

NATIONAL SURVEY ON MIGRATION, HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND OTHER FORMS OF EXPLOITATION, 2021¹

SCALE OF CROSS-BORDER LABOUR MIGRATION

The number of Ukrainian labour migrants abroad was estimated to be **1,167,000**, which is **11% higher** compared to 2019.

The majority of Ukrainian migrants who work abroad are from southern (Kherson) and western (Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Rivne and Lviv) regions of Ukraine.

SCALE OF INTERNAL LABOUR MIGRATION

The number of internal labour migrants in Ukraine is **652,000 persons**.

The highest number of internal labour migrants come from northern (Sumy), western (Rivne and Zakarpattia), central (Vinnytsia) and southern (Kherson) regions of Ukraine.

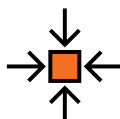
MAIN FACTORS INFLUENCING DECISION ON LABOUR MIGRATION



want to earn money to spend them in Ukraine for certain purposes



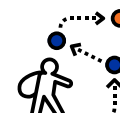
cannot find a job with sufficient level of payment in Ukraine



cannot find a job in the desired field with sufficient level of payment in Ukraine



want to gain new experience or impressions



want to emigrate

MAIN TRENDS IN LABOUR MIGRATION²



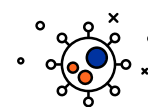
increase in the estimated number of cross-border labour migrants **from 1,051,000 to 1,167,000 people**



increase in the share of migrants working abroad informally **from 30% to 42%**



increase in the share of those who would accept risky job offers abroad **from 13% to 20%**



about **2 million of Ukrainians** lost their job due to the COVID-19 pandemic

¹ The survey was held by Info Sapiens on the request of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the UN Migration Agency, Mission in Ukraine with the financial support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in September–October 2021. It was conducted using a method of one-on-one interviews. Answers were collected from 5,228 respondents, of whom 2,374 persons were men and 2,854 – women. The sampling is representative for the population aged above 14 years old in every oblast of Ukraine and the city of Kyiv, but it does not include residents of the non-government controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

² Compared to the 2019 survey

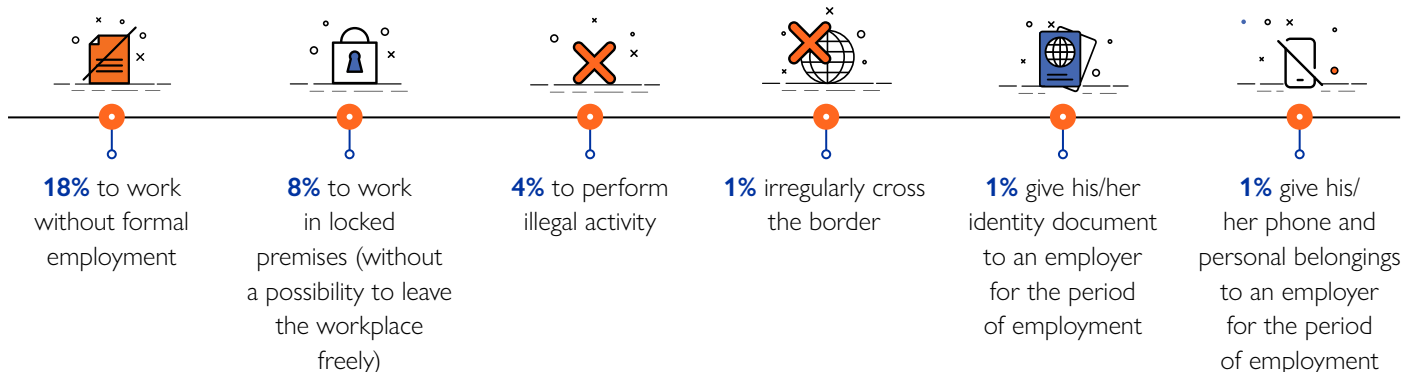
VULNERABILITY TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION



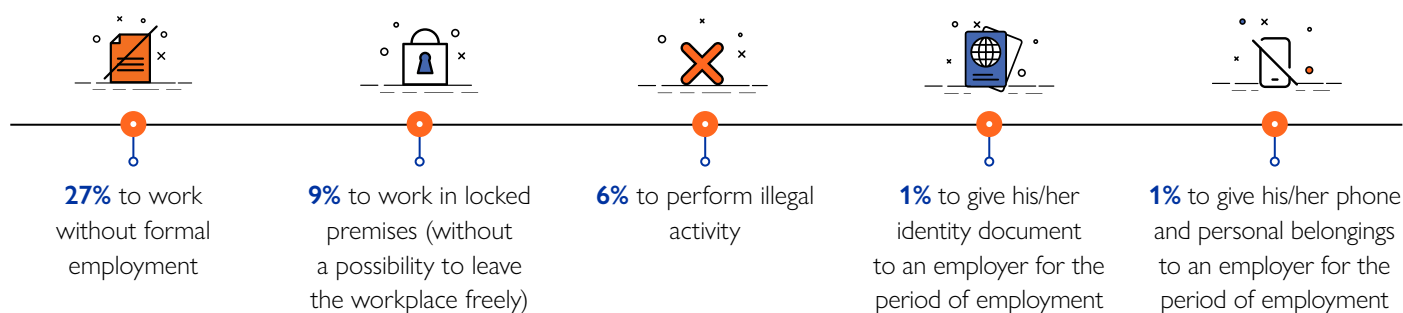
EVERY FOURTH UKRAINIAN IS READY TO ACCEPT A RISKY JOB OFFER ABROAD OR IN ANOTHER LOCATION WITHIN UKRAINE.

In this survey, we define a “**vulnerable group**” as a group of people who is likely to accept (the response “yes” and “rather yes”) at least one risky job offer abroad or in other settlements in Ukraine. Specifically, they would be ready:³

ABROAD



IN UKRAINE



People belonging to the vulnerable group more often choose a job abroad which is not related to their profession, mostly in construction and agriculture, as well as low-skilled manufacturing jobs.

In the context of internal migration, people are more inclined toward risky behaviour, as they underestimate potential threats in their own country.

ACCORDING TO IOM ESTIMATES, MORE THAN **300,000 UKRAINIANS** HAVE SUFFERED FROM HUMAN TRAFFICKING SINCE 1991.

An estimated 46,000 Ukrainians have been affected from human trafficking during 2019–2021: 29,000 abroad, and 17,000 in Ukraine⁴.

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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



U.S. Department
of State Bureau of
Population, Refugees,
and Migration

IOM
UN MIGRATION



³ We do not include those who agreed to work without being formally employed in other settlements of Ukraine to the share of vulnerable population and do not consider this as risky job offer, as this represents a rather usual and common practice.

⁴ In 2021, IOM and NGO partners identified and assisted 1,010 victims of trafficking, 1,680 VoTs in 2020 and 1,345 VoTs in 2019. The identification figures are generally an underestimate of the scale of human trafficking, as those who are identified and assisted are often more visible and able to exit the trafficking situation, as well as reach and accept assistance.