

Електронний журнал «Ефективна економіка» включено до переліку наукових фахових видань України з питань економіки (Категорія «Б», Наказ Міністерства освіти і науки України № 975 від 11.07.2019). Спеціальності – 051, 071, 072, 073, 075, 076, 292.

Ефективна економіка. 2026. № 4.

ISSN 2307-2105



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DOI: <http://doi.org/10.32702/2307-2105.2026.4.104>

УДК 314.7:331.5:330.59

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WARTIME MIGRATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON UKRAINE'S HUMAN CAPITAL

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ВИМУШЕНА МІГРАЦІЯ В УМОВАХ ВІЙНИ ТА ЇЇ ВПЛИВ НА ЛЮДСЬКИЙ КАПІТАЛ УКРАЇНИ

In the context of the full-scale war in Ukraine, forced migration has acquired a systemic and large-scale character, becoming one of the key factors of economic transformation. It significantly reshapes the socio-economic landscape, affecting the labor market structure, reducing the working-age population, and increasing the role of remittances as a source of support for domestic demand. At the same time,

migration processes generate both negative and positive economic effects, including the redistribution of labor resources and the formation of new financial flows.

Migration is a complex socio-economic phenomenon that includes various forms of population movement – internal and external – and is determined by a combination of economic, social, and security factors. Economically, migration is aimed at increasing income and expanding employment opportunities, while socially it is associated with improving quality of life and access to essential services. In wartime conditions, these motives are complemented by security concerns, which intensify migration processes.

At the same time, forced migration leads to structural changes in the demographic composition of the population, including a decline in the share of economically active individuals and growing regional disparities. These processes intensify labor market imbalances, create shortages of qualified personnel, and pose additional challenges for state socio-economic policy.

The integration of Ukrainians into EU countries and Canada creates both opportunities and risks. On the one hand, migrants acquire new skills and experience; on the other, prolonged stay abroad increases the risk of permanent emigration. The potential return of part of the population may partially compensate for demographic losses, but it depends on economic recovery and effective reintegration policies. Age asymmetry in migration flows further amplifies labor market imbalances and requires targeted policy responses.

Positive effects include the stabilization of the domestic market, increased household income through remittances and international aid, and integration into external labor markets. However, negative consequences include the loss of skilled labor, structural labor market imbalances, increased pressure on social systems, and risks to long-term economic recovery.

The dual effect of forced migration highlights the need for a comprehensive state policy aimed at supporting displaced persons, stimulating return migration, optimizing financial flows, and ensuring the effective use of international assistance.

В умовах повномасштабної війни в Україні вимушена міграція набула системного та масштабного характеру, ставши одним із ключових чинників економічної трансформації. Вона суттєво змінює соціально-економічний ландшафт, впливаючи на структуру ринку праці, скорочення чисельності населення працездатного віку та зростання ролі грошових переказів як джерела підтримки внутрішнього попиту. Водночас міграційні процеси зумовлюють як негативні, так і позитивні економічні ефекти, зокрема перерозподіл трудових ресурсів і формування нових фінансових потоків.

Міграція є складним соціально-економічним явищем, що охоплює різні форми переміщення населення – внутрішню та зовнішню – і визначається поєднанням економічних, соціальних і безпекових чинників. В економічному аспекті міграція спрямована на підвищення доходів і розширення можливостей зайнятості, тоді як у соціальному – пов'язана з прагненням до підвищення якості життя та доступу до базових послуг. В умовах війни ці мотиви доповнюються безпековими міркуваннями, що посилює інтенсивність міграційних процесів.

Водночас вимушена міграція призводить до структурних змін у демографічному складі населення, зокрема до зменшення частки економічно активного населення та посилення регіональних диспропорцій. Ці процеси загострюють дисбаланси на ринку праці, спричиняють дефіцит кваліфікованих кадрів і створюють додаткові виклики для державної соціально-економічної політики.

Інтеграція українців у країнах ЄС та Канаді створює як можливості, так і ризики. З одного боку, мігранти набувають нових знань і професійного досвіду; з іншого – тривале перебування за кордоном підвищує ризик постійної еміграції. Потенційне повернення частини населення може частково компенсувати демографічні втрати, однак це залежить від темпів економічного відновлення та ефективності політики реінтеграції. Вікова асиметрія міграційних потоків додатково посилює дисбаланси на ринку праці та потребує цільових управлінських рішень.

Позитивні ефекти включають стабілізацію внутрішнього ринку, зростання доходів домогосподарств за рахунок грошових переказів та міжнародної допомоги, а також інтеграцію у зовнішні ринки праці. Водночас негативні наслідки проявляються у втраті кваліфікованої робочої сили, структурних дисбалансах ринку праці, зростанні навантаження на соціальні системи та ризиках для довгострокового економічного відновлення.

Подвійний характер впливу вимушеної міграції зумовлює необхідність формування комплексної державної політики, спрямованої на підтримку переміщених осіб, стимулювання повернення населення працездатного віку, оптимізацію фінансових потоків і забезпечення ефективного використання міжнародної допомоги.

Keywords: *forced migration, economic changes, remittances, labor market, demographic processes, Ukraine.*

Ключові слова: *вимушена міграція, економічні зміни, грошові перекази, ринок праці, демографічні процеси, Україна.*

General description of the problem and its connection with important scientific or practical tasks. Under conditions of martial law, forced migration of Ukrainians has become one of the most significant factors of socio-economic change. Mass population displacement caused by the full-scale war has had a profound impact on the demographic structure, labor market functioning, and overall economic condition.

According to international organizations, including UNHCR, by 2025 millions of Ukrainian citizens were forced to leave their places of residence, acquiring the status of refugees or internally displaced persons. This has led to a complex impact on the domestic market, including changes in employment structure, a reduction in labor potential, and increased pressure on social infrastructure.

The economic consequences of forced migration are manifested in reduced labor supply, transformations of consumer demand, dependence on external financial inflows, and deepening regional disparities.

The relevance of this study is determined by the need for a systematic analysis of the impact of migration processes on Ukraine's economy during the war. The key issue lies in identifying the scale and directions of this impact, as well as developing effective management solutions to minimize negative consequences and harness the potential benefits of migration.

Analysis of Recent Studies and Publications. The issue of migration processes has long been at the center of attention for both domestic and international scholars. These studies have gained particular relevance in connection with the military events in Ukraine, which have caused unprecedented levels of forced population displacement.

A significant contribution to the study of migration has been made by Ukrainian scholars such as D. Naporchuk, N. Slavyuk, A. Novik, and A. Zhivodyorova. Among foreign researchers, authors of articles and analytical reviews published by resources such as *New Eastern Europe* and UNHCR should be noted, as they laid the theoretical and practical foundations for analyzing migration processes and their impact on the socio-economic situation. At the same time, the current conditions of martial law create new challenges that require in-depth study of the impact of forced migration on the country's economic development.

Formulation of the article's objectives (setting the task). The aim of this study is to provide a comprehensive assessment of forced migration as a factor of economic change in Ukraine under wartime conditions.

To achieve this goal, the study sets out to address the following objectives:

to analyze the impact of forced migration on the domestic market and employment;

to evaluate the demographic and economic consequences of migration processes;

to identify key risks and potential positive effects;

to develop practical recommendations for minimizing negative consequences and leveraging opportunities associated with migration.

Presentation of the main research material. Migration (from Latin *migratio* – relocation, movement) as a scientific category gained widespread attention in the 19th century in the works of demographers and sociologists who studied mass population movements during industrialization and colonial expansion. After the end of World War II, migration processes reached a global scale, prompting institutionalized research and regulation, including the establishment of the International Organization for Migration in 1951.

In contemporary scientific discourse, migration is viewed as a complex socio-economic phenomenon encompassing both voluntary and forced population movements. By territorial scope, migration is classified as internal, which occurs within a country, and external (international), which involves crossing national borders.

Migration processes are multidimensional and can be classified according to several criteria. In terms of organization, migration is divided into managed (organized) and spontaneous (individual) types. Regarding duration, migration can be long-term (permanent) or short-term (temporary), including seasonal or rotational migration. According to legal status, migration is categorized as legal or illegal, while in terms of volition, it is classified as voluntary or forced. Based on motivation, migration can be economic, social, political, religious, or environmental.

In the context of international population movements, the concepts of emigration and immigration are particularly important. Emigration refers to leaving one's country to reside elsewhere permanently or for an extended period, whereas immigration denotes the arrival of foreigners to a country for residence or integration into its socio-economic environment.

Contemporary research pays particular attention to the consequences of emigration, notably the phenomenon of “brain drain,” which involves the departure of highly qualified specialists abroad. This results in a reduction of intellectual and

professional potential in the donor country, a loss of human capital, and a negative impact on long-term economic development.

Overall, migration is a complex and multifaceted process driven by a wide range of factors. Economically motivated migration aims to increase income, expand financial opportunities, and improve employment conditions. This may be achieved through work abroad, starting a business, or investing in the economy of another country.

Social migration is associated with the pursuit of improved quality of life and access to education, healthcare, and other social benefits. Political migration arises due to threats to security, repression, or armed conflict. Environmental migration, on the other hand, occurs as a result of environmental degradation, natural disasters, or technological accidents that pose a threat to life and health.

Under martial law conditions in Ukraine, forced migration takes on particular significance, characterized by mass scale, intensity, and predominantly long-term nature. The primary drivers of such movements include threats to life and safety, destruction of housing and critical infrastructure, and economic instability.

The destruction of enterprises and reduction of jobs lead to decreased employment levels and household incomes, further stimulating labor migration. Political and legal factors, including human rights violations, threats of forced mobilization, and general social instability, also play an important role. Collectively, these factors generate a powerful impetus for forced population movements both within the country and beyond its borders.

Thus, forced migration under wartime conditions acts not only as a social phenomenon but also as a significant economic factor that shapes transformational processes in the national economy, affecting the labor market, demographic structure, and the formation of human capital.

Between 2022 and 2025, the scale of external migration from Ukraine reached approximately 6.8–7.5 million people, who were residing outside the country as refugees or under temporary protection, particularly in Poland and Germany. At the same time, the volume of internal forced migration was estimated at 6.0–8.0 million

individuals. The central and western regions of Ukraine, including the city of Kyiv, Lviv, and Zakarpattia oblasts, bore the heaviest burden of hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs).

As of December 2025, the number of IDPs in Ukraine totaled 4.62 million, including 2.7 million women, 1.8 million men, and 837.4 thousand children. These statistics indicate the significant scale of internal population displacement and its substantial impact on the country's demographic structure. A considerable proportion of working-age individuals among IDPs necessitates their active integration into the labor market, while the high number of children requires increased attention from the education and social protection systems [2].

In 2025, forced migration had a decisive influence on demographic and socio-economic processes in Ukraine. According to international organizations, the total number of refugees and internally displaced persons exceeded 10 million, causing a significant redistribution of population both between regions within Ukraine and between Ukraine and European Union countries. The most mobile segment of the population was working-age individuals.

Mass population movements led to a reduction in the labor supply, the loss of a substantial number of jobs, and a transformation of the labor market, manifested in changes to the sectoral employment structure. Regional analysis indicates uneven demographic changes: significant outflows of working-age populations were recorded in western and central regions, whereas eastern and southern regions experienced particularly intense emigration of young people with higher education [3]. This has caused imbalances in the labor market and a reduction in the availability of qualified personnel in industrial and high-tech sectors.

Analyzing labor migration dynamics requires considering the unprecedented conditions under which it occurs. In this context, migration processes are driven not only by economic motives, such as improving material conditions, but also by the need to ensure basic safety and stable living conditions, which currently cannot be fully guaranteed in Ukraine due to military actions.

A particular feature of regulating labor migration during wartime is the use of incentive mechanisms for the return of citizens. For example, some European countries have implemented financial support programs for refugees who decide to return to their homeland. Such payments can range from 1,000 to 4,000 Swiss francs per person [4]. However, the effectiveness of these measures remains limited in the absence of key conditions, including security, stability, and guarantees of meeting basic life needs.

As a result of the full-scale war, forced migration from Ukraine has reached an unprecedented level. According to international organizations, in 2025, approximately 10 million people were forced to leave their permanent places of residence, of which around 5.9 million were outside the country. This confirms the systemic nature of migration processes and their substantial impact on the demographic and socio-economic situation. The total number of Ukrainians abroad, including previous waves of emigration, is estimated at around 25 million.

One of the most significant consequences is the reduction of the labor supply, particularly among highly qualified specialists. This phenomenon, known as "brain drain," creates risks of human capital loss due to prolonged residence abroad. According to international estimates, Ukraine is among the countries with the highest levels of such outflow. At the same time, many migrants are forced to work in positions that do not match their qualifications or outside their specialty, reducing the efficiency of utilizing their professional potential.

Mass population movements, both external and internal, have led to labor shortages in several regions of Ukraine. This, in turn, reduces labor productivity, complicates economic recovery processes, and constrains long-term innovative development.

The main destinations for Ukrainian refugees in 2025–2026 remain European Union countries. The largest numbers are concentrated in Poland (approximately 2.5 million), Romania (0.9 million), Germany (0.8 million), and the Czech Republic (0.5 million) [7; 8]. Outside Europe, Canada is an important destination, where about 150,000 Ukrainians resided by the end of 2025.

A significant portion of Ukrainian citizens in EU countries received temporary protection status, providing access to housing, social benefits, healthcare, and education. Integration processes are gradual and vary in intensity. For instance, in Germany, about 50% of Ukrainian refugees were engaged in the labor market within three years, positively impacting both the host country's economy and Ukrainian households through remittances [5].

In Canada, integration occurs through language courses, vocational training programs, and the inclusion of children in the educational system. These measures contribute not only to enhancing the competitiveness of Ukrainian migrants in the labor market but also to their social and cultural adaptation in host countries.

The main countries hosting Ukrainian refugees and persons under temporary protection are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Main host countries for Ukrainian refugees and persons under temporary protection (2025–2026)

Country	Number of Ukrainians, mln	Main forms of support	Level of labor market integration
Poland	2.5	Temporary protection, housing, social benefits	High
Germany	0.8	Social benefits, healthcare, education	Medium (~50% employed)
Romania	0.9	Temporary protection, humanitarian aid	Low–Medium
Czech Republic	0.5	Access to labor market, social support	High
Canada	0.15	Language courses, employment, education	Medium

The dynamics of migration processes indicate that the most intense waves of population movement occurred in the first quarter of 2025, driven by the escalation of the military situation in certain regions of Ukraine. At the same time, migration flows have a structured rather than chaotic character, primarily directed toward neighboring European Union countries. Migrants seek not only to ensure their personal safety but

also to obtain official status, which provides opportunities for social protection and improved material well-being.

International experience shows that labor migration has a dual impact on both recipient countries and countries of origin. For host countries, positive effects include reduced labor costs, increased economic competitiveness, and growth in consumer demand. Additionally, migrants contribute to the revitalization of economic activity and can act as a stabilizing factor in the labor market during periods of economic fluctuations.

However, negative aspects also exist, such as increased competition in the labor market, risks of unemployment among the local population, and heightened social tensions. Migrants often face discriminatory practices, particularly regarding wages, working conditions, and access to social services, which increases their social vulnerability.

Overall, forced migration from Ukraine has acquired a long-term and systemic character, establishing stable routes toward the European Union and North America. The concentration of refugees in countries such as Poland, Germany, and the Czech Republic reflects the unevenness of migration flows and their dependence on geographical and institutional factors.

One of the key consequences of migration processes is the increased burden on social systems. Mass population movements have significantly raised the demand for social protection funding, including housing, financial assistance, healthcare, and educational services. According to researchers, the workload of social services in host regions has increased by an average of 15–20% [6].

A significant economic consequence is the reduction in labor productivity in Ukraine. The decrease in the economically active population has negatively affected production volumes, especially in sectors such as the agro-industrial complex and machinery manufacturing. Additional constraining factors include the destruction of energy, transport, and production infrastructure. Small and medium-sized businesses, which play a crucial role in providing employment, face limited access to financial resources and high investment risks under wartime conditions.

For Ukraine, as a labor-exporting country, migration processes have a dual effect. On the one hand, they help reduce pressure on the domestic labor market and provide inflows of foreign currency through remittances. On the other hand, mass population outflow leads to the loss of highly qualified personnel, contributing to the phenomenon of "brain drain" and weakening the country's scientific and technological potential.

At the same time, international labor migration contributes to the improvement of the qualifications of Ukrainian workers, who acquire new knowledge, skills, and professional experience abroad. However, insufficient regulation of international migration mechanisms increases the risks of social vulnerability, discrimination, and limited access to social guarantees.

An additional risk factor is the potential tightening of migration policies in EU countries, particularly through the introduction of stricter visa or registration procedures. This may complicate legal employment for Ukrainians and contribute to the growth of informal work.

Forced migration also significantly affects Ukraine's financial system. It is accompanied by a reduction in tax revenues and a simultaneous increase in expenditures of the state and local budgets on social needs. Collectively, these processes exert significant pressure on the financial stability of the state and complicate the process of economic recovery.

Thus, migration processes have caused profound demographic changes, associated with a reduction in the share of economically active population and an increase in socially vulnerable groups. Age and professional imbalances exacerbate labor market disparities and increase the burden on social infrastructure. At the same time, the gradual integration of Ukrainians abroad and the potential return of part of the migrant population create conditions for partial restoration of Ukraine's demographic and economic potential in the medium term.

Forced migration of Ukrainians in 2022–2025 has had a complex impact on the country's economic and social systems, combining both positive and negative effects.

Its consequences are dual in nature – simultaneously stabilizing and destabilizing – as evidenced by contemporary scientific research and statistical observations.

Among the key positive effects is the formation of new socio-economic links between Ukraine and the European Union. The presence of Ukrainian citizens abroad under temporary protection facilitates the expansion of economic interaction, integration into the European labor market, and strengthening of interstate cooperation.

A significant source of support for the national economy remains the private remittances of labor migrants. Despite their decline, they continue to play an important role in ensuring foreign currency inflows. According to the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, the volume of such remittances decreased by approximately 15% [4]. The main reason for this trend is the gradual integration of Ukrainians into the financial systems of host countries, which involves using foreign banking instruments and reducing transactions through Ukrainian financial institutions.

Under martial law, Ukraine's state policy is aimed at minimizing emigration and preserving the labor potential. One of the key measures was the introduction of restrictions on the departure of men of conscription age, who constitute a significant share of the economically active population. This approach serves a dual purpose: on the one hand, it curbs mass labor outflow; on the other, it ensures the maintenance of the country's mobilization resources [7].

Simultaneously, regulatory mechanisms in the field of labor migration are being expanded, particularly regarding certain categories of workers employed in critically important sectors of the economy. This reflects the development of a comprehensive approach to managing migration processes, combining crisis measures with long-term objectives for stabilizing the national labor market.

An important component of state policy is also the stimulation of citizen return from abroad. Repatriation is seen as a tool for restoring human capital and the country's economic potential. At the same time, the return process is accompanied by several challenges, including difficulties with employment, adaptation, and income restoration. This may lead to repeated migration or dependence on social support.

International assistance plays a crucial role in mitigating the effects of forced migration. Support programs implemented by the European Union, Canada, and international organizations are aimed at providing Ukrainians with access to education, healthcare, and social protection [1]. This helps reduce the burden on Ukraine's state budget and contributes to preserving human capital during a prolonged crisis.

Thus, forced migration is a multidimensional phenomenon that simultaneously creates new opportunities for economic integration and generates significant challenges for Ukraine's socio-economic development.

Alongside positive aspects, forced migration of Ukrainians is accompanied by several significant negative consequences for the national economy and social sphere. One of the most acute challenges is the reduction of the country's labor potential. The departure of a large share of economically active population leads to a labor shortage, particularly in the manufacturing sectors, agro-industrial complex, and service industry. This, in turn, constrains the recovery of economic activity and reduces overall labor productivity.

Another pressing issue is the intensification of the "brain drain" phenomenon. A significant portion of migrants consists of highly qualified specialists, students, and young people who integrate into educational and professional systems in host countries. In the long term, this may result in the loss of intellectual capital and a slowdown in Ukraine's innovative development.

Negative effects are also observed in the demographic sphere. Mass population outflow, particularly of women and children, creates imbalances in the age and gender structure. This increases the burden on the social welfare system and complicates the future reproduction of labor resources.

A significant economic consequence is the reduction of tax revenues. The decrease in the employed population directly affects tax payments and social contributions, limiting the state's financial capacity to implement socio-economic policies. Simultaneously, state expenditures related to supporting internally displaced persons rise, placing additional pressure on the budget system.

A major challenge is also the decline in business activity. Population outflow from certain regions leads to a reduction in consumer demand, negatively affecting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises. Companies face shortages of personnel, reduced sales volumes, and growing uncertainty regarding future operations [2].

Moreover, prolonged residence abroad increases the risk of migrants permanently settling in host countries. In the absence of effective return mechanisms, this may lead to irreversible losses of human capital and the strengthening of structural imbalances in the national labor market.

Thus, the negative consequences of forced migration have a systemic nature, manifesting in the reduction of labor potential, deterioration of the demographic situation, decline in economic activity, and increased pressure on public finances. This necessitates the development of a comprehensive state policy aimed at minimizing human capital losses and stimulating the return of citizens to Ukraine.

An additional consequence of forced migration is the increased burden on social infrastructure in relatively safe regions of Ukraine. Large flows of internally displaced persons (IDPs) create heightened demand for housing, healthcare, and educational services, leading to increased expenditures of local budgets and additional administrative pressure on authorities. Similar processes are observed in host countries, where temporary imbalances emerge in labor and housing markets, and social tension rises due to competition for limited resources.

Research findings indicate that return migration is a common phenomenon in the long term. Experts estimate that more than half of migrants return to their countries of origin within approximately fifteen years. This is particularly characteristic of individuals who were forced to leave due to armed conflict and security threats. For a significant portion of these citizens, returning to their homeland remains a priority strategy once the security situation stabilizes. A key motivating factor in this process is the limited nature of the legal status granted abroad [3].

One of the primary mechanisms for legalizing the stay of Ukrainians in European Union countries is the temporary protection regime. It is a special legal

instrument that provides refuge to individuals forced to leave Ukraine due to military aggression. This status is granted for a specified period and can be extended depending on the duration of hostilities and the level of security risks.

Typically, temporary protection is established for one year with the possibility of automatic renewal: initially for six months, followed by an additional year. If circumstances that prompted its issuance persist, further extensions are allowed, with the total duration potentially reaching up to three years.

At the same time, the temporary protection regime is not indefinite. It may be terminated upon reaching the maximum period or prematurely revoked by the relevant EU institutions if the situation in the country of origin normalizes. Additionally, this status automatically lapses if the individual acquires refugee status or changes their country of residence.

Upon completion of the temporary protection period, there is an obligation for voluntary return to the country of origin. Non-compliance may lead competent authorities to implement legally prescribed return measures.

Thus, forced migration of Ukrainians represents a complex, multidimensional phenomenon that combines elements of economic support with sources of long-term socio-economic risks. Remittances, international assistance, and integration of migrants into external labor markets contribute to stabilizing domestic demand, whereas the reduction of labor potential and increased pressure on social systems create strategic challenges for state development.

In this context, the development of a comprehensive state policy becomes especially relevant, focusing on supporting internally displaced persons, stimulating the return of citizens, efficient use of international aid, and minimizing human capital losses while taking into account regional socio-economic characteristics.

Analysis of the economic, demographic, and social consequences of forced migration allows for the formulation of practical recommendations aimed at mitigating negative effects and enhancing the positive impact of migration processes on Ukraine's economy.

First, it is necessary to establish state programs that encourage the return of working-age population after stabilization of the security situation. This may include tax incentives for enterprises employing internally displaced persons and citizens returning from abroad, as well as support for small and medium-sized businesses through preferential lending. Such measures will facilitate labor market recovery and reduce shortages of skilled personnel, as confirmed by demographic studies.

Second, mechanisms should be introduced to effectively utilize remittances as an investment resource for the development of regional economies.

Third, programs for professional retraining and skills upgrading for internally displaced persons should be developed, enabling adaptation of labor resources to the needs of the economy and reducing structural imbalances in the labor market. Special attention should be given to educational programs in digital technologies, logistics, and social services, which demonstrate growing demand in the post-war period.

Fourth, coordination of international assistance and cooperation with organizations such as UNHCR should be strengthened to ensure effective allocation of resources and support for social infrastructure in regions with high concentrations of IDPs. This will help reduce the burden on local budgets and increase the efficiency of social policy.

Fifth, regional economic recovery programs should be implemented, focusing on territories with high population outflow. These programs should include investments in job creation, infrastructure development, and support for local entrepreneurship, thereby reducing regional disparities and stimulating economic activity.

Implementation of these measures will help mitigate the negative economic consequences of forced migration, increase the efficiency of financial resource utilization, and create conditions for sustainable socio-economic recovery in Ukraine in the post-war period [7].

Thus, forced migration of Ukrainians during martial law combines compensatory and destabilizing effects. Remittances, international aid, and integration into external labor markets stabilize domestic demand and partially offset economic losses, while labor outflow, increased pressure on social systems, and

structural labor market imbalances create long-term risks for economic recovery. This underscores the need to consider forced migration not merely as a humanitarian phenomenon but also as a factor of macroeconomic and social security for the state.

Conclusions and prospects for further research in this area. Forced migration of Ukrainians in 2025–2026 acquired a massive and systemic character. The total number of displaced persons exceeded 10 million. Geographically, migration flows are primarily directed to Poland, Germany, Romania, the Czech Republic, and Canada, reflecting a clear spatial structure and dependence of intensity on security and institutional factors.

Demographic changes create both opportunities for financial transfers and challenges in terms of labor shortages in regions of outflow. The departure of working-age population generates structural imbalances in the labor market and limits long-term economic growth potential, particularly in high-tech and manufacturing sectors.

The results allow for assessing the impact of forced migration on Ukraine's economy and social sphere, formulating recommendations for optimizing financial flows, managing the domestic labor market, and identifying strategic directions for integration and return of Ukrainian migrants. Studying the impact of migration on the country's demographic and economic structure is crucial for planning social support, labor market development, and ensuring macroeconomic stability in the post-war period.

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Отримано редакцією журналу / Received: 13.04.26

Прорецензовано / Revised: 20.04.26

Дата публікації / Published: 23.04.26