

## EVALUATION OF THE STATE OF LABOR MIGRATION OF UKRAINIANS

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Ukraine is one of the ten countries with the fastest population decline. According to the EU forecast, by 2050 the population of Europe will be sharply reduced. The population of Bulgaria, Latvia, Moldova, Ukraine, Croatia, Lithuania, Romania, Serbia, Poland and Hungary is estimated to decline by more than 15%. That is, they are mainly Eastern European countries (with several in Central and Northern Europe).

The number of arrivals and departures over the 2010 to 2017 period in Ukraine was analyzed. In 2012, it could be seen a sharp increase in the number of immigrants to the country. They were mostly immigrants from Russia, who moved to live in Ukraine. The next group of immigrants are the Ukrainians who were looking for a better life in the country of the Eastern neighbor, but decided to return. Another group of immigrants are citizens of the United States and Western Europe, who brought their employees in connection with the entrance to the national market of a large number of foreign companies, as well as representatives of international organizations. The increase in the number of departures and arrivals from (to) Ukraine has been happening since 2016, due to political instability in the country.

Poland is the most favorable and the most popular country for legal employment of Ukrainian citizens among neighboring countries over the past three years. The second place was taken by Russia, the third – Hungary. The intentions of Ukrainian citizens changed in 2017.

The number of Ukrainians working in Poland decreased from 36% to 22%, while the number of people wishing to work in Germany increased to 23%, the number of people wishing to work in Russia decreased from 25% to 6%.

The majority of labour migrants aged 25–49 are those who already have some work experience and qualifications and, last but not least, they maintain a high level of productivity.

We draw attention to the fact that men begin to be involved in labor migration earlier, namely from the age of 25, while women from the age of 35. On the other hand, if men at the age of 50 sharply reduce migration activity, among women in the pre-retirement and younger retirement age there is

a fairly high level of participation in labor migration. The reason for this is that male migrants are predominantly engaged in heavy physical work, while women are engaged in jobs that do not require significant physical effort.

The short-term labor migrants are dominated among the categories of migrants, accounting for 631.8 thousand persons. The number of labor migrants who returned to Ukraine is 562.8 thousand persons, and the number of emigrant workers who worked abroad for 12 months or more, was 108.7 thousand persons. Among the categories of migrants in the host country, the number of short-term migrants in Poland is 45.2%, in the Russian Federation – 35.4% – the number of migrant workers who returned to Ukraine, emigrant workers are dominated in Italy (44.1%), the short – term migrant workers are dominated in the Czech Republic, accounting for 12.1%.

Thus, external labour migration can be characterized as follows:

- labour migration by age structure is more common among men;
- the short-term labor migrants (631.8 thousand people) are dominated among the categories of migrants;
- the largest destination countries of the domestic labor force are Poland (38.9%), Czech Republic (9.4%), Italy (11.3%) and Russian Federation (26.3%)
- there is uneven development of regions of Ukraine (69.4% of the economically active population is involved in labor migration in the West, while in other regions less than 10%).

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