

UKRAINIAN EXTERNAL LABOUR MIGRATION

Survey performed with the support of:



Arseniy Yatseniuk's Open Ukraine Foundation
In association with the Viktor Pinchuk Foundation

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This report contains results of the first ever nationwide sample survey population (households) on labour migration (hereinafter – labour migration survey) conducted by the Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms through involvement of the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine and financial and technical support from the Arseniy Yatseniuk's Open Ukraine Foundation in association with the Viktor Pinchuk Foundation and the World Bank Office in Ukraine.

This project was completed in order to assess the scale, popularity and geographical direction of labour migration flows, as well as social and demographical background of migrants and their employment in order to form social and economic policy in this matter.

Views and conclusions contained herein are the author's subjective opinion and do not necessarily reflect the standpoint Arseniy Yatseniuk's Open Ukraine Foundation in association with the Viktor Pinchuk Foundation, the World Bank Office in Ukraine or the Ukrainian Government.

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The following references must be made whenever results of the labour migration survey are used in published works:

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INTRODUCTION

Ukraine is one of the largest countries providing labour force in Europe. External labour migration is objective reality of today. Forming of labour migration flows occurred in the transitional period of recession connected with low rate of payment within a registered economic sector, increasing unemployment rate and involuntary part-time employment, spreading of poverty and high degree of separation between classes. Beginning of the upturn in economy was marked by certain improvement in the labour market and in living standards of Ukraine's population. Unemployment and involuntary part-time employment level dropped significantly, remuneration debts rapidly decreased and the general supply of goods of long-term use to population enhanced. However, most indicators of socio-economic development are still far from European standards there is still considerable spread between remuneration rates in Ukraine and in foreign countries (especially considering exchange rate differences), which encourages Ukrainian citizens to seek employment abroad.

There are both positive and negative features to labour migration. Positive features, first of all, include decrease of tension on the labour market and increase of welfare of migrants' households. Furthermore, prolonged stay in the developed countries leads persons to develop their market awareness and improve understanding of values and standards of a civilized society. At the same time, it remains an ongoing concern that labour migrants are unprotected against abuse of employers and intermediaries, that they face the possibility of finding themselves in inhuman living and labour conditions, and that becoming a victim of human trafficking is an ever-present risk. Labour migrants mostly engage in activities that hardly promote development of their competence or help them acquire skills and behaviors necessary for their further work in Ukraine. Furthermore, prolonged stay abroad weakens family ties and harms the demographic environment.

Necessity to form balanced government policy on regulating labour migration requires proper information support. Lack of properly substantiated data leads to declaration of unreasonably high labour migration rates in political documents and the media.

As part of the project "Labour migration survey in Ukraine" in June 2008 State Statistics Committee of Ukraine and Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms performed the first large-scale sample survey population (households) on labour migration (hereinafter – labour migration survey).

Methodology and organization of the survey correspond to the commonly accepted international statistics practice. The survey was based on the sample households used for nationwide sample surveys of population's economic activity and household living conditions. The sample totality size allows representative data to be obtained for the country on a whole and for each of the five broad areas (North, Centre, South, East, West).

This is the first time accurate information on the patterns of labour migration was collected on a nationwide scale. The acquired data served as basis for scientifically substantiated assessment of external labour migration rate in Ukraine, determining of its primary directions, obtaining data on social, economic and demographic features of labour migrants in Ukraine, conditions of their work, level of their income and its influence on household welfare, as well as assessment of further perspectives of labour migration. Results of this project ensure forming a reliable analytical database necessary for making effective decisions on state regulation of external labour migration.

Methodology and results of the labour migration survey among population presented in this report will prove useful for a wide range of specialists engaged in research of the demographic situation and labour market in Ukraine, as well as for specialists engaged in strategic planning development in these areas.

This report was prepared by the specifically selected team lead by Member of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine E.M. Libanova which consisted of the following specialists and researchers:

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CHAPTER 1

METHODOLOGY

1.1. Definition of an “external labour migrant”

As estimated by the United Nations Organization (UN), almost half of the 200 million of international migrants found on the planet is made up by migrant workers. On the other hand, there is no uniform definition of the terms “labour migration” and “labour migrant” (“employment migrant” or “migrant worker”). Thus, in order to form a definition that would fit the purposes of this research, basic international terms, terms of the Ukrainian legislation, as well as specific features of migration situation in Ukraine and existing circumstances found in the course of the survey were used.

Back in 1949 Convention 97 of the International Labour Organization on Migration for Employment defined the term “migrant worker” as a person who migrates from one country to another with a view to being employed otherwise than on his own account (Ukraine is not a party to the Convention but its joining is currently under discussion).

Similar terminology is used by the International Organization for Migration. According to the glossary of their own design, labour migration is “movement of persons from their home State to another state for the purpose of employment”. An immediate reference is made that labour migration is addressed by most states in their migration laws. In addition, some States take active participation in regulating external labour migration and seeking opportunities for their nationals abroad.

European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers (dated 1977) emphasizes the legal aspect of the status of an international worker. According to the Convention, a migrant worker is a national of a contracting party who has been authorized by another contracting party to reside in its territory in order to take up paid employment. The Convention also provides the definition of seasonal migrant workers. They are defined as those who, being nationals of a Contracting Party, are employed on the territory of another Contracting Party in an activity dependent on the rhythm of the seasons, on the basis of a contract for a specified period or for specified employment. Thus, this definition does not cover migrants who do not have proper residence and work permits. The Convention was signed by Ukraine in 2004 and validated by the Verkhovna Rada in 2007, which incorporated its provisions into national legislation.

The broadest definition and the largest list of different types of migrant workers is contained in the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families adopted by the UN in 1990 (became effective in 2003). According to it, “the term “migrant worker” refers to a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national”. Given their consistency with the above definition, migrant workers include frontier workers, seasonal workers, seafarers (fishermen),

workers on an offshore installation, itinerant workers, so called “project-tied workers” and “specified-employment workers”, as well as self-employed persons. The UN Convention also seems to encompass illegal migrant workers, i.e. migrants that have an unregulated legal status. Although Ukraine has not joined the Convention, its provisions, as well as provisions of other international documents of the similar level, certainly are a guideline to interpretation of terms.

Attempts to adopt a law that would contain key principles of migration policy and relevant legal terms have so far been futile in Ukraine. The draft law “On amending of the Law of Ukraine “On Employment” registered with the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 5 March 2008 defines labour migration as movement of economically active population within and outside the borders of the country with a view to employment. However, the text of the draft law mentions the right of Ukrainian citizens to be engaged in labour activity during their stay in a foreign country unless it contradicts the law. Thus, the proposed understanding of labour migration corresponds to the provisions of the European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers (dated 1977) and applies only to legitimate migrant workers.

However, when providing definitions for the purposes of this research the authors looked to the fact that the illegal segment of labour migration of Ukrainian citizens is rather large and it is necessary to consider when calculating the scale of labour migration, as well as the need to improve the government activity in the sphere of prevention of illegal labour migration of Ukrainians, which is impossible without proper information support. Which is why the research covered both legitimate and illegitimate labour migrants, i.e., persons who found employment abroad without proper permits.

In order to keep to the UN Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers, the survey covered persons that, as of the date of the survey, were employed abroad, have been engaged in remunerated labour activity in the past, or have made certain steps towards seeking employment abroad in the nearest future. On the other hand, the survey was specifically directed towards migrant workers, as opposed to persons who left Ukraine for permanent residence. With that in mind, and also because the goal was to find out the actual situation, the category of migrant workers, based on the methodology of the survey, only included persons who previously left (or were currently absent) to seek employment abroad within three and a half years before the survey. At the same time, according to the UN Convention, the definition of labour migrant, given to be used in the present survey, included both persons that were employed (or are currently employed) under a contract and self-employed persons.

On the other hand, notwithstanding the provisions of the Convention, when determining the total number of labour migrants, frontier workers were not taken into account upon the results of the research. The reason for such approach is that so called “charter migration” became largely widespread in the Ukrainian borderlands, performed mainly by residents of the near-border places, who enjoy benefits of the so called “minor borderline traffic”. First of all, these trips are mostly of trade, rather than labour nature, and secondly, they are only common for specific regions. For this reason their inclusion in the survey would cause certain misrepresentation of acquired results. As a result, it was decided to conduct a separate research on frontier workers.

Thus, in the course of this survey *external labour migrants were chosen to include Ukraine's citizens of working age that were engaged in remunerated labour activity in foreign countries on a permanent, seasonal or temporary basis (including those who did not have a legitimate status). They did not include frontier workers.*

1.2. Survey program

The program of the labour migration survey was developed by the specialists of the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine with the participation of experts from international organizations as well as Ukrainian scientists.

The purpose of the survey is to assess the scale, popularity, geographic direction of external labour migrations, socio-demographic category of migrants, their occupation, frequency and length of their trips etc.

The methodology and organization of the labour migration survey correspond to the commonly accepted international practice. The survey was conducted as a module of the sample survey of population's economic activity (hereinafter - EAP) as well as sample survey household living conditions (hereinafter - LCH) based on the household sample constructed on scientifically justified principles for the said surveys. The data obtained from the sample size are representative for the country as a whole and five broad regions.

The period of survey encompassed the last three and a half years: starting 1 January 2005 till 1 June 2008.

The subject of survey were persons of working age (women aged 15–54 and men aged 15–59) that permanently reside within the household.

Peculiarities of studying labour migration were largely taken into account while preparing the program for labour migration survey, namely, sporadic nature and various duration of labour migration caused to identify several separate groups of respondents and periods of survey.

Considering rather high probability of absence of labour migrants within households as of the moment of surveying, it was expected that one of the members of the household could give answers to the questions in the questionnaires – someone who possesses information required for the survey.

Instruments for surveying include survey questionnaires as well as methodological interviewer's manuals for providing reference on methods and organization of survey (hereinafter – interviewer's manual).

In order to conduct labour migration survey 5 types of questionnaires, annexes to existing EAP and LCH surveys, were used.

The purpose of instruments was collection of socio-demographic information as well as information on the goal, frequency and duration of migration, its influence on the family relations, reasons for employment abroad, intentions of the trip, as well as whether households are receiving support from the foreign country and what the level of their welfare is. Questionnaires contain questions that are meant to provide information as to means of searching for employment abroad, status of residence and employment, types of economic activity, working hours and conditions, level of income and ways of its utilization etc.

1.3. Organization aspects of survey

Survey team. Main personnel involved in the survey included specialists from the Department of statistics of the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine coordinated by representatives of the Department of Labour statistics, regional statistics offices in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, 24 Regions, cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol, as well as interviewing specialists engaged in performing of state sample survey population (households) conducted by the State Statistics Committee.

In order to effectively organize the work of local Departments of Statistics in the course of survey, State Statistics Committee made detailed instructions for coordination of staff engaged in local studies, recruitment of interviewing staff, completion and processing of questionnaires as well as provided description of certain specifics of interviewing.

Training of interviewing specialists was also performed. Before the initial survey 134 interviewers were trained in 14 pilot regions on methods and organization of module survey, namely, on the sequence of interviewing and the completion of questionnaires, conducting explanatory work among the population, keeping work notes for further improvement of the survey program, editing of the wording of the questions, exceptional situations during interviews, level of the people's responsiveness, duration of interviews etc. Questioning pattern was developed at specifically organized training seminars, which allowed identifying and eliminating certain drawbacks in the organization of survey.

During the preparation of the labour migration survey program considerable advantage was taken of the information on the economic activity of the population, composition of households for identification of persons of working age and persons that were temporarily absent because of a trip abroad, as well as persons whose place of work was abroad.

During the preparation for the major survey a training seminar on "Methodological and organizational aspects of sample module survey population on labour migration" was held on 13 to 15 May 2008 in the city of Odessa along with survey coordinators – representatives of the regional statistics offices (Autonomous Republic of Crimea, 24 regions, cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol).

Before beginning the fieldwork one-day training seminars were held for 942 interviewers in all 27 regions of Ukraine. The subject of the seminars were methodological and organizational aspects of the labour migration survey as well as practical issues of completion of questionnaires, sequence of interviewing and EAP survey.

Appraisal of survey program. In order to examine the methodological and organizational principles of labour migration survey, from April to May 2008 State Statistics Committee of Ukraine performed appraisal of the labour migration survey program and its tools.

Survey tools included annexes to questionnaires for the sample survey population (households) economic activity, namely, Annex to form No. 2-EAP and Annexes 1 and 2 to form No. 1-EAP. Also a draft interviewer's manuals, methodology of conducting a survey and organizational plan of conducting a survey were developed (fig. 1.1).

14 regions of the country were selected for the purpose of appraisal with the consideration of migration flow directions. In each region 25% of households from the total monthly EAP survey group were selected for initial survey.

Regions selected for initial survey include:

Vinnitsa region – borders on Moldova and has access to Romania through the neighboring Odessa region and Chernivtsi region;

Volyn region - borders on Poland and Belorussia;

Donetsk region – borders on the Russian Federation;

Zhytomyr region – borders on Belorussia;

Zakarpatska region – borders on Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania;

Ivano-Frankivsk region – borders on Romania and has access to Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary through the neighboring Zakarpatska region;

Luhansk region – borders on the Russian Federation;

Lviv region – borders on Poland and has access to Romania, Slovakia and Hungary through the neighboring Zakarpatska region;

Odessa region – borders on Moldova, Romania;

Rivne region – borders on Belorussia and has access to Poland through the neighboring Volynska region and Lviv region;

Ternopil region – has no direct access to the border but borders on Rivna, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivtsi near-border regions;

Khmelnitskyi region – does not have direct access to the border but borders on Chernivtsi region which is adjacent to a border;

Chernivtsi region – borders on Moldova, Romania;

Chernihiv region – borders on Belorussia and the Russian Federation.

This selection allowed appraisal of survey tools with the consideration of specific features pertaining to various regions, e.g. their geographic location with respect to borders of other countries.

A separate task of the initial survey was to explore the possibility and potential effectiveness of consideration of households that are empty because of all of its members being abroad.

For the purposes of interviewing approximately 2.4 thousand households were selected, 2.1 thousand or 89.6% of which were actually questioned. 4.1 thousand persons of working age were studied in the said households, approximately 10% of which went abroad for various reasons during 2005-2008, 6% of those did so seeking work.

In the course of the initial survey regional statistics offices processed methodological and organizational aspects of survey and reviewed the questionnaires (on the subject of the duration of interviewing, wording of questions, keeping of the logical transitions rule, non-standard situations and the need for their examination, availability of relevant comments in the interviewer's manual on methods etc.).

Based on the results of the said measures comments of the regional statistics offices on the methods and organization of survey have been taken into account, and relevant changes to the tools have been made. Another change to the organization was made by increasing the initial size of the selection. Specifically, considering that the biggest tendency to seeking employment abroad is among rural population and also taking into account certain other specific features pertaining to the forming of the selection for the period of survey, the size of the selection was increased to include households in the rural area. Furthermore, households that participated in the LCH survey were also included in the survey. Moreover, in order to perform interviewing on the labour migration based on the said LCH survey, additional questionnaires were developed under the simplified program.

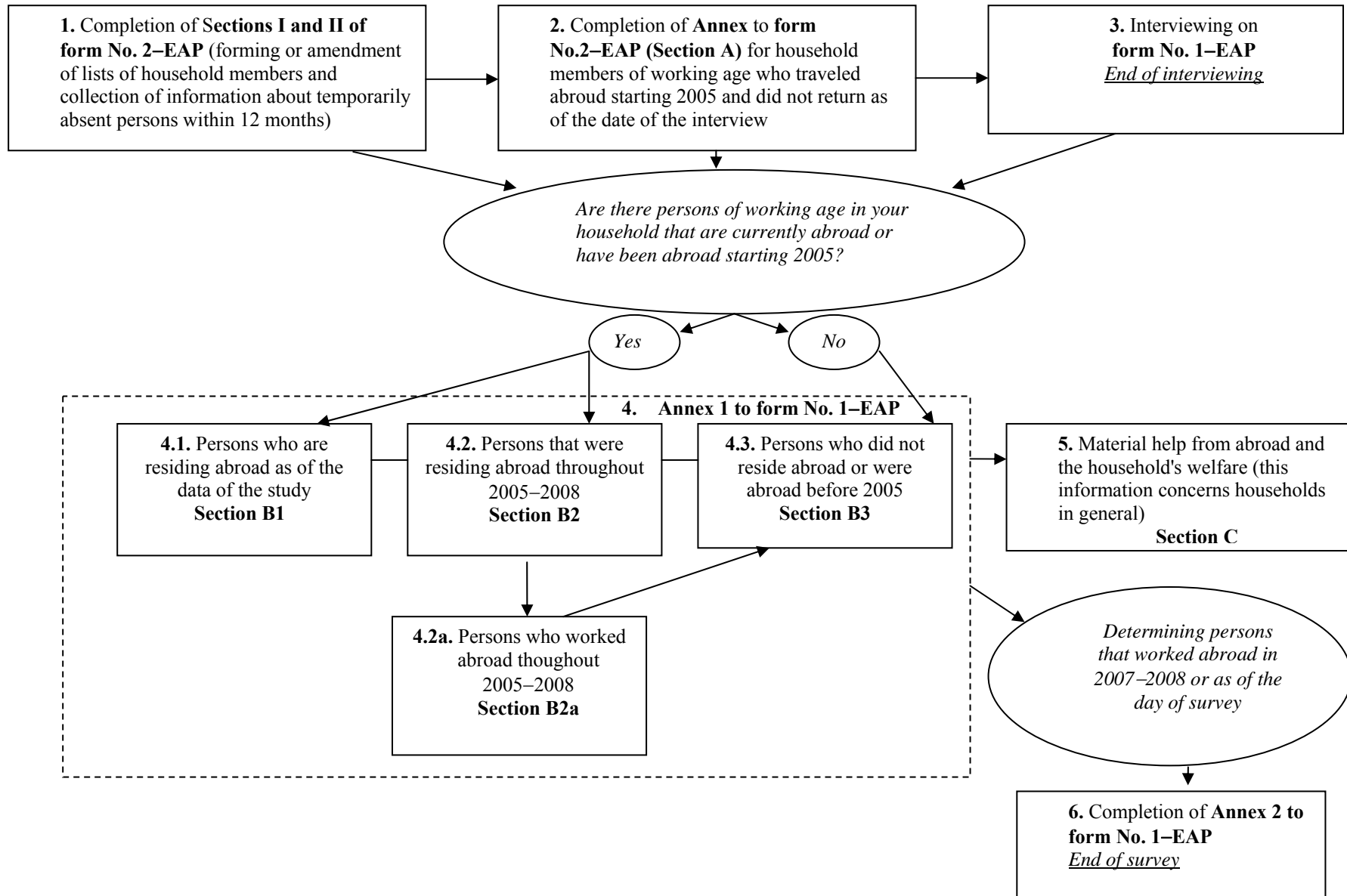


Fig. 1.1. Interviewing on economic activity and labour migration

1.4. Sample design and data processing

Sample design. Labour migration survey (hereinafter – LMS) was based on the nation-wide territory-indicative sample of households. The sample size was about 25.4 thousand households that were selected for state survey of population's economic activity (EAP) and survey of household living conditions (LCH) performed in May, as well as EAP survey (in rural areas) in April 2008.

When organizing state EAP and LCH surveys, the sample are formed based on the stratified multistage sampling procedure.¹ The general scheme of sample forming for the surveys is given in fig. 1.2.

Sampling procedure is made up of the following stages:

- 1) exclusion of territories that can not be surveyed;
- 2) exclusion of population that is not eligible for survey;
- 3) stratification of the population;
- 4) selection of the primary sample units;
- 5) selection of the secondary sample units (only in urban settlements);
- 6) selection of households.

When forming primary sample units in rural areas (village councils) that are located within the exclusion zone (zone I of radioactive contamination) and within the unconditional (compulsory) relocation (zone II) formed pursuant to the disaster on the Chernobyl nuclear power plant were omitted. Accordingly, population living in this territory is also excluded from the common population of Ukraine and respective regions. Furthermore, institutional population is also excluded from the population size (namely, fixed-term military service members, persons serving a prison sentence and persons who permanently reside in boarding schools, senior centers etc).

The following strata can be defined when stratifying the main selection within the boundaries of every region of Ukraine: city councils of 100 thousand persons and more, town and village council with fewer people than 100 thousand as well as administrative district in rural areas (urban population is not included in the rural areal). Selections are divided into strata proportional to the population size (see fig. 1.2).

¹ Economic Activity of Ukraine's population, 2007 (collected works)/collecting performed by N.V. Hryhorovych; State Statistics Committee, Kiev, State Enterprise "Information and Analysis Agency", 2008, 224 pages.

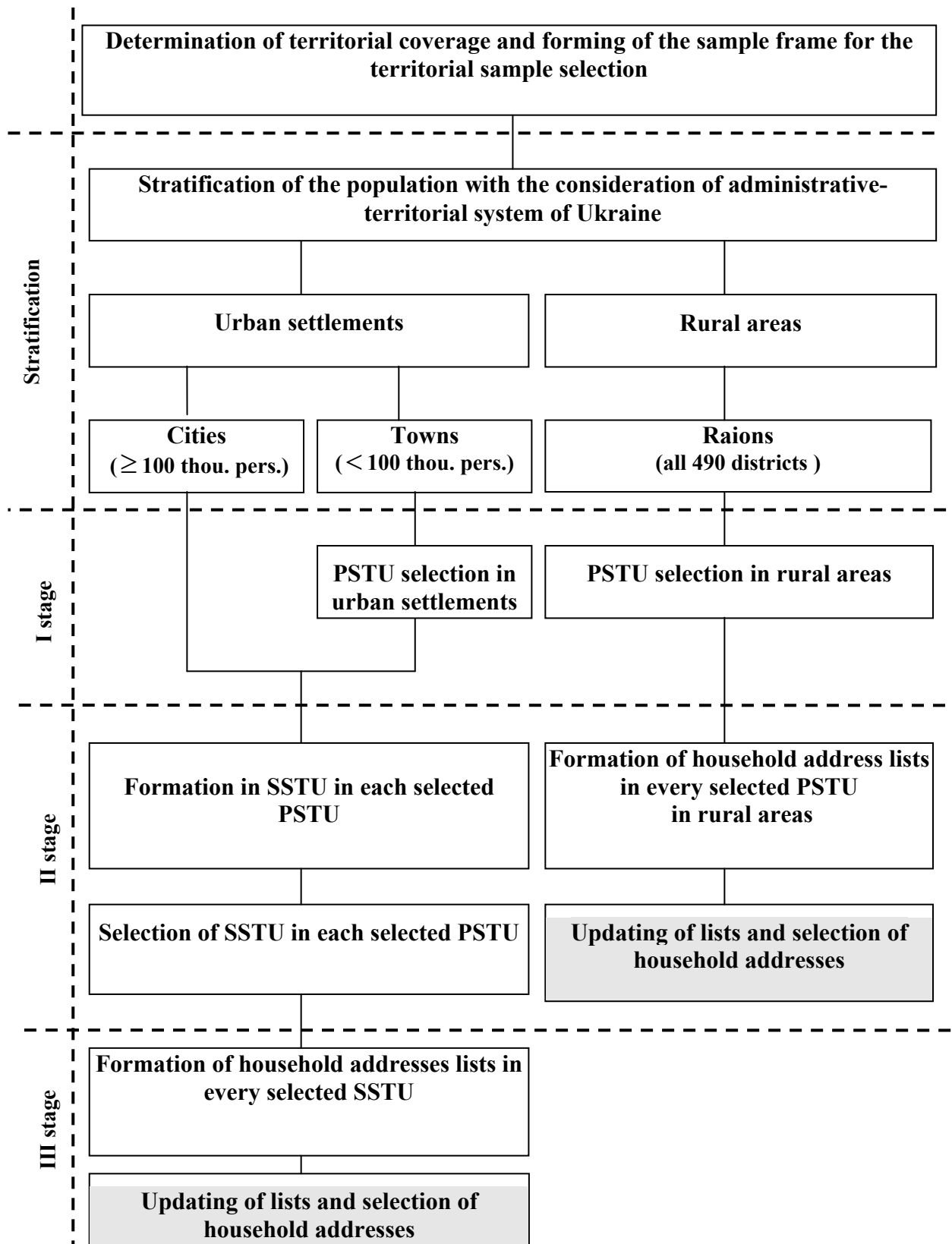


Fig. 1.2. Formation of the sample for state population sample surveys in Ukraine

Note: PSTU – primary sample territorial unit;
SSTU – secondary sample territorial unit

At the initial stage of sampling town and township councils in urban settlements and village councils in rural areas are selected with probability proportionate to the size. Selected territorial units of the first stage are primary sample territorial units (PSTU).

Following the selection procedure all towns with population greater than or equal to 79.2 thousand persons were included to the territorial sample. The number of town and village councils in specific regions selected for survey is given in table 1.1.

Table 1.1

Number of primary sample territorial units by regions of Ukraine			
Region	Total	Town and township councils	Rural areas (village councils)
Ukraine	2.928	225	2.703
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	95	12	83
oblasts			
Vinnitsa	163	7	156
Volyn	115	6	109
Dnipropetrovsk	109	13	96
Donetsk	102	25	77
Zhytomyr	115	7	108
Zakarpatska	114	6	108
Zaporizhzhia	115	8	107
Ivano-Frankivsk	112	6	106
Kyiv	134	11	123
Kirovohrad	96	8	88
Luhansk	106	19	87
Lviv	173	11	162
Mykolayiv	110	6	104
Odessa	148	9	139
Poltava	131	8	123
Rivne	97	6	91
Sumy	104	8	96
Ternopil	110	5	105
Kharkiv	124	12	112
Kherson	120	6	114
Khmelnyskyi	115	7	108
Cherkasy	118	7	111
Chernivtsi	85	3	82
Chernihiv	114	7	107
cities			
Kyiv	1	1	–
Sevastopol	2	1	1

It is worth mentioning that in May 2008 the territorial sample was updated to conduct survey on EAP and LCH in rural areas to comply with the plans of introducing a new territorial sample for state household surveys in 2009–2013.

Thus, in April and May 2008 EAP survey in rural areas was done using different territorial samples, which allowed, accordingly, for better territorial coverage for the purpose of LMS.

At the second stage of sampling secondary sample territorial units (SSTU) in urban settlements are selected in every PSTU with the likelihood of picking based on their size. Sampling units for the second stage are instructors' districts created for the All-Ukrainian population census of 2001. With that, a paired number of SSTUs is selected in every PSTU, as it is expected that every interviewer will survey two SSTUs.

Households are selected at the final stage of sampling. For that purpose complete address lists of households (updated lists of residents or lists based on household registers in rural areas) are created in every PSTU in rural areas and in every SSTU in urban settlements. Households are selected separately for EAP and LCH surveys using a systematic selection procedure.

An important feature of formation of sample of households for EAP survey in rural areas in April 2008 was that the sample consisted of two parts. First part, being one third of the sample for EAP survey in rural areas, included households selected specifically for EAP survey, while second part included households selected for a state sample survey on agricultural activity of households in rural areas.

Methods of indicator estimation by results of survey. Due to the composite sample design used in the LMS, indicator estimation for the population is only possible using estimators that take into account statistical weights of surveyed units.

The following functions are used for calculation of the most common indicators:

– for absolute (collective) values of indices (e.g. total number of labour migrants):

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i q_i, \quad (1.1)$$

where w_i is the statistical weight for the i -th surveyed person;

q_i is value of the binary variable for person i (becomes 1 if the surveyed person is a labour migrant and 0 if not);

n is the sample size (total number of surveyed persons);

– for estimation of proportions:

$$\hat{G} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i q_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i}; \quad (1.2)$$

– for estimation of ratios (e.g. share of labour migrants, among other labour migrants, that work or used to work in a certain country):

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i r_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i q_i}, \quad (1.3)$$

where r_i is the value of the binary variable r for person i (becomes 1 if the studied person is a labour migrant and works or used to work in a specific country, and 0 if not).

w_i , statistical weight of person i , is generally calculated using the following formula:

$$w_i = \frac{1}{P_{1i} \cdot P_{2i} \cdot P_{3i}} \cdot k_{1i} \cdot k_{2i} \cdot k_{3i}, \quad (1.4)$$

where P_{1i} is probability of selection of the PSTU, in which person i has been surveyed;

P_{2i} is probability of selection of the SSTU, in which person i has been surveyed (only in urban settlements);

P_{3i} is probability of selection of the household in which person i has been surveyed;

k_{1i} is the coefficient for statistical weights adjustment to consider refusal of households from survey;

k_{2i} is the coefficient for statistical weights adjustment to consider refusal of persons from survey;

k_{3i} is the coefficient for statistical weights adjustment (calibration) for coordination of the results of the survey with available auxiliary information, namely, with the vital statistics as to sex and age pattern of the population.

In order to ensure that it is possible to acquire a matched micro-data set based on the LMS, the procedure of matching the data on the micro level, that consists of the following main stages:

– matching the LMS data sets acquired based on the EAP survey of selected households in rural areas for April and May;

– matching of data sets acquired based on the sample EAP and LCH surveys.

First stage of matching is performed considering the fact that each sample is representative for rural areas in each region of Ukraine and the surveying is performed using the same tools. In these conditions matching of data is performed at the level of persons (fig. 1.3).

<i>LMS data set based on the sample for the EAP survey for April 2008</i>	SECTION A	SECTION B1	SECTION B2	SECTION B 2a	SECTION B3	SECTION C	SECTION M3	w_i
+								
<i>LMS data set based on the sample for the EAP survey for May 2008</i>	SECTION A	SECTION B1	SECTION B2	SECTION B 2a	SECTION B3	SECTION C	SECTION M3	w_i
=								
<i>Linked LMS data set based on the sample for the EAP survey</i>	SECTION A	SECTION B1	SECTION B2	SECTION B 2a	SECTION B3	SECTION C	SECTION M3	w'_i

Fig. 1.3. Scheme of matching of LMS data sets acquired from surveying of household members selected for EAP survey in rural areas in April and May 2008

Scheme of matching of data sets acquired from samples used for EAP and LCH surveys are different from the scheme given in fig. 1.3. It is due to the fact that surveying of households selected for EAP and LCH surveys is performed based on

somewhat different lists of questions (fig. 1.4). Respondents from households that were selected for EAP survey are surveyed on all lists of questions:

1. *Annex to form No. 2-EAP (Section A)*. Common data on the household members that are currently abroad (including those that returned to Ukraine for a temporary stay).

2. *Annex 1 to form No. 1-EAP*:

– *Section B1*. Information about persons who are staying abroad as of the date of survey;

– *Section B2*. Information about persons who stayed abroad throughout 2005–2008 (also includes information on persons that are working abroad but came to Ukraine for a temporary stay);

– *Section B2a*. Information about persons who worked abroad throughout 2005–2008;

– *Section B3*. Information about persons who did not stay or work abroad until 2005;

– *Section C*. Material help from abroad and welfare of households.

Annex 2 to form No. 1-EAP “Module population sample survey on labour migration” (hereinafter – M3) completed for persons of working age who worked abroad in 2007–2008 or work abroad as of the date of the interview.

According to the *Questionnaire of module population sample survey on labour migration* and *Annex: Module population sample survey on labour migration* designed for LCH survey, respondents from households selected for LCH survey answer questions similar to those from Sections B3, C and M3 from the EAP survey questionnaires.

Accordingly, information pertaining to sections A, B1, B2 and B2a is only available to respondents selected based on the EAP survey selection.

After attaching of data acquired from households selected for EAP survey in rural areas in April and May, statistical weights that were calculated for every data set based on function (1.4), are corrected with the consideration of need to ensure representativeness of matched data and maximum accuracy of indicator estimation. For rural areas of each region j coefficients ϕ_j are calculated, whose values are estimated provided that the total estimation error for indicators is minimal. The coefficients are calculated as a relative share of the regional sample for a particular month within the entire sample for both months. With that it is taken into account that sample design for both months is similar.

Statistical weight correction indexes k_{4i} are calculated within each region j and are similar for all persons studied in this region in the particular month.

$$k_{4i} = \begin{cases} \hat{\phi}_{ji} & \text{for person } i, \text{ who was studied in the region } j \text{ in April 2008,} \\ (1 - \hat{\phi}_{ji}) & \text{for person } i, \text{ who was studied in the region } j \text{ in May 2008.} \end{cases} \quad (1.5)$$

Statistical weights of persons in rural areas of each district determined using formula (1.4), are corrected using the following formula:

$$w'_i = w_i \cdot k_{4i}. \quad (1.6)$$

The procedure of adjustment of statistical weights after the matching of data sets acquired from samples for EAP and LCH surveys is similar. With that also the statistical weight of persons surveyed both samples in rural areas and urban

settlements is corrected. It is taken into account that both samples are representative and their design is similar. Based on the ratio of the size of sample in each stratum of every data set that is being matched, index k_{si} is determined, used for adjustment of statistical weight of persons:

$$w''_i = w'_i \cdot k_{si} \quad (1.7)$$

<i>Linked LMS data sets based on the sample for the EAP survey</i>	SECTION A	SECTION B1	SECTION B2	SECTION B 2a	SECTION B3	SECTION C	SECTION M3	w'_i
+								
<i>Linked LMS data sets based on the sample for the LCH survey</i>	SECTION A	SECTION B1	SECTION B2	SECTION B 2a	SECTION B3	SECTION C	SECTION M3	w_i
=								
<i>Composite LMS data set</i>	SECTION A	SECTION B1	SECTION B2	SECTION B 2a	SECTION B3	SECTION C	SECTION M3	w''_i

Fig. 1.4. **Matching of LMS data sets acquired from samples for EAP and LCH surveys**

The final stage in calculating the system of weights for the aggregated LM-survey data array is survey data coordination with sex-and-age demographic data.

During estimation of indicators by the LMS matched data set it is necessary to consider that although the system of statistical weights allows calculating total values, e.g., total number of migrants, it is only acceptable for those sections of questionnaires that were used for both respondents from households selected for EAP survey and those selected for LCH survey. As for other sections, it is only acceptable to assess proportions, relative and average values having previously separated the part of the data set that corresponds to the EAP survey sample. Furthermore, estimation of any indicators by any part of the data set can only be performed using the statistical weight system.

Estimation of sample errors. In order to assess the level of accuracy of the indicator estimation based on the LMS data, the sampling error is used. This error determines the confidence intervals for indicators estimates provided that the sample is representative and no bias is present. Indicator estimates compared to which the sampling errors are significant are unadvisable to use for analysis of the results of survey.

The sampling error is calculated as a standard error SE using the following formula:

$$SE = \sqrt{deff \frac{\sigma^2}{n}}, \quad (1.8)$$

where σ^2 is dispersion that characterizes the fluctuation of values of indices pertaining to the sample units;

n is the sample size;

$deff$ is a value that reflects the influence of the sample design on the value of the variance (design-effect).

Reliability of indicators calculated based on the results of the LMS is showed by the coefficient of variation CV and the marginal error LSE.

Variation index CV for assessment of indicator $\hat{\theta}$ is calculated using the formula:

$$CV(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{SE(\hat{\theta})}{\hat{\theta}} \cdot 100\%. \quad (1.9)$$

Value $CV(\hat{\theta})$ is often used as an indicator of suitability of data for analysis. E.g., assuming that $CV(\hat{\theta})$ is $\leq 8\%$, indicator value of LMS can be considered fairly valid; if $8\% < CV(\hat{\theta}) \leq 15\%$, the value is suitable for numerical analysis, but its accuracy is inadequate; if $15\% < CV(\hat{\theta}) \leq 25\%$, the value is only suitable for qualitative analysis and should be used with caution.

The value of the marginal error LSE determines the range of the confidence interval for the indicator estimate and is calculated using the following formula:

$$LSE(\hat{\theta}) = t \cdot SE(\hat{\theta}), \quad (1.10)$$

where t is the confidence value that determines the coordination of the marginal and the standard error whereas the standard pre-defined probability is p (p is the probability that the sampling error for the indicator estimate will not exceed the value of $LSE(\hat{\theta})$).

The marginal sampling error is used for determining the value of confidence interval limits.

Data accuracy characteristics given in the report are calculated for confidence probability $p=0,95$ ($t=1,96$).

Considering the complex design of the LMS sample, specific calculation methods are advisable for determining the standard errors and the values of design effects, for calculating the values of indices. Accuracy characteristics given in Annex A are determined using the replication method of balanced repeated replications (BRR) included in the standard software package WesVarPC. This method is a rather complicated calculation procedure. It implies that the complete LMS sample consists of H strata, and each stratum contains two clusters of examined units. Every replication ("half-selection") is built by random selection and elimination of a single cluster from each stratum and doubling of statistical weights of remaining cluster units. Thus $2H-1$ replications are formed, each of whom is used for independent assessment of indices.

Dispersion of indicator $\hat{\theta}$ is determined using the following formula:

$$\text{var}(\hat{\theta})_M = \frac{1}{M} \cdot \sum_{m=1}^M \left(\tilde{\theta}_m - \tilde{\theta} \right)^2, \quad (1.11)$$

where $\tilde{\theta}_m$ is value of indicator θ in replication m ;

$\tilde{\theta}$ is assessment of indicator θ by the entire sample;

m current number of replication, $m=1, 2, \dots, M$.

As evident from the data given in Annex A, accuracy of assessment of data with respect to the number of labour migrants in the general sections (towns/villages, men/women) is rather high on a national level. The value of the variation indexes here does not exceed 7% for both labour migrants that worked abroad starting 2005 till 1 June 2008 and those who worked starting early 2007 till 1 June 2008. Data as to the number of migrants from separate 5-year and 10-year migrants are also rather reliable.

LMS sample is stratified based on the administrative regions (Autonomous Republic of Crimea, 24 regions, cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol). At the same time, considering the relatively small size of the LMS sample for the purpose of accurate measurement of indicators with respect to labour migrants in specific administrative districts, all regions were arranged into five major territorial zones: North, Center, South, East, West. At the same time, only data as to the total number of labour migrants in “West” and “East” can be used for quantitative research among all zones, as the number is the largest. As for other zones, these indices can only be used for qualitative analysis.

Thus, with the achieved level of reliability of results of LMS it is advisable to conduct quantitative analysis on a nation-wide scale based on the criteria of “sex”, “urban settlements” and “rural areas”, as well as in specific age groups and in territorial zones “West” and “East”.

Overall characteristics of sample results. Labour migration survey was conducted in all regions of the country from 26 May to 15 June 2008.

From the 25.4 thousand of household selected for survey 22.1 thousand that had 48.1 thousand persons of working age in their com position were surveyed. The overall level of participation of household in the survey was 86.9% (table 1.2).

Table 1.2

Results of interviewing of households and respondents on labour migration

	Total	Towns	Villages	Including based on the sample:					
				EAP survey			LSH survey		
				total	towns	villages	total	towns	villages
Total number of selected households, units	25.435	9.867	15.568	19.472	5.915	13.557	5.963	3.952	2.011
Total number of interviewed households, units	22.099	8.419	13.680	16.347	4.626	11.721	5.752	3.793	1.959
Households' level of participation in the survey, % to selected households	86.9	85.3	87.9	84.0	78.2	86.5	96.5	96.0	97.4
Total number of interviewed persons of working age	48.054	17.564	30.490	35.526	9.568	25.958	12.528	7.996	4.532
thereof provided any positive information on the survey program	3.084	1.380	1.704	2.188	734	1.454	896	646	250
thereof labour migrants	1.381	351	1.030	1.113	210	903	268	141	127
In the total number of household interviews offered positive information on the survey program, units	2.459	1.094	1.365	1.695	544	1.151	764	550	214
thereof households with labour migrants	1.138	307	831	899	177	722	239	130	109

CHAPTER 2

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

2.1. Assessing the scale of labour migration

Primary target of the labour migration survey is determining the scale of labour migration. Unfortunately, sources of administrative data and systematic studies available in Ukraine do not provide accurate data on this process. E.g., statistics records form No.1-TM “Report on the number of persons that temporarily work abroad” (State Employment Center collects the data) only provides record of labour migrants who found employment via official intermediary services, and the number of such migrants in 2005–2008 was about 56.5 and 80.4 thousand persons respectively.

Data of the State Customs service is inapplicable, as, for one thing, it does not reflect the number of persons, but rather the number of times the border was crossed, and one persons can be recorded a number of times, and secondly, do not allow to separate labour migrants from the common number of travelers, as actual goals of persons may differ from what they declare. Information available to consular services of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (hereinafter – the MFA) on the number of Ukrainian citizens that were entered into or are recorded in the consular register refers mostly to persons that permanently reside abroad keeping Ukrainian citizenship, rather than to labour migrants.

Apart from other data, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine (hereinafter – the MIA) collects information on the number of Ukrainian citizens that obtained permanent residency permits in foreign countries.

Statistics data about migration of the population is collected from administrative data kept by local departments of Citizenship, Immigration and Registration of Individuals Service of the MIA. Specifically, this information provides data on the number of citizens that left Ukraine permanently.

As indicated by the data available for 2005–2007, at present the number of Ukrainian citizens who obtained residence permits and those who already left Ukraine permanently is decreasing (see annex D).

Questions as to the number of persons that permanently reside in the rural areas of Ukraine but performed temporary, season-based or permanent work on the territory of other countries are included into systematic state inspections, namely, statistics records forms No. 6-village council, “Specific indices of development of villages, townships and towns in the agricultural sphere” and form of statistics records of villages No. 1-village developed once in every five years (most recent – in late 2005). However, the quality of this information is far from adequate: there is obvious lack of record of labour migrants due t the fact that acquiring information on labour migration does not belong to primary tasks of the above mentioned studies. Data of the First All-Ukrainian Population Count of 2001 is also incomplete (with reference to labour

migration) and outdated. For a long time absence of accurate statistical information caused all sorts of speculations: numbers as high as 5 million, 7 million and even greater were declared about Ukrainian labour migration without any scientific substantiation whatsoever.

Labour migration survey in 2008 was the first large-scale research aimed to determining the scale of labour migration and socio-demographic characteristics of its participants. According to the results of survey, starting from early 2005 and till 1 June 2008 nearly 1.5 million of Ukrainians worked abroad, almost 1.3 million of which were outside of Ukraine with a view to employment from early 2007 till 1 June 2008. Persons that participated in labour migration during the last 3.5 years compose 5.1% of Ukraine's population of working age, and 4.4% for the last 1.5 years.

In order to ensure the accuracy of acquired data, along with the labour migration survey, interviewing of respondents on their own opinion on labour migration in their area or residence was performed, as well as interviewing of heads of local councils of deputies on the assessment of labour migration in villages that are included in respective township or village councils. First one of the said interviews with reference to the general selection provides the result of 1.1 million or 3.9% of population of working age. According to the assessment of the heads of village councils, there are 540 thousand labour migrants in rural areas that comprise 6.4% of rural areas' population of working age (according to the results of the labour migration survey, labour migration among rural areas' population of working age is 6.9%).

In apart from the said survey and additional studies the following may be used as information sources as to the scale of external labour migration:

- ◆ the 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey
- ◆ labour migration survey in Ternopil region in 2006 performed by Ternopil Region Employment Center;
- ◆ systematic interviewing of population performed by the Sociology Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine as part of the survey "Ukrainian Society: Monitoring Social Changes";
- ◆ data from countries that receive Ukrainian labour force as well as international organizations (namely, Eurostat) as to Ukrainian citizens that work abroad based on work permits valid in foreign countries.

The Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey performed in the second half of 2007 focused on, among other things, information about whether there are people in households that worked abroad at the time of survey or at any other time during the last three years. According to the results of survey, the share of households that had at least one labour migrant was 5.6%² (according to the labour migration survey the share of such households was 5.1%). Assuming that the age of all migrants working abroad was 15–64 years, the level of participation of the relevant age group in labour migration was 4.5%, and assuming that all labour migrants are aged 18–44 years, level of participation of this age group is 8.7%³. Therefore, the scale of labour migration based on the data of the 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey and the data of the labour migration survey in 2008 are similar values.

Based on the statistics research data of labour migrants in the rural area of

² Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms (UCSR), State Statistics Committee (SSC) [Ukraine], Ministry of Healthcare (MOH) [Ukraine] and Macro International Inc. 2008, Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey 2007. Calverton, Maryland, USA: UCSR and Macro international – page 227.

³ Ibid, page 228 – 229.

Ternopil region performed by the Ternopil Region Employment Center as of 1 October 2006, there are 26.2 thousand people in the region that work abroad⁴. The subject of this survey also included labour migration rate among urban population, however these assessments are less reliable: whereas information about labour migrants in villages was provided by employers of village councils, migration rate among urban residents was assessed based on interviewing of school students, about migration of their parents with further additional assessment of migration among population persons that do not have school-aged children.

According to the data of the labour migration survey in 2008 there are 50.4 thousand labour migrants in villages of Ternopil region. The number is larger than that based on the survey of Ternopil Region Employment Center because the nation-wide labour migration survey recorded every person that participated in labour migration during the last 3.5 years, while the survey conducted in Ternopil region only included persons that were abroad as of the date of survey. Specifically, results of the 2008 survey show that the overall share of persons working abroad as of the date of survey in Ukraine constituted 57.5% of the total number of labour migrants. Assuming that the ratio in villages of Ternopil region as of 1 October 2006 was similar, then acquiring information on participants of labour migration for the last 3.5 years would provide researchers of the State Employment Center with the value of 45.5 thousand of labour migrants, which only differs from the data of the 2008 survey by 10%.

According to the results of the sociological monitoring of the Sociology Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, about 10% of adult population of Ukraine went abroad for work at least once⁵. Therefore sociological monitoring provides view of labour migration on a larger scale than the above mentioned researches, however, note must be taken that firstly, the relevant data includes persons that traveled abroad for employment before 2005, and secondly, that given figures include not only labour migration, but also charter trade that was popular that was rather popular in Ukraine in 1990-ies. It is worth mentioning that the results of sociological monitoring and of the labour migration survey provide similar key characteristics of migrants: both studies point to prevalence of men among labour migrants and a higher migration rate in the western regions of the country.

In theory, data provided by international organizations (Statistics Committee of the CIS, Eurostat, ILO, IOM etc.) and relevant authorities of countries that host labour migrants as to the number of employed citizens of Ukraine based on officially granted permissions and employment contracts would be a useful source of information that would allow controlling accuracy of the results of sample surveys. However, firstly, this data is unfortunately not always available to Ukrainian researchers on a regular basis and is usually acquired via unofficial channels, secondly, this data does not only include labour migrants, but also Ukrainian citizens that reside abroad permanently (this is especially true for Germany), and thirdly, in the course of sample surveys respondents are not always able to clearly define their status in the country of residence according to local regulations.

Unfortunately, results of the labour migration survey do not allow assessing the dynamics of labour migration. However, assuming that during the last 3.5 years almost no new migrants entered the external labour market, it is evident that in 2007–2008

⁴ Labour migration of Ternopil region's population: quantitative and geographical aspects. – Ternopil: Zbruch, 2007, page 20.

⁵ Y. Holovakha, N. Panina. Ukrainian Society 1992 – 2008: Sociological monitoring, Kiev, 2008, page 63.

compared to the previous two-year period the number of labour migrants decreased by almost 15%. Assuming the similar rate of decrease of the number of migrants before 2005 it appears that the number of labour migrants in 2000–2001 was approximately 2 million persons, which corresponds to the assessment of the MFA of Ukraine and Ternopil Region Employment center for this period.⁶

Therefore, information sources which provide data on the similar (or comparable) composition of participants of labour migrations, record data on the number of labour migrants of the same order than the survey of 2008. Higher labour migration rates are declared by information sources that encompass a larger number of persons with labour migration experience. Information on the stay of Ukrainian citizens' abroad according the data from ministries, central executive government authorities of Ukraine and international organizations (Annex D).

2.2. Socio-demographic characteristics and destinations of external labour migrants

Based on the results of the labour migration survey, the number of persons that went for work abroad at least once during the last 3.5 years (from early 2005 till 1 June 2008), was nearly 1.5 million persons or 5.1% of the population of working age that resided in 1.2 million households (table 2.1).

Most of the mentioned households had more than one migrant (83.7%). There is also a widespread phenomenon of “family” labour migration – two and more members of households traveled abroad for employment in 16.3% of households where labour migrants were discovered. Such households are more common in rural areas (20.8% of the total number of rural households as opposed to 11.9% in urban settlements). The reason for this is a larger average size of households in rural areas, as well as worse conditions on the labour market.

Table 2.1

Households by the number of labour migrants and areas, 2005–2008

	Total	Urban settlements	Rural areas
Total number of households with resident labour migrants, thous.	1,238.4	628.1	610.3
including by number of labour migrants, %			
1 migrant	83.7	88.1	79.2
2 migrants	14.2	10.7	17.8
3 migrants and more	2.1	1.2	3.0

Almost half of the total number of households with labour migrants had children. These were mostly households with one migrant (84.3%) and 14.1% with two migrants.

Marital status. Labour migration is much more common among men – they make up two thirds of the total number of labour migrants. The share of labour migrants in the total number of men of working age is 6.7%, whereas this percentage is almost twice is low among women (3.5%).

⁶ Observance and protection of the rights of Ukrainian citizens abroad: specialized report of the Plenipotentiary of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for Human Rights, Kiev, 2003, 189 pages. Labour migration in Ternopil region: quantitative and geographical aspects, Ternopil, Lider, 2002, 52 pages.

Urban residents make up almost half of labour migrants (54.4%). However, labour migration rate among rural population is twice higher than among of the urban population: 8.0% of rural population of working age engage in labour migration against 4.0% of city dwellers. This is caused by the fact that rural population have stronger motivation to seeking employment abroad as they have much fewer opportunities of finding employment in their home area.

Most labour migrants (58.2% of their total number) are married, which means they left their families for the duration of their employment trip (table 2.2). Men migrants were usually married (61.6%) or have never been married (29.7%). At the same time, married women made up only a little over half of all women migrants, 22.2% were divorced and the share of widowed women was much larger than that of men (3.9% against 0.9%). This is explained by the fact that divorced women and widowed have more freedom with employment selection and by necessity of looking for ways to maximize their profits.

Differences in division of rural and urban labour migrants by marital status are largely related to existing peculiarities of family status depending on the place of residence. Namely, traditional approach to family and marriage was preserved in rural areas, therefore the number of divorces (including among labour migrants) is significantly lower.

Table 2.2

Labour migrants by their marital status, sex and place of residence before departure, 2005–2008

	Total	Women	Men	Urban settlements	Rural areas
Total number of labour migrants, thous. person	1,476.1	484.8	991.3	803.2	672.9
including by marital status, %					
married	58.2	51.3	61.6	57.5	59.1
never been married	27.3	22.6	29.7	23.9	31.4
divorced	12.6	22.2	7.8	17.4	6.8
widowed	1.9	3.9	0.9	1.2	2.7
Percentage of labour migrants among population of working age	5.1	3.5	6.7	4.0	8.0

Overwhelming majority of labour migrants (73.9% of the total number) is convinced that their stay abroad did not influence family relations. On the other hand, 10.3% of them considered that it did influence relations with the spouse, 3.9% – relations with children and 4.0% – relations with other relatives.

Age groups. Division of migrants by age groups within the span of 25 to 49 years is rather even (table 2.3).

It must also be noted that people aged less than 30 years are significantly higher among men labour migrants. Gender differences in the age structure of labour migrants are related to the fact that in younger age labour migration activity of women is hindered by having and upbringing children; it also indicates that older women have better opportunities of finding employment abroad.

Table 2.3

**Labour migrants by age group, sex and place of residence before departure,
2005–2008**

	Total	Women	Men	Urban settlements	Rural areas
Total number of labour migrants, thous. person	1,476.1	484.8	991.3	803.2	672.9
including by age group, %					
15–24 years	15.3	12.0	16.8	13.9	16.8
25–29 years	14.2	12.3	15.1	13.0	15.6
30–34 years	15.7	16.6	15.2	16.2	15.1
35–39 years	14.6	14.2	14.9	15.3	13.9
40–49 years	29.3	30.2	28.9	29.8	28.7
50–59 years	10.9	14.7	9.1	11.8	9.9

Division of labour migrants into age groups by countries of migration also has significant differences. Young people aged 15–24 years are very briefly represented among labour migrants that work in Spain and Italy – only 4.8% and 6.7% of the total number of Ukrainian migrants in these countries, whereas in other countries their representation ranges from 11.9% to 16.1%. The largest share of young people aged 25–34 years was among labour migrants in the Czech Republic and the Russian Federation (36.1% and 34.9% of the total number of Ukrainian migrants in these countries respectively).

People aged 35–49 years made up nearly a half or majority of labour migrants in Spain (69.6%), Portugal (59.3%), Hungary (53.2%), Italy (49.8%). Their smallest percentage was in the Czech Republic and the Russian Federation (42.5% and 40.3% respectively). Persons of pre-pension age are best represented among labour migrants working in Italy (20.7%) and Poland (13.9%) with the smallest share in Portugal – (5.9%).

Migrants in Italy and Spain (40 years) have the oldest average age, while in other countries it is 35–38 years (fig. 2.1).

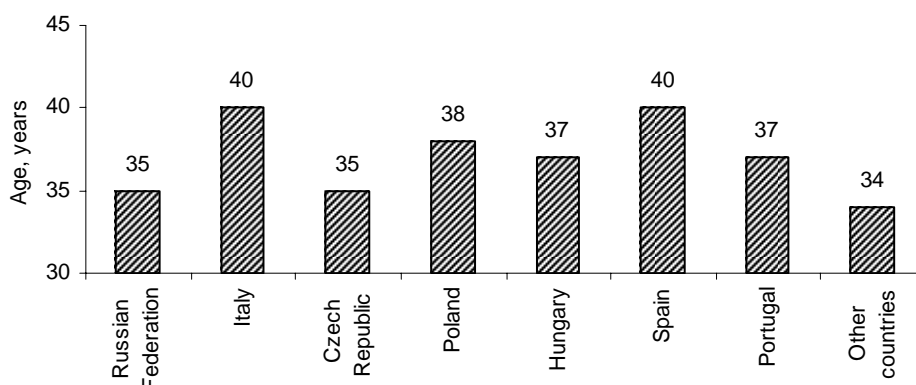


Fig. 2.1. Average age of labour migrants in countries of migration, 2005–2008

It must be noted that the largest part of young people aged 15–24 years among labour migrants was observed among migrants from central (27.2%) and southern

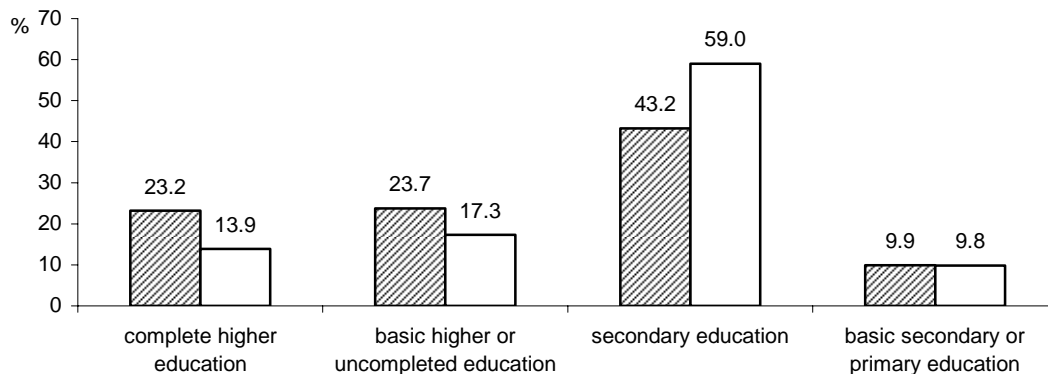
(25.2%) regions, while persons aged 40–49 years – from western (32.7%) and eastern (27.9%) regions (table 2.4).

Table 2.4

Labour migrants by age group and territorial zones, 2005–2008

	Total	North	Centre	South	East	West
Total number of labour migrants, thous. person	1,476.1	84.4	136.5	130.9	276.9	847.4
including by age group, %						
15–24 years	15.3	18.2	27.2	25.2	12.2	12.4
25–29 years	14.2	3.7	17.4	19.2	17.2	13.0
30–34 years	15.7	30.7	13.3	19.3	17.0	13.6
35–39 years	14.6	10.1	8.2	10.4	16.1	16.4
40–49 years	29.3	21.1	23.2	22.2	27.9	32.7
50–59 years	10.9	16.2	10.7	3.7	9.6	11.9

Education. Education level of labour migrants is considerably lower compared to all employed population (fig. 2.2). Overwhelming majority of labour migrants (59.0%) had senior secondary education, while another 9.8% had basic secondary or primary education. Persons with complete higher education made up only 13.9% among labour migrants, while their share among the entire employed population was 23.2%. This is evidence of an easier search for a suitable work in the Ukraine's labour market for persons having higher educational attainments.



■ employed population of Ukraine, 2007 □ labour migrants, 2007-2008

Fig. 2.2. Employed population of Ukraine and labour migrants by level of education

Differences in education of labour migrants based on gender or place of residence, in general, corresponds to the general picture observed with respect to the entire population of working age: women and urban residents have a much higher level of education compared to their opposite group (table 2.5). However, difference in the shares of persons with higher education (complete, basic or uncompleted) among labour migrants between men and women is greater, whereas the difference between urban and rural population is lower. Therefore women and rural residents with higher education engage in labour migration more often than men and urban residents with respective level of education.

Table 2.5

Labour migrants by level of education, sex and place of residence before departure, 2005–2008

	Total	Women	Men	Urban settlements	Rural areas
Total number of labour migrants, thous. person	1,476.1	484.8	991.3	803.2	672.9
including by level of education, %					
complete higher education	13.9	19.7	11.0	19.9	6.7
basic higher or uncompleted education	17.3	19.1	16.5	21.1	12.8
secondary education	59.0	52.1	62.4	52.5	66.7
basic secondary or primary education	9.8	9.1	10.1	6.5	13.8

The highest percentage of labour migrants with complete higher education was seen in Spain (19.8% of the total number of Ukrainian labour migrants in this country); 25.2% of persons had basic higher or uncompleted education (table 2.6). Share of labour migrants with basic secondary or primary education in this country was 7.0%.

Share of labour migrants with complete higher education is rather high in the Russian Federation (12.8%). It also has the highest ratio for persons with low education level – 12.0% of labour migrants that worked in this country had basic secondary or primary education.

Certain polarization of labour migrants with respect to the level of education was also observed in Hungary. It had the highest percentage of people with basic higher or uncompleted education (39.1%) and, at the same time, one of the highest rates of the share of persons with basic secondary or primary education.

Labour migrants that worked in the Czech Republic and Portugal had the lowest education level, where 77.0% and 70.3% of all labour migrants had secondary education respectively, while the share with higher education (including basic higher or uncompleted education) was 15.3% and 22.5% respectively.

Table 2.6

Labour migrants by countries of migration and level of education, 2005–2008

	Total, thous. person	including by level of education, %			
		complete higher education	basic higher or uncompleted education	secondary education	basic secondary or primary education
Total number of labour migrants	1,476.1	13.9	17.3	59.0	9.8
including by countries of migration					
Russian Federation	710.3	12.8	16.7	58.5	12.0
Italy	198.3	18.5	19.2	56.5	5.8
Czech Republic	175.1	7.3	8.0	77.0	7.7
Poland	118.1	5.8	22.1	63.3	8.8

Table 2.6 is continued

	Total, thous. person	including by level of education, %			
		complete higher education	basic higher or uncompleted education	secondary education	basic secondary or primary education
Hungary	47.0	7.9	39.1	41.9	11.1
Spain	40.0	19.8	25.2	48.0	7.0
Portugal	39.0	6.9	15.6	70.3	7.2
Other countries	148.3	29.0	16.6	45.3	9.1

Nearly every fourth labour migrant that came from northern and central regions had complete higher education (23.1% and 22.9% respectively), and every fifth from those that came from eastern regions (21.5%). Two thirds of the labour migrants from western regions had secondary education and so did almost the same number of migrants from southern regions (61.5%).

Geographical trends. Labour migration flows have rather definite geographical trends – they are mostly directed either towards less remote countries, or more remote countries with better conditions (table 2.7).

Almost half of labour migrants (48.1%) worked in the Russian Federation, almost the same number – in countries of the European Union, mostly in Italy (13.4%), the Czech Republic (11.9%), Poland (8.0%), Hungary (3.2%), Spain (2.7%) and Portugal (2.6%).

An overwhelming majority (57.0%) of men labour migrants sought employment in the Russian Federation, another 12.5% – in the Czech Republic. Labour migrations of women are more varied: 30.0% worked in the Russian Federation, 25.1% – in Italy, almost 11.0% – in both the Czech Republic and Poland. Women made up the majority of Ukrainian labour migrants in Italy and almost half in Poland and Portugal.

Compared to urban residents, rural residents traveled more often for employment to the Czech Republic and Poland.

Table 2.7

Labour migrants by countries of migration, sex and place of residence before departure, 2005–2008

	Total	Women	Men	Urban settlements	Rural areas
Total number of labour migrants, thous. person	1,476.1	484.8	991.3	803.2	672.9
including by countries of migration, %					
Russian Federation	48.1	30.0	57.0	49.0	47.0
Italy	13.4	25.1	7.7	13.3	13.7
Czech Republic	11.9	10.5	12.5	8.4	16.0
Poland	8.0	10.6	6.7	6.6	9.6
Hungary	3.2	2.7	3.4	2.8	3.6
Spain	2.7	3.8	2.2	3.5	1.8
Portugal	2.6	3.3	2.3	2.6	2.6
Other countries	10.1	14.0	8.2	13.8	5.7

There are considerable fluctuations in migration activity based on the region of residence (table 2.8). Residents of western regions show most active participation in external labour migrations (12.9% of population of working age), while residents of northern districts show least participation (1.7% of population of working age).

The broadest geographical specter of labour migration represented in western regions (Volyn, Rivne, Khmelnytskyi, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernivtsi, Zakarpatska and Lviv regions) can be explained by the proximity of borders of many European countries. In general, residents of western regions comprise the largest part of labour migrants – 57.4% of the total number. Popularity of labour migration among residents of the said districts has deep historical roots, as these regions long since have been known to have excessive labour force. Although at least third (31.8%) of labour migrants from western regions left to work in the Russian Federation, their large share worked in Italy (19.0%), the Czech Republic (18.1%), Poland (10.6%) and Hungary (5.5%).

Residents of northern (Chernihiv, Sumy, Kyiv, Zhytomyr regions and the city of Kyiv), eastern (Kharkiv, Luhansk, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhya and Dnipropetrovsk regions) and southern (Odessa, Mykolayiv, Kherson regions, Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol) regions mostly left to seek employment in the Russian Federation (54.1%, 84.1% and 65.7% of the total number of migrants from these regions respectively) and Italy (16.6%, 4.6% and 4.9%).

On a small scale, labour migration from southern regions was also performed to the Czech Republic, Poland and Portugal.

Residents of the central part of Ukraine (Vinnytsa, Cherkasy, Potava and Kirovohrad regions) worked primarily in the Russian Federation (56.0%), the Czech Republic (9.7%) and Poland (8.5%), more rarely – in Italy, Portugal and Spain (2.9%, 3.4% and 1.0% of the total number of migrants from these regions respectively).

Table 2.8

Labour migrants by countries of migration and territorial zones, 2005–2008

	Total, thous. person	including by territorial zones, %				
		North	Centre	South	East	West
Total number of labour migrants including by countries of migration, %	1,476.1	5.7	9.2	8.9	18.8	57.4
Russian Federation	710.3	6.4	10.8	12.1	32.8	37.9
Italy	198.3	7.0	2.0	3.2	6.5	81.3
Czech Republic	175.1	0.3	7.5	1.8	2.6	87.8
Poland	118.1	–	10.0	10.5	4.0	75.5
Hungary	47.0	–	–	–	–	100.0
Spain	40.0	10.3	3.3	–	8.4	78.0
Portugal	39.0	–	11.8	2.6	–	85.6
Other countries	148.3	13.6	17.0	14.6	12.5	42.3
Percentage of labour migrants among population of working age	5.1	1.7	4.1	3.0	2.9	12.9

Frequency and duration of labour migrations. Results of survey indicate that labour migrations are of periodic and seasonal character. At average, during the last three and a half years every labour migrant traveled 3.4 times. Russian Federation and Italy were prevailing migration countries among migrants that traveled once (table 2.9).

Table 2.9

Labour migrants by countries of migration and number of travels, 2005–2008

	Total	including by number of travels			
		1 travel	2–5 travels	6–10 travels	over 10 travels
Total number of labour migrants, thous. person including by migration countries, %	1,476.1	524.0	701.1	228.9	22.1
Russian Federation	48.1	39.9	49.5	67.0	78.5
Italy	13.4	20.6	10.5	0.3	–
Czech Republic	11.9	8.1	16.2	18.8	–
Poland	8.0	7.2	8.7	7.9	6.4
Hungary	3.2	0.7	3.3	4.8	9.7
Spain	2.7	4.8	3.2	–	–
Portugal	2.6	4.2	2.3	0.6	–
Other countries	10.1	14.5	6.3	0.6	5.4

The key factor determining duration of labour migration is the proximity of the migration country, as this affects travel costs (not only money and time, but also psychological and physical pressure must be taken into account). Labour migrants traveled to neighboring countries like Hungary and Poland for a relatively short term (table 2.10). Accordingly, trips to neighboring countries are much more frequent (two or three times a year). 78.9% and 73.1% of labour migrants respectively traveled to these countries for less than three months. On the other hand, labour migration to Italy, Portugal and Spain are of more long-term nature, lasting six months and longer.

Table 2.10

Duration of labour migration by countries of migration, 2005–2008

	Total, thous. person	including by duration of stay (months), %				
		less than 1	from 1 to 3	from 3 to 6	from 6 to 12	12 and more
Total number of labour migrants including by countries of migration	1,476.1	10.4	37.2	17.6	18.6	16.2
Russian Federation	710.3	10.8	46.5	17.6	17.0	8.1
Italy	198.3	1.6	10.0	7.9	41.3	39.2
Czech Republic	175.1	15.6	29.6	32.6	12.9	9.3
Poland	118.1	17.6	55.5	17.4	6.0	3.5
Hungary	47.0	16.4	62.5	10.6	–	10.5
Spain	40.0	–	11.7	2.7	29.0	56.6
Portugal	39.0	3.1	5.8	3.3	39.0	48.8
Other countries	148.3	10.9	29.9	19.8	10.4	29.0

2.3. Socio-economic characteristics of labour migrants

Almost 1.3 million people out of the total number of labour migrants (1.5 million), or 4.4% of the total number Ukraine's population of working age worked abroad in the period starting early 2007 till 1 June 2008.

Overwhelming majority of labour migrants attempted to bring their stay and work abroad in conformity with the local regulations: 31.7% received work and residence permits, 3.4% received residence permits and 39.3% obtained temporary registration (table 2.11).

Table 2.11

Labour migrants by legal status in the countries of migration, sex and place of residence before departure, 2007–2008

	Total	Women	Men	Urban settlements	Rural areas
Total number of labour migrants, thous. person	1,264.3	424.0	840.3	681.5	582.8
including by legal status, %					
residence and work permits	31.7	34.8	30.2	35.5	27.5
residence permits	3.4	5.4	2.4	2.7	4.2
temporary registration	39.3	32.0	43.0	36.8	42.1
no official status	23.2	25.0	22.1	22.6	23.8
indeterminate status	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.4

At the same time, 23.2% of labour migrants stayed and worked abroad without any official status. Besides, percentage of among illegal labour migrants was somewhat larger among women and rural residents which indicates their stronger vulnerability not only on the domestic, but also on the global labour market.

Legal status of labour migrants was most duly formalized in the Czech Republic, Portugal and Spain – more than half of labour migrants from Ukraine that worked in these countries received residence and work permits. The relevant share in Italy was 31.9%, in Hungary, Poland and the Russian Federation – around 22%.

The largest share of persons without any official status was seen among labour migrants in Poland (56.2% of the total number of labour migrants from Ukraine in this country) and Italy (36.2%), the lowest – in Spain (13.4%) and the Czech Republic (14.8%), Portugal and the Russian Federation (approximately 17%).

It is apparent that the number of labour migrants and their legal status is largely determined by the openness of the migration policy and the favorability or severity of national migration and labour regulations. Due to this, in different countries ways of employment of labour migrants also differ substantially (table 2.12).

A large number of labour migrants (almost three quarters) found employment abroad through personal contacts (friends, relatives and acquaintances). 9.6% of the total number of labour migrants used services of private employment agents. However, among those who worked in Spain and Italy, the share of people that used the services of agencies is much higher (24.9% and 18.1% respectively). 22.2% of labour migrants found employment through direct contacts with employers. This way was most widespread with respect to employment in Hungary (44.6%) and the Czech Republic (39.7%).

Work placement ways of labour migrants in countries of migration, 2007–2008

	Total, thous. person	including employed through, %			
		via private employment agencies	directly through employer	through friends, relatives, acquaintances	other
Total number of labour migrants including by countries of migration	1,264.3	9.6	22.2	73.8	6.4
Russian Federation	597.9	2.9	21.7	80.5	6.9
Italy	186.7	18.1	17.0	73.4	7.3
Czech Republic	150.5	7.1	39.7	62.0	4.3
Poland	82.0	8.9	19.1	79.9	5.1
Hungary	47.0	2.4	44.6	56.5	1.6
Spain	40.0	24.9	8.6	84.3	10.4
Portugal	36.2	5.9	14.9	82.8	1.4
Other countries	124.0	31.7	11.0	52.8	8.4

Note: multiple answers were expected.

Employment status. Overwhelming majority of labour migrants worked under a contract (1,056.6 thousand persons or 83.6% of the total number). However, only third of all migrant workers had written labour contracts, others worked under verbal arrangements.

The largest percentage of persons working under written labour contracts was seen in transport and industry (83.7% and 70.6% respectively), the lowest – among household servants (16.1%), trade (31.5%) and construction (32.7%). Thus, more often than not labour relations are not formalized in those kinds of activity, where the activity of labour migrants is the easiest to hide (fig. 2.3).

It must be noted that self-employment among labour migrants is also fairly popular, namely, 207.7 thousand persons or 16.4% of the total number of labour migrants did not work under contracts. The largest part of self-employed persons was seen in trade (45.8% of the total number of labour migrants that were engaged in this type of activity). This, first of all, includes various forms of the so called “charter trade” based on re-selling of goods.

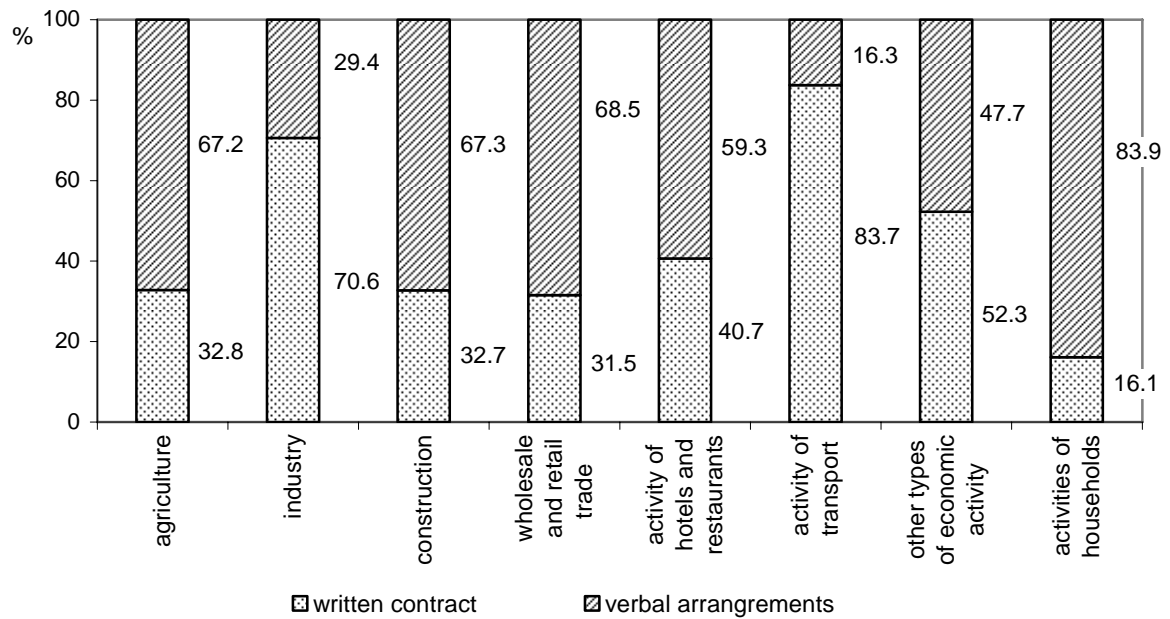


Fig. 2.3. **Labour migrants by type of economic activity and form of labour contract, 2007–2008**

Division of labour migrants by the status of their employment in the countries of migration is largely correlated with their legal status (table 2.13). The highest percentage of employees in enterprises, establishments and organizations is seen in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Portugal, the Russian Federation and in Spain, i.e., in those countries where largest share of labour migrants legalized their status and obtained residence and work permits in accordance with the regulations of the host country (the Czech Republic, Portugal and Spain) or obtained temporary registration (Hungary, Russian Federation). At the same time, overwhelming majority of labour migrants in Italy and Poland (78.1% and 74.6% respectively of the total number of Ukrainian labour migrants in these countries) were employees in households and the largest share of workers with no official legal status is seen in these countries. Obviously, working in businesses, where there is much stricter control over keeping to the effective regulations than in the households sector, involves fairly comprehensive legalization of status of labour migrants.

Non-contractual employment (self-employment) among labour migrants was more commonly seen in countries that border directly on Ukraine – Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland and Russian Federation. More remote countries, such as Italy, Portugal and Spain, this is a less common phenomenon. This discrepancy can be explained by the overall peculiarity of division of employed persons among countries. It is also worth mentioning that working under contracts is more common in countries with a higher level of corporate economics, while self-employment of labour migrants depends on the type of economic activity they are involved in, prevailing, mostly, where small entrepreneurship is common.

**Labour migrants by countries of migration and status of employment,
2007–2008**

	Total, thous. person	including by status of employment, %			
		employees in enterprises, establishments and organizations	employees in households	employers	self- employed
Total number of labour migrants including by countries of migration	1,264.3	39.7	43.9	5.0	11.4
Russian Federation	597.9	44.2	36.8	7.2	11.8
Italy	186.7	11.7	78.1	4.2	6.0
Czech Republic	150.5	54.6	20.6	5.2	19.6
Poland	82.0	14.3	75.6	–	10.1
Hungary	47.0	55.1	9.6	9.6	25.7
Spain	40.0	59.8	36.4	–	3.8
Portugal	36.2	48.9	46.7	–	4.4
Other countries	124.0	43.9	48.3	0.2	7.6

Types of economic activity. Differentiation of labour migrants by nearly all characteristics – types of economic activity, forms of employment, occupational groups etc. – differs extremely from similar differentiation of employed persons both in Ukraine and in host countries. This is caused by two main reasons. First, labour migrants usually occupy certain niches among offered labour force agreeing to work in places of perform work that is not suitable to local population. Secondly, by utilizing work of labour migrants employers seek to minimize their remuneration expenses. Therefore their employment often lacks proper formalization, and informal employment is more commonly used in types of activity where governmental or social control is weaker – most of all in the household sector and in some forms of small entrepreneurship.

Most common types of economic activity among labour migrants are construction (51.6% of the total number of migrants) and household service (16.3%) (table 2.14).

Construction takes up two thirds of men labour migrants and 19.8% of women migrants. However, main type of activity among women is household service (36.1% of the total number of women labour migrants), and their large share works in the trade (14.6%) and in hotels and restaurants (6.8%). Percentage of persons engaged in agricultural activity and industry is almost equal among men and women.

It must be noted that differentiation by types of economic activity of labour migrants from urban and rural areas does not differ much: they have almost similar percentage of persons engaged in agricultural activity, industry and household service. The difference lies in larger popularity of trade, as well as hotels and restaurants among urban labour migrants.

**Labour migrants by types of economic activity, sex and place of residence
before departure, 2007–2008**

	Total	Women	Men	Urban settlements	Rural areas
Total number of labour migrants, thous. person including by types of economic activity, %	1,264.3	424.0	840.3	681.5	582.8
agriculture	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.9	9.1
industry	5.4	5.1	5.7	5.4	5.6
construction	51.6	19.8	67.6	44.6	59.8
wholesale and retail trade	8.1	14.6	4.8	12.3	3.2
activity of hotels and restaurants	2.9	6.8	0.9	4.0	1.5
activity of transport	2.9	0.9	3.9	3.8	1.8
other types of economic activity	4.3	8.2	2.3	6.0	2.2
activity of households	16.3	36.1	6.4	16.0	16.8

Comparing activity of labour migrants abroad with their last place of employment before their departure, it must be noted, that construction workers are the most “consistent” group – 82.2% of them did not change their occupation after their change of employment. Also, labour migrants that worked in trade or hotels and restaurants before their departure are likely to work in the same sphere, although among them there is high percentage of persons that work as household servants. People that are most likely to engage in construction activity are labour migrants that worked in the agricultural, industry, transport and communications and even public administration and real estate before their departure. Migrants that worked in education or healthcare spheres in Ukraine usually end up working as household servants abroad (cleaning or taking care of sick people).

Overwhelming majority of labour migrants in the Czech Republic, Russian Federation and Portugal were engaged in construction. This type of activity also made up the largest share (49.7%) among labour migrants that sought employment in Hungary, while nearly a third of others was engaged in trading, and 16.0% worked in industry (table 2.15).

A specific feature of employment of labour migrants in Poland is that prevailing type of activity for them is agriculture (49.9% of the total number of Ukrainian labour migrants in this country). In Poland labour migration plays a substantial (for an EU country) part in economics and employment of population. On the other hand, agricultural production is represented mostly by small farms that belong to the household sector and require additional seasonal labour force, specifically, offered by labour migrants. Trade (12.1%), construction (20.4%) and household services (14.3%) are also popular among migrants in this country.

Almost two thirds of Ukrainian citizens worked as household servants in Italy, and more than a quarter in Portugal (26.0%). Furthermore, substantial share of labour migrants worked in hotels and restaurants in these two countries (and also in the Czech Republic and Spain).

Table 2.15

Labour migrants by types of economic activity and countries of migration, 2007–2008

	Total	Russian Federation	Italy	Czech Republic	Poland	Hungary	Spain	Portugal	Other countries
Total number of labour migrants, thous. person including by types of economic activity, %	1,264.3	597.9	186.7	150.5	82.0	47.0	40.0	36.2	124.0
agriculture	8.5	3.0	6.2	7.0	49.9	3.8	34.0	3.0	7.7
industry	5.4	5.8	1.6	9.3	1.6	16.0	—	1.1	7.1
construction	51.6	69.3	14.9	70.8	20.4	49.7	37.5	57.7	22.3
wholesale and retail trade	8.1	9.8	1.3	2.2	12.1	29.4	3.3	1.7	9.8
activity of hotels and restaurants	2.9	0.9	6.6	6.4	—	—	12.4	3.3	2.0
activity of transport	2.9	3.5	0.8	—	—	—	—	7.2	9.2
other types of economic activity	4.3	3.4	5.4	0.8	1.7	1.1	—	—	16.3
activities of households	16.3	4.3	63.2	3.5	14.3	—	12.8	26.0	25.6

Residents of northern and eastern regions were primarily engaged in construction (46.5% and 56.9% of the total number of migrants from these regions respectively) and trade (12.8% and 16.4% respectively) (table 2.16). Apart from construction, labour migrants from central and western regions worked as household servants (17.5% and 21.3% of the total number of migrants from these regions respectively) and in agriculture (12.7% and 10.3% respectively). There was a substantial share of migrants engaged in transport among labour migrants from the southern regions (18.1%).

Table 2.16

Labour migrants by types of economic activity and territory zones, 2007–2008

	Total	North	Centre	South	East	West
Total number of labour migrants, thous. person including by types of economic activity, %	1,264.3	79.2	104.7	103.6	212.2	764.6
agriculture	8.5	5.2	12.7	5.3	2.7	10.3
industry	5.4	5.9	9.5	2.6	5.2	5.4
construction	51.6	46.5	42.8	38.5	56.9	53.6
wholesale and retail trade	8.1	12.8	11.9	7.4	16.4	4.9
activity of hotels and restaurants	2.9	5.2	1.7	4.4	5.4	1.9

Table 2.16 is continued

	Total	North	Centre	South	East	West
activity of transport	2.9	8.4	2.1	18.1	1.3	0.8
other types of economic activity	4.3	7.2	1.8	16.5	7.0	1.8
activities of households	16.3	8.8	17.5	7.2	5.1	21.3

Occupational groups. Differentiation of labour migrants by types of economic activity largely determines their division by occupational groups, namely, an extremely small share of professionals, technicians, clerks (6.0%) and a large share of skilled-workers occupations where most simple jobs make up about a third of it (table 2.17).

Table 2.17

Labour migrants by occupational group, sex and place of residence before departure, 2007–2008

	Total	Women	Men	Urban settlements	Rural areas
Total number of labour migrants, thous. person	1,264.3	424.0	840.3	681.5	582.8
including by occupational group, %					
professionals, technicians, clerks	6.0	10.3	3.8	9.7	1.8
services workers and shop and market sales workers	16.5	35.7	7.0	22.0	10.3
skilled agricultural workers	1.5	0.1	2.2	0.7	2.3
skilled workers using specific tools	37.9	14.1	49.8	35.2	40.8
plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.9	2.7	6.0	4.3	5.6
elementary occupation	33.2	37.1	31.2	28.1	39.2

The share of professionals, technicians, clerks is much larger among women labour migrants (10.3% against 3.8% among men), and the shares of services workers and shop and market sales workers and elementary occupations are almost even (35.7% and 37.1% respectively). Among men skilled workers make up 52.0% (in contrast to 14.3% with women).

Differences in division by occupational groups among labour migrants from urban and village areas are also less distinct than among the entire employed population. This involves, in particular, the groups of skilled workers and elementary occupations (fig. 2.4).



Fig. 2.4. **Employed population of Ukraine and labour migrants by occupational group**

Low skill and qualification level of work performed by labour migrants abroad indicates extremely low utilization rate of their working potential, as many of them occupied much better positions doing more complicated work. Former professionals, technicians, clerks made up almost quarter of labour migrants. Abroad they mostly worked as services workers and shop and market sales workers, skilled workers using specific tools, plant and machine operators and assemblers and elementary occupations. Persons engaged in occupations that require qualification are likely to continue to work in their occupation abroad, however, many of them switch to working of services workers and shop and market sales workers or elementary occupations.

In the Czech Republic, Russian Federation and Portugal, where most labour migrants were engaged in construction, skilled workers were prevalent (table 2.18).

In countries where work of labour migrants is mostly concentrated in agriculture (Poland) and household services (Italy), elementary occupations made up the largest group.

As in Hungary and Italy labour migrants are also commonly engaged in trade, hotels and restaurants, a quarter or even a third of them was made up by services workers and shop and market sales workers.

The largest percentage of professionals, technicians, clerks was seen among labour migrants in the Russian Federation and the Czech Republic (6.4% and 4.5% of the total number of Ukrainian labour migrants in these countries respectively), i.e. in the countries with the largest share employees in enterprises, establishments and organizations.

Table 2.18

**Labour migrants by countries of migration and occupational group,
2007–2008**

	Total, thous. person	including by occupational group, %					
		professionals, technicians, clerks	services workers and shop and market sales workers	skilled agricultural workers	skilled workers using specific tools	plant and machine operators and assemblers	elementary occupations
Total number of labour migrants including by countries of migration	1,264.3	6.0	16.5	1.5	37.9	4.9	33.2
Russian Federation	597.9	6.4	11.1	2.1	51.3	5.5	23.6
Italy	186.7	0.3	34.7	3.1	10.1	2.0	49.8
Czech Republic	150.5	4.5	4.5	0.3	50.7	5.2	34.8
Poland	82.0	2.3	11.8	–	16.0	1.3	68.6
Hungary	47.0	2.3	28.3	–	42.6	5.1	21.7
Spain	40.0	5.8	14.7	–	16.2	–	63.3
Portugal	36.2	2.8	13.0	–	38.3	7.2	38.7
Other countries	124.0	19.4	31.0	–	18.6	9.0	22.0

With respect to territorial zones the share of skilled workers among labour migrants varied from 42.9% in eastern and 27.3% in western regions. Mostly persons from western (41.1%) and central (30.3%) regions were occupied with elementary occupations (table 2.19).

Table 2.19

Labour migrants by occupational group and territorial zones, 2007–2008

	Total	North	Centre	North	East	West
Total number of labour migrants, thous. person including by occupational group, %	1,264.3	79.2	104.7	103.6	212.2	764.6
professionals, technicians, clerks	6.0	8.0	13.5	21.1	11.0	1.3
services workers and shop and market sales workers	16.5	26.7	18.0	21.4	23.0	13.0
skilled agricultural workers	1.5	–	–	–	–	2.4
skilled workers using specific tools	37.9	36.4	33.0	27.3	42.9	38.7
plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.9	12.4	5.2	8.8	5.1	3.5
elementary occupation	33.2	16.5	30.3	21.4	18.0	41.1

Working conditions. Difficulties with legalization of status and inconsistent nature of employment give labour migrants low level of social security at their working places (table 2.20). Only 51.5% of them were provided with social security and 21.1% of them did not have the right to any kind of social care or benefits (including paid vacation). The highest percent of providing social security to migrants is in the countries where employment is more often officially formalized – Spain, Hungary and the Czech Republic. Annual paid vacation was more often provided to labour migrants who worked as household servants in remote countries (Italy and Portugal), regardless of whether employment was formalized in written form. Labour migrants are least protected in the Russian Federation – more than a third of them did not have any kind of social security.

Table 2.20

**Labour migrants by countries of migration and level of social security,
2007–2008**

	Total, thous. person	including by benefits provided in labour contracts, %				
		social security	annual paid vacation	paid sick- leave	not eligible any	undefined
Total number of labour migrants that concluded labour contracts including by countries of migration	364.7	51.5	9.4	3.6	21.1	14.4
Russian Federation	132.8	34.3	10.1	7.2	35.2	13.2
Italy	39.4	46.2	20.5	–	24.4	8.9
Czech Republic	58.8	54.7	8.2	1.4	13.8	21.9
Poland	10.8	51.9	–	–	23.1	25.0
Hungary	20.7	69.6	–	–	12.5	17.9
Spain	20.1	75.1	2.5	–	7.0	15.4
Portugal	14.1	44.7	25.6	16.3	9.9	3.5
Other countries	68.0	74.0	5.9	0.6	6.9	12.6

Absence of proper social security during employment as well as attempts to maximize their revenue lead working time of labour migrants to exceed normal working hours set in Ukraine by up to two times (table 2.21). Only 12% of labour migrants did not work more than 40 hours per week. At the same time, 57.1% of their total number worked 41–60 hours and another 16.6% – 61–80 hours per week. In contrast, share of employed persons that worked more than 40 hours per week in Ukraine did not exceed 17%.

**Labour migrants by countries of migration and duration of working time,
2007–2008**

	Total, thous. person	including by duration of working time per week, %				
		less than 40 hours	41–60 hours	61–80 hours	over 80 hours	undefined
Total number of labour migrants including by countries of migration	1,264.3	12.0	57.1	16.6	3.6	10.7
Russian Federation	597.9	10.2	59.2	18.0	2.4	10.2
Italy	186.7	10.4	43.9	17.7	7.0	21.0
Czech Republic	150.5	2.6	70.0	22.1	3.7	1.6
Poland	82.0	3.7	61.0	18.0	8.7	8.6
Hungary	47.0	33.2	61.2	–	4.5	1.1
Spain	40.0	15.2	64.5	14.0	2.5	3.8
Portugal	36.2	5.5	69.1	10.4	1.4	13.6
Other countries	124.0	33.2	41.6	9.1	1.8	14.3

The largest duration of working time was among labour migrants that worked in the Czech Republic (70% of Ukrainian labour migrants in this country worked 41–60 hours per week, another 22.1% – 61–80 hours) and in Poland (61% and 18% respectively, another 8.7% worked over 80 hours per week). This is largely related to the popularity of self-employment among labour migrants in these countries, as self-employed persons and employers usually work for much longer hours, while contractual employees (other than household services) have a much more ordered working schedule. Hungary is an exception in this case – compared to other countries, here the share of migrants that are not contractual employees (employers and self-employed persons make up more than a third of the total number of labour migrants), however, it also has the highest percent of migrants that worked not more than 40 hours. This is explained by the fact that labour migrants in this country specialize in trade, and trade has one of the lowest rate of working time. Based on the types of activity, the longest duration of a working week is among labour migrants engaged in construction, hotel and restaurant business and household service.

Apart from the excessive duration of working time, labour migrants have to face other violations of their labour rights (fig. 2.5). A large share of labour migrants pointed out that the work that they actually did was different from what they had been promised (14.0%), or they were transferred to another employer (7.0%). Also cases of non-payment or insufficient payment of wage (9.6% of the total number of labour migrants pointed to this problem), engaging in overtime unpaid work (4.4%) and unfavorable working conditions (11.9%).

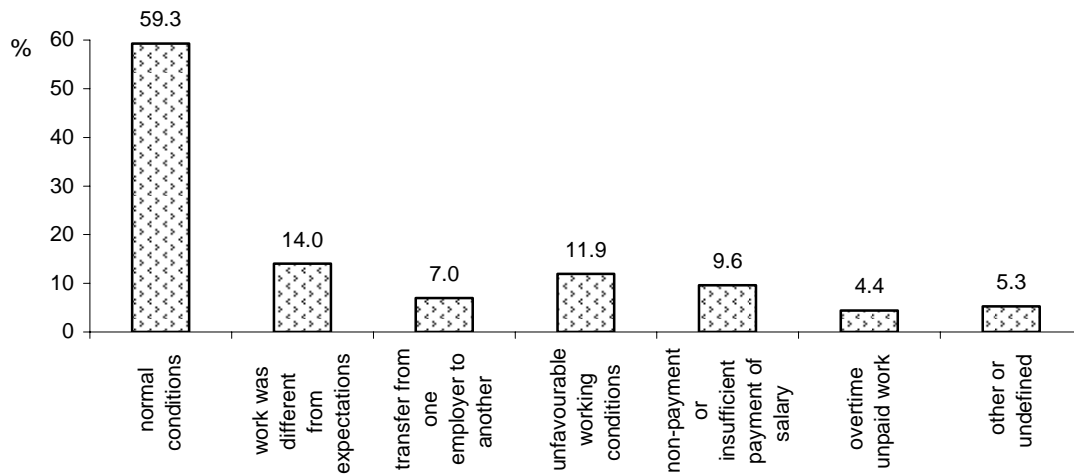


Fig. 2.5. **Labour migrants by working conditions in the countries of migration, 2007–2008** (multiple answers were expected)

Migrants that most commonly suffered from violation of labour rights were engaged in construction (17.5% performed work that was different from their expectations, and 13.4% were not paid their wage or paid insufficiently, 12.6% had unfavorable working conditions) and household services (12.1% worked in unfavorable working conditions, 10.5% worked overtime, 9.8% were transferred from one employer to another and 9.3% performed work that was different from what had been promised).

Notwithstanding these circumstances, the overwhelming majority of labour migrants (67.3% of the total number) are satisfied with their work abroad; 17.1% were unsure about their answer and 15.6% were dissatisfied. This, first of all, indicates modest standards of labour migrants with respect to working and living conditions.

Remuneration. As labour migration was caused by economic reasons, and their main goal was improvement one's welfare, results of migration can be measured by the amount of remuneration. Questions regarding income are traditionally the most difficult ones during interviews, as quite often respondents refuse to answer. Namely, only information as to the remuneration received abroad regarding 1,185.8 thousand respondents (93.8% of the total number of respondents that worked abroad in 2007-2008) were received in the course of labour migration survey.

According to the results of survey, average monthly earning of one labour migrant was USD 817, which is three times higher than average employee working in economy of Ukraine (USD 268). Average monthly earning of 41.9% of respondents ranged from USD 501 to USD 1,000, and monthly earning of one third of respondents was USD 1,000. At the same time, earning of almost quarter of respondents did not exceed USD 500 (table 2.22).

Average monthly earning of women was somewhat higher than among men and was USD 852 against USD 801. 40.2% of women migrants received over USD 1,000 per month, while the share of men with similar earning was smaller – 30.5%.

Table 2.22

**Labour migrants by sex, place of residence and average monthly earning,
2007–2008**

	Total, thous. person	including by average monthly earning (USD), %				Average monthly earning of one labour migrant, USD
		less than 250	251– 500	501– 1000	over 1000	
Total number of labour migrants that reported their average monthly earning	1,185.8	3.9	20.5	41.9	33.7	817
women	390.1	4.6	18.8	36.4	40.2	852
men	795.7	3.5	21.3	44.7	30.5	801
urban settlements	646.1	4.9	23.4	36.7	35.0	806
rural areas	539.7	2.6	17.0	48.2	32.2	831

There are two reasons for such situation. First, there is a much larger share of women migrants in countries with higher level of remuneration, e.g. in Italy. Second, work of women migrants is of more stable nature, which is indicated by more prolonged stay abroad (from the total number of migrants working in 2005–2008, 21.9% of women and only 11.1% of men worked abroad for over 12 months, and 27.9% and 20.2% respectively worked from 6 to 12 months).

Amount of remuneration depends on the country of migration, legal status and the type of work performed (table 2.23). Thus, migrants, whose last travel was to Italy and Spain, at average made over USD 1.100 per month. Average monthly earning in Portugal was approximately USD 1.000. In Hungary and Poland this sum was around USD 535–635, closing to USD 800 in the Czech Republic and the Russian Federation.

The highest percentage of labour migrants with earning over USD 1.000 was among those who worked in Spain – 80.2%. 77.3% of labour migrants had similar earning during their stay in Italy and almost half – in Portugal. In contrast to that, the percentage of migrants with the lowest remuneration (below USD 250) was the highest among migrants that went to Hungary – 23.8%. Among those who worked in the Russian Federation it was 3.8% and 2.4% in Poland, while among those who worked in other countries this percentage was insignificant or absent.

Table 2.23

**Labour migrants by countries of migration and average monthly earning,
2007–2008**

	Total, thous. person	including by average monthly earning (USD), %				Average monthly earning of one labour migrant, USD
		less than 250	251– 500	501– 1000	over 1000	
Total number of labour migrants that reported their average monthly earning including by countries of migration	1,185.8	3.9	20.5	41.9	33.7	817
Russian Federation	556.5	3.8	25.4	48.2	22.6	745
Italy	172.5	0.9	3.1	18.7	77.3	1.120
Czech Republic	148.6	0.5	14.6	64.0	20.9	797
Poland	79.2	2.4	44.1	40.7	12.8	635
Hungary	45.0	23.8	28.2	40.2	7.8	535
Spain	33.4	–	5.4	14.4	80.2	1.131
Portugal	30.8	–	17.9	25.0	57.1	969
Other countries	119.8	8.7	16.5	32.6	42.2	846

As for the influence of the second factor, persons that had residence and work permits in the countries of migration, i.e. reliable legal status, had the highest average remuneration – USD 867 per month (table 2.24). Persons with no official status received somewhat less – USD 832 per month at average.

Table 2.24

**Labour migrants by legal statuses in the countries of migration and
average monthly earning, 2007–2008**

	Total, thous. persons	including by average monthly earning (USD), %				Average monthly earning of one labour migrant, USD
		less than 250	251– 500	501– 1000	over 1000	
Total number of labour migrants that reported their average monthly earning including by legal status	1,185.8	3.9	20.5	41.9	33.7	817
residence and work permit	381.1	2.3	17.2	41.4	39.1	867
residence permit	40.7	5.2	9.3	60.4	25.1	808
temporary registration	467.1	5.7	21.9	45.1	27.3	769
no official status	278.6	2.8	23.7	35.9	37.6	832
undefined status	18.3	5.5	30.1	23.0	41.4	811

Work in households was paid the best (USD 845 per month), while self-employed persons had the lowest monthly earning (USD 753). It must be noted that 39.1% of labour migrants engaged in household services were paid more than USD 1.000 per month (fig. 2.6).

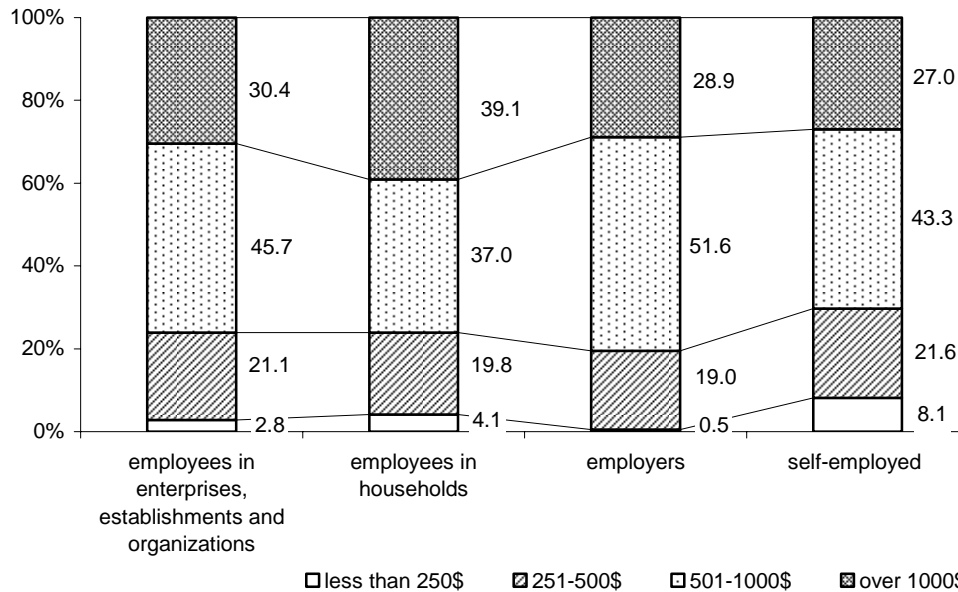


Fig. 2.6. Labour migrants by average monthly earning and employment status in the countries of migration, 2007–2008

Accommodation expenses and use of funds. During their stay abroad, labour migrants usually live in the conditions of strict economy. According to the results of survey, 66.1% of labour migrants spent less than quarter of their pay abroad, another 29.9% spent quarter to half of earned money. Only 4.0% of labour migrants reported spending more than half of their pay.

Expenses are also influenced by the legal status of labour migrants: persons that had residence and work permits spent the highest amount of money, while illegal labour migrants spent the least. This is explained by the fact that illegal labour migrants, whose status is uncertain, and who thus have neither intention, nor opportunity to stay in the country for a longer time, seek to maximize their profits within a short time span, including by means of cutting down expenses. On the other hand, considerable living expenses together with a stable legal status may indicate an intention towards prolonged and perhaps permanent stay abroad. Specifically, 3.2% of men and 5.8% of women spend more than half of their pay abroad, which may indicate change of temporary labour migration into prolonged and permanent migration (fig. 2.7).

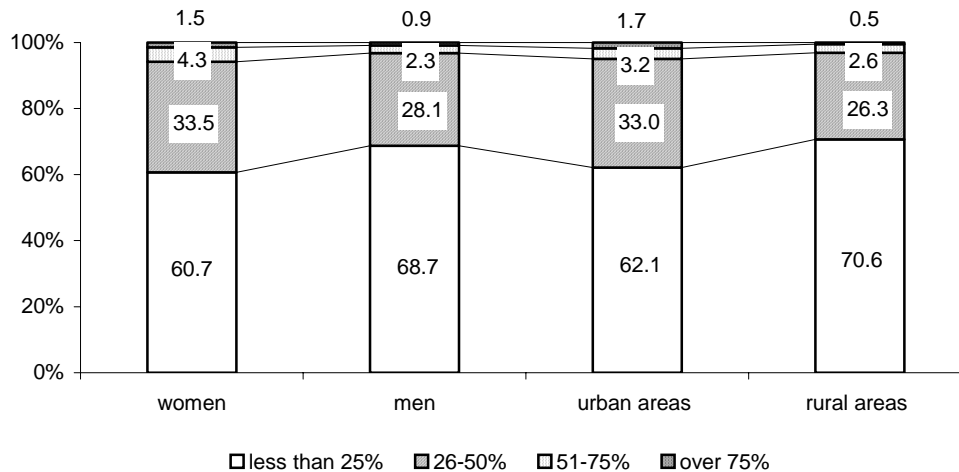


Fig. 2.7. Labour migrants by living expenses in the countries of migration by sex and place of residence before departure, 2007–2008

Percentage of funds spent abroad is largely dependant on how expensive living in a country of migration is and how long the migrant stays in the country (the longer the period of stay is, the more money is needed for settlement). Lowest expenses were specific for those who worked in Hungary, Poland and the Russian Federation – 78.9%, 76.9% and 72.0% respectively of migrants in these countries spent less than quarter of their payment (table 2.25). On the other hand, only 28.4% of labour migrants in Spain had a similar level of expenses, 49.1% in Italy and 55.7% in Portugal. This is caused by the fact that with higher cost of living, period of labour migration to these countries increases.

Table 2.25

Labour migrants by living expenses in the countries of migration, 2007–2008

	Total, thous. person	including by living expenses, %			
		less than 25%	26–50%	51–75%	over 75%
Total number of labour migrants that reported their living expenses including by countries of migration	1,159.1	66.1	29.9	2.9	1.1
Russian Federation	555.3	72.0	23.5	3.4	1.1
Italy	168.3	49.1	47.1	3.3	0.5
Czech Republic	149.1	66.2	33.8	–	–
Poland	79.6	76.9	20.6	2.5	–
Hungary	35.1	78.9	19.7	1.4	–
Spain	33.8	28.4	67.5	1.2	2.9
Portugal	28.9	55.7	33.2	9.3	1.8
Other countries	109.0	64.4	28.1	3.5	4.0

Most labour migrants (61.1%) sent material support home to their families. This does not imply that others did not support their families with their earnings.

However, division among countries of migration in answers to this question indicates that migrants first of all sent support from remote countries: Spain – 81.8%, Italy – 78.6% and Portugal – 71.3%. On the other hand, most migrants that worked in Poland and Hungary sent no such support and approximately half of migrants working in the Russian Federation sent no funds home. This brings to a logical assumption that, considering the frequency of travels, migrants sent support from neighboring countries in person. Therefore part of the money earned by migrants comes into Ukraine late, only when migrants return to Ukraine ultimately, and part of the money stays abroad.

62.3% of men migrants made money transfers home and 58.8% of women, although women are predominant in the countries where money is usually transferred from and not brought back in person (Italy). This may indicate weakening of ties of female migrants with their home country.

Persons with a definite legal status sent relatively larger amounts of money home than persons without it, although they also spent more money abroad. Average amount sent by one labour migrant that had a residence and work permit in 2007 was USD 2.831, which can be explained by generally higher remuneration of this group of migrants. On the other hand, labour migrants with no official or defined status sent average amounts of USD 2.551 and USD 2.511 accordingly.

Incoming amounts from migrants who had the experience of numerous trips for employment abroad were substantially larger. In 2007 labour migrants that made one trip abroad sent at average USD 2.353, while those who made several trips – USD 2.821. However, families of migrants that made systematic monthly trips abroad received the highest income – USD 3.471 per year (part of the trips were possibly related to buying/selling of goods, i.e. was of trade or business nature).

Usage of the migrants' money indicates that the main item of expenses were everyday needs (buying of food, clothes and payment for services), which was reported by 72.0% of labour migrants (table 2.26). Purchase of goods of long-term use takes the second place (39.3%), third place is occupied by buying and renovation of houses, apartments, construction of new accommodations (29.1%). A lot less frequently earned money is used for payment for education of members of households (12.4%), returning of debts (10.4%), savings (9.7%) and payment for medication (6.5%).

Thus, earnings of migrants bring considerable funds into Ukraine, which promotes living standards of the population.

Table 2.26

Labour migrants by heading of expenditure, sex and place of residence before departure, 2007–2008

	Total	Women	Men	Urban settlements	Rural areas
Total number of labour migrants that sent money from abroad, thous. person	772.7	249.4	523.3	386.6	386.1
including by heading of expenditure, %					
everyday needs (purchasing of food, clothes, payment for services etc.)	72.0	68.0	74.0	72.6	71.5
purchasing of goods of long-term use (automobile, television, computer, washing machine etc.)	39.3	33.4	42.1	37.9	40.6

Table 2.26 is continued

	Total	Women	Men	Urban settlements	Rural areas
purchasing or renovation of house or apartment (including initial construction)	29.1	29.4	29.0	22.3	35.9
returning of debts	10.4	11.3	9.9	9.5	11.2
payment for education of members of households	12.4	14.8	11.2	13.9	10.8
payment for medication	6.5	8.3	5.7	7.7	5.4
savings	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.2	10.3
other	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.7	2.3

Note: multiple answers were expected.

2.4. Impact of external labour migration on household welfare

84.9% of the total number of studied households responded as to the level of their welfare. Among them, almost every other household claimed their welfare to be average or below average, and every eighth household considered themselves poor or very poor (table 2.27). Only 1.0% of households considered themselves wealthy. At the same time, a larger share of those who considered themselves poor and very poor was seen among households with resident labour migrants (13.3%). Acquired results indicate that self-assessment of the households' welfare is hardly influenced by whether there are any labour migrants present in them.

Table 2.27

Households by self-assessment of level their welfare and areas, 2007

	Total	Households with resident labour migrants	Including	
			urban settlements	rural areas
Total number of households that reported their level of welfare, thous.	2,289.4	1,127.3	1,459.5	829.9
including by level of welfare, %				
wealthy	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.4
average	45.6	44.3	45.5	45.7
below average	41.1	41.0	41.2	40.9
poor and very poor	12.3	13.3	12.5	12.0

In 2007 a total of 1,329.8 thousand or every second studied household received support from abroad in money or in kind (table 2.28). Households mostly received support from family and relatives and only 4.5% received support from friends and other acquaintances.

Table 2.28

Households by source of support and areas, 2007

	Total	Urban settlements	Rural areas
Total number of households that received support from abroad, thous.	1,329.8	795.8	534.0
including by source of support, %			
husband, wife	30.6	24.6	39.7
children (son, daughter)	21.9	17.7	28.1
parents	17.5	22.5	10.0
relatives	25.5	30.1	18.5
friends and other	4.5	5.1	3.7

Among households that considered themselves wealthy almost three quarters received support from close family (husband, wife or children), and households with average level of welfare received 54.1% of support from them (table 2.29).

Table 2.29

Households by source of support and self-assessment of level their welfare, 2007

	Total	Wealthy	Average	Below average	Poor and very poor
Total number of households that received support from abroad, thous.	1,329.8	19.3	607.9	538.7	163.9
including by source of support, %					
husband, wife	30.6	43.5	34.4	26.2	29.7
children (son, daughter)	21.9	30.6	19.7	22.2	27.6
parents	17.5	17.6	18.1	18.4	12.3
relatives	25.5	8.3	22.5	29.2	26.3
friends and other	4.5	–	5.3	4.0	4.1

Households generally received remittances (89.2% of all households), the average amount of which for one household as of 2007 was USD 2.207 (table 2.30). At the same time, in rural areas it was 1.4 times larger than the amount of remittances in urban settlements.

Table 2.30

Households by amount of remittances received from abroad and areas, 2007

	Total, thous.	including by amount of remittances, %						Average amount of remittances received for one household, USD
		less than 1000	1000–2000	2001–3000	3001–4000	4001–5000	over 5000	
Total number of households which reported having received of remittances	1,144.3	40.0	15.7	12.8	8.8	10.7	12.0	2.207
Urban settlements	670.4	47.6	15.9	12.2	6.7	9.2	8.4	1.896
Rural areas	473.9	29.2	15.3	13.8	11.9	13.0	16.8	2.648

It is evident that there is dependence between the level of welfare and amounts of remittances (table 2.31). Every third household that considered itself average and

every second household that considered itself below average or poor at average received up to USD 1.000. On the other hand, a third of wealthy households received from USD 2.001 to USD 3.000 and another third received over USD 5.000.

Table 2.31

Households by self-assessment of level their welfare and amount of remittances received from abroad, 2007

	Total, thous.	including by amount of remittances, %						Average amount of remittances received for one household, USD
		less than 1000	1000– 2000	2001– 3000	3001– 4000	4001– 5000	over 5000	
Total number of households which reported having received of remittances including by level of welfare	1,144.3	40.0	15.7	12.8	8.8	10.7	12.0	2.207
wealthy	18.8	15.4	7.0	28.7	3.2	10.6	35.1	3.420
average	521.9	32.4	14.4	12.7	9.6	15.6	15.3	2.576
below average	461.0	45.9	14.6	13.9	9.7	7.3	8.6	1.938
poor and very poor	142.6	51.6	25.0	7.8	3.9	4.2	7.5	1.565

Remittances largely influenced the welfare of households. Its average share in the overall income of households was 42.6%.

It is illustrative that the welfare of households is largely supported by working abroad. Thus, 62.5% of households that considered themselves wealthy received over half of their income from migrants (fig. 2.8). Among those, who assessed their welfare as average, this share was 41.6%. And only 36.6% of households whose welfare was below average had more of their income was made up by support from migrants.

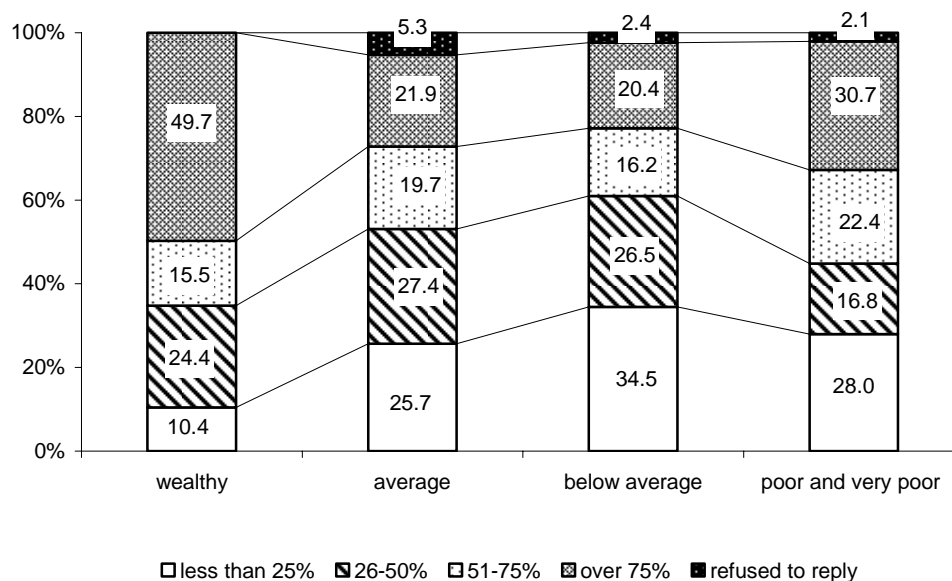


Fig. 2.8. Households by the share of amount of remittances from abroad in their aggregate income and self-assessment of level their welfare, 2007

2.5. Earnings and remittances of labour migrants

Determining amount of actual earnings of labour migrants is quite possibly the most difficult aspect of sample surveys, primarily because of the reluctance (anxiety) of migrants and their families to give honest replies to questions about earnings. This is understandable, since much of labour migrants working and receiving income abroad semi or completely illegally.

In order to evaluate the actual level of earnings of labour migrants and the intensity of money transfers a method based both on data obtained from the labour migration survey and information of the ILO and Eurostat as to the level of migrants' remuneration in recipient countries.

Migrants' earnings depend on:

- ◆ the number of labour migrants and their group division (depending on country of migration and type of economic activity);
- ◆ average duration of actual work of each group of labour migrants;
- ◆ wage of each group of migrant workers.

Thus, the general formula for calculation of earnings of Ukrainian labour migrants abroad is as follows:

$$W = \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{j=1}^J n_{ij} \cdot w_{ij} \cdot l_{ij}, \quad (2.1)$$

where W is the total amount of Ukrainian labour migrants earnings abroad;

n is the number of labour migrants;

w is the average wage of a Ukrainian labour migrant abroad for a certain period of time (hour, day, week, month);

l is average duration of actual work of Ukrainian labour migrants abroad (in hours, days, weeks and months);

$i = 1, 2 \dots, I$ is the number given in the list of countries where Ukrainian labour migrants perform work; I is the number of countries where Ukrainian labour migrants perform work;

$j = 1, 2 \dots, J$ is the number from the list of types of economic activity of Ukrainian labour migrants; J is the number of types of economic activity.

It must be noted that variables l and w must be of equal value, i.e. when using data as to the remuneration of labour migrants per month of work the average duration of Ukrainian migrants' stay abroad should also be indicated in months.

The described method determines the rate of remuneration and money transfers for 2007. The data of labour migration survey on the number of migrants that traveled abroad in the period from 2007 to 1st half of 2008 is used for calculations, as research shows that the probability of persons who did not engage in migration in 2007 traveling abroad in 2008 is low.

Emphasizing all possible values of indices during the combined division of migrants by groups (according to countries of migration and types of economic activity) is inappropriate; it is instead advisable to fix upon a limited number of countries and types of economic activity and calculate earnings of labour migrants in other countries and other types of their economic activity as an average value of all studied groups. Accordingly, seven major countries that host Ukrainian labour force were considered (Russian Federation, Italy, the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Spain and Portugal) as well as seven major types of economic activity (agriculture,

industry, construction, wholesale and retail trade, activity of hotels and restaurants, activity of transport and activities of households). The results of labour migration survey allow determining the size of every group and the average duration of their stay in countries of migration. The scale of labour migrants' work is given in table 2.32.

Table 2.32

Work scale of labour migrants by countries of migration and types of economic activity*

	<i>(thous. of men-months)</i>						
	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Activity of hotels and restaurants	Activity of transport	Activities of households
Russian Federation	112.5	170.7	1,385.4	178.6	36.3	49.0	63.0
Poland	106.9	4.5	58.4	5.0	–	–	65.9
Spain	90.3	–	60.8	–	9.9	–	16.2
Italy	61.5	18.9	138.3	4.9	110.9	7.3	598.1
Czech Republic	36.6	74.0	414.4	–	41.7	–	23.4
Portugal	5.1	0.2	87.3	5.5	10.8	2.6	42.2
Hungary	3.6	18.7	68.7	–	–	–	–

* Expert opinion.

Studied groups cover approximately 90% of the total external labour migration.

As information on the earnings of labour migrants abroad is obviously incomplete, it is necessary to rely on the data as to average remuneration rate in recipient countries in specific types of activity and on expert opinions on the correlation of remuneration paid to Ukrainians and to residents of countries of migration.

However, information on the average remuneration in different types of economic activity in recipient countries is unfortunately also incomplete. Therefore existing inconsistencies were eliminated by using data on of remuneration in specific types of activity for countries that are similar in the level of economic development and in geographical location that have complete information on the correlation of average remuneration rates available. Average remuneration rate in the sphere of household services was assessed based on the remuneration rate of social services in the said countries.

Based on the expert opinion acquired when conducting surveys on labour migration among young people performed by the State Institute in the Matters of Family and Youth in 2003, remuneration rate of Ukrainian workers is at 30 to 60% of amounts that residents of the countries of migration receive for the similar type of work. Considering that more qualified middle-aged migrant workers receive higher salaries than young people, it is possible that the average remuneration rate of Ukrainian citizens is at 50% from the remuneration rate of residents of the countries of migration in the similar types of activity. It must be noted that provided that employment is properly formalized under duly executed contracts, the remuneration rate of Ukrainians can be similar to that of local residents. However, only a small share of migrants is engaged in business activity abroad.

According to the calculations the total amount of remuneration of migrants that worked in the seven major recipient countries and were engaged in the seven most

common types of activity was Euro 1.7 billion in 2007. If the same method is applied to the total number of Ukrainian labour migrants a total of Euro 1.9 billion is received.

Amount of money transfers (including bank transfers, informal means of transmitting of funds or transporting money personally) depends both on the rate of remuneration and expenses in the country of migration. As indicated by the survey, migrants spend an average of 22.5% of their earnings in the countries of temporary migration. This does not include transportation expenses for traveling to and from countries of migration. The latter are hardly very significant: people who migrate to neighboring countries usually use "less expensive" means of transportation, and those work in more remote countries, do so for a long period of time (i.e. do not travel often). Thus, money transfers conclude about 70% of the total amount of earnings, which is over Euro 1.3 billion.

As approximately half of the total number of labour migrants originate from 6 western regions (Volynska, Zakarpatska, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Ternopil and Chernivtsi regions), the amount of money transfers received by households in these regions nears to Euro 700 million, which (according to the year-average official exchange rate of Hryvnia to Euro set by the National Bank of Ukraine) is more than 20% of the total remuneration fund of these regions. In Zakarpatska region (where the labour migration rate is the highest) the amount of money transfers is more than half of the total remuneration fund.

Authors that prepared this report have complete realization of the fact that given methods allow only approximate assessment of earnings and money transfers that labour migrants send their families in Ukraine. However, the general pattern of these sums is accurate. Further clarification of amounts of money transfers requires more detailed research, including additional surveys in order to improve calculation bases.

2.6. Intentions of Ukrainians concerning external labour migration

In order to study the tendencies of external labour migration in the nearest future, analysis of intentions of the population are of considerable importance. According to the results of survey in the second half of 2008, 1,710.1 thousand persons or 5.9% of population of working age were planning to travel abroad, almost every fourth of whom planned their trip with a view to employment (including returning to work). (table 2.33).

In general, structural characteristics of future labour migrants are similar to those of the existing ones. Men make up the majority of people that are planning to travel abroad – almost three quarters of the total number of respondents that indicated this purpose of travel (fig. 2.9).

Men were prevalent among those who were returning to work (92.8%). Therefore, men migrants are more likely to perform systematic work abroad, which turns into the main source of income and a permanent occupation.

From the place of residence standpoint, urban residents were prevalent among potential labour migrants (55.6% of the total amount of respondents that planned to travel abroad seeking employment). On the other hand, urban residents make up about two thirds of the entire Ukraine's population of working age, thus, they are relatively less oriented towards seeking employment abroad than rural residents.

Table 2.33

Number of citizens of working age who planned to travel abroad in the second half of 2008 by the purpose of travel, sex and place of residence

	Total	Women	Men	Urban settlements	Rural areas
Total number of persons planning to travel abroad, thous. person	1,710.1	835.2	874.9	1,456.0	254.1
including by purpose of travel, %					
tourist travel	26.7	31.3	22.3	30.1	7.2
private trip (visiting family)	41.0	47.7	34.4	44.3	21.4
employment	20.9	12.8	28.7	13.7	62.4
official assignment	5.4	3.7	7.0	6.2	1.4
education	0.2	0.4	–	0.2	–
returning to work	2.0	0.3	3.4	1.5	4.0
business trip	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.6
family reunion	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.5
marriage	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
intention to change place of residence	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.2
other	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.1

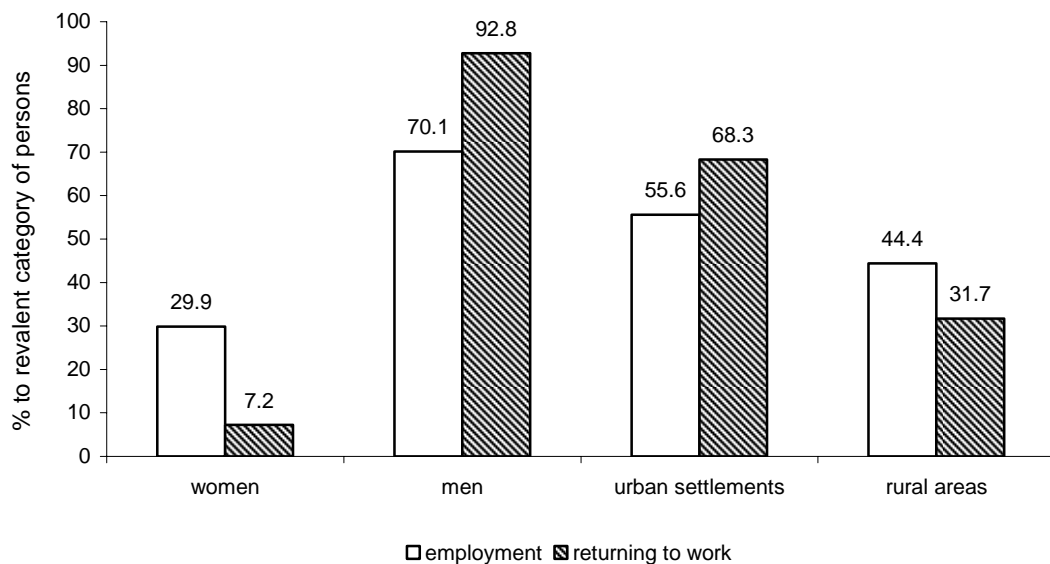


Fig. 2.9 Share of citizens of working age that planned to travel abroad in the second half of 2008 with a purpose to employment or returning to work by sex and place of residence

Geographical differentiation of labour migrants (including those who return to work) is also largely identical to the existing one. Labour migration is an objective for 51.5% of respondents from western regions that planned traveling abroad, 39.2% of

respondents from central regions and 17.7% from southern regions (table 2.34). Share of respondents from northern and eastern regions that planned to engage in labour migration is insignificant.

Table 2.34

Number of citizens of working age that planned to travel abroad in the second half of 2008 by purpose of travel and territorial zones

	Total	North	Centre	North	East	West
Total number of persons planning to travel abroad, thous. person	1,710.1	320.6	68.7	213.7	656.9	450.2
including by purpose of travel, %						
tourist travel	26.7	52.9	16.7	23.3	20.8	19.8
private trip (visiting family)	41.0	28.9	21.1	56.3	60.2	17.1
employment	20.9	5.8	33.2	16.3	8.1	50.6
official assignment	5.4	11.4	7.0	1.0	3.8	5.5
education	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.7
returning to work	2.0	0.1	6.0	1.4	3.1	0.9
business trip	0.7	—	—	1.4	1.1	0.5
family reunion	0.9	—	—	—	1.6	1.3
marriage	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	0.6
intention to change place of residence	1.1	—	15.1	0.3	0.5	1.2
other	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.7	1.8

Comparing average duration of past and planned trips abroad indicates that migrants are first of all oriented towards short-term trips and season-based work in foreign countries (table 2.35). Among other things, this also indicates that neighboring countries will be the preferred destination. Instead, number of more lengthy trips (due to their high cost and visa restrictions) to remote countries will gradually decline.

Table 2.35

Duration of actual and planned labour migrations

	Total	including by duration (months), %					
		less than 1	from 1 to 3	from 3 to 6	from 6 to 12	12 and more	unknown
Average duration of past trips in 2005–2008	100.0	5.8	38.3	18.7	22.6	14.6	—
Duration of planned trips in the second half of 2008	100.0	8.3	49.8	18.6	10.4	12.2	0.7

Among labour migrants who have already worked abroad 29.7% have intention to continue migration, while 69.7% of respondents do not have such intention.

It is notable that 133.3 thousand persons or 17.0% among Ukrainian migrants that were working abroad as of the date of the interview, did not have the wish or chance to return to Ukraine, more than half of whom (55.9%) was made up by young people aged 15–34 years (table 2.36).

Table 2.36

Labour migrants by age group and intent to return to Ukraine

	Total	including by intent to return		
		wished to return	did not wish to return	contemplated returning
Total number of labour migrants that were abroad as of the date of the interview, thous. person	783.8	589.5	133.3	61.0
including by age group, %				
15–24 years	15.1	14.3	16.7	19.7
25–29 years	15.7	14.6	23.1	9.9
30–34 years	13.2	13.1	16.1	7.6
35–39 years	13.4	14.5	10.8	8.6
40–49 years	33.6	33.6	26.8	48.7
50–59 years	9.0	9.9	6.5	5.5

2.7. Patterns differences in external labour migration

The need to form constructive regional policy requires taking into account the specific regional features of labour migration tendencies. Thus, analysis and detection of trends in their territorial differentiation becomes one of the most important concepts in researching of external labour migration. The ultimate goal of such analysis is creating a network for dividing Ukraine by indices of labour migration and creation of labour migration districts. However, it should be noted that as at the regional level most of indicators are of low reliability and may be used for reference only. In this section materials are laid out using qualitative characteristics for values of the indicators (“high level”, “low value”, “overwhelming majority”, etc.) without indication (excluding some cases) of specific numerical values.

Population of different regions of Ukraine is engaged in labour migration to different extents. Participation rate of population of working age in labour migration (ratio of labour migrants in the overall size of relevant age groups) fluctuates between zero values in some northern, central and southern regions and over 30% in the Zakarpatska region. In general, the value of this indicator changes from west to east (fig. 2.10) with a slight increase in the far east (in Luhansk region). Lower values of level of participation in labour migration is seen in the influence zones of large multi-functional cities, first of all, in regions adjacent to Kiev, the capital of Ukraine and it’s biggest city, as well as in Kiev itself.

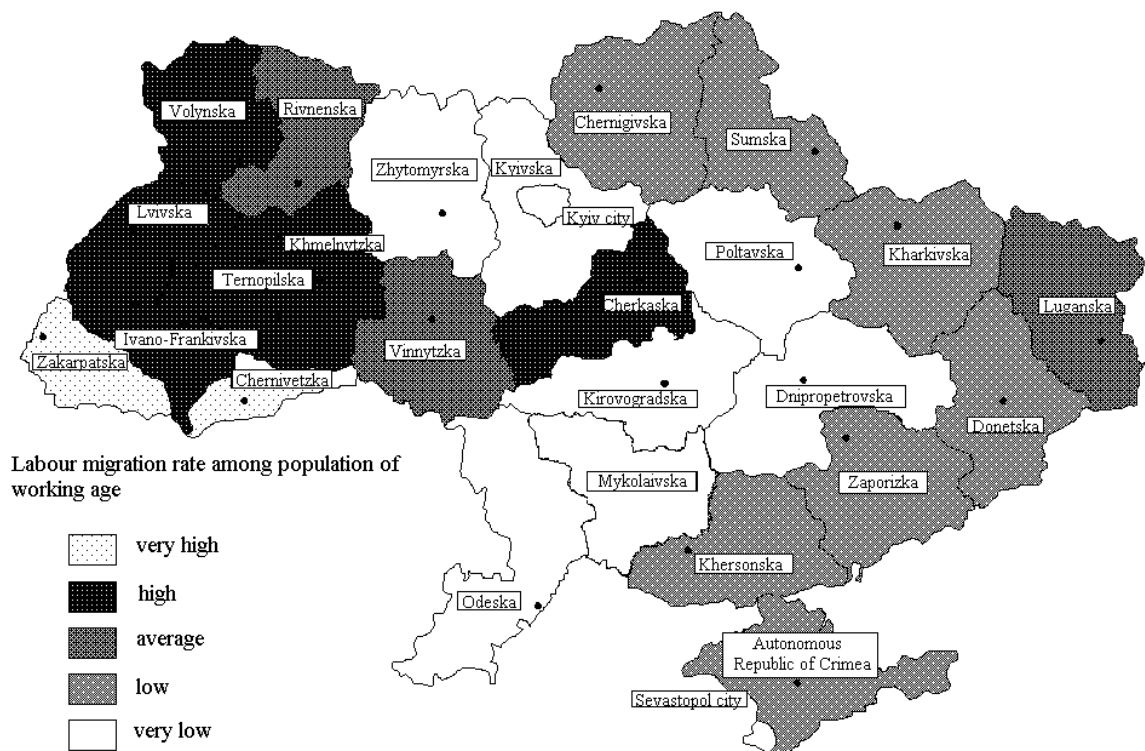


Fig. 2.10. Territorial differentiation participation rate of population of working age in labour migration

Main indicators used for identification of trends in territorial differentiation of labour migration tendencies are: ration of labour migrants among population of working age, correlation of the said indices in urban settlements and in rural areas of regions, as well as division of labour migrants by countries of migration (considering their last trip).

Geographical pattern of labour migration in Ukraine is rather broad. Persons that made it to the sample for labour migration survey named 33 countries of migration, while in reality their number was certainly larger. In order to perform accurate assessment of geographical patterns of foreign labour migration relations of the country of migration, it would be advisable to divide these countries into groups by their geographical location, their status in the world (considering the level of their economic development, membership in international unions etc.) and specific features of migration relations with Ukraine. When assessing geographical direction of labour migration of Ukrainians, it is reasonable to point out several large regions.

Russia and other CIS countries that host almost half of all Ukrainian labour migrants make up the first group. Poland and Italy are advisable to be detached as separate large regions, fourth group should be made up by the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary and the fifth group consists of Portugal and Spain. These five geographical directions are prevalent for Ukrainian labour migrants. Most other countries of Europe (e.g. EU member countries, Switzerland and Norway) as well as North-American countries make up the sixth group ("western countries"). As for separate European countries (countries of the southern part of former Yugoslavia, Malta), they are reasonable to be included in the "southern countries" group along with Israel and developing countries (including Turkey and Cyprus).

Separation of the last group is connected with a high risk of becoming a victim of human traffickers when migrating to these parts of the world. According to the information of IOM, most Ukrainian citizens that suffered human trafficking were returned from Turkey, Russia, Poland, the Czech Republic, Italy, United Arab Emirates, Macedonia and Israel. While Russia, Poland, the Czech Republic and Italy include the major recipients of Ukrainian labour force (notwithstanding the relatively large absolute count, victims of human trafficking make up a minor part of migrants to these countries), other mentioned countries are not considered major importers of Ukrainian labour force. Apparently, migration to countries of former Yugoslavia, the Middle East and other developing countries is most connected with the risk to become a victim of human trafficking.

At that, share of persons that traveled to a certain country (or group of countries) for employment is understood as the level of orientation of migrants from a given region towards a specific country (world region).

Based on the level of participation of population in labour migration and direction of external labour migration contacts (based on the results of the labour migration survey), all regions of Ukraine can be divided into 7 geographically integral migration districts (fig. 2.11).

1. Zakarpatskyi district. This district includes the region with the similar name, which is characterized by the highest level of participation of population in labour migration among all Ukraine's regions. The main direction of travel includes the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia. This is caused by, first of all, geographical proximity, and secondly, ethnical peculiarities of the region (this is where the major part of Ukrainian Slovaks and Hungarians lives), and thirdly, by historical ties (in different time periods was part of Hungary and Czechoslovakia). Level of orientation towards CIS countries (first of all, Russia) is considerably lower than in eastern and southern regions, but higher than in the other two districts that are located entirely in western Ukraine.

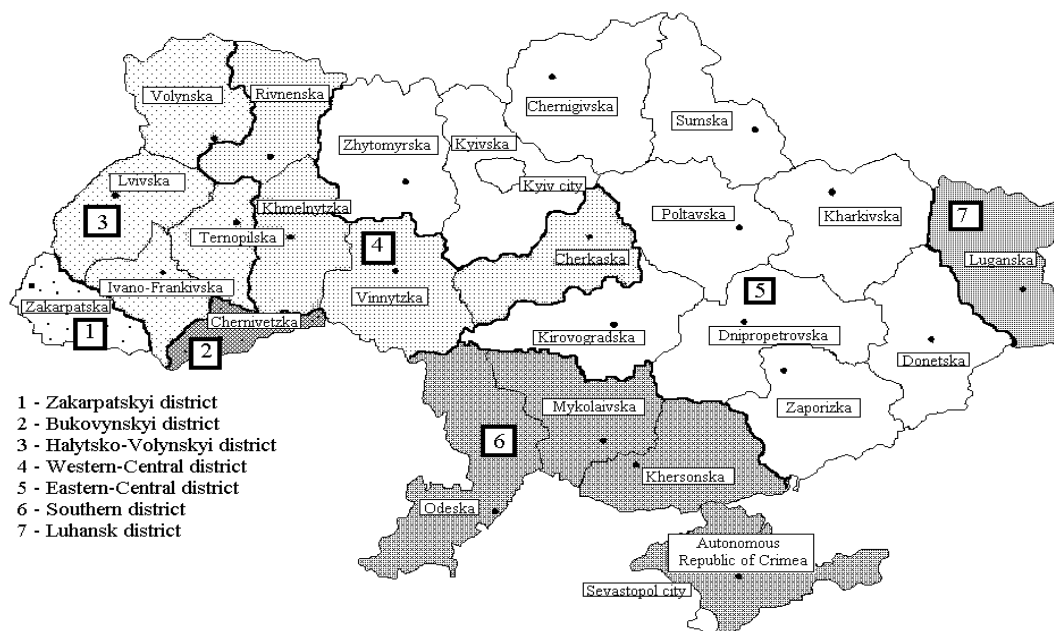


Fig. 2.11. Division of Ukraine into districts by tendencies of labour migration development

2. *Bukovynskyi district*. Territorially, the district corresponds to the Chernivtsi region, where extremely high participation rate (although it is one and a half times lower than in Zakarpatska region) of population of working age in labour migration is observed. More than half of labour migrants works in Italy, the rest usually work in the countries of the “old” European Union, and the share of migrants working in Russia is the smallest of all labour migration districts. High level of orientation towards Italy is caused by the fact that Chernivtsi region contains the highest share of Roman-speaking population in Ukraine (Romanians and Moldavians) and many ethnical Ukrainians have acquaintances in Romania and Moldova, whose residents began migrating to Italy before Ukrainians.

3. *Halytsko-Volynskyi district* includes Volyn, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv and Ternopil regions. Participation rate of the population of working age in labour migrations is twice as high as the nationwide level. Compared to other regions, obviously higher level of orientation towards Poland and rather strong orientation towards Portugal, Spain and Italy with relatively low level of orientation towards the CIS countries is observed here. Although the district is generally the source of quarter of Ukraine’s labour migration, around 3/4 of all migrants to Poland, half of migrants to Portugal and Spain and third of people departing to Italy originate from regions included in the Halytsko-Volynskyi district.

4. *Western-Central district* includes Vinnytsa, Rivne, Khmelnytskyi and Cherkassy regions. Labour migration participation value is equal or higher to the nationwide level. Migration flow patterns are similar to overall Ukraine’s rate – specifically, nearly half of migrants works in Russia and the CIS countries. There is no considerable difference between the level of participation in labour migration of urban and rural residents seen in the Western-Central and more eastern districts: higher rate of labour migration among rural population generally observed in Ukraine is supported by Halytsko-Volynskyi, Zakarpatskyi and Bukovynskyi districts.

5. *Eastern-Central district* includes Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zhytomyr, Zaporizh, Kyiv, Kirovohrad, Poltava, Sumy, Kharkiv and Chernihiv regions as well as the city of Kyiv. This is the largest district in territory which includes 11 of 27 Ukraine’s regions. Major specific features of labour migration include participation rate in labour migration among population of working age considerable lower than the nationwide level and prevailing orientation towards Russia (one and a half times higher than the average Ukrainian level).

6. *Southern district* includes the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Mykolayiv, Odessa and Kherson region, as well as the city of Sevastopol. The general level of participation in labour migration in the district is somewhat higher than in the Eastern-Central district, but is significantly lower than in the other five districts. Compared to the preceding district, the orientation towards Russia is not so strong; instead, orientation towards EU countries is more pronounced. Furthermore, Southern district has the highest orientation level in Ukraine towards southern countries, where the risk of becoming victims of slave labour is the highest. According to the results of the 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey, the highest percentage of labour migrants that suffered from human trafficking is seen in the south of Ukraine.

7. *Luhansk district.* This district includes Luhansk district, whose key features are average generally in Ukraine and in non-western regions labour migration rate and strong orientation towards employment trips to Russia. There is no other territory unit (region or group of adjacent regions) where the number of labour migrants would be equal or larger, and where orientation towards labour trips to Russia would be as strong as in Luhansk district.

Thus, major factors that define external labour migration rate in the regions are:

- proximity to state Ukrainian borders with other countries: this makes labour migration more simple and less expensive, proximity to borders with the EU countries especially facilitates the increase of migration activity;
- specific features of mentality: it is common knowledge that low level of paternalist ideology and consistent tendency towards solving of pressing problems by own means (including by means of labour migration) is typical for residents of western regions;
- presence of large, multifunctional cities in regions or in their vicinity, that are often more attractive for employment to Ukrainian citizens than foreign countries;
- overall level of the regions' development: outflow of population from developed regions is less intense, increased migration activity of Luhansk region's population is obviously resulted from not only its geographical location, but also from consistently low level of personal development.

Other than geographical location, direction of external labour migrations is influenced by historical as well as mental and ethnical ties of Ukrainian regions with foreign countries.

CHAPTER 3

PERSPECTIVES FOR EXTERNAL LABOUR MIGRATION

3.1. Impact of the global financial crisis on the scale and characteristics of Ukrainian external labour migration

One of the manifestations of the global financial and economic crisis will include decrease in demand for labour force. The main questions of today are whether aggravated situation on the labour market and possible decrease of the households' income in the countries of the European Union (EU) and the Russian Federation will influence labour migration of the population, what the scale of migrants returning to Ukraine may be and how absence of support from abroad can influence the local labour market and the population's level of material welfare.

While assessing possible consequences of the world financial crisis for labour migration of Ukrainian citizens, one should take into account the nature of the particular job and the features of the niche that Ukrainians fill in the labour market. Their labour migrations are largely based on the strategy of marginal market niche.

As indicated by the results of the labour migration survey, education level and professional skills pattern of labour migrants is significantly different from similar patterns of employed population of Ukraine and recipient countries. Nature of labour migrants' employment and positions that they occupy also has considerable peculiarities. Generally, during the first several months people agree to least prestigious work, which is often the kind of work they would be reluctant to do in their home country. Following their adaptation in the area (country of migration) their values change considerably, and after a year of stay labour migrants acquire different status and become permanent immigrants. As for the earnings, even during the initial months they exceed remuneration standards of their home country considerably, although they are much lower than in the recipient country. Thus, labour migrants – and this is not only typical for Ukrainian migrants – agree to work at positions and perform work that would not be acceptable for local population. At the same time, their unpretentiousness allows employers to minimize their remuneration expenses.

This tendency gives reason to assume that financial crisis will hardly lead to decrease of labour migration of Ukrainian population. It is more likely to have an adverse effect and cause a new wave of “economic tourism”⁷. Most experts assess the depth and the systematic pattern of crisis in Ukraine as by far exceeding that of Europe, which will inevitably result in decrease of the already low pay. Additionally, complicated procedure of acquiring visas is an additional argument against leaving the country without reasons of critical importance.

⁷ This thesis is supported by public officers, e.g., from small towns of Ivano-Frankivsk region who unofficially report remigration flow from European countries practically stopping since the beginning of the global crisis in contrast to the preceding years when rapid growth in Ukrainian economy encouraged some migrants to return to Ukraine.

Decrease may only be seen in the sphere of legal labour migrations, where migrants worked at enterprises (and not in households) and in those types of economic activity that suffered most or will suffer from financial crisis, namely, e.g., in construction and motor industry. However, low popularity of industry among employment selection of labour migrants will minimize these consequences and residents of the recipient countries, who were laid out from these spheres will hardly agree to positions occupied by labour migrants. In contrast, construction is possible the most popular sphere for employment of Ukrainian labour migrants in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Portugal and the Russian Federation. Half of the labour migrants, and 87.1% of their men part, are concentrated in construction. As this type of economic activity depends possibly the most on stable functioning of the banking sphere, it is obvious to expect decrease of the number of labour migrants engaged in this type of activity, especially in the corporate sector. Thus, return of a large number of construction workers from the Russian Federation, especially those who work on legal terms, appears quite possible. However, large-scale remigration from the EU countries is unlikely, considering visa regimes and higher remuneration compared to Ukraine and the Russian Federation. Employers, taking into account massive cost saving from using illegal or semi-legal labour force, will be reluctant to release migrants.

Household service is the most popular type of work among Ukrainian migrants in Italy (63.3%) and Portugal (26.0%). They are mostly performed by middle-aged and older women, usually without proper registration and for low remuneration by the standards of these countries. Their services are unlikely to be turned down, especially in cases then services involve taking care of children, sick or elderly people.

Thus, the ones who are likely to return are mostly migrants from the Russian Federation, who worked there on relatively legal terms, and a certain, usually rather small, share of migrants from the EU countries. As a result, the ratio of most socially successful labour migrations that were performed with formalizing of labour relations according to the local labour regulations will decrease. Instead, one should expect increase in the scale of informal labour “export”, at best, on a semi-legal basis and with no social guarantees whatsoever. It should be taken into account that in case of loss of job some migrants will be forced to agree to semi-legal employment even if they possess necessary work permits.

Accordingly, remigration will not cause considerable additional problems for the State Employment Service, at least on the nationwide scale. First of all, few of them will be entitled to unemployment support because of the insufficient insurance service and a lengthy interruption of work. Those who maintained fake employment in Ukraine during the time of migration will be eligible for minimal unemployment support. Secondly, most of them remain oriented towards labour migrations as a certain means of living, as the local labour market no longer attracts them.

These processes will have completely different development in the western regions of the country where large part of the population participates in migration, and support that comes in from migrants makes up a considerable part of their family budget. Unfortunately, decrease of the living standards for wide sections of the population will be inevitable. Furthermore, migrants will not only return from abroad, but also from different regions of Ukraine. Therefore, pressure on the local labour markets will be considerable.

Involuntary return of labour migrants will not cause considerable changes in the market and the psychological environment, as most people will be returning without considerable savings, and systematic economic crisis is not the best time for opening new business.

Professional rehabilitation of labour migrants is an extremely difficult task, as they form a specific pattern of thinking and a tendency towards a “nomadic” way of life, which gives little regard to type and conditions of work and involves little attachment to a specific working place or business or even to place and conditions of living.

World financial crisis will not decrease the wish of part of the population, first of all, from those who already participated in labour migration, to travel abroad, especially in light of absence of acceptable work in Ukraine. Therefore changes in the labour migration rate are hardly expectable. However, requirements to the quality of labour force will change substantially. Pattern of labour migration, expected in the near future will not include having high level of education or qualification level – trade, hotel and restaurant business and household services are likely to become the most popular types of activity. Generally, employment of labour migrants will continue to lean towards the household sector where the government control over observance of labour and tax legislation is substantially weaker.

3.2. Improving external labour migration policy

Ukraine's emergence as a sovereign state caused considerable international mobility of its population, which, however, in light of the systematic crisis of the transitional period manifested itself as labour migration of Ukrainian citizens abroad. During the 1990-ies this process grew to be a form of self-organization of society and was mostly spontaneous. Despite its socio-economic importance, it was mostly ignored by the government. Although the General Strategies of Social Policy for the Years 1997–2000 approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated 18 October 1997 No. 1166/97, which was the first act to lay down the basic principles of migration policy, defined that Ukraine is not an exporter of labour force, this issue was not addressed as a separate political matter. Only the similar Decree of the President of Ukraine dated 24 May 2000 No. 717/2000 key strategies of migration regulation were completed with another three clauses regarding labour migration of citizens, namely: protection of socio-economic interests and rights of Ukrainian working migrants; preservation of Ukraine's labour and intellectual potential; development of legal and socio-economic basis for regulation of external labour migration of Ukrainian citizens.

The government's efforts were first of all directed towards concluding treaties on employment of citizens with foreign countries; however, these treaties were either ignored completely or weren't duly adhered to due to the absence of methods of their implementation or their ineffectiveness. Another key strategy included licensing activity of intermediaries that arrange employment abroad and monitoring adherence to the license provisions in order to bring employment of labour migrants to the official sphere. However, only a minor part of migrant workers used services of such intermediaries.

Regulatory activity in the sphere of labour migration became considerably more intensive due to the report of the Plenipotentiary of the Verkhovna Rada of

Ukraine in the matters of human rights dated 2003 on enforcement of rights of Ukrainian citizens and its discussion in the Parliament. The government was instructed to increase control over businesses that provided intermediary services in employment abroad, continue negotiations about concluding bilateral international agreements etc.

To comply with these instructions, Ukraine signed the European Convention On the Protection of Rights of Migrant Workers (dated 1977). The first program document directly related to labour migration was signed – Program on enforcing rights and interests of citizens that leave abroad to seek employment and of children adopted by foreign nationals. It was emphasized at issue-related parliamentary sessions held in 2004 that the Government's goal in the sphere of labour migration was ensuring social security of Ukrainian workers abroad, and that it was necessary to insure the return nature of migrations and stimulate proper investment of funds earned by labour migrants into Ukraine's economy.

These ideas were reflected in the Strategy of demographic development of Ukraine for the period till 2015 (dated 2006), where regulation of migration was seen as a means to slow down depopulation. Like previous official documents, the Strategy was aimed towards reduction of illegal migration of citizens abroad and strengthening of control over intermediary firms. At the same time, it was the first document to state the necessity to expand the opportunities of legal employment abroad and to set the task of development and implementation of the program for social and professional adaptation returning of migrants and expressed the request to make services for transferring of funds by migrants to Ukraine less expensive.

Increase of the government's attention to labour migration abroad was reflected in the subsequent legislative activity. Namely, the draft of the new amendment to the law "On Employment" adopted by the Parliament at first reading in January 2007 apart from the provision giving citizens right to labour activity outside of the country already contained in the effective law, proposed an article dealing especially on promoting employment of persons abroad and protection of their social security.

As government regulation of labour migration is seen as part of the employment policy, main authority executing it is the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy of Ukraine, which performs licensing of employment intermediary activity and ensures control over keeping to the license provisions, participates in drafting and concluding of international agreements in the sphere of labour migration and performs monitoring of labour migration etc.

A considerable part in fulfilling the government's constitutional obligation of protecting the citizens staying abroad is assigned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as diplomatic and consular offices of Ukraine. Since 2005 Center For Support of Citizens Abroad has been functioning as part of the MFA whose tasks include cooperation with law organizations, collection of information and monitoring of issues in the sphere of protection of migrant workers' lives, as well as analysis of international and domestic legislation of countries where have been reported violations of rights of Ukrainian citizens etc. The Center provides legal advice to migrant workers and informs them on taxation procedures, insurance, and pension security in the countries of migration, repayment of damage done to the worker during his work and payment of compensation.

Thus, as of today, key strategies of policy as to external labour migration of citizens have been defined, international treaties are being concluded and certain institutions are set up. Nevertheless, assessment of effectiveness of the government's

migration policy contained in the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated 20 July 2007 No. 657/2007 following the discussion of the matter by the National Security and Defense Council is rather critical. The Decree refers to the tendency of growth of labour migration which is mostly of permanent nature and has negative impact on the demographic situation as a threat to state security. It has been demanded to take steps towards decreasing its rate and facilitating of internal labour migration as an alternative to external, implement state social guarantees to citizens that leave abroad for work and create conditions for their return home.

In order to improve the government's migration policy, increase its effectiveness and comply with the Decree of the President, Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine developed and referred in December 2008 to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine the draft Concept of state migration policy of Ukraine that contains, among other, key provisions with respect to labour migration of citizens.

Necessity to define key concepts of state migration policy on the legislative level has long since become acknowledged, however, previous attempts to adopt such act have been futile. Lingering in this matter is largely related to absence of reliable information database as to rates and patterns of migration flows. Therefore, for the purpose of the Parliament finishing and adopting the draft Concept of the state migration policy of Ukraine, the importance of data obtained in the course of the labour migration survey performed by the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, laid out in this report is crucial.

Information obtained due to the survey allows making a number of important conclusions that may become the basis for certain **recommendations as to improvement of the state policy in the sphere of labour migration** set out below.

Considering the objective reasons of external labour migration at this point of economic development of the country, confirmed by the results of the survey, and which may grow stronger in light of the economic crisis, labour migration must be considered during economic planning, forming of employment policy, education policy, development of education programs and investment programs on the centralized and on the regional levels. Actions of the government must be first of all aimed towards:

- creation of conditions for reduction of the external labour migration rate;
- protection of rights of citizens that work abroad;
- ensuring of more favorable employment opportunities for the citizens' employment in foreign countries;
- encouragement of the migrants' return home by using the results of labour migration for development as much as possible.

Due to considerable popularity of illegal employment in foreign countries mentioned in this report, one of the most important tasks seems to be securing legal and regulated migration which may serve the gradual development of the country in contrast to sporadic migration or migration organized by criminal groups and based upon corruption liaisons that destabilizes the society. In light of this:

- 1) primary attention must be given to securing legal opportunities of employment of Ukrainian citizens abroad by concluding relevant bilateral and multilateral agreements and performing constant monitoring of their observance;
- 2) seasonal work of Ukrainian citizens in foreign countries needs to become the primary subject of agreements, because, as shown by the

results of survey, labour migration from Ukraine is mostly performed on a temporary, seasonal basis. On the other hand, this type of migration is most likely to be the subject of reaching agreement with the recipient countries;

- 3) due to forming of numerous and consistent groups of Ukrainian labour migrants in some foreign countries, concluding mutual agreements of social and pension security becomes especially important, effectiveness of which and relevance to migrants are obviously higher than employment agreements;
- 4) in order to expand the possibilities of legal employment abroad government support should be given to licensed private agencies that deal in intermediary services and as of today are actually the only type of organizations that promote legal external labour migration of Ukrainians. While dealing with them, not only control, but cooperation is required. Namely, they should be provided with information, assisted in training and improvement of staff and establishing contacts with foreign partners and embassies of foreign countries etc.

In order to ensure higher level of organization of the migration process to the best interest of individuals and society in general, it is necessary to strengthen the leading role of the government and turn public authorities, whose participation in the process of employment abroad is nowadays minimal (as indicated by the survey, 73.8% of migrants find work in foreign countries through their friends, and nearly 22.2% approach foreign employers directly), into the major manager in the sphere of labour migration. For this purpose:

- the government must undertake exploring and mastering of new markets for Ukrainian labour force, namely, in the third world countries that require highly qualified specialists and are ready to pay for their services adequately;
- it is advisable to set up self-support agencies for employment abroad under the auspices of the state employment authorities;
- similarly, it would be advisable to setup a network of education establishments for training of people who wish to work abroad where they would be provided with professional and language training, legal consulting and information on the specific features of culture and customs of the countries of migration;
- it would be beneficial to set up a specialized information center to store accumulate data on migration situation and migration legislation of foreign countries, labour market environment and the opportunity to find employment in it.

For the time being it is required to change the direction of social advertisement of external labour migration. Modern social advertisement of external labour migration is aimed towards prevention of traveling and involves encouragement to stay in Ukraine, examples of well known people's success in Ukraine, focusing of attention on risks and threats. This kind of advertisement would be effective were there realistic opportunities of finding well-paid jobs for large groups of population (e.g., under any conditions, only a selected group of people may become successful in show business, and it is unlikely for most, even highly qualified, population of working age to find financially rewarding employment). In light of almost complete absence of a reasonable alternative to external labour migration for large groups of

people, “restricted” advertisement will only strengthen the feeling of alienation from the state for potential and actual labour migrants. Accordingly, social advertisement must be directed towards informing potential labour migrants on conditions of employment and staying abroad, forming their adequate behavior, providing advice to prevent the risk of becoming victims of human trafficking, encouraging to maintain social ties with their family that stayed in Ukraine (especially children) and informing on the opportunities of receiving social protection from the representative offices of Ukraine abroad etc.

According to the results of survey, labour migration serves as an important factor for maintaining of welfare in migrants’ households, as their earnings, provided they are used effectively, may have positive impact for the economic development of regions that labour migrants originate from. In this respect it is required to:

- pay closer attention to the development of services that are provided to migrant workers by the banking institutions in order to decrease the cost of money transfers and improve the conditions for accumulation of migrants’ earnings and their direction towards development of economy and creation of new work places;
- encourage national financial institutions to participate more proactively in securing of migrants’ money transfers to Ukraine, develop competition among banks and businesses that deal in transmission of migrants’ earnings.

At the same time, positive potential of labour migration can only be used effectively provided that migrants return to Ukraine. Instead, increase in the duration of trips abroad and transformation of temporary labour migration into permanent will result in the loss of a part of Ukraine’s labour and intellectual potential, which is particularly dangerous in the conditions of a deep demographic crisis. Although according to the results of survey, most migrant workers intend to return home, such risk exists, and in light of the economic crisis it becomes more imminent. Therefore an important part Ukraine’s labour migration policy must be encouragement of returnable and recurrent trips, providing incentive for migrants’ return home and facilitation to their reintegration. In order to solve this task the following is required:

- develop nationwide and local (for regions facing particularly intensive external labour migration) program and relevant actions aimed to encourage migrants’ return home, create new work places, develop small business, including by means of utilizing funds earned by migrants abroad;
- involve recipient countries in return and reintegration programs, raise the issue of directing external technical support and loans for these purposes on the international level.

Along with protection and support of migrant workers abroad, special attention should be given to relationship with new diasporas that formed in a number of foreign countries as a result of recent labour migration of Ukrainians that, provided with proper support from the government, may serve as promoters of Ukraine’s interest abroad. Attention must be given to ensuring connection of migrants with Ukraine by creating conditions for their national and foreign cultural life, setting up clubs, libraries and Sunday schools etc. Taking advantage of the diasporas’ potential is advisable for returning migrants home. They are the easiest means for spreading of information about opportunities for employment or setting up business in Ukraine, or implement programs for returning of migrants. This, of course, is only possible

provided that Ukraine will develop proper government policy and provides its purposeful financing.

Development of road and transport infrastructure (improvement of the quality of roads, expanding of the suburban public transport routes) will help create conditions to reduce external labour migration rate, first of all, in urban agglomerations, which will improve opportunities of finding employment in big cities for a share of suburban residents and will thus keep them from the temptation of external labour migration.

Considering that international migration, including labour migration, depends not only on internal, but also on external factors, forming a one-way migration strategy that would only consider domestic needs is inefficient. In light of the global mutual dependence of countries and increase in the rivalry concerning labour resources, solving problems facing Ukraine in this respect is only possible under conditions of active participation in international cooperation. The forms of such cooperation may vary, e.g.:

- introducing simplified procedure of acquiring visas to European countries for Ukrainian citizens, ensuring that international treaties with neighboring countries “on minor near-border traffic” are adhered to;
- attaining international recognition of diplomas and certificate of professional education acquired in Ukraine;
- carrying out discussion with countries that are consumers of Ukrainian qualified labour force on the issues of common financing of workers’ training in Ukraine’s educational establishments, namely, of medical profile.

In order to implement labour migration policy it is important to improve the legislative base and strengthen institutions that deal with it, as well as to clarify and expand their authorities, namely:

- high-profile tasks of the government policy as to labour migration and specific steps in this field should be defined on the legislative level. Namely, after the Concept of state labour migration policy is adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, it is necessary to contemplate drafting the law on the legal status of citizens that work abroad. This law should define responsibilities of persons that travel abroad for employment (e.g. officially ensure guardianship over children that stay in Ukraine), ensure guarantees of their rights on the government level, define responsibilities of the relevant government authorities and their obligations during employment abroad. The law could also stipulate necessity of using intermediaries during employment abroad as well as outline intermediaries’ liability. The law should ensure the leading role of public institutions in the process of employment of citizens abroad. Specific regulations of it should be dedicated to the procedure of the migrants’ insurance. It would be advisable to outline key strategies in providing incentive for the migrants’ return and effective utilization of costs earned overseas etc;
- increase the role of the Ministry of labour and social policy in the regulation of labour migration (external and domestic), coordination of activity of different public authorities in this sphere, expand functions and increase staff of the relevant sections of the Ministry;
- introduce the position of the diplomat in the matters of migration in Ukraine’s foreign representative offices in the countries that are attractive to Ukrainian citizens from the migration perspective, who would, among other things,

monitor migration processes including those in the sphere of labour migration, would deal in the matters of legal support of migrants and ensure protection of rights and freedoms of Ukrainian citizens that stay abroad.

Setting out goals, priorities and tasks of the government in the sphere of labour migration of citizens, planning specific steps and monitoring their implementation is impossible without a reliable database. Therefore improvement of the government migration policy requires:

- implementation of systematic sample surveys of Ukrainian population on the government level in order to identify rate, direction and pattern of the citizens' external labour migration;
- setting up systematic information exchange between relevant Ukrainian and foreign public authorities on the status of Ukrainian labour migrants abroad;
- conducting study of the feasibility of implementation of systematic interviews of passengers performing international travels at border crossing points by means of implementing pilot projects;
- creating legal grounds for organization of such works.

Not only collection, but also proper interpretation of data, providing projection of the development of migration processes considering the local environment and the situation on the international labour market, study and assessment of leading domestic and foreign expertise of regulation of migration processes is of key importance. Therefore it is advisable to strengthen scientific supervision of development and implementation of the government migration policy, namely, setting up of a specialized research center (similar to the ones existing in almost all foreign countries) where scientific migration study would be systematically performed on an interdisciplinary basis.

CONCLUSIONS

Labour migration survey performed by the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine in June 2008 was the first large-scale survey performed in Ukraine on this topic that encompassed every region and was based on the territorial probability of household sample to ensure the possibility to assess the reliability of acquired results. For the purposes of this survey *external labour migrants included Ukraine's citizens of working age that engaged in paid economic activity in other countries permanently, on a seasonal or temporary basis (including those who work without an official status). They did not include frontier workers.*

According to the results of survey for the period starting early 2005 and till 1 June 2008 1.5 million Ukrainian residents worked abroad almost 1.3 million of which traveled outside of Ukraine with a view to employment from early 2007 till 1 January 2008. In total, labour migrants make up 5.1% of Ukraine's population of working age, and people who migrated during the last 1.5 years make up 4.4%. Discovered labour migration rates are confirmed by the information provided by other sources that indicate identical (or similar) contingent of labour migrants.

Men are prevalent among labour migrants, and rural residents are more likely to participate in labour migration due to the much worse situation with employment and selection of work places in rural areas. Education level of labour migrants turned out to be considerably lower than the overall level of the total population of working age, and especially compared to its economically active part.

Major countries of migration of Ukrainian labour migrants are the Russian Federation, Italy, the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Spain and Portugal. In general, almost all labour migrations were to the CIS and the EU countries. Main factors that determine the rate and the direction of external labour migrations are: proximity of the countries to the Ukrainian border, specific mentality of the population, historic, ideological and ethnic ties between the regions of Ukraine and foreign countries, as well as the overall level of the region's development and presence of multi-functional cities in the region or in the vicinity.

Having official status, Ukrainian citizens were most likely to work in the Czech Republic, Spain and Portugal, while the largest share of migrants with no official status was seen in Poland and Italy. Ukrainian men labour migrants were mostly engaged in construction work, and women – in household service, construction and trade. Majority of migrants worked under contracts, but one of every six of them was engaged in business activity. Being self-employed or being an employer is most widespread among migrants in the countries adjacent to Ukraine, especially in Hungary.

External labour migration has a positive impact on the development of the labour market in Ukraine. Calculations show that if employment abroad was impossible, unemployment rate in Ukraine in the 1st half of 2008 would be 1.5 times higher than the actual level at that time. According to the research data, average monthly earning of labour migrants in 2007 was USD 817, which is almost 3 times

higher than the average monthly wage in Ukraine. A large share of the migrants' earnings returns to Ukraine by unofficial means: being transferred by acquaintances, transported or brought in person. Migrants' earnings have an important and often crucial role for their households' welfare.

Although Ukraine is not an importer of labour force, the problem of its regulation is not properly addressed at the government level. Labour migration must be accounted for during strategic planning of economy and while developing employment and education policy, and planning investment programs on the government and local levels. The government's actions in this sphere must be first and foremost directed towards creation of conditions in order to decrease the number of employment travels, protect the rights of citizens that work abroad and ensure more favorable conditions of their employment in foreign countries as well as provide incentive for their return home by making sure the results of labour migration are used for development purposes as much as possible. Results of labour migration survey allow to for a reliable analytical database necessary for making justified decisions in the regulation of labour migration.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A**Tables of reliability estimates of labour migration survey data**

Table A.1

Reliability of estimation of the number of labour migrants who at least once went abroad in 2005-2008, by sex and place of residence before departure

	Labour migrants, thou. person	Standard error, thou. person	Marginal error, thou. person	Coefficient of variation, %
Total	1,476.1	58.5	115.8	3.96
women	484.8	31.2	61.7	6.43
men	991.3	45.0	89.0	4.54
urban settlements	803.2	52.1	103.2	6.49
rural areas	672.9	26.8	53.0	3.97

Table A.2

Reliability of estimation of the number of labour migrants who at least once went abroad in 2005-2008, by age group

	Labour migrants, thou. person	Standard error, thou. person	Marginal error, thou. person	Coefficient of variation, %
Total	1,476.1	58.5	115.8	3.96
including				
15–24 years	224.5	24.1	47.7	10.74
25–29 years	209.7	26.9	53.2	12.81
30–34 years	232.0	25.6	50.7	11.04
35–39 years	216.2	17.6	34.8	8.12
40–49 years	432.5	25.8	51.1	5.97
50–59 years	161.2	14.4	28.6	8.94

Table A.3

Reliability of estimation of the number of labour migrants who at least once went abroad in 2005-2008, by territorial zones

	Labour migrants, thou. person	Standard error, thou. person	Marginal error, thou. person	Coefficient of variation, %
Total	1,476.1	58.5	115.8	3.96
including				
North	84.4	16.8	33.2	19.87
Centre	136.5	18.0	35.7	13.23
South	130.9	24.0	47.5	18.32
East	276.9	25.2	49.9	9.10
West	847.4	38.9	77.0	4.59

Table A.4

Reliability of estimation of the number of labour migrants who at least once went abroad in 2007-2008, by sex and place of residence before departure

	Labour migrants, thou. person	Standard error, thou. person	Marginal error, thou. person	Coefficient of variation, %
Total	1,264.3	47.2	93.4	3.73
women	424.0	26.6	52.7	6.28
men	840.3	36.3	71.9	4.32
urban settlements	681.5	45.0	89.2	6.61
rural areas	582.8	14.8	29.4	2.55

Table A.5

Reliability of estimation of the number of labour migrants who at least once went abroad in 2007-2008, by age group

	Labour migrants, thou. person	Standard error, thou. person	Marginal error, thou. person	Coefficient of variation, %
Total	1,264.3	47.2	93.4	3.73
including				
15–24 years	188.3	20.6	40.9	10.96
25–29 years	178.6	23.4	46.3	13.07
30–34 years	185.2	21.4	42.5	11.57
35–39 years	185.2	12.7	25.1	6.85
40–49 years	375.5	22.9	45.4	6.10
50–59 years	151.5	13.9	27.5	9.17

Statistical tables of main findings labour migration survey

Table B.1

Labour migrants by age group and level of education, 2005–2008

	Total	including by level of education			
		complete higher education	basic higher or uncompleted education	secondary education	basic secondary or primary education
Total number of labour migrants, thous. person	1,476.1	204.9	255.8	870.4	145.0
including by age group, %					
15–24 years	15.3	9.0	13.4	16.3	20.8
25–29 years	14.2	24.0	6.6	14.2	13.9
30–34 years	15.7	18.1	15.5	14.3	20.3
35–39 years	14.6	5.9	16.1	16.7	12.4
40–49 years	29.3	27.6	36.3	29.1	20.7
50–59 years	10.9	15.4	12.1	9.4	11.9

Table B.2

Labour migrants by territorial zones and level of education, 2005–2008

	Total, thou. person	including by level of education, %			
		complete higher education	basic higher or uncompleted education	secondary education	basic secondary or primary education
Total number of labour migrants including by territorial zones	1,476.1	13.9	17.3	59.0	9.8
North	84.4	23.1	26.3	49.4	1.2
Centre	136.5	22.9	12.2	45.3	19.6
South	130.9	13.1	13.7	61.5	11.7
East	276.9	21.5	25.3	44.9	8.3
West	847.4	9.1	15.2	66.4	9.3

Table B.3

Labour migrants by countries of migration and age group, 2005–2008

	Total, thou. person	including by age group, %					
		15–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–49 years	50–59 years
Total number of labour migrants including by countries of migration	1,476.1	15.3	14.2	15.7	14.6	29.3	10.9
Russian Federation	710.3	16.1	17.1	17.8	13.6	26.7	8.7
Italy	198.3	6.7	7.8	15.0	16.1	33.7	20.7
Czech Republic	175.1	13.3	17.4	18.7	17.9	24.6	8.1
Poland	118.1	11.9	10.7	12.4	13.8	37.3	13.9
Hungary	47.0	13.6	9.4	15.3	20.6	32.6	8.5
Spain	40.0	4.8	8.8	9.5	24.2	45.4	7.3
Portugal	39.0	14.1	11.5	9.2	14.9	44.4	5.9
Other countries	148.3	30.6	11.6	9.2	10.2	25.7	12.7

Table B.4

Labour migrants by territorial zones, sex and place of residence before departure, 2005–2008

	Total	Women	Men	Urban settlements	Rural areas
Total number of labour migrants, thous. person including by territorial zones, %	1,476.1	484.8	991.3	803.2	672.9
North	5.7	6.1	5.5	7.7	3.3
Centre	9.2	10.4	8.8	10.7	7.5
South	8.9	9.1	8.7	11.2	6.1
East	18.8	18.2	19.0	29.9	5.5
West	57.4	56.2	58.0	40.5	77.6

Table B.5

Labour migrants by duration of staying abroad during last migration by sex and place of residence before departure, 2005–2008

	Total	Women	Men	Urban settlements	Rural areas
Total number of labour migrants, thous. person including by duration of migration, %	1,476.1	484.8	991.3	803.2	672.9
less than 1 month	5.8	6.5	5.4	6.1	5.5
from 1 to 3 months	38.3	32.1	41.3	37.1	39.3
from 3 to 6 months	18.7	11.6	22.0	15.4	21.5
from 6 to 12 months	22.6	27.9	20.2	25.8	20.0
12 month and more	14.6	21.9	11.1	15.6	13.7

Table B.6

Labour migrants by countries of migration and territorial zones, 2005–2008

	Total, thou. person	including by territorial zones, %				
		North	Centre	South	East	West
Total number of labour migrants including by countries of migration	1,476.1	5.7	9.2	8.9	18.8	57.4
Russian Federation	710.3	6.4	10.8	12.1	32.8	37.9
Italy	198.3	7.0	2.0	3.2	6.5	81.3
Czech Republic	175.1	0.3	7.5	1.8	2.6	87.8
Poland	118.1	–	10.0	10.5	4.0	75.5
Hungary	47.0	–	–	–	–	100.0
Spain	40.0	10.3	3.3	–	8.4	78.0
Portugal	39.0	–	11.8	2.6	–	85.6
Other countries	148.3	13.6	17.0	14.6	12.5	42.3

Table B.7

**Labour migrants by reason for work abroad and territorial zones,
2005–2008**

	Total, thou. person	including by territorial zones, %				
		North	Centre	South	East	West
Total number of labour migrants including by reason for work abroad	1,476.1	5.7	9.2	8.9	18.8	57.4
low wage	882.7	5.3	7.9	9.0	18.0	59.8
absence of a suitable work or work opportunities	571.3	4.9	9.9	6.7	21.2	57.3
other	22.1	11.9	69.1	–	–	19.0

Table B.8

Labour migrants by reason for work abroad and age group, 2005–2008

	Total	15–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–49 years	50–59 years
Total number of labour migrants, thous. person including by reason for work abroad, %	1,476.1	224.5	209.7	232.0	216.2	432.5	161.2
low wage	59.8	45.0	52.0	67.4	70.7	63.2	56.6
absence of a suitable work or work opportunities	38.7	46.9	47.2	32.6	29.3	36.4	43.4
other	1.5	8.1	0.8	–	–	0.4	–

Table B.9

Labour migrants by countries of migration and frequency of migration, 2007–2008

	Total, thou. person	including by number of travel, %		
		one	several	every month
Total number of labour migrants including by countries of migration	1,264.3	34.2	63.7	2.1
Russian Federation	597.9	24.7	74.0	1.3
Italy	186.7	61.3	38.7	–
Czech Republic	150.5	17.1	82.6	0.3
Poland	82.0	27.2	72.8	–
Hungary	47.0	12.8	53.2	34.0
Spain	40.0	55.0	45.0	–
Portugal	36.2	51.9	48.1	–
Other countries	124.0	61.2	37.3	1.5

Table B.10

Labour migrants by countries of migration and legal status, 2007–2008

	Total, thou. person	including by legal status, %				
		residence and work permits	residence permits	temporary registration	no official status	indeterminate status
Total number of labour migrants including by countries of migration	1,264.3	31.7	3.4	39.3	23.2	2.4
Russian Federation	597.9	21.5	3.3	56.5	17.3	1.4
Italy	186.7	31.9	6.2	20.6	36.2	5.1
Czech Republic	150.5	54.8	2.5	26.3	14.8	1.6
Poland	82.0	22.9	1.0	19.3	56.2	0.6
Hungary	47.0	21.9	–	55.3	21.3	1.5
Spain	40.0	56.2	1.3	25.8	13.4	3.3
Portugal	36.2	50.6	1.4	17.1	17.4	13.5
Other countries	124.0	48.8	4.8	18.1	25.9	2.4

Table B.11

Labour migrants by territorial zones and their legal status in the countries of migration, 2007–2008

	Total, thou. person	including by legal status, %				
		residence and work permits	residence permits	temporary registration	no official status	indeterminate status
Total number of labour migrants including by territorial zones	1,264.3	31.7	3.4	39.3	23.2	2.4
North	79.2	37.1	2.7	32.3	26.6	1.3
Centre	104.7	26.1	1.1	42.7	27.2	2.9
South	103.6	29.3	8.9	41.8	14.2	5.8
East	212.2	34.0	0.8	53.7	11.2	0.3
West	764.6	31.7	3.8	35.2	26.7	2.6

Table B.12

Labour migrants by territorial zones and status of employment in the countries of migration, 2007–2008

	Total, thou. person	including by status of employment, %			
		employees in enterprises, establishments and organizations	employees in households	employers	self- employed
Total number of labour migrants including by territorial zones	1,264.3	39.7	43.9	5.0	11.4
North	79.2	49.5	38.4	–	12.1
Centre	104.7	41.8	50.2	1.2	6.8
South	103.6	49.6	35.0	10.4	5.0
East	212.2	51.6	18.3	17.1	13.0
West	764.6	33.8	51.8	2.0	12.4

Table B.13

Labour migrants by form of labour contract and status of employment in the countries of migration, 2007–2008

	Total, thou. person	including by status of employment, %	
		employees in enterprises, establishments and organizations	employees in households
Total number of hired labour migrants including by a form of labour contract	1,056.6	47.5	52.5
written	364.7	83.6	16.4
verbal	542.0	25.1	74.9
without contract	111.4	41.7	58.3
undefined	38.5	37.7	62.3

Table B.14

Labour migrants by countries of migration and form of labour contract, 2007–2008

	Total, thou. person	including by form of labour contract, %			
		written	verbal	without contract	undefined
Total number of hired labour migrants including by countries of migration	1,056.6	34.5	51.4	10.5	3.6
Russian Federation	484.3	27.4	60.7	8.8	3.1
Italy	167.6	23.5	59.2	12.9	4.4
Czech Republic	113.2	52.0	24.8	16.3	6.9
Poland	73.6	14.5	79.5	5.0	1.0
Hungary	30.4	68.1	12.8	19.1	–
Spain	38.5	52.2	18.7	16.9	12.2
Portugal	34.6	40.7	46.0	5.8	7.5
Other countries	114.4	59.4	30.9	9.4	0.3

Table B.15

Labour migrants by types of economic activity and status of employment, 2007–2008

	Total, thou. person	including by status of employment, %			
		employees in enterprises, establishments and organizations	employees in households	employers	self-employed
Total number of labour migrants including by types of economic activity	1,264.3	39.7	43.9	5.0	11.4
agriculture	107.2	37.4	58.7	0.4	3.5
industry	69.2	90.5	3.3	–	6.2
construction	652.2	40.7	38.7	7.1	13.5
wholesale and retail trade	102.3	41.1	13.2	5.9	39.8
activity of hotels and restaurants	36.2	75.2	1.9	21.8	1.1
activity of transport	36.6	95.1	2.2	–	2.7
other types of economic activity	53.7	46.7	38.9	5.6	8.8
activities of households	206.9	2.3	97.3	–	0.4

Table B.16

Labour migrants by types of economic activity and duration of working time, 2007–2008

	Total, thou. person	including by duration of working time per week in average per one migrant, %				
		less than 40 hours	41–60 hours	61–80 hours	over 80 hours	undefined
Total number of labour migrants including by types of economic activity	1,264.3	12.0	57.1	16.6	3.6	10.7
agriculture	107.2	17.1	50.3	23.7	7.2	1.7
industry	69.2	33.2	45.4	12.2	5.9	3.3
construction	652.2	4.7	69.4	16.4	2.6	6.9
wholesale and retail trade	102.3	33.2	46.6	7.1	2.2	10.9
hotels and restaurants	36.2	2.2	55.0	39.0	–	3.8
transport	36.6	19.7	22.6	8.5	–	49.2
other types of economic activity	53.7	37.1	34.5	8.6	1.7	18.1
activities of households	206.9	8.7	43.3	19.2	6.8	22.0

Table B.17

Labour migrants by status of employment and duration of working time, 2007–2008

	Total, thou. person	including by duration of working time per week in average per one migrant, %				
		less than 40 hours	41–60 hours	61–80 hours	over 80 hours	undefined
Total number of labour migrants including by status of employment	1,264.3	12.0	57.1	16.6	3.6	10.7
employees in enterprises, establishments and organizations	502.1	17.5	57.9	12.2	2.7	9.7
employees in households	554.5	8.1	52.6	20.8	5.5	13.0
employers	63.7	3.5	70.0	21.0	0.8	4.7
self-employed	144.0	11.8	66.0	13.8	0.8	7.6

Table B.18

Labour migrants by types of economic activity and occupational group, 2007–2008

	Total, thou. person	including by occupational group, %					
		professionals, technicians, clerks	services workers and shop and market sales workers	skilled agricultural workers	skilled workers using specific tools	plant and machine operators and assemblers	elementary occupations
Total number of labour migrants including by types of economic activity	1,264.3	6.0	16.5	1.5	37.9	4.9	33.2
⌘ agriculture	107.2	3.3	0.5	8.3	2.1	4.5	81.3
industry	69.2	6.4	–	8.1	32.4	25.1	28.0
construction	652.2	3.0	0.1	–	68.0	2.4	26.5
wholesale and retail trade	102.3	9.0	80.4	–	8.1	–	2.5
activity of hotels and restaurants	36.2	9.7	68.5	–	–	–	21.8
activity of transport	36.6	30.9	–	–	5.5	63.6	–
other types of economic activity	53.7	42.5	29.4	5.0	–	1.1	22.0
activities of households	206.9	0.6	41.8	0.7	–	–	56.9

Table B.19

Labour migrants by occupational group before and after departure abroad, 2007–2008

	Total	including by last occupational before going abroad					
		professionals, technicians, clerks	services workers and shop and market sales workers	skilled agricultural workers	skilled workers using specific tools	plant and machine operators and assemblers	elementary occupation
Total number of labour migrants employed abroad, thou. person including by occupational group, %	793.7	179.7	103.4	34.3	248.5	112.1	115.7
professionals, technicians, clerks	7.8	22.9	4.4	–	3.3	5.7	1.4
services workers and shop and market sales workers	18.3	21.8	58.5	14.3	7.9	9.4	9.3
skilled agricultural workers	1.4	0.3	–	13.7	–	3.7	1.5
skilled workers using specific tools	34.2	15.7	2.2	52.5	71.2	17.7	21.9
plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.6	7.7	–	–	0.3	22.8	3.7
elementary occupation	32.7	31.6	34.9	19.5	17.3	40.7	62.2

Table B.20

Labour migrants by countries of migration and working conditions abroad, 2007–2008

	Total, thou. person	thereof by working conditions, %						
		normal conditions	work was different from expectations	transfer from one employer to another	unfavorable working conditions	non-payment or insufficient payment of wage	overtime unpaid work	other or undefined
Total number of labour migrants including by countries of migration	1,264.3	59.3	14.0	7.0	11.9	9.6	4.4	5.3
Russian Federation	597.9	57.5	15.3	4.8	13.0	13.8	3.9	4.5
Italy	186.7	57.5	9.7	9.5	11.5	4.6	7.5	8.8
Czech Republic	150.5	53.7	24.7	15.2	13.3	9.9	6.8	1.7
Poland	82.0	65.2	5.5	7.1	16.3	4.6	0.6	4.8
Hungary	47.0	79.4	12.3	5.5	2.8	1.5	1.1	–
Spain	40.0	52.8	2.5	3.5	23.0	4.5	8.0	7.0
Portugal	36.2	39.8	10.5	8.8	10.5	5.2	4.7	20.2
Other countries	124.0	73.7	11.9	4.7	3.1	5.6	2.1	5.6

Note: multiple answers were expected.

Table B.21

Labour migrants by types of economic activity and working conditions abroad, 2007–2008

	Total, thou. person	thereof by working conditions, %						
		normal conditions	work was different from expectations	transfer from one employer to another	unfavorable working conditions	non-payment or insufficient payment of wage	overtime unpaid work	other or undefined
Total number of labour migrants including by types of economic activity	1,264.3	59.3	14.0	7.0	11.9	9.6	4.4	5.3
agriculture	107.2	66.1	15.8	5.2	11.9	6.5	3.3	2.7
industry	69.2	66.3	16.5	0.7	11.6	8.1	4.9	3.6
construction	652.2	54.2	17.5	8.3	12.6	13.4	3.3	4.8
wholesale and retail trade	102.3	75.2	7.0	3.5	10.6	2.4	2.2	5.5
activity of hotels and restaurants	36.2	69.3	0.8	7.5	12.4	12.2	1.9	3.0
activity of transport	36.6	70.2	7.1	0.8	9.8	7.9	–	7.6
other types of economic activity	53.7	72.3	8.9	1.9	6.1	1.7	5.0	4.5
activities of households	206.9	54.4	9.3	9.8	12.1	5.2	10.5	8.8

Note: multiple answers were expected.

Table B.22

Labour migrants by types of economic activity and average monthly earning, 2007–2008

	Total, thou. person	including by average monthly earning (USD), %				Average monthly earning of one labour migrant, USD	Note: average monthly wage of one staff worker in Ukraine, USD
		less than 250	251– 500	501– 1000	over 1000		
Total number of labour migrants that reported their average monthly earning including by types of economic activity	1,185.8	3.9	20.5	41.9	33.7	817	268
agriculture	100.5	5.3	32.7	39.1	22.9	709	145
industry	65.4	2.4	27.5	43.1	27.0	766	308
construction	617.4	2.5	15.5	49.5	32.5	838	294
wholesale and retail trade	97.6	11.5	40.5	35.2	12.8	591	218
activity of hotels and restaurants	36.2	1.9	23.2	34.0	40.9	856	187
activity of transport	32.5	1.2	48.0	30.5	20.3	664	343
other types of economic activity	51.8	17.6	18.1	36.9	27.4	709	X
activities of households	184.4	1.2	12.8	26.2	59.8	994	...

Table B.23

Labour migrants by status of employment in the countries of migration and average monthly earning, 2007–2008

	Total, thou. person	including by average monthly earning (USD), %				Average monthly earning of one labour migrant, USD
		less than 250	251– 500	501– 1000	over 1000	
Total number of labour migrants that reported their average monthly earning	1,185.8	3.9	20.5	41.9	33.7	817
including by status of employment						
employees in enterprises, establishments and organizations	476.0	2.8	21.1	45.7	30.4	805
employees in households	515.7	4.1	19.8	37.0	39.1	845
employers	58.9	0.5	19.0	51.6	28.9	820
self-employed	135.2	8.1	21.6	43.3	27.0	753

Table B.24

Labour migrants by sex, place of residence before departure and living expenses in the countries of migration, 2007–2008

	Total, thou. person	including by living expenses, %			
		less than 25%	26–50%	51–75%	over 75%
Total number of labour migrants that reported their living expenses	1,159.1	66.1	29.9	2.9	1.1
women	382.0	60.7	33.5	4.3	1.5
men	777.1	68.7	28.1	2.3	0.9
urban settlements	620.0	62.1	33.0	3.2	1.7
rural areas	539.1	70.6	26.3	2.6	0.5

Table B.25

Labour migrants by legal status and living expenses in the countries of migration, 2007–2008

	Total, thou. person	including by living expenses, %			
		less than 25%	26–50%	51–75%	over 75%
Total number of labour migrants that reported their living expenses	1,159.1	66.1	29.9	2.9	1.1
including by legal status					
residence and work permits	375.6	52.6	39.4	4.9	3.1
residence permits	39.6	69.4	23.0	7.6	–
temporary registration	455.8	71.2	27.3	1.3	0.2
no official status	272.9	75.4	22.3	2.3	–
indeterminate status	15.2	69.1	27.6	3.3	–

Table B.26

Labour migrants sending money to households by countries of migration, 2007–2008

	Total, thou. person	thereof sending money to households	
		thou. person	%
Total number of labour migrants	1,264.3	772.7	61.1
including by countries of migration			
Russian Federation	597.9	350.0	58.5
Italy	186.7	146.7	78.6
Czech Republic	150.5	91.4	60.7
Poland	82.0	37.6	45.9
Hungary	47.0	19.6	41.7
Spain	40.0	32.7	81.8
Portugal	36.2	25.8	71.3
Other countries	124.0	68.9	55.6

Table B.27

Labour migrants by countries of migration and method for sending money to households, 2007–2008

	Total, thou. person	including by method for sending money, %						
		bank remittance	money- transfer system	postal order	courier	upon return to household	with friends or relatives	other
Total number of labour migrants sending money to households including by countries of migration	772.7	31.9	9.8	2.7	2.5	26.2	26.1	0,8
Russian Federation	350.0	29.0	3.9	5.3	–	38.4	23.3	0,1
Italy	146.7	38.2	18.7	1.0	11.3	3.2	24.3	3,3
Czech Republic	91.4	21.3	10.9	0.7	0.4	26.5	39.4	0,8
Poland	37.6	19.4	1.3	–	–	48.7	30.6	–
Hungary	19.7	35.5	17.8	–	–	27.4	19.3	–
Spain	32.7	55.7	12.5	–	5.8	–	26.0	–
Portugal	25.8	28.3	22.9	–	1.9	8.1	38.8	–
Other countries	68.8	43.2	16.4	–	–	19.2	21.2	–

Table B.28

Labour migrants by sex, place of residence before departure and amount of remittances sent to households, 2007

	Total, thou. person	including by amount of remittances sent (USD), %						Average amount of remittances sent by one labour migrant, USD
		less than 1000	1001– 2000	2001– 3000	3001– 4000	4001– 5000	over 5000	
Total number of labour migrants that reported amount of remittances sent to households	707.6	24.3	18.6	16.8	10.4	15.0	14.9	2.679
women	222.7	33.7	10.3	18.7	10.8	10.5	16.0	2.522
men	484.9	20.0	22.4	15.9	10.2	17.1	14.4	2.751
urban settlements	352.7	27.7	21.7	16.8	7.7	15.3	10.8	2.436
rural areas	354.9	20.9	15.6	16.7	13.1	14.7	19.0	2.920

Table B.29

Labour migrants by legal status and amount of remittances sent to households, 2007

	Total, thou. person	including by amount of remittances sent (USD), %						Average amount of remittances sent by one labour migrant, USD
		less than 1000	1001– 2000	2001– 3000	3001– 4000	4001– 5000	over 5000	
Total number of labour migrants that reported amount of remittances sent to households	707.6	24.3	18.6	16.8	10.4	15.0	14.9	2.679
including by legal status								
residence and work permits	238.3	22.7	17.5	14.1	10.4	20.3	15.0	2.831
residence permits	22.7	24.7	18.5	11.5	6.6	12.3	26.4	2.928
temporary registration	260.3	26.1	21.1	14.6	9.2	11.8	17.2	2.612
no official status	167.4	21.7	17.1	26.5	13.6	11.2	9.9	2.551
indeterminate status	18.9	44.0	11.1	–	2.6	29.6	12.7	2.511

Table B.30

Labour migrants by heading of expenditure and territorial zones, 2007–2008

	Total	North	Centre	South	East	West
Total number of labour migrants, thou. person	772.7	41.5	61.9	51.7	129.5	488.1
thereof by heading of expenditure, %						
everyday needs (purchasing of food, clothes, payment for services etc.)	72.0	76.9	60.6	68.3	85.2	70.0
purchasing of goods of long-term use (automobile, television, computer, washing machine etc.)	39.3	55.4	35.7	37.3	43.9	37.3
purchasing or renovation of house or apartment (including initial construction)	29.1	2.9	21.6	22.4	7.4	38.8
returning of debts	10.4	5.8	8.4	19.7	5.0	11.5
payment for education of members of households	12.4	6.7	14.7	19.3	12.4	11.8
payment for medication	6.5	3.6	4.2	7.4	16.2	4.4
savings	9.7	14.5	2.7	8.7	2.4	12.3
other	1.5	–	–	1.4	–	2.2

Note: multiple answers were expected.

Table B.31

Persons of working age who planned to travel abroad in the second half of 2008 by the purpose of travel and duration of travel

	Total, thou. person	including by duration of travel (months), %					
		less than 1	from 1 to 3	from 3 to 6	from 6 to 12	12 and more	unknown
Total number of persons planning to travel abroad	1,710.1	71.9	16.0	4.0	2.7	5.0	0.4
including by purpose of travel							
tourist travel	456.8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
private trip (visiting family)	699.6	90.0	9.4	0.2	0.1	—	0.3
employment	357.9	8.3	49.8	18.6	10.4	12.2	0.7
official assignment	93.2	89.6	5.0	—	5.4	—	—
education	3.3	—	—	—	45.5	54.5	—
returning to work	31.9	23.5	64.6	—	9.4	2.5	—
business trip	12.6	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
family reunion	15.8	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
marriage	3.2	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
intention to change place of residence	19.6	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
other	16.2	58.0	24.7	—	—	—	17.3

Table B.32

Households by share remittances sent from abroad in aggregate income and self-assessment of level their welfare, 2007

	Total, thou.	including by level of welfare, %			
		wealthy	average	below average	poor and very poor
Total number of households which received the remittances from abroad	1,186.0	1.6	45.9	40.3	12.2
including by share remittances in aggregate income					
less than 25%	347.6	0.6	40.3	47.4	11.7
26–50%	304.6	1.5	49.0	41.5	8.0
51–75%	219.6	1.4	48.8	35.1	14.7
over 75%	270.6	3.5	44.1	35.9	16.5
non-respond	43.6	—	66.7	26.4	6.9

Statistical tables
on economic activity of population in Ukraine, 2005-2007
(based on the population (households) sample survey data)

Table C.1

Population aged 15-70 by level of education

	2005	2006	2007
Employed			
Total, thou. person	20,680.0	20,730.4	20,904.7
including by level of education, %			
complete higher education	21.7	22.5	23.2
basic higher education	2.0	1.9	1.5
uncompleted education	22.2	22.6	22.2
secondary education	42.3	42.4	43.2
basic secondary education	10.7	9.7	9.1
primary education or not educated	1.1	0.9	0.8
Unemployed			
Total, thou. person	1,600.8	1,515.0	1,417.6
including by level of education, %			
complete higher education	12.4	14.1	16.6
basic higher education	2.1	2.3	1.7
uncompleted education	21.4	22.3	21.0
secondary education	53.2	52.4	52.2
basic secondary education	10.6	8.8	8.4
primary education or not educated	0.3	0.1	0.1
Economically inactive population			
Total, thou. person	13,559.7	13,542.1	13,312.0
including by level of education, %			
complete higher education	8.7	8.8	9.5
basic higher education	2.6	2.5	2.1
uncompleted education	14.5	15.3	15.1
secondary education	39.6	40.9	43.2
basic secondary education	28.0	27.3	25.4
primary education or not educated	6.6	5.2	4.7

Table C.2

Employed persons aged 15–70 by age group, sex and place of residence

(thou. person)

	Total	Women	Men	Urban settlements	Rural areas
2005					
Total	20,680.0	10,075.5	10,604.5	14,093.9	6,586.1
including by age group					
15–24 years	2,563.4	1,112.5	1,450.9	1,706.6	856.8
25–29 years	2,563.4	1,153.6	1,409.8	1,851.9	711.5
30–34 years	2,553.4	1,195.3	1,358.1	1,788.1	765.3
35–39 years	2,485.2	1,230.0	1,255.2	1,716.8	768.4
40–49 years	5,676.0	2,945.4	2,730.6	3,998.6	1,677.4
50–59 years	3,580.3	1,765.1	1,815.2	2,504.9	1,075.4
60–70 years	1,258.3	673.6	584.7	527.0	731.3
in working age	18,886.5	8,866.7	10,019.8	13,215.1	5,671.4
older than working age	1,793.5	1,208.8	584.7	878.8	914.7
2006					
Total	20,730.4	10,054.8	10,675.6	14,182.1	6,548.3
including by age group					
15–24 years	2,641.0	1,129.1	1,511.9	1,733.9	907.1
25–29 years	2,593.6	1,165.3	1,428.3	1,888.0	705.6
30–34 years	2,597.8	1,206.9	1,390.9	1,839.4	758.4
35–39 years	2,510.0	1,236.8	1,273.2	1,754.6	755.4
40–49 years	5,611.7	2,902.0	2,709.7	3,981.3	1,630.4
50–59 years	3,631.1	1,783.9	1,847.2	2 533.9	1,097.2
60–70 years	1,145.2	630.8	514.4	451.0	694.2
in working age	19,032.2	8,871.0	10,161.2	13,372.7	5,659.5
older than working age	1,698.2	1,183.8	514.4	809.4	888.8
2007					
Total	20,904.7	10,139.9	10,764.8	14,309.7	6,595.0
including by age group					
15–24 years	2,725.2	1,164.7	1,560.5	1,790.2	935.0
25–29 years	2,631.2	1,170.6	1,460.6	1,927.2	704.0
30–34 years	2,630.3	1,235.7	1,394.6	1,874.6	755.7
35–39 years	2,554.5	1,254.8	1,299.7	1,784.5	770.0
40–49 years	5,514.5	2,876.4	2,638.1	3,890.3	1,624.2
50–59 years	3,712.2	1,805.1	1,907.1	2,583.4	1,128.8
60–70 years	1,136.8	632.6	504.2	459.5	677.3
in working age	19,189.5	8,928.9	10,260.6	13,477.2	5,712.3
older than working age	1,715.2	1,211.0	504.2	832.5	882.7

Table C.3

ILO unemployed persons aged 15–70 by age group, sex and place of residence

(thou. person)

	Total	Women	Men	Urban settlements	Rural areas
2005					
Total	1,600.8	738.3	862.5	1,199.9	400.9
including by age group					
15–24 years	448.3	187.9	260.4	341.0	107.3
25–29 years	211.8	96.8	115.0	164.0	47.8
30–34 years	187.3	93.8	93.5	135.4	51.9
35–39 years	171.8	80.2	91.6	118.4	53.4
40–49 years	395.6	205.5	190.1	300.7	94.9
50–59 years	182.6	72.7	109.9	137.7	44.9
60–70 years	3.4	1.4	2.0	2.7	0.7
in working age	1,595.2	734.7	860.5	1,195.6	399.6
older than working age	5.6	3.6	2.0	4.3	1.3
2006					
Total	1,515.0	710.9	804.1	1,113.5	401.5
including by age group					
15–24 years	433.7	203.2	230.5	332.0	101.7
25–29 years	205.6	91.0	114.6	155.2	50.4
30–34 years	190.7	96.8	93.9	140.0	50.7
35–39 years	146.1	63.8	82.3	96.8	49.3
40–49 years	357.6	188.1	169.5	259.2	98.4
50–59 years	180.3	68.0	112.3	129.5	50.8
60–70 years	1.0	–	1.0	0.8	0.2
in working age	1,513.7	710.6	803.1	1,112.4	401.3
older than working age	1.3	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.2
2007					
Total	1,417.6	646.9	770.7	1,038.2	379.4
including by age group					
15–24 years	387.8	166.8	221.0	281.6	106.2
25–29 years	194.7	91.8	102.9	148.1	46.6
30–34 years	175.7	79.4	96.3	131.7	44.0
35–39 years	142.3	59.8	82.5	94.9	47.4
40–49 years	332.3	182.8	149.5	248.2	84.1
50–59 years	184.5	66.3	118.2	133.4	51.1
60–70 years	0.3	–	0.3	0.3	–
in working age	1,416.7	646.3	770.4	1,037.3	379.4
older than working age	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.9	–

Table C.4

Economically inactive population aged 15–70 by age group, sex and place of residence

(thou. person)

	Total	Women	Men	Urban settlements	Rural areas
2005					
Total	13,559.7	8,147.5	5,412.2	9,651.8	3,907.9
including by age group					
15–24 years	4,480.0	2,363.8	2,116.2	3,325.5	1,154.5
25–29 years	634.2	450.4	183.8	410.5	223.7
30–34 years	565.3	379.2	186.1	380.2	185.1
35–39 years	446.0	279.2	166.8	287.8	158.2
40–49 years	1,131.7	650.5	481.2	783.2	348.5
50–59 years	2,045.0	1,375.7	669.3	1,513.9	531.1
60–70 years	4,257.5	2,648.7	1,608.8	2,950.7	1,306.8
in working age	8,410.3	4,606.9	3,803.4	6,024.6	2,385.7
older than working age	5,149.4	3,540.6	1,608.8	3,627.2	1,522.2
2006					
Total	13,542.1	8,198.5	5,343.6	9,674.9	3,867.2
including by age group					
15–24 years	4,452.5	2,354.0	2,098.5	3,276.1	1,176.4
25–29 years	640.1	454.7	185.4	430.5	209.6
30–34 years	520.4	370.2	150.2	351.6	168.8
35–39 years	430.9	275.4	155.5	270.4	160.5
40–49 years	1,079.2	633.7	445.5	734.4	344.8
50–59 years	2,198.5	1,471.0	727.5	1,641.9	556.6
60–70 years	4,220.5	2,639.5	1,581.0	2,970.0	1,250.5
in working age	8,318.0	4,555.4	3,762.6	5,931.8	2,386.2
older than working age	5,224.1	3,643.1	1,581.0	3,743.1	1,481.0
2007					
Total	13,312.0	8,099.5	5,212.5	9,566.6	3,745.4
including by age group					
15–24 years	4,339.8	2,311.1	2,028.7	3,168.5	1,171.3
25–29 years	613.6	449.2	164.4	418.3	195.3
30–34 years	518.3	363.8	154.5	354.1	164.2
35–39 years	393.7	255.6	138.1	255.4	138.3
40–49 years	1,069.2	600.0	469.2	729.3	339.9
50–59 years	2,257.0	1,535.3	721.7	1,693.4	563.6
60–70 years	4,120.4	2,584.5	1,535.9	2,947.6	1,172.8
in working age	8,144.8	4,468.2	3,676.6	5,807.7	2,337.1
older than working age	5,167.2	3,631.3	1,535.9	3,758.9	1,408.3

Table C.5

Population aged 15–70 by age group and reason of inactivity

	Total, thou. person	including, %				
		retired by old-age, disability and under special law	school, university students	persons having work in house- holds	discouraged, do not know where and how look for work, no suitable work	other
2005						
Total	13,559.7	47.7	27.2	13.3	3.8	8.0
including by age group						
15–24 years	4,480.0	1.5	81.1	8.5	3.1	5.8
25–29 years	634.2	6.6	6.2	57.3	10.3	19.6
30–34 years	565.3	10.9	1.5	53.5	11.4	22.7
35–39 years	446.0	15.1	0.2	45.3	13.0	26.4
40–49 years	1,131.7	30.6	0.0	33.7	10.6	25.1
50–59 years	2,045.0	79.4	0.0	8.4	3.0	9.2
60–70 years	4,257.5	100.0	–	–	–	–
in working age	8,410.3	15.7	43.8	21.4	6.1	13.0
older than working age	5,149.4	100.0	–	–	–	–
2006						
Total	13,542.1	48.7	27.6	14.5	2.7	6.5
including by age group						
15–24 years	4,452.5	1.6	82.8	8.9	2.3	4.4
25–29 years	640.1	7.5	6.1	63.9	7.4	15.1
30–34 years	520.4	12.1	1.2	60.3	8.8	17.6
35–39 years	430.9	16.4	0.0	51.7	9.4	22.5
40–49 years	1,079.2	31.3	–	39.2	7.2	22.3
50–59 years	2,198.5	81.3	–	9.1	2.2	7.4
60–70 years	4,220.5	100.0	–	–	–	–
in working age	8,318.0	16.5	44.9	23.6	4.3	10.7
older than working age	5,224.1	100.0	–	–	–	–
2007						
Total	13,312.0	49.4	27.2	14.9	2.3	6.2
including by age group						
15–24 years	4,339.8	1.7	82.3	9.6	2.0	4.4
25–29 years	613.6	9.0	6.7	64.3	5.7	14.3
30–34 years	518.3	12.2	1.2	62.2	6.7	17.7
35–39 years	393.7	19.5	–	54.0	7.7	18.8
40–49 years	1,069.2	33.3	–	38.7	6.2	21.8
50–59 years	2,257.0	81.6	–	9.9	1.9	6.6
60–70 years	4,120.4	100.0	–	–	–	–
in working age	8,144.8	17.4	44.4	24.3	3.7	10.2
older than working age	5,167.2	100.0	–	–	–	–

Table C.6

Employed persons aged 15–70 by types of economic activity

(thou. person)

	2005		2006		2007	
	Total	including employees in enterprises and establishments	Total	including employees in enterprises and establishments	Total	including employees in enterprises and establishments
Total including by types of economic activity	20,680.0	14,005.3	20,730.4	1,4071.3	20,904.7	14,001.9
agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, fishery	4,005.5	1,437.3	3,652.6	1,314.1	3,484.5	1,120.6
industry	4,072.4	3,878.0	4,036.9	3,808.9	3,973.0	3,703.1
construction	941.5	677.6	987.1	709.3	1,030.2	741.0
trade; repair of motor vehicles, personal and household goods; activity of hotels and restaurants	4,175.2	1,234.2	4,403.9	1,347.1	4,564.4	1,451.4
activity of transport and communications	1,400.5	1,090.2	1,428.3	1,097.8	1,451.9	1,088.3
financial activity	247.9	245.6	286.0	281.8	344.4	336.7
real estate, renting, engineering and business activities	966.6	884.1	1,041.9	934.2	1,134.7	973.1
public administration	1,028.9	1,028.9	1,033.7	1,033.7	1,036.4	1,036.4
education	1,668.2	1,662.0	1,690.5	1,682.7	1,693.7	1,683.6
health and social work	1,356.6	1,338.3	1,356.7	1,336.7	1,359.0	1,335.9
public and individual services	816.7	529.1	812.8	525.0	832.5	531.8

Table C.7

Employed persons aged 15–70 by occupational group

	2005	2006	2007
Total, thou. person	20,680.0	20,730.4	20,904.7
including by occupational group, %			
legislators, senior officials and managers, professionals, technicians, clerks	35.0	35.2	35.2
services workers and shop and market sales workers	13.1	13.2	13.6
skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1.7	1.5	1.3
skilled workers using specific tools	12.2	12.0	12.6
plant and machine operators and assemblers	13.1	12.8	12.6
elementary occupation	24.9	25.3	24.7

Table C.8

Employed persons aged 15–70 by status of employment

	2005	2006	2007
Total, thou. person	20,680.0	20,730.4	20,904.7
including by status of employment, %			
employees	81.8	81.0	80.7
employers	0.9	1.0	1.0
self-employed	16.8	17.6	17.9
unpaid family workers	0.5	0.4	0.4

Employed persons aged 15–70 by sex, place of residence and duration of working time per week

	Total, thou. persons	including by duration of working time per week in average per one employed, %				
		less than 20 hours	20–29 hours	30–39 hours	40 hours	over 40 hours
2005						
Total	17,205.5	1.7	3.1	9.1	70.7	15.4
women	8,034.3	2.5	4.5	9.9	71.3	11.8
men	9,171.2	1.1	1.9	8.3	70.2	18.5
urban settlements	13,436.4	1.5	2.5	9.1	71.7	15.2
rural areas	3,769.1	2.8	5.5	8.9	67.1	15.7
2006						
Total	17,141.9	1.6	2.8	9.5	69.1	17.0
women	7,972.6	2.4	3.9	10.4	70.1	13.2
men	9,169.3	0.9	1.8	8.8	68.3	20.2
urban settlements	13,529.3	1.3	2.2	9.6	70.7	16.2
rural areas	3,612.6	2.7	5.0	9.4	63.3	19.6
2007						
Total	17,299.7	1.6	2.8	8.5	70.7	16.4
women	8,001.3	2.5	4.0	9.1	71.8	12.6
men	9,298.4	0.8	1.8	7.9	69.8	19.7
urban settlements	13,639.5	1.2	2.3	8.6	71.3	16.6
rural areas	3,660.2	2.9	5.0	7.9	68.5	15.7

Note: The number of employed persons is given without those working in the agricultural subsistence economy and those temporary absent from work.

Table C. 10

Employment rate in Ukraine and EU* countries by sex*(% to total population in relevant age)*

	Total			Women			Men		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Ukraine	57.7	57.9	58.7	53.1	53.0	53.7	62.8	63.5	64.3
EU (27 countries)	63.5	64.5	65.4	56.3	57.3	58.3	70.8	71.6	72.5
Austria	68.6	70.2	71.4	62.0	63.5	64.4	75.4	76.9	78.4
Belgium	61.1	61.0	62.0	53.8	54.0	55.3	68.3	67.9	68.7
Bulgaria	55.8	58.6	61.7	51.7	54.6	57.6	60.0	62.8	66.0
Greece	60.1	61.0	61.4	46.1	47.4	47.9	74.2	74.6	74.9
Denmark	75.9	77.4	77.1	71.9	73.4	73.2	79.8	81.2	81.0
Estonia	64.4	68.1	69.4	62.1	65.3	65.9	67.0	71.0	73.2
Ireland	67.6	68.6	69.1	58.3	59.3	60.6	76.9	77.7	77.4
Spain	63.3	64.8	65.6	51.2	53.2	54.7	75.2	76.1	76.2
Italy	57.6	58.4	58.7	45.3	46.3	46.6	69.9	70.5	70.7
Cyprus	68.5	69.6	71.0	58.4	60.3	62.4	79.2	79.4	80.0
Latvia	63.3	66.3	68.3	59.3	62.4	64.4	67.6	70.4	72.5
Lithuania	62.6	63.6	64.9	59.4	61.0	62.2	66.1	66.3	67.9
Luxemburg	63.6	63.6	63.6	53.7	54.6	55.0	73.3	72.6	71.9
Malta	53.9	54.8	55.7	33.7	34.9	36.9	73.8	74.5	74.2
Netherlands	73.2	74.3	76.0	66.4	67.7	69.6	79.9	80.9	82.2
Germany	66.0	67.5	69.4	60.6	62.2	64.0	71.3	72.8	74.7
Poland	52.8	54.5	57.0	46.8	48.2	50.6	58.9	60.9	63.6
Portugal	67.5	67.9	67.8	61.7	62.0	61.9	73.4	73.9	73.8
Romania	57.6	58.8	58.8	51.5	53.0	52.8	63.7	64.6	64.8
Slovakia	57.7	59.4	60.7	50.9	51.9	53.0	64.6	67.0	68.4
Slovenia	66.0	66.6	67.8	61.3	61.8	62.6	70.4	71.1	72.7
UK	71.7	71.5	71.3	65.9	65.8	65.5	77.6	77.3	77.3
Hungary	56.9	57.3	57.3	51.0	51.1	50.9	63.1	63.8	64.0
Finland	68.4	69.3	70.3	66.5	67.3	68.5	70.3	71.4	72.1
France	63.9	63.8	64.6	58.5	58.8	60.0	69.3	69.0	69.3
Czech Republic	64.8	65.3	66.1	56.3	56.8	57.3	73.3	73.7	74.8
Sweden	72.5	73.1	74.2	70.4	70.7	71.8	74.4	75.5	76.5

* Data source: Eurostat Internet page - <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat> (as of 12 June 2008). In the EU countries indicator is calculated for the population aged 15+ while in Ukraine the population aged 15-70.

Table C.11

Unemployment rate in Ukraine and EU* countries by sex*(% to total economically active population in relevant age)*

	Total			Women			Men		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Ukraine	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.0	7.5	7.0	6.7
EU (27 countries)	9.0	8.3	7.2	9.8	9.0	7.9	8.4	7.7	6.6
Austria	5.2	4.8	4.5	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.0
Belgium	8.5	8.3	7.5	9.5	9.4	8.5	7.7	7.5	6.7
Bulgaria	10.2	9.0	6.9	9.9	9.3	7.3	10.4	8.7	6.6
Greece	10.0	9.0	8.4	15.4	13.8	12.9	6.2	5.7	5.3
Denmark	4.9	4.0	3.8	5.3	4.6	4.2	4.5	3.4	3.5
Estonia	8.1	6.0	4.8	7.2	5.8	4.0	9.0	6.3	5.5
Ireland	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.7	5.0
Spain	9.2	8.6	8.3	12.2	11.6	10.9	7.1	6.4	6.4
Italy	7.8	6.9	6.2	10.1	8.8	7.9	6.3	5.5	5.0
Cyprus	5.4	4.7	4.0	6.6	5.5	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.5
Latvia	9.0	7.0	6.1	8.8	6.3	5.7	9.2	7.6	6.6
Lithuania	8.4	5.7	4.4	8.4	5.5	4.4	8.3	5.9	4.4
Luxemburg	4.5	4.7	4.1	5.8	6.3	4.7	3.5	3.6	3.6
Malta	7.4	7.3	6.5	8.9	8.9	7.7	6.6	6.5	5.9
Netherlands	4.8	3.9	3.2	5.1	4.4	3.7	4.5	3.6	2.8
Germany	11.2	10.3	8.7	10.8	10.2	8.8	11.6	10.5	8.7
Poland	18.0	14.0	9.7	19.4	15.1	10.4	16.8	13.1	9.1
Portugal	8.1	8.1	8.5	9.2	9.5	10.1	7.1	7.0	7.0
Romania	7.5	7.6	6.8	6.8	6.4	5.7	8.1	8.5	7.6
Slovakia	16.3	13.4	11.2	17.2	14.8	12.7	15.5	12.3	9.9
Slovenia	6.7	6.1	5.0	7.2	7.4	6.0	6.2	5.0	4.1
UK	4.8	5.4	5.3	4.3	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.6
Hungary	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.9	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.2
Finland	8.5	7.8	6.9	8.7	8.1	7.3	8.3	7.5	6.6
France	8.9	8.8	8.0	9.8	9.7	8.5	8.0	8.1	7.5
Czech Republic	8.0	7.2	5.4	9.9	8.9	6.8	6.5	5.9	4.3
Sweden	7.9	7.1	6.2	7.8	7.3	6.5	8.0	7.0	6.0

* Data source: Eurostat Internet page - <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat> (as of 12 June 2008). In the EU countries indicator is calculated for the population aged 15+ while in Ukraine the population aged 15-70.

Table C.12

Population of working age by territorial zones and economic activity rate, 2005–2007

	Total, thou. person	Status of economic activity, (thou. person)				Economic activity rate, %	Employment rate, %	Unemployment rate, %	Economic inactivity rate, %
		Economically active			Economically inactive employed				
		total	employed	unemployed					
2005									
Total	28,892.0	20,481.7	18,886.5	1,595.2	8,410.3	70.9	65.4	7.8	29.1
North	5,071.1	3,710.6	3,442.9	267.7	1,360.5	73.2	67.9	7.2	26.8
Centre	3,342.1	2,427.6	2,215.4	212.2	914.5	72.6	66.3	8.7	27.4
South	4,450.5	3,107.3	2,886.4	220.9	1,343.2	69.8	64.9	7.1	30.2
East	9,504.8	6,824.9	6,352.4	472.5	2,679.9	71.8	66.8	6.9	28.2
West	6,523.5	4,411.3	3,989.4	421.9	2,112.2	67.6	61.2	9.6	32.4
2006									
Total	28,863.9	20,545.9	19,032.2	1,513.7	8,318.0	71.2	65.9	7.4	28.8
North	5,078.2	3,726.2	3,475.9	250.3	1,352.0	73.4	68.4	6.7	26.6
Centre	3,333.4	2,428.0	2,226.9	201.1	905.4	72.8	66.8	8.3	27.2
South	4,442.4	3,128.2	2,915.3	212.9	1,314.2	70.4	65.6	6.8	29.6
East	9,466.1	6,854.5	6,413.8	440.7	2,611.6	72.4	67.8	6.4	27.6
West	6,543.8	4,409.0	4,000.3	408.7	2,134.8	67.4	61.1	9.3	32.6
2007									
Total	28,751.0	20,606.2	19,189.5	1,416.7	8,144.8	71.7	66.7	6.9	28.3
North	5,063.2	3,742.8	3,508.4	234.4	1,320.4	73.9	69.3	6.3	26.1
Centre	3,315.2	2,440.4	2,250.9	189.5	874.8	73.6	67.9	7.8	26.4
South	4,427.4	3,139.9	2,945.2	194.7	1,287.5	70.9	66.5	6.2	29.1
East	9,393.6	6,839.3	6,427.4	411.9	2,554.3	72.8	68.4	6.0	27.2
West	6,551.6	4,443.8	4,057.6	386.2	2,107.8	67.8	61.9	8.7	32.2

ANNEX D

Information on the staying of Ukrainian citizens abroad
(data from Ministries, central executive government authorities of Ukraine and international organizations)

Table D.1

Ukrainian citizens staying abroad

	<i>(thou. person)</i>		
	2005	2006	2007
Ministry of Interior of Ukraine			
Number of Ukrainian citizens granted permits for permanent residence	39.7	33.3	30.6
State Statistics Committee of Ukraine			
Number of person, who were deregistration from a place of permanent residence in Ukraine for abroad	23.6	20.4	20.7
CIS Statistical Committee (according to the data produced by the migration services)			
Number of Ukrainian citizens employed in the CIS countries	142.4	171.8	209.9
Administrations of the State Border-Guard Service of Ukraine			
Number of Ukrainian citizens who left for abroad*, total	16,453.7	16,875.3	17,334.7
including by purpose of travel:			
– official	1,240.6	800.5	771.0
– organized tourism	1,611.9	1,453.7	1,898.2
– private	13,601.2	14,621.1	14,665.5
National Employment Centre under the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy			
Number of Ukrainian citizens who were official job placed abroad	56.1	60.0	72.2
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine			
Number of Ukrainian citizens:			
– those recorded in consular registers as of the end of a year	498.7	539.9	564.6
– those entered in consular registers in the reporting year	90.2	67.9	67.1
– displaced persons in the reporting year	13.5	10.0	11.2
Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications			
Transport and communications posted workers the specific of work related to the cross boarding	11.7	11.7	11.9

*Including one-day movement.

Table D.2

**Ukrainian citizens granted exit permits for permanent residence,
by countries of migration**

(according to the data produced by the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine)

(thou. person)

	2005	2006	2007
Total	39.7	33.3	30.6
thereof by countries of migration			
Russian Federation	22.1	20.0	18.2
Germany	4.1	2.0	1.8
Israel	2.5	1.8	1.3
Belarus	2.1	2.2	1.8
Spain	0.5	0.5	0.6
Italy	0.5	0.3	0.4
Poland	0.4	0.3	0.3
Czech Republic	0.3	0.7	0.5
Hungary	0.3	0.3	0.2

Table D.3

**Person, who were deregistration from a place of permanent residence in
Ukraine for abroad, by the age group and sex**

(according to the data of the State Statistics Committee Ukraine produced based
on the administrative data of the Ministry of Interior about the deregistration from
a place of permanent residence in Ukraine)

(person)

	2005			2006			2007		
	total	women	men	total	women	men	total	women	men
Total	23.580	12.720	10.860	20.353	10.615	9.738	20.687	10.795	9.892
including by age group									
15–24 years	6.816	3.641	3.175	5.519	2.967	2.552	5.707	3.007	2.700
25–34 years	8.038	4.424	3.614	7.330	3.830	3.500	7.504	3.989	3.515
35–49 years	6.694	3.763	2.931	5.860	3.130	2.730	5.817	3.081	2.736
50–54 years	1.552	892	660	1.212	688	524	1.266	718	548
55–59 years	480	—	480	432	—	432	393	—	393

Table D.4

Immigration in the selected EU countries, 2006

	Number of immigrants, thou. person	Thereof from Ukraine, %
EU (27 countries)	3,000.0	3.3*
Italy	392.8	11.0
Czech Republic	66.1	46.0
Portugal	27.7	31.0
Hungary	19.4	12.0
Slovakia	11.3	9.0
Lithuania	2.2	13.0

*Calculated by Eurostat data on the number of immigrants from Ukraine in the EU countries which account for around 100 thousand person.

Source: Eurostat press-release. 18 November 2008. №162/2008. – <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

Table D.5

Foreigners having registration in Portugal

	2005	2006	2007
Number of foreigners, thou. person	414.7	420.2	435.7
thereof Ukrainian citizens			
– thou. person	43.8	41.5	39.5
– percentage share	10.6	9.9	9.1

Source: Statistics Office of Portugal. Demographic statistics. – www.ine.pt

Table D.6

Ukrainian citizens employed in the selected CIS countries

(CIS Statistical Committee data, according to the data produced by the Migration Services)

(thou. person)

	2005	2006	2007
Number of Ukrainian citizens employed in the selected CIS countries	142.4	171.8	209.9
including by countries of migration			
Russian Federation	141.8	171.3	209.3
Belarus	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kazakhstan	0.3	...	0.4
Moldova	0.1	0.3	...

Table D.7

Ukrainian citizens who left Ukraine, by countries of migration and purpose of travel
(according to the data produced by the Administration of the State Border-guard Service of Ukraine)

(thou. person)

	Total			including by purpose of travel								
				official			organized tourism			private		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Total	16,453.7	16,875.3	17,334.7	1,240.6	800.5	771.0	1,611.9	1,453.7	1,898.2	13,601.2	14,621.1	14,665.5
thereof by countries of migration												
Russian Federation	5,967.8	5,856.5	5,784.9	460.1	143.1	177.2	211.8	223.2	221.2	5,295.9	5,490.2	5,386.5
Poland	4,357.6	4,609.2	4,380.3	193.2	163.5	185.0	359.1	62.2	431.8	3,805.3	4,383.5	3,763.5
Hungary	2,028.7	1,790.0	1,367.6	128.9	75.0	27.1	389.7	297.7	231.6	1,510.1	1,417.3	1,108.9
Belarus	1,231.2	1,283.0	1,506.3	53.5	67.9	63.6	32.7	59.9	56.9	1,145.0	1,155.2	1,385.8
Moldova	1,108.6	1,124.3	1,504.8	57.6	39.1	19.5	41.2	57.1	5.7	1,009.8	1,028.1	1,479.6
Czech Republic	57.5	103.2	55.0	16.3	12.9	9.7	17.5	25.9	24.8	23.7	64.4	20.5
Italy	49.5	79.1	97.3	10.6	11.9	14.9	12.5	25.9	36.8	26.4	41.3	45.6
Spain	29.1	35.8	33.4	8.0	6.2	5.3	8.7	13.4	14.3	12.4	16.2	13.8
Portugal	17.8	14.4	13.0	4.9	3.1	2.3	4.2	5.1	6.0	8.7	6.2	4.7

Note: Information is given regardless travel frequency and duration.

Table D.8

Ukrainian citizens who were official job placed abroad by countries of migration

(according to the data produced by the National Employment Centre under the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy)

(thou. person)

	2005	2006	2007
Total	56.1	60.0	72.2
thereof by countries of migration			
Cyprus	15.4	17.3	20.7
Greece	11.7	10.6	12.5
Russian Federation	2.0	1.8	2.5
Spain	0.9	0.6	0.6
Italy	0.4	0.5	0.6
Czech Republic	0.3	0.5	0.7
Poland	0.0	0.1	0.3
Hungary	0.0	0.1	0.4

Table D.9

Ukrainian citizens recorded in consular registers and displaced by countries of migration

(according to the data produced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

(thou. person)

	Recorded in consular registers as of the end of a year			Registered in consular registers in the reporting year			Displaced in the reporting year		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Total	498.7	539.9	564.6	90.2	67.9	67.1	13.5	10.0	11.2
thereof by countries of migration									
Israel	81.4	82.5	97.4	12.1	9.5	7.6	0.9	0.3	0.2
Moldova	79.1	91.1	90.9	17.6	14.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Russian Federation	50.5	56.8	66.2	9.6	6.8	6.8	0.5	0.3	0.3
Portugal	16.1	17.6	16.0	7.2	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1
Czech Republic	13.1	11.5	8.9	7.7	8.3	2.5	0.7	0.7	0.4
Spain	12.1	14.0	17.3	2.9	2.0	3.0	0.3	0.6	0.3
Belarus	8.6	9.7	11.2	1.7	1.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	6.6	7.1	6.8	1.5	1.1	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
Hungary	6.5	7.3	6.7	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.2	3.2
Poland	5.3	5.8	6.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	4.4	2.8	2.5

For notes

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