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## **The measurement of external labour migration in Ukraine in the framework of Labour Force Survey**

Alla Solop  
State Statistics Service of Ukraine

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### **Preconditions of organization and conduction of Labour Migration Survey (LMS)**

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- limitation of information sources;
- incoherence of available data;
- lack of access to the corresponding information by other countries;
- necessity of development and implementation of policy regulating labour migration, particularly regarding social and legal protection of migrant workers and their reintegration after returning to Ukraine.

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## Organization of Labour Force Survey

Sample	Coverage	Calendar of its conduct	Household Participation level
<p>State territorial probability non-institutional households</p> <p>Sample size – In 2008-2013 – 16.6 thousand of households, 2014-2018 - 16.9 thousand of households monthly</p> <p>Rotation of households: every household is questioned 6 times according to scheme: 3-9-3 (every household is in s sample of 15 months)</p>	<p>Territory: all territory of the country apart from zone I and II of radioactive contamination due to the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster, in 2014 - excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol, from 2015 it also excludes a part temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.</p> <p>Population: persons aged 15-70 apart from persons who reside in institutional establishments</p>	<p>It has been held since 1995, 1995-1998гг. – annually, 1999-2003гг. – quarterly, since 2004гг. – monthly.</p> <p>Reference period: the reference week (from Monday to Sunday) that includes the 15th day of month</p> <p>The questioning of the population is carried out monthly during 15 days after the reference period</p>	<p>In 2018, 102.4 thousand persons aged 15-70 were questioned or 0.38% of the population of the mentioned age</p> <p><i>The number of the taken interviews is 284.1 thousand.</i></p> <p>Household participation level is 82,7 %, of which in urban areas: 77.0% and in rural areas: 90.3 %</p>

## Modular Sample Survey on Labour Migration (Labour Migration Survey)

The first survey on labour migration was conducted in 2008 as a Module of Sample Surveys the population (households) on economic activity (Labour Force Survey) and household living conditions (with technical assistance of the fund «Open Ukraine», World Bank, IOM).

The second survey on labour migration was conducted in the framework of the EU-ILO project «Effective management of labour migration and its qualification aspects» in 2012 (module of Labour Force Survey).

The third survey on labour migration was conducted in 2017 ( module of Labour Force Survey).

The next survey on labour migration is planned in 2022.

## **Organization of Labour Migration Survey**

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Households selected:

- 2008 – 25,4 thous.
- 2012 – 27,1 thous.
- 2017 – 26,7 thous.

Population surveyed:

- 2008 – 48,1 thous. persons in working age
- 2012 – 45,5 thous. persons aged 15-70
- 2017 – 40,5 thous. persons aged 15-70

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## **Organization of Labour Migration Survey**

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Observation period:

- in 2008 – from the 1 of January 2005 to the 1 of June 2008 (3,5 years);
- in 2012 – from the 1 of January 2010 to the 17 of June 2012 (2,5 years);
- in 2017 – from the 1 of January 2015 to the 18 of June 2017 (2,5 years).

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## The purpose of the Labour Migration Survey

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### to assess:

the volumes, popularity and geographic coverage of external labour migration, socio-demographic composition of labour migrants, their occupation, working conditions, frequency, duration of trips, etc.

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## Methodology of Labour Migration Survey (LMS)

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- In 2008 the subject of survey were persons of working age (women aged 15-54 and men aged 15-59);
- The 2012 and 2017 survey program was developed on the basis of the recommendations of ILO experts and provided for:
  - interview of persons aged 15-70;
  - change of the reference period (2,5 года);
  - obtaining information on definite categories of migrant workers (returned migrant workers, short-term migrant workers and emigrant workers);
  - inclusion of questions about training for going to work abroad and coherence of the level of education acquired in Ukraine to the level necessary for working in the country of migration.

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## Methodology of the LMS

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### *Definitions for LMS in 2012 and 2017 years*

**External labour migrants (migrant workers)** – persons aged 15-70, who during the reference period worked abroad or searched for a job abroad. They are also persons who within the reference period had a job abroad but have already returned to Ukraine and also those who were abroad during the survey due to the job performance or search abroad.

According to the results of the survey not taken into account:

- frontier commuting migrants;
- persons working and receiving wages in Ukraine and making trips abroad for business reasons (e.g. workers of international transport companies, persons on missions, etc.)

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## Methodology of the LMS

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**Returned migrant workers** – are household members aged 15-70 who returned to Ukraine within the specified observation period after having worked abroad or having searched a job abroad.

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## Methodology of the LMS

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**Short-term migrant workers** - are household members aged 15-70 who were absent from their household for less than a year at least once during the specified observation period (with expected return during the next 12 months) due to job performance or search abroad (e.g. persons with seasonal or temporary jobs, etc.).

*Based on the survey results, this category does not include frontier commuting migrants and persons working and receiving wages in Ukraine and making trips abroad for business reasons (e.g. workers of international transport companies, persons on missions, and so forth).*

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## Methodology of the LMS

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**Emigrant workers** - are household members aged 15–70 who were working abroad or searching for a job and were absent from their household for 12 months or longer during the specified observation period (including persons absent for less than a year and not planning to return to their household during the next 12 months).

*This category also includes persons who visited their relatives from time to time on weekends or holidays when being on leave, maintaining the possibility of going back abroad for job continuation or search.*

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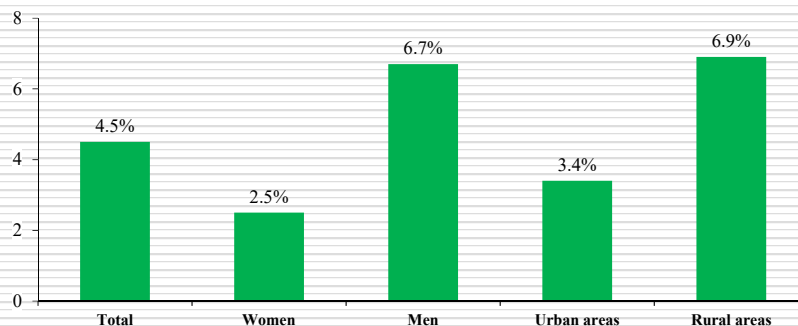
## Main results of LMS, 2017

- ❑ 1.3 mln. people, or 4.5% of population aged 15-70 years that during the last two years and a half (1 January 2015 - 18 June 2017) were working or searching for job abroad. Among the working age population, the portion of migrant workers within the specified period comprised 5.2 per cent.
- ❑ Among labour migrants, 97.9% worked abroad during the specified period of time and only 2.1% (27.7 thousand) went abroad in order to find work.

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## Participation rate of population in labour migration, 2015-2017

(in % to population aged 15-70 years of relevant group)



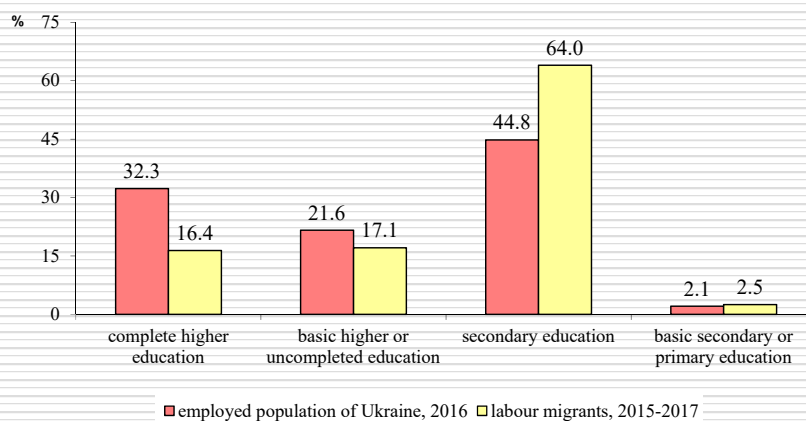
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## Labour migrants by migrant group, sex and place of residence before departure, 2015–2017

	Total	Women	Men	Urban areas	Rural areas
<b>Total number of labour migrants, thou. person</b>	1,303.3	385.8	917.5	663.5	639.8
<b>including by migrant groups, %</b>					
return migrant workers	43.2	37.7	45.5	47.5	38.7
short-term migrant workers	48.5	49.3	48.1	43.3	53.9
emigrant workers	8.3	13.0	6.4	9.2	7.4

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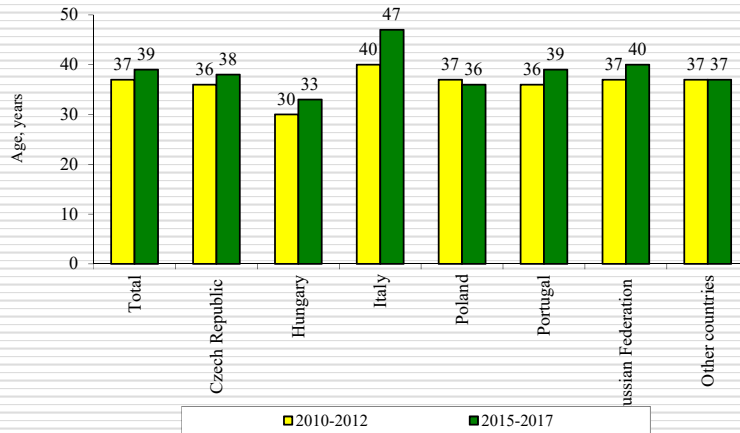
## Population of Ukraine and labour migrants by level of education



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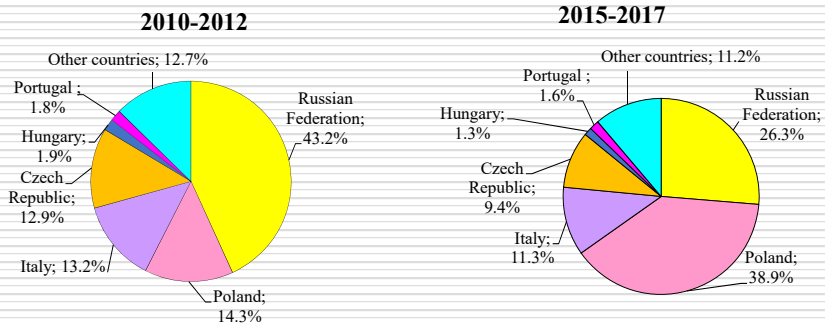


### Average age of labour migrants by destination countries (according to LMS results, 2012 and 2017)



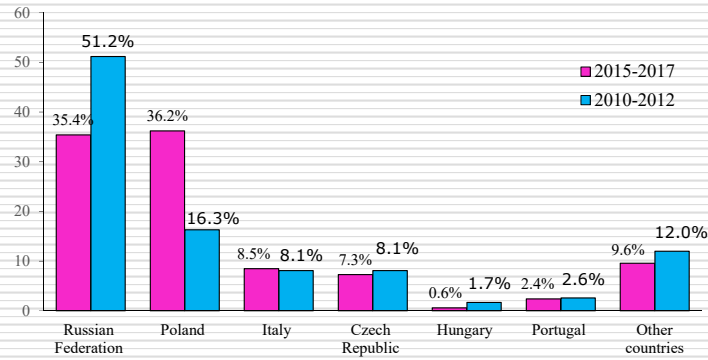
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### Labour migrants by countries of migration (according to LMS results, 2012 and 2017)

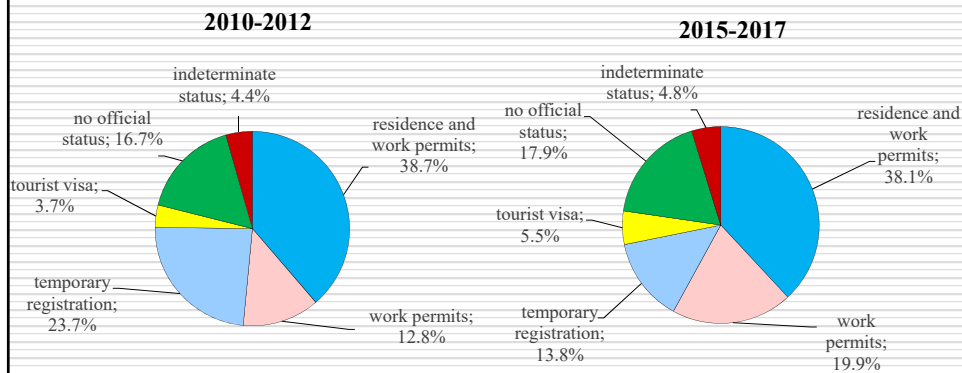


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### Return migrant workers by countries of migration (according to LMS results, 2012 and 2017)

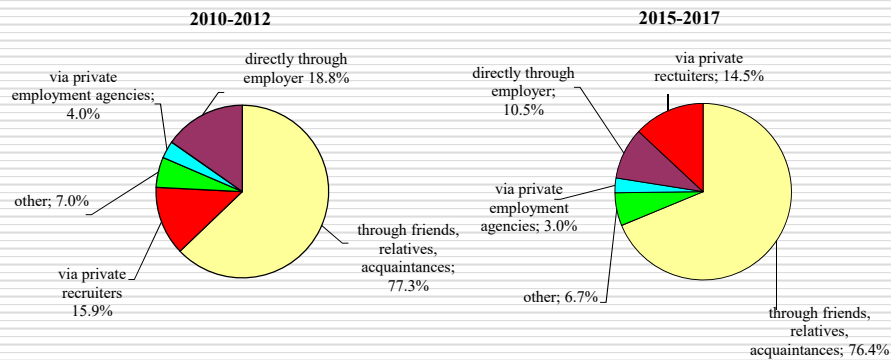


### Labour migrants by legal status in the destination countries (according to LMS results, 2012 and 2017)



## Work placement ways of labour migrants in countries of migration (according to LMS results, 2012 and 2017)

(multiple answers were expected)



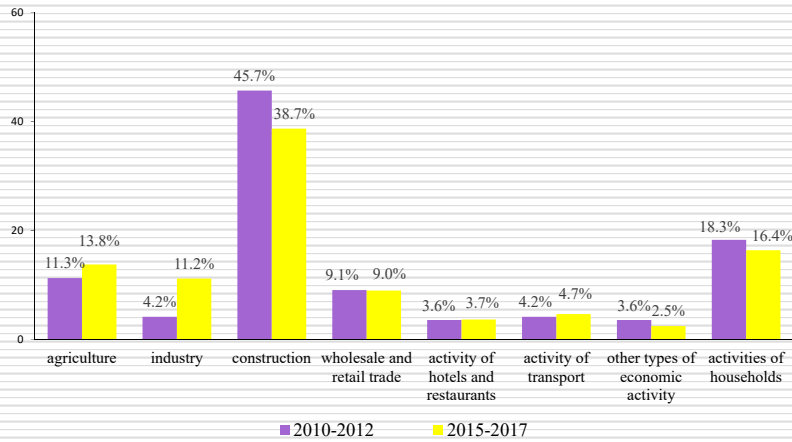
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## Frequency and duration of labour migrations

- In 2015-2017 years one labour migrant made on average two trips abroad for work.
- Average duration of stay abroad (during the most recent labour trip) was 4 months.

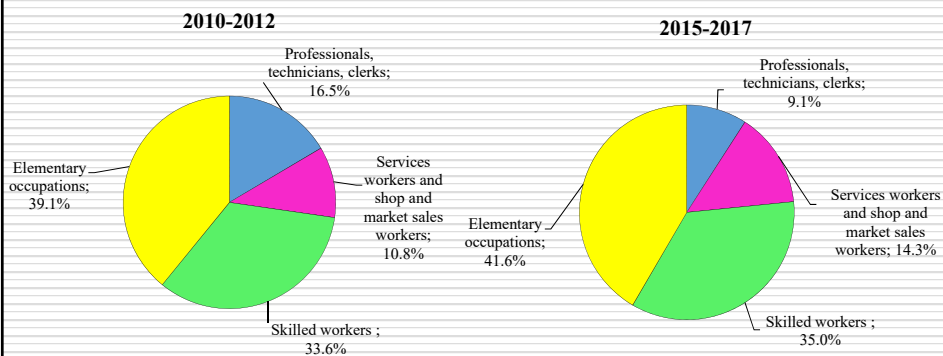
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### Labour migrants by types of economic activity (according to LMS results, 2012 and 2017)



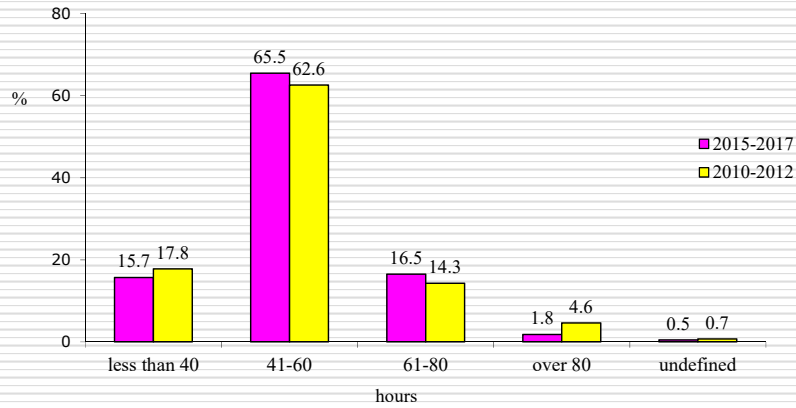
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### Labour migrants by occupational group (according to LMS results, 2012 and 2017)



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### Labour migrants by duration of working time (according to LMS results, 2012 and 2017)



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### Labour remuneration of labour migrants (according to LMS results, 2012 and 2017)

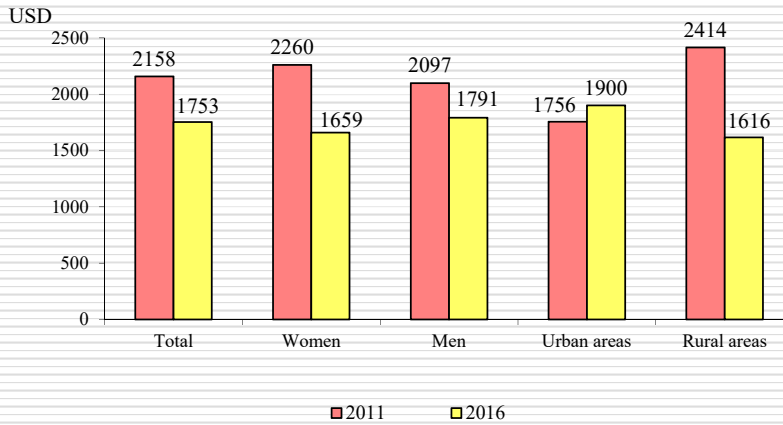
2010-2012 – 930 USD

2015-2017 – 722 USD

Over then three times higher than average earnings of staff worker employed economy of Ukraine

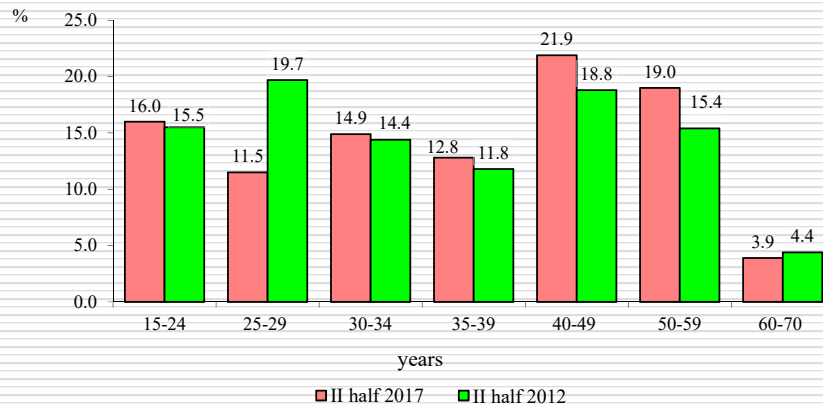
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**Average amount of money sent by one migrant worker (according to LMS results, 2012 and 2017)**



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**Population aged 15-70 who planned travelling abroad in the next 6 months, by sex (according to LMS results, 2012 and 2017)**



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## Publication of the results of Labour Migration Survey

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Statistical bulletin «Ukrainian external labour migration»  
(2015-2017)

[http://csrv2.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat\\_u/2017/bl/12/bl\\_ztm\\_2017.zip](http://csrv2.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/2017/bl/12/bl_ztm_2017.zip)

Report on the Methodology, Organization and Results of a Modular Sample Survey on Labour Migration in Ukraine  
(2010-2012)

[http://csrv2.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat\\_u/2013/dop/12\\_13/zvit\\_ang.zip](http://csrv2.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/2013/dop/12_13/zvit_ang.zip)

Ukrainian external labour migration  
(2005-2008)

[http://csrv2.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/katalog/pracia/migr\\_engl.rar](http://csrv2.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/katalog/pracia/migr_engl.rar)

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## Conclusions

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- ❑ The Labour Force Survey is the basis for conducting a Labour Migration Survey (scientifically based sampling, the ability to obtain demographic and socio-economic characteristics of household members, labour migrants, etc.). Since 2019, questions about the country of birth and the number of years of residence in Ukraine have been introduced in the Labour Force Survey program, which will provide information on immigrants living in Ukraine.
- ❑ The Labour Migration Survey has been introduced into the practice of state statistics bodies once every 5 years.
- ❑ A Labour Migration Survey will create the information base necessary for preparing the country's migration profiles and making informed political decisions on regulating external labour migration, social protection of Ukrainian citizens working abroad (labour migrants) and their families.

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**Thank  
for your attention!**

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