SURVEY ON MIGRATION AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN UKRAINE, MOLDOVA, BELARUS AND GEORGIA, 2019

Published under the Counter-Trafficking Programme of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Ukraine, with funding from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE STUDY

A survey on migration and human trafficking in Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus and Georgia was conducted by Info Sapiens on request of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Mission in Ukraine with financial support from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in June-August 2019.

The study was conducted using a national representative survey “Omnibus” in-home interviews methodology. The sample consisted of 2,000 respondents in Ukraine, 1,106 respondents in Moldova, 1,041 respondent in Belarus, 1,001 respondent in Georgia.

The sample represents the population older than 18 y.o. (older than 16 y.o. in Ukraine) by sex, age, settlement size and region (non-government controlled areas in Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia are excluded).

In Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus the previous surveys were conducted in 2006, 2008, 2011, 2015, 2017, in Georgia the 1st wave was conducted in 2019.
THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE WORKING ABROAD AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY

SHARE OF EXTENDED FAMILIES WITH LABOUR MIGRANTS

- Republic of Moldova
- Ukraine
- Republic of Belarus
- Georgia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Republic of Moldova</th>
<th>Ukraine</th>
<th>Republic of Belarus</th>
<th>Georgia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE WORKING ABROAD

- Thousands of people

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Republic of Moldova</th>
<th>Ukraine</th>
<th>Republic of Belarus</th>
<th>Georgia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1,091</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1,051</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ESTIMATED THE SHARE OF MIGRANTS WORKING UNOFFICIALLY, %

- Republic of Moldova
- Ukraine
- Republic of Belarus
- Georgia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Republic of Moldova</th>
<th>Ukraine</th>
<th>Republic of Belarus</th>
<th>Georgia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The rate of potential migration is significantly higher among men than among women in all countries.
DESIRED CATEGORIES
OF JOBS ABROAD

Qualified work in your profession

Domestic work (looking after children/elderly people, cleaning)

Construction works

Agricultural works

Hotel business (chambermaid, receptionist)

Low-skilled work at the factory/plant

Restaurant/cafe (waitress, barman)

Transport and communication

Trade (salesman)

Any kind of work

2017 2018 2019
DESIRED COUNTRIES FOR WORKING ABROAD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- The percentage values represent the desired countries for working abroad in each year.
- The countries in blue indicate the desired countries for working abroad.
- The countries in orange indicate the actual countries where the respondents are working.
RANKING OF FACTORS THAT WOULD BE DETERMINANT FOR MAKING THE DECISION ON WORKING ABROAD

1. **Salary Level**
2. **Living Conditions**
3. **Working Conditions**
4. **Legality of Employment** (all paperwork is done legally)
5. **Detailed Information About the Employer**
6. **Period of Employment Abroad**
7. **Possibility of Acquiring New Skills**
8. **Area of Employment** (house work, construction, manufacture or other)
9. **Having Personal Connections** (family, relatives, friends) in the destination country
10. **Country of Proposed Employment**

In comparison with women, for men, salary and the possibility of acquiring new skills are more important. For women, the importance of legality and living conditions is greater.
READINESS TO ACCEPT RISKY OFFERS DURING WORKING ABROAD

- To work without official employment contract
- To work in locked premises (without a possibility to freely leave the working place)
- To work on illegal manufacture
- To cross the border illegally
- To hand over the passport to employer for the time of employment

- Republic of Belarus
- Georgia
- Republic of Moldova
- Ukraine
SHARE OF THE POPULATION READY TO AGREE FOR AT LEAST ONE RISKY OFFER DURING WORKING ABROAD THAT MAY LEAD TO A HUMAN TRAFFICKING SITUATION

In this study the definition of persons who are at risk of becoming the victims of human trafficking abroad (hereinafter – the vulnerable group) is linked not to migration intentions, but to potential acceptance (answering “yes” and “more yes than no”) of at least one of the following risky conditions of working abroad: if the person whom you trust offered you a high-paid job abroad in the sphere that suits you, would you agree:

- To work without official employment contract?
- To work in a closed room (without the possibility to freely leave your working place)?
- To illegally cross the border?
- To work at the illegal production factory/plant (unregistered enterprise)?
- To hand your passport over to the employer for the whole period of your employment?

VULNERABLE GROUP IS MORE REPRESENTED AMONG MEN, PEOPLE YOUNGER THAN 44 YEARS AND WITH SECONDARY SPECIAL EDUCATION IN ALL COUNTRIES. IN UKRAINE AND MOLDOVA, THE SHARE OF THE VULNERABLE GROUP IS HIGHER IN RURAL AREAS.
AWARENESS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

- 85% (Belarus)
- 81% (Georgia)
- 75% (Moldova)
- 86% (Ukraine)

UNDERSTANDING OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING (AMONG THOSE HAVE HEARD ABOUT IT)

- Sexual Exploitation
- Kidnapping with transfer to a third party with the purpose of exploitation
- Purchase and sale of people
- Pressure toward organ donation
- Transportation of a person with the purpose of compelling him/her to beg
- Unhindered persuasion of vulnerable groups to make money fast, followed by forcing them to work for no or little pay
- Migration of population
- None of the above
- Hard to say/refused

- 86% (Belarus)
- 78% (Georgia)
- 53% (Moldova)
- 47% (Ukraine)

- 56% (Belarus)
- 50% (Georgia)
- 45% (Moldova)
- 39% (Ukraine)

- 33% (Belarus)
- 39% (Georgia)
- 33% (Moldova)
- 33% (Ukraine)

- 5% (Belarus)
- 5% (Georgia)
- 5% (Moldova)
- 5% (Ukraine)

- 77% (Belarus)
- 59% (Georgia)
- 55% (Moldova)
- 50% (Ukraine)

- 71% (Belarus)
- 78% (Georgia)
- 71% (Moldova)
- 67% (Ukraine)

- 67% (Belarus)
- 67% (Georgia)
- 67% (Moldova)
- 67% (Ukraine)

- 16% (Belarus)
- 1% (Georgia)
- 2% (Moldova)
- 1% (Ukraine)

- 1% (Belarus)
- 1% (Georgia)
- 1% (Moldova)
- 1% (Ukraine)
PERCEPTION OF PERSONAL RISK TO SUFFER FROM HUMAN TRAFFICKING (AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE HEARD ABOUT HUMAN TRAFFICKING)

14% IT WILL NEVER HAPPEN TO ME FOR SURE
1% THERE IS A LOW PROBABILITY THAT IT MAY HAPPEN TO ME
62% THERE IS A HIGH PROBABILITY THAT IT MAY HAPPEN TO ME
5% DIFFICULT TO ANSWER

1% IT WILL NEVER HAPPEN TO ME FOR SURE
20% THERE IS A LOW PROBABILITY THAT IT MAY HAPPEN TO ME
5% THERE IS A HIGH PROBABILITY THAT IT MAY HAPPEN TO ME
18% DIFFICULT TO ANSWER

16% IT WILL NEVER HAPPEN TO ME FOR SURE
9% THERE IS A LOW PROBABILITY THAT IT MAY HAPPEN TO ME
16% THERE IS A HIGH PROBABILITY THAT IT MAY HAPPEN TO ME
57% DIFFICULT TO ANSWER

14% IT WILL NEVER HAPPEN TO ME FOR SURE
23% THERE IS A LOW PROBABILITY THAT IT MAY HAPPEN TO ME
74% THERE IS A HIGH PROBABILITY THAT IT MAY HAPPEN TO ME
5% DIFFICULT TO ANSWER

16% IT WILL NEVER HAPPEN TO ME FOR SURE
25% THERE IS A LOW PROBABILITY THAT IT MAY HAPPEN TO ME
56% THERE IS A HIGH PROBABILITY THAT IT MAY HAPPEN TO ME
3% DIFFICULT TO ANSWER

14% IT WILL NEVER HAPPEN TO ME FOR SURE
23% THERE IS A LOW PROBABILITY THAT IT MAY HAPPEN TO ME
74% THERE IS A HIGH PROBABILITY THAT IT MAY HAPPEN TO ME
5% DIFFICULT TO ANSWER

16% IT WILL NEVER HAPPEN TO ME FOR SURE
25% THERE IS A LOW PROBABILITY THAT IT MAY HAPPEN TO ME
56% THERE IS A HIGH PROBABILITY THAT IT MAY HAPPEN TO ME
3% DIFFICULT TO ANSWER

14% IT WILL NEVER HAPPEN TO ME FOR SURE
23% THERE IS A LOW PROBABILITY THAT IT MAY HAPPEN TO ME
74% THERE IS A HIGH PROBABILITY THAT IT MAY HAPPEN TO ME
5% DIFFICULT TO ANSWER

16% IT WILL NEVER HAPPEN TO ME FOR SURE
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25% THERE IS A LOW PROBABILITY THAT IT MAY HAPPEN TO ME
56% THERE IS A HIGH PROBABILITY THAT IT MAY HAPPEN TO ME
3% DIFFICULT TO ANSWER
According to estimates of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), mission in Ukraine, more than 260,000 Ukrainians suffered from human trafficking since 1991.
THE NATIONAL TOLL-FREE COUNTER-TRAFFICKING AND MIGRANT ADVICE HOTLINE

0 800 505 501
(toll-free from all landline phones in Ukraine)

527
(toll-free from all mobile phones in Ukraine)

WWW.STOPTRAFFICKING.ORG
WWW.527.ORG.UA