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**ANALYSIS OF CURRENT TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF
MIGRATION PROCESSES IN THE COUNTRY**

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Abstract: The article examines migration trends in the country and identifies the stages of development of migration processes, influenced by economic, social, political, and military factors. The geographical structure of Ukrainian emigration is analyzed to determine the factors of attractiveness. Using dynamic analysis, modern trends in the development of migration processes and their impact on the country's economic development are examined.

Keywords: migration, analysis, assessment, trend, management, development, population.

Human potential occupies a central place in ensuring the development of the country and its regions in the conditions of innovative and technological progress; however, the large-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into the territory of Ukraine caused panic among the population, which caused a large-scale migration crisis due to the forced emigration of a significant number of citizens. The high level of emigration, especially among children and women of reproductive and economically active age, together with the military mobilization of the male population, led to significant changes in the sex-age structure of the nation. All this negatively affected the socio-economic stability and the psychological state of society as a whole, significantly slowing down the natural demographic reproduction and the processes of strengthening human potential. Thus, the analysis of current trends in the

development of migration processes is highly relevant for Ukraine, given the significant socio-economic, demographic, and political changes occurring in the country and the world. Migration impacts the structure of the labor market, employment levels, demographic balance, social stability, and the country's international image. The growth of labor migration, population displacement due to military conflicts, economic emigration, and immigration creates new challenges for state authorities, necessitating the development of effective migration policies and mechanisms for the social integration of migrants. Thus, an important component of socio-economic planning and ensuring the sustainable development of society is a timely and high-quality analysis of migration flows in the country, which enables the prediction of possible migration consequences, the development of measures to minimize adverse effects, and the utilization of migration flows for the country's development.

During the 20th century, Ukraine experienced several stages of migration, primarily driven by the unstable political and military situation, as well as widespread poverty and unemployment among its population. Fig. 1 shows the periodization of migration processes from Ukraine.

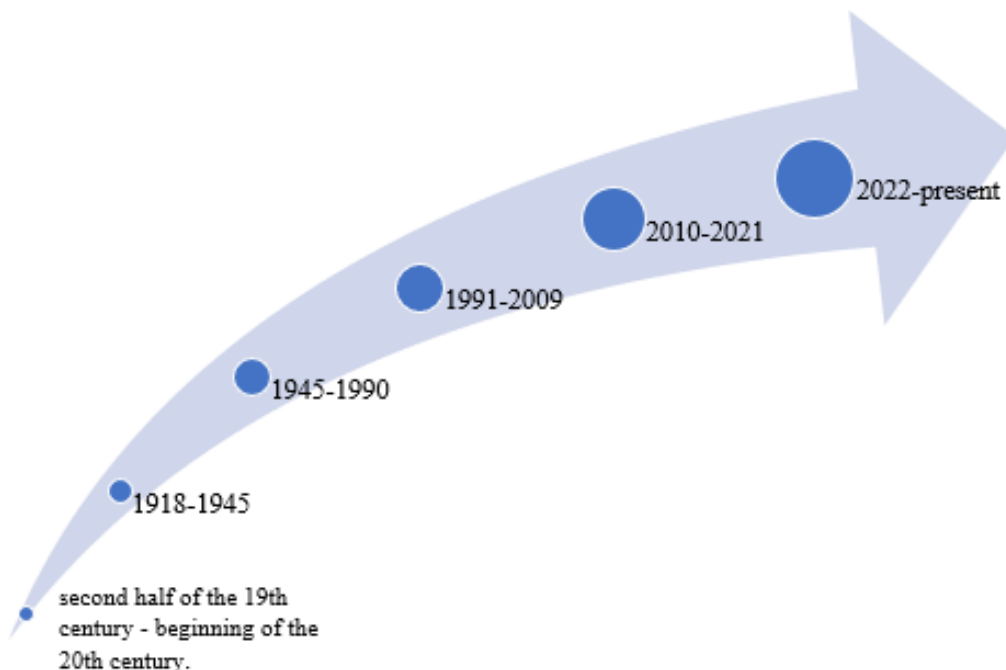


Figure 1. Periodization of migration processes from Ukraine

Let us consider in more detail the features of the migration stages from Ukraine [1-5]:

Stage 1 spans the second half of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century. The peculiarity of this stage is that due to the difficult economic situation, migration becomes seasonal, pendulum migration spreads, the number of stable diaspora communities decreases, and the level of institutionalization is low.

Stage 2 falls within the interwar period from 1918 to 1945, when, due to the difficult military-political situation, the migration of the political elite and the population began, as those who did not accept Russification and collectivization formed the institution of the Ukrainian diaspora.

Stage 3 is the post-war period from 1945 to 1990. At this stage, due to the unstable political situation, the existence of the "iron curtain", artificial restrictions and bans on leaving, there is a low level of emigration activity of the population.

Stage 4 – the period of independent Ukraine (since 1991), due to the economic situation in the country, migration mobility is increasing, the number of Ukrainian emigrants in the European Union countries is rapidly growing, there is a revival of public activity of Ukrainians, and the intensity of economic ties and cooperation between countries is increasing.

Stage 5 of the migration movement occurred between 2010 and 2021, when, due to educational and economic reasons, as well as military and political events in Ukraine (2014), intellectualization from the country took place, replacing the "migrant" wave. In 2014, the first wave of forced migration of Ukrainians was observed as a result of the annexation of Crimea and the occupation of part of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

Stage 6 – the period from February 2022 to the present, during which, due to the high military and security situation in the country, there is a rapid departure of Ukrainian citizens to the countries of the European Union. During this period, about 5 million people left Ukraine due to the full-scale invasion (Fig. 2), primarily women and children.

The dynamics of net migration of the population of Ukraine for the period

1960-2024 can be characterized by the fact that the dynamics of emigrants and immigrants demonstrate significant fluctuations in net migration during the studied period, with periods of both positive and negative values, if we consider long-term dynamics, we can notice a general trend towards a decrease in net migration, especially since the 1990s.

Fig. 2 shows several sharp declines and rises in the net migration indicator, in particular a significant increase in emigrants in 2014-2015 and 2022, which demonstrates the unstable dynamics of net migration in Ukraine during the studied period, with a clear tendency to decrease in the long term and significant fluctuations in the indicator in individual years.

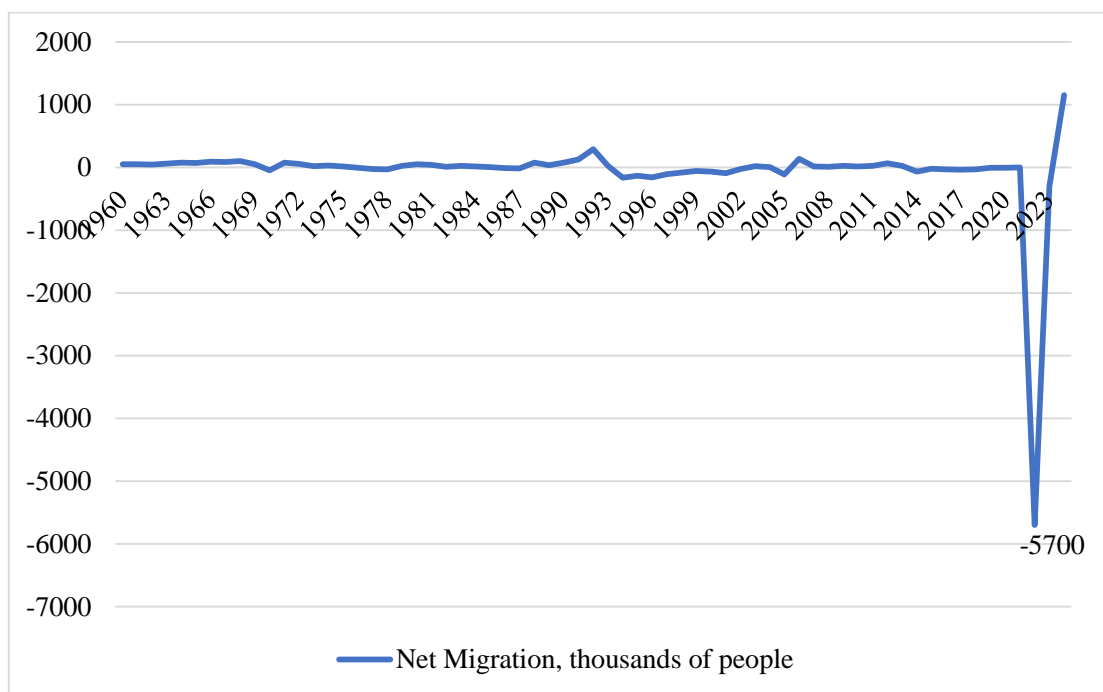


Figure 2. Dynamics of net migration in Ukraine for the period 1960-2023, thousands of people [6-7]

Analysis of available data on external migration indicates that about 6 million IDPs from Ukraine are in European countries, and another 558 thousand people are in states outside its borders. The analysis of countries where Ukrainians emigrated enabled us to identify the top 10 countries that provided shelter to Ukrainians (Fig. 3-5).

According to the data presented in Fig. 2, we can conclude that among the

32,000 emigrants from Ukraine in 2021, the largest share of Ukrainians emigrated to the Russian Federation, at 27.44% (8,800 people). Additionally, a significant number of emigrants from Ukraine sought protection in countries such as Spain (13.15%), Italy (12.31%), France (10.28%), Belarus (7.25%), and Germany (6.81%). Among the top 10 countries where Ukrainians emigrated in 2021 is Poland; 1.61% of Ukrainians are officially registered in this country.

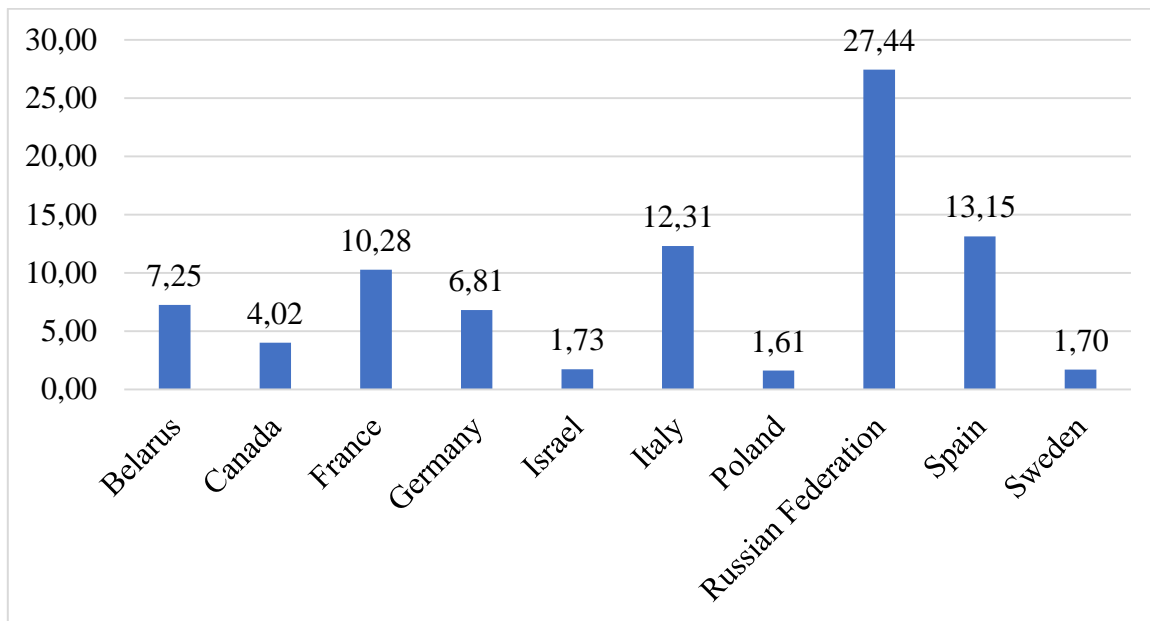


Figure 3. Percentage of immigrants who received asylum in the TOP 10 countries in 2021[6-7]

Let us analyze the geographical structure of emigrants from Ukraine who received shelter in other countries of the world in 2022 at the beginning of Russia's full-scale invasion of the territory of Ukraine (Fig. 4).

In 2022, due to the security situation in Ukraine, 5.7 million people were forced to emigrate to various countries worldwide, seeking shelter. The full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into the territory of Ukraine and, along with the missile terror of large cities, provoked the formation of the most significant quantitative migration flow of refugees from the war to Germany. First of all, displaced people, when choosing the country of entry, often move to countries where relatives, acquaintances, or friends live, who can facilitate the process of adapting to the new living conditions.

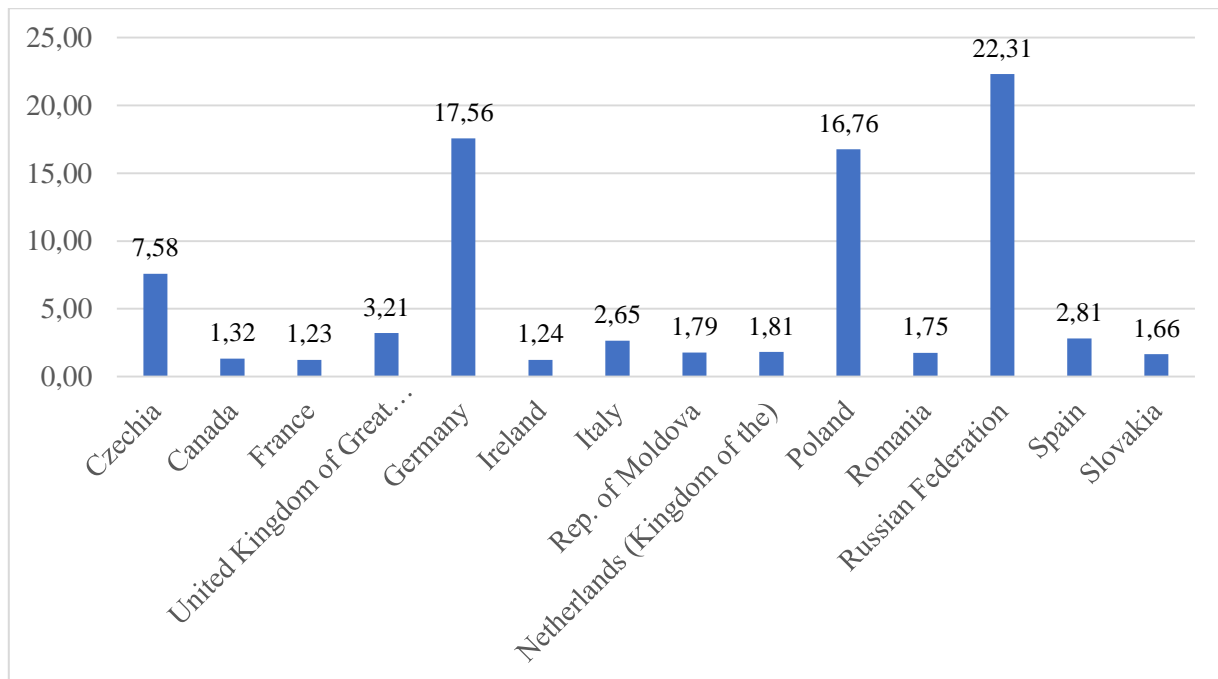


Figure 4. Percentage of immigrants who received asylum in countries around the world in 2022 [6-7]

Thus, analyzing the structural distribution of emigrants from Ukraine (Fig. 4), the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The largest share of emigrants (22.31%) applied for asylum in the Russian Federation; this may be due to geographical proximity, historical ties, and the presence of social networks in Russia.
2. A significant proportion of emigrants (17.56%) received asylum in Germany, which may indicate the attractiveness of this country for Ukrainian migrants due to economic opportunities and an effective asylum system. Germany has provided one of the highest standards of social security among the European Union countries, as assistance and social support for refugees from Ukraine is provided not in accordance with the Law on Social Assistance to Asylum Seekers, but in accordance with the provisions of the Social Security Code.
3. A relatively high percentage of emigrants (16.76%) received asylum in Poland, which may be due to geographical proximity, cultural similarities, and the presence of linguistic ties.
4. Smaller shares of emigrants sought asylum in other countries, such as the

Czech Republic (7.58%), the United Kingdom (3.21%), Spain (2.81%), Italy (2.65%), and others due to the remoteness of these countries, language and cultural barriers, as well as the peculiarities of migration policy.

Thus, the geographical structure of emigrants from Ukraine in 2022 indicates significant migration to European and North American countries, while the Russian Federation remains the primary destination for obtaining asylum.

In 2023, emigration from Ukraine continues due to military aggression, which creates a very unsafe situation in Ukraine. As of the end of 2023, 5.9 million people emigrated from Ukraine (Fig. 5).

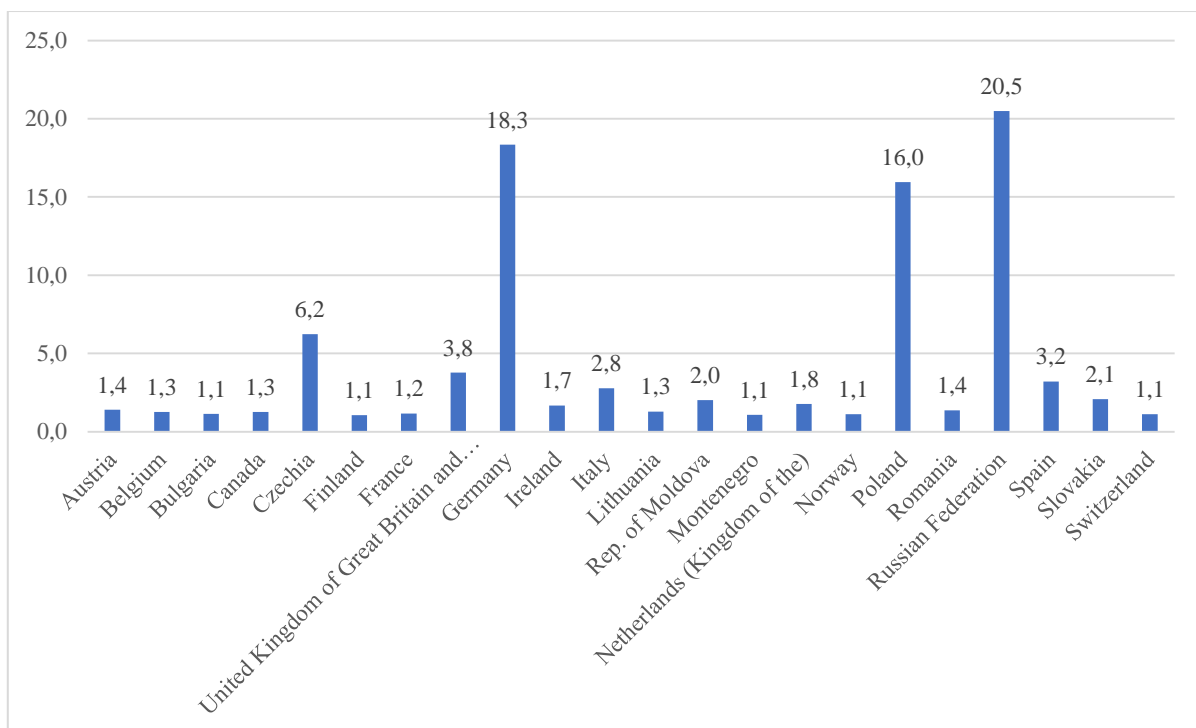


Figure 5. Percentage of immigrants who received asylum in countries around the world in 2023[6-7]

Analyzing the percentage of emigrants from Ukraine who received asylum in different countries of the world in 2023 (Fig. 5), the following conclusions can be drawn:

1) The largest share of emigrants (20.5%) applied for asylum in the Russian Federation. The reason for such migration may be the preservation of family ties and the similarity of linguistic and social development.

2) A significant share of emigrants (18.3%) received asylum in Germany, which confirms the attractiveness of this country for Ukrainian migrants due to stable financial support.

3) A relatively high percentage of emigrants (16.0%) received asylum in Poland, which may be due to geographical proximity, easy adaptation, similarity of languages, traditions, and the presence of social and family ties.

4) significant shares of emigrants sought asylum in the Czech Republic (6.2%), the United Kingdom (3.8%), Spain (3.2%), Italy (2.8%), and other countries. This may indicate a diversification of the migration directions of Ukrainian refugees.

5) relatively small shares of emigrants received asylum in countries such as Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, France, Ireland, Lithuania, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Slovakia, and Switzerland.

Analysis of the geographical structure of emigration by Ukrainian citizens indicates the continuation of mass emigration from Ukraine in 2023, with the Russian Federation, Germany, and Poland remaining the leading destinations for Ukrainian refugees seeking asylum. In 2024, a large number of Ukrainians returned to Ukraine, and by the end of the year, the number of emigrants had decreased to 5.1 million people, which is 800,000 people fewer than in 2023.

The large-scale forced migration of the population from Ukraine in 2022 will clearly have a long-term impact on the development of socio-economic systems at various levels, especially in regions that are geographically close to the combat zone and have suffered the most from it. Despite the apparent negative impact of forced migration on the possibilities of forming and developing human potential in Ukraine, the issue of measuring socio-demographic effects (losses) remains poorly researched, mainly due to the lack of reliable statistical data and the variability of the security situation. Thus, the governing authorities should implement measures aimed at developing key provisions of Ukraine's national strategy for demographic development and programs for the re-emigration of Ukrainians during the post-war reconstruction period. The state policy on the return of Ukrainian citizens from abroad should be implemented in close cooperation with the authorities of key

recipient states of displaced people. The areas of measures to regulate forced migration should include: support for forcibly displaced persons, stimulating re-emigration to Ukraine, effectively utilizing migration capital by directing remittances from migrants for investment purposes, and transferring acquired knowledge and skills. Ultimately, the level of potential losses of human resources is determined by the further intentions of displaced people from Ukraine to establish themselves in the country of temporary residence or to return after the end of hostilities and the stabilization of the situation in Ukraine.

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