

they may stay abroad if the war will be more than a year [4]. This shows that with each month and even week of the war, the number of Ukrainians who will decide to stay in Europe will increase.

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STATISTICAL STUDIES OF MIGRATION PROCESS IN UKRAINE AND EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER COUNTRIES RESULTING FROM WAR IN UKRAINE

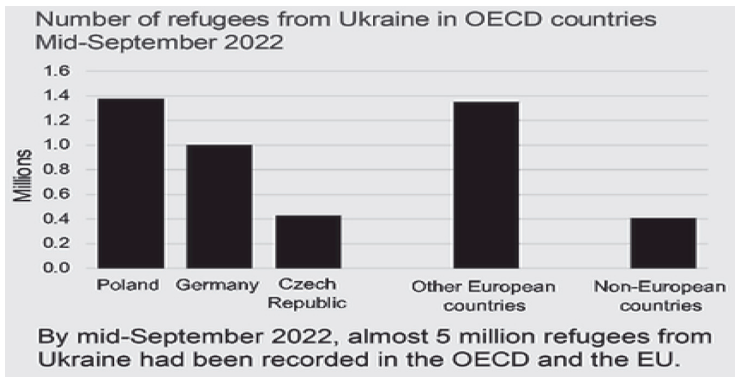
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Abstract: This paper analyses the impact of Russian military aggression on the migration process in Ukraine and European Union countries. On 24 February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine, which had started much earlier with the annexation of Crimea in 2014. The war has killed tens of thousands of people, displaced millions, and destroyed many major cities forcing people to flee their homes seeking safety and protection. It has caused Europe's largest refugee crisis since World War II. Over one-third of Ukrainians have been forced to leave their homes. Millions of Ukrainians have crossed international borders and now face an uncertain future. As of September 2022, 7.8 million refugees from Ukraine have moved across Europe, and it is estimated that 8 million people are being displaced within the country. More than 3.5 million have applied for temporary residence in other countries. Some people are stranded in areas affected by the conflict. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) estimates that more than half of internally displaced people are women.

I Introduction

Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another to find work, safety, protection, and better living conditions and settle permanently

or temporarily at a new location. The reason for migration could be a choice, necessity, or forcibly displaced people. The International organization for Migration (IOM) defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from the customary place, regardless of their legal status, whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary, reasons for the move or the length of the stay. The 2015 European migrant crisis, also known as the Syrian refugee crisis internationally, was when the European Union faced many refugees and migrants. About 1.3 million people came to the European Union to seek asylum.[1] Ukraine is facing the most extraordinary migration since World War II. Over nine months since the start of the war, many Ukrainians are still outside their country. In eastern Ukraine, people are being forcibly transferred to the Russian Federation. Poland and Germany have received the most significant number of refugees, followed by the Czech Republic. European countries have received a more substantial number of refugees compared to Non-European Countries.



Russia's invasion of Ukraine has led to a historic outflow of refugees

Source:https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/30fe16d2-en/images/images/00_30fe16d2/media/image4.png

The organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) International Migration Outlook 2022 says that people who migrated from Ukraine are predominantly women and children.

II Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

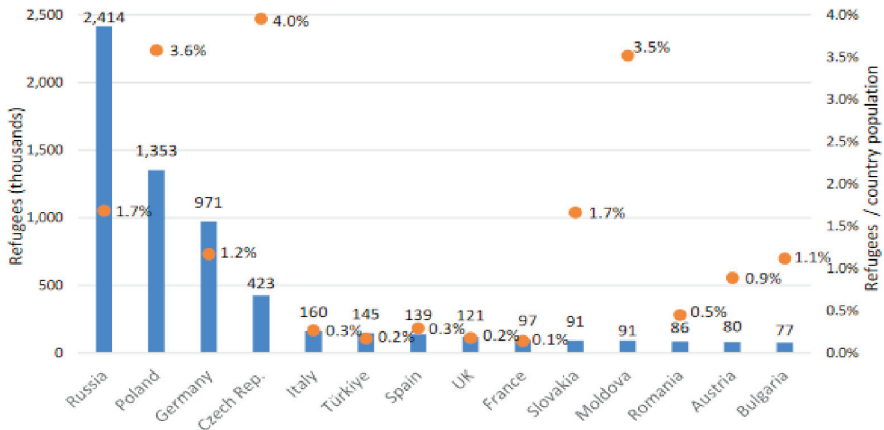
According to the Refugee Convention, a refugee is someone who, owing to fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or political opinion, is outside the country of his or her nationality. Millions of refugees

from Ukraine have crossed into neighbouring countries. Border crossings were exceptionally high during the first month of the aggression by the Russian military. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), almost 150000 people were crossing the border daily for the first two weeks after the war started. By the end of March, border crossing averaged around 50,0000 people per day. According to UNHCR data, as of 15th July, over 3.7 million people had registered for temporary protection in Europe. Fewer men and most women with children crossed the border. Men aged 18 and 60 were barred from leaving the country. According to the Office of Foreigners, in Poland, out of all the registration by April 2022, 48% were found to be minor children, and 92% of all the adults were women. According to UNHCR, in Moldova, out of the total number, 50% were children, and 80% were women.

Internally Displace Persons live in their own country and under the protection of their government. They generally move to areas where it is difficult to deliver humanitarian assistance. Hence these people are most vulnerable. According to the United Nations Human Rights Office of The High Commissioner, over 7.7 million people are internally displaced due to war in Ukraine, which is approximately 17.5 percent of the entire population of Ukraine. [2] Sixty percent of the IDPs are estimated to be women.

III Challenges for European Union

As of August 2022, around 7 million refugees have been recorded in Europe. As per IMF, Russia has the most significant number of refugees (2.41 million), Poland (1.35 million), and Germany (0.97 million).



Source: UNHCR (2022b) and IMF [3]

About 90 percent of the refugees are women and children. They have lost their homes, livelihoods, and belongings. They are facing shortages of food, water, electricity, and medicines. Gender-based violence is also reported against women. Children are at risk of trafficking, violence, and exploitation. Refugees have gone through conflict-related violence, traumas, and complications and urgently need health care.

On 14 March 2022, the European Union initiated a Temporary Protection Directive (TDP), which mandated that all the European Union member countries except Denmark grant temporary protection to Ukrainians. It allows Ukrainians to access medical, residence, education, housing, and job assistance for three years in any country. But these are temporary assistance.

IV Statistical Studies

Many international organizations are conducting statistical studies to assess the impact of war in Ukraine. Eurostat has launched a dedicated section on its website to bring together all the statistics and data related to the impact of the war. UNHCR has strengthened its data collection and analysis capacity in refugee-receiving countries on refugees' profiles, vulnerabilities, and intentions. Its report 'Lives on Hold: Profiles and Intentions of Refugees from Ukraine' shows refugees' concerns about their futures. [4] International Organization for Migration (IOM) is continuously collecting statistical data. Other organizations are continually doing statistical studies at different intervals to understand the situation better and help government make policies for the affected population.

V Conclusion

While there is no precise data on how many refugees have returned home, it is estimated that over 6 million people have returned to Ukraine. Data collection will help the authorities understand people's needs and respond with solid support and plan for the future.. The situation remains volatile in Ukraine. People are crossing back and forth to check the current status, meet family members or review the property. These people are in urgent need of protection, medical care, and support. Children need to have access to the education system. Social security, employment opportunities, and financial inclusion are required. Affordable housing is essential as the number of refugees will increase with time. Providing support to the government of Ukraine will help the ordinary people with social security and financial assistance.

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МИГРАЦІЙНІ ПРОЦЕСИ З УКРАЇНИ ДО ПОЛЬЩІ В УМОВАХ РОСІЙСЬКОЇ ВІЙСЬКОВОЇ АГРЕСІЇ

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Початок війни в Україні 24 лютого 2022 року спричинив великий потік емігрантів за її межі. Польща – це країна, яка прийняла найбільше наших громадян, переважно жінок та дітей. Рішення відкрити кордон для всіх, хто тікає від війни, і набуття чинності Директиви ЄС про тимчасовий захист від 4 березня 2022 року [1] привели до того, що до Польщі в'їхало близько 5 млн осіб – біженців війни. На кінець вересня – початок жовтня 2022 року кількість українців, які втікали від війни та залишились у Польщі, становить приблизно 1,0–1,2 мільйонів [2].

Незважаючи на глобальний розвиток офіційної польської статистики в останні роки, немає узгодженої та єдиної статистичної системи, яка б показувала масштаби присутності іноземців у країні. Але це не вина польських статистиків. Відсутність системи збирання та перевірки даних на рівні ЄС унеможливорює моніторинг переміщень осіб, на яких поширюється тимчасовий захист, наданий унаслідок війни в Україні. Тому в багатьох випадках мова йде про оціночні показники, отримані на основі анкетувань та вибірових досліджень.

В основному до Польщі прибули три групи біженців війни (переважно жінки та діти). До першої групи належать люди, які приїхали до членів своїх родин або знайомих, які проживають у Польщі. Спочатку, після прибуття, їм потрібна була лише мінімальна допомога. Ці громадяни найшвидше стали незалежними та вийшли на ринок праці. Більшість з них і досі залишаються в Польщі.