

## **THE DEVELOPMENT OF MIGRATION PROCESSES IN UKRAINE**

*The article analyzes the migratory processes in Ukraine during 2008-2013. It focuses on the analysis of labor migration countries and identifies key factors and motivations of migration.*

**The keywords:** *migration, workforce, causes of migration, reasons of migration.*

**Problem statement:** *Under the influence of globalization the world is becoming more common international migration. The main problem of migration is supposed the migration of workforce of the country. In Ukraine migration is extremely common. Therefore, the outflow of personnel for Ukraine is an actual problem.*

*The problem of migration requires careful research to identify key factors and motivations developing measures for the control and regulation of migration processes in Ukraine.*

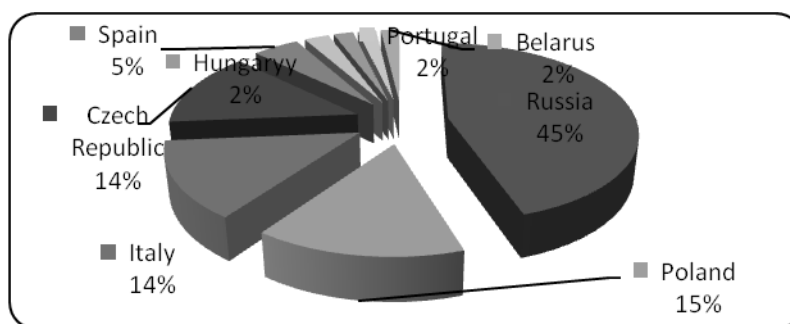
**The analysis of last researches.** *Recently migration problem is gaining more widespread because a large number of researchers study this problem. Among them are Veselska LA, who made the analysis of the processes of labor migration abroad, proposed changes and attachment to the state regulation of migration [ 1]. Vydjakin M.M., Stakanov R.D. investigated theoretical and practical aspects of the relationship of labor migration of Ukrainian citizens to the EU and Ukraine macroeconomic development [2]. Kowalyk I.I. determined the causes of international migration of workforce, analyzed the current situation and investigated the reasons and consequences, and has identified trends in international labor migration in Ukraine [3]. Khlivna I.V. considered international labor migration and its financial and economic consequences in form of international money transfer by migrant workers [4 ] and other researchers.*

**The aim of the article is** *to analyze the development of migration processes in Ukraine and describe the main factors and motives of international migration in Ukraine.*

**The main material.** *According to research of the International Organization of Migration (IOM) every second young Ukrainian in age from 20 to 35 years wishes to emigrate from Ukraine . [5] The total population of Ukraine on January 1, 2013 is 45.4 million people. Among them migrants is more than 6.5 million people, or 14.3 % of Ukraine's population . [6]*

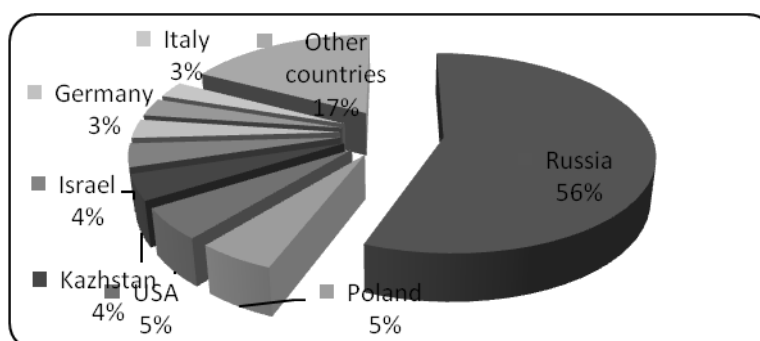
*According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine among the countries , which often Ukrainians migrate are: Russia ( 43.2% ),Poland ( 14.3%) , Italy (13.2 %) and Czech Republic (12.9 %). Among other countries Ukrainians also migrate to*

Spain (4.5 %), Germany (2.4%) , Hungary (1.9% ), Portugal and Belarus (by 1.8%) . [6]



**Figure 1.** The countries to which most Ukrainians migrated in 2012

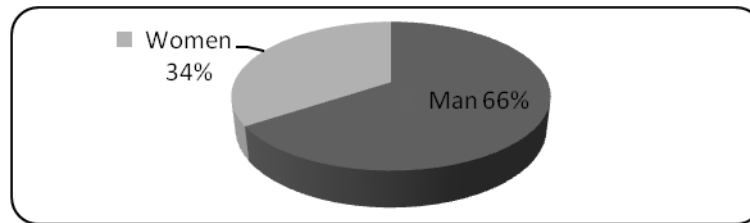
According to the World Bank in the beginning of 2013 Ukrainians migrated to such countries as: Russia (56%), Poland (5%), the USA (5%), Kazakhstan (4%), Israel (4%) Germany (3%), Moldova (3%), Italy (3%) and other countries. [7].



**Figure 2.** Countries to which most Ukrainians migrated at the beginning of 2013 according to the World Bank data

From figure 1 and figure 2, we can make a conclusion that the most popular for migration countries are Russia and Poland. Half of Ukrainians migrate to the eastern neighbor - the Russian Federation, and others - to Western Europe. For a more complete study of the problem of migration it must provide a description of the Ukrainian migrants. An important step in the research is to examine the gender distribution of migrants.

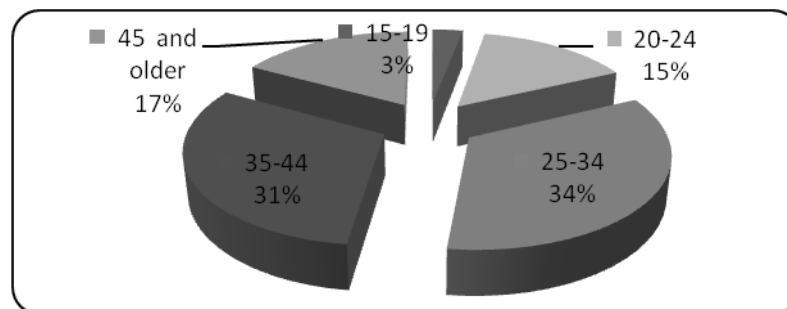
According to the International Organization of Migration (IOM), the gender distribution of Ukrainian labor migrants in 2012 was as follows: men was 65.7%, women was 34.3%. Graphic representation of the gender distribution of Ukrainian migrants is presented in Fig. 3



**Figure 3. Graphic representation of the gender distribution of Ukrainian migrants in 2012**

From Fig. 3 we can make conclusion that the number of migrants among men is (65.7 %) and it is in two times more as compared with migration of women (only 34.3 %). Men often migrate to Russia, Portugal, Czech Republic, and women migrate to Italy, Turkey and Greece . [5]

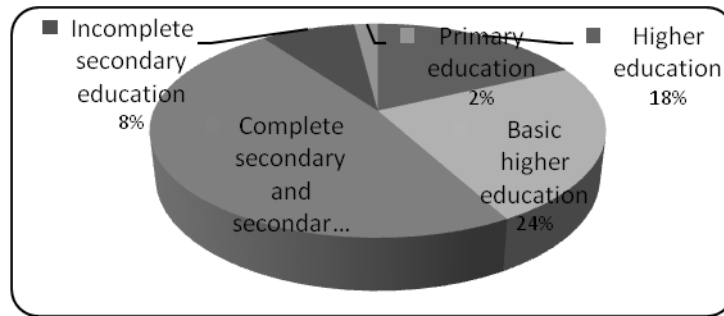
According to the International Organization of Migration (IOM), the age structure of Ukrainian migrants in five age groups is: employees aged 15-19 years - 3%, 20-24 years - 15% 25-34 - 34 %, 35 -44 years - 31 %, 45 years and older - 17%. The graphic representation of the age structure of migrants in Ukraine in 2012 is shown in Fig . 4 [ 5].



**Figure 4. The age structure of Ukrainian migrants in 2012**

From Fig. 4 we concluded that most of the migrants in Ukraine are people aged 25-34 years ( 34%) and 35-44 years ( 31%). That is the largest number of migrants in Ukraine - people aged from 25 to 44 years ,that is equal to 65 % of the total number of migrants in the country. Besides the determining of the age structure of migrants, it is also necessary to determine their level of education to define further characteristics of employment areas.

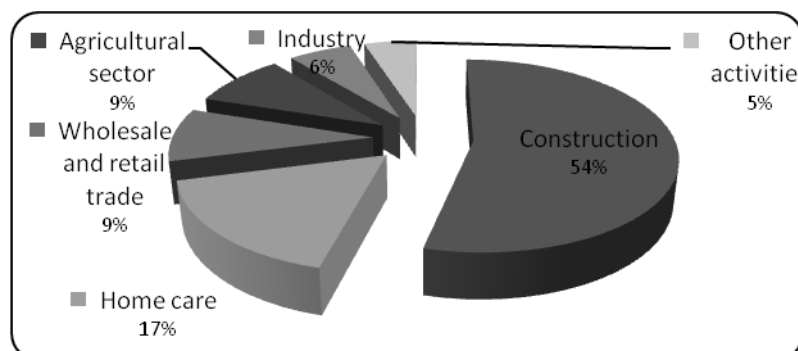
According to the International Organization of Migration (IOM), the distribution of migrants by level of education in Ukraine are: workers with primary education (2% ) with incomplete secondary education ( 8%), with complete secondary and secondary special education (48% ), with basic higher education ( 24%) and with higher education ( 18%). Graphic representation of the structure of Ukrainian migrants by level of their education in 2012 is shown in Fig . 5 [ 5].



**Figure 5. Structure of Ukrainian migrants by level of education in Ukraine in 2012**

From Fig. 5 we can make conclusion that the largest number of Ukrainian migrants are people with complete secondary and secondary special education (48%), they graduated from secondary schools, gymnasiums, lyceums, colleges, technical schools, people with basic higher education (24%) in other words graduated from institutions and got the qualification of "Bachelor" and people with higher education (18%) they graduated from institutions and got qualification of "specialist" and "master". After determining the level of education of migrants we can provide characteristics of the field of their employment.

According to the International Organization of Migration (IOM) among the main areas of employment Ukrainian migrants are: construction (54%), home care (17%), wholesale and retail trade (9%), agricultural sector (9%), industry (6%) and other activities (5%). Graphic representation of the major areas of employment Ukrainian migrants in 2012 is shown in Figure 6 [5].



**Fig 6. Structural areas of employment Ukrainian migrants in 2012**

From Fig. 6 we can make conclusion that most Ukrainian migrants employed in areas such as construction (54%) and in home care (17%).

The main factors that promote to increase migration processes in Ukraine include:

- low wages
- Instability of the Ukrainian economy,
- Lack of jobs for people (mostly in small towns and villages)

- *A good social support in countries where Ukrainians migrate,*
- *Political instability in the country,*
- *Loss of hope for a better life in Ukraine for themselves and their children,*
- *Lack of conditions for self-fulfillment (it causes the brain drain potential). [5]*

*From Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 it can be concluded that the majority of migrants - people from 25 to 45 years who have completed secondary or special education and people with higher education , people, who are good prepared and are highly qualified staff.*

*The average cost of education is: in the United States from \$ 13,000 to \$ 40,000 per year, in the UK from £ 7,500 to £ 15,000 per year, in France from € 5000 to € 10 000. A low-cost education can be graduated in Spain (\$ 700 - \$ 1000 - public and \$ 10 000 - private universities), Italy (€ 500 - € 3000), the Netherlands (€ 4000 - € 12 000), Canada (\$ 8000 - \$ 15,000), China (\$ 2000 - \$ 7500) and Japan (\$ 6500 - \$ 10,000). [8]*

*Instead, the average cost of education at the best universities in Ukraine range from 11 to 20 thousand UAH. It is from \$ 1,400 to \$ 2,500 or € 930 to € 1700 per year at NBU [9,10 ].*

*The most preferred professions in Ukraine include: engineers, specialists in service, IT professionals , doctors , ecologists , chemists , psychologists and personal advisers , marketers, public relations specialists , specialists in nanotechnology. [11 ]*

*The most desirable jobs abroad include: doctors and pharmacists , specialists in forestry and agriculture, experts in the field of fine arts , engineers , specialists in business , lawyers, IT professionals , teachers and experts in the field of natural sciences, journalists , social workers, researchers. [12 ]*

*According to the State Employment Service in 2012 among the professions , for which the number of unemployed registered with employment centers , the largest are: utility workers, boiler operators, vendors of food and non-food products, motor vehicle drivers , guards , cooks , workers in low-skilled jobs agriculture. However, the decrease in employment was recorded in agriculture and construction. [13 ]*

*In addition to negative effects of labor migration it also has a number of advantages that can be used to improve the situation. Diagram of the advantages and disadvantages of migration are presented in Table 1.*

Table 1

*Advantages and disadvantages of migration*

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<i>1). An opportunity to get new experience</i>	<i>1). The lossess of the highly skilled workers</i>
<i>2). increasing the number of transfer payments from abroad</i>	<i>2).Increasing the proportion of elderly per one young man</i>
<i>3) The professional development of workers (if worker will come back in Ukraine)</i>	<i>3) Inhibition of STP in the country (due to active migration of scientists)</i>
<i>4). increasing of knowledge of foreign language</i>	<i>4). The decreasing of retire and other social benefits.</i>
<i>5). state savings for unemployment benefits</i>	<i>5). increasing the retirement age.</i>
<i>6). Decreasing unemployment through workplaces abroad (for those people who for a long time could not find a job in Ukraine)</i>	<i>6). decreasing of patriotism in the country.</i>

**Conclusion.** Investigating of the problem of labor migration in Ukraine we can make conclusion that labor migration has both advantages and disadvantages, provided such activities as creating conditions for young professionals , the development program of social housing, lending at low interest rates, etc., and expansion cooperation between Ukraine and other countries can achieve great progress in the economic development of Ukraine.

According to data of the State Employment Service in Ukraine at the end of 2012 the number of unemployment was equal to 520.9 thousand, 398.4 thousand of them received unemployment benefits , while the average amount of benefits was 917 UAH. So we can conclude that in 2012 on subsidies for the unemployed Ukraine spent 4,284,957.6 thousand UAH. The government could reduce the unemployment rate and save a considerable amount of money for unemployment benefits due to migration.

It should also be noted that labor migration can significantly affect the level of economic and social development in Ukraine on a large scale, so it needs carefully monitoring of changes in migration flows into the country and we need to reduce migration through a range of measures.

Measures to reduce migration in Ukraine include:

- creating a favourable conditions in the country for business opportunities and full implementation;

- *development of internal migration to meet labor market needs in Ukraine as an alternative to going abroad ,*
- *stimulation the return of emigrants ;*
- *protection of the rights of citizens working abroad ;*
- *regulation of migration by stimulating the arrival of more educated and skilled migrants.*

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