

**Economics Section**

**ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF FORCED  
MIGRATION OF UKRAINIANS UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

**Andrii Semenchenko**

PhD in Economics, Associate Professor  
ORCID: 0000-0003-2354-0774  
Andrii.Semenchenko@hneu.net

**Anzhela Vereshchaka**

First (Bachelor's) level higher education student  
Anzhela.Vereshchaka@hneu.net  
Department of Social Economics  
Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National  
University of Economics

**Abstract.** Under martial law in Ukraine, forced migration of the population is becoming widespread. The main economic consequences are manifested through remittances, which support the domestic market, affect consumer demand, and inflationary processes. Migration is generally a complex and multifaceted process that encompasses various forms of population movement between territories and is driven by a wide range of causes. Economically motivated migration is aimed at improving material well-being and expanding financial prospects. It can manifest itself in employment abroad, starting a business in another country, or investing capital in foreign economic projects. Socially motivated migration, in turn, is associated with the desire to change one's social status, achieve better living conditions, or access higher-quality services. In addition, migration changes the demographic structure of a country, reduces the working-age population, and creates social challenges for the state.

**Keywords:** forced migration, remittances, economic consequences, employment, working-age population, Ukraine.

**Problem statement.** The forced migration of Ukrainians under martial law is one of the most pressing socio-economic problems of our time. Since the start of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the mass evacuation of the population has led to significant demographic and economic changes. According to UNHCR data, in 2025, about 10 million Ukrainians were forced to become refugees or internally displaced persons, which has a combined impact on the domestic market,

employment structure, and social sphere.

In addition, the economic consequences of forced migration are manifested in a reduction in the working-age population, changes in the demographic structure, and an increased burden on social infrastructure.

The relevance of the study is determined by the need for a comprehensive assessment of the economic consequences of forced migration for Ukraine. The problem is to determine the real impact of mass migration on the country's economy and, on this basis, to formulate recommendations for state policy.

**Analysis of recent studies and publications.** Migration processes have been in the focus of domestic scientists for a long time, and the significance of research has increased significantly with the start of military operations on the territory of Ukraine due to the forced displacement of Ukrainians. In particular, migration studies have been reflected in the scientific works of such scholars as E. Libanova, O. Poznyak, D. Boichuk, D. Groza, B. Dmitruk, T. Hnatiuk, and among foreign scholars: J. Harris, E. Lee, E. Revenstein, and others. However, the issue of forced migration requires in-depth research. The purpose of the study is to comprehensively assess the economic consequences of forced migration of Ukrainians under martial law, including its impact on the domestic market, demographic situation, and employment.

Assess the economic and demographic consequences for the country. Formulate practical recommendations to mitigate negative economic consequences and stimulate positive effects.

Presentation of the main research material. Migration (from the Latin word *migratio*, meaning resettlement, displacement) became widespread in the scientific community in the 19th century in the works of demographers and sociologists who studied mass population resettlement during the period of industrialization and colonization. After World War II, the problem of migration became global in nature, which led to the creation of the International Organization for Migration in 1951. The IOM interprets migration as a complex socio-economic phenomenon that encompasses both voluntary and forced resettlement. In terms of territory, migration can be internal, i.e., within a country, or external (international), which involves crossing a country's border.

Migration movements are diverse and can be classified according to several criteria. In terms of how they are organized, a distinction is made between managed, i.e., collective, and spontaneous, i.e., individual, migration. In terms of duration, migration can be divided into long-term (permanent) and short-term (temporary), with the latter taking on a seasonal or rotational form. From the point of view of legal status, migration flows are divided into legal and illegal. Depending on the nature of the expression of will, a distinction is made between forced resettlement and migration of one's own free will. Depending on the motives, economic, religious, family, and other types of migration are distinguished.

In the context of movement across state borders, it is customary to distinguish between two basic directions: emigration and immigration. Emigration covers the process of population leaving the country for a long period, usually with the intention of permanent settlement, while immigration means the arrival of foreigners

in the territory of a state for the purpose of residence or further integration.

Immigration processes can have different orientations, including economic, political, religious, or employment-related. At the same time, emigration and immigration differ not only in the direction of population movement, but also in the conditions and content of stay abroad. Thus, in the case of emigration, a person usually focuses on settling down in another country: finding housing, getting a job, and long-term adaptation. Such processes are often accompanied by the phenomenon of the so-called “brain drain,” when highly qualified specialists leave the country. This results in a reduction in the intellectual and professional potential of the donor country, as it loses valuable human resources—scientists, cultural figures, entrepreneurs, and other specialists. This situation generally has a negative impact on the country's socio-economic development and is not in line with its strategic interests.

Migration is generally a complex and multifaceted process that encompasses various forms of population movement between territories and is driven by a wide range of causes. For example, economically motivated migration is aimed at improving material well-being and expanding financial prospects. It can manifest itself in employment abroad, starting a business in another country, or investing capital in foreign economic projects.

Socially motivated migration, in turn, is associated with the desire to change one's social status, achieve better living conditions, or gain access to higher-quality services. Political motives for migration arise in situations where people are forced to leave their homeland due to the threat of repression, instability, or armed conflict. Environmental migration occupies a separate place, as it is a reaction to the deterioration of the environment, natural disasters, or man-made disasters that pose a threat to the life, health, and well-being of the population [1].

Scientific practice also distinguishes the following criteria for migration: voluntary and forced, short-term and long-term. During military operations, forced, mass, and long-term migration of persons is more common, as it is associated with factors such as security, economic, political, legal, and social issues. Threats to life and health, destruction of residential buildings and critical infrastructure are the main causes of forced displacement. The destruction of businesses and the resulting loss of jobs cause economic instability and encourage migration. In a state of martial law, political and legal factors are also important, as human rights violations and forced mobilization increase forced migration.

In 2022–2025, external migration from Ukraine amounted to approximately 6.8–7.5 million people who are outside the country as refugees or persons under temporary protection, particularly in Poland and Germany. Internal forced migration amounted to 6.0–8.0 million people, with the central and western regions, in particular Kyiv, Lviv, Zakarpattia, and others, bearing the brunt of the burden. As of December 2025, there were 4.62 million IDPs in Ukraine, comprising 2.7 million women and 1.8 million men, including 837,400 children. Statistics show the significant scale of internal population displacement in Ukraine and its noticeable impact on the country's demographic structure. A significant number of internally displaced persons of working age need to be actively integrated into the labor market,

and the percentage of children requires increased attention from the education system and social protection measures [2].

The forced migration of Ukrainians in 2025 had a significant impact on the country's demographic structure and social sphere. According to estimates by international organizations, the total number of internally displaced persons and refugees exceeded 10 million, which led to a sharp redistribution of the population between the regions of Ukraine and the countries of the European Union. The most mobile group was people of working age. Migration caused by the war led to a reduction in the labor supply in Ukraine, a significant number of jobs were lost, and the labor market underwent changes, which is reflected in the change in the sectoral structure of employment. Regional analysis shows the unevenness of demographic changes. The largest outflow of the working-age population was recorded in the western and central regions, while in the eastern and southern regions there was a concentration of outflow of young people with higher education [3]. This leads to imbalances in the structure of employment and a decrease in the number of skilled workers in the industrial and high-tech sectors.

When discussing the scale and dynamics of labor migration, it should be taken into account that in the Ukrainian context, this process is taking place under exceptional and virtually unprecedented conditions at the current stage of global development. It is not only about the desire to overcome material difficulties or improve one's financial situation, but also about the need to stabilize the humanitarian situation and create a safe space for living. This is precisely what Ukraine is currently unable to fully provide due to external factors.

At the same time, a specific feature of labor migration regulation in wartime is the use of various incentive mechanisms aimed at encouraging citizens to return. Among such instruments is the introduction of one-time financial payments for refugees who decide to return, offered by the governments of some European countries. For example, financial support ranging from 1,000 to 4,000 Swiss francs per person is provided [4]. However, such measures remain ineffective until key conditions are met, primarily physical security, stability, and long-term guarantees of basic living needs.

As a result of full-scale military operations, forced migration in Ukraine has reached unprecedented levels. According to the UN, in 2025, almost 10 million people were forced to leave their places of permanent residence, with 5.9 million Ukrainians moving both within the country and abroad [5], which indicates the systematic and massive nature of forced migration and its significant impact on the demographic and socio-economic situation. The total number of people abroad is about 25 million, including emigration in previous years.

One of the main consequences is a reduction in the labor supply, especially with regard to highly qualified specialists, a phenomenon also known as the "brain drain," since long-term stays create risks of losing human capital. Unfortunately, Ukraine is a leader in this problem, ranking 3rd-4th among 177 countries worldwide [6]. When looking for work, migrants often have to settle for lower positions or even jobs outside their field of expertise, which reduces the use of their qualification potential. The movement of Ukrainians both abroad and within the country has led

to a shortage of workers in certain regions and in the country as a whole. The shortage of personnel reduces labor productivity and limits the country's economic recovery, which will have a negative impact on innovative development in the future.

The main countries receiving Ukrainian refugees in 2025–2026 remained the states of the European Union. In particular, the largest number of displaced persons were in Poland (about 2.5 million people), Romania (0.9 million people), Germany (0.8 million people), and the Czech Republic (0.5 million people) [7, 8]. Outside Europe, Canada became a significant destination for migration, with about 150,000 Ukrainian refugees residing there by the end of 2025 [9].

A significant proportion of Ukrainians in EU countries have been granted temporary protection status, which has provided them with access to housing, social assistance, medical services, and education for their children. The integration of refugees in host countries is gradual and varies in intensity. In Germany, for example, over a period of three years, around 50% of Ukrainian refugees have entered the labor market, which has a positive impact both on the economy of the host country and on the financial support of households in Ukraine through remittances [10]. At the same time, the employment of Ukrainians also contributes to the financial support of households in Ukraine through remittances, creating a two-way economic effect.

In Canada, integration is achieved through language programs, vocational training, and the inclusion of children in the national education system [9]. The comprehensive application of these programs not only provides Ukrainians with the basic skills for further employment, but also ensures the cultural adaptation and social integration of migrants in the host countries.

The leaders in terms of the number of Ukrainians with temporary protection are listed in Table 1.

Table 1

Leaders in terms of the number of Ukrainians with temporary protection

Country	Number of refugees (thousands)	Integration status
Poland	993,8 тис. осіб	Temporary protection, housing, employment
Germany	Over 1.25 million	Employment ~50%
Czech Republic	Approximately 393,000 people	Temporary protection, partial employment
United Kingdom	253,5 people	Temporary protection, housing, employment
Spain	Approximately 217,000 people	Temporary protection

The dynamics of migration flows show that the largest waves of displacement occurred in the first quarter of 2025, which corresponds to the intensification of hostilities and the deterioration of the situation in certain regions of Ukraine. The displacement of the population is not chaotic, but mainly directed, with clearly defined migration routes to the nearest EU countries. Refugees are not simply looking

for a safe country, but are considering obtaining official status and asylum with a view to improving their financial situation.

International practice shows that labor migration poses a number of challenges for both recipient countries and countries of origin. On the one hand, such population movements can exacerbate socio-economic imbalances, but at the same time, they can also bring certain benefits. For countries that accept foreign labor, a positive effect is the reduction of production costs through the attraction of workers with lower labor costs, which in turn increases the competitiveness of products on the market. In addition, labor migrants contribute to the revival of economic activity by increasing consumer demand for goods and services. In times of economic instability, they can act as a kind of “shock absorber,” as foreign workers are often the first to lose their jobs, reducing social pressure on the native population. At the same time, migrants often have limited access to pensions and other elements of the social protection system.

At the same time, the mass influx of foreign labor can also have negative consequences, including increased unemployment among local residents and heightened social tensions. This often manifests itself in interethnic, national, or regional conflicts. Immigrants often face discriminatory practices in terms of working conditions, pay, access to healthcare and insurance systems, which deepens their social vulnerability.

Thus, the forced migration of Ukrainians has become systemic and long-term, affecting a significant portion of the country's population and forming stable migration flows to the European Union and America. The geographical concentration of refugees in Poland, Germany, Romania, and the Czech Republic indicates regional inequality in migration flows and the dependence of their intensity on security and organizational factors.

Next is the burden on social services. The mass displacement of Ukrainians has increased the need for the functioning and financing of the social protection system. IDPs need housing, financial, medical, and educational services, which leads to increased spending on social benefits, pressure on employment services, and increased humanitarian aid. According to researchers' estimates, the pressure on social services in host regions has increased by an average of 15–20% [3].

It is also worth noting the decline in productivity. The reduction in the working-age population has had a negative impact on production volumes. The agro-industrial sector and machine building have been particularly vulnerable. Damage and destruction of energy, transport, and production infrastructure are significant obstacles to economic recovery. Small and medium-sized businesses, which also play an important role in ensuring employment, face a lack of funds and high investment risks during martial law.

For countries that are suppliers of labor resources, migration processes are also characterized by a combination of positive and negative effects. On the one hand, the departure of part of the working-age population reduces the burden on the domestic labor market and contributes to the inflow of foreign currency in the form of remittances. On the other hand, this trend provokes a “brain drain” phenomenon, when highly qualified specialists leave the country, which in the long run undermines

the productive, scientific, and intellectual potential of the national economy. At the same time, large-scale migration flows also affect the demographic situation in developed countries, often compensating for the decline in natural population growth there.

International labor migration plays a significant role in the functioning of the economies of different countries, providing financial support to migrant families, facilitating their adaptation to new socio-economic conditions, and significantly reducing the level of unemployment in Ukraine. While abroad, a significant proportion of migrants improve their professional skills, learn new specialties, modern technologies, and working methods. However, alongside these advantages, there are also serious risks. The lack of regulation of practical mechanisms for interstate labor migration increases the social vulnerability of workers and contributes to discrimination abroad in terms of wages, employment conditions, and access to medical services.

In addition, the possible introduction of stricter visa restrictions or additional procedures for registering migrants in neighbouring countries may complicate legal employment. This, in turn, increases the risk of illegal return of labour and causes growing tensions in regional labour markets.

Forced migration of the population under martial law has a significant impact on Ukraine's financial system, primarily due to changes in tax revenues and increased state and local budget expenditures on social needs. These processes have both direct and indirect economic effects that affect the stability of the financial system and the state's ability to support economic recovery. Comprehensive measures are needed to stabilize the situation.

Thus, migration has caused changes in the demographic structure of Ukraine's population, in particular due to the departure of economically active groups and an increase in the proportion of vulnerable populations. The age difference in migration flows exacerbates imbalances in regional labor markets and increases the burden on social infrastructure. At the same time, the gradual integration of Ukrainians in host countries and the potential return of some internally displaced persons create conditions for partial compensation for demographic losses in the medium term. The demographic dimension of migration is one of the key factors shaping Ukraine's post-war model of social development.

The forced migration of Ukrainians in 2022-2025 had a complex impact on the country's economic and social system, both positive and negative. Its consequences combine both stabilizing and destabilizing effects, as confirmed by the results of current scientific research and statistical data. The main positive effects include:

The presence of Ukrainian citizens in European Union countries under temporary protection contributes to the creation of new socio-economic ties between Ukraine and EU countries.

Despite the population outflow, private remittances remain an important source of foreign exchange earnings for the country, although there has been a decline in recent years. According to the Ministry of Finance, the volume of remittances has fallen by as much as 15% [4]. The main reason for this is the integration of Ukrainian

migrants into the economic systems of their host countries, which means a partial or complete refusal to use Ukrainian bank cards for financial transactions.

In the current situation, with Ukraine facing external aggression and prolonged economic instability, the state has introduced a set of measures aimed at maintaining internal stability and reducing emigration. One of the key decisions was to restrict travel abroad for men of conscription age, who make up a significant part of the economically active population. This measure has effectively created a safeguard against the mass exodus of able-bodied citizens and, at the same time, serves as a tool for preserving the state's mobilization potential in the event of an escalation of the security situation [6].

At the same time, Ukraine is consistently expanding the list of specialties and categories of workers for whom restrictions on crossing the border are envisaged. In particular, new legislative proposals cover not only men but also women employed in critical sectors of the economy and the social security system. Such steps demonstrate the state's systematic and multifaceted approach to regulating labor migration, focused not only on responding to crisis challenges but also on supporting the stability and long-term development of the national labor market.

This course is part of a broader government strategy that involves not only curbing migration flows, but also actively encouraging the return of citizens who are already abroad, with their subsequent adaptation and integration into the Ukrainian socio-economic space.

Significant importance is attached to improving the regulatory framework designed to guarantee the protection of migrants' rights and legitimate interests, as well as to improve their living and working conditions both within Ukraine and abroad.

The repatriation of citizens to their country of origin helps to reduce the burden on the social security systems of the countries that have provided shelter and, under the right conditions, can have a positive impact on the economic development of the homeland. In the case of voluntary return, such a model can create a mutually beneficial outcome for all parties. At the same time, achieving such a balance is a difficult task, as returnees often face difficulties in finding employment, social adaptation, and restoring economic stability. This often prompts them to leave the country again or leads to long-term dependence on social support or international humanitarian aid.

International assistance also plays an important role. According to UNHCR and Eurostat, support programs from the EU, Canada, and international organizations are aimed at providing education, health care, and social services to displaced persons [11]. This reduces the burden on Ukraine's state budget and helps to preserve human capital.

At the same time, forced migration also has negative consequences. According to the UN, in 2025, almost 10 million people remained internally or externally displaced [5].

The loss of the working-age population in frontline and economically disadvantaged regions leads to labor shortages, which slows down the country's economic recovery.

The burden on social services in relatively safe regions is also growing. Displaced persons need housing, medical care, and educational services, which increases local budget expenditures and administrative pressure on authorities [11]. In addition, host countries experience temporary labor market imbalances and social tensions related to competition for jobs and housing.

There are rather atypical dynamics in the labor sphere: yes, the registered unemployed have fallen sharply over the period under study, although this most likely has little to do with effective programs to overcome it, but with the outflow of former registered unemployed, their mobilization and involvement in critical infrastructure, and insufficient capacity to collect and record all data.

At the same time, according to the International Labor Organization, the unemployment rate has doubled, however, this is due to the specifics of the ILO methods. In particular, there is a negative trend in the number of economically active population: although the total population according to the provided statistical data remains stable or changes slightly, the share of the economically active population in it is significantly decreasing. The level of the economically active population has also fallen due to its outflow abroad, its share in 2023 was only 29% of the total population. The age dependency ratio shows the percentage of the working-age population burdened by the disabled, which in 2023 was 52%, which indicates a high level of burden.

It is difficult to assess the impact of labor migration on Ukraine's economic potential, as access to reporting is limited and reporting deadlines are lax. However, it can be estimated that, according to World Bank data and calculations by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, total GDP decreased in 2023 by \$39.27 billion.

Available research indicates that return migration is a fairly common phenomenon: more than half of migrants usually return to their countries of origin within approximately fifteen years. This is especially true for people who were forced to leave their homeland due to military action and threats to personal safety. For a significant proportion of these forced migrants, returning home remains a priority once the dangers have been eliminated and the situation has stabilised. An important factor that further encourages the decision to return is the limited legal status of residence abroad [3].

In particular, one of the most common tools for legalizing residence in European countries is the mechanism of so-called “temporary protection.” Temporary protection is a special legal regime aimed at providing asylum to persons who were forced to leave Ukraine as a result of military aggression.

This status is granted for a specified period, but may be extended depending on the duration of hostilities and the overall security situation in Ukraine.

As a rule, temporary protection is granted for a period of one year, but there are mechanisms for its automatic extension — initially for six months, and then for another year. If the circumstances that led to the granting of such status remain unchanged, a further extension for up to one year is possible. Thus, the total maximum duration of temporary protection can be up to three years.

At the same time, temporary protection may be terminated or revoked early after the maximum permissible period has expired, as well as by a separate decision of the EU Council at any time if the grounds for its application cease to be relevant. In addition, temporary protection status automatically terminates when a person acquires refugee status or changes their country of residence.

After the temporary protection expires, the person is obliged to voluntarily leave the country that granted them this legal status. In case of non-compliance with this requirement, the competent authorities may take coercive measures to return the person to their country of origin.

Thus, forced migration is both a factor of economic support and a source of socio-economic risks.

Remittances, international aid, and the integration of migrants into external labor markets stabilize domestic demand, while the outflow of the working-age population and the burden on social systems create long-term challenges. This necessitates the development of public policies aimed at supporting displaced persons, encouraging the return of the workforce, and making effective use of international aid, taking into account regional characteristics.

An analysis of the economic, demographic, and social consequences of forced migration of Ukrainians allows us to formulate a set of practical recommendations aimed at reducing the negative effects and enhancing the positive impact of migration processes on the Ukrainian economy.

First, it is necessary to develop state programs to encourage the return of the working-age population after the security situation has stabilized. This may include tax incentives for companies that employ internally displaced persons and citizens who have returned from abroad, as well as support for small and medium-sized businesses through the provision of preferential loans. Such measures will contribute to the recovery of the labor market and reduce the shortage of skilled workers, as evidenced by studies of the demographic consequences of migration [2].

Second, it is advisable to create effective mechanisms for using remittances as an investment resource for the development of regional economies.

Thirdly, an important area is the development of professional retraining and upskilling programs for internally displaced persons. This will allow the labor force to be adapted to the needs of the economy and reduce structural imbalances in the labor market. Of particular relevance is the development of educational programs in the fields of digital technologies, logistics, and social services, which are in growing demand during the post-war recovery period.

Fourth, it is necessary to strengthen the coordination of international assistance and cooperation with international organizations, in particular the UNHCR, in order to effectively allocate resources and support social infrastructure in regions with a high concentration of displaced persons. This will help reduce the burden on local budgets and increase the effectiveness of social policy.

Fifth, it is advisable to implement regional economic recovery programs aimed at supporting areas with high population outflow. Such programs should include investments in job creation, infrastructure development, and support for local

entrepreneurship, which will reduce regional disparities and stimulate economic activity.

Thus, the implementation of the proposed measures will help reduce the negative economic consequences of forced migration, increase the efficiency of financial resources, and create the conditions for Ukraine's sustainable socio-economic recovery in the post-war period.

Thus, the forced migration of Ukrainians during the period of martial law is characterized by a combination of compensatory and destabilizing effects. Money transfers, international aid, and the integration of migrants into the labor markets of host countries provide financial and social support, reducing the severity of economic losses in the short term. At the same time, the outflow of the working-age population, increased pressure on social systems, and the formation of structural imbalances in the labor market create long-term risks for economic recovery. This confirms the need to consider forced migration not only as a humanitarian phenomenon, but also as a factor in the macroeconomic and social security of the state.

**Conclusions.** Forced migration of Ukrainians in 2025–2026 has become systemic and massive. The total number of displaced persons exceeded 10 million. Geographically, migration flows are directed mainly to Poland, Germany, Romania, the Czech Republic, and Canada, which indicates a clear spatial structure of displacement and the dependence of the intensity of flows on security and institutional factors. This demographic structure creates both opportunities for financial transfers and challenges in the form of labor shortages in the regions of outflow. At the same time, the outflow of the working-age population creates structural imbalances in the labor market and limits the potential for long-term economic growth, especially in the high-tech and manufacturing sectors.

The outflow of a significant portion of the working-age population has led to a temporary shortage of labor resources in the regions of origin and increased pressure on social services and educational infrastructure. At the same time, the integration of Ukrainians in EU countries and Canada, as well as the potential return of some migrants, are creating conditions for partial compensation for demographic losses. The age asymmetry of migration flows exacerbates imbalances in labor markets, requiring the implementation of employment support programs, social assistance, and educational initiatives in regions of outflow.

The positive effects of migration include stabilisation of the domestic market, increased household incomes through remittances, international aid and the integration of Ukrainians into external labour markets. The negative consequences are manifested in the loss of skilled labor, structural imbalances in the labor market, increased pressure on social systems, and risks to long-term economic recovery. This dual effect underscores the need for comprehensive public policies aimed at supporting migrants, optimizing cash flows, encouraging the return of the working-age population, and making effective use of international aid.

The results obtained allow us to assess the impact of forced migration on Ukraine's economy and social sphere, formulate recommendations for optimizing cash flows and managing the domestic market, and identify strategic directions for the integration and return of Ukrainian migrants.

Studying the impact of migration on the demographic and economic structure of a country is key to planning social support programs, developing the labor market, and ensuring macroeconomic stability in the context of post-war recovery.

## References

1. Будякова, О., Слободенюк, К. (2025). Соціально-економічні чинники, що впливають на міграційні процеси в Україні в умовах воєнного стану. URL: <https://doi.org/10.31732/2663-2209-2025-77-96-106>
2. Напорчук, Д. (2024). Вплив вимушеної міграції на демографічну, економічну та соціальну ситуацію в Україні. URL: <https://doi.org/10.31891/2307-5740-2024-330-6>
3. Слав'юк, Н., Новік, А., Живодьорова, А. (2025). Міграційні процеси в Україні та тенденції їх наслідків. URL: <https://doi.org/10.18523/2519-4739.2025.10.1.181-189>
4. Мінфін. (2025). Статистика грошових переказів до України 2025. URL: <https://index.minfin.com.ua/ua/economy/transfer/>
5. Mezha.net. (2025). ООН повідомляє, що у 2025 році через війну було переміщено майже 10 мільйонів українців. URL: <https://mezha.net/ua/bukvy/un-reports-nearly-10-million-ukrainians-displaced-by-war-in-2025/>
6. Ukrinform. Україна є одним із лідерів відтоку мізків із країни. URL: <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-society/3850351-ukraina-e-odnim-iz-lideriv-vidtoku-mizkiv-iz-kraini-ekspertka.html> (дата звернення: 21.02.2026)
7. UA.News. (2026). Кількість українських біженців у країнах ЄС зростає. URL: <https://ua.news/ua/world/ukrayinskikh-bizhentsiv-u-krayinakh-es-stalo-bilshe>
8. Madaminova, D. I., Zilun, V. (2022). The problem of migration and approaches to its study. *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review*, 5(1), 176–183. URL: <https://doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v5i1.184>
9. New Eastern Europe. (2026, January 9). Ukrainian refugees in Canada are successfully integrating into society. <https://neweasterneurope.eu/2026/01/09/ukrainian-refugees-in-canada-are-successfully-integrating-into-society/>
10. Daily Finland. (2026). Half of Ukrainian refugees in Germany employed after 3 years. <https://www.dailyfinland.fi/europe/47887/Half-of-Ukrainian-refugees-in-Germany-employed-after-3-years>
11. UNHCR. (n.d.). Ukraine refugee situation. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>