

Trafficking in human beings and public opinion in Ukraine

Public understanding of human trafficking

Around 10% of respondents in Ukraine said 'I do not know' or did not provide an answer when asked to describe in their own words what human trafficking was.

Among those who were able to provide their own definition of human trafficking, the following top five associations were mentioned most often (some respondents provided more than one association):

- **Slavery** (26%)
- **Buying and selling people** (23%)
- **Unfree labour** (21%)
- **Sexual exploitation and/or prostitution** (16%)
- **Crime and illegality** (15%)

The equivalent term for 'trafficking in human beings' in Ukrainian is 'торгівля людьми' or 'the sale of people'. The Ukrainian policy and legal frameworks describe victims of trafficking as 'people who suffered from [the process of] sale of people'

Ukrainian opinion at a glance

Trafficking: a problem in my country? A problem that affects me?

72% agree that human trafficking is a problem in Ukraine; however only **14%** believe that trafficking is a problem that affects them directly

Aware of exploited labour and acting to stop it?

75% will not normally think about trafficked and/or exploited labour when doing their daily shopping. **48%** say they will be prepared to pay more for 'exploitation-free' goods and services. **65%** say they will be prepared to boycott companies relying on trafficked and/or exploited labour

Who is responsible?

85% think that organised criminals bear the main responsibility for human trafficking

Who are the victims?

92% agree that anyone could be trafficked, irrespective of gender or age, **91%** believe that most victims were young women trafficked for sexual exploitation. About **83%** agreed that most victims were 'illegal immigrants' looking for work

Helping victims?

88% agree that victims of trafficking need to be provided with assistance. **79%** think that victims need to be deported after a short recovery period. **69%** agreed that victims should be allowed to stay if they face danger back home

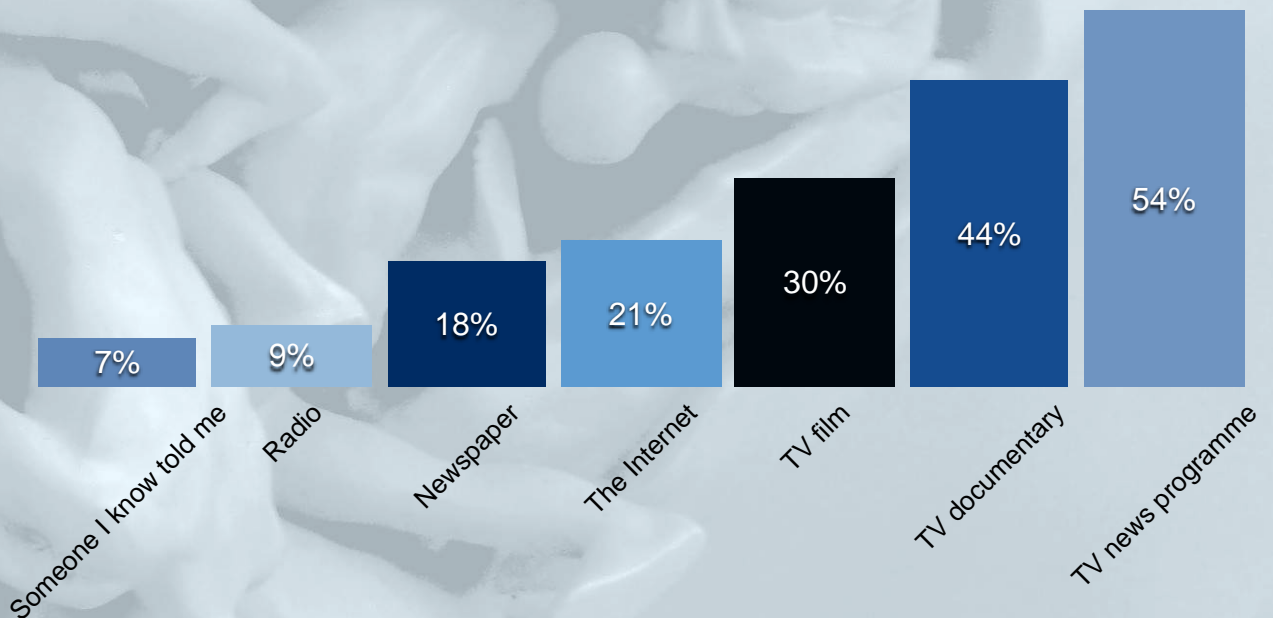
How to stop human trafficking?

88% support tougher border controls to stop victims from crossing borders; **93%** support tougher law enforcement measures, **90%** support criminalisation of the purchase of sex, **91%** agree that companies relying on trafficked labour should be identified and prosecuted



Sources of information about human trafficking

(before the day of the interview, respondents could mention multiple sources of information)



Raising awareness of human trafficking

The majority believe that there should be more awareness-raising campaigns on human trafficking in the media (**92%**), on the Internet (**91%**), and at schools (**92%**)

Survey Methodology

Methodology and date: Omnibus face-to-face, PAPI, January 2014

Sample Size: 1,000 representative of national population, age range 15-59

Sampling: Multi-stage sample, random probability approach, selection by random route technique

Coverage: Ukraine, national, 6 regions singled out on a geographic and economic basis

Weighting: Quota & weight

Quality control: 4% of completed interviews controlled by face-to-face method and 6% by telephone

Service Provider: GfK Ukraine, www.gfk.ua

Representation: representative of the national population, age range 15-59, margin of error (95% confidence level) +/-3.1 percentage points

Understanding Public Knowledge and Attitudes towards Trafficking in Human Beings
Research Paper | Part 1 | October 2014



Understanding Public Knowledge and Attitudes towards Trafficking in Human Beings
Research Paper | Part 2 | July 2015



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Author: Dr Kiril Sharapov, Marie Curie Fellow, Centre for Policy Studies, Central European University (2013-2014) | Senior Lecturer, University of Bedfordshire

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Contact details: kiril.sharapov@beds.ac.uk
+44(0)158 274 3998