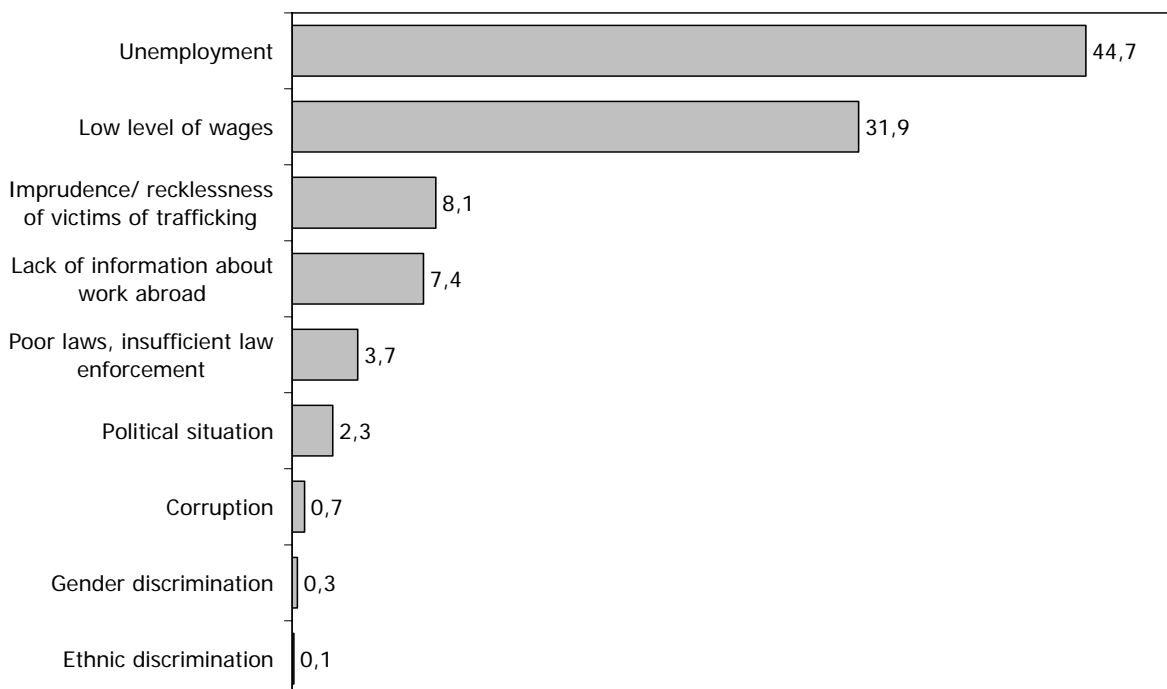| Reason	%
Low level of wages	41,2
Lack of information about work abroad	18,3
Unemployment	12,1
Corruption	8,3
Poor laws, insufficient law enforcement	8,0
Imprudence/ recklessness of victims of trafficking	7,3
Political situation	2,5
Gender discrimination	0,7

Chart 69. Reasons for the prevalence of human trafficking: Romania
(Other mentioned reasons, % of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)

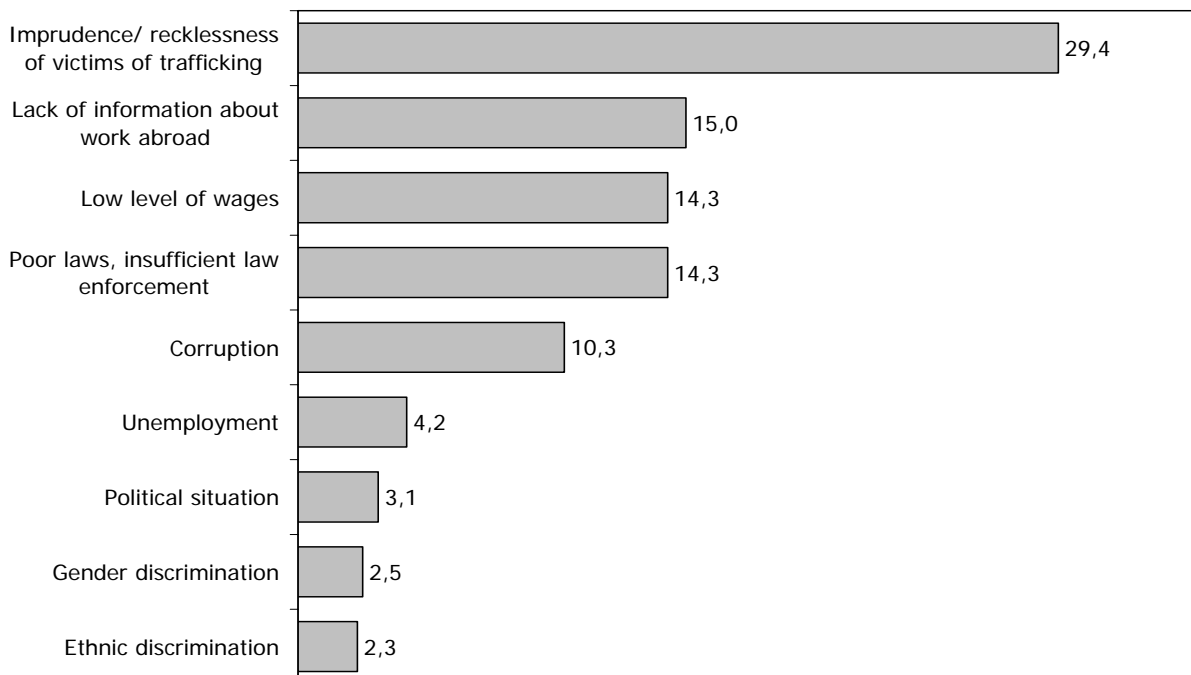| Reason	%
Lack of information about work abroad	41,9
Low level of wages	37,7
Poor laws, insufficient law enforcement	35,4
Imprudence/ recklessness of victims of trafficking	32,1
Unemployment	31,3
Corruption	28,7
Political situation	11,5
Gender discrimination	7,7
Ethnic discrimination	3,9

Chart 70. Reasons for the prevalence of human trafficking: Ukraine
(First mentioned reason, % of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)

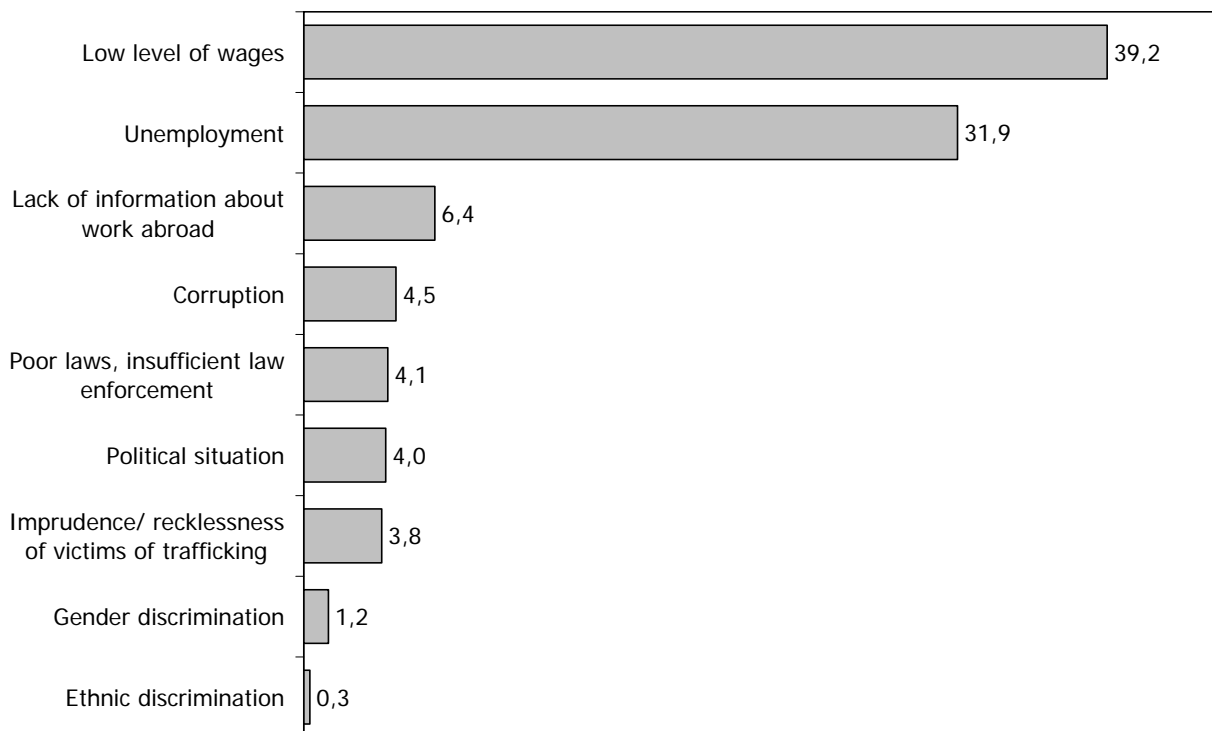| Reason	%
Unemployment	33,2
Low level of wages	32,5
Lack of information about work abroad	9,1
Poor laws, insufficient law enforcement	8,1
Imprudence/ recklessness of victims of trafficking	6,6
Corruption	3,6
Political situation	3,3
Gender discrimination	0,9
Ethnic discrimination	0,1
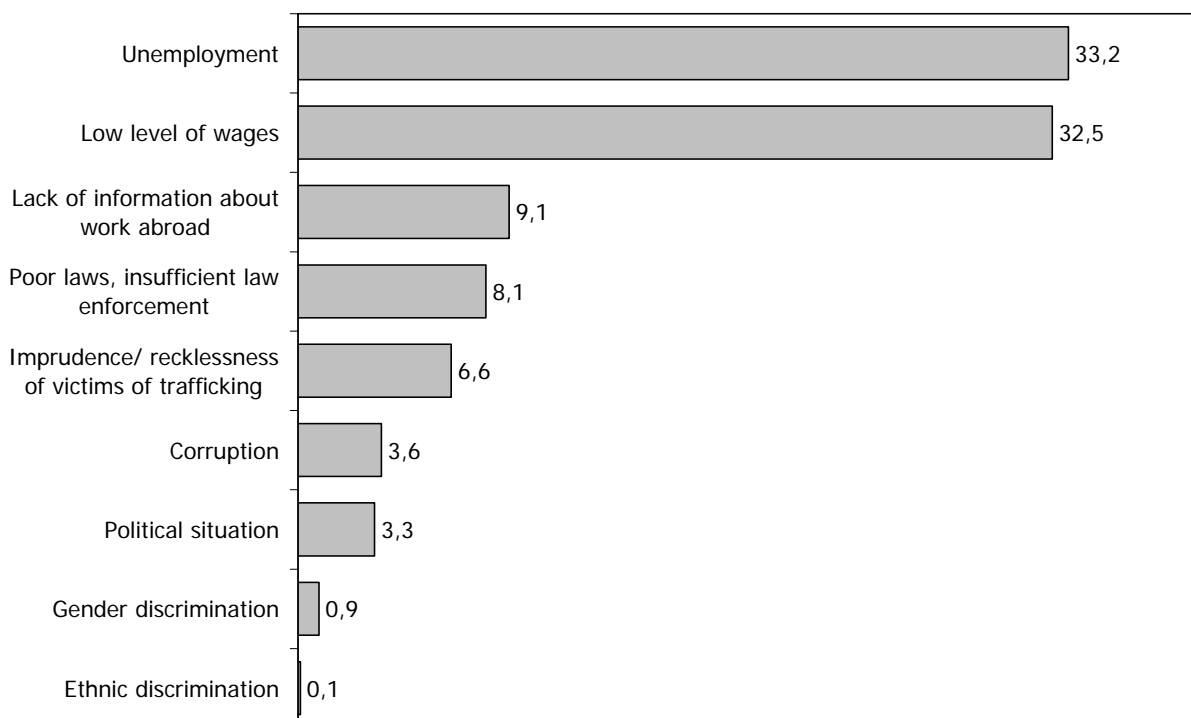
Chart 71. Reasons for the prevalence of human trafficking: Ukraine (Other mentioned reasons, % of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)
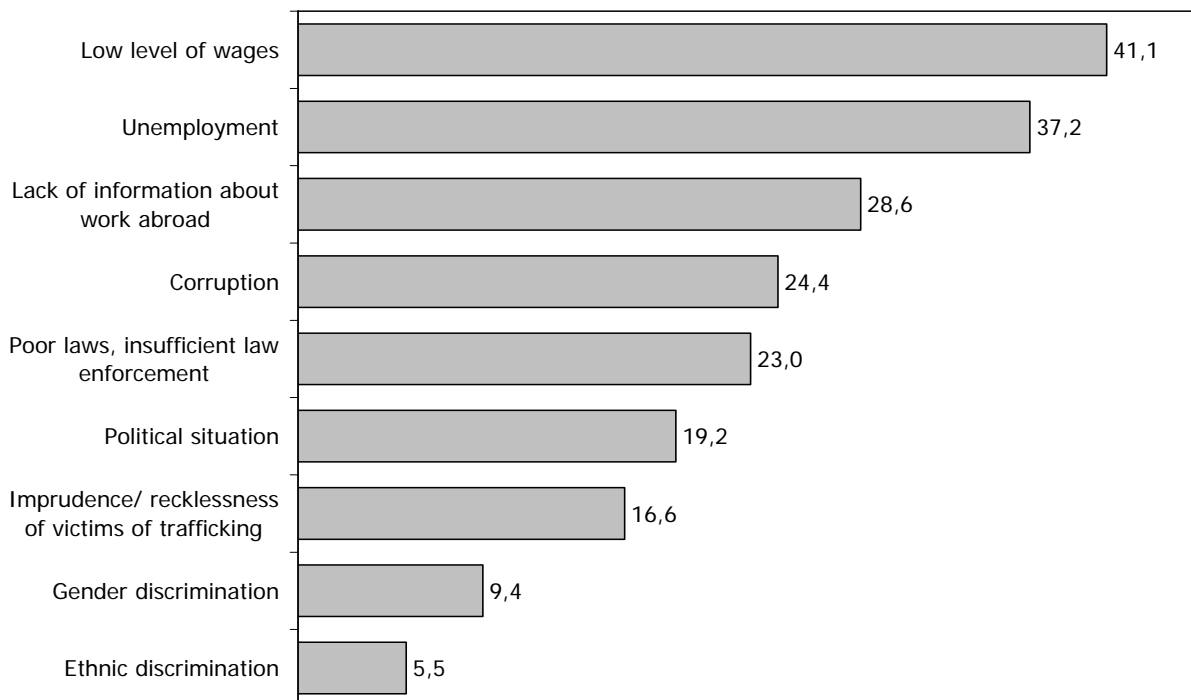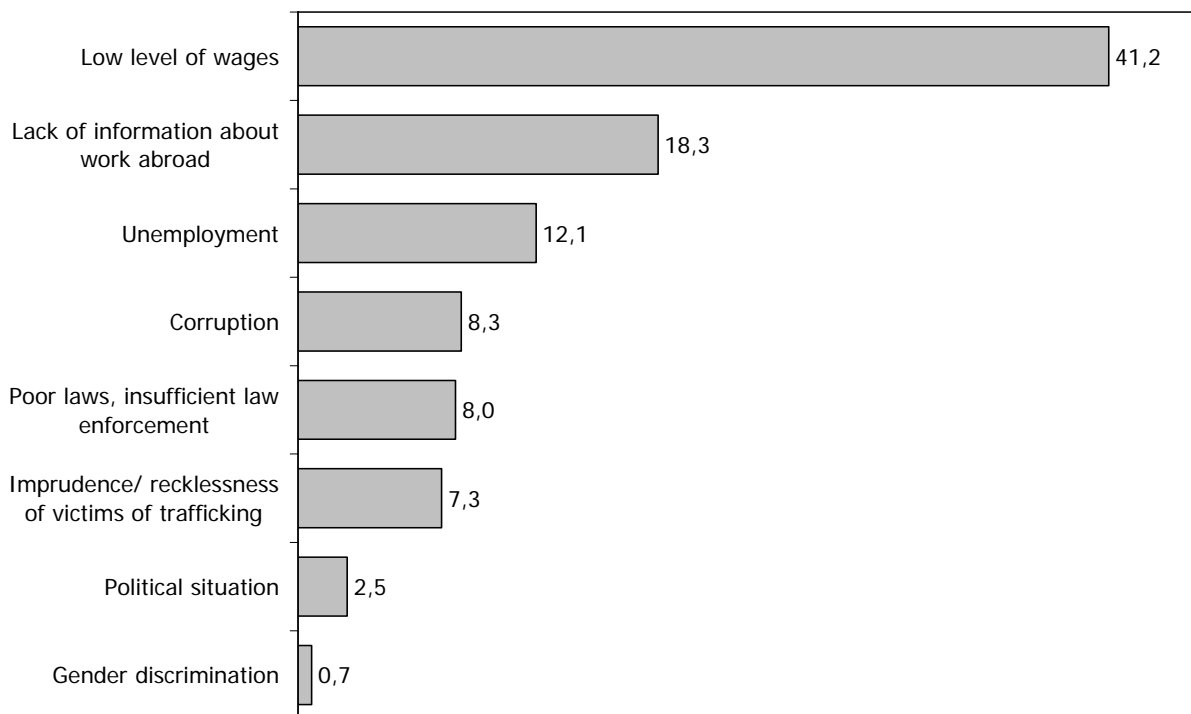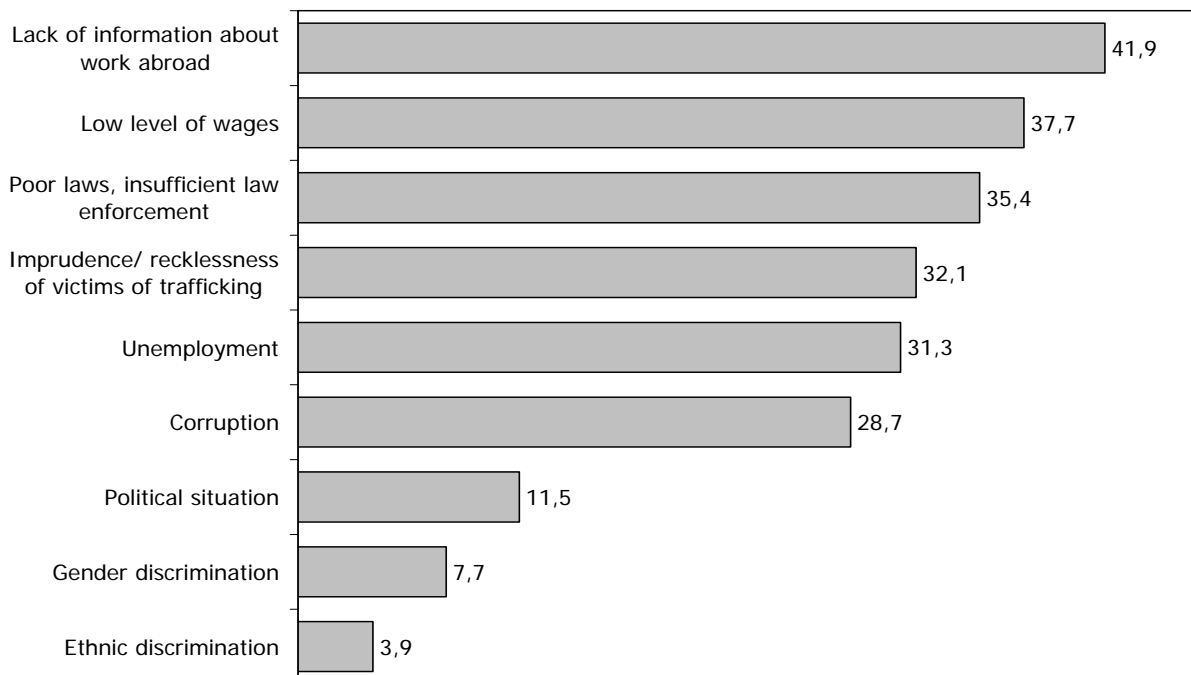
Reason	%
Low level of wages	79,5
Unemployment	67,0
Lack of information about work abroad	38,3
Poor laws, insufficient law enforcement	38,2
Imprudence/ recklessness of victims of trafficking	24,6
Corruption	23,3
Political situation	20,8
Gender discrimination	5,5
Ethnic discrimination	1,2

Chart 72. Measures that are perceived to be the most effective to combat human trafficking: Belarus (% of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)

Measure	%
Provide information on what should be done to avoid the risk	48,7
Adopt stricter laws and rigorous penalties for traffickers	48,2
Provide more information about human trafficking phenomenon	43,6
Improve economic conditions ina country, increase wages	40,0
Inform about legal employment opportunities abroad	37,4
Strengthen law enforcement	21,6
Support potential migrants in finding a job or starting a business	16,4
Combat corruption	8,9
Prevent migration	6,3

Chart 73. Measures that are perceived to be the most effective to combat human trafficking: Bulgaria (% of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)

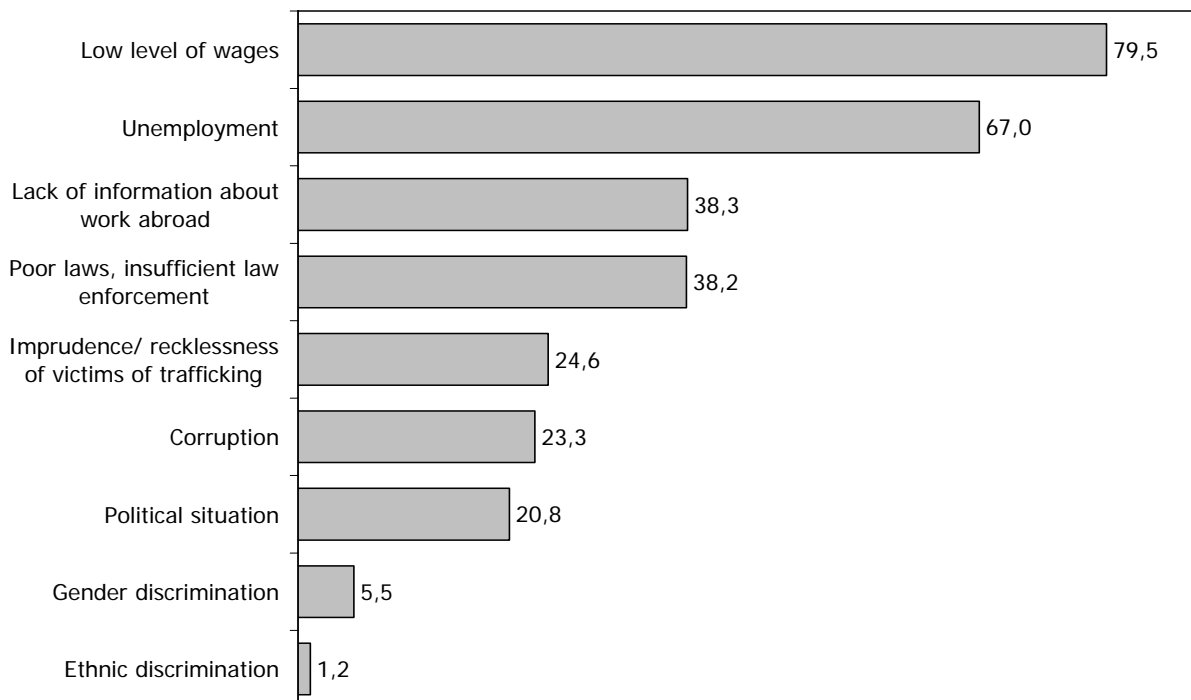| Measure	%
Adopt stricter laws and rigorous penalties for traffickers	48,7
Provide more information about human trafficking phenomenon	46,5
Improve economic conditions in a country, increase wages	45,8
Provide information on what should be done to avoid the risk	43,7
Strengthen law enforcement	31,1
Inform about legal employment opportunities abroad	28,3
Combat corruption	17,4
Support potential migrants in finding a job or starting a business	8,9
Prevent migration	7,2

Chart 74. Measures that are perceived to be the most effective to combat human trafficking: Moldova (% of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)
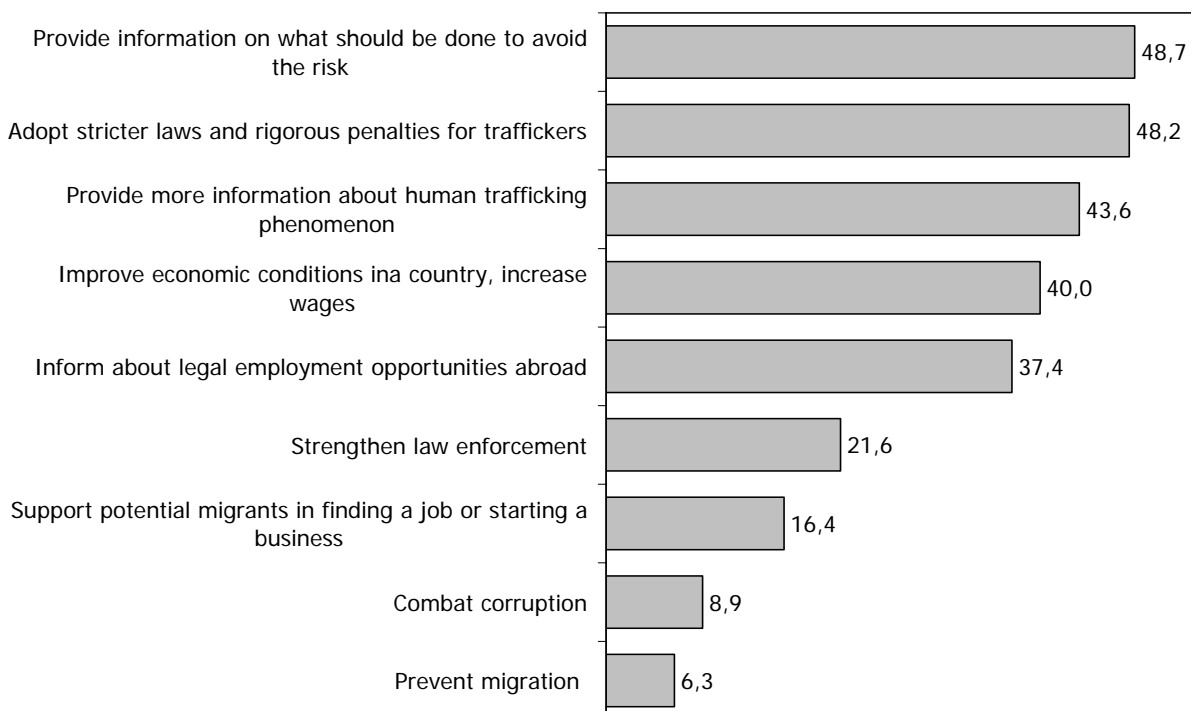
Measure	%
Adopt stricter laws and rigorous penalties for traffickers	48,9
Improve economic conditions in a country, increase wages	46,9
Provide more information about human trafficking phenomenon	36,7
Provide information on what should be done to avoid the risk	33,3
Combat corruption	28,6
Inform about legal employment opportunities abroad	21,4
Strengthen law enforcement	21,1
Support potential migrants in finding a job or starting business	20,5
Prevent migration	11,5

Chart 75. Measures that are perceived to be the most effective to combat human trafficking: Romania (% of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)
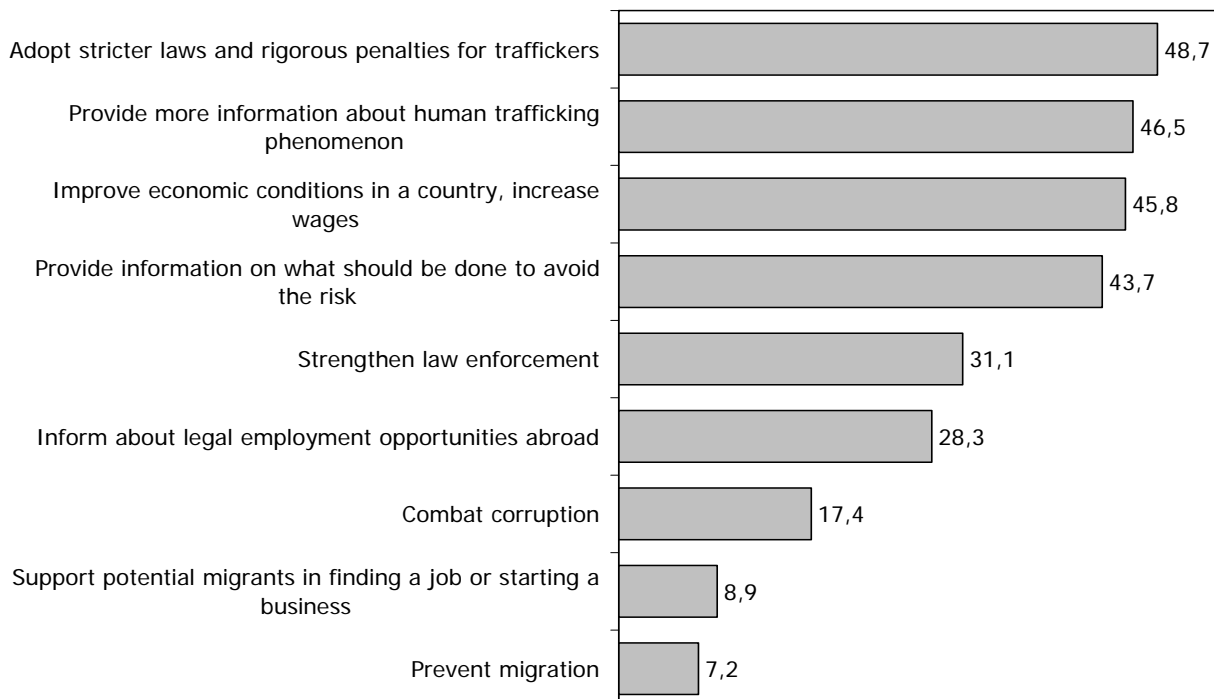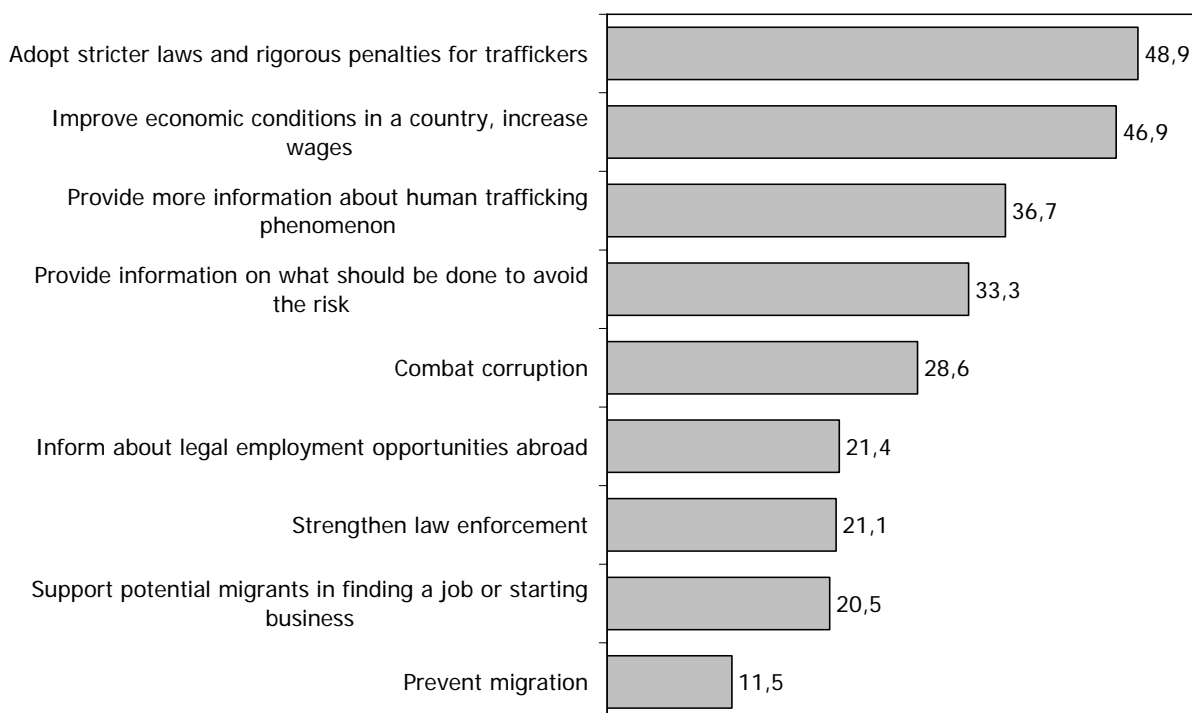
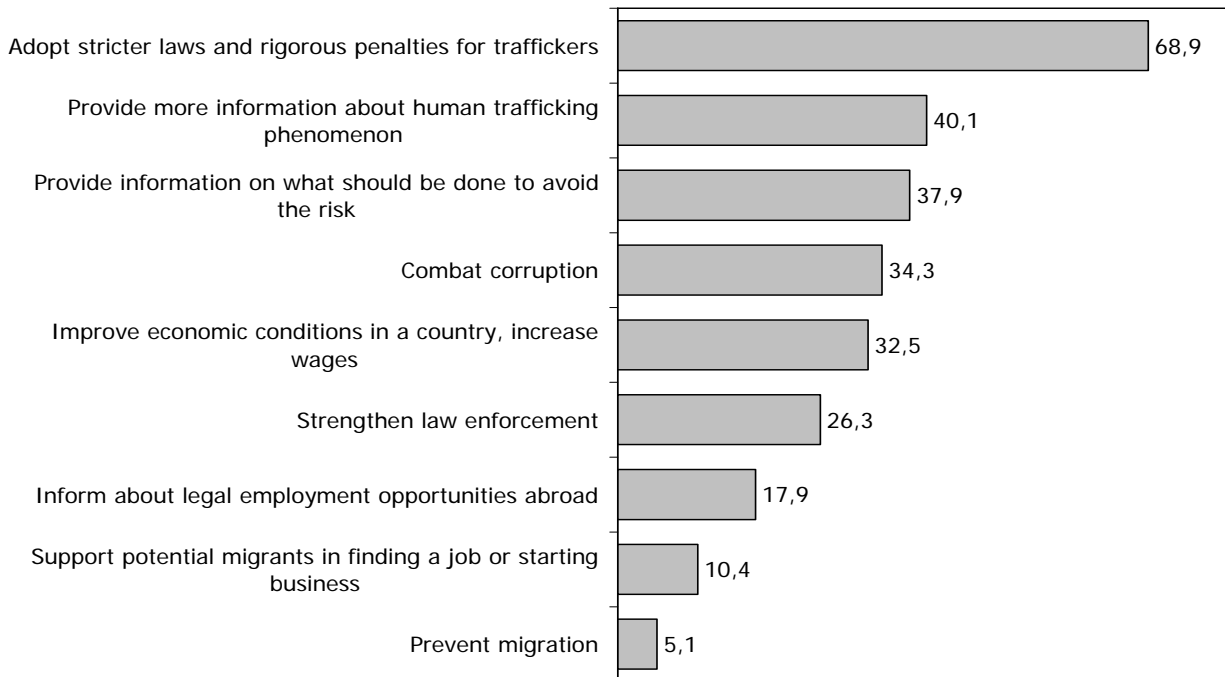| Measure	%
Adopt stricter laws and rigorous penalties for traffickers	68,9
Provide more information about human trafficking phenomenon	40,1
Provide information on what should be done to avoid the risk	37,9
Combat corruption	34,3
Improve economic conditions in a country, increase wages	32,5
Strengthen law enforcement	26,3
Inform about legal employment opportunities abroad	17,9
Support potential migrants in finding a job or starting business	10,4
Prevent migration	5,1

Chart 76. Measures that are perceived to be the most effective to combat human trafficking: Ukraine (% of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)
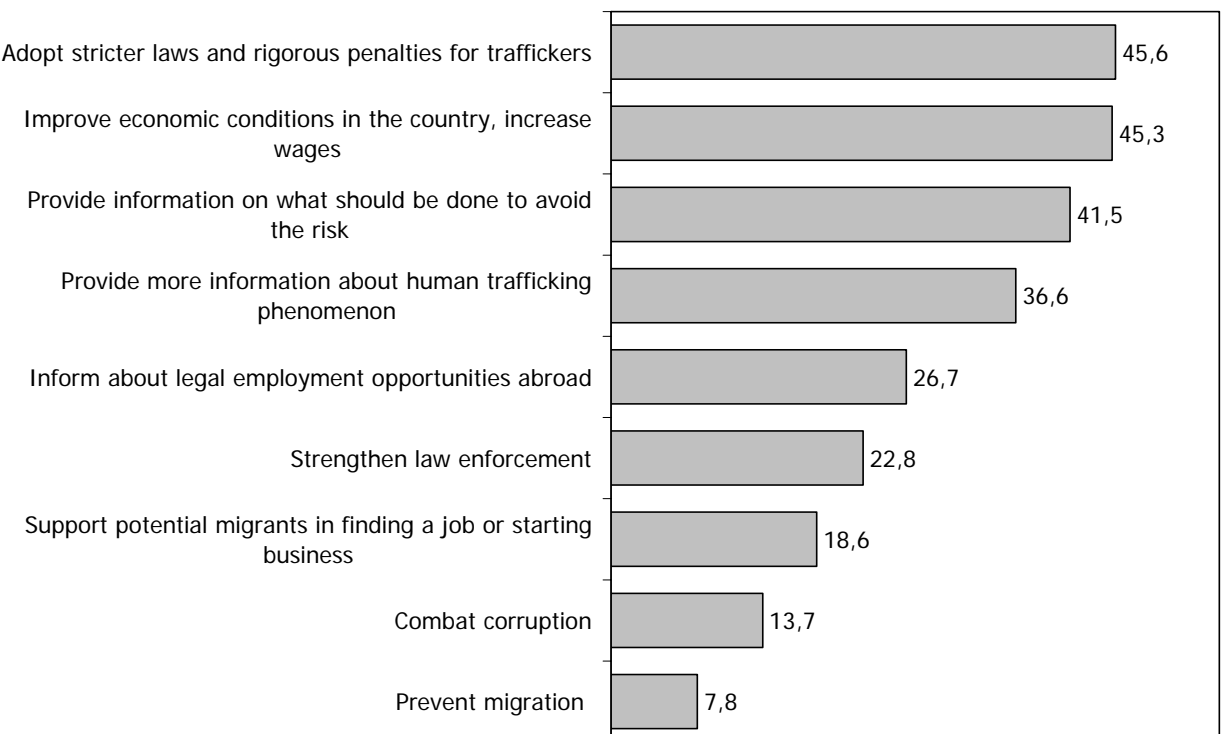
Measure	%
Adopt stricter laws and rigorous penalties for traffickers	45,6
Improve economic conditions in the country, increase wages	45,3
Provide information on what should be done to avoid the risk	41,5
Provide more information about human trafficking phenomenon	36,6
Inform about legal employment opportunities abroad	26,7
Strengthen law enforcement	22,8
Support potential migrants in finding a job or starting business	18,6
Combat corruption	13,7
Prevent migration	7,8

Chart 77. Sources of information: Belarus *(Sources of information about human trafficking, % of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)*
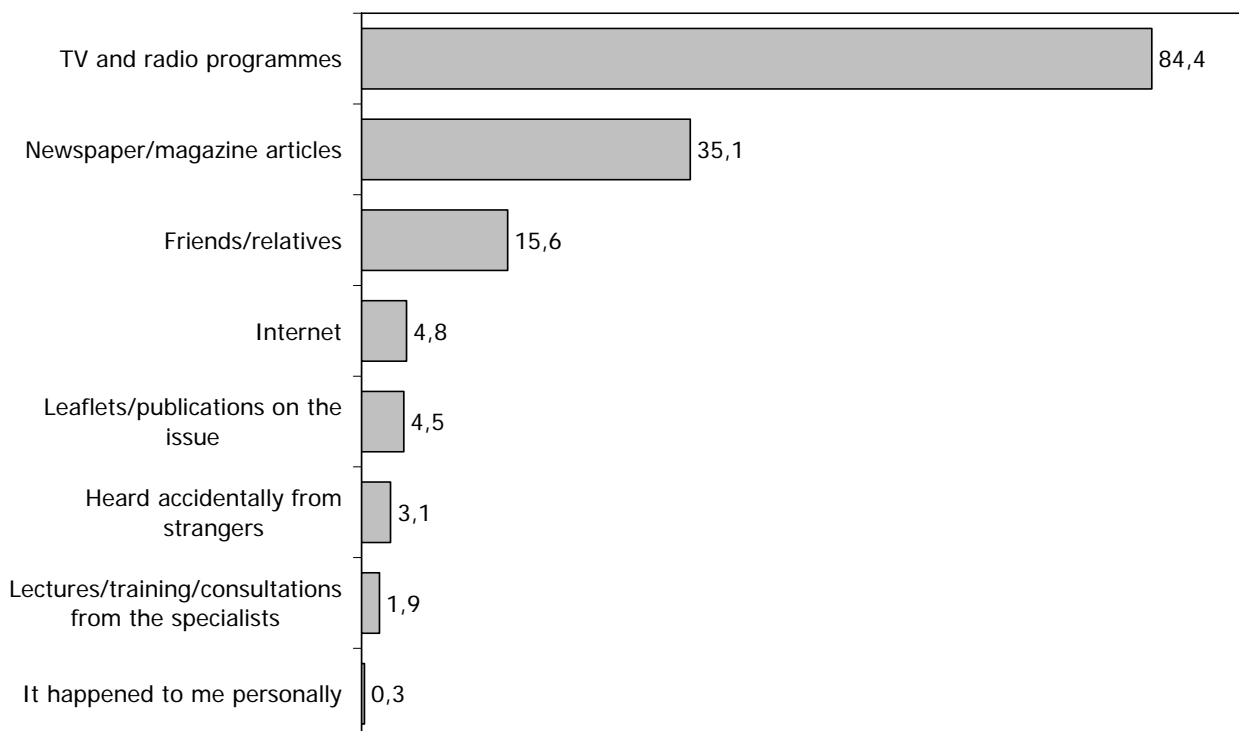
Source	%
TV and radio programmes	84,4
Newspaper/magazine articles	35,1
Friends/relatives	15,6
Internet	4,8
Leaflets/publications on the issue	4,5
Heard accidentally from strangers	3,1
Lectures/training/consultations from the specialists	1,9
It happened to me personally	0,3

Chart 78. Sources of information: Belarus *(Sources of information on social and political issues, % of total sample)*

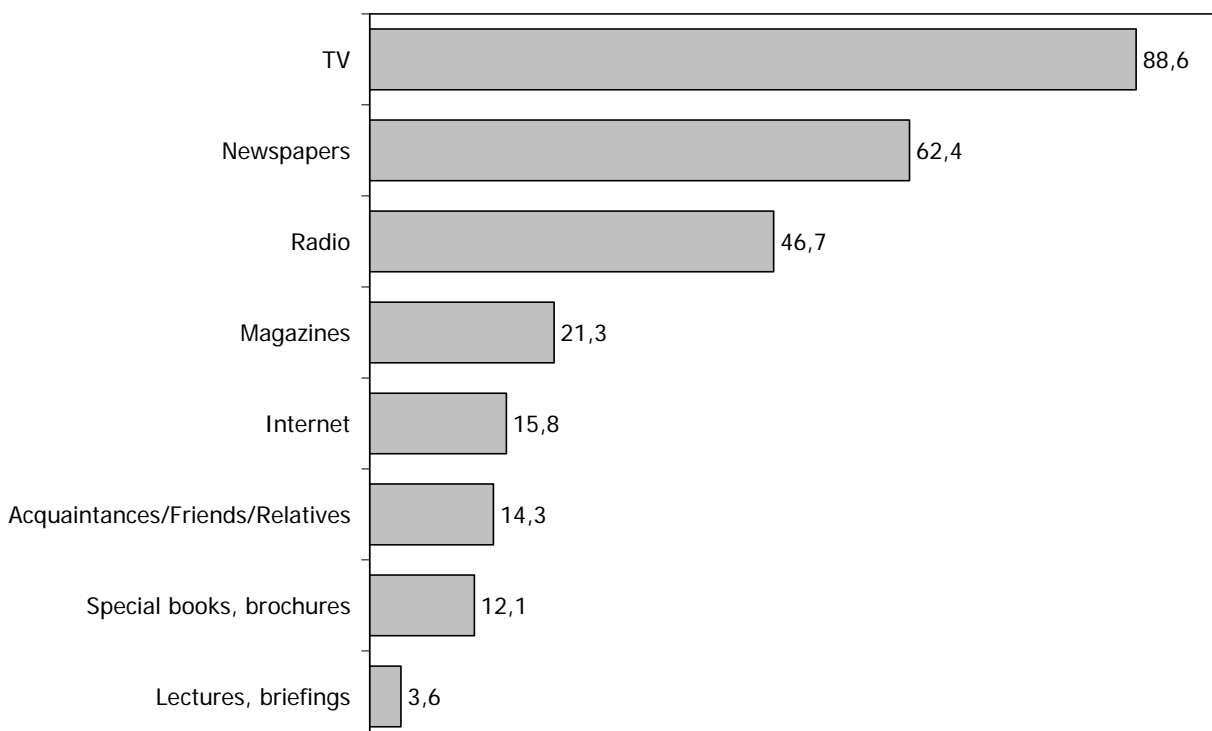| Source	%
TV	88,6
Newspapers	62,4
Radio	46,7
Magazines	21,3
Internet	15,8
Acquaintances/Friends/Relatives	14,3
Special books, brochures	12,1
Lectures, briefings	3,6

Chart 79. Sources of information: Bulgaria *(Sources of information about human trafficking, % of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)*
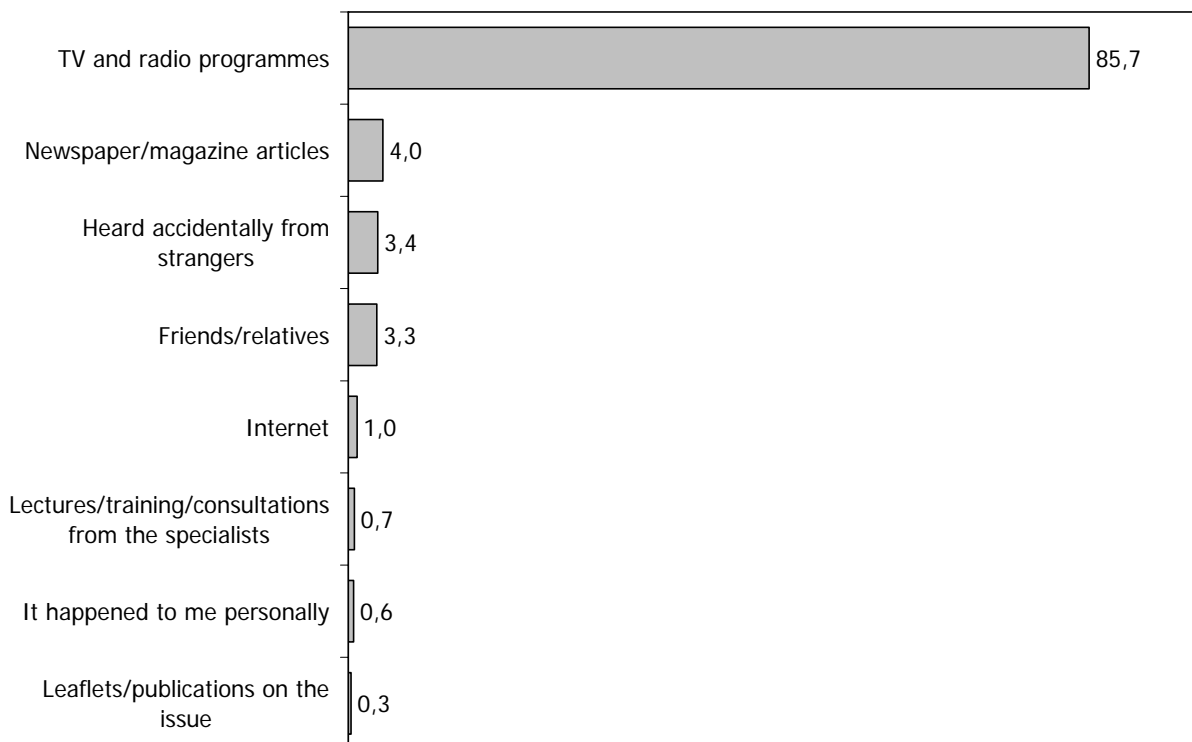
Source	%
TV and radio programmes	85,7
Newspaper/magazine articles	4,0
Heard accidentally from strangers	3,4
Friends/relatives	3,3
Internet	1,0
Lectures/training/consultations from the specialists	0,7
It happened to me personally	0,6
Leaflets/publications on the issue	0,3

Chart 80. Sources of information: Bulgaria *(Sources of information on social and political issues, % of total sample)*

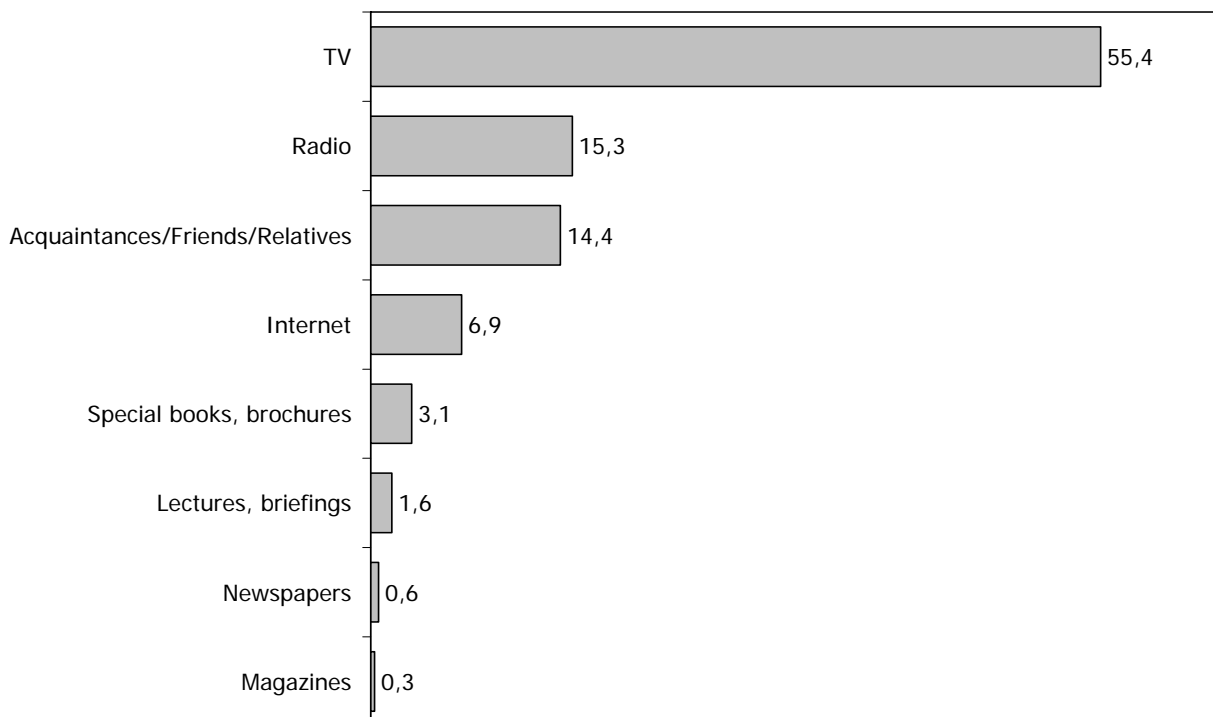| Source	%
TV	55,4
Radio	15,3
Acquaintances/Friends/Relatives	14,4
Internet	6,9
Special books, brochures	3,1
Lectures, briefings	1,6
Newspapers	0,6
Magazines	0,3

Chart 81. Sources of information: Moldova (Sources of information about human trafficking, % of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)
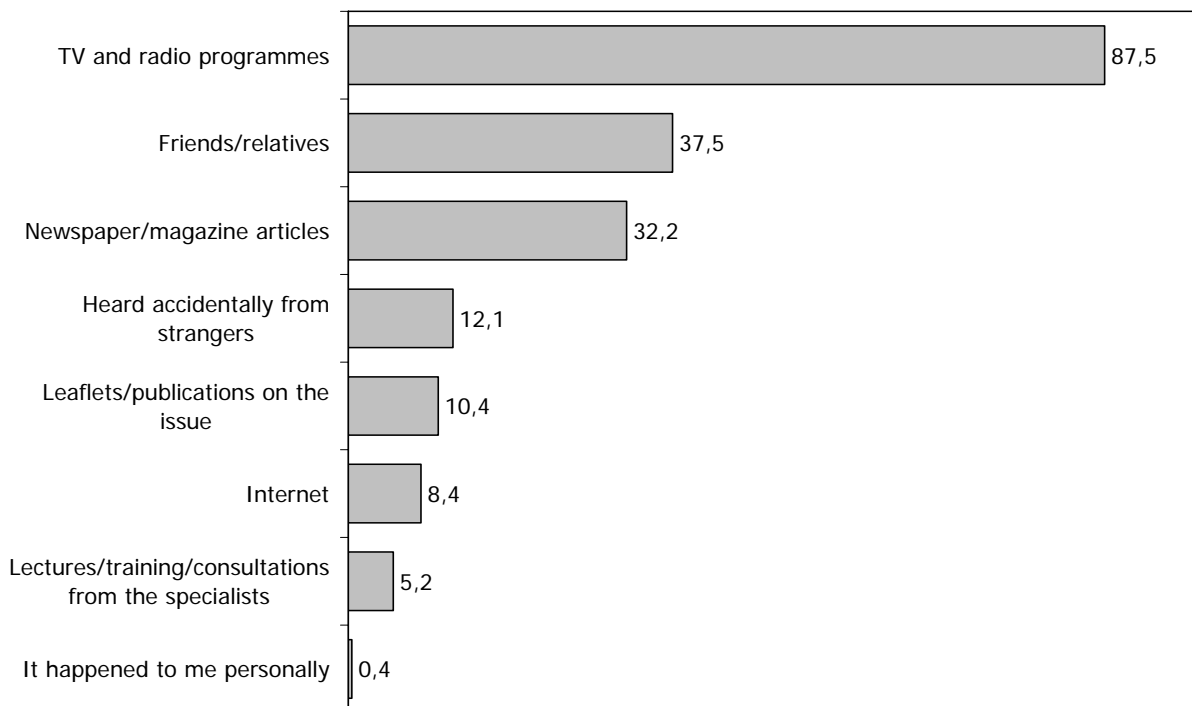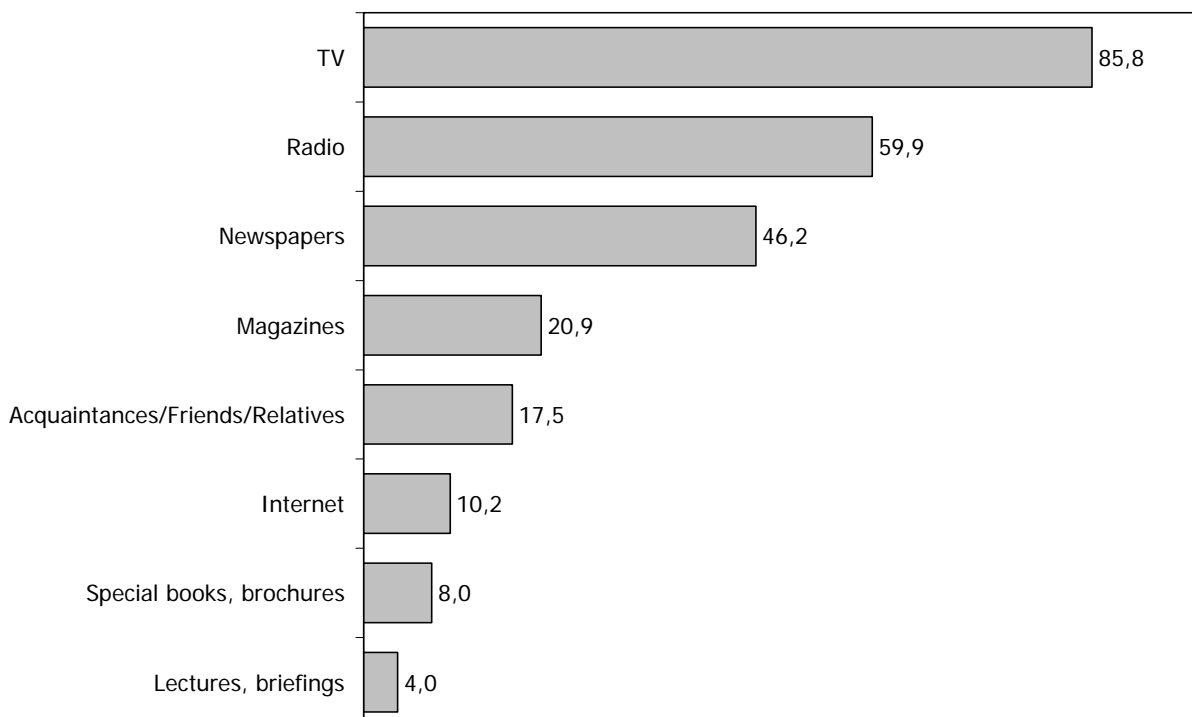

Source	%
TV and radio programmes	87,5
Friends/relatives	37,5
Newspaper/magazine articles	32,2
Heard accidentally from strangers	12,1
Leaflets/publications on the issue	10,4
Internet	8,4
Lectures/training/consultations from the specialists	5,2
It happened to me personally	0,4

Chart 82. Sources of information: Moldova (Sources of information on social and political issues, % of total sample)

Source	%
TV	85,8
Radio	59,9
Newspapers	46,2
Magazines	20,9
Acquaintances/Friends/Relatives	17,5
Internet	10,2
Special books, brochures	8,0
Lectures, briefings	4,0

Chart 83. Sources of information: Romania *(Sources of information about human trafficking, % of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)*
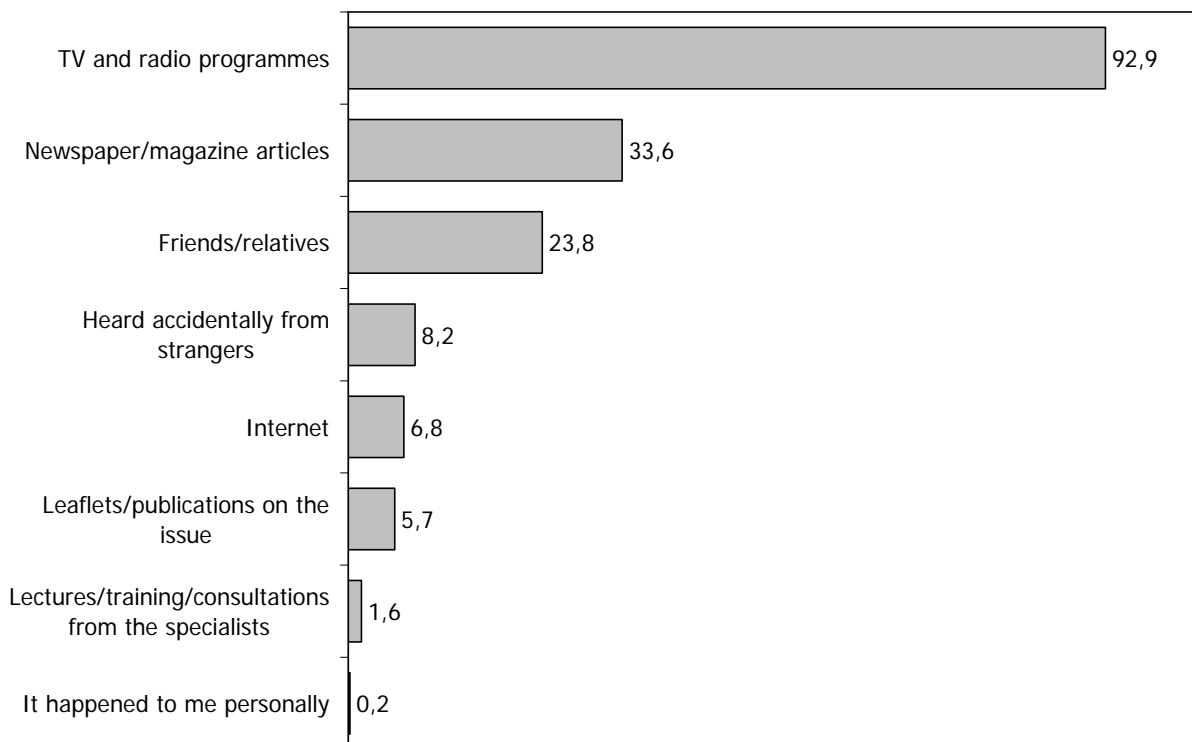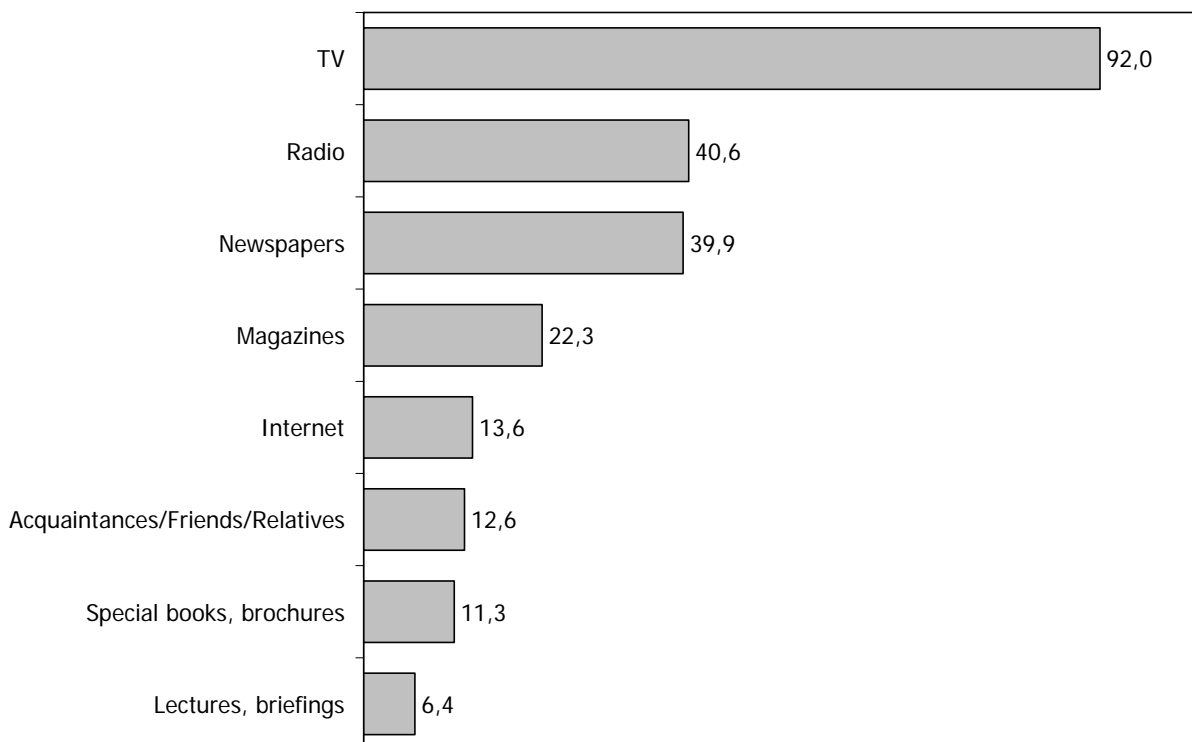
Source	%
TV and radio programmes	92,9
Newspaper/magazine articles	33,6
Friends/relatives	23,8
Heard accidentally from strangers	8,2
Internet	6,8
Leaflets/publications on the issue	5,7
Lectures/training/consultations from the specialists	1,6
It happened to me personally	0,2

Chart 84. Sources of information: Romania *(Sources of information on social and political issues, % of total sample)*

Source	%
TV	92,0
Radio	40,6
Newspapers	39,9
Magazines	22,3
Internet	13,6
Acquaintances/Friends/Relatives	12,6
Special books, brochures	11,3
Lectures, briefings	6,4

Chart 85. Sources of information: Ukraine *(Sources of information about human trafficking, % of respondents that have heard about human trafficking)*
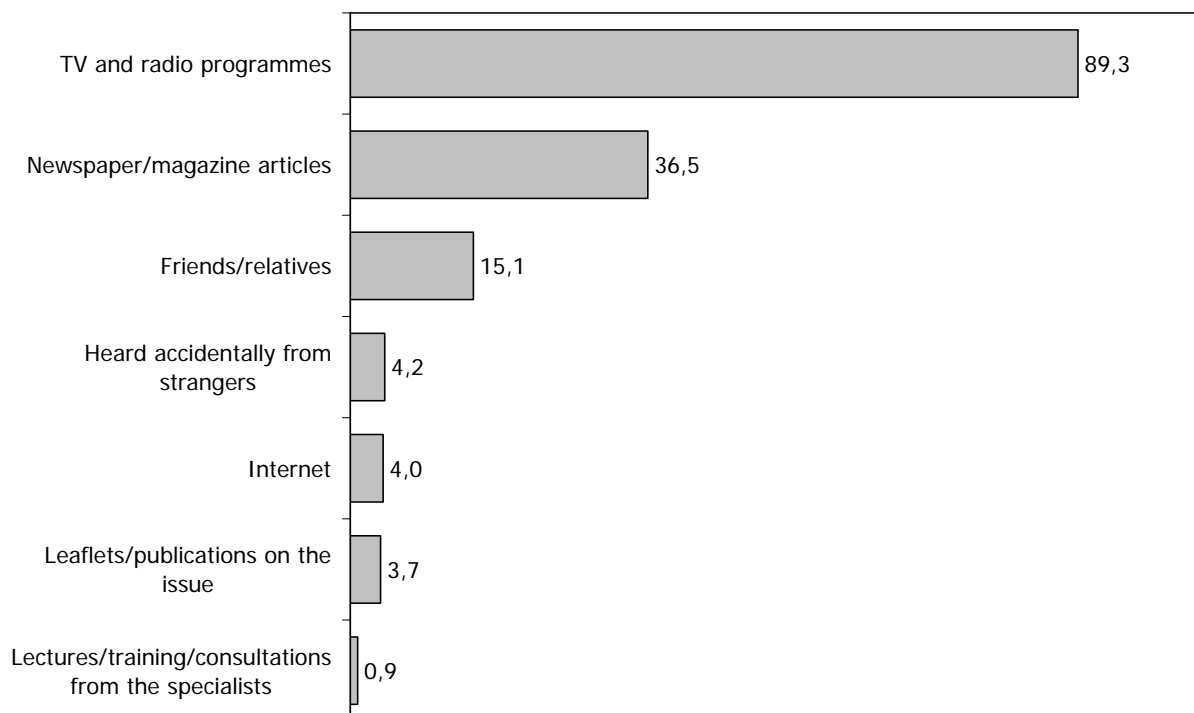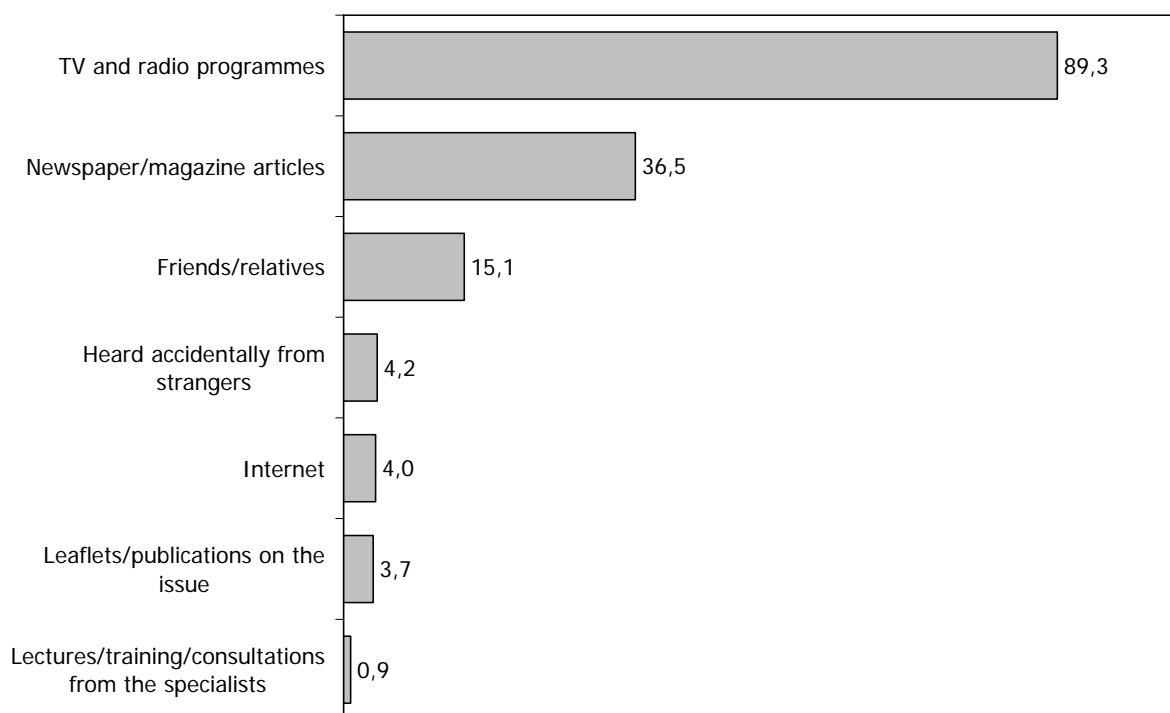
Source	%
TV and radio programmes	89,3
Newspaper/magazine articles	36,5
Friends/relatives	15,1
Heard accidentally from strangers	4,2
Internet	4,0
Leaflets/publications on the issue	3,7
Lectures/training/consultations from the specialists	0,9

Chart 86. Sources of information: Ukraine *(Sources of information on social and political issues, % of total sample)*

Source	%
TV and radio programmes	89,3
Newspaper/magazine articles	36,5
Friends/relatives	15,1
Heard accidentally from strangers	4,2
Internet	4,0
Leaflets/publications on the issue	3,7
Lectures/training/consultations from the specialists	0,9

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the leading international organization working with migrants and governments to provide a humane response to migration challenges. Established in 1951 as an intergovernmental organization to resettle European displaced persons, refugees and migrants, IOM has grown to encompass a variety of migration management activities throughout the world. While not part of the United Nations system, IOM maintains close working relations with the UN bodies and operational agencies. IOM has as partners a wide range of international and non-governmental organizations.

The IOM Mission in Ukraine was established in 1996 in Kyiv and at the same time Ukraine became an observer state of IOM. In 2001, Ukraine requested membership in IOM and in 2002 the Ukrainian Parliament ratified this membership. Currently, IOM has 138 member and observer states.

With missions worldwide, IOM helps governments and civil society through:

■ rapid humanitarian responses to sudden migration flows,

■ post-emergency return and reintegration programmes,

■ assistance to migrants on their way to new homes and lives,

■ facilitation of labour migration,

■ assisted voluntary return for irregular migrants,

■ recruitment of highly qualified nationals for return to their countries of origin,

■ aid to migrants in distress,

■ training and capacity-building of officials,

■ measures to counter trafficking in persons,

■ migration medical and public health programmes,

■ mass information and education on migration, and

■ research related to migration management and other services for migrants.

The IOM Mission in Ukraine operates five programmes: Capacity Building in Migration Management, Counter-Trafficking in Human Beings, Migration Health, Labour Migration, and Migration Management. Each programme partners with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and various government bodies to provide Ukraine with increasingly comprehensive responses to migration challenges.

Counter-Trafficking in Human Beings Programme (CTP) is built upon a holistic approach that focuses on three integrated and phased components of the human trafficking phenomenon, contributing to the efforts of the authorities and civil society to combat trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, from and within the region. These three programme components are:

1. Prevention and Advocacy by the dissemination of information to further increase awareness;

2. Prosecution and Criminalization by supporting executive (especially law enforcement bodies), legislative and judicial structures to act more effectively against crimes of trafficking in persons;

3. Protection and Reintegration by providing assistance and support to victims of trafficking who are returning to their country of origin.

IOM has provided direct assistance, such as medical, psychological and legal, to more than 3300 individuals in Ukraine since 2000.

IOM partners are over 70 Ukrainian NGOs, religious communities, youth organizations and universities, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Family & Youth, European Union, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), United Nations in Ukraine, U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Department of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, and others.

GfK. Growth from Knowledge. GfK Ukraine is the leading research organization in Ukraine that has been offering services to its clients since 1995. Since that time, GfK Ukraine has performed projects for such international organizations as AIDS Foundation East & West, BBC WorldWide, Glasgow University, InterMedia/Radio Liberty, International Finance Corporation, International Organization for Migration, Mission in Ukraine, International Republican Institute, Internews, Johns Hopkins University, PADCO, UNICRI, United Nations Organization, USAID, USIA, World Bank.