МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

«ДНІПРОВСЬКА ПОЛІТЕХНІКА»

Навчально-науковий інститут гуманітарних і соціальних наук

Кафедра історії та політичної теорії

КВАЛІФІКАЦІЙНА (ДИПЛОМНА) РОБОТА

на тему: **The phenomenon of migration and its impact on the policy and economy of Ukraine (2014-2022)**

Студента групи 052-18-2

Йовенко Кирило

Науковий керівник

Єгорова Олена Віталіівна

Дніпро, 2022

Table of content

[Abstract 2](#_Toc106708990)

[Santrauka 3](#_Toc106708991)

[Анотація 4](#_Toc106708992)

[List of abbreviations 5](#_Toc106708993)

[List of tables and pictures 6](#_Toc106708994)

[Introduction 7](#_Toc106708995)

[Main body 10](#_Toc106708996)

[1. Theoretical aspects of research of the international migration 10](#_Toc106708997)

[1.1 Migration, types of migration, approaches to research migration, regulation of migration 10](#_Toc106708998)

[1.2 Regional integration theory 13](#_Toc106708999)

[1.3 The influence of economical politics on migration flows 14](#_Toc106709000)

[1.4 The connection of migration rate with financial politics 17](#_Toc106709001)

[2. Practical part. Migration 2014-2022 and its influence. 20](#_Toc106709002)

[2.1 Ukrainian diaspora. 20](#_Toc106709003)

[2.2 Migration flows and its influence on the population 2014-2022 21](#_Toc106709004)

[2.3 Migration of population in a hot phase of the war 2022 in Ukraine 26](#_Toc106709005)

[2.4 Influence of migration processes on economic indicators on development of Ukraine 27](#_Toc106709006)

[2.5 Analysis of the private transfers of payment balance. 29](#_Toc106709007)

[3. Definition of migration trends, recommendation about moderation of migration 35](#_Toc106709008)

[3.1 Resume 35](#_Toc106709009)

[3.2 Trends of vectors of migration 36](#_Toc106709010)

[3.3 Perspectives for migration processes 37](#_Toc106709011)

[3.4 Forecast of dynamic of migration flows and economical indexes. 39](#_Toc106709012)

[Conclusion 41](#_Toc106709013)

[List of literature and sources 43](#_Toc106709014)

# Abstract

Yovenko Kyrylo, analysis of the influence of migration processes in Ukraine- political, social and economical influence 2014-2022: Final Bachelor Thesis in Political Science / Supervisor Olena Yehorova; Vytautas Magnus University, Faculty of Political Science and Diplomacy, Department of Political Science. Kaunas, 2022. 49 pages.

**Abstract**

The bachelor thesis analyses migration processes in 2014-2022 in Ukraine, its definitions, ways to analyze migration, its connection with other spheres of life such as political, economical, social etc., its influence on Ukrainian politics, economy, social and other life aspects. It analyzes a population of Ukraine, its dynamic and its reasons. It finds positive and negative sides of migration. Also, it analyzes Ukrainian diaspora in the all of the world, ways of emigration and it sees an active phase of a war in Ukraine in context of migration, ways of migration and methods of support for Ukrainian refugees by EU countries. It analyzes a dynamic of private money transfers, main streams of transfers, it changeover and its positive influence on investments into Ukraine and its positive impact at Ukrainian economy and especially increasing average socio-economical situation of regions with high migration and impact of transfers on investment. It proposes the ways of changing migration, ways to stop decreasing of population and it explains why migration has not only negative sides. It proposes the statistic of changing a population and explains reasons why people decide to migrate. Finally it mentions political and economical programs by the government of Ukraine which they proposed to involve people to stay in country and ways for support those who decided to leave a country.

In thesis uses materials of Ukrainian Government, State Service of Statistic, National Bank, literatures of Ukrainian and foreign researchers, foreign and Ukrainian data base, statistic by the State agencies and law of EU, EU countries and law of Ukraine. Also in thesis it is used data from news materials and it is taking into account positions of some journalists.

# Santrauka

Yovenko Kyrylo, migracijos procesų įtakos Ukrainoje andlizė- politinė, socialinė ir ekonominė įtaka 2014-2022: baigiamasis politikos mokslų bakalauro darbas/ Vadovė Olena Yehorova; Vytauto Didžiojo universiteto Politikos mokslų ir diplomatijos fakulteto Politikos mokslų katedra. Kaunas, 2022. 49 psl.

**Santrauka**

Baigiamajame bakalauro darbe analizuojami 2014-2022 m. Migracijos procesai Ukrainoje, jos apibrėžimai, migracijos analizės būdai, jos ryšys su kitomis gyvenimo sferomis, tokiomis kaip politinė, ekonominė ir kt., jos įtaka Ukrainos politikai, ekonomikai, socialiniam ir kitam gyvenimui aspektus. Jame analizujami Ukrainos gyventojai, jos dinamika ir priežastys. Ji randa teigiamų ir neigiamų migracijos pusių. Taip pat analizuojama ukrainiečių diaspora visame pasaulyje, emigracijos būdai ir matoma aktyvi karo Ukrainoje fazė migracijos kontekste, migracijos būdai ir ES šalių pramos ukrainiečių pabėgėliams būdai. Analizuojama privačių pinigų pervedimų dinamika, pagrindiiniai pervedimų srautai, valiutos keitimas ir teigiama jo įtaka investicijoms į Ukrainą bei teigiamas jos poveikis Ukrainos ekonomikai ir ypač didėjanti vidutinė socialinė ir ekonominė padėtis regionouse, kuriuose yra didelė migracija, ir pervedimų poveikis investicijoms. Siųlomi migracijos keitimo būdai, būdai sustabdyti gyventojų skaičiaus mažėjimą ir paaiškinama, kodėl migracija turi ne tik neigiamas puses. Jame peteikiama populiacijos kaitos statistika ir paaiškinanos priežastys, kodėl žmonės nusprendžia migruoti. Galiausiai minimos Ukrainos vyriausybės politinės ir econominės programos, siūlytos įtraukti žmones likti šalyje, ir būdai, kaip remti nusprendusius išvykti iš šalies.

Baigiamajame darbe naudojama Ukrainos vyriausybės, Valstybinės statistikos tarnybos, Nacionalinio banko medžiaga, Ukrainos ir užseinio mokslininkų literatūra, užsienio ir Ukrainos doumenų bazė, valstybinių įstaigų statistika ir ES, ES šalių teisė. Taip pat darbe panaudoti naujienų medžiagnos doumenys ir atsižvelgta į kai kurių žurnalistų pozicijas.

# Анотація

Йовенко Кирило, аналіз впливу міграційних процесів в Україні- політичний, соціальний та економічний вплив 2014-2022: випускна бакалаврська робота з політології/ науковий керівник Олена Єгорова; Університет Вітовта Великого, факультет політології та дипломатії, кафедра політології. Каунас, 2022. 49 стор.

**Анотація**

У бакалаврській дисертації аналізуються міграційні процеси в Україні 2014-2022 років, їх визначення, шляхи аналізу міграції, її зв`язок з іншими сферами життя, такими як політична, соціальна, тощо, її вплив на українську політику, економіку, соціальне життя та інші аспекти. Аналізується чисельність населення України, його динаміка та причини. Також знаходиться позитивні та негативні сторони міграції. Окрім цього аналізується українська діаспора у світі, шляхи еміграції та розглядається активна фаза війни в Україні в контексті міграції, шляхи міграції та методи підтримки українських біженців країнами ЄС. Аналізується динаміка приватних грошових переказів, їх зміна та їх позитивний вплив на інвестиційний клімат в Україні, а також на економіку та покращення соціально-економічного становища регіонів з високим рівнем міграції та вплив приватних грошових переказів на інвестиції в Україну. Окрім цього пропонується шляхи зміни міграції, способи зменшити відток чисельності населення та пояснюється чому міграція має не тільки негативні сторони. Також пропонується статистика зміни населення та пояснюються причини через які люди мігрують. Насамкінець згадуються політичні та економічні програми Уряду України, які вони пропонують задля залучення людей залишатися в країни, та способи підтримки тих, хто вирішив покинути країну. У дипломній роботі використані матеріали Уряду України, Державної служби статистики, Національного Банку України, літературу українських та зарубіжних дослідників, зарубіжні та українські бази даних, статистику державних органів та права країн ЄС, а також України. Також в роботі зазначається інша актуальна інформація і враховуються позиції вчених і журналістів.

# List of abbreviations

1. TNC- trans-national companies
2. Eurostat- European Statistical Agency
3. IT- informational technologies
4. USA- Unites States of America
5. USSR- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
6. EU- European Union
7. COVID- coronavirus disease
8. COVID 19- coronavirus disease 2019
9. WW2- World War 2
10. USD- United States Dollar
11. UN- United Nation
12. US- United States
13. UK-United Kingdom
14. GDP- Gross Domestic Product

# List of tables and pictures

1. Picture #1. Views to research migration.
2. Picture #2. Approaches to study migration politics.
3. Picture #3. Levels of international integration.
4. Table #1. Population of Ukraine.
5. Table #2. Number of permits.
6. Table #3. Ukrainians who had job experience abroad and would like to try.
7. Table #4. Dynamics of private transfers of money.
8. Table #5. Transfers of money divided by the country.
9. Table #6. Private transfers and investments into country.

# Introduction

After the war in Ukraine, annexation of Crimea and war in Donbas region in 2014 a topic of migration increased and emigration flow changed and after new phase of war in February 2022 migration and especially emigration become one of the most actual question again. All this factors, firstly changed migration flows as well as it changed a lot economical, political and other spheres of life in Ukraine. So, it is important to study, analyze and understand flows of migration, changing of money transfers balance and its influence on other social factors.

Migration is one of the main globalization characteristics. It has a lot of different points to be studied (political, economic, cultural, social etc. points) and it can`t be stopped in a democratic way. The 4th industrial revolution, digitalization, new and big TNCs, possibility to separate each company into a lot of states, more comfortable country with the most possibilities, better judicial system, better tax fees and the best ecological states. Ukraine is going to this list, but recently it is not state like these and in this thesis it can be seen. At this thesis it be going to made an analysis of the data report of migration of Ukraine in 2014-2022, trying to found the key reasons of migration from Ukraine, find positive and negative aspects of migration and triy to make the conclusion what Ukrainian authorities should do to improve migration situation and how it can be done.

This thesis has been making to prove that migration isn`t only negative process and it has positive sides such as increasing social, economical and political life, fight with unemployment and prove that emigration increasing an economy.

Firstly, it has been making some theoretical analysis of terms and its meanings to understand the practical part, where it has been analyzing migration flows from 2014 to 2022, positive and negative aspects of migration and its influence on political and economical sides of Ukrainian policy.

Also, it has been making some forecast on the future perspectives to Ukraine and its political situation. It goes to show main problems and propose some ideas how to change migration situation of Ukraine and what ways should be the best.

The main goals of the thesis are to understand basic reasons of migration and its affects on political and economical life on Ukraine.

Main ways to reach the objectives are

-find the right term of migration

-understand the ways of influence on migration from authorities and private sector

-find relation of economic and political policy on migration rate

-analyze migration flow 2014-2022 and its priorities

-find the relation of modern tendencies and Ukrainian migration

-find key factors to change migration flow to positive and propose some new ways

-predict the future migration tendencies into and from Ukraine

An object of research are migration processes, main directions of migration of Ukrainian citizens from 2014 till 2022, the ways of migration and key reasons of migration.

A subject of research are data of migration, methods to research migration, ways to formation and realization of migration policy, Ukrainian society and its reaction on political and economic spheres of life and specifics of influence of migration on politics and economy of Ukraine.

The base of research is Ukrainian law, government policy, the scientific work of Ukrainian and foreign researches. Analytical information is used by Ukrainian Statistical Agency, State Migration Service, Eurostat, analytical and sociological centers and websites with the experts view of the problem of Ukrainian migration and researchers forecasts. The research “Ukrainian migration in crisis times: forced and labor mobility” by Drbochlav and Yarisgevych is talking about changing of migration sphere and new tendencies after Russian invasion, study new migration flows and make forecasts of internal and external migration, especially in Visegrad Group. Finally they talk about increasing of migration to EU, but note that migration is mostly work or study, but not as refugee. But, at that time they note the negative affect to Ukraine, decreasing economic and people potential, and emphasize attention on acceleration of migration because of socio-economical situation and positive feedback about experience of previous migrants.

In the research is using theory of regional integration which explain importance of regional cooperation trough regional organizations. It is important question what type of spheres states are ready to transfer on control to supranational organizations and how country cooperate. This theory should be good for the migration crisis, because countries develop cooperation between states on all levels and they make hybrid or full-fledged organization which control some specific spheres, such as border control, migration support, economical cooperation. Mostly countries tend to make collective security, interact with society and from alliances as well as according to the theory it decreasing the threat of war and other conflicts. So, in the formed situation it is actual to use this concrete theory and prove or refute it.

In another research “Ukrainian migration in conditions global and local challenges of 21st century” by experts Sadova, Bortnyk and Stepura from Lviv mentions importance of quick and active reaction by Government and making a strategy with involvement of trade unions and actualized strategy which should include reforms of all sphere considering modern migration trends and involve students who are should be driving force of the state.

# Main body

# Theoretical aspects of research of the international migration

# 1.1 Migration, types of migration, approaches to research migration, regulation of migration

It is being formed a new type of science in the world and in Ukraine also. The name of the science is migratiology. Traditional term of migration is a moving people from one place to the other one in country or to the other regions[[1]](#footnote-1) or from the one state to another one with the changing of living place for a period of time or forever.[[2]](#footnote-2)

Migration is a one of the traditional indicators of open and democratic society. A migration should show the socio-economical development of the state and the point of the country in the world rank.[[3]](#footnote-3) Migration of the population show the modern tendencies and reply of the people on the modern problems, conflicts, economical situation and other challenges.[[4]](#footnote-4)

Migration can be viewed as the process or the system.

Migration as a process are a border crossing, changing the region of living, changing the population.

At that time migration as a system include a number of factors, resources, streams of information energy which are directed on the population redistribution.

Today migration can be studied from 3 points of view:

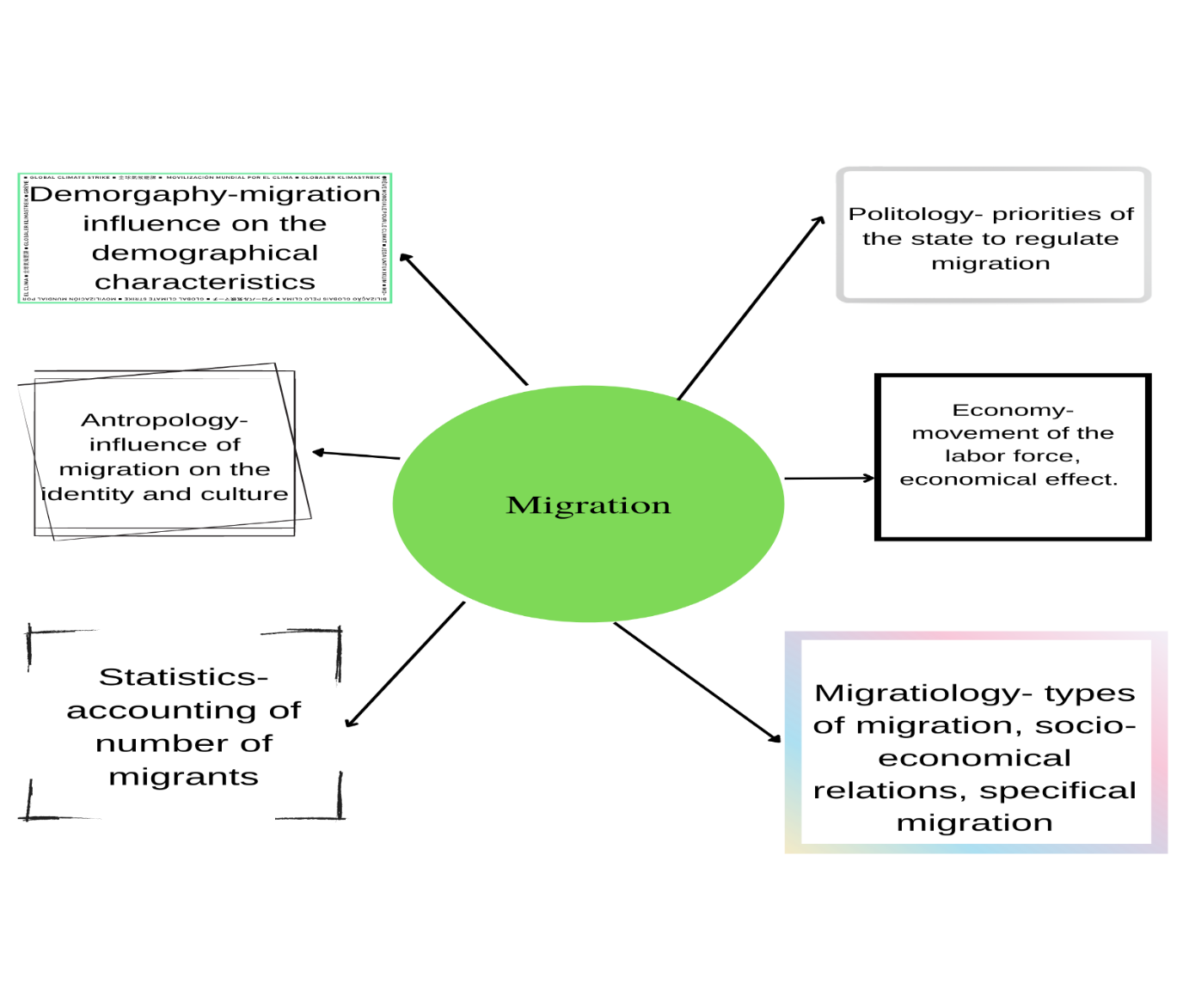
-the widest one is all movement of the population which are important is social view. This is movement of the people and social processes with the territorial factor

-second one is all movement of the people

-third one is movement between regions, cities, states etc. with the constant or temporary changing the place of living which lead to the redistribution of the population

Each of them could be used depend on the analysis way. But here will be using the meaning of migration as a territorial movement of the people between states, regions and towns for a different period of time (forever, for season, pendulum migration). So, all people who make this migration names as a “migrants”.

**Picture #1. Views to research migration**



The sense of migration is revealed in their functions. Those of them which not depend on the socio-economical type of the system and specifics of some societies name as a common functions. At that time socio-economical conditions of some states names as special functions.[[5]](#footnote-5) The most common function are accelerative, redistributive and selective.[[6]](#footnote-6)

But, as demographer and sociologist Rubakovskii mentioned, “the influence of migration at the people redistribution at certain territory always bigger than just a part of migrants at the specific territory and its composition of the population”.[[7]](#footnote-7)

Term “migration” is closely related with migration process or in other words it is a complex of events and social cooperation which are connected with territorial movement of population (arrival, disposal or migration). These types of processes lead to the changing of migrants in socio-territorial area.[[8]](#footnote-8)

Migration processes as a one of the main principles of development of modern society determined the different factors. Despite the fact that these are a lot concepts exist, each society make in some cases a model of regulation of migration.

So, migration is a complex and difficult process and big factor in development of the many states. And new researchers should make new and progressive ways to influence on the migration with the respect to democracy, human rights and freedom. This influence could be visa free regimes, students migration, pendulum migration and labor market etc. The possibilities of work, study and development in the place of birth or living is the main condition of indirect regulation of migration which targeted on the better regulation of migration.

For the avoidance of migration losses and in the front of new migration challenges states should create new conception on regulation with the consideration of economical, social, political and other conditions. Main priorities to each state should be not to contain migration streams, but to make the possibilities for residents and foreigners as well as making new working places, involve students, increasing economy and making other possibilities not to leave. For example, it could be creation of new modern sectors as IT, decreasing on taxes, making free social possibilities etc. All these and other priorities could not only decrease migration rate of the citizens, but also involve a lot of foreigners.

# 1.2 Regional integration theory

A regional integration theory has 5 key factors- united society, make regional allies, making regional economical and military allies. This theory makes better cooperation and reduce conflicts risks. The best example is EU where all countries try to act together and support each other, as well as reduce or even totally remove conflicts inside the alliances by one goal, one idea and principles of cooperation and respect. But this theory doesn`t work, for example between EU and Hungary, even when all EU united and has common position Hungary often evince itself and vote not as other.

The theory has 2 subsections:

-intergovernmental- where authorities play key role and maximize national security and economy. In this approach government give possibilities to regional organizations, but keep on control some policies

-neofunctionalism stand for giving a role of integration from authorities to interest groups or TNCs and withdraw theory to interstate level

-at that time postfunctionalism propose opposite idea- disintegration undermine sovereignty and community, make parties of political losers and mobilize their parties which wouldn`t like to cooperate.

But main idea according to the theory is domination of social interests, as common history or ideology which facilitate the access of decisions and lead to personal losses to common good.

Theories of regional integration adopt to EU integration, develop international policy and institutes. And European integration show that theory complement, not replaced each other.

In cooperation of Ukraine and other countries such as Poland, Romania or Moldova regional cooperation build on principles of common culture, economy, history. Authorities cooperate to fight with challenges such as war through simplification of border crossing, tax reducing or economic cooperation. Regional cooperation is type of decentralization where all members share with some sovereignty to reach another bigger role, such as Poland or Romania which get a lot of Ukrainians despite of personal losses or Poland which share of sea ports to help Ukraine fight with economic blockade.

Mostly regions cooperate on principle of common culture and history such as Slavic nation. Because Poland and other Ukrainian neighbors wouldn`t like to get refugees from Asia and Africa regions, but in the face of real threat to friendly state they decided to help. Also Ukraine and neighbors cooperate as a friendly states and one regions in all ways- geographically, cultural, economical, social, military support, political interaction, common society through build common values. For example, Poland help to Ukraine for taking refuges, getting possibilities for them, get seaports and transfer weapons. It is important factor of society which influence on authorities and help to accept right decision.

But all states which help to Ukraine loose their sovereignty which according to theory is acceptable. And countries lean on the society and ready to help.

# 1.3 The influence of economical politics on migration flows

Migration politics in the modern world has different meanings and its doesn`t have one the most actual. In the broad sense “politics” is the action of authorities, parties, interest groups, etc.[[9]](#footnote-9) But in our case it is better to use another one. Politics is a special form of social activity which appear in receipt and implementation in state and interstate levels and connected with geographical and social integration.[[10]](#footnote-10)

The wide meaning of migration politics could be a system with all authorities levels which makes some concepts and implement it with the some basic principles to reach the goal. Also migratiology could be defined as action which goes to migration of the population. Some researchers talk about stereotypes which are formed in society and they recommend to manipulate of these stereotypes to the interests of society and they recommend to manipulate of these stereotypes of the interests of society, state, economy. According to this point affect on migration happens through development of economy, life conditions, work of the population.

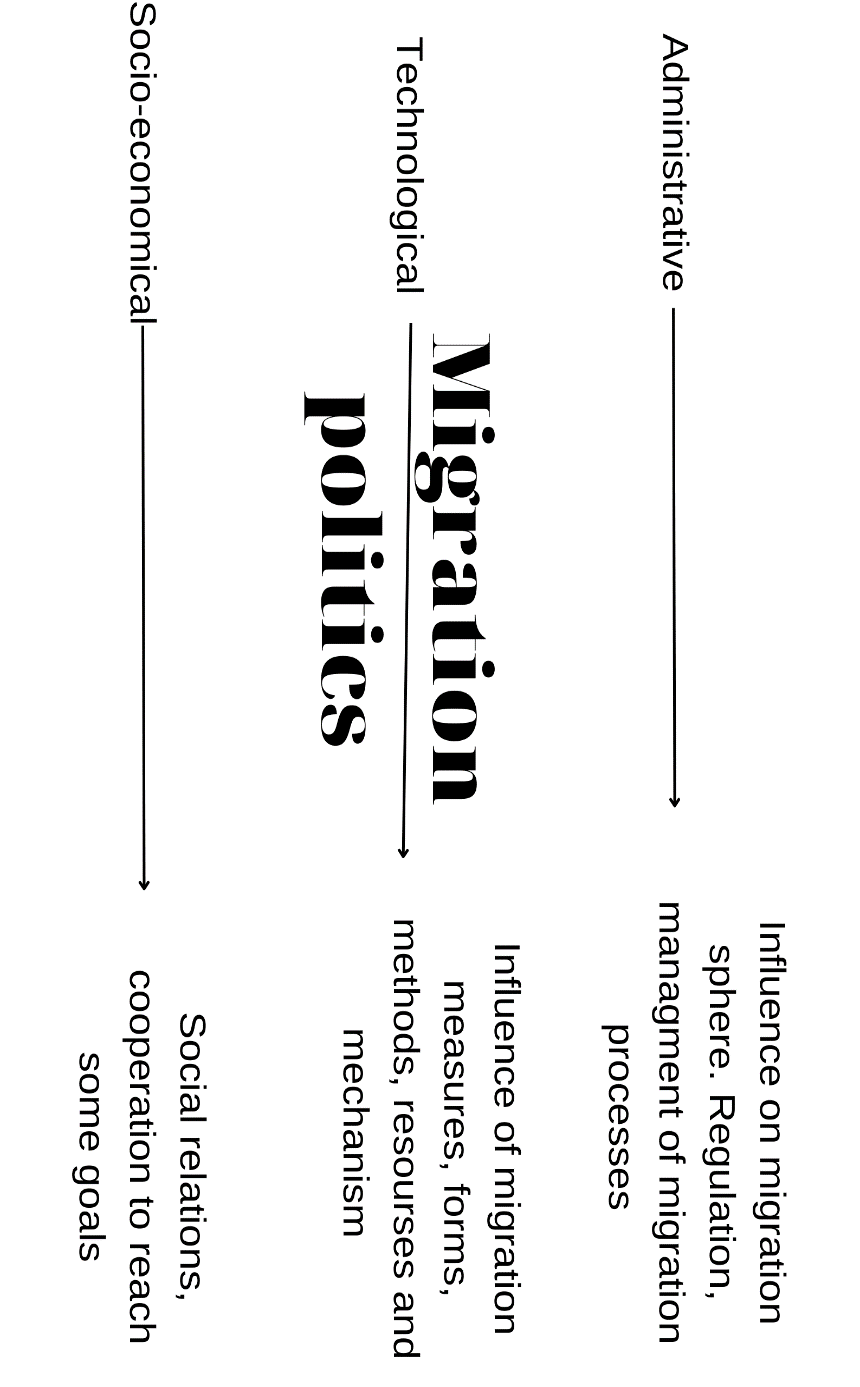
So migration is a complex of governmental control and regulation. It has some definitions and it could be divided into 3 approaches:

-influential or administrative (migration politics as influence of migration flows)

-instrumental (technological). Politics as an instrument of influence on migration sphere. In this approach migration politics is a complex of measures, sources and mechanisms which help to influence on migration processes.

-socio-economical. Politics as some special type of relation. With that approach politics is a sphere of social relations, some kind of interaction to reach the interests, goals in the sphere of administration.[[11]](#footnote-11)

**Picture #2. Approaches to study migration politics.[[12]](#footnote-12)**



Migration politics is a part of external and internal politics of the state, so migration could be as internal as well as external. But it doesn`t matter whether migration flow positive or negative, the most important thing is assistance of development of state potential (economic, security, welfare). For example in the labor market main functions of those politics are: protection of labor market, involvement of high quality workers, social protection of migrants etc.

Main functions of internal migration are providing the freedom of territorial movement inside the country, optimization of functioning regional labor markets and improvement in the sphere of employment.

Systematization of the goals and tasks of migration politics of Ukraine which are identified in the main documents of the Cabinet of Ministry of Ukraine (for example Strategy of state migration policy of Ukraine to 2025 #482-2017-p from 12.07.2017) and aimed at minimization risks, maximization of profit and compliance the law and human rights.

Main objects of external policy are the processes of immigration, emigration and transit of people. Internal policy should control processes of internal migration of society as freewill, as well as constrained. Also, it could be identified external migration. Problems which connected with internal migration help to solve external. It should be adaptation and integration of foreigners who came for the long period and necessity to develop mechanisms to redemption Ukrainian citizens who lives outside and their integration. Except that it should be the most important thing to come back Ukrainians and avoid the leaving the country though the inflation on the factors which became the causes. It is about increasing if the payment level, improvement the living conditions and life expectancy level. Another important role is national-patriotic education of the youth. This and other goals of migration politics could be done only with the cooperation with all world politics level and international partners.

# 1.4 The connection of migration rate with financial politics

In the sociology and other humanitarian science is exist some approaches and concepts of international integration. The most popular are market, market-insitutional and structural. The researchers believe that the market regulate the economy in the best way and it couldn`t be changed by any government mechanisms. According to this approach as the more freedom market as better economical integration and as lower the governmental regulation.

Talking about the levels of international economical integration there are micro, macro, mega and meso levels.[[13]](#footnote-13) (picture #3). Integration on the micro level is being through economical interaction of objects of management with the common projects, making factories, TNCs etc.

International economic cooperation of some regions going to the approaching, making boarder zones, interregional formation and making mesoregional level of integration. In the last 10 years the integration is being more intense and transborder cooperation is being more actual I the level of mesointegration. This is the process of making closer of the regions of neighbor countries, making better relations with the clear goal and formation of the functioning of mesoregional integration structure with the coordination of goal and structure of regions.[[14]](#footnote-14)

On the macrolevel integration is being as the transnational cooperation, making agreements, unions and formation of new integration structures. Political and economic cooperation, expansion, merger of organizations is being om the megalevel. All these levels are working together and cooperate with each other. By the level of integration the forms of international political and economic integration are preferential trade area, free trade zone, customs union, common market, economical union and full integration.[[15]](#footnote-15)

**Picture #3. Levels of international integration**

Зображення, що містить стіл

Автоматично згенерований опис

So, it could identify main changes in a migration sphere which going with the globalization and external integration processes: simplification of border crossing and increasing the number of migrants, increasing the number of states where migrants going, strengthening intercontinental movements, formation new from of migration, possibilities to freely choose the place of living as well as studying or working. Moreover it is also important to mention that in the globalized world it is formed a new model of migration policy where the authority leave main functions of control in its hands and where the state can change some aspects. It is increasing the number of subjects of management for the migration processes in all levels or its making changing the control of migration from the state to the supranational bodies. In that way international organization casily control and coordinate its activity and regulate the migration flows.

# **Practical part. Migration 2014-2022 and its influence.**

# 2.1 Ukrainian diaspora.

According to Ukrainian historian, migratiologist and sociologist, dean of Kyiv University Shevchenko Yevtuh Volodymyr Ukrainian migration history has traced 4 waves of migration with economic and political reasons as well as repressions which lead to making high level of diaspora in all of the world. The first on is in 14th century to Europe, second is in 19th century to USA and Canada, third after USSR formed at the begin of 20th century and modern after collapse of the USSR. The fifth wave of migration formed as work migrants and they are going to the Western states and main reason is a socio-economical reason.[[16]](#footnote-16) And the last wave form from 2014 until now firstly because of war, occupation part of Ukraine as well as low paid jobs and unstable socio-economical situation. Amount of migrants of new wave increase quick and till the end of 2022 will reach 8 million people. The biggest part of representatives of diaspora are living in Russian Federation (2 million people at 2010), Canada (1.5 million at 2016) and in the USA (1 million people at 2019). Also big number of Ukrainians live in Kazakhstan, Moldova and Belarus (totally approximately 600.000 people). In 2020 the number of people who born in Ukraine, nut permanently reside abroad are 6 million people and its number always increase.[[17]](#footnote-17)

Most of Ukrainians was migrant to other Soviet Union republics in Soviet times, but after collapse of USSR migration flow increased 1200 times and the flow changed to EU countries.[[18]](#footnote-18)

# 2.2 Migration flows and its influence on the population 2014-2022

Firstly, it is important to analyze the population of Ukraine and identify modern tendencies of migration and its streams. It is important to understand as well as on thesis as at governmental levels to understand and correctly make decisions of migration, financial, political etc. policies. It is important to mention that population census last lime was officially made by Ukrainian authorities in 2001 and amount of Ukrainian citizens was 48.5 million people[[19]](#footnote-19), so data which used at this thesis could be not exact, but according to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations in 2021 in Ukraine was 43.7 million citizens[[20]](#footnote-20) and each year this number reduced on approximately 0.5%, as well as in conditions of new phase of war situation will be worse.

**Table #1. Population of Ukraine.[[21]](#footnote-21)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Normal conditions | | War | |
| Year | Population | Dynamic (%) | Population | Dymamic (%) |
| 2014 | 45 198 538 |  | 45 198 538 |  |
| 2015 | 45 015 803 | -0,4 | 45 015 803 |  |
| 2016 | 44 817 104 | -0,44 | 44 817 104 |  |
| 2017 | 44 599 779 | -0,48 | 44 599 779 |  |
| 2018 | 44 365 940 | -0,52 | 44 365 940 |  |
| 2019 | 44 118 863 | -0,56 | 44 118 863 |  |
| 2020 | 43 862 991 | -0,58 | 43 862 991 |  |
| 2021 | 43 703 330 | -0,36 | 43 703 330 | -0,36% |
| 2022 | 43 466 057 | -0,54% | 40 466 057 | -7,41% |
| 2023 | 43 245 116 | -0,51% | 41 911 782 | 3,57% |
| 2024 | 43 024 174 | -0,51% | 41 490 841 | -1,00% |
| 2025 | 42 803 233 | -0,51% | 41 069 900 | -1,01% |
| 2026 | 42 582 292 | -0,52% | 40 648 958 | -1,02% |
| 2027 | 42 361 350 | -0,52% | 40 228 017 | -1,04% |
| 2028 | 42 140 409 | -0,52% | 39 807 075 | -1,05% |
| 2029 | 41 919 467 | -0,52% | 39 386 134 | -1,06% |
| 2030 | 41 698 526 | -0,53% | 38 965 192 | -1,07% |

Decreasing of population is being because of the natural decreasing, low life expectancy, high level of emigration and low level of birth. To maintain population country should have birth rate 2.1, at that time Ukraine has 1.3[[22]](#footnote-22) and statistic isn`t such positive. At the same time death rate is high to (1595 people on 100.000 which is one of the worth[[23]](#footnote-23)). Exception of the decreasing in 2019 was the capital of Ukraine Kyiv, Zakarpatska and Rivno regions. Another aspects is aging population. The number of people in the group of 0-14 year decreasing, at that time 65+ group became bigger. Also it is increasing the average age of the population and now it is more than 40 years. So, the situation with population in Ukraine is problematic and it has a lot of problems which couldn`t be solved in a short term period.

Even the pandemic COVID-19 can`t stopped a migration. In 2019 30 million people crossed a border with Ukraine and 8% of them leave a country with a goal to find a new job. Of course, COVID pandemic made border crossing harder and amount of people reduce, but only for a short period and in the middle of 2020 the amount of those who would like to leave the state exceed the number who would like to enter.[[24]](#footnote-24)

Especially European regions are the most attractive way for Ukrainians. In 2020 1.3 million had a Residencial Permits on the staying at some EU states (500 thousand of them in Poland). Especially Ukrainian citizens took more than 30% of the permits in EU of all non-EU migrants. And most of them had short term visas with permits to work on low paid jobs.[[25]](#footnote-25)

**Table #2. Number of permits. [[26]](#footnote-26)**

[[27]](#footnote-27)

With the low estimates approximately 3 million Ukrainians work abroad.[[28]](#footnote-28) At the same time according to the research near 30% has that experience or has the relatives with it. Also more than 15% has a goal to go to work abroad and only pandemic has changed this plans.

**Table #3. Ukrainians who had job experience abroad and would like to try.[[29]](#footnote-29)**

Main goals to go abroad and start work migration are material goals (salary in Ukraine lower than in any EU country), ¼ of migrants are looking for the place where they can realize themselves and more that 15% try to find perspectives.[[30]](#footnote-30) Lockdown made the migration more difficult and a lot of workers faced with the difficulties to find a job and in the nearest future came back to the countries where they migrated from. For example 70% of Ukrainians in the middle of 2020 had a goal to came back into Poland which is the main country for Ukrainian emigrants.[[31]](#footnote-31)

Poland is a main point of migration for Ukrainians. Poland gives a pot of possibilities for migrants as well as close location to Ukraine and easy procedure for finding the job makes Poland attractive for migration. Also Poland has close relations with Ukraine and culture similarities. It is more than 1.5 million Ukrainians worked in Poland in 2018 and this work migrants helped to increase Polish economy on 13%.[[32]](#footnote-32) But not only Poland makes possibilities for Ukrainian citizens. Czech Republic, Germany and other EU countries and employers are glad to see Ukrainians and they make possibilities for them. This type of migration usually increases economy of the country and make wages lower as well as improve unemployment rate in Ukraine.

Active phase of military aggression by Russia to Ukraine in February 2022 provoked new migration crisis. It is the biggest crisis from WW2 and more than 6 million people leave Ukraine. 3.3 million people came to Poland, approximately 1 million to Romania and more than 1 million to other EU states.[[33]](#footnote-33) 2 million of them asked EU about the temporary protection status. It gives the possibilities for Ukrainians to move freely in EU area and abroad, give a possibilities to get medical care, take support with the food clothes etc.[[34]](#footnote-34) This crisis made a life conditions of a lot of countries and people completely different.

Another type of migrants are students. They are the most attractive type of people as for Ukraine as well for other states. After Russian aggression in 2014 the number of the students increased and in 2017 it was 64 thousand students abroad. Mostly students come to Poland, Germany and Austria.[[35]](#footnote-35) In 2022 tendency to study abroad must strongly increase due to the unstable situation in Ukraine, a lot of possibilities for Ukrainian students and extremely high level of migration. The future for the Ukraine isn`t the best because a lot of the students who study abroad wouldn`t like to come to Ukraine because of higher salaries, more possibilities, better life conditions and wish to continue their living in more developed states.

# 2.3 Migration of population in a hot phase of the war 2022 in Ukraine

After collapsed Yanukovich regime in 2014 it began a war in Ukrainian Donbass and Russia annexed Crimea. After declaration the treaty “Minsk 1” and “Minsk 2” and a few years of provocations from Kremlin puppets Putin and his dictatorship regime decided to unfreeze the Donbass region and start the big war and on 24th of February 2022 declared a new phase of a war. It provoke the biggest migration crisis since WW2.[[36]](#footnote-36) From the beginning of the new phase of the war in February more than 11 million people leave there homes and migrate to other states or to another regions of Ukraine. By the 13th of May, 2022 6.3 million people crossed the border to another countries. 3.3 millions of them to Poland, 1 million to Romania and 1 million to other EU states.[[37]](#footnote-37) Some of them found a job and this is the best decision for the country and each people (as well as Ukrainian and citizens of hosting states), but most of them still not. EU countries and intergovernmental organizations work on the support to Ukrainian citizens – on the 4th of March EU declared a Directive which led Ukrainian citizens the right to live, work, study and give a right for medical care in EU countries. Also it is important to mention that unlike the other migrants like from Africa or Asia the support of Ukrainians united all of the Europe on all levels and despite on the all economic and other losses even countries which traditionally was opposed migrants sheltered Ukrainians (Poland 3.3 million[[38]](#footnote-38)). Of course it had a lot of reasons beginning with close location and cultural similarities which will help to assimilation and integration as well as real threats of war in territory on there states. So especially Ukrainian refugees could give positive affect for the EU and high congeniality level and university degree at the a lot of Ukrainians could help quickly integrate in the European labor market and economy and decrease the deficit of the work power. But it is important to understand that crisis in Ukraine is affected of the all of the world and effect of the crisis will feel each person of the world starting with the biggest food crisis (Ukraine is the biggest exporter of the grains, seeds, corn, wheat, barley and animal feed), as well as economic and social one. For example, Ukraine one of main actors in supply chain of iron, steel and ferroalloys (the biggest factory which placed in Mariupol- “Azovstal” was destroyed, some factories work on the Ukrainian army need, some of them are under Russian attack).[[39]](#footnote-39)

# 2.4 Influence of migration processes on economic indicators on development of Ukraine

Firstly, migration influence of the households. According to the Institutional of Sociology of the National Agency of Ukraine 1/3 of the Ukrainian population takes 30% of incomes from abroad.[[40]](#footnote-40)

According to the data of the State Service of Statistic of Ukraine- the biggest number of incomes have those regions where the biggest number of work migrants are living. At those regions people have higher incomes than average Ukrainian as well as spending (mostly on the clothes, shoes, housing maintance).[[41]](#footnote-41)

As well as increasing incomes, at the same time increasing a salary in the country, mostly in region where the migration flow higher. Because of the reason that migration increasing, the employers don`t have any possibility, other that increase salaries[[42]](#footnote-42). So, in a case of migration it was increased salaries not only of those who migrate, but also those who didn`t became abroad and only live at regions with high level of migration.

Determining factor of migration flows, formulating of migration situation and important thing to accept management decisions and realization measures of migration policy is dynamic of migration flows and current demographical situation. From 1991 population was decreased on the more than 10 million people to 43.7 million people. On the 2022 mostly people live in Kyiv, Kharkiv, Dnipro, Lviv and Donetsk regions.[[43]](#footnote-43)

As well as emigration of the population abroad another important factor are increasing of death rate and decreasing of birth rate. From 1991 to 2019 the rate of increasing population became 6 times lower. At the same time the population are aging and in 2016 it was 41 years old.[[44]](#footnote-44) So it is the fact that demographical situation is critical.

Main reason of emigration is the level of salaries. If counted in hryvnia, from 2002 the salary raised 23 times (to the more than 10.000 hryvnias), but the real situation is visible in USD- it is raising slow and not stable as well as salary didn`t raise at all from 2013.[[45]](#footnote-45) Main reason is difficult economical situation, economical and political crisis and a war in Donbas from 2014. So, salaries in Ukraine doesn`t motivate people to stay in a country and provoke emigration.

Despite the fact that data from 2001 show positive dynamic of increasing a salary, but it going slow and from 2014 even show decreasing, however from 2016 it was increased and in 2019 it reached the historical maximum with 406 USD.[[46]](#footnote-46) But it is also low level and inflation in the country, increasing a salary abroad and other socio-economic factors doesn`t motivate people to stay in Ukraine.

In spite of the raising salary in Ukraine purchase capacity decreasing and now Ukrainians could buy 2 times products lower than in 2008. Raising the price level on communal services was even bigger (5 times from 2008), at that time when incomes raised only 1/10.[[47]](#footnote-47)

Ukraine occupied the last place in Europe on the purchase capacity (the highest places occupies Lichtenstein, Switzerland and Luxemburg and the last are Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine). Average Ukrainian spend 80% of the income for mandatory payments.[[48]](#footnote-48)

One of the most indicative indicators is the Index of the Human Development. It combines three main indicators of human life- the level of incomes, studies and health. Ukraine occupies 88th place of 189 states with the Index 0.751. In the period of Ukrainian Independence it was increased not a lot. Mostly it increased due to the increasing years of studies in school and decreasing because of the life expectancy rate.[[49]](#footnote-49) The Index of the Human Development classified as high, medium and low levels of development. Ukrainian neighbors occupies not the highest positions, but mostly countries has high level of development and only Ukraine and Belarus have high level and Moldova medium.[[50]](#footnote-50)

# 2.5 Analysis of the private transfers of payment balance.

A private transfers of money is important way to fill budget as well as an indicator to understand priorities of migration. Dynamic of transfers show stable increasing, so it reflect that migration increasing also. COVID and lockdown in 2019 decreased the amount of transfers, but in the next year it came back. According to National Bank of Ukraine in 2020 an 2021 it was approximately 12 billions of USD, at that time average amount of transfer raised.[[51]](#footnote-51) Active phase of the war should increase the transfers, while other budget revenues must decrease.

**Table #4. Dynamics of private transfers of money.[[52]](#footnote-52)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Private transfers of money to Ukraine from 2014 till 2030 (millions USD)** | | **Dynamics 2014-2030** |
| 2014 | 6 489 |  |
| 2015 | 6 959 | 7% |
| 2016 | 7 535 | 8% |
| 2017 | 9 287 | 23% |
| 2018 | 11 111 | 20% |
| 2019 | 9 023 | -19% |
| 2020 | 11 980 | 33% |
| 2021 | 11 117 | -7% |
| 2022 | 12 605 | 13% |
| 2023 | 13 364 | 6% |
| 2024 | 14 124 | 6% |
| 2025 | 14 883 | 5% |
| 2026 | 15 642 | 5% |
| 2027 | 16 402 | 5% |
| 2028 | 17 161 | 5% |
| 2029 | 17 921 | 4% |
| 2030 | 18 680 | 4% |

25% of private transfers came from Poland, 1/10 from US and 9% from UK. Amount of transfers from Russia from 2014 decreased from 26% in 2015 to 8.5% in 2020.[[53]](#footnote-53) Private transfers to Ukraine is important piece of budget of Ukraine and its took 8% of GDP[[54]](#footnote-54) and it is more than investments into country. Main supplier of private transfers to Ukraine is Poland with more than 4 billion dollars. The main reason is because main part of work migrants work there, despite the low incomes and main reason to migrate to Poland is part or full time job. Other EU countries doesn`t give such profit, but incomes are still important because it partially increase economy.

**Table #5. Transfers of money divided be the country.[[55]](#footnote-55)**

**Table #6. Private transfers and investments into country. [[56]](#footnote-56)**

Private transfers of money motivate people to spent more money on basic goods and invest money in education, invest at private property. All of these make better life expectancy, level of education increasing. For example amount of students in regions with higher migration increasing more quickly than in other regions.

After basic needs people like to save or invest. Of course, mostly people spend on basic need, but for example in Mexico 20% of investment made by migrants. For example research in Latin America show that each of 1% of private transfers increase investment approximately at 0.5%.[[57]](#footnote-57)

In Ukraine only 7% of migrants would like to open own business. It has few reasons- low incomes as for investments, high percent on a credit or unstable political situation, as well as corruption and other risks. But according to data migration helps to do business. In 2018 people with an experience of migration had 30% more companies than who didn`t.[[58]](#footnote-58)

At that time investments and private transfers indirectly affect on the country. Firstly, it decreased risks and give free money for investments. Also they stabilized economy and increased attractiveness of the investments. And transfers go into savings what decreased % for credits and increased the sum of credits because reliable sources of income give to banks confidence in the return of loans.

Incomes which going from abroad give the country better indicators in economic dynamics. For example in Mexico each USD which households got from abroad gave 2.7 USD for GDP as well as in Bangladesh its effect 3.3 USD.[[59]](#footnote-59) In Ukrainian case this effect could be seen in construction industry. Big investments into new houses were in the regions with bigger migration due to higher incomes and investments. Of course this investment led to increasing of employment, especially in low income jobs. Beside that they increased demand for raw material which means increasing the incomes for other business sphere and lead to increasing an economy.

From the transfers Ukraine get 7% of the economy and without this transfers Ukraine could loose 17% of light industry and 14% of food industry. Also consumption could reduced on 18% and incomes from households on 15%.[[60]](#footnote-60)

But acceleration of money and spending for education doesn`t meet with the level of education and graduated people often doesn`t work at their specialty and they must find other (often low come) job offers.

Of course national economy must correctly react of the modern tendencies or inflation could increase and economical potential work wrong. For example in Ukraine prices increased a lot and it shown bad at the citizens and economy. Also working abroad provokes outflow of population, increased a wish to leave the country at youth and it could lead to deficit of work power and stopped economic development.

It would be logical to assume that emigration provoke socio-economic problems. For example people who earned money abroad and doesn`t pay taxes not motivated to control their governments. And on the one hand emigrants make any economical troubles softer because they could just send a bit more money to their families, but on the other politicians loose control and making social protection lower, implement payed health care or school. Also it paused important reforms, increased corruption, used power for enrichment which lead to higher emigration and provoke other problems.

So, to use private transfers correctly it is important to make good conditions. But Ukraine doesn`t have a good politics with migration and transfers of money. Migrant`s incomes usually came into shadow economy and big part of incomes stay in countries where migrants live and migrants make deposits, buy real estate and movable property as well as start business not at home country, but at state where they became.

# **Definition of migration trends, recommendation about moderation of migration**

# 3.1 Resume

Main driving force for emigration was war from 2014. Of course, people would like to be in security and live in stability and those problems as corruption, slow reforms and economical crisis complicate problem of migration. At that time quick and stable development of EU states and possibilities which give EU increase problem. After the annexation the Crimea migration flows changed and main priority moved from Russia to EU countries and mostly Poland. It is important to reduce migration, otherwise it could lead to quick reduce of population. It could be proposed to change migration from permanent on the pendulum and other thing is to involve Ukrainian students who studied abroad to come back. Firstly, it could be made by the increasing economical and political stability trough important reforms in cooperation with EU. Also it must be increased salaries to the competitive with the neighboring countries as well as implemented social protection programs. Of course it should be ended a war, because it is one of the main critical problems and it is a basis on wish to live in country. For students could be made programs with consulting to important spheres of country which could be a step to involvement them into country.

Even for those who wouldn`t like to come back, but still remain citizens of Ukraine should be made social protection programs with cooperation of other authorities. It should motivate Ukrainian citizens invest money into country and give another motivation to come back. Another program could be count of work experience to years of pensionable service. It could motivate to come back to Ukraine and mix of work in Ukraine and abroad.

Political and social stable development of EU states as well as easy conditions for finding job lead to increasing emigration from Ukraine and people with high experience level appear as example of successful emigration.

# 3.2 Trends of vectors of migration

The freedom of movement and the basic right such as choose a place of living is determinative for people, so mechanism of country must work without encroachment on basic rights.

Priorities of migration policy could divided into 2 types:

-direct influence on migration processes

-indirect influence through making better conditions of life and making possibilities to making condition to progress

Priorities on the influence could be:

-circulation migration

-educational remigration

-programs to involve capital through small business

-transparent migration regime (fight with illegal border crossing, fight with corruption)

-cooperation of Ministries

-social guarantee for Ukrainian citizens abroad[[61]](#footnote-61)

Social guarantee abroad means protection no matter where Ukrainians live. In that case could be made such social protection measures as:

-administrative- legal aid, permission for work, help with contracts on work, control for illegal touristic services

-legal- improve migration law, social protection law, social protection programs

-socio-economic- financing of social programs, financing for migrants and refuges, social protection programs, exemptions

-currency- guaranties for private money transfers and help for business

-social- fight with discrimination

Also state could influence at indirect methods on the conditions with determine the level of mobility such as:

-conditions of job and level of salary and difference between spheres of work and countries

-corruption in all spheres of life

-economical and migration difference between Ukraine and EU.

As it was written authorities can`t stopped migration in a democratic way, so it must be realized measures for decreasing risks and negative factors for internal labor market. It could be made:

-fight with migration in the most important strategic spheres (for example working professions, IT workers and other innovative spheres and medical personal, education professionals and professionals in sphere of national security)

-support local market, especially in regions with high level of migration through making lower taxes, support business etc.

-support with youth, create competitive wages, social support, increase patriotism and make united country with high level of proud for the country.

With the active migration Ukrainian society live for years, but students migration is a new way where government has crucial problem- remigration of students and competitiveness because position of Ukrainian universities aren`t high and this is another reason to leave Ukraine.

# 3.3 Perspectives for migration processes

From 2019 Government of Ukraine create a program of cheap credits for small business “Cheap Loans 5-7-9%” what should motivate migrants to come back and to stay citizens.

Another important program is Presidential and Cabinet of Ministry`s program “Great Construction” which created 500.000 work vacancies and should help migrants who came in COVID times to find jobs.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs made in 2020 website “tripadvisor.mfa.com.ua” which helped for a lot of citizens to come to Ukraine and Ministry of Foreign Affairs made significant program with a lot of flights from all of the world which came Ukrainian to home.

On the beginning of 2021 Cabinet of Ministry of Ukraine provided a bill #4669 “On amendments to some laws of Ukraine on the providing an assistance for the economic reintegration of work migrants”.[[62]](#footnote-62) It was aimed at support migrants which came from abroad and would like to invest money into business in Ukraine. It proposed to give up to 150.000 hryvnas for the investment equal or more than 150.000 hryvnas.

Other type of involvement is proposition of deputies of Verkhovna Rada which proposed to cancel a law about losses of Ukrainian citizenship in case of receiving any other. This proposition is positive and meets the needs of modern world which seek to have open borders and deeper cooperation. So, each people should have a possibility to take other citizenship without loose Ukrainian. This proposition could motivate those people who would like to migrate not to refuse Ukrainian citizenship as well as it could give a possibility for diaspora to come back to Ukraine and return themselves Ukrainian citizenship and save second or third one. To involve foreigners the Parliament should vote for law #3387[[63]](#footnote-63) which improve with the giving a status of refugee, can help with better social security and improve it to law of European Union, also some norms help people to integrate into Ukrainian society.

Migration statistic is one of key factors to formation of migration policy. From 2018 till 2021 Ukraine made an evaluation of report to check and make an analysis of priorities of migration. Results will use to develop and improve migration policy and to connect Ukraine with UN and other countries and cooperate as well as create an agenda in country. So Parliament of Ukraine with the support from UN work at the creation a project of a Plan of Migration strategy till 2025.

# 3.4 Forecast of dynamic of migration flows and economical indexes.

Ukraine reached the low level of birth rate and the intention to make a child became lower. Future orientation on the decreasing the level of birth rate will be critical for Ukraine, but this future isn`t in a short time period. Now women mostly oriented on 2 children, though real data says about average at 1.8 children on a woman.[[64]](#footnote-64) But data of birth rate is in concrete ambit. It is the fact that scarce that birth rate will be lower than 1.7, because more women will be seek to born children, but it is the fact that birth rate don`t decreased lower than 1.1. So, if this research has its limits, it can be assumed that birth rate no fear than 1.4.

As well as in Europe, in Ukraine the age of birth became later and new mother prefer to have a baby at older age. In Ukraine from 2002 till 2017 an age of birth became later on 2 years to 27.6 year. Firstly this decision young mother adopt due to socio-political reason such as war which take place from 2014, economical crisis due to the war and other social problems. It can be predicted decrease the number of children and increasing am average age of birth.

Also it remains big problem of correct count of population and accuracy of it. Main count in Ukraine is madding by the place of registration of citizens (by town, village, region administrations), but it doesn`t count pendulum and long term migration. For example at the last census in 2001 it was noticed the difference of 0.5 million people and it is possible to resume that next census catch even bigger difference of data. So migration count only migration connected with official changing place of living, at that time State Migration Service has also approximate data, because it could be years with high level of increasing or decreasing of people, but for example in 2012 it was a lot of income of people just because of adoption a law “About legal status of foreigners and stateless people”.[[65]](#footnote-65)

It is important not only to stop emigration of Ukrainians, but involve foreigners into Ukraine. One of the main concept is integrate foreign students. It could increase the level of birth and marriage and stabilize negative trend of decreasing population. Also it could be involved foreigners families to increasing Ukrainian population, but it that way it will be refused the number of indigenous people which could lead to other problems.

# Conclusion

As a result of made research it could be concluded that main trends of migration has political and economic factors, however migration has not only bad factors. Mostly it is reasons for unstable economic situation and people with low paid jobs prefer to emigrate. In Ukraine people mostly emigrate for a find a new job and to find a safety place. Ukraine has migration crisis and population recovery has negative value. Mostly from the country leave people with the biggest potential as a students or people who are able to work. And migration crisis in 2022 provoke outflow of even bigger groups of people.

1. In theoretical part it was mentioned new science- migratiology which research migration and connection of migration with other spheres of life. Migration could be analyze in a lot of different spheres of life and its importance is actual. Migration influence on all spheres of life and authority make some strategies to control, minimize or take the biggest profit from it. Countries should take maximum profit from it, so they usually not only block possibilities to leave a country, but mostly regulate in a indirect actions. Also regulation of migration is changing and now it is taking from government to international level. Those organization as EU provide policy for all members and help to states with control borders.
2. In theoretical part it was conclude that Ukrainian population emigrate through some critical situations and in that case diaspora was formed. Economical decreasing, political crisis and those critical situations as war in Donbas in 2014 and new phase of the war in 2022 force a situation. Also those and other crisis not motivate people to increase birth rate. And country where Ukrainian migrants leave use the situation and give for them better conditions to stay. Those people increase economy of foreign countries, live there, but they make private money transfers and import ideas of democracy, human rights, freedom and European principles of life. The most tangible contribution is private money transfers which increasing and increased stability to a country and increase investments into it.

But, migration crisis in 2022 changed the situation and Ukrainian migrants became not work, but refugees, however Ukrainian neighbors support Ukraine and give possibilities to a lot of migrants to live, study and work. Key support gave to Ukraine Poland which take more than 3 million Ukrainians and Romania. Despite all losses neighbors of Ukraine united in the face of threat and provided assistance forgetting about all personal factors.

1. So, after analysis it is clearly understand that it is extremely important to make strategy for reintegration citizens and invite foreigners. Without the strict strategy by the Government in the near future Ukraine faced a crisis when in country stay only groups of people who doesn`t work. Strategy should be build on principles of rule of law, human rights, political and economical stability and social protection guarantee. Out of strategy lead to minimizing birth rate, increasing death rate and outflow of people. Also it is important to reintegrate Ukrainians who come back and involve foreigners who came to Ukraine, as well as stable socio-economical situation should increase birth rate. A new state programs such as cheap loans, giving new vacancies with competitive salaries and providing democratic reforms in all state sector provide stability to country, however the target #1 should be end of the war. Without ending a war economy couldn`t develop and new reforms will be difficult to provide.

It is clearly seen that migration situation won`t be better in near years and till the next of recent year economy of Ukraine could decrease extremely and number of emigrants will raise, however some of those who left the country because of war will return.

# List of literature and sources

1. Балян А.В. Міжрегіональне, транскордонне співробітництво України за умов розширення Європейського Союзу (на прикладі прикордонного регіонів України та Угорщини). Ужгород: Ліра, 2005. 320 с.
2. Блерта Чела. Індекс людського розвитку: Україна падає, що робити. http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/uk/home/ourperspective/ ourperspectivearticles/2017/04/13/-.html.
3. Блинова М. С. Современные социологические теории миграции населения: автореф. дис. на соискание ученой степени канд. социолог. наук: «Теория, методология и история социологии»/ 2008/ с. 14
4. «Всеукраїнський перепис населення 2001». Державний комітет статистики України. <https://2001.ukrcensus.gov.ua/>
5. «В Україну за 9 місяців надійшло приватних переказів на 8.5 мільярдів»- НБУ- URL: <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubriceconomy/3133648-v-ukrainu-za-9-misaciv-nadijslo-privatnih-perekaziv-na-85-mlrd-nbu.html>
6. Євроекономічна інтеграція України: навч. посібник./ Л.І. Михайлова, Н.В, Волченко, Т.О. Зінчук, С.М. Кваша. Київ: Центр учбовох літератури.,2 2013. 136 с.
7. Євтух В.Б. «Українська діаспора»// Енциклопедія історії України: Україна-Українці. Кн. 2/ Редкол.: В.А. Смолій (голова) та ін. НАН України. Інститут історії України. -К.: Видавницство «Наукова думка, 2019. – 842с.- [http://www.history.org.ua/?termin=2.22](http://resource.history.org.ua/cgi-bin/eiu/history.exe?&I21DBN=EIU&P21DBN=EIU&S21STN=1&S21REF=10&S21FMT=eiu_all&C21COM=S&S21CNR=20&S21P01=0&S21P02=0&S21P03=TRN=&S21COLORTERMS=0&S21STR=2.22)

Закон України «Про правовий статус іноземців та осіб без громадянства» від 22.09.2011 №3373-6 <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17>

1. Западнюк С. О. Ретроспективний аналіз міждержавних міграцій населення України (2000-2007 рр.)/ С.О.Западнюк// Український географічний журнал.-2008.-№2(62).-С.47.
2. Ляшенко Д. О. Актуальні завдання картографування міжнародних міграційних зв`язків України/ Д.О. Ляшенко // Український географічний журнал.- 2008.- №3 (63).- С. 52.
3. «Малиновська О.А. Міграційна політики: глобальний контекст та українські реалії: монографія. Київ: НІСД, 2018. С. 472.
4. Мельничеко О. Теоретичні засади регуляторного впливу держави на трудову міграцію. Публічне упраління: теорія і практика: наук. праць. Харків, 2010. С. 125-130.
5. Міграційні явища та процеси: поняття, методи, факти: довідник/ В.С. Кравців, У.Я. Садова та ін. – Львів: інститут регіональних досліджень НАН України, 2009.- С. 66.
6. Міграція в умовах трансформації регіональних ринків праці України: механізми регулювання/ ДУ «Інститут регіональних досліджень ім. М.І. Долішнього НАН України»; науковий керівник У.Я. Садова. Львів, 2019. С. 263.
7. Національний Банк України. URL: <https://bank.gov.ua/doccatalog/document?id=19208355>
8. НБУ. Статистика зовнішнього сектору України. <https://bank.gov.ua/ua/statistic/sector-external/data-sector-external>
9. НБУ. Міністерство фінансів України. : <https://index.minfin.com.ua/ua/economy/fdi/>
10. Новий словник іншомовних слів: близько 40000 слів. / за ред. Л.І. Шевченко.-К.:Арій, 2008.- С.384.
11. Новий словник іншомовних слів: близько 40000 слів/ за ред. Л.І. Шевченко. Київ: Арій, 2008. С. 672.

«Поміж людей: скільки коштуватиме ЄС міграційна криза». 04.04.2022. Катерина Маркевич. [https://mind.ua/openmind/20239046-pomizh-lyudej-skilki-koshtuvatime-es-migracijna-kriza#:~:text=%D0%A0%D0%BE%D0%B7%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%87%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B0%2024%20%D0%BB%D1%8E%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE%20%D0%B2%D1%96%D0%B9%D1%81%D1%8C%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%20%D0%B0%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%96%D1%8F,%D1%96%D0%BD%D1%88%D1%96%20%D1%94%20%D0%B2%D0%BD%D1%83%D1%82%D1%80%D1%96%D1%88%D0%BD%D1%8C%D0%BE%20%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BC%D1%96%D1%89%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BC%D0%B8%20%D0%BE%D1%81%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%B8](https://mind.ua/openmind/20239046-pomizh-lyudej-skilki-koshtuvatime-es-migracijna-kriza" \l ":~:text=%D0%A0%D0%BE%D0%B7%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%87%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B0%2024%20%D0%BB%D1%8E%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE%20%D0%B2%D1%96%D0%B9%D1%81%D1%8C%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%20%D0%B0%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%96%D1%8F,%D1%96%D0%BD%D1%88%D1%96%20%D1%94%20%D0%B2%D0%BD%D1%83%D1%82%D1%80%D1%96%D1%88%D0%BD%D1%8C%D0%BE%20%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BC%D1%96%D1%89%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BC%D0%B8%20%D0%BE%D1%81%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%B8).

Проєкт Закону про внесення змін до деяких законів України щодо запровадження допомоги для економічної реінтеграції трудових мігрантів. URL: <http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=70943>

Проєкт Закону «Про надання захисту іноземцям та особам без громадянства». <https://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=68661>

1. Пуригін О.Г. Міжнародна міграція: навч. посіб. / О.Г. Пуригін, С.Е. Сардак.- К.:ВЦ «Академія», 2007.- С.24.
2. Рыбаковский Л.Л. Миграция населния. Три стадии миграционного процесса. (Очерки теории и методов исследования)/ Л.Л. Рыбаковский. – М.:Наука, 2001.- С. 23.
3. Розподіл постійного населення України за статтю та віком на 1 січня 2020 року: стат. збірник./ відповід. за випуск М.Б. Тімоніна. Київ: Держстат України, 2020. 345 с.
4. Сторонянська І.З. Міжнародне міжрегіональне співробітництво: на прикладі Західного регіону України. Львів, 2002. 210 с.
5. Саріогло В. Зовнішня трудова міграція в Україні: мотиви, масштаби, наслідки. URL: http://www.irbis-nbuv.gov.ua/cgi-bin/ irbis\_nbuv/cgiirbis\_64.exe?I21DBN=LINK&P21DBN=UJRN&Z21ID=&S21REF=10&S21CNR=20&S21STN=1&S21FMT=ASP\_ meta&C21COM=S&2\_S21P03=FILA=&2\_S21STR=ecan\_2019\_29%281%29\_\_7
6. «Средняя зарплата в Украине». 09.03.2022. Минфин. http://index.minfn.com.ua/labor/salary/avarage

«Таблиці народжуваності, смертності та середньої очікуваної тривалості життя 2020». Державна служба статистики України. Київ 2021. Марія Тимоніна. <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/2021/zb/08/zb_tabl_nar_2020.pdf>

«Топ-20 українських експортерів». 24.12.2018. Економічна Правда. https://www.epravda.com.ua/news/2018/12/24/643855/

«Трудова міграція: скільки українців працювали за кордоном в 2019-2021 роках». 18.03.2021. Слово і діло. <https://www.slovoidilo.ua/2021/03/18/infografika/suspilstvo/trudova-mihracziya-skilky-ukrayincziv-pracyuvaly-kordonom-2019-2021-rokax>

«Уехать, что бы вернуться: почему украинцы за границей избегают статуса беженца». 28.04.2022. Катерина Кульчицкая. Европейская Правда. https://www.eurointegration.com.ua/rus/articles/2022/04/28/7138538/

«Українське суспільство: моніторинг соціальних змін. Випуск 6 (20)/ Головні редактори докт. економ. наук В. М. Ворона, докт. соціол. наук. М. О. Шульга.- Київ: Інститут соціології НАН України, 2019. – с. 517., <https://i-soc.com.ua/ua/edition/ukrainske-suspilstvo/issues/>

«Українські студенти за кордоном: зрадники чи амбасадори». 19.12.2019. Дмитро Виговський. НВ. https://biz.nv.ua/ukr/experts/ukrajinski-studenti-za-kordonom-zradniki-chi-ambasadori-50060151.html

«Чому українці їдуть на заробітки, хоч це може зламати їхнє життя». 18.07.2020. Ірина Сов`як. BBC News Україна. <https://www.bbc.com/ukrainian/features-53446483>

Чи потрібні у Польщі українські робочі руки? URl: <https://ampua.org/novyny/chi-potribni-u-polshhi-ukrainski-roboch/>

Чисельність населення. Населення та міграція. Демографічна та соціальна статистика. Статистична інформація. Державна служба статистики України. URL: http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/

1. Шаблій О. І. Суспільна георграфія: теорія, історія, українознавчі студії. Львів: Львів. нац. універс. ім. І. Франк, 2001. 744 с.
2. Шлюб, сім`я та дітородні орієнтації в Україні.- К.: АДЕФ-Україна, 2008.- с. 256. Сім`я та сімейні відносини в Україні: сучасний стан і тенденції розвитку.- К.: ТОВ «ОсноваПринт» 2009.

“2019 Revision of World Population Prospects”. United Nation. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2019. <https://population.un.org/wpp/>

Agunias D.R. Remittances and Development: Trends, Impact, and Policy Options.- Washington: Migration Policy Institute, 2006.-p.26.

Purchasing power on the rise in central and eastern European countries. GfK press release. November 8, 2020. URL: [https://www.gfk.com/fileadmin/user\_upload/country\_one\_pager/GR/documents/20 161125\_PR\_GfK-Purchasing-Power-Europe\_Greece\_2016-English.pdf](https://www.gfk.com/fileadmin/user_upload/country_one_pager/GR/documents/20%20161125_PR_GfK-Purchasing-Power-Europe_Greece_2016-English.pdf).

“Russia-Ukrainian Conflict: Implication for Remittance flows to Ukraine and Central Asia”. March 2022. Dilip Ratha and Eung Ju Kim. Policy Brief. https://www.knomad.org/publication/russia-ukraine-conflict-implications-remittance-flows-ukraine-and-central-asia

“Total Refugee influx from Ukraine in neighbor countries”. 13.03.2022. Operation Data Report. Governments of the countries. https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine

1. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Population Division. International Migrant Stock 2020 (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2019)

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Population Division. International Migrant Stock. https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/ migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp

Strzelecki P., Growiec J., Wyszyński R. The contribution of immigration from Ukraine to economic growth in Poland. NBP Working Paper No. 322. URL: <https://www.nbp.pl/publikacje/materialy_i_studia/322_en.pdf>

1. Lücke М., Saha D. Labour migration from Ukraine: Changing destinations, growing macroeconomic impact. URL: https://www. german-economic-team.com/ukraine/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/GET\_UKR\_PS\_02\_2019\_en.pdf

1. Новий словник іншомовних слів: близько 40000 слів. / за ред. Л.І.Шевченко. – К.: АРІЙ, 2008. – С.384. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Міграційні явища та процеси: поняття, методи, факти: довідник. / В.С. Кравців, У.Я. Садова та ін. – Львів: Інститут регіональних досліджень НАН України, 2009. – С.66. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Западнюк С. О. Ретроспективний аналіз міждержавних міграцій населення України (2000-2007 рр.) / С. О. Западнюк // Український географічний журнал. – 2008. – №2(62). – С. 47. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Ляшенко Д. О. Актуальні завдання картографування міжнародних міграційних зв’язків України / Д. О. Ляшенко // Український географічний журнал. – 2008. – № 3(63). – С. 52. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Рыбаковский Л. Л. Миграция населения. Три стадии миграционного процесса. (Очерки теории и методов исследования) / Л. Л. Рыбаковский. – М.: Наука, 2001. – С. 23. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Пуригіна О. Г. Міжнародна міграція : навч. посіб. / О. Г. Пуригіна, С. Е. Сардак. – К. : ВЦ «Академія», 2007. – С. 24. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Рыбаковский Л.Л. Миграция населения. Три стадии миграционного процесса (Очерки теории и методов исследования)/ Л.Л.Рыбаковский.- М.:Наука,2001.-с.23 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Блинова М.С. Современные социологические теории миграции населения: автореферат диссертация на соискание ученой степени канд. социологич. наук: спец. 22.00.01. «Теория, методология и история социологии»/ Марина Сергеевна Блинова. – М., 2008.-с.14. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Новий словник іншомовних слів: близько 40000 слів / за ред. Л. І. Шевченко. Київ: АРІЙ, 2008. 672 с. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Шаблій О. І. Суспільна географія: теорія, історія, українознавчі студії. Львів: Львів. нац. ун-т ім. І. Франка, 2001. 744 с. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Мельниченко О. Теоретичні засади регуляторного впливу держави на трудову міграцію. Публічне управління: теорія та практика: зб. наук. праць. Харків, 2010. С. 125–130. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Мельниченко О. Теоретичні засади регіляторного впливу держави на трудову міграцію. Публічне управління: теорія та практика: збірник наукових праць. Харків, 2010. С. 125-130 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Євроекономічна інтеграція України: навч. посіб. / Л. І. Михайлова, Н. В. Волченко, Т. О. Зінчук, С. М. Кваша. Київ: Центр учбової літ., 2013. 136 с. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Сторонянська І. З. Міжнародне міжрегіональне співробітництво: на прикладі Західного регіону України. Львів, 2002. 210 с. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Балян А.В. Міжрегіональне, транскордонне співробітництво України за умов розширення Європейського Союзу (на прикладі прикордонних регіонів України та Угорщини). Ужгород: Ліра, 2005. 320 с. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Євтух В.Б. «УКРАЇНСЬКА ДІАСПОРА**»** [Електронний ресурс] // Енциклопедія історії України: Україна—Українці. Кн. 2 / Редкол.: В. А. Смолій (голова) та ін. НАН України. Інститут історії України. - К.: В-во «Наукова думка», 2019. - 842 с.. – Режим доступу: [http://www.history.org.ua/?termin=2.22](http://resource.history.org.ua/cgi-bin/eiu/history.exe?&I21DBN=EIU&P21DBN=EIU&S21STN=1&S21REF=10&S21FMT=eiu_all&C21COM=S&S21CNR=20&S21P01=0&S21P02=0&S21P03=TRN=&S21COLORTERMS=0&S21STR=2.22) (останній перегляд: 11.05.2022) [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Population Division. International Migrant Stock. https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/ migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Population Division. International Migrant Stock 2020 (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2019) [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. «Всеукраїнський перепис населення 2001». Державний комітет статистики України. http://2001.ukrcensus.gov.ua/ [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. “2019 Revision of World Population Prospects”. United Nation. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2019. https://population.un.org/wpp/ [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. “2019 Revision of World Population Prospects”. United Nation. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2019. http://population.un.org/wpp/ [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. “Таблиці народжуваності, смертності та середньої очікуваної тривалості життя 2020». Державна служба статистики України. Київ 2021. Марія Тімоніна. http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat\_u/2021/zb/08/zb\_tabl\_nar\_2020.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. «Таблиці народжуваності, смертності та середньої очікуваної тривалості життя 2020». Державна служба статистики України. Київ 2021. Марія Тімоніна. http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat\_u/2021/zb/08/zb\_tabl\_nar\_2020.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Українське суспільство: моніторинг соціальних змін. Випуск 6/ Головні редактор докт. економ наук В.М. Ворона, докт. соц. наук. М.О.Шульга.- Київ: Інститут соціології НАН України, 2019.-517с. URL: <https://i-soc.com.ua/ua/edition/ukrainske-suspilstvo/issues/> [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Strzelecki P., Growiec J., Wyszyński R. The contribution of immigration from Ukraine to economic growth in Poland. NBP Working Paper No. 322. URL: <https://www.nbp.pl/publikacje/materialy_i_studia/322_en.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Strzelecki P., Growiec J., Wyszyński R. The contribution of immigration from Ukraine to economic growth in Poland. NBP Working Paper No. 322. URL: <https://www.nbp.pl/publikacje/materialy_i_studia/322_en.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Strzelecki P., Growiec J., Wyszyński R. The contribution of immigration from Ukraine to economic growth in Poland. NBP Working Paper No. 322. URL: <https://www.nbp.pl/publikacje/materialy_i_studia/322_en.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. «Трудова міграція: скільки українців працювали за кордоном в 2019-2021 роках». 18.03.2021. Слово і діло. https://www.slovoidilo.ua/2021/03/18/infografika/suspilstvo/trudova-mihracziya-skilky-ukrayincziv-pracyuvaly-kordonom-2019-2021-rokax [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Strzelecki P., Growiec J., Wyszyński R. The contribution of immigration from Ukraine to economic growth in Poland. NBP Working Paper No. 322. URL: <https://www.nbp.pl/publikacje/materialy_i_studia/322_en.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. «Чому українці їдуть на заробітки, хоч це може зламати їхнє життя». 18.07.2020. Ірина Сов`як. BBC News Україна. https://www.bbc.com/ukrainian/features-53446483 [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Чи потрібні у Польщі українські робочі руки? URL: <https://ampua.org/novyny/chi-potribni-u-polshhi-ukrainski-roboch/> [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Strzelecki P., Growiec J., Wyszyński R. The contribution of immigration from Ukraine to economic growth in Poland. NBP Working Paper No. 322. URL: <https://www.nbp.pl/publikacje/materialy_i_studia/322_en.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. “Total Refugee influx from Ukraine in neighboring countries”. 13.03.2022. Operation Data Portal. Governments of the countries. https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. # “Уехать, чтобы вернуться: почему украинцы за границей избегают статуса беженца”. 28.04.2022. Катерина Кульчицкая. Европейская Правда. https://www.eurointegration.com.ua/rus/articles/2022/04/28/7138538/

    [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. «Українські студенти за кордоном: зрадники чи амбасадори». 19.12.2019. Дмитро Виговський. НВ. https://biz.nv.ua/ukr/experts/ukrajinski-studenti-za-kordonom-zradniki-chi-ambasadori-50060151.html [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. “Поміж людей: скільки коштуватиме ЄС міграційна криза”. 04.04.2022. Катерина Маркевич. https://mind.ua/openmind/20239046-pomizh-lyudej-skilki-koshtuvatime-es-migracijna-kriza#:~:text=%D0%A0%D0%BE%D0%B7%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%87%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B0%2024%20%D0%BB%D1%8E%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE%20%D0%B2%D1%96%D0%B9%D1%81%D1%8C%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%20%D0%B0%D0%B3%D1%80%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%96%D1%8F,%D1%96%D0%BD%D1%88%D1%96%20%D1%94%20%D0%B2%D0%BD%D1%83%D1%82%D1%80%D1%96%D1%88%D0%BD%D1%8C%D0%BE%20%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%BC%D1%96%D1%89%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BC%D0%B8%20%D0%BE%D1%81%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%B8. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. “Total Refugee influx from Ukraine in neighboring countries”. 13.03.2022. Operation Data Portal. Governments of the countries. https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. “Total Refugee influx from Ukraine in neighboring countries”. 13.03.2022. Operation Data Portal. Governments of the countries. https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. # “Топ—20 українських експортерів”. 24.12.2018. Економічна Правда. https://www.epravda.com.ua/news/2018/12/24/643855/

    [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. Українське суспільство: моніторинг соціальних змін. Вип.6 (20).: К.. 2019. - С. 505. URL: https://i-soc.com.ua/assets/files/ monitoring/mon2019.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. Саріогло В. Зовнішня трудова міграція в Україні: мотиви, масштаби, наслідки. URL: http://www.irbis-nbuv.gov.ua/cgi-bin/ irbis\_nbuv/cgiirbis\_64.exe?I21DBN=LINK&P21DBN=UJRN&Z21ID=&S21REF=10&S21CNR=20&S21STN=1&S21FMT=ASP\_ meta&C21COM=S&2\_S21P03=FILA=&2\_S21STR=ecan\_2019\_29%281%29\_\_7 [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. Lücke М., Saha D. Labour migration from Ukraine: Changing destinations, growing macroeconomic impact. URL: https://www. german-economic-team.com/ukraine/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/GET\_UKR\_PS\_02\_2019\_en.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. Розподіл постійного населення України за статтю та віком на 1 січня 2020 року: стат. зб. / відп. за вип. М. Б. Тімоніна. Київ: Держстат України, 2020. 345 с. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. Чисельність населення. Населення та міграція. Демографічна та соціальна статистика. Статистична інформація. Державна служба статистики України: офіц. веб-сайт. URL: <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. Чисельність населення. Населення та міграція. Демографічна та соціальна статистика. Статистична інформація. Державна служба статистики України: офіц. веб-сайт. URL: <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. Средняя зарплата в Украине. 09.03.2022. Минфин. https://index.minfin.com.ua/labour/salary/average/ [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. Розподіл постійного населення України за статтю та віком на 1 січня 2020 року: стат. зб. / відп. за вип. М. Б. Тімоніна. Київ: Держстат України, 2020. 345 с. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. Purchasing power on the rise in central and eastern European countries. GfK press release. November 8, 2020. URL: https://www.gfk.com/fileadmin/user\_upload/country\_one\_pager/GR/documents/20 161125\_PR\_GfK-Purchasing-Power-Europe\_Greece\_2016-English.pdf. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. Блерта Чела. Індекс людського розвитку: Україна падає, що робити. URL: http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/uk/home/ourperspective/ ourperspectivearticles/2017/04/13/-.html. [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. Блерта Чела. Індекс людського розвитку: Україна падає, що робити. URL: http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/uk/home/ourperspective/ ourperspectivearticles/2017/04/13/-.html. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
51. В Україну за 9 місяців надійшло приватних переказів на $8,5 мільярдів – НБУ URL: <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubriceconomy/3133648-v-ukrainu-za-9-misaciv-nadijslo-privatnih-perekaziv-na-85-mlrd-nbu.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
52. Національний банк України. URL: <https://bank.gov.ua/doccatalog/document?id=19208355> [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
53. НБУ. Статистика зовнішнього сектору України. URL: <https://bank.gov.ua/ua/statistic/sector-external/data-sector-external> [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
54. НБУ, Міністерство фінансів України URL: <https://index.minfin.com.ua/ua/economy/fdi/> [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
55. “Russia-Ukraine conflict: Implications for Remittance flows to Ukraine and Central Asia”. March 2022. Dilip Ratha and Eung Ju Kim. Policy Brief. KNOMAD. https://www.knomad.org/publication/russia-ukraine-conflict-implications-remittance-flows-ukraine-and-central-asia [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
56. НБУ, Міністерство фінансів України. URL: <https://index.minfin.com.ua/ua/economy/fdi/> [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
57. Agunias D.R. Remittances and development: Trends, Impacts, and Policy Options. – Washington: Migration Policy Institute, 2006. – р. 26. [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
58. Малиновська О.А. Міграційна політика: глобальний контекст та українські реалії: монографія. Київ: НІСД, 2018. С. 472 [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
59. НБУ, Міністерство фінансів України URL: <https://index.minfin.com.ua/ua/economy/fdi/> [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
60. НБУ, Міністерство фінансів України URL: <https://index.minfin.com.ua/ua/economy/fdi/> [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
61. Міграція в умовах трансформації регіональних ринків праці України: механізми регулювання/ ДУ «Інститут регіональних досліджень ім. М.І. Долішнього НАН України»; наук. кер. У.Я. Садова. Львів, 2019. С. 263. [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
62. Проєкт Закону про внесення змін до деяких законів України щодо запровадження допомоги для економічної реінтеграції трудових мігрантів. <http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=70943> [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
63. Проєкт Закону «Про надання захисту іноземцям та особам без громадянства». <https://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=68661> [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
64. Шлюб, сім`я та дітородні орієнтації в Україні.- К.: АДЕФ-Україна, 2008.- с. 256. Сім`я та сімейні відносини в України: сучасний стан і тенденції розвитку.- К.: ТОВ «ОсноваПринт» 2009. [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
65. Закон України «Про правовий статус іноземців та осіб без громадянства» від 22.09.2011 №3373-6 <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3773-17> [↑](#footnote-ref-65)