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STATISTICAL SURVEY OF MIGRATION PROCESSES IN UKRAINE IN CONDITIONS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

The article is devoted to the study of the main indicators of the Ukrainian labor market and the phenomenon of labor migration to the countries of the European Union and the world in general. The peculiarity of this situation and migration policy in our country consists in Ukraine acting simultaneously as the country of origin, destination and transit of migrants. On the one hand, this leads to many problems occurring, on the other hand, it is opening up new opportunities related to migration.

The basis of our research was the official statistics of the country's population movements. The analysis of supply and demand in the labor market showed that the supply level was drastically increased. However, the availability of vacancies allows us to state the dissatisfaction of potential employees with those because of their allowance. The structure of unemployment among various professional groups was also investigated.

We analyzed the directions, age groups and employment sectors of Ukrainian labor migrants. Moreover, we looked into the financial income of workers from the major labor donor countries. We discovered that the top three countries of labor migration are the Philippines, Pakistan and Ukraine. According to the results of the study of financial revenues, it is found that long-term migrants' transfers to Ukraine make up almost half of the households' budget.

It has also been ascertained that the uncontrolled arrival of workers from abroad increases competition in the national labor market, which may cause a decrease in real wages and an increase in unemployment. Illegal staying of foreigners, and especially them working here, provokes the development of criminal structures, undermining the legal system. Also, foreign migrants who are not cared for by their native country can become an additional burden on the host country's social system.

Keywords: *external migration processes, labor resources, external labor migration, factors of migration, causes of migration, remittances of migrants, labor migrants.*

**СТАТИСТИЧНЕ ВИВЧЕННЯ МІГРАЦІЙНИХ ПРОЦЕСІВ В УКРАЇНІ В
УМОВАХ ЄВРОІНТЕГРАЦІЇ**

***Анотація.** Стаття присвячена вивченню основних показників ринку праці України та явищу трудової міграції до країн Європейського Союзу та світу в цілому. Особливістю міграційної ситуації та міграційної політики в нашій країні є те, що Україна виступає одночасно країною походження, призначення і транзиту мігрантів. Це спричиняє, з одного боку, численні проблеми, а з другого – відкриває нові можливості, пов'язані з міграцією.*

Основою наших досліджень були офіційні статистичні показники природного та міграційного руху населення країни. Аналіз попиту та пропозиції на ринку праці показав значне перевищення пропозиції. Однак наявність вакантних посад дозволяє стверджувати про незадоволеність потенційних працівників наявними вакансіями, рівнем та умовами оплати праці. Досліджено також структуру безробіття серед різних професійних груп.

Здійснено аналіз напрямів української трудової міграції, вікових груп та секторів зайнятості українських трудових мігрантів. Проаналізовано фінансові надходження від робітників з-за кордону серед основних країн-донорів робочої сили. Виявлено, що трійку лідерів складають трудові мігранти з Філіппін, Пакистану та України. За результатами дослідження фінансових надходжень встановлено, що перекази мігрантів в Україну складають майже половину бюджету домогосподарств, які мають у своєму складі довгострокових трудових мігрантів.

З'ясовано також, що неконтрольоване прибуття працівників з-за кордону підвищує конкуренцію на національному ринку праці, може бути причиною зниження реальної заробітної плати та зростання безробіття. Нелегальне перебування іноземців, а тим більше їх трудова діяльність, провокує розвиток кримінальних утворень, підриває правову систему. Також іноземні мігранти, позбавлені опіки країни, вихідцями якої вони є, можуть стати додатковим навантаженням для соціальної системи приймаючої держави.

***Ключові слова:** зовнішні міграційні процеси, трудові ресурси, зовнішня трудова міграція, фактори міграції, причини міграції, грошові перекази мігрантів, трудові мігранти.*

Formulation of the problem. With the approach of the EU to our borders, Ukraine became an accumulation place of various categories of migrants. That is why for many reasons the migration policy of the European Union is extremely important for our country. Here are some of the most urgent ones: number one, there is a large emigration flow from Ukraine to the EU that needs oversight and regulation; number two, Ukrainian-European cooperation actively develops in the field of preventing illegal migration; number three, in the context of Ukraine's orientation towards EU integration, it is necessary to achieve European standards for migration law and management.

However, emigration, in particular to the EU countries, has become an important factor in affecting the course of many internal and social processes because it has reached a large scale, and, therefore, requires detailed analysis. The

current situation in Ukraine makes it possible to speak about intentions to increase migration flows, thanks to the EU-Ukraine visa-free regime.

The purpose of the article is to determine the main factors and nature of labor migration from Ukraine to the EU countries and the consequences of this process for the development of our economy.

The analysis of recent research and publications. In their papers, the theoretical aspects of external migration have been looked into by such scholars as E. Libanova, O. Malinovskaya, O. Piskun, and M. Shulga. Y. Humeniuk, O. Malinovskaya, T. Melnyk, O. Loshenyuk, M. Pityulich studied the motivation of labor migrants and the dependence between the financial position of those wishing to leave and their possibilities. A. Gaydutsky, I. Kukurudza, K. Kravchuk paid major attention to the influence of migration funds on the country's economy.

The main material. Practice shows that without providing the conditions for successful economic development, the state would not often perceive immigrants as useful and sometimes necessary subjects of socio-economic development. European governments, when accepting migrants, have seen benefits for their countries, both in economic growth and in the demographic crisis. Immigration is crucial for Europe to prevent a shortage of workers, and also to ensure excellent functioning of the social protection system. However, in regulating labor migration, the destination countries must address three main tasks: 1) to provide the necessary labor market with the number of foreign skilled workers; 2) to prevent over-exploitation and violation of migrants' rights; 3) to prevent illegal employment of foreigners.

According to predictions, by 2060 the EU active population will decrease by 10% (or 50 million people). The part of seniors will rise from 17.1% to 30% (84.6 million to 151.5 million). The immigrants should integrate into society and contribute to the economy of the country in which they are located.

Marta Kindler and Elena Fedyuk, overlooking the migration of Ukrainians to EU countries in their joint work “Ukrainian Migration to the European Union”, highlighted a number of factors that characterize this phenomenon:

- continuing political instability in Ukraine;
- demand for Ukrainian labor in EU countries;
- lack of legal protection for Ukrainian citizens abroad (bilateral interstate agreements that would guarantee social payments);
- increase in female migration and related changes [1, p. 5-6].

The impact of external labor migration on the social development of a country can be estimated by the correlation of migration indicators and the demographic situation of the country. For Ukraine, where job-seeker population decline exists, the problem of migration outflow of economically active population is very common (Table 1).

Table 1

Natural movement of the population of Ukraine, in thousands.

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of births	510,6	512,5	497,7	502,6	520,7	503,7	465,9	411,8	397,0	364,0	335,9
The death toll	754,5	706,7	698,2	664,6	663,1	662,4	632,7	594,8	583,6	574,1	587,6
Natural increase	- 243,9	- 194,2	- 200,5	- 162,0	- 142,4	- 158,7	- 166,8	- 183,0	- 186,6	- 210,1	- 251,8

Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine

According to the State Statistics Service, the population of Ukraine in 2018 was 42386,403 thousand people. The birth rate in Ukraine increased to 2013 from 2014, although there has been a sharp slowdown, indicating the deterioration of social and material well-being of the population and negative expectations about the future.

In 2012-2013, the dynamics of population growth in Ukraine is observed, and this has contributed to the positive balance of migration. Since 2014, there has been a decrease in both the population and migration (Fig. 1).

According to the research, ukrainians migrate for work at an average age of 34. The majority of short-term (64%) and long-term (71%) migrant workers are

from 18 to 44 years. People older than 45 are more likely to participate in short-term labor migration, and the 30-44 age group – in long-term migration [2, p. 12].

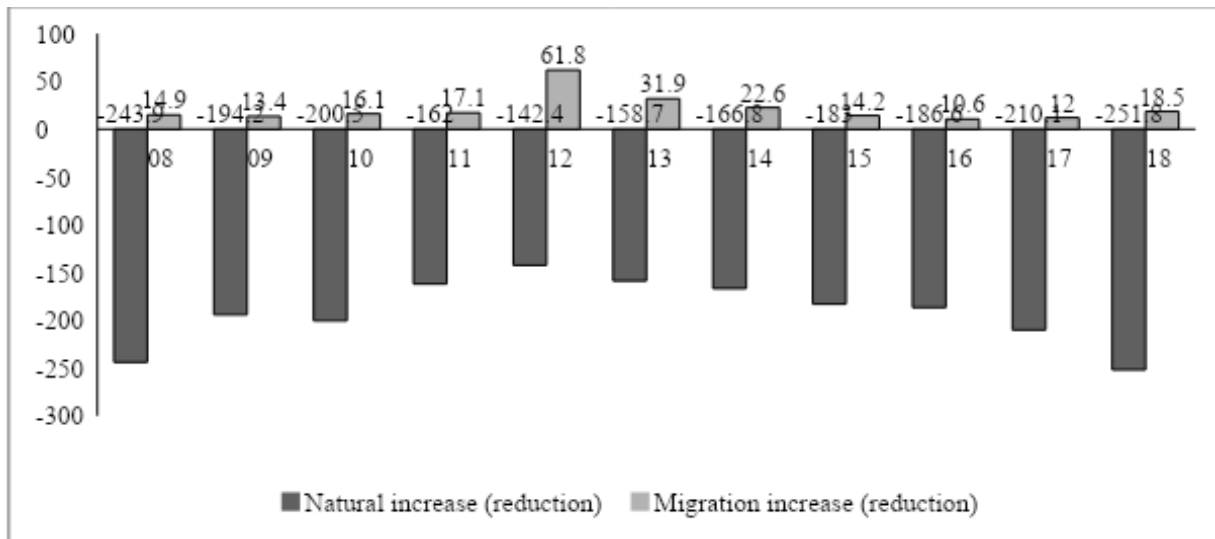


Fig. 1. Natural and migration movement of the population of Ukraine, in thousands

Thus, the tendency of decreased death rate in the country does not affect reduction of the number of immigrants from Ukraine, since often people who leave are of middle and young age.

According to the State Statistics Service, there is a reduction in labor demand in the Ukrainian labor market (Fig. 2).

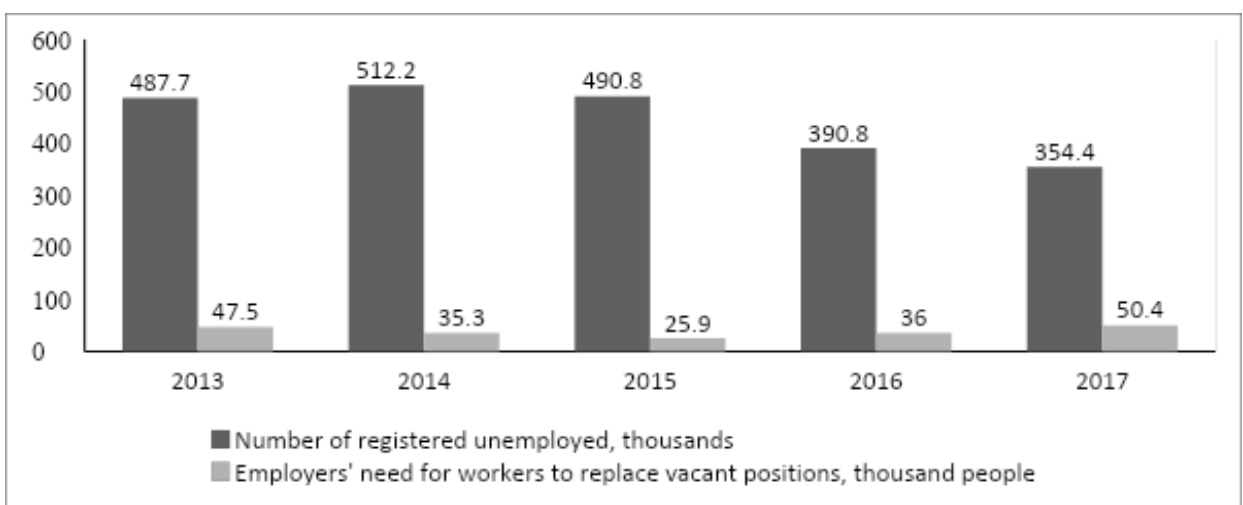


Fig. 2. Demand and supply of labor in Ukraine, 2013-2017

According to various experts' statements, given the insufficient employment of the Ukrainian population abroad, the unemployment rate in the country would exceed 1.5-2.5 times fixed [3, p. 2]. In some regions, especially the west, where labor migration flows observed in the highest intensity, this figure could exceed the actual unemployment rate fixed at 3.8 times [4, p. 113].

The research of patterns of unemployment among various professional groups is an important factor in the analysis of labor migration and unemployment. According to existing data, the availability of jobs in Ukraine is lower than the demand (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3. Number of registered unemployed and number of vacancies in Ukraine as of January 1, 2018, in thousands

According to statistics, as of January 1, 2018, the number of unemployed recorded among the maintenance workers is – 67.3 thousand persons, while for the same category a relatively large number of vacancies was offered – 8.9 thousand people. The largest excess of staff in the labor market is among managers and the authorities (50.3 thousand unemployed for 3.3 thousand vacancies), which indicates the contradiction of the amount and directions of professional training to the needs of the economy and the labor market. In regard to this, the imbalance between ukrainians with higher education diploma and the access to vacancies requiring appropriate qualifications. The lack of a proper mechanism for financing and formation of the state order for training of qualified staff, the system of

independent qualification attestation of educational institutions graduates, caused the defective training of employees. It was also caused by the lack of permanent relationships between educational establishments, employers and local executive authorities, which could be caused by insufficient motivation of young people to master working professions [5, p. 73].

According to domestic analysts, information provided these days by the State Statistics Service lowers the actual unemployment rate by about 5 times. The main cause of this phenomenon is multivariate hidden unemployment, in the form of so-called “paid unemployment”: indefinite vacations, part-time work, etc., since it is much more profitable for the state to pay minimum wages than to make them unemployed [6, p. 44].

However, despite the excess of labor supply over demand, the availability of vacancies makes it possible to state that the outflow from Ukraine is caused not by the impossibility of employment, but by the dissatisfaction of potential employees with available vacancies, and also the allowance. Migration processes in the world economy have an impact on all aspects of social life: the demographic, socio-economic, ethnic, political and legal status of countries who accept migrant workers. As Ukraine is actively involved in international labor migration and acts as both a donor of staff and a recipient of foreign labor, it is necessary to assess the effects of external labor migration on ukrainian society and identify the areas that they have an impact on to develop effective measures in regulation of the migration.

One of the key factors of the labor migration influence, which contributes to the socio-economic development of the country, is the financial income from workers in other places. According to World Bank estimates from 2016, the amount of personal money transfers in the world is approximately \$537 billion. Cash flow to developing countries exceeds the official assistance by more than three times [7, p. 17].

Most countries have got vacillations in remittances from year to year, which may indicate changes in migrants' intentions to return to their countries, family reunification, or differences in the cost and channels of remittances.

In 2016, among the major labor donor countries, the largest share of GDP is remittances from labor migrants from the Philippines (10.21%), Pakistan (7.08%) and Ukraine (6.59%). At the same time, the gross remittance to Ukraine is lower than in countries where the share of money earned in GDP is lower (India, Mexico, China, Indonesia, Germany, Egypt, Italy). This specifies the large impact of labor migrants' funds on the economy of Ukraine and on the overall budget of households to which migrant workers belong.

According to a study of migration-related financial revenues and their impact on IOM development in 2014-2015, migrant transfers to Ukraine account for nearly half of the household budgets of long-term migrant workers [2, p. 13].

The analytics of the National Bank of Ukraine is the personal money transfers ten to show a smaller scale of received money than the estimates of the World Bank experts. In the National Bank of Ukraine's balance of payments statistics, private money transfers are defined as international transfers and flows of resources to households coming from other countries and mainly related to temporary or permanent migration of the population [8, p. 1]. In 2018, personal money transfers from abroad reached \$11.111 million. and increased by 19.6% compared to the previous year (Table 2).

Table 2

Money transfers to Ukraine by way of transfer, mln. USA

Path of receipt	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Revenues, total	6489	6959	7535	9287	11111
through bank accounts	2410	2005	2145	2591	3420
through international payment systems	3190	2331	2345	2247	2255
informal channels	889	2623	3045	4449	5436
Money transfers to Ukraine by main categories					
Revenues, total	6489	6959	1835	9287	11111

Pay	2171	4116	1835	2591	7911
Private transfers	1165	2843	1835	2247	3200
From those who work abroad for more than a year	1006	1013	1835	4449	872
other private transfers	4318	1830	1835	9287	2328

With each passing year, the amount of money transfers through the banking system rises, which means that the confidence of Ukrainians in the banking system is growing.

Until 2014, Russia had been a leading country in terms of remittances to Ukraine, but since then the number of their payments started decreasing. In our point of view, Ukraine's European integration process and the conflict in the eastern part of our country have significantly influenced this situation.

In 2016, revenues decreased by 15.6% compared to the previous year (\$1396 million). This drastic change in remittances from Russia was caused by the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine to apply restrictive measures to six organizations of international payment systems created by residents of the Russian Federation. Overall, in 2016, CIS countries accounted for 26.4% of total remittances received from abroad (32.6% in 2015). Among other countries, as in previous years, the largest amount of transfers came from the United States of America (USD 602 million or 13.7% of all money transfers to Ukraine). \$1.8 billion came from the European Union, 12.4% higher than the previous year. The share of EU countries in total remittances increased to 41.1%. The largest number of transfers came from Germany (\$304 million or 6.9% of total money transfers to Ukraine). In recent years, Poland has paid the most remittances to our country.

According to the survey conducted in the framework of the International Organization for Migration project in 2014-2015, 688 thousand citizens of Ukraine are abroad for work (Fig. 4). In addition, another 310,000 people are classified as potential outside migrant workers, who will agree to leave Ukraine under certain conditions.

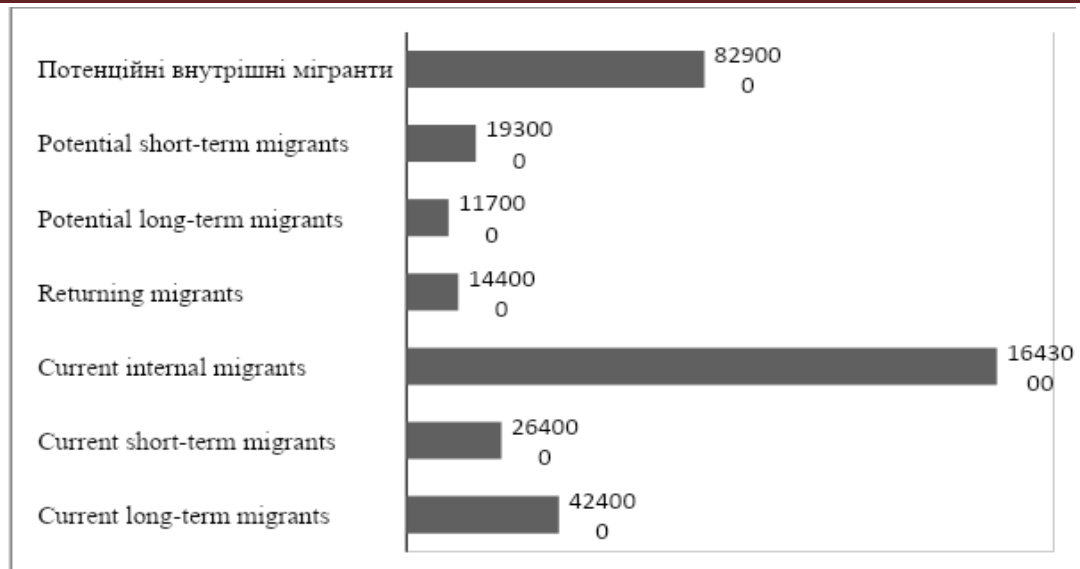


Fig. 4. Estimation of the number of Ukrainian labor migrants [2, p. 13]

The results of other sociological surveys also capture the emigration sentiment of Ukrainians. Highly qualified specialists' interviews with the international recruitment portal hh.ua show that three out of five specialists do not see their future in Ukraine. Every second person is not satisfied with their wage and the level of our economic development. Almost half of those find it impossible to remain in a country where laws are not enforced and corruption thrives. And two in five are concerned about the unstable political situation.

Migration has both positive and negative sides. As to the advantages, one can distinguish the flow of additional foreign currency to Ukraine in the form of remittances of labor emigrants and invest in the economy through the creation of joint ventures with foreign founders.

Also, another advantage is the facilitation of Ukraine's integration into the global labor market. For workers who are going there have an opportunity to become successful, advance in their qualification and receive decent allowance for their work. It can also act as a kind of motivation for improvement, more productive life and competing with foreign workers.

Increasing the level of migration will lead to a decrease of unemployment in the national labor market and, consequently, a decrease in social tensions.

However, there are downsides to the excess of migration tendencies. First of all, with the rising number of emigrants, Ukraine's population reduces. Moreover, the increase of pressure on the national labor market due to the creation of competition by foreigners for the local labor force is a very serious problem.

The loss of Ukraine's most competitive part of its labor force, especially scientists and highly qualified specialists, is huge. Labor migration, as a mass phenomenon, does not contribute to the filling of pension and social funds due to the lack of deductions from wages and the loss of foreign currency exported by immigrants as their own savings.

Secondly, due to the unstable political and economic situation in the country, there may be an outflow of money earned by our migrants from Ukrainian banks to Western banks.

The social consequences of labor migration can be described as the problems of adaptation both in the country of destination and the return home. In other countries, an employee pays social security, pension, and health insurance contributions and receives the appropriate services in Ukraine without returning insurance contributions to the budget. In fact, workers who have been out of the country for a long time are deprived of state pension payments. The only way to obtain a decent pension was to voluntarily pay a citizen pension contributions to insurance companies and the accumulation of personal pension. In addition, migrants who came home are often unaccustomed to local living and working conditions, especially after returning from a country with higher standards of living than Ukraine.

Assessing the socio-economic impact of skilled labor migration, it is worth noting that Ukraine is not only a donor country, but also a recipient of labor from other countries and there are consequences of that. Uncontrolled arrival of workers from abroad increases competition in the national labor market. It can also cause a decrease in real wages and rising unemployment. The illegal stay of foreigners, and even more so their labor activity provokes the development of criminal institutions and undermines the legal system. In addition to this, foreign migrants

deprived of the care of their native country may become an additional burden on the host country's social system.

Conclusion. In order to stimulate the immigrants to return to their homeland, it is necessary to not to think of them as potential initiators of "improvement" in Ukraine, but to make positive changes in the economy. After all, in order to implement a balanced migration policy, it is essential to understand the causes of migration of the Ukrainian population, all the pushing and attracting factors, and, based on that, make effective changes in the legislation. We also need to understand that we do not have reliable information on the number of emigrants. Most statistics, even from official sources, are far from reality.

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