

Trafficking in human beings and public opinion in Hungary

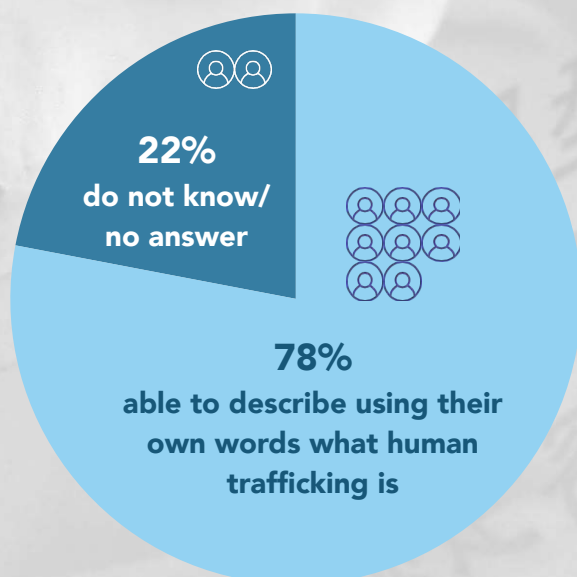
Public understanding of human trafficking

Around 22% of respondents in Hungary 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):

- **Buying and selling people** (31%)
- **Unfree labour** (18%)
- **Abuse, violence, coercion** (16%)
- **Movement of people** (15%)
- **Sexual exploitation and/or prostitution** (12%)

The equivalent term for 'trafficking in human beings' in Hungarian is 'emberkereskedelem' or 'the trade in people'.



Hungarian opinion at a glance

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

63% agree that human trafficking is a problem in Hungary; however only **17%** believe that trafficking is a problem that affects them directly

Aware of exploited labour and acting to stop it?

77% will not normally think about trafficked and/or exploited labour when doing their daily shopping. **51%** say they will be prepared to pay more for 'exploitation-free' goods and services. **69%** say they will be prepared to boycott companies relying on trafficked and/or exploited labour

Who is responsible?

88% think that organised criminals bear the main responsibility for human trafficking

Who are the victims?

93% agree that anyone could be trafficked, irrespective of gender or age, **89%** believe that most victims were young women trafficked for sexual exploitation. About **78%** agreed that most victims were 'illegal immigrants' looking for work

Helping victims?

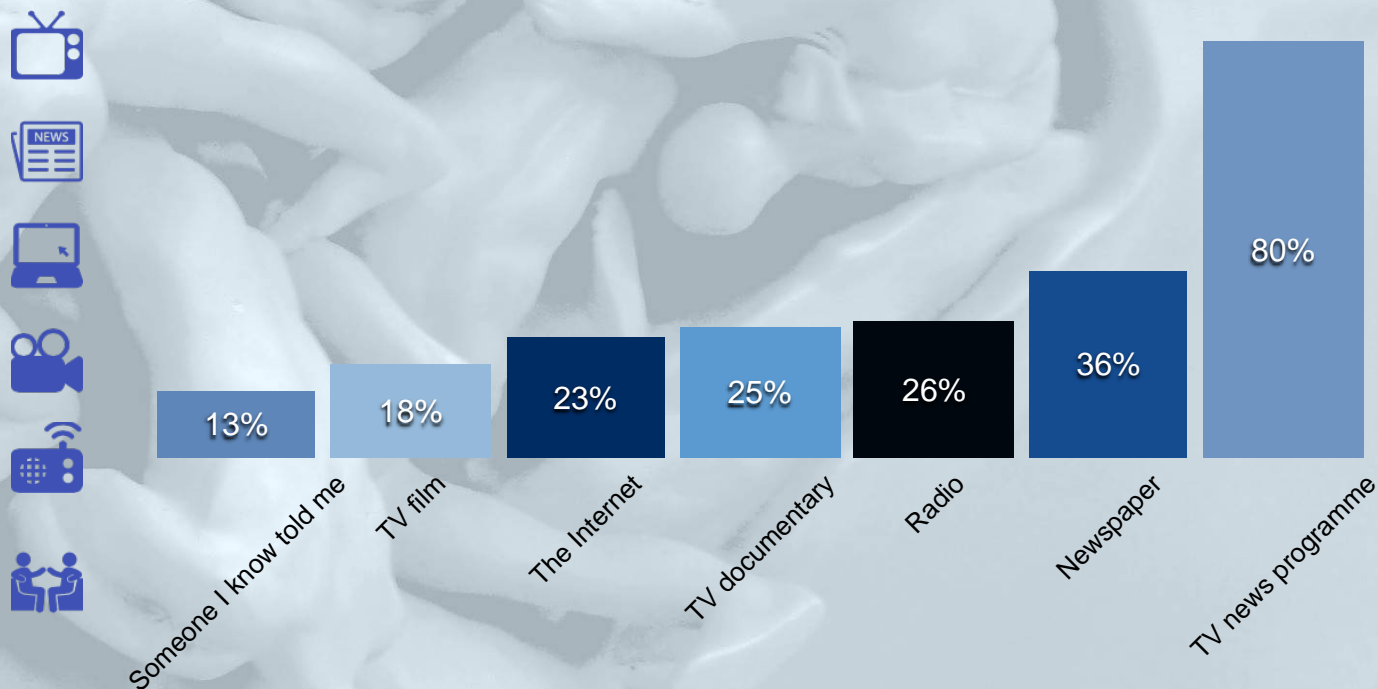
91% agree that victims of trafficking need to be provided with assistance. **81%** think that victims need to be deported after a short recovery period. **76%** agreed that victims should be allowed to stay if they face danger back home

How to stop human trafficking?

88% support tougher border controls to stop victims from crossing borders; **93%** support tougher law enforcement measures, **91%** support criminalisation of the purchase of sex, **90%** 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 (**87%**), on the Internet (**86%**), and at schools (**90%**)

Survey Methodology

Methodology and date: Omnibus face-to-face, PAPI, December 2013

Sample Size: 1,000 representative of national population, age range 18 and older

Sampling: Multi-stage, proportional stratification with final respondents selected by random walking sampling

Coverage: national, 8 regions, including Budapest

Weighting: Gender, age group, settlement, education

Quality control: Multiple tools, including random visits by regional instructors (10%), postal or telephone post-survey control

Service Provider: TARKI, www.tarki.hu/en

Representation: representative of the national population, age range 18+, margin of error (95% confidence level) +/-3.1 percentage points



Complete research reports available at:

<https://cps.ceu.edu/research/trafficking-in-human-beings>

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