

This project was implemented by the International Labour Organization in cooperation with Moldovan and Ukrainian tripartite partners, the International Organization for Migration and the World Bank. The project was funded in the framework of the European Commission's thematic programme of cooperation with third countries in the areas of migration and asylum. The overall objective was to strengthen Moldova's and Ukraine's capacity to regulate migrant labour and promote sustainable return, with a particular focus on enhancing human resources and preventing skills waste.

Ukraine Labour Migration Survey

A BASELINE FOR MEASURING UKRAINE'S MIGRANT WORKERS AT HOME AND ABROAD

Conducted among all regions of Ukraine (population 45.5 million), 27,100 households were approached by the Ukraine Labour Migration Survey in 2012. Over 86 per cent of households responded and over 45,000 people aged 15–70 were interviewed about labour migration issues and how they personally affected their lives. The survey sought answers about where Ukrainian workers migrate for employment, their education and qualifications, their economic activities at home and abroad, the frequency and duration of their journeys and many

other aspects relevant to managing labour migration flows. (Figure 1.)

- 1.2 million people or 3.4 per cent of the population aged 15–70 were working or searching for jobs abroad during the last two and a half years (1 January 2010 – 17 June 2012).
- The overwhelming majority of migrant workers (1,160,900 or 98.2 per cent) worked abroad during the specified period of time while only 20,700 (1.8 per cent) were looking for employment.
- The average age of Ukrainian migrant workers is 37 years. Men prevailed over

women among migrant workers aged 25–29 (4.3 times more), whereas women were more numerous than men among the category of those aged 60–70 (6.8 times).

- In the period 2010–2012, one migrant worker made on average three trips abroad for work; the average duration of stay abroad (during the most recent labour trip) was five months (Figure 2.)

PROFILING UKRAINE'S MIGRANT WORKERS

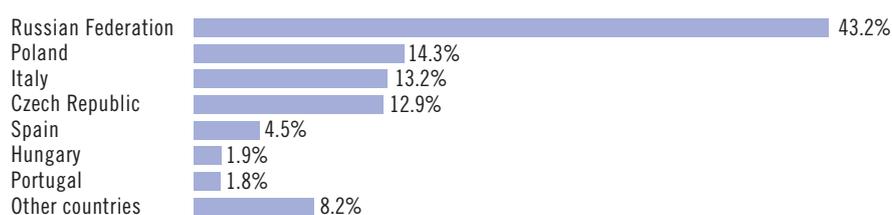
Education: Educational attainment of migrant workers aged 15–70 was lower than that of the employed population of the same age. Almost two-thirds of migrant workers have completed general secondary education. Almost a quarter (23.7 per cent) of migrant workers were engaged in occupations different from the one they used to work in Ukraine.

Training: 47,300 (four per cent) migrant workers attended courses or underwent training as preparation for travel to a foreign country. The overwhelming majority of those who underwent pre-departure training chose language courses.

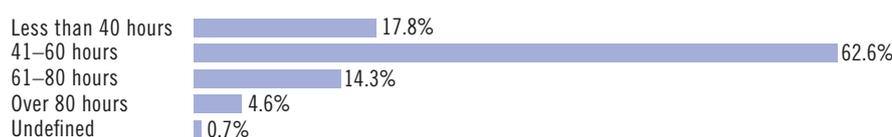
Working conditions: Slightly more than a third (38.0 per cent) of migrant workers entered into a written employment agreement with foreign employers. Migrant workers working in private households abroad are especially vulnerable to violation of their labour rights. This category of Ukrainian migrant formalizes their employment arrangements with a written document only rarely (in 16.5 per cent of cases). (Figure 3.)

For more on the ILO's Labour Migration Survey, see: <http://www.ilo.org/budapest>

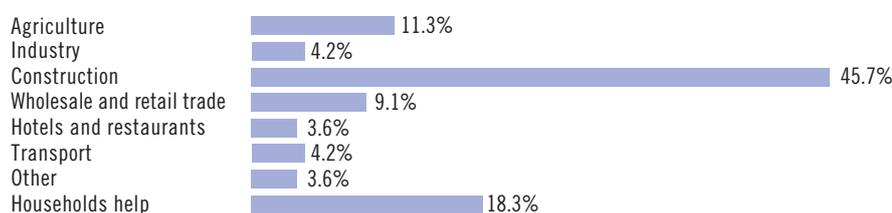
1 DESTINATION COUNTRIES FOR UKRAINIAN MIGRANT WORKERS



2 UKRAINIAN MIGRANT WORKERS' AVERAGE WORKING WEEK



3 UKRAINIAN MIGRANT WORKERS BY TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY



Moldova Labour Force Migration Survey

A BASELINE FOR MEASURING MOLDOVA'S MIGRANT WORKERS AT HOME AND ABROAD

Conducted in 2012 among all regions of Moldova (population 3.5 million), except Transnistria, the Moldova Labour Force Migration Survey sampled some 6,040 participating households. It reached 11,230 persons between the ages of 15–64 about labour migration issues and how they personally affected their lives. The survey sought answers about where Moldovan workers migrate for employment, their education and qualifications, their economic activities at home and abroad, the frequency and duration of their journeys and many

other aspects relevant to managing labour migration flows. (Figure 1.)

- Nearly one-fifth (460,000 people or 17 per cent) of Moldova's working-age population (16–54) was currently employed or searching for employment abroad in 2012. About 90 per cent of Moldovan migrants are employed in three main sectors: construction, housekeeping and trade.
- Ninety-six per cent of migrants found a job abroad in a relatively short period of time; 74 per cent of migrants were employed in less than one month after their arrival in the destination country. Informal employment accounts for nearly 16 per cent of Moldovan migrant workers in the EU.

- Male migration is more directed towards the Commonwealth of Independent States countries, mainly to Russia, while female migration is nearly evenly dispersed between CIS and EU. Just over 14 per cent of women chose other countries like Turkey, USA or Canada in comparison to just under three per cent of men. Older migrants prefer the EU, while younger migrants prefer the CIS.
- Forty-two per cent of migrant workers came from the agricultural sector and nearly half were propelled to seek work abroad by the need for better wages or due to unemployment. (Figure 2.)

PROFILING MOLDOVA'S MIGRANT WORKERS

Education: Moldovan migrant workers are prepared to take jobs requiring low or no skills at all. The main group of migrants is represented by the ones employed as low skilled workers (42.3 per cent), preponderantly, in construction business (38 per cent of total migrants), about one-third are employed as unqualified labour (32.5 per cent) and 17.9 per cent are employed in services and trade.

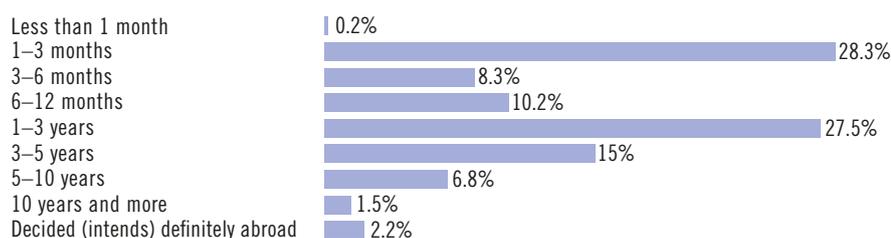
Training and Labour Market: Since 2003, the share of Moldovan higher education holders has increased dramatically in the structure of employment. Higher education trains a surplus of specialists for some professions that cannot be absorbed by the labour market. Over 10 per cent of migrants have higher education degrees.

Working conditions: Just under 10 per cent of current migrant workers have entered into a permanent employment contract, and half of the migrants who have a contract of employment do not receive social benefits like health insurance, medical or annual leave, unemployment and injury compensation or receive contributions to the pension fund.

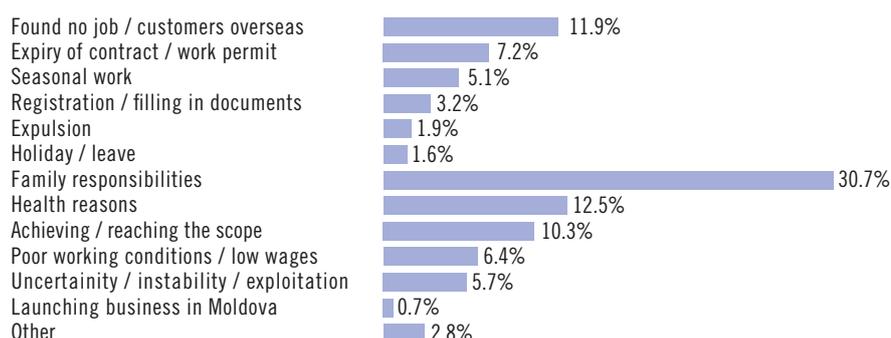
Remittances: Nearly 61 per cent of students at all levels of professional education would not have continued their education after the secondary level (gymnasium/lyceum/general school), if their families did not benefit from remittances. (Figure 3.)

For more on the ILO's Labour Migration Survey, see: <http://www.ilo.org/budapest>

1 MOLDOVAN MIGRANT WORKERS' INTENTIONS TO STAY



2 MOLDOVAN MIGRANT WORKERS' AVERAGE WORKING WEEK



3 STATUS IN DESTINATION COUNTRY

