

# Social awareness of human trafficking threats and threats regarding taking up a job abroad 2015

Research report

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Ministerstwo  
Spraw Wewnętrznych



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# Improving Poland's capacity to prevent trafficking in human beings



**Authors**  
dr. Maciej Kos  
Grażyna Pol

## Ladies and Gentlemen

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Human trafficking is one of the most cruel types of organised crime. It is a crime against freedom, flagrantly violating dignity and human rights. At the same time, being really complex, this act is extremely difficult to detect and prove. Because of this, we do not know the exact size of the practice, not only nationwide but also in Europe or worldwide. Additionally, identification of human trafficking scale is hindered by inconsiderable number of victims and witnesses reporting to law enforcement agencies or specialised non-governmental organisations.

Poland, owing to its location, simultaneously, is a target country for the victims of human trafficking, a transit country for people transferred mainly to the West of Europe and the country of the origin for Polish people, who are exploited, mostly in other EU Member States. Every year, people leaving Poland in search of work and better life conditions are forced to prostitution, work, also to committing crimes or used for benefit and bank loan frauds by various kinds of gangs. These people are often unaware to be victims of a crime. Many of them blame themselves for being involved in such a situation. Some are terrorized and others are forced to breaking the law so that they are afraid to contact law enforcement agencies. Most of them do not know what to do to obtain help.

Therefore, except for prosecuting human trafficking on the territory of Poland, it is extremely important to provide to Polish people solid and complete information about threats related to this crime and competences which may help them to defend themselves from the threats. To take up that challenge it is necessary to monitor continuously the current level of knowledge of Polish society about human trafficking and to diagnose precisely their needs. The research on the Polish people's awareness and the present report showing its results are tools which allow us to see gaps and to design actions to fill the gaps. These are the tools that anyone can use, anyone who will ever act to accomplish a common objective, which is the improvement of the Polish people's safety, both at home and abroad.



Piotr Mierecki

Secretary of the Team for  
Preventing and Combating  
Trafficking in Human Beings

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**Information about the research**

# Information about the research

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## Information

The research was carried by Research Institute „Realizacja” between 30th April and 24th May 2015, on commission of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The study was divided into two modules. The first was conducted nationwide, the second involved people aged 18 to 25, the residents of specified provinces selected for the high index of migration abroad and unemployment rate.

The second module contained fewer general questions concerning opinions about human trafficking. However, there were more questions checking disposition to hazardous behaviour associated with leaving abroad for work and knowledge of forms of human trafficking.

The questionnaire was consulted with La Strada Foundation, International Organization for Migration and Human Trafficking Studies Center of the University of Warsaw.

Most of the survey reproduces questions asked by TNS OBOP in 2010, within the framework of study on social awareness of threats related to human trafficking, carried on commission of British Embassy in Poland.

The modules were conducted on a representative probability sample for:

- in module 1 – population of Poland aged 15 and over (sample size N =1005);
- in module 2 – population of the provinces: lubuskie, warmińsko-mazurskie, opolskie, aged 18 to 25 ( sample size N =1005)

In both modules the research was conducted by CAPI - computer assisted personal interview.

## The aim of the research:

Receiving knowledge about:

- A social image of human trafficking.
- Attitudes towards human trafficking.
- The awareness of human trafficking threats.
- Attitudes towards economic emigration.
- The ability to receive help by the victims of human trafficking.



**The summary of the  
research results**

## The summary of the main results

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Most Polish people know what is human trafficking and are able to describe it. There predominate contemporary associations such as prostitution, selling people or trafficking in women.

The knowledge of what human trafficking is is common. Polish people most often associate human trafficking with prostitution, slavery, organ trafficking, forcing someone to work without payment, but also with illegal adoptions or smuggling people.

Women have greater knowledge and a bit more often than men recognize and classify particular forms of human trafficking.

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At the same time, **both women and men do not distinguish between human trafficking and smuggling people** (organising others opportunity to cross the border illegally), **and organising illegal adoptions.**

People between 18 and 25, the residents of selected provinces, have problems with identification of human trafficking based on the most common indicators.

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Most Polish people notice that human trafficking is present in our country, and its victims are not only Polish people but also foreigners staying in Poland.

More than a half of Polish people estimates that the range of human trafficking in Poland has not decreased for the last 10 years. It may be connected with the more frequent presence of the issue in the media.

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**Relatively high percentage of Polish people knows victims of human trafficking in person.** The largest percentage of people who know someone who took an opportunity of an attractive job abroad but getting to the destination was forced to perform sex services was indicated in provinces: zachodniopomorskie, śląskie, podkarpackie and podlaskie.

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Prevention, reacting and help in case of human trafficking Polish people would leave to the police, other governmental institutions or the media.

The majority of Polish residents draw information on the human trafficking problem from television and newspapers. For younger persons a very essential role in this issue plays the Internet.

The knowledge about human trafficking is growing and the society is becoming more vulnerable to the problem. Dominant is a conviction that the victims should not be left alone. This is the success of the media and also acquaintance's experiences.

The respondents believe that institutions which are competent to help the victims are: police, governmental and non-governmental institutions. In spite of increasing knowledge and social sensitivity, less persons than in 2010 declare willingness to contact the police while suspecting human trafficking cases.

Among the young residents of the provinces: warmińsko-mazurskie, lubuskie, opolskie, the percentage of people ever working abroad is much higher – 20%. There is also noticeably higher willingness to leave Poland in search of a job – a half of the residents of these provinces consider such a possibility.

Amongst both the whole population and the young people from three selected provinces, almost two third would not decide to take up a job illegally or without the knowledge of a foreign language. At the same time, the young people from three examined provinces less often reject possibility of taking up a job below their qualifications.

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Problems of labour market make **more people ready for economic emigration, which touches mainly provinces with higher structural unemployment. At the same time, one in ten of the researched young residents of the selected provinces is not able to mention any precautions they would take going abroad.**

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Among all the respondents, more or less, every fifth interviewed does not know what can be done to increase safety while going to work abroad. Comparing it to the results in 2010 the percentage decreased by 15%. It means the knowledge of safety measures connected with leaving abroad is increasing.

Readiness of young people for economic emigration results in less frequent rejection of job offers at the beginning of a job search. However, they declare taking more verifying and protective actions.

There is a noticeable growth of willingness of taking up a job abroad and unwillingness of taking up an illegal job, and without the knowledge of a foreign language. It may testify to the increase of the Polish people competences and to more realistic, than in the year 2010, image of European labour markets.

Young residents of the chosen provinces less often reject a job offer at the beginning of a search. However, they declare taking more verifying and protective actions.

Young residents of the provinces: warmińsko-mazurskie, lubuskie and opolskie choose offers out of a broader spectrum of possibilities and use more channels of communication.

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**Half of the respondents do not know any Polish or international institutions** helping human trafficking victims. However, it must be stated, there is an improvement comparing to the year 2010, when such knowledge was not possessed by 70% of the respondents.

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**Knowledge and opinions  
of the Polish people  
about human trafficking**

# Associations with human trafficking

Almost all the respondents (91%) have some associations with the concept "human trafficking". The most frequent are: widely understood prostitution (45%), exporting women to brothels and forcing to sexual acts and people selling (31%)

Polish people are quite consensual about the content of the concept of human trafficking.

- Over four fifths (81%) count illegally organised adoptions.
- Four fifths (80%) connect human trafficking with sexual abuse and smuggling people across the border.
- A little less (77%) points at trade in human organs and forcing under-age girls to marriages.

Over two thirds (70%) believe that human trafficking also means forcing to work, and three fifths of the respondents – using others for begging.

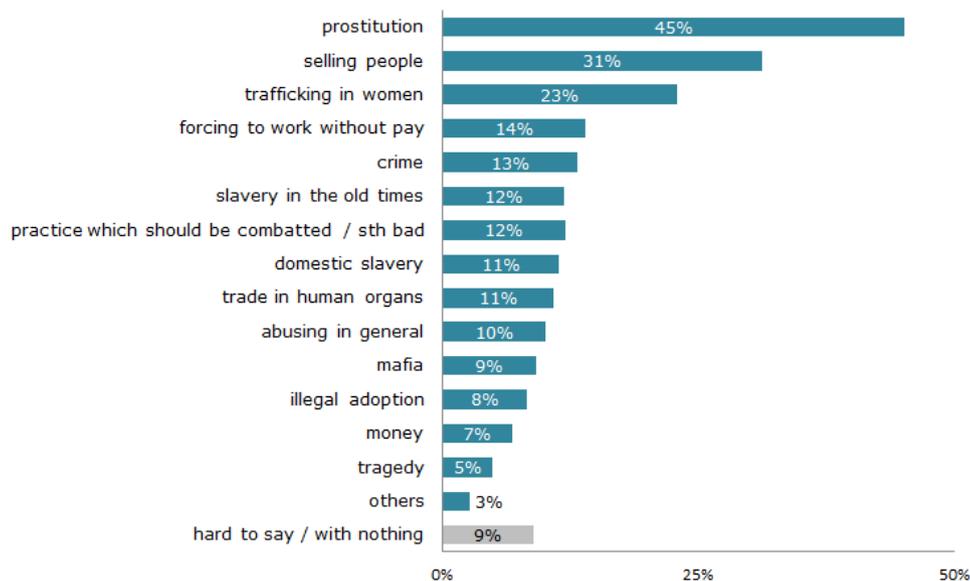
The vast majority of the respondents recognize human trafficking as illegal adoptions and smuggling people across the border, which, in fact, are different types of criminal offences.

Women more often than men reckon that human trafficking is:

- illegally organized adoption;
- smuggling people across the border;
- domestic slavery;
- using people for committing crimes.

## What do you associate human trafficking with?

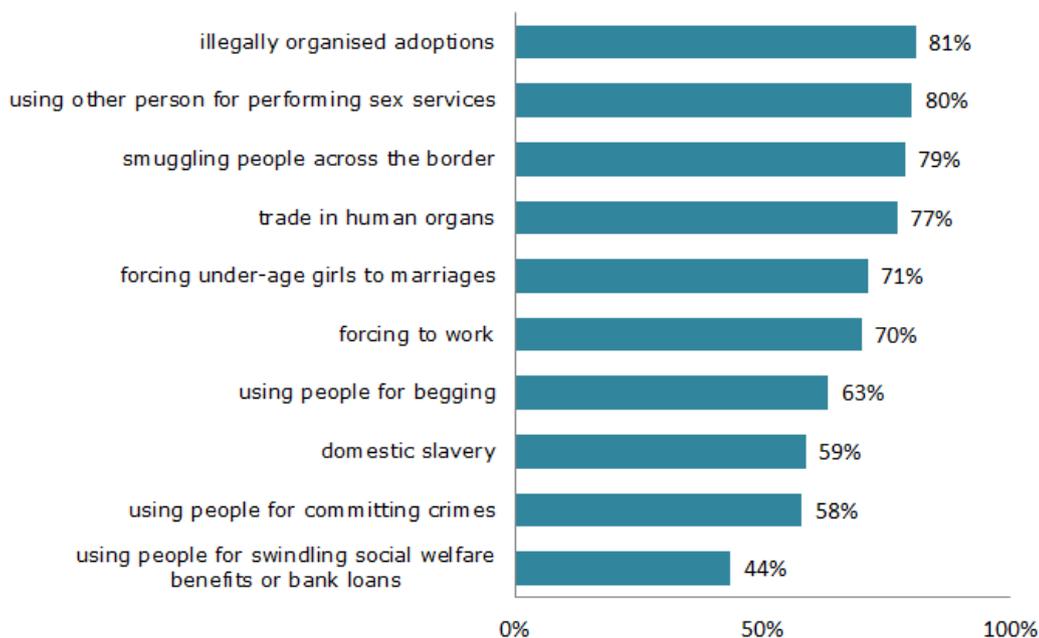
Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005



## What do you associate human trafficking with? Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005—answers by age

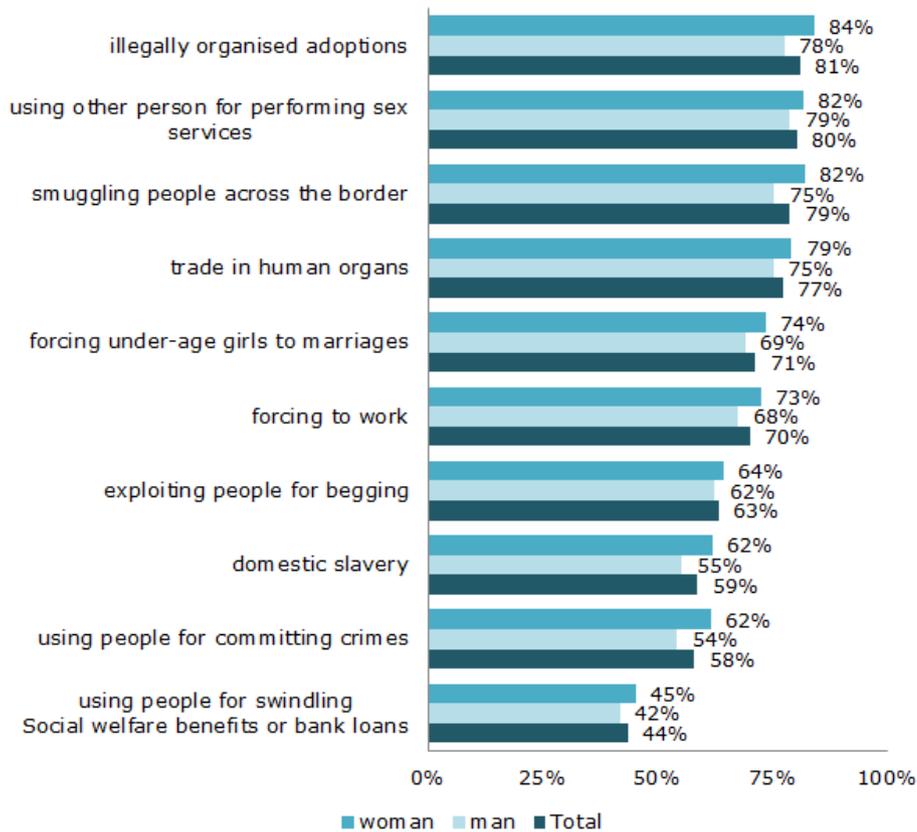
	Age							
	Total	15-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	>65
prostitution	45%	32%	44%	52%	47%	47%	46%	35%
selling people	31%	32%	40%	33%	33%	32%	28%	23%
trafficking in women	23%	26%	32%	22%	27%	19%	19%	22%
forcing to work without pay	14%	13%	18%	10%	14%	16%	15%	14%
crime	13%	26%	17%	14%	12%	14%	12%	8%
practice which should be combatted / sth bad	12%	9%	17%	15%	11%	11%	13%	6%
slavery in the old times	12%	17%	9%	10%	13%	11%	12%	15%
domestic slavery	11%	17%	13%	11%	12%	11%	11%	10%
trade in human organs	11%	11%	7%	16%	12%	8%	11%	8%
abusing in general	10%	9%	10%	11%	10%	9%	9%	11%
mafia	9%	9%	13%	8%	12%	10%	5%	9%
illegal adoption	8%	2%	10%	12%	7%	7%	10%	5%
money	7%	4%	2%	5%	8%	8%	7%	11%
tragedy	5%	6%	5%	4%	6%	4%	4%	6%
others	3%	2%		2%	3%	4%	3%	3%
it is hard to say / with nothing	9%	10%	11%	8%	4%	7%	14%	15%
<b>Basis</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>130</b>

## Are given situations human trafficking? Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005



## Are given situations human trafficking?

Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005



People with a university degree much more often think that human trafficking is: using other person for performing sex services, trade in human organs, forcing under-age girls to marriages, forcing to work, begging and committing crimes.

The knowledge of different types of human trafficking is worse among people with vocational training. It is particularly connected with using other person for performing sex services and forcing under-age girls to marriages.

More educated people associate human trafficking with using other person for performing sex services.

According to the respondents, children and youth under 18, who have been victims of human trafficking are mostly forced to perform sex services (64%), to take part in porn films and pictures (28%) and forced to work (27%). Almost a fourth of the respondents believe they are exposed to illegal adoption.

## Associations with human trafficking by age.

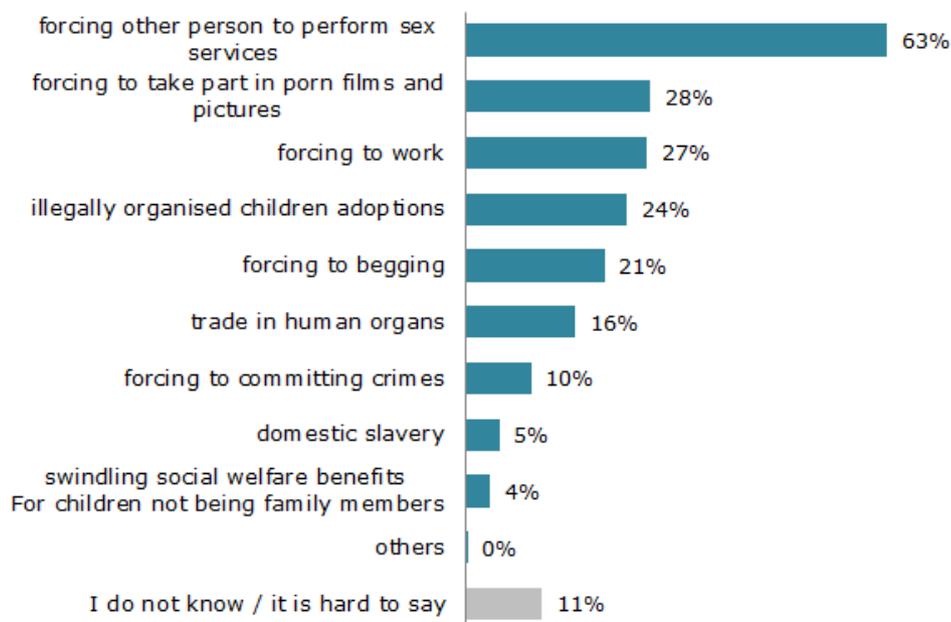
Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005

Associations	Education level			
	Primary education	Vocational training	Secondary/post-secondary education	University degree
illegally organised adoptions	80%	78%	83%	84%
using other person for performing sex services	81%	77%	81%	87%
smuggling people across the border	80%	78%	78%	81%
trade in human organs	76%	77%	75%	85%
forcing under-age girls to marriages	70%	67%	71%	88%
forcing to work	71%	68%	70%	78%
using people for begging	63%	63%	61%	73%
domestic slavery	56%	59%	57%	66%
using people for committing crimes	57%	57%	57%	66%
using people for swindling social welfare benefits or bank loans	41%	43%	45%	45%
<b>Basis</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>124</b>

\* Percentage does not equal 100% because the respondents could select a few answers.

## In your opinion, what are the most frequent forms of abusing children under 18, who has been victims of human trafficking?

Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005



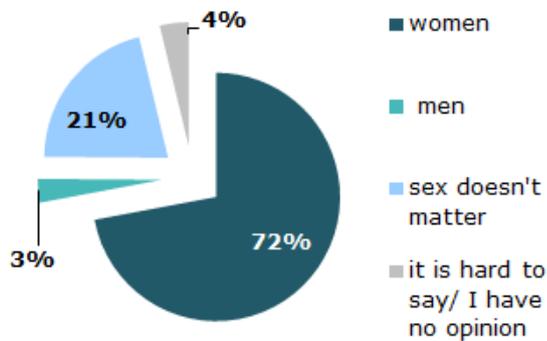
# The risk of becoming a victim of human trafficking

According to 75% of the respondents, women are especially vulnerable to become victims of human trafficking. Only one in five people think that sex is irrelevant.

As far as we consider age, in Polish people's opinion, teenagers (30%) and little children (29%) are the most endangered by human trafficking, the least – people over 50. According to one fourth of the respondents age is irrelevant.

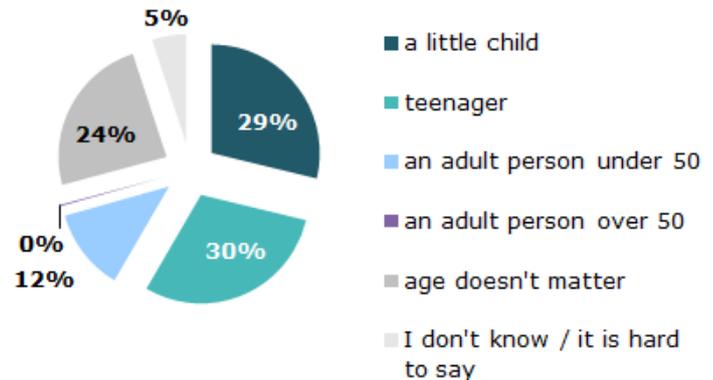
## Who, in your opinion, is the most vulnerable to become a victim of human trafficking, women or men?

Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005



## Who, in your opinion, is the most vulnerable to become a victim of human trafficking?

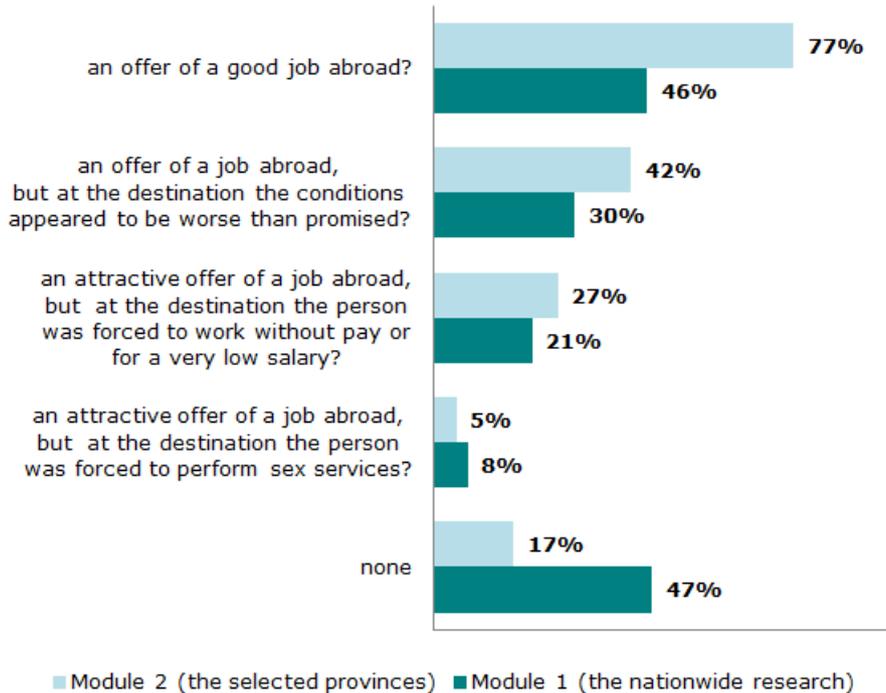
Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005



# Contact with cases of human trafficking.

Have you ever come into contact with situations when the person you know took advantage of:

Modules 1 and 2, N=2010



Among the young people researched in three selected provinces 77% of the respondents know personally a person, who took advantage of an attractive job offer abroad. Over two fifths (42%) know a person, who accepted such an offer, but at the destination the conditions appeared to be worse than promised. Over one fourth (27%) know a person who was forced to work without pay or for a very low salary, and 5% know someone who at the destination was forced to perform sex services.

In the nationwide research the percentage was slightly lower. Nearly half of the respondents took advantage of a good job offer. Almost one third know people, who accepted the offers where the conditions

offered at the destination were worse than promised.

In the nationwide research 8% of the respondents know a person, who was forced to perform sex services abroad.

In the nationwide research there are noticeable differences in percentages of people knowing someone who became a victim of human trafficking, depending on the province they live in.

The highest percentage of people who know someone who was forced to work without payment or for a very low salary is in provinces: dolnośląskie, śląskie and podkarpackie.

The percentage of people knowing someone who took advantage of an attractive job and at the destination was forced to perform sex services is the highest in the provinces: zachodniopomorskie, podkarpackie and śląskie.

Among persons aged 18 to 25 from the provinces: opolskie, warmińsko-mazurskie and lubuskie there are noticeable:

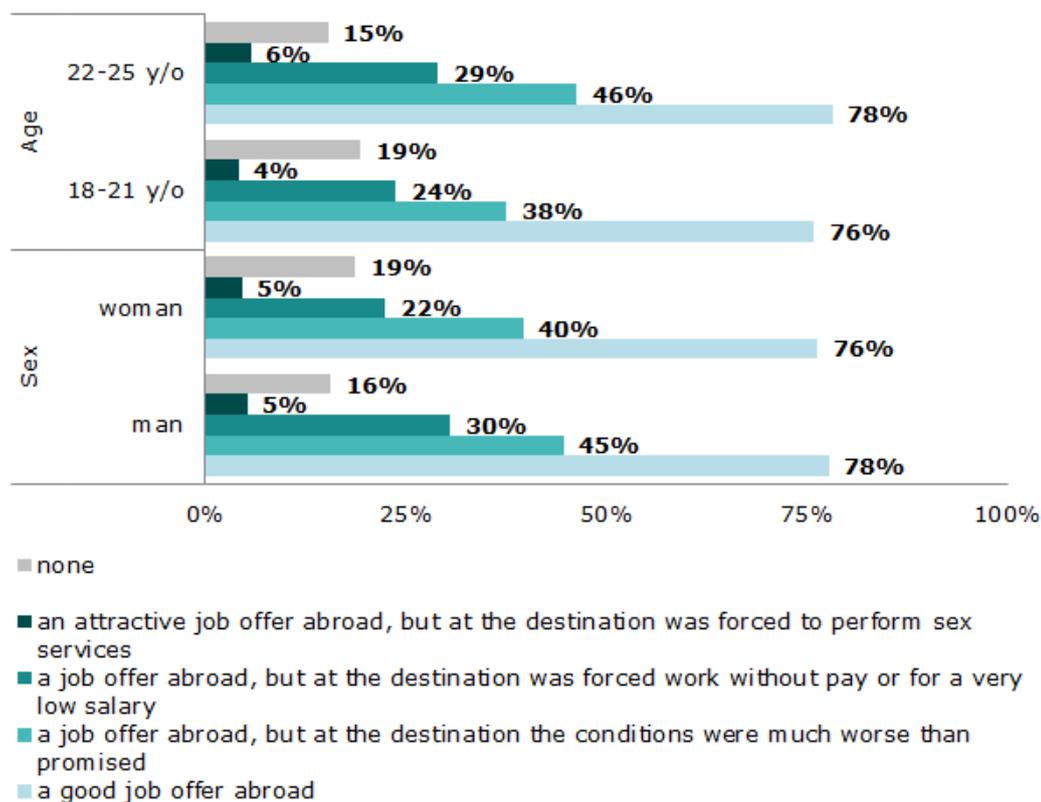
- The increase of knowledge about unreliable offers together with the age of the respondents.
- Moreover, men more often than women

know someone who took advantage of a job offer abroad but at the destination the conditions were worse than promised.

- The percentage of people who know someone who was forced to work without pay or for a very low salary is the highest in subregions: ełcki, olsztyński, gorzowski and zielonogórski.
- The percentage of people who know a person, who took advantage of an attractive job offer but at the destination was forced to perform sex services is the highest in subregions: gorzowski and ełcki.

### Have you ever been in a situation when a person you know took advantage of:

Module 2 (research in the selected provinces) N=1005



**Did a person you know take advantage of an attractive job offer abroad, but at the destination was forced to work without pay or for a very low salary?**

(Module 1 by provinces)

Province	Yes	No	Sum
dolnośląskie	33%	67%	100%
kujawsko-pomorskie	29%	71%	100%
lubelskie	17%	83%	100%
lubuskie	32%	68%	100%
łódzkie	13%	87%	100%
małopolskie	12%	88%	100%
mazowieckie	11%	89%	100%
opolskie	18%	82%	100%
podkarpackie	30%	70%	100%
podlaskie	28%	72%	100%
pomorskie	7%	93%	100%
śląskie	31%	69%	100%
świętokrzyskie	19%	81%	100%
warmińsko-mazurskie	29%	71%	100%
wielkopolskie	12%	88%	100%
zachodniopomorskie	27%	73%	100%
<b>In general</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Did a person you know take advantage of an attractive job offer abroad, but at the destination was forced to perform sex services?**

(Moduł 1 by provinces)

Province	Yes	No	Sum
dolnośląskie	9%	91%	100%
kujawsko-pomorskie	8%	92%	100%
lubelskie	0%	100%	100%
lubuskie	8%	92%	100%
łódzkie	7%	93%	100%
małopolskie	2%	98%	100%
mazowieckie	7%	93%	100%
opolskie	2%	98%	100%
podkarpackie	14%	86%	100%
podlaskie	11%	89%	100%
pomorskie	2%	98%	100%
śląskie	13%	87%	100%
świętokrzyskie	6%	94%	100%
warmińsko-mazurskie	5%	95%	100%
wielkopolskie	5%	95%	100%
zachodniopomorskie	19%	81%	100%
<b>In general</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Did a person you know take advantage of an attractive job offer abroad, but at the destination was forced to work without pay or for a very low salary?**

(Module 2 by subregion)

Subregion	Yes	No	Basis
gorzowski	30%	70%	110
zielonogórski	31%	69%	175
nyski	14%	86%	120
opolski	19%	81%	160
elbląski	26%	74%	189
ełcki	33%	67%	90
olsztyński	34%	66%	161
<b>Sum</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>1005</b>

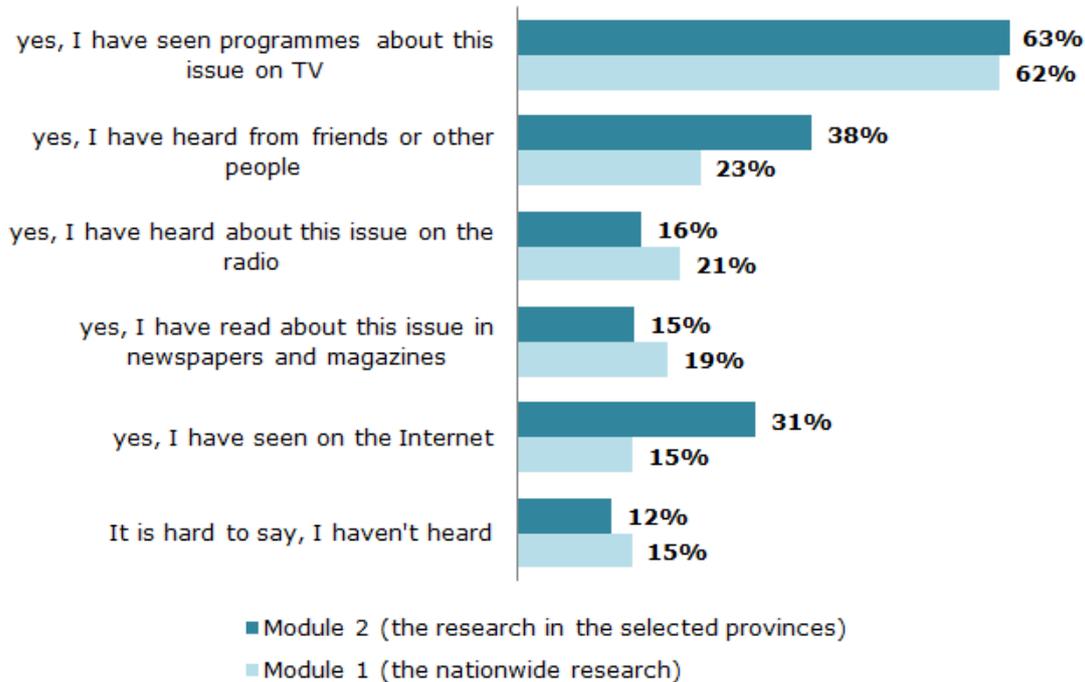
**Did a person you know take advantage of an attractive job offer abroad, but at the destination was forced to perform sex services?**

(Module 2 by subregion)

Subregion	Yes	No	Basis
gorzowski	16%	84%	110
zielonogórski	4%	96%	175
nyski	3%	98%	120
opolski	2%	98%	160
elbląski	1%	99%	189
ełcki	11%	89%	90
olsztyński	5%	95%	161
<b>Sum</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>1005</b>

## Have you ever encountered information about situations when someone took advantage of an attractive job offer abroad, but at the destination the conditions were much worse than promised.

(Moduł 1 i 2) N=2010



Over 60% of the respondents have seen a program on TV about people who accepted an attractive job offer abroad, but at the destination the conditions were much worse than promised. Almost every fifth person has heard about such issues on the radio, a little less have read about them in newspapers. What is more, almost every third respondent from the area of three selected provinces and 15% of the respondents from the nationwide research have encountered a description of such an issue on the Internet.

TV programs about persons forced to prostitution have been seen by over 60% of the respondents. Radio programmes have been encountered by 11% of the nationwide

sample and 16% of the sample from the selected provinces. Newspaper articles about the issue have been read by 11% of the respondents in the nationwide module and 18% of the respondents from three selected provinces.

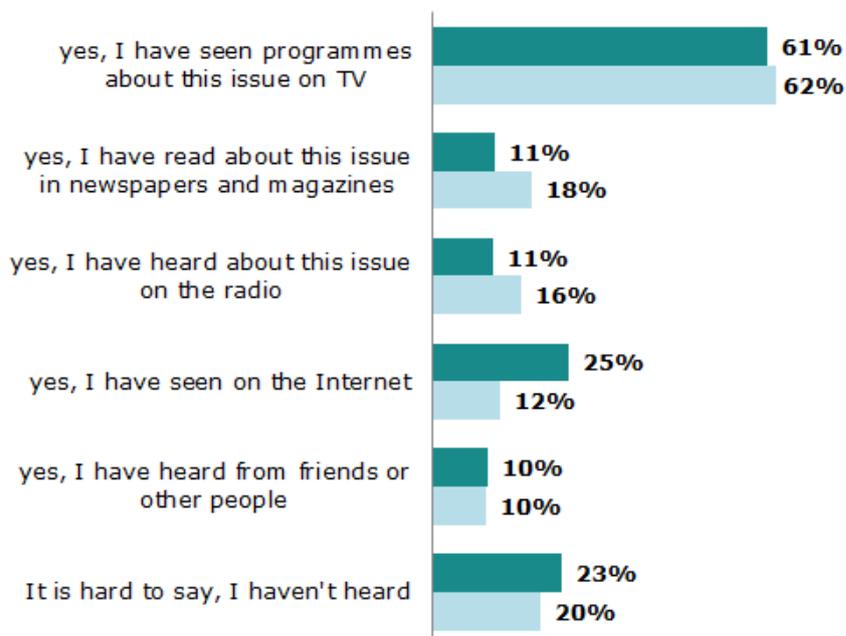
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Polish people encounter cases of forcing someone to work or prostitution mainly in the media. They personally know or get to know from friends about going to work abroad.

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## Have you ever encountered information about the situations when someone took advantage of an attractive job offer abroad, but at the destination was forced to perform sex services?

Modules 1 and 2, N=2010



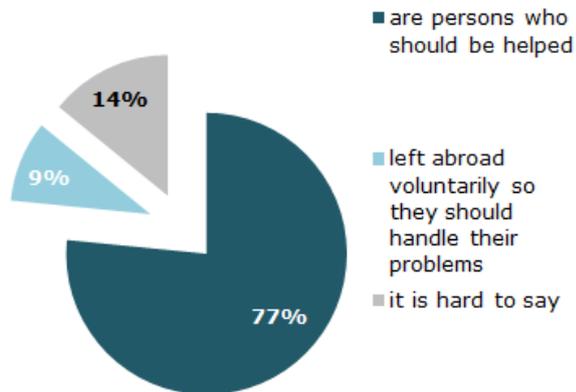
- Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces)
- Module 1 (the nationwide research)

## Contact with a case of human trafficking.

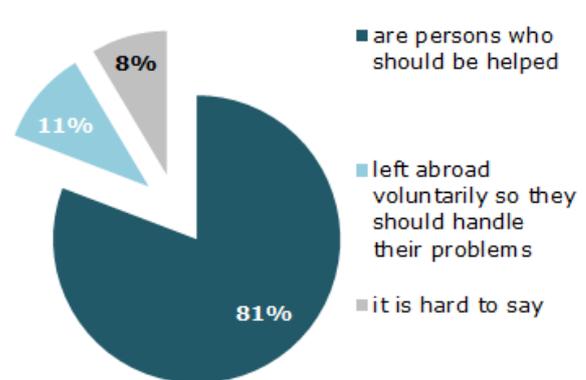
Many people takes up a job abroad, also foreigners in Poland. At the same time, some of the people are misled about a type or conditions of a job, or pay. They also are precluded from changing their job or returning home.

In your opinion these people:

Module 1 (the nationwide research), N=1005



Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces), N=1005



Monthly household net income (PLN)

Statement:	up to 2000	2000 - 4000	>4000
are persons who should be helped	70%	76%	81%
left abroad voluntarily so they should handle their problems themselves	14%	9%	8%
it is hard to say	16%	16%	11%
<b>Basis (N=)</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>342</b>

Monthly household net income (PLN)

Statement:	up to 2000	2000 - 4000	>4000
are persons who should be helped	77%	87%	73%
left abroad voluntarily so they should handle their problems themselves	11%	7%-	16%
it is hard to say	11%	5%-	11%
<b>Basis (N=)</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>126</b>

In opinion of the majority of the respondents of both modules, people who left to work abroad and were misled about a type or conditions of a job, and who are precluded from returning to their home country, **are victims who need to be helped.**

Men more often tend to think, that **persons who became victims** of human trafficking left voluntarily so they **should handle themselves.**

**Many people takes up a job abroad, also foreigners in Poland. At the same time, some of the people are misled about a type or conditions of a job, or pay. They are also precluded from changing their job or returning home.**

**In your opinion these people:**

*Modules 1 and 2, N=2010*

Statement:	Module 2 (research in selected provinces)				Module 1 (the nationwide research)								
	SEX		AGE		SEX		AGE						
	M	W	18-21	22-25	M	W	15-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
are persons who should be helped	78%	84%	81%	81%	74%	78%	62%	74%	78%	83%	76%	75%	74%
left abroad voluntarily so they should handle themselves	13%	8%	9%	12%	12%	7%	13%	13%	8%	8%	8%	10%	11%
it is hard to say	9%	8%	10%	7%	14%	14%	26%	12%	15%	9%	16%	15%	15%
<b>Basis (N=)</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>130</b>

Only 11% from selected provinces and 9% of the respondents of the nationwide research claims that victims should handle themselves because they left voluntarily.

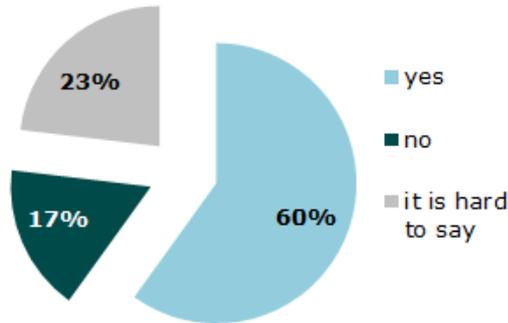
**The youngest (15 – 17 y/o) less often think** that persons who left to work abroad and were misled about the conditions of a job should be helped.

In the research of young people from the selected provinces women, more often than men, claimed that human trafficking victims need to be helped. Such a meaningful difference does not appear in the nationwide research.

# Opinions about the presence of human trafficking in Poland

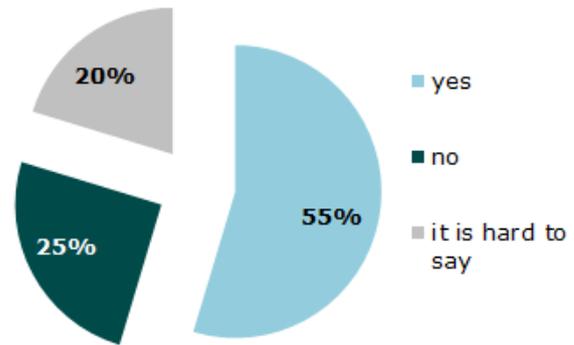
## In your opinion, do cases of human trafficking take place in Poland?

Module 1 (the nationwide research), N=1005



Half of Polish people (60%) believe that in Poland there take place cases of human trafficking. People researched in the selected provinces a little less often (55%) claim so. The results confirmed, to some extent, predictions that the awareness of the problem of human trafficking and threats connected with it are slightly lower in this group.

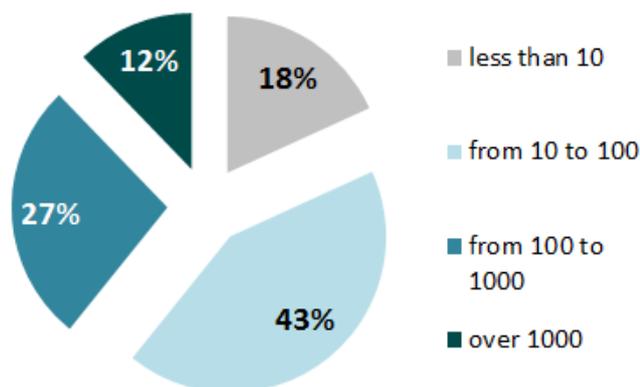
Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces), N=1005



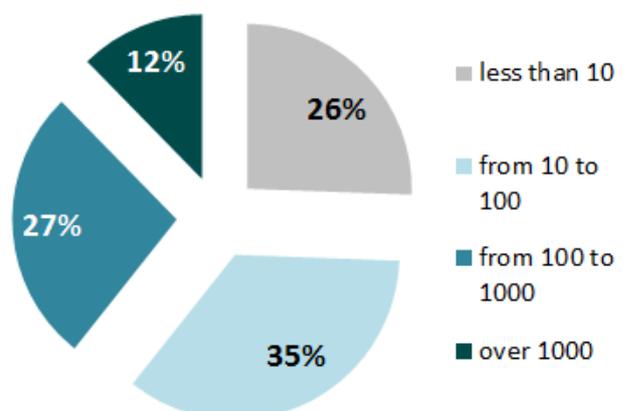
According to three fifths of the respondents, every year in Poland at most 100 people become victims of human trafficking. Relatively meaningful group of the respondents (26%) claimed that the cases of human trafficking in Poland practically do not appear and there are less than 10 cases a year.

## In your opinion, how many people a year become victims of human trafficking in Poland?

Module 1 (the nationwide research), N=1005

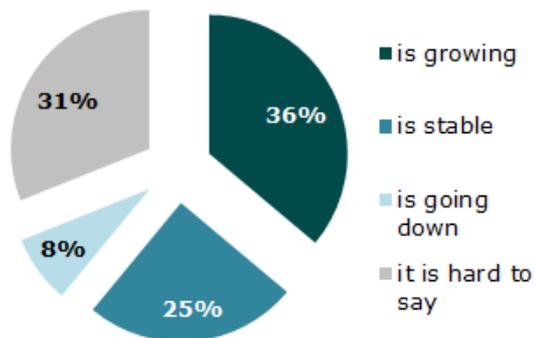


Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces), N=1005

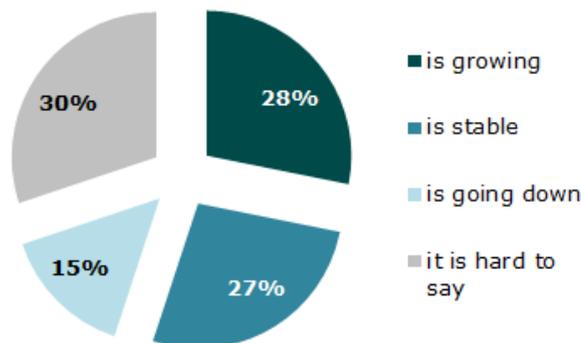


## How do you rate the scale of the phenomenon of human trafficking in Poland over the last 10 years:

Module 1 (the nationwide research), N=1005



Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces), N=1005



The differences between opinions of the researched nationwide and opinions of young people from the selected provinces are relatively small. In the first group less people pointed the lowest range and more admitted that there are between 10 and 100 cases a year.

Over a half of the respondents think the amount of human trafficking victims in Poland has been growing over the last 10 years or has been stable.

Nearly every third of the respondents know about human trafficking so little that they do not answer the question about the tendency of the phenomenon over the last 10 years.

According to every second respondent (52%) Polish people are the most exposed to becoming victims of human trafficking within other countries. The percentage of the respondents who think this way has doubled since 2010.

Less, only 14% of the respondents of the nationwide research believe that the citizens of other countries in Poland are more often subject to this procedure than Polish people abroad. Whereas only 6% of the respondents point out that the victims of human trafficking are Polish people within the territory of Poland.

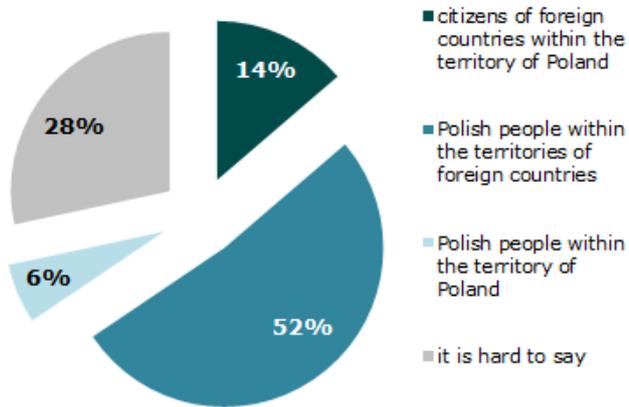
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Based on the achieved results, it may be claimed that over a half of Polish people think that human trafficking is not a problem of minor importance but at the same time, they believe that the scale of the phenomenon is limited and is not growing significantly.

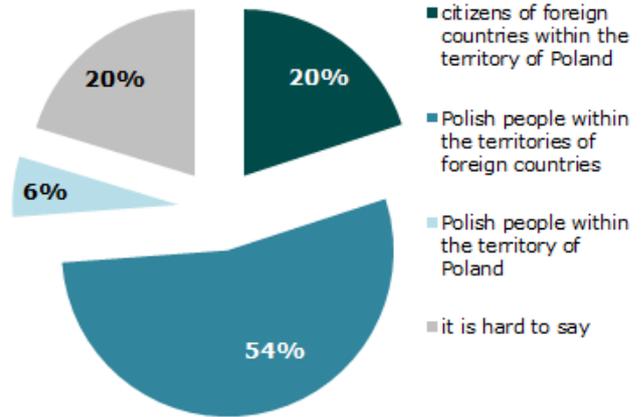
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## In your opinion, who is the most exposed to becoming a victim of human trafficking?

Module 1 (the nationwide research), N=1005



Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces), N=1005



# Contact with foreigners – the victims of human trafficking in Poland

## Contact with the cases of foreigners – the victims of human trafficking

Modules 1 and 2, N=2010

Statement:	Have you ever experienced the situation when the citizens of other countries in Poland were...						Have you ever experienced the situation when...	
	...forced to work without pay or for a very low salary?		...forced to begging?		...forced to prostitution?		...someone got married for money to get residence permit in Poland?	
	Module 1	Module 2	Module 1	Module 2	Module 1	Module 2	Module 1	Module 2
yes, I personally know such a person	9%	9%	9%	13%	4%	4%	5%	4%
yes, I saw the programmes about it on TV	49%	50%	44%	43%	53%	51%	48%	48%
yes, I heard about such cases on the radio	11%	7%	11%	5%	12%	8%	11%	7%
yes, I read about such cases in newspapers and magazines	13%	10%	12%	7%	14%	9%	11%	7%
yes, I saw it on the Internet	9%	20%	8%	14%	9%	21%	7%	16%
yes, I heard from friends and family	12%	13%	12%	11%	10%	9%	9%	12%
it is hard to say, I haven't heard	34%	30%	35%	34%	32%	29%	35%	34%
<b>Basis</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>1005</b>

Few Poles personally dealt with the cases of foreigners who became victims of human trafficking in Poland.

The most people, both in the nationwide research and in the selected provinces, declare that they personally know cases of people being forced to work without pay or for a very low salary (9%) and forced to begging (9 and 13%). It is significantly more than in case of forcing to prostitution (4%) and marriages (4 and 5%)

Among young people from the selected provinces there is a little lower percentage of those who claim to have a personal contact with foreigners being forced to begging.

Half of the respondents know the cases of foreigners being victims of human trafficking in Poland from TV programmes.

# The sources of information about human trafficking

The most important source of information about human trafficking is television. It was pointed by 80% of the respondents in module 1 and 71% of the respondents in module 2. The following sources are:

- newspapers and magazines (module 1 – 22% and module 2 – 27%),
- radio (16% - module 1 and 22% - module 2),
- the Internet (21% - module 1 and 41% - module 2,
- talking to other people (19% - module 1 and 24% - module 2).

Only 6% of the respondents in module 1 and 3% in module 2 claim that they are not interested in the subject of human trafficking.

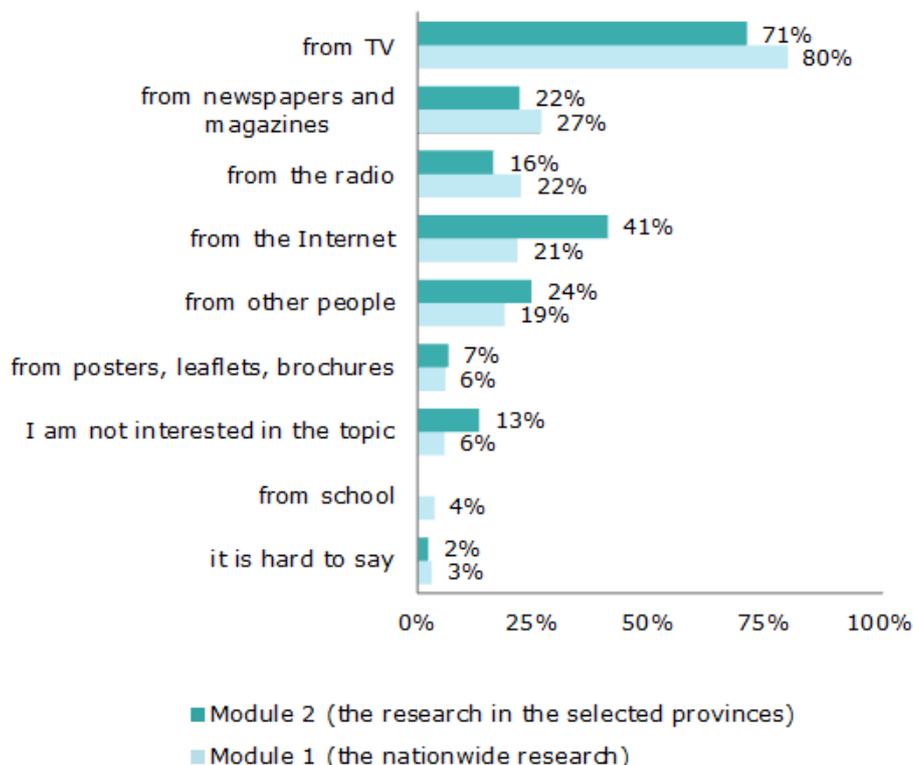
For all the respondents, regardless their sex, age or education, television is the most important source of information about human trafficking.

People aged 18 to 25 from the provinces: opolskie, lubuskie and warmińsko-mazurskie much more often search for information than the respondents in the nationwide research.

The Internet is a very significant source of information about the subject for young people but also other sources of information are more often used by them.

## Where do you have information about human trafficking from?

Modules 1 and 2, N=2010





**How should we respond to the cases of human trafficking?**

# Institutions combating trafficking in human beings

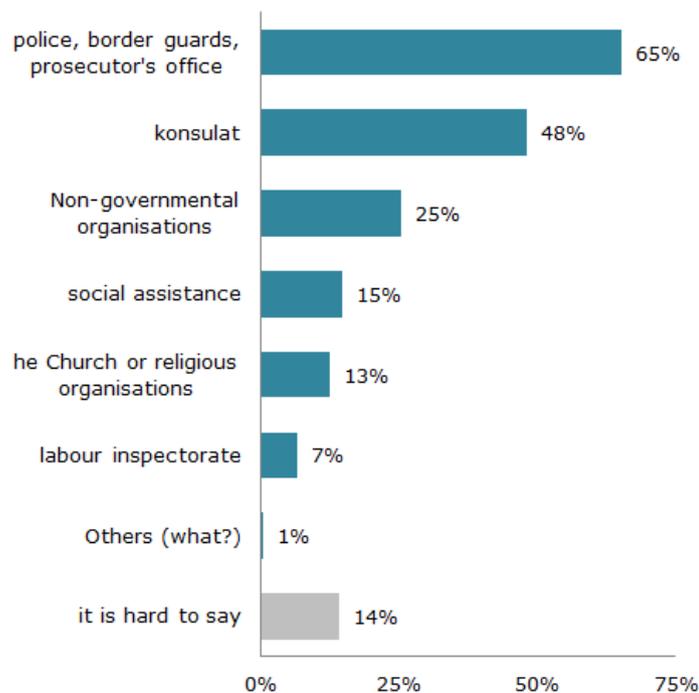
Almost two thirds of Polish people reckon that institutions eligible to help are mainly police, border guards or prosecutor's office (65%). This result is 4% higher comparing to the year 2010. Almost a half of the respondents would ask for help in a Polish consulate. Non-governmental institutions are mentioned by 25% of the respondents, then 15% suggest social assistance and 13% - Church or religious organisations.

People aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 much more often than other age groups suggested a consulate (57 and 56% respectively), whereas the percentage of people aged 15 to 17, who

suggested a consulate as a place to search for help in, was much lower than in total. In this group it was suggested only by 19% of people.

The most people who have not suggested any of mentioned institutions (answer „it is hard to say”) were among the respondents aged 15 to 17 and 65 and over. People between 15 and 17 also less often suggested non-governmental organisations as a place where you can find help.

**Where can a victim of human trafficking find help?**  
*Modules 1 and 2, N=2010*



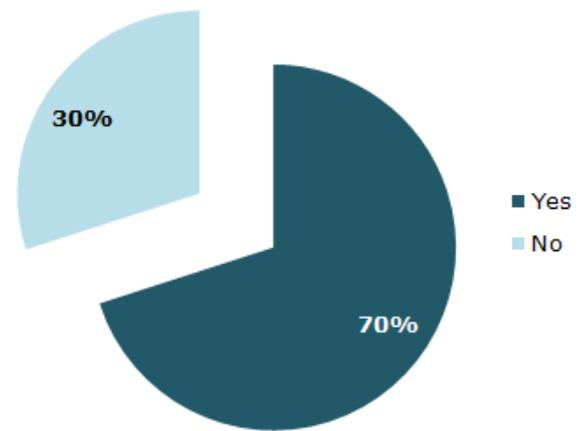
Most Polish people are aware of the organisations helping victims of human trafficking but only a half of them can suggest any.

Definitely the most recognizable organisation associated with the subject of human trafficking is ITAKA. The organisations effectively supporting victims of human trafficking are positioned much lower: 15% mention **CARITAS** and 11% - **La Strada** Foundation. The least mentioned are : Nobody's Children Foundation (5%) and International Organization for Migration (3%).

Over a half of the respondents can name a Polish or an international organisation helping victims of human trafficking. In 2010 it could be done by 32% of the respondents.

### In our opinion, are there in Poland organisations which help victims of human trafficking?

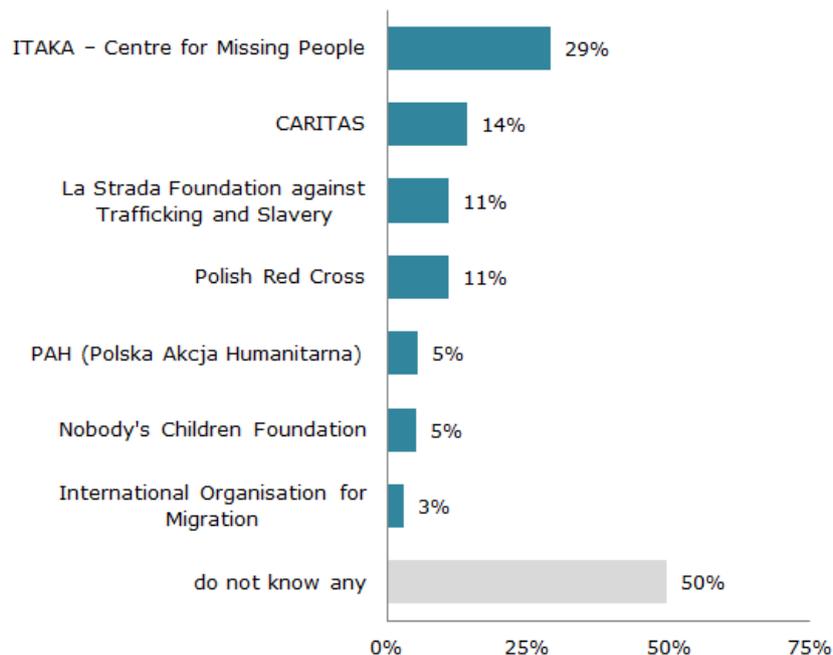
Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005



### Please, name Polish and international organisations you know helping victims of human trafficking.

Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005

\*an open question, responses with the percentage min. 3%

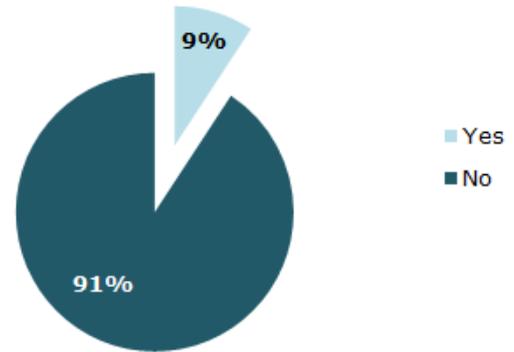


Only 9% of the respondents heard about the National Consulting and Intervention Center for the Victims of Trafficking.

Information about human trafficking, in opinion of 63% of the respondents, should be disseminated by the media. A little less than a half think, it should be done by the police, border guards and prosecutor's office. Slightly over one fourth claim this is the task for governmental institutions.

### Have you ever heard about the National Consulting and Intervention Center for the Victims of Trafficking?

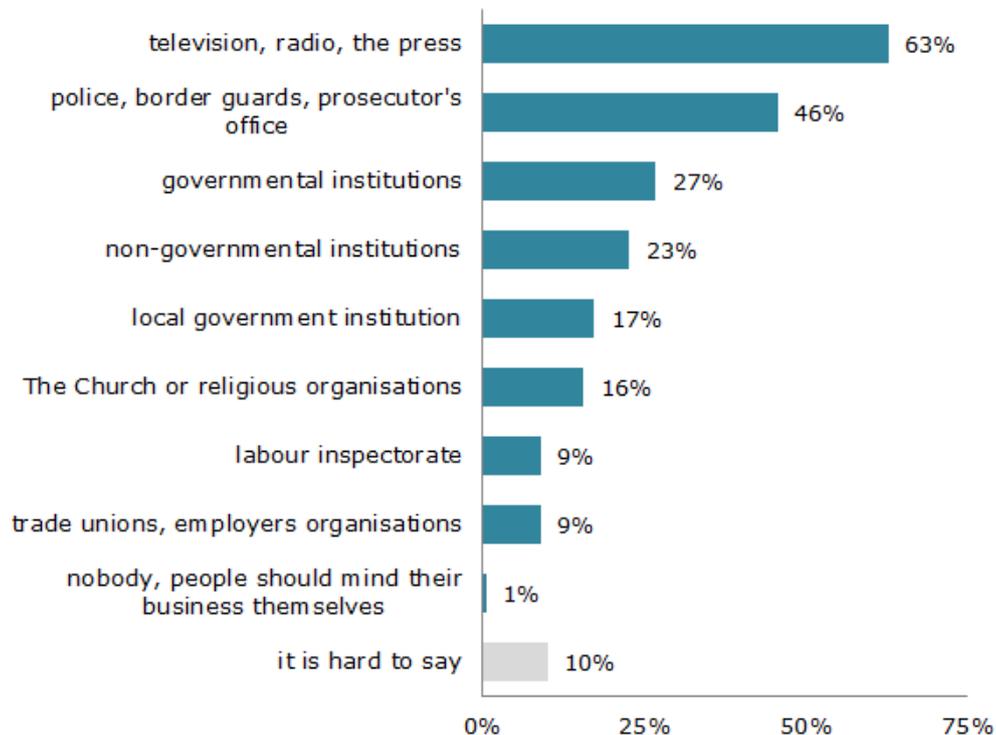
Module 1 (the nationwide research)  
N=1005



### In your opinion, who, what institutions should propagate information about human trafficking?

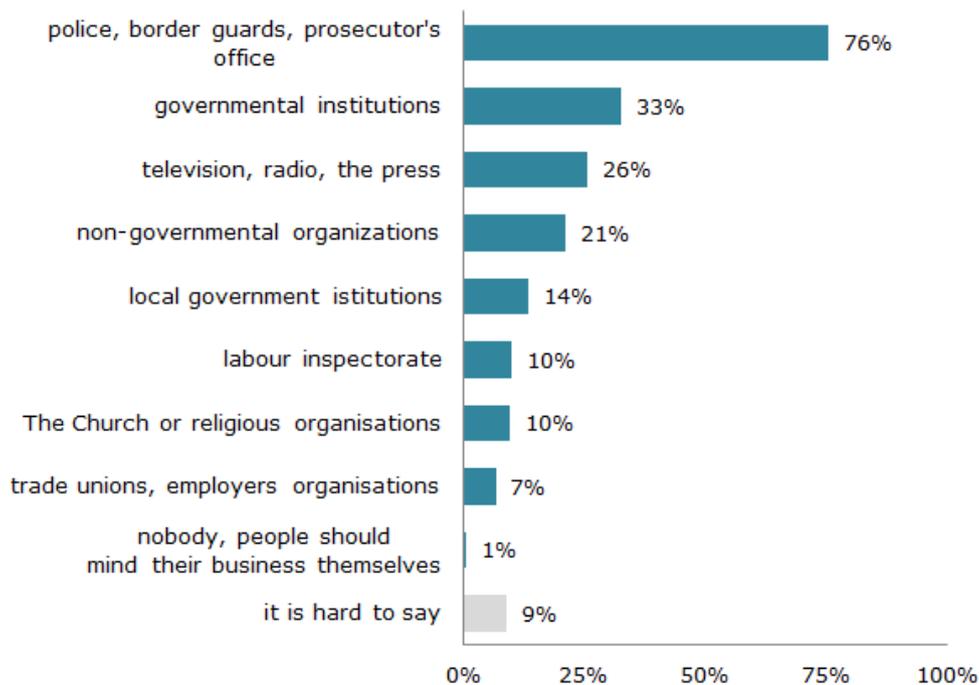
Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005

\*an open question, responses with the percentage min. 3%



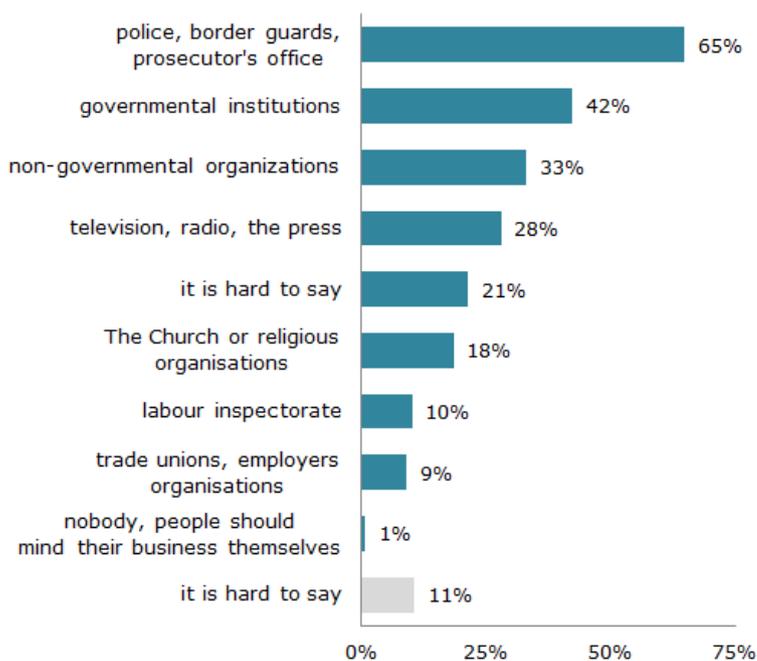
## In your opinion, who, what institutions should combat crimes of human trafficking?

Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005



## In your opinion, who, what institutions should help victims of human trafficking?

Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005



Combating human trafficking is mainly, in the Poles opinions, **a task for the police**, border guards and prosecutor's office (76%). One third of the respondents think this is the role of governmental institutions (33%). Every fourth respondent suggests the media: television, the press, radio, and every fifth – non-governmental organisations.

Victims of human trafficking should be helped, in opinion of the respondents, by the police, border guards and prosecutor's office (65%). According to 42% of the respondents this is the task for governmental institutions. One third of the respondents believes that also non-governmental organisations should help.

In all three aspects (combating, helping victims and disseminating information)

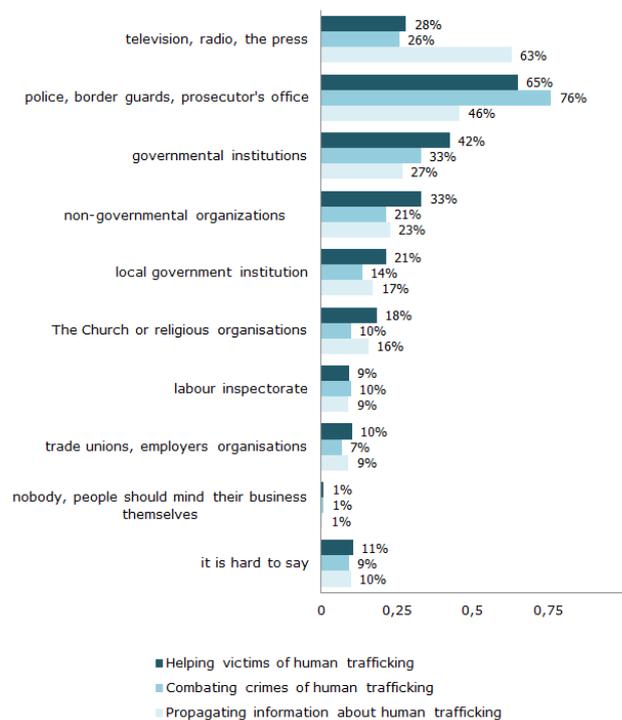
Polish people have the highest expectations towards the media, law enforcement agencies, governmental institutions and non-governmental organisations.

Considering only combating the crime and helping the victims, the respondents decided that the crucial role should play the police, border guards and prosecutor's office. These public bodies were suggested much more often than the others.

The least of the respondents awaited the response from organisations such as labour inspectorate, trade unions, Church and other religious organisations.

### List of answers

Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005



# Declared response to human trafficking

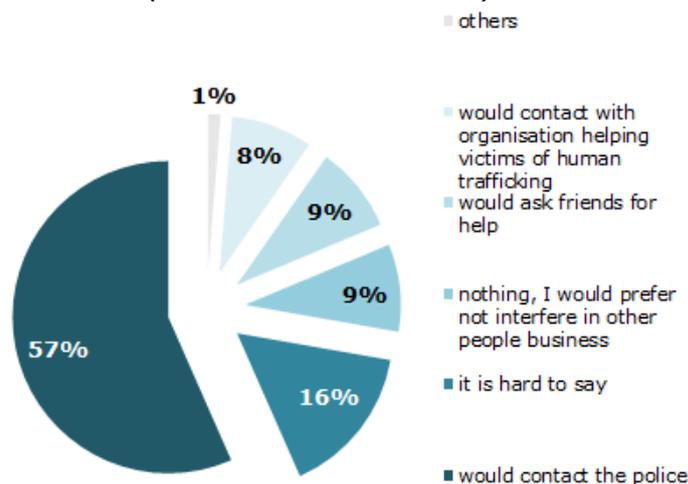
Over a half of Polish people (57%) declare that if they knew that in their neighbourhood someone forces another person to work, begging or prostitution, they would call the police. **It is 11% less than in 2010.**

Only 8% of the respondents would choose contact with a non-governmental organisation helping victims of trafficking and 9% would ask for advice somebody they know. Next 9% of the respondents would not meddle in other people's business.

Comparing to the research in 2010 more interviewees would decide to help, but less than before would choose calling the police.

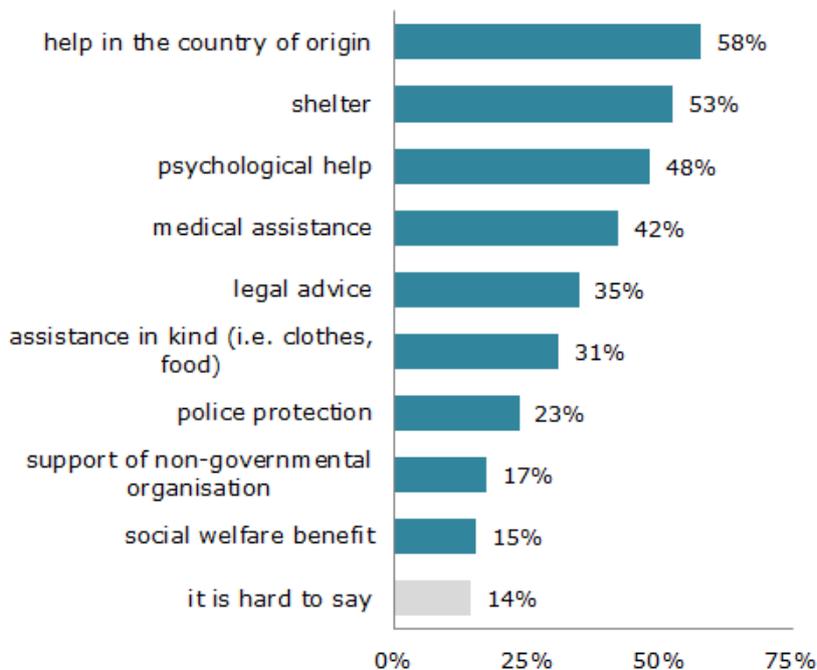
## What would you do if you knew that in your neighbourhood someone forces another person to work, begging or prostitution?

Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005



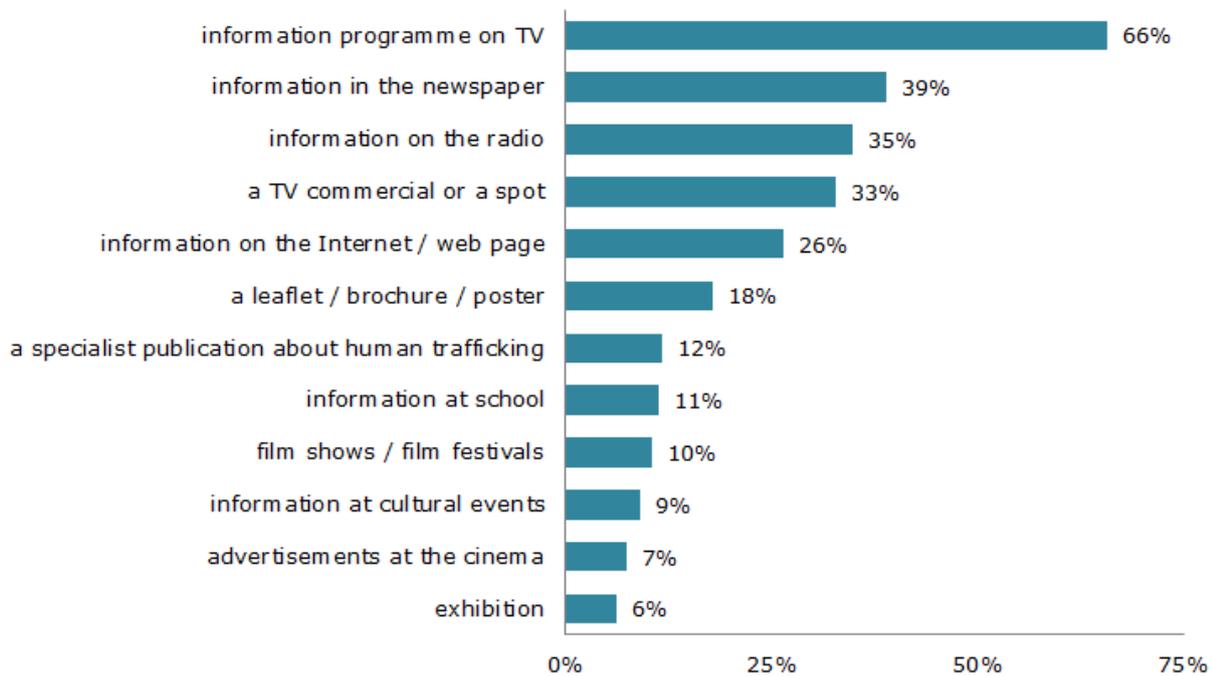
## What help can a victim of human trafficking receive in Poland?

Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005



## Have you ever met in Poland the following materials or information warning against the phenomenon of human trafficking?

Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005



Information materials connected with human trafficking met by the respondents were mostly information programmes on TV (66%). Subsequently there are:

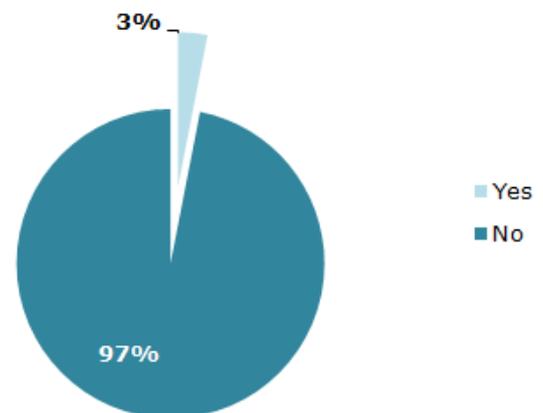
- information in the newspaper ( 39% - **an increase of 23% comparing to 2010**);
- information on the radio (35%);
- a TV commercial or a spot about the topic, which was seen by 33% of the respondents;
- information on the Internet (26%).

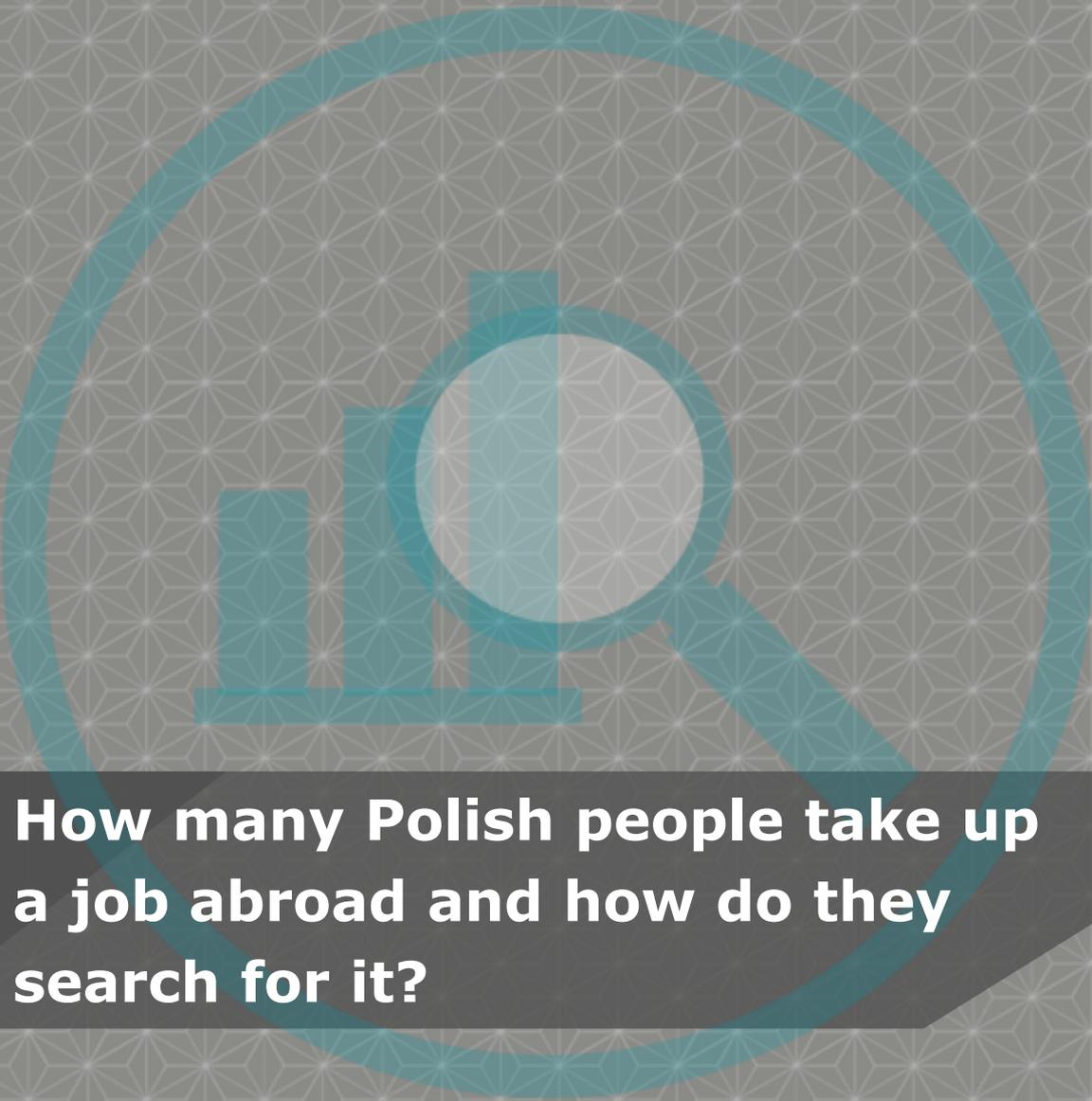
Additionally, almost 1/5th (18%) of the respondents encountered a leaflet, brochure or poster.

Hardly 3% of people in the nationwide research have ever participated in a meeting about human trafficking.

## Have you ever participated in a meeting about human trafficking?

Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005



A large teal graphic is centered on the page. It features a magnifying glass with a circular lens. Inside the lens is a bar chart with three bars of increasing height from left to right. The magnifying glass handle extends downwards and to the right. The entire graphic is set against a background of a repeating geometric pattern of small, light-colored stars or hexagons on a dark grey field.

**How many Polish people take up  
a job abroad and how do they  
search for it?**

## Taking up a job abroad

Definitely more people researched in module 2 (18 - 25 y/o) than in module 1 (the nationwide research) have been leaving abroad for the last 5 years. Half of the respondents of the nationwide research declared they had never been abroad. Among young people from the selected provinces the percentage is 40%.

Only 12% of people taking part in the nationwide research declare, that they have ever worked abroad.

Among young people from the selected provinces (module 2) the percentage was much higher - 22%.

Young people in the selected provinces are characterized by a greater tendency to leaving abroad for economic reasons. Almost a half of people aged 18 - 25 from the provinces: lubuskie, opolskie, warmińsko-mazurskie consider a possibility of taking up a job abroad in the future comparing to hardly 29% in the nationwide part.

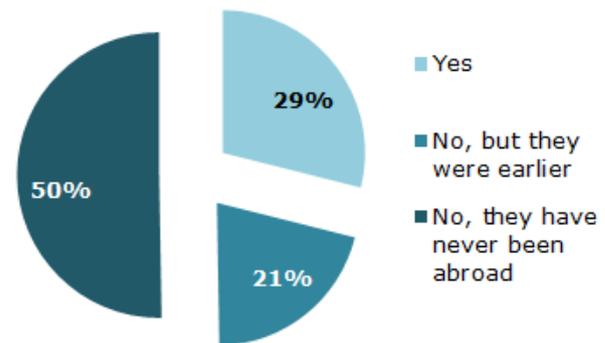
Those who left abroad the most often were people living in the countryside, (19%) the least - from big cities. Warsaw is a specific case, where only 5% of the inhabitants have worked abroad before, which shows a tight connection with the labour market and unemployment rate.

More than a half of the respondents would not decide to work abroad illegally. A similar tendency concerns taking up a job without the knowledge of the language of the country they would work in.

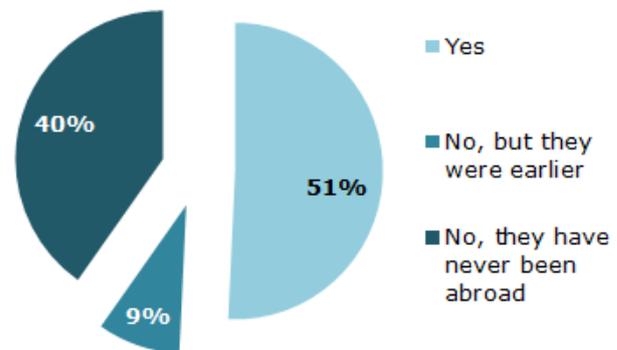
A significant dissonance appears between points of view of young people from the selected provinces and the results of the

### Have you been abroad for the last 5 years?

Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005



Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005



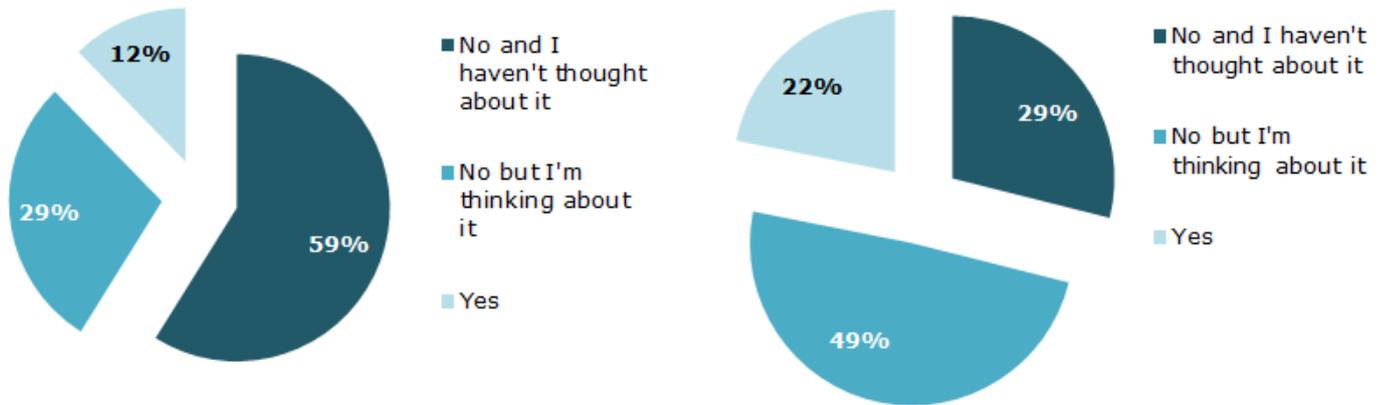
nationwide research. The young would more often decide to work abroad without qualifications.

Comparing to the results in 2010 there is a noticeable increase of will to take up a job abroad and, at the same time, an increase of aversion to black economy work and without the knowledge of the foreign language. It may testify to the growth of Polish people competences and more realistic, than in 2010, image of European labour markets.

## Have you ever worked abroad?

Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005

Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005

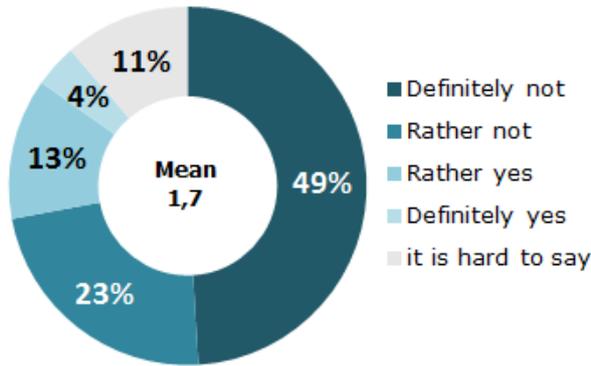


N= 2010, By place of residence

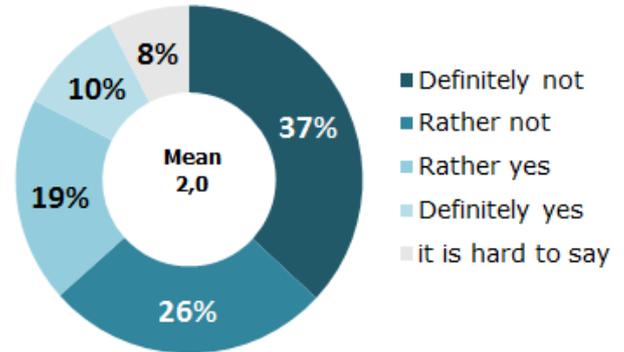
Statement:	Size class of a place ( in thousands of inhabitants)									Sum
	village	cities up to 10	cities 10-19	cities 20-49	cities 50-99	cities 100-199	cities 200-499	cities over 500	Warsaw	
No and I haven't thought about it	43%	38%	42%	41%	55%	39%	62%	58%	52%	44%
No but I'm thinking about it	38%	44%	43%	41%	31%	45%	24%	31%	43%	39%
Yes	19%	18%	16%	18%	13%	15%	15%	11%	5%	17%
Sum	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Basis	846	160	200	221	119	260	89	71	44	2010

### Would you decide to work abroad in the black economy?

Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005

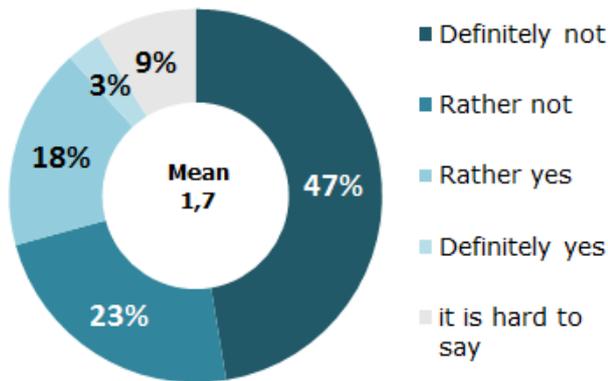


Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005

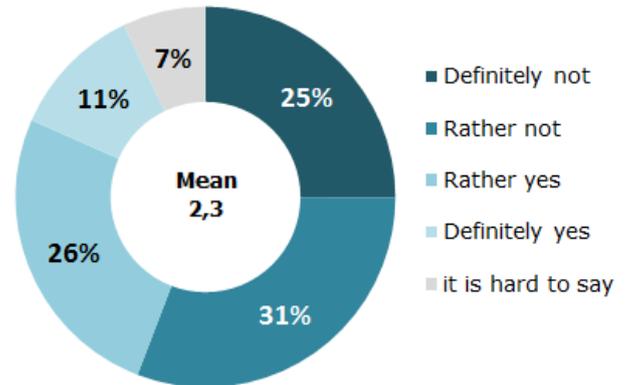


### Would you decide to work abroad in a country whose language you do not know?

Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005



Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005



To check the tendency to take actions increasing a risk of being abused, we asked a question if the respondents would answer a suspicious job advertisement. However, it must be considered that all the questionnaire context may suggest the answer, to some extent, so the results may not represent the real scale of risky behaviour.

In the nationwide research a suspicious job advertisement would be answered by 12% of the respondents, 9% less in a year 2010.

Module 2, testing a risk group, contained two extra advertisements, one of which was not dubious. The respondents had to respond to three adverts.

Among the people researched in module 2 the first advertisement (waiter / waitress) would be answered by 24%, the second one (reliable advertisement with much information given; senior care assistant in Germany) was answered by 53%, the third one (physical worker – harvesting apples in Germany) by 51%.

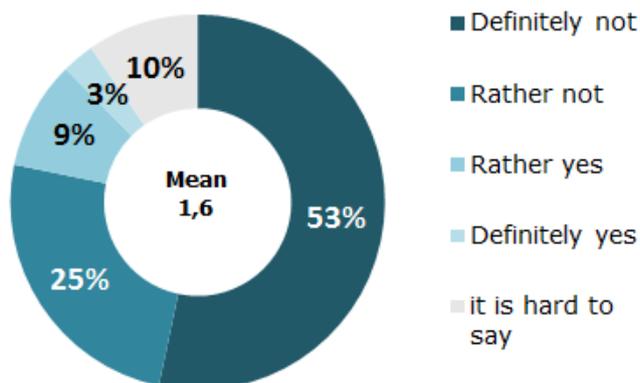
The result shows, that the people researched in module 2 do not follow their safety and make choices of job offers not thinking about a potential risk. Among people who consider going abroad to work, jobs which do not

demand qualifications, experience or knowledge of foreign languages thrive all the time.

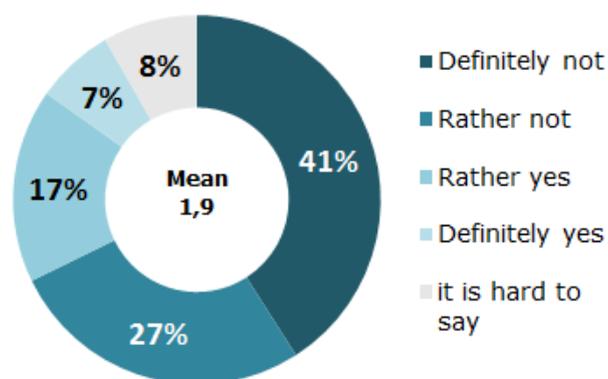
**Pie charts: Can you imagine that you are searching for a job abroad? Would you answer the following advertisement:**

*Waiter / waitress in England, 1,600 pounds a month, English unnecessary, no qualifications needed. Call 952 147 449*

Module 1 (the nationwide research) N=1005

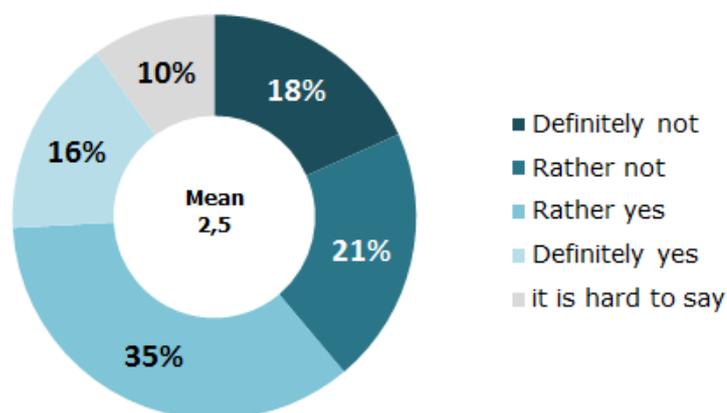


Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005



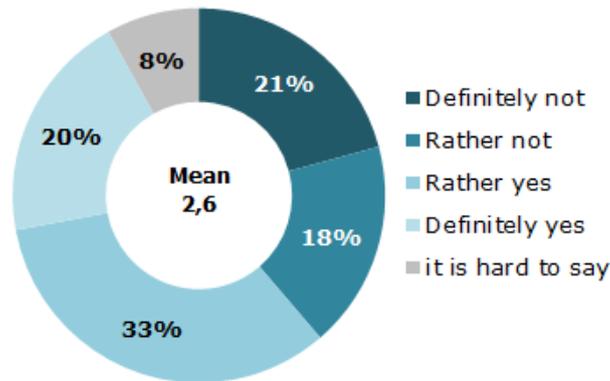
*A worker needed – collecting apples in Germany, up to 1,800 Euro a month, German unnecessary, provided accommodation and meals. Write: rekrutacja@germany.pl*

Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005



*Needed: a senior care assistant in Suffolk county, Great Britain. You will help elderly people in Care Homes to do everyday activities (assistance while walking, spending time, getting dressed, eating, keeping them company). Requirements: good knowledge of English, experience in similar job would be an asset. Salary: 7 GBP per hour, 40 working hours a week. Applications: Professional selection of care assistants, ul. Smolnika 8, 00-385 Warszawa, Phone: 22 116 33 333*

Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005



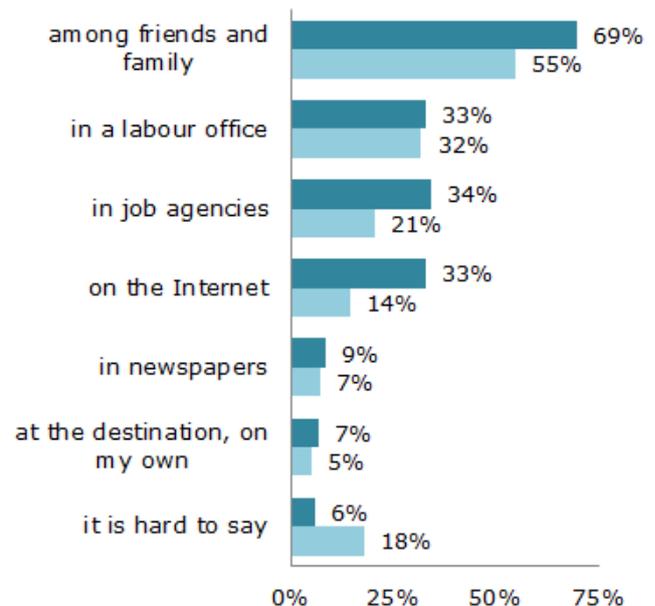
Job offers abroad would be mainly searched by Polish people among family and friends (55% - Module 1 and 69% - Module 2) or in a labour office (33% - Module 1 and 32% - Module 2).

Among the young people researched in Module 2, one third of the respondents would also look for a job through foreign job agencies or on the Internet.

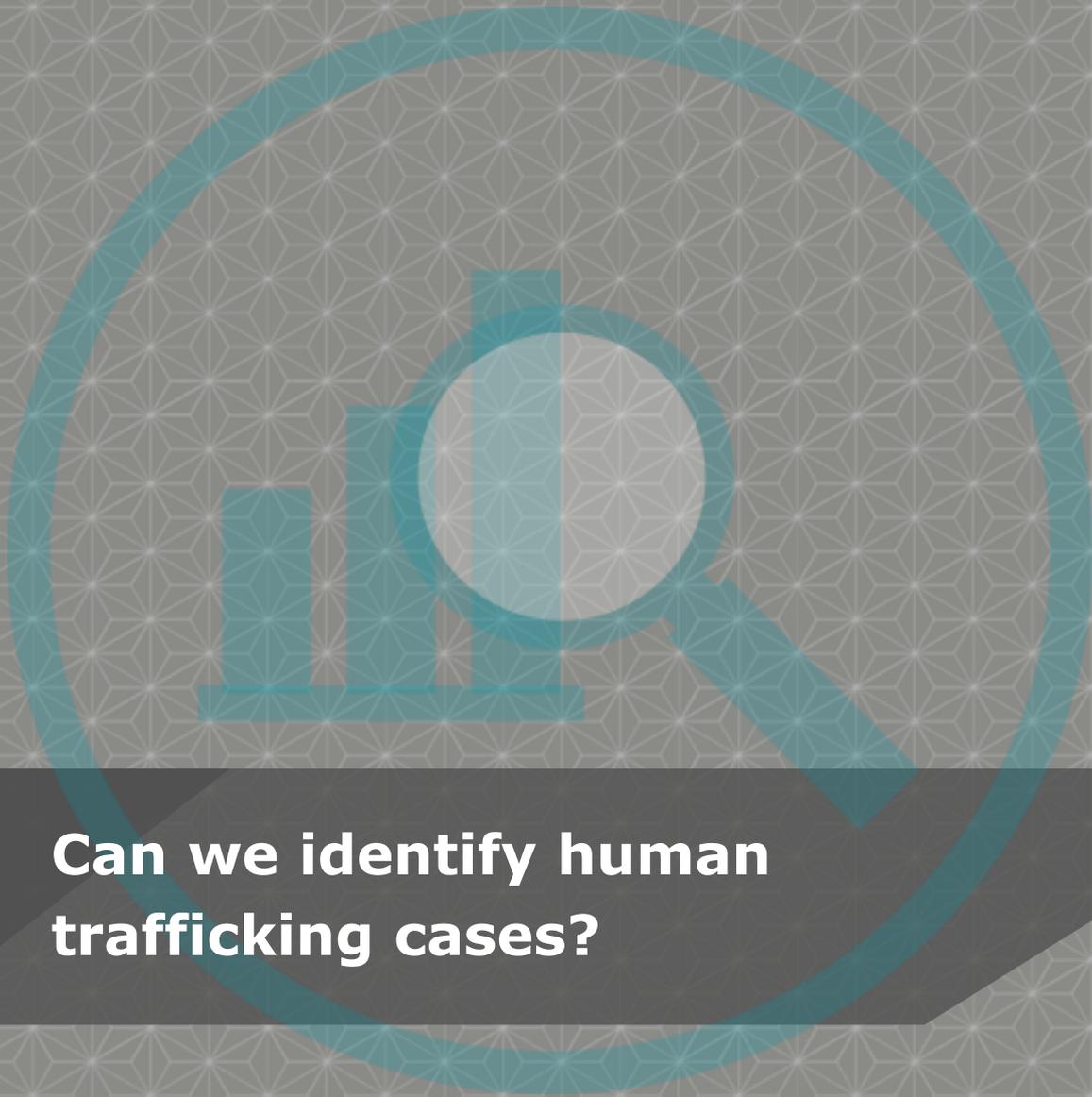
Definitely less often they would search at the destination themselves (7% - Module 1 and 5% - Module 2).

### Can you imagine that you are looking for a job abroad? Where would you search for the job offers?

Modules 1 and 2, N=2010



■ Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces)  
 ■ Module 1 (the nationwide research)



**Can we identify human trafficking cases?**

## Identification of human trafficking cases based on indicators.

People tested in module 2 were asked two additional questions presenting three short stories. The respondents had to assess if they were human trafficking cases. The first story involved many factors characteristic of human trafficking cases of forced labour. The second showed the case of domestic slavery and also included specific indicators. The third one was an example of smuggling people across the border, which is not a human trafficking case but is punishable.

In the first case over a half of the respondents (56%) claimed that they are dealing with the case of human trafficking. A little more positive answers were given by the people aged 22 to 25 (60%) and by women (59%).

In the second case the overwhelming majority (91%), both women and men of the both age groups, recognized the story as an example of human trafficking.

Only a little less of the respondents (79%) recognized the second story, without indicators, as human trafficking.

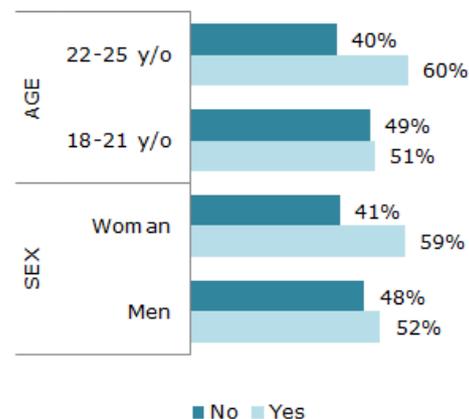
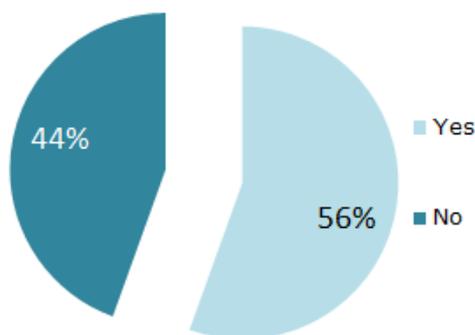
Most people researched in module 2 were not able to distinguish between human trafficking and smuggling people.

From among the presented cases of human trafficking definitely the most problematic was an example of forced labour, where the violator did not use neither threats nor direct coercion but trick and deception.

A man left abroad with the help of an agent to work at harvest in the Netherlands. At the destination he had to develop high standards otherwise the employer deducted some amount from his salary. He also had to pay the commission to the agent and pay for protective clothing. For the first month he only earned food, accommodation and the commission. **Is this man a victim of human trafficking, in your opinion?**

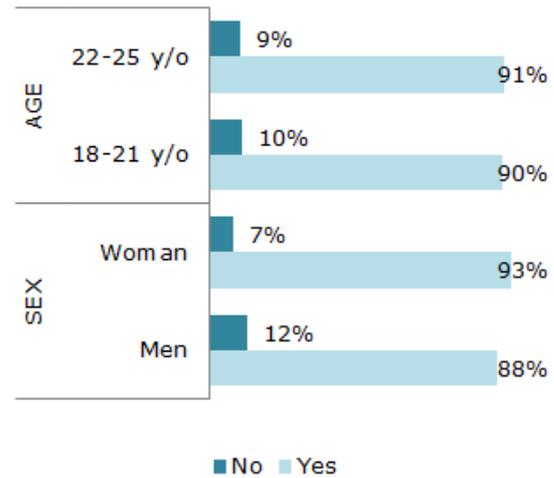
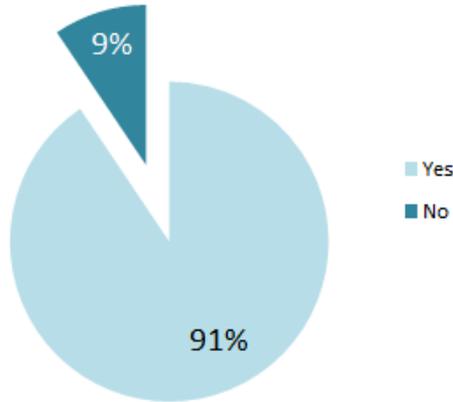
### Is this man a victim of human trafficking, in your opinion?

Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005

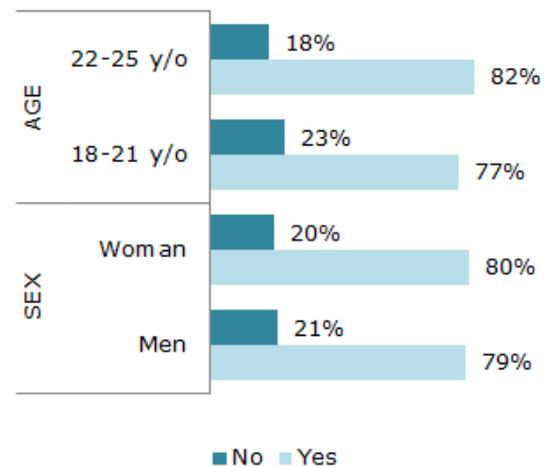
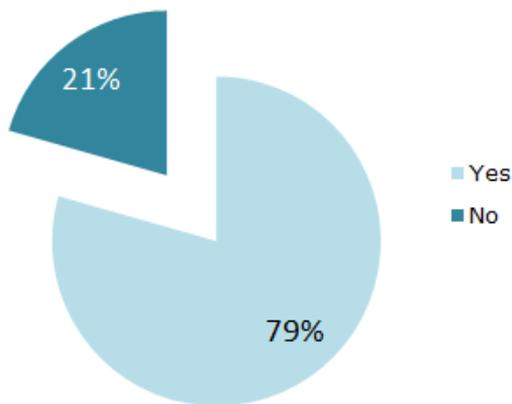


A young woman from the Philippines came to Poland to work as a domestic help. Her employer hid her passport and phone in a safe. After a month he told her that the money she earned he transfers into her account so that she would not spend it on "stupid things". When the woman wanted to leave, the employer said that she worked illegally and he would inform border guards about her illegal stay and she would be sent to prison. The woman believed and continued working without pay. **Is this woman a victim of human trafficking, in your opinion?**

Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005



A group of men from Vietnam got a job offer from France. However they did not receive visas. They landed in Moscow from where they were transferred to Kaliningrad. They paid the agent \$ 500 per person to be carried in a lorry among the goods. They were stopped by border guards but the lorry driver said he did not know about the passengers and did not receive any money. **Are these people the victims of human trafficking, in your opinion?** Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005





**How to ensure your safety while taking up a job abroad?**

# Do we know how to ensure our safety while taking up a job abroad?

Can you imagine that you are going to go abroad to take up a job? What actions would you take before the departure? Please list up to 5 actions.

Modules 1 and 2, N=2010

Statement:	Module 1	Module 2
I would make sure the company offering the job really exists	48%	55%
I would ask my family and friends for advice	40%	38%
I would check if the job agent runs his business legally	32%	40%
I would take enough money to return to Poland	26%	31%
I would leave my relatives the exact address of the place abroad.	20%	26%
<i>It is hard to say.</i>	18%	10%
I would learn the language.	13%	18%
I would set the frequency of my contacts with the relatives.	12%	10%
I would insure myself.	12%	16%
Leaving abroad I would take phone numbers of the institutions which may help me at the destination.	11%	11%
I would look for information online.	10%	12%
I would collect all necessary documents.	10%	9%
I would find accommodation in the country of destination beforehand.	6%	13%
None, at the destination I would contact a job agent personally.	4%	3%
Others	1%	7%

46

Spontaneous response

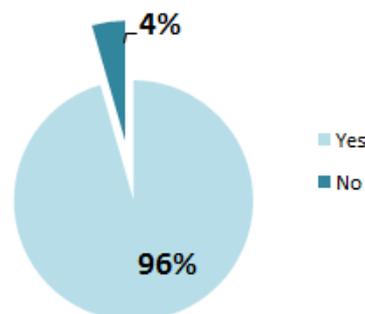
People considering possibility of taking up a job abroad, before they go to such work, they would check if the company offering the job really exists (48% - Module 1 and 55% - Module 2).

Over one third of the respondents would ask family and friends for advice. The similar number would check if the job agent runs his business legally.

Over one fourth of the respondents (26% - Module 1 and 31% - Module 2) would take enough money to return to Poland.

## Going abroad would you make sure the company offering the job really exists?

Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005



Only one fifth of the respondents in the nationwide research and one fourth in the selected provinces would leave their relatives the exact address of the place abroad.

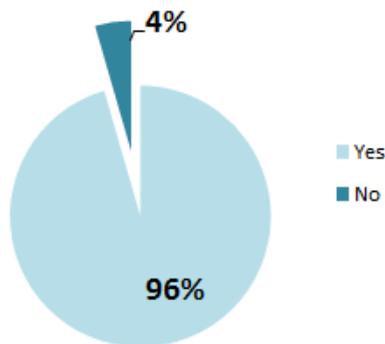
Almost one fifth of the respondents (18%) in the nationwide research and 10% in the

selected provinces do not know what they could do to increase their safety while leaving abroad.

Much higher percentage in module 2 than in the nationwide research would learn the foreign language. 18% and 3% respectively.

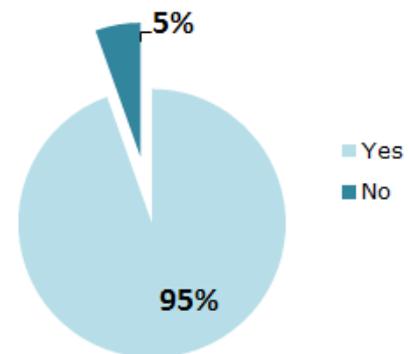
**Going to work abroad, would you leave your relatives the detailed information about the place of your stay (phone number, the address of the hotel)?**  
**Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces)**

*Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005*



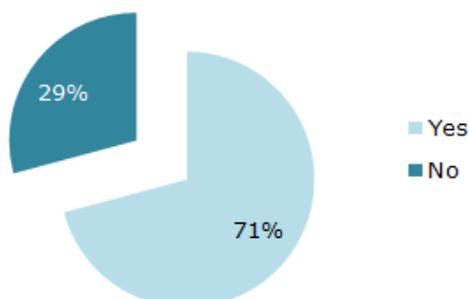
**Going to work abroad, would you take enough money to return to Poland in case of emergency?**

*Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005*



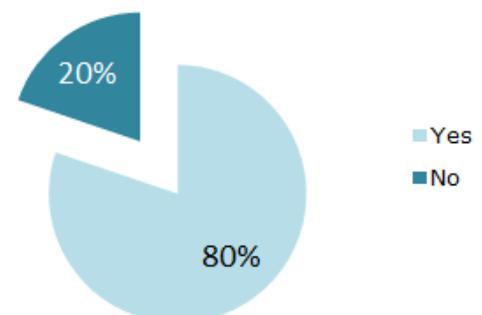
**Going to work abroad, would you search for information what to do for your safety on the web pages of non-governmental organisations and ministries?**

*Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005*



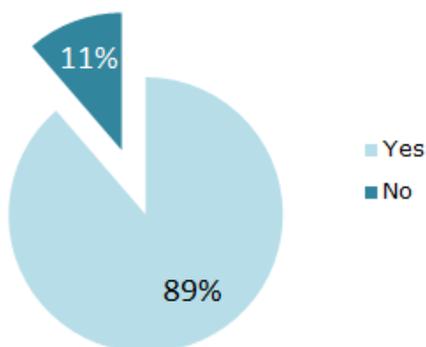
**Going to work abroad, would you insure yourself against accidents and medical expenses?**

*Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005*



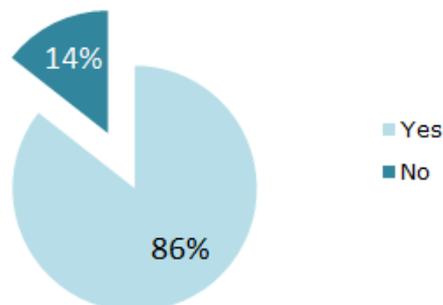
**Going to work abroad, would you collect all necessary documents, i.e. confirming your qualifications?**

Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005



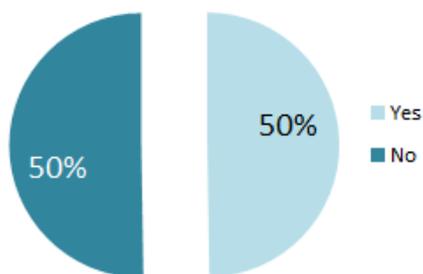
**Going to work abroad, would you set the frequency of your contacts with the relatives?**

Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005



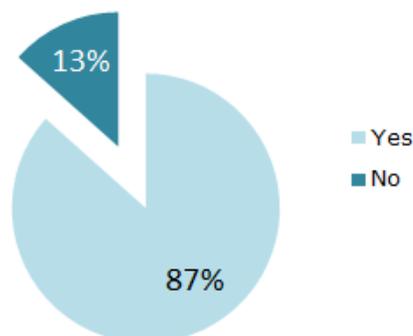
**Going to work abroad, would you contact the job agent only after arriving at the destination?**

Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005



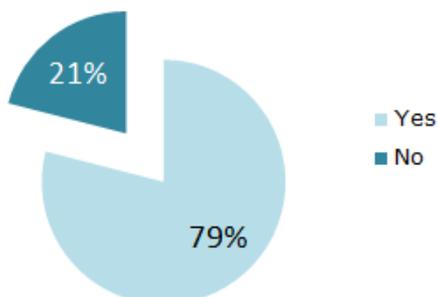
**Going to work abroad, would you find accommodation in the country of destination beforehand?**

Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005



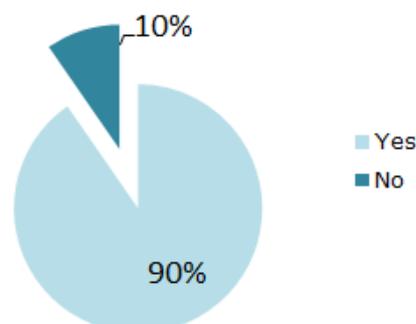
**Going to work abroad, would you take phone numbers of the institutions which may help you at the destination in case of emergency?**

Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005



**Going to work abroad, would you learn the language of the country of the destination?**

Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces) N=1005



The respondents were also asked if they know what the consequences for the person who works in the black economy are. According to almost two thirds of the respondents in the nationwide research (63%) and 56% in the selected provinces, such a person will be deported.

Almost one fourth think that they may be banned on entry to the country they were caught in. 32% in module 2 and 19% in the nationwide research are afraid of a heavy fine.

8% of the respondents in the nationwide research and every fifth person in the selected

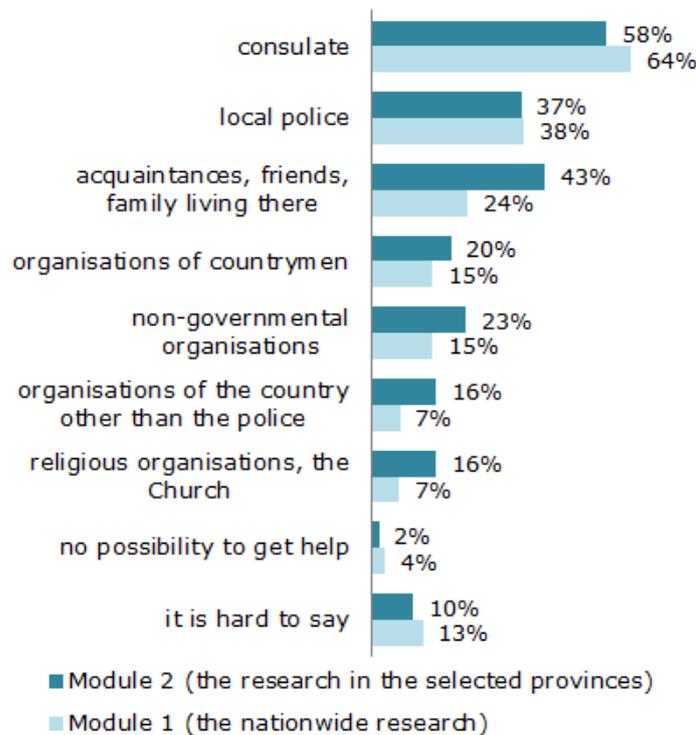
provinces are afraid of a penalty or imprisonment.

Only 4% of the respondents in the nationwide research and 6% in the selected provinces think that the foreigners working without a job permit are safe.

It is thought that institutions and entities which a person working illegally abroad can ask for help and protection are: consulates, local police, friends and acquaintances living abroad.

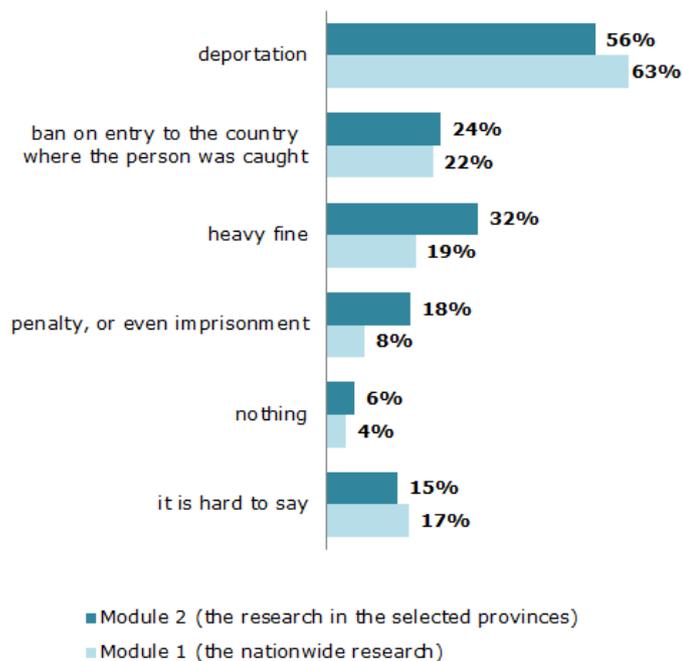
### In your opinion, who may a person working abroad illegally ask for help?

Modules 1 and 2, N=2010



## What are the consequences for the person working illegally, who is interested to the police?

Modules 1 and 2, N=2010



# Do Polish people know foreign languages?

## The knowledge of foreign languages

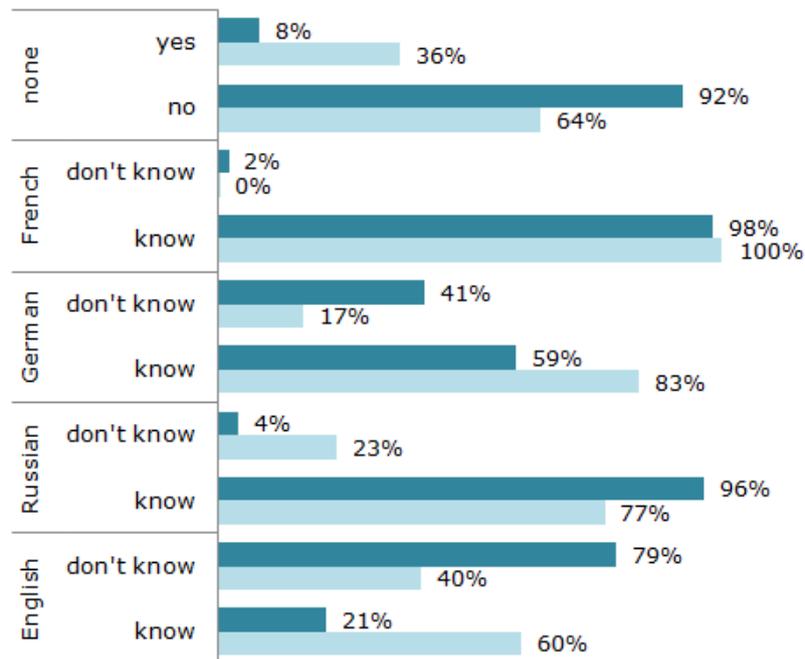
Module 1 N=643, Module 2 N=924

### The knowledge of foreign languages

	speaking at least one language but only a few expressions	speaking at least one language at a basic level	speaking at least one language at an intermediate level	speaking fluently at least one language	Sum
<b>Module 1</b>	12%	42%	37%	9%	100%
<b>Module 2</b>	10%	38%	39%	12%	100%

## Do you know any foreign language?

Modules 1 and 2, N=2010



- Module 2 (the research in the selected provinces)
- Module 1 (the nationwide research)

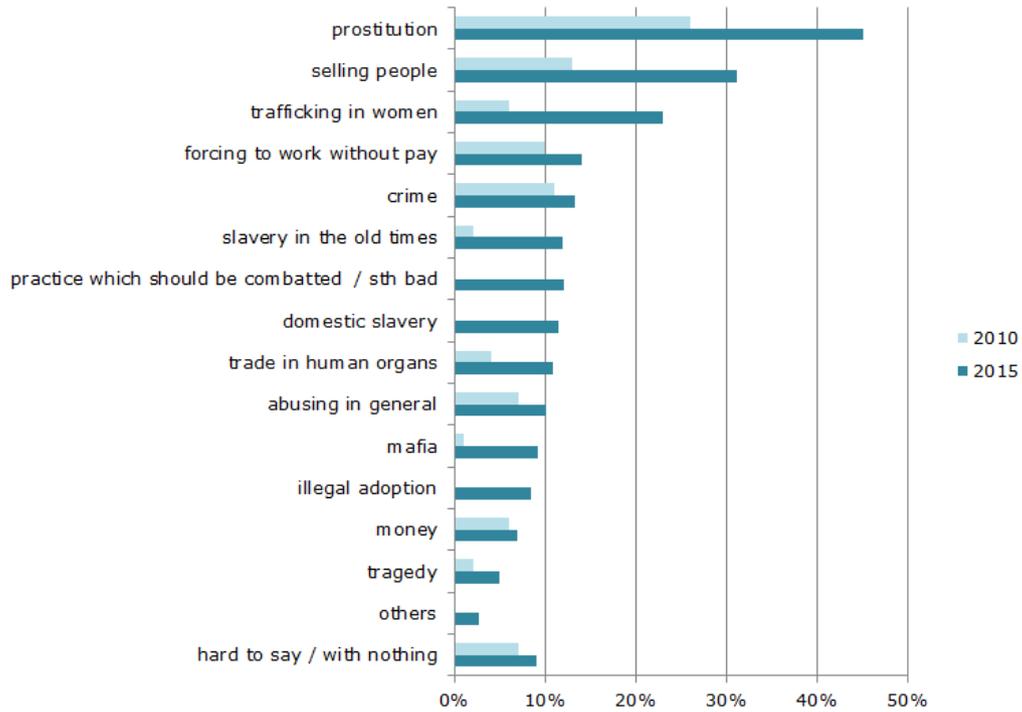


**Comparison of the  
results 2010 - 2015**

## Comparison of the results 2010 - 2015

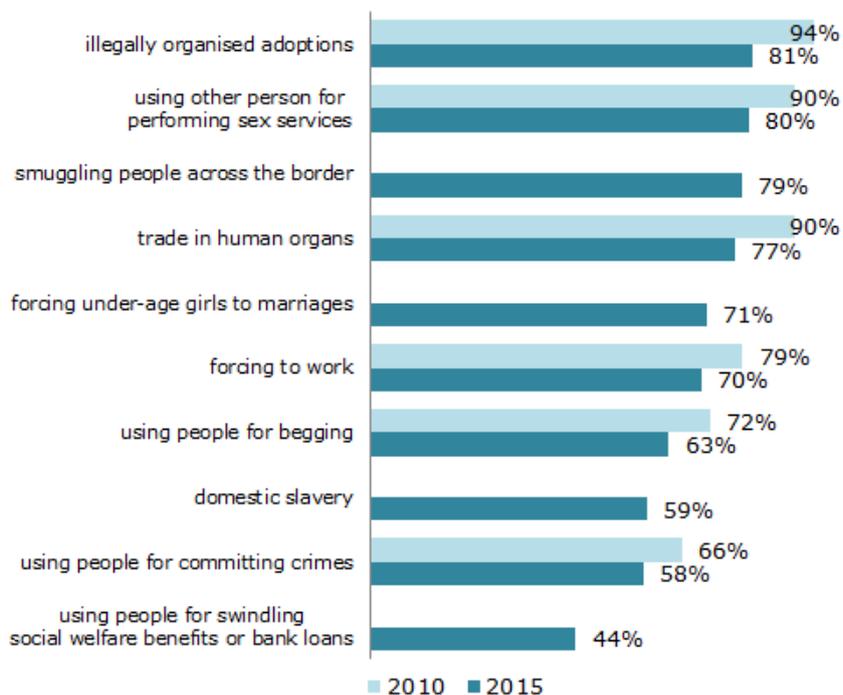
### What do you associate human trafficking with?

*N=1005—2015 yr, the nationwide sample, N=1005—2010 yr, the nationwide sample*



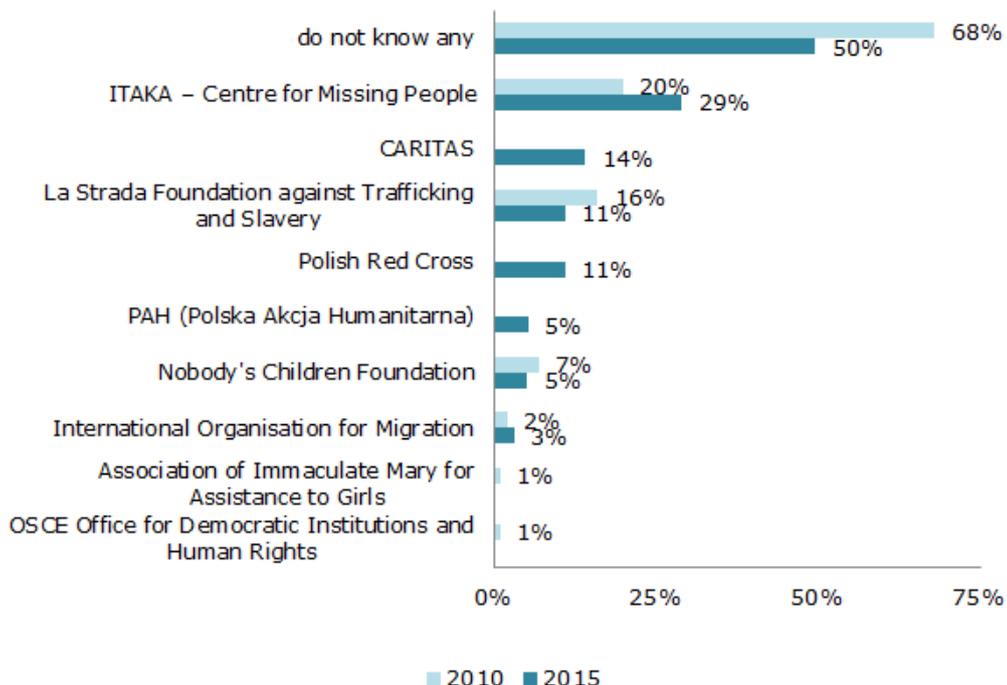
### Are the following situations human trafficking?

*N=1005—2015 yr, the nationwide sample, N=1005—2010 yr, the nationwide sample*



### Can you list the names of Polish and international organisations helping victims of human trafficking?

*N=1005—2015 yr, the nationwide sample, N=1005—2010 yr, the nationwide sample*



### In your opinion, who can a person working illegally abroad ask for help and protection?

*N=1005—2015 yr, the nationwide sample, N=1005—2010 yr, the nationwide sample*

