

The processes of population migration

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Abstract

The trends of international labor migration are investigated. The reasons for the emergence and existence of international labor migration have been analyzed and systematized. At the international and national levels, contemporary migration processes and their impact on the social and economic development of the country are explored. The positive and negative effects of migration are outlined.

Keywords: migration, migration processes, labour migration

1 Introduction

Over the years, at different historical stages, in Ukraine, the vectors of migration flows and the motives that shape them have changed. With regard to migration, the interpretation of this term can be found in many sources, namely migration as the displacement of a large group of people associated with a change of permanent residence, voluntary or involuntary decision, and the ability of migrants to return home. Migration in Ukraine is cyclical. It cannot be said that these people leave Ukraine forever. They go to work, they come back, after some time they go again.

2 Overview

International labor migration is one of the most difficult elements in international economic relations, because, unlike the movement of goods and capital, this process involves living beings. Labor migration is the relocation of working-age population from one state to another for more than a year, caused by economic and other reasons [1].

Emphasis is placed on labor migration, since its causes and consequences directly affect the level of security of socio-economic development of the country. The reason for the phenomenon of labor migration is the reason for the migration of migrants from one territory to another, so the massive displacement of labor migrants is a direct threat to the stable development of society.

Changes in the migration policy of the nearest neighbors will have a very rapid impact on migration processes in Ukraine, so a thorough study of their experience is urgently needed. But the experience of migration management cannot simply be taken from one context and transferred to another. Its successful adaptation requires a careful selection of elements that meet the specific historical and socio-economic conditions of each country.

3 Decision

The main figures about the emigration of Ukrainians over

the past 20 years are presented at <https://nv.ua/ukraine/events/emigraciya-ukraincev-interesnye-fakty-i-cifry-statistika-oon-novosti-ukrainy-50067302.html>.

- The total number of Ukrainians living outside their home country. In 1990: 6.892 million - In 2019: 4.964 million;
- Percentage of migrants from the total population of Ukraine. In 1990: 13.4% - In 2020: 11.3%;
- The number of Ukrainian refugees in the countries of the world. In 1995: 5.2 thousand - In 2020: 9.4 thousand;
- The proportion of refugees from the total number of migrants from Ukraine. In 1995: 0.1% - In 2020: 0.2%;
- The number of women among Ukrainian migrants. In 1990: 57.2% - In 2020: 57%;
- The average age of Ukrainians living outside the country. In 1990: 43.2 years - In 2020: 49.1 years;
- The share of Ukrainian migrants in the age group 0–19 years. In 1990: 13.9% - In 2020: 6.3%;
- The share of Ukrainian migrants in the age group of 20–64 years. In 1990: 69.4% - In 2020: 73.2%;
- The share of Ukrainian migrants in the age group of 65+ years. In 1990: 16.6% - In 2020: 20.5%.

Yes, migration processes have been significantly influenced by the war-related situation in Ukraine. This factor led to the desire of a significant number of Ukrainian citizens to leave their country and go abroad, as well as not to participate in life-threatening hostilities. The worsening economic situation has led to increased poverty, unemployment and increased labor migration. Security and development have shown a close connection and interdependence both in the country and in relation to potential migrants to Ukraine. During the years of armed conflict, twice as many foreigners arrived in Ukraine than before the war. The tendency towards unattractiveness of Ukraine for external voluntary migration is increasing, while the number of refugees from the countries whose citizens seek asylum is increasing. Migrant surveys and surveys show that there is an increase in the share of women in the overall migration flow, there is a different geographical direction of

female migration (Italy, Portugal, Poland) as opposed to male (Russia, Belarus, Poland, Czech Republic), female migrants have a higher average age compared to men (37.9 years versus 36.2 years), and they are also more educated (most have higher education) [2]. There are also differences in the distribution of work between men and women: 45% of men work in construction (3% of women), 17% - in industrial production (only 9% of women) and 9% - in the transport industry (1% of women). On the other hand, 33% of women provide home-based services (1% of men) and 21% - in the hospitality industry (5% of men). Younger women work more in the hospitality industry (47%) and older women work in households (53%) [3].

But the biggest harm to the country is the migration of young people. Countries such as Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and others are actively inviting students to study at their universities, creating favorable conditions (free training, language centers, assistance in document processing, etc.). According to UNESCO, in the period from 2000 to 2012 alone, the number of Ukrainian students abroad has quadrupled and amounted to 37 thousand people. It has grown especially rapidly in countries where traditional labor migration flows are directed. A. Slobodyan and E. Studny emphasize that “over 46,000 Ukrainian citizens studied abroad abroad in 2013-2014. Among the most

desirable countries for learning were Poland, Germany, Russia, Canada, Czech Republic, Italy, USA, Spain, France, Australia, UK”[4].

4 Conclusion

The unfavorable demographic and economic situation in Ukraine will not contribute to the reduction of emigration, but on the contrary will only increase immigration. The situation in the world, in particular in industrialized countries, is as follows: as a result of the declining birth rate and the aging of the population, imbalances in the labor market are created and they feel the need to attract foreign labor. This helps to increase the number of migrant workers from Ukraine.

Therefore, the most important goal of state regulation of internal migration in Ukraine should be to ensure a balanced development, elimination of regional economic asymmetry. This means that the standard of living and living conditions in individual regions should not differ sharply from each other, in order to prevent the process of sharp overflow and concentration of population from one region to another, and not create a dangerous level of social tension in the most favorable regions. The rational allocation of the population at the expense of its internal redistribution smoothes regional contradictions, eliminates internal socio-economic tensions.

References

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