Report on the Trafficking in Human Being awareness survey among Ukrainian migrants staying in Poland.

The survey was carried out within frames of the project named: *Cooperation and competence as a key to efficiently combating trafficking in human beings* cofinanced by Norwegian Financial Mechanism 2009-2014.

Report form CAPI research

April 2017
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDICATORS</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMPLOYEE BEHAVIORS</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THREATS, VULNERABILITY TO ABUSE &amp; CONTACT WITH ABUSE</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEVEL OF THE KNOWLEDGE &amp; READINESS TO USE AID MECHANISMS</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS FROM UKRAINE</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTACT</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The objective of the study was to determine the percentage of migrants from Ukraine who might have been victims of abuse or who might have come across cases of abuse during their stay in Poland. Another goal was to check how much migrants knew about the assistance measures available in Poland to victims of human trafficking and whether they were prepared to take advantage of them.

Detailed objectives of the study:

- Determine the percentage of Ukrainian migrants in Poland who were abused during the period of their residence in Poland.
- Determine the percentage of Ukrainian migrants in Poland who came across cases of abuse during their stay in Poland.
- Check how much Ukrainian migrants knew about the assistance measures available in Poland to victims of human trafficking.
- Check whether they were prepared to use the assistance measures available in Poland to victims of human trafficking.
Human trafficking is a global-scale criminal phenomenon present in most countries across the globe. It consists in the deprivation of liberty (using various methods or measures) in order to abuse the victims. Hence, human trafficking is often referred to as modern slavery.

Human trafficking in Poland takes on various forms – for many years, sexual exploitation was the most socially prominent form of abuse. It still dominates, but other forms are also emerging, including human trafficking for the purpose of forced labor, begging, obtaining bank loans and social benefits under false pretenses or fake marriage.

Poland is a country of origin, transit and destination for victims of human trafficking. Besides Poles, who make up a vast majority of the victims, nationals of other countries, such as Ukraine, are also identified in Poland.
Most of the Ukrainian migrants who work in Poland do so under a statement of the employer, which entitles them to work without a permit for 6 months within a period of 12 consecutive months. Such an employment scheme is available to citizens of Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine.

Between January and October 2016, citizens of Ukraine were the subject of 97% of all registered employers’ statements (for comparison, they accounted for 98% of such statements issued in all of 2015).

The dominant share of Ukrainian workers in the migrant labor force is reflected by the fact that they are issued ca. 83% of all work permits (42,650 permits in the first half of 2016). In all of 2015, Ukrainian citizens were issued 77% of all permits, and in 2014 – more than 60%.
The study was conducted in the form of Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI), relying on the use of smartphones, tablets and laptops.

It also involved the use of CAPI Support software, which operated as both a computer program and a mobile application. Mobile device-assisted CAPIs made it possible to conduct the study in the places where migrants are based, which translated into a random and representative sample.

The study was conducted by qualified, experienced and suitably trained interviewers. The interviews were preceded by a pilot program.

The interviews were held between 3 and 13 April 2017.
⇒ Target sample (migrants from Ukraine)
⇒ A representative sample of migrants from Ukraine currently residing in Poland.
⇒ Sample size – n=500
⇒ Zero wave – 24 respondents from cities of different sizes in different regions of the country.
⇒ Sample breakdown (including the zero wave) reflecting the structure of the population of migrants from Ukraine, including:
  ⇒ Regional diversity (NUTS1),
  ⇒ Demographic diversity: gender and age.
⇒ The use of the above sample allowed for the representative breakdown of the migrant population into groups from cities of various sizes, with a different education structure, representing various industries (sectors of the economy) and types of work undertaken.
SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH

North
8%

North-West
19%

Central
39%

South-West
11%

South
12%

East
11%
INDICATORS
67%  
⇒ Percentage of Ukrainian migrants in Poland who **heard** about cases of abuse of Ukrainians during their stay in Poland.

25%  
⇒ Percentage of Ukrainian migrants in Poland who (directly or indirectly – through relatives or friends) **came across** cases of abuse during their stay in Poland.

22%  
⇒ Percentage of Ukrainian migrants in Poland who **were abused** during their stay in Poland.

15%  
⇒ Percentage of Ukrainian migrants in Poland who **were abused over the last 2 years** while living in Poland.
Percentage of Ukrainian migrants who identify the police as the entity to seek help from in the case of being abused by an employer or agent.

Percentage of Ukrainian migrants who would not report a case of abuse in Poland, as they do not know the procedures and have different concerns about how such a report would impact their career and personal security.

Percentage of Ukrainian migrants who identify immigration offices as the entities to seek help from in case of being abused.
Percentage of Ukrainian migrants in Poland who declare that they would like to report a case of abuse in Poland.

Percentage of Ukrainian migrants in Poland who contact the police.

Percentage of Ukrainian migrants in Poland who declare that they do not intend to report any case of abuse in Poland.
2017

MIGRANTS BY DATE OF THE FIRST ARRIVAL TO POLAND

BEFORE 2014

84%
16%

SINCE 2014

80%
20%
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
• The structure of the study group broken down by the date of first entry into Poland reflects the dynamics of arrivals of migrants from Ukraine since 2014. In 2017, most Ukrainian migrants (66%) entered Poland for the first time within the last three years.

• When arriving in Poland, migrants from Ukraine see it as their main place of residence for the near future. Some of them are planning to develop their professional careers in Poland and seek to change their status in the country.

• The study was conducted in April 2017, and data for 2017 reflects the dynamics of the first quarter of 2017. Judging by the first three months of 2017 it may be estimated that the percentage of new migrants from Ukraine arriving in Poland will remain at a similar (high) level as in 2015 and 2016.
• Migrants from Ukraine (like other migrants in different countries) are enterprising, but they need to work longer hours, often for various employers. More than half of all migrants from Ukraine (53%) work for more than 40 hours a week.

• Migrants from Ukraine work in Poland mainly in 5 industry sectors, i.e. construction, agriculture, commerce, catering and services for households. Due to the size and specific nature of those industries, cases of abuse of Ukrainian migrants most frequently identified in Poland occur in construction, and often in agriculture and services for households.

• A vast majority of migrants see their current working conditions as good (77%). A similar share (81%) believes that the working conditions in Poland are fair.
• One in five (21%) migrants from Ukraine works in Poland without an employment contract. Most migrants (71%) work under some kind of contract – 42% are covered by an employment contract and 23% have signed a contract of mandate.

• Migrants from Ukraine are a group which is potentially vulnerable to abuse. One in four (23%) people declare that they would be prepared to work under difficult or hazardous conditions. Greater vulnerability to abuse is typical of migrants who arrived in Poland in or after 2014 from the eastern part of Ukraine, as well as of young migrants under 25 years of age.

• Highest indicators of vulnerability are recorded for migrants in the central region (Mazowieckie and Łódzkie).

• Migrants from Ukraine are prepared to start working in Poland without knowing an agent (57%) or without knowing the working conditions (53%), as well as to come to Poland without accommodation being previously booked (43%) or without having made employment arrangements (39%).
• A vast majority (74%) of migrants have never been personally cheated or abused in Poland by an employer or agent.

• Two thirds (67%) of all migrants from Ukraine working in Poland have heard of cases of abuse of Ukrainians in Poland.

• 42% of migrants from Ukraine have never come across (personally or through relatives or friends) cases of abuse of Ukrainians in Poland. 25% of all migrants from Ukraine have come across cases of abuse in Poland, and most of such cases also took place over the last two years.

• One in five (22%) migrants from Ukraine declares that they have been cheated or abused in Poland by an employer or agent. 15% of migrants from Ukraine declare that they have been cheated or abused in Poland by an employer or agent within the last 2 years.
A dominant share of cases of abuse is work-related and involves problems such as the amount of wages and working conditions. Ukrainian migrants are often cheated by being payed less than promised – this applies to almost one in ten migrants from Ukraine working in Poland. The personal and family experience of migrants from Ukraine confirms that no payment is the most frequent form of abuse.

No remuneration for work and poor working conditions are the most frequent forms of abuse. 15% of all migrants declare that they have heard about cases of migrants being forced to work and 12% – of cases of passports being taken away from migrant workers. 8% of migrants have heard of cases of people being forced to prostitute themselves, of enslavement or restriction of liberty.

Abusers most often include employers and agents. Migrants from Ukraine also point out that other workers and strangers may be involved in cases of abuse.
• Migrants from Ukraine who reside in Poland claim that a person who experiences abuse may turn for help to the police (45%) and/or the Ukrainian embassy/consulate (25%). One in three (33%) migrants from Ukraine does not know what Polish institution could help an abused person in case of need.

• The police force is most frequently pointed to as the entity victims may approach for help (45%).

• One in four migrants (25%) pointed to the Ukrainian embassy or consulate. 6% stated they would turn to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). NGOs were hardly ever chosen (4%).
Most migrants (59%) claim they would be prepared to report cases of abuse in Poland. Almost half (46%) of migrants from Ukraine claim they would be prepared to report cases of abuse (which occurred in Poland) in Ukraine.

One in five (22%) migrants from Ukraine would not report cases of abuse in Poland. The Ukrainian migrants who would not seek help in Poland would not do so as they do know who or where to turn to, do not want trouble, are concerned about being deported or feel that reporting abuse would not change anything. One in three migrants from Ukraine (35%) would not report cases of abuse in Ukraine either.

One in three (38%) Ukrainian migrants would contact the police. The police, as well as the Ukrainian consulate/embassy are identified by respondents as institutions migrants from Ukraine would turn to for help.
DETAILED RESULTS
EMPLOYEE BEHAVIORS
Ukrainian migrants working in Poland mostly (66%) came to Poland in or after 2014.

Half of all migrants from Ukraine first came to Poland to work between 2015 and 2017.

More than half (51%) of the migrants from Ukraine who came to Poland to work, arrived in Poland for the first time after 2014.

Data for 2017 concern the first quarter of 2017. If the dynamics of arrivals of migrants from Ukraine remains at a similar level all through 2017, a similar number of Ukrainian migrants will come to work in Poland as in 2015 and 2016.
One in four (28%) migrants from Ukraine only stays in Poland for a short time – not exceeding 16 months.

A vast majority of migrants from Ukraine arrived in Poland for the first time quite recently, after 2014.

A surge in economic migration took place within the last three years. The study shows that the influx on new migrants who come to Poland for the first time remains at a stable level. 7% of migrants arrived in Poland within the last 12 months (May 2016 – April 2017).

Almost 70% of migrants from Ukraine have resided mainly in Poland for up to 3 years.

**LENGTH OF STAY IN POLAND**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A, refusal</td>
<td>2,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above 20 years</td>
<td>4,7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20 years</td>
<td>7,7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-10 years</td>
<td>20,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3 years</td>
<td>60,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>during the last 12 months</td>
<td>5,1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**First visit in Poland**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0,1%</td>
<td>N/A refusal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,0%</td>
<td>above 20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,3%</td>
<td>11-20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17,5%</td>
<td>4-10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63,2%</td>
<td>1-3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,0%</td>
<td>less than a year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Migrants from Ukraine mainly work, with more than half (53%) working for more than 40 hours per week.

More than 53% of migrants from Ukraine declare that they spend more than 40 hours per week at work.

Migrants from Ukraine often work in several places at once for 6-7 days a week and therefore their mean working time is significantly longer than the official working week in Poland (40h).

Migrants from Ukraine reside in Poland for economic reasons and are part of less familiar communities. Therefore, they sacrifice their leisure time to take up additional work or activities.

**How many hours do you work per week?**

- **5,8%** less than 20h
- **41,0%** 21-40h
- **34,5%** 41-50h
- **18,7%** more than 50h

Sample n= 500
Migrants from Ukraine work in Poland mainly in five industry sectors: construction, agriculture, commerce, catering and agriculture.

The most popular sectors which employ migrants from Ukraine differ in terms of gender and the size of the city of residence.

Male Ukrainian migrants more often work in construction and agriculture, while women significantly more frequently provide services to households.

Commerce, services and the catering industry are sectors centered around urban and large urban areas, which employ both men and women.

In what industry / sector do you currently work? (multiple responses)

- Construction: 20.8%
- Agriculture and processing industry: 18.8%
- Trade and services: 17.6%
- Household services: 17.2%
- Catering: 16.0%
- Production of clothing, footwear: 3.8%
- Transport: 2.8%
- IT: 1.8%
- Mining: 1.6%
- Other: 2.4%

Sample n= 500
Migrants from Ukraine who reside in Poland are most often construction workers, cleaners, housemaids, sales assistants and manufacturing workers.

Household and construction work is most often named by Ukrainian migrants among their job-related duties. Other popular positions include housemaids, manufacturing workers and salespeople.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job position</th>
<th>Sample n= 500</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bricklayer, fitter, armorer, finisher</td>
<td>14,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaner</td>
<td>13,7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic help, babysitter</td>
<td>9,9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salesman</td>
<td>9,7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production worker</td>
<td>9,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Builder, roofer</td>
<td>7,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural worker</td>
<td>7,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>5,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office worker</td>
<td>4,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehouse manager, packer</td>
<td>3,2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>2,8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiter, waitress, bartender</td>
<td>2,8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine operator</td>
<td>1,8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviewer, consultant</td>
<td>0,8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No answer</td>
<td>5,0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Migrants from Ukraine have a positive (and a very positive) opinion about their working conditions.

A vast majority of migrants judge their current working conditions as good (77%).

One in four migrants (26%) considers working conditions in Poland to be very good. Those who believe that working conditions in Poland are bad account for only 2% of the overall population of migrants from Ukraine. Comparisons with working conditions in Ukraine have a significant impact on the perception of working conditions in Poland, which may translate into a more positive judgment expressed by many Ukrainian migrants.
Migrants from Ukraine believe that the working conditions in Poland are fair.

A vast majority (81%) of Ukrainian migrants believe that the working conditions in Poland are fair. Similarly, as regards a general assessment of working conditions, the share of people who believe the working conditions to be unfair is very low (2%). Just as in the case of migrants’ evaluation of working conditions, the situation in Ukraine may have an impact on their perception of working conditions in Poland as fair. However, the prevalent satisfaction with the working conditions in Poland and their perception as fair shows that migrants from Ukraine have a positive opinion about the working conditions in Poland.

Do you consider your working conditions to be fair? (scale 1-5)

- Definitely no
- Rather no
- Neither no nor yes
- Rather yes
- Definitely yes

Sample n= 500
One in five (21%) migrants from Ukraine works in Poland without an employment contract. 71% of them have signed some kind of a contract.

42% migrants from Ukraine work in Poland under an employment contract and one in four (23%) has signed a contract of mandate.

Other contract types (e.g. specific work contracts) are hardly ever used in the Polish market. One in five (21%) migrants from Ukraine works in Poland without any type of contract. As migrants often have more than one job, some of them work under a contract for only one of their employers. 71% of migrants from Ukraine work in Poland under some kind of a contract.

What is your current form of employment? (multiple responses)

- Employment contract: 42.0%
- Contract of mandate: 23.2%
- Specific-work contract: 2.6%
- Other contract type: 4.6%
- Lack of any contract: 20.8%
- Refusal: 8.3%

20.2% of migrants works without a contract. 0.6% of migrants has some contract in one place but, in another - works without a contract.
Migrants from Ukraine are a group which is potentially vulnerable to abuse.

One in four (23%) people declare that they would be prepared to work under difficult or hazardous conditions.

Migrants from Ukraine are prepared to start working in Poland without knowing an agent (57%) or without knowing the working conditions (53%), as well as to come to Poland without accommodation being previously booked (43%) or without having made employment arrangements (39%).

How would you behave in certain situations in Poland?

- I would be willing to work in Poland, even if I did not know employment agent or employment agencies: 28.2%, Don't know: 14.7%, Agree: 57.1%
- I would like to work in Poland, even if I did not know the terms of the contract / working conditions: 30.8%, Don't know: 16.5%, Agree: 52.7%
- I would come to Poland to work even if I had no accommodation: 33.7%, Don't know: 23.4%, Agree: 42.9%
- I would come to Poland to work, even if I did not have a job: 38.2%, Don't know: 23.2%, Agree: 38.6%
- I would be willing to work in Poland, even if I had to work in difficult or dangerous conditions: 58.6%, Don't know: 18.0%, Agree: 23.4%

Sample n= 500
28% of Ukrainian migrants have used the assistance of an employment agent in Poland for a fee.

A vast majority of Ukrainian migrants (69%) have not yet paid agents in Poland for finding them work in the country.

Migrants from Ukraine who start working in Poland often use the assistance of other people in order to find employment. However, such assistance is most often provided free of charge.

28% of Ukrainian migrants have paid (at least once) an agent in Poland for finding them work in the country.

Have you ever paid for a job in Poland while you were in Poland?

- 69.3% No
- 28.3% Yes
- 2.4% Don't remember

Sample n= 500
TREATS, VULNERABILITY TO ABUSE AND CONTACT WITH SITUATIONS OF ABUSE
One in five (22%) migrants from Ukraine declares that they have been cheated or abused in Poland by an employer or agent.

A vast majority of migrants from Ukraine have never been cheated or abused by employers in Poland so far. However, one in five (22%) migrants from Ukraine has been cheated / abused at some point.

Abuse and cheating affecting migrants are still widespread – 67% of cases of cheating and abuse have happened in the last two years.

Have you been cheated/ abused by an employer or a work agent in Poland?

- Don't remember
- No
- Yes

Sample n= 500
Remuneration which is lower than promised is the most frequent type of cheating that Ukrainian migrants are exposed to – this applies to almost one in ten migrants.

Employers most often cheat workers by lowering their wages (or refusing to pay them altogether). 10% of all Ukrainian migrants have experienced such treatment in Poland (more than half of the migrants from Ukraine who feel they have been cheated by their employer).

Despite the prevalence of remuneration-related problems, migrants also experience hardships involving different working conditions or different types of work they are expected to perform.
One in five (22%) migrants has directly been cheated or abused, while 67% have heard of cases of abuse of Ukrainians in Poland.

A vast majority (67%) of all migrants from Ukraine working in Poland have heard of cases of abuse of Ukrainians in Poland.

A little more than one quarter of migrants have never experienced such a situation or heard of it.
Migrants from Ukraine have most often heard about work-related cases of abuse – commonly consisting in refusing to pay for work or in offering poor working conditions.

No remuneration for work and poor working conditions are the most frequent forms of abuse that migrants from Ukraine complain about.

One in 12 migrants from Ukraine (8%) has heard of cases of people being forced to prostitute themselves or of limitation of their liberty. 15% of all migrants declare that they have heard of cases of migrants being forced to work and 12% – of cases of passports being taken away from migrant workers.
Cases of abuse are most frequent in construction, agriculture and services for households.

One in three (37%) migrants from Ukraine has heard of cases of abuse of Ukrainians in the construction sector and one in four (24%) – in agriculture.

19% of migrants from Ukraine have heard of cases of abuse of Ukrainians providing services for households, 13% in the catering industry, 12% in commerce and services and 10% – in the processing industry.
One in every four migrants (25%) has experienced cases of abuse of Ukrainians personally or through their relatives or friends.

42% of migrants from Ukraine have never come across (personally or through relatives or friends) cases of abuse of Ukrainians in Poland.

25% of migrants from Ukraine have come across cases of abuse in Poland, and most of them also took place within the last two years.

More than half of all migrants have not heard of any such cases in the last two years, which suggests a change in labor market relations in Poland which is positive for Ukrainians.

Did any of these situations affect you personally or indirectly through friends or relatives during your stay in Poland?

- Never heard about exploitation
- No
- Yes

Sample n= 500
Personal and family experience of migrants from Ukraine confirms that no payment for work is the most frequent form of abuse.

No payment for the work performed and lack of decent working conditions are the most frequent forms of abuse experienced by migrants from Ukraine and their immediate environment.

8% of all migrants have experienced cases of forced labor, either personally or through their immediate relatives or friends. Restriction of liberty and slavery are extreme cases which are hardly every (2%) reported by Ukrainians in Poland.

What kind of situations have happened to you, directly or indirectly, to your Ukrainian friends or relatives?

- Lack of remuneration: 42.1%
- Work in shameful conditions: 27.3%
- Forcing to work: 12.2%
- Restriction of liberty: 3.9%
- Passport detention: 3.6%
- Forcing into prostitution: 1.2%
- Forcing to beg: 0.9%

Sample n= 337 (Ukrainians who have heard about situation of abuse of Ukrainians in Poland)
Sample n= 500

% migrants from Ukraine (total)
- 28%
- 18%
- 8%
- 2%
- 2%
- 1%
- 1%
- 0%
Abusers most often include employers and agents, which are mentioned in most of the relevant answers.

Employers are most frequently identified as abusers (40%), along with strangers (28%).

One in six people who have come across cases of abuse identifies an agent (either Ukrainian and/or Polish) as the abuser.

According to the sample of 337 Ukrainians who have heard about the situation of abuse of Ukrainians in Poland:

- Employers: 39.5%
- Employment agent in Ukraine: 17.2%
- Employment agent in Poland: 16.9%
- Someone else/unknown person: 28.2%
- Someone close to me: 2.4%
- Criminal group: 2.4%
- Labor office: 0.6%

Sample n= 337 (Ukrainians who have heard about the situation of abuse of Ukrainians in Poland)

Sample n= 500 (total)
LEVEL OF THE KNOWLEDGE & READINESS TO USE AID MECHANISMS
Migrants from Ukraine who reside in Poland believe that a person who experiences abuse may turn to the police (45%) and/or the Ukrainian embassy / consulate (25%) for help.

One in three (33%) migrants from Ukraine does not know which Polish institution could help an abused person in case of need.

The police force is most frequently pointed to as the entity victims may approach for help (45%). One in four migrants (25%) pointed to the Ukrainian embassy or consulate, 6% stated they would turn to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). NGOs were hardly ever chosen (4%).
Most migrants (59%) claim they would be prepared to report cases of abuse in Poland (if they occurred).

Most migrants from Ukraine (59%) claim they would be prepared to report cases of abuse (if they occurred) in Poland.

One in five (22%) migrants from Ukraine would not report cases of abuse in Poland. A similar share of respondents (19%) does not know how they would react in such a situation.
Migrants from Ukraine less frequently state that they would be prepared to report cases of abuse taking place in Poland in their native country (46%) than in Poland itself (59%).

Almost half (46%) of migrants from Ukraine claim they would be prepared to report cases of abuse (if they occurred in Poland) in Ukraine. One in three (35%) migrants from Ukraine would not report cases of abuse in Ukraine and one in five (20%) does not know how they would react in such a situation.

Sample n= 500
One in three (38%) Ukrainian migrants would contact the police.

The police, as well as the Ukrainian consulate / embassy and the immigration offices are identified by respondents as institutions that migrants from Ukraine would turn to for help.

4% stated they would turn to the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

NGOs were hardly ever identified (2%). Amnesty International was mainly mentioned as regards potential helpful NGOs.

To which institution in Poland could you report situation of abuse? (spontaneous responses)

- Police: 64.4%
- Ukrainian Embassy, Consulate: 25.8%
- Immigration offices: 21.5%
- State Labor Inspection: 12.8%
- International Organization for Migration (IOM): 6.4%
- Ombudsman: 5.7%
- Prosecutor's office, court: 5.0%
- NGO: 4.4%
- Voivodeship Office: 2.4%
- Municipal Police: 1.7%
- Labor Unions: 1.7%
- Other: 1.0%
- Do not know: 10.1%

Sample n= 296, Ukrainians who would seek for help in Poland

Sample n= 500
Lack of knowledge is the greatest impediment to reporting cases of abuse (28%).

The Ukrainian migrants who would not seek help in Poland would not do so as they do know who or where to turn to (28%), do not want trouble (14%), are concerned about being deported (12%) or feel that reporting abuse would not change anything (12%).

Several people believed that reporting such a case in Poland would make it difficult for them to find (their next job) in Poland.
CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS FROM UKRAINE
**Gender**

- **Sample n= 500**
  - **Female**: 56.0%
  - **Male**: 44.0%

- **Sample n= 321**
  - **Female**: 51.1%
  - **Male**: 48.9%

- **Sample n= 110**
  - **Female**: 49.1%
  - **Male**: 50.9%
Sample n= 500

Sample n= 321

Sample n= 110

18-25 years old

26-35 y.o.

36-45 y.o.

46 years old and more

TOTAL

MIGRANTS SINCE 2014

VICTIMS OF ABUSE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDUCATION LEVEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vocabulary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full secondary, (grades 10-11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic higher (kolegium)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete higher (technikum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full higher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>MIGRANTS SINCE 2014</th>
<th>VICTIMS OF ABUSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10,3%</td>
<td>10,3%</td>
<td>10,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,3%</td>
<td>15,0%</td>
<td>8,7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29,3%</td>
<td>35,2%</td>
<td>12,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35,4%</td>
<td>32,1%</td>
<td>38,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,7%</td>
<td>7,5%</td>
<td>25,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,0%</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample n= 500  
Sample n= 321  
Sample n= 110
HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 Y.O.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>MIGRANTS SINCE 2014</th>
<th>VICTIMS OF ABUSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With children under 18 years old</td>
<td>No children</td>
<td>With children under 18 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44,4%</td>
<td>39,0%</td>
<td>45,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55,6%</td>
<td>61,0%</td>
<td>54,5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample n= 500
Sample n= 321
Sample n= 110
In Poland with children under 18 y.o. | In Poland without children under 18 y.o.
---|---
TOTAL | 85.0% | 15.0%
MIGRANTS SINCE 2014 | 91.9% | 8.1%
VICTIMS OF ABUSE | 82.7% | 17.3%

Sample n= 500 | Sample n= 321 | Sample n= 110
SIZE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN POLAND

- TOTAL
  - under 100 thousand citizens: 8.7%
  - 100-500 thousand citizens: 37.6%
  - above 500 thousand citizens: 53.7%

- MIGRANTS SINCE 2014
  - under 100 thousand citizens: 11.8%
  - 100-500 thousand citizens: 35.5%
  - above 500 thousand citizens: 52.6%

- VICTIMS OF ABUSE
  - under 100 thousand citizens: 7.3%
  - 100-500 thousand citizens: 31.8%
  - above 500 thousand citizens: 60.9%

Sample n= 500
Sample n= 321
Sample n= 110
MIGRANTS FROM UKRAINE (TOTAL)

Sample n= 500

REGION OF THE STUDY

MIGRANTS SINCE 2014

Sample n= 321

- North: 11%
- North-West: 21%
- Central: 40%
- East: 6%
- South-West: 9%
- South: 13%
- South-West: 11%
- South: 13%
- North-West: 15%
- Central: 53%
- East: 11%

VICTIMS OF EXPLOITATION

Sample n= 110

- North: 11%
- North-West: 21%
- Central: 40%
- East: 6%
- South-West: 9%
- South: 13%
- South-West: 11%
- South: 13%
- North-West: 15%
- Central: 53%
- East: 11%

Sample n= 500

- North: 8%
- North-West: 19%
- Central: 39%
- East: 11%
- South-West: 11%
- South: 12%
**Migrants from Ukraine (Total)**
Sample n= 500

**Region of Origin**

**Migrants Since 2014**
Sample n= 321

- 80%
- 20%

**Victims of Exploitation**
Sample n= 110

- 83%
- 17%