

СЕКЦІЯ 5. СОЦІОГУМАНІТАРНІ АСПЕКТИ РОЗВИТКУ ДЕРЖАВИ

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LABOUR MIGRATION OF UKRAINIANS: ADVANTAGES OR DISADVANTAGES

Specialists of the National Bank of Ukraine defined labour migration one of the main risks of further development of the economy of Ukraine. The growth of imbalances between demand and supply in the labour market is among the further risks. This will cause the wages' increase, as well as inflation, which will be reflected in the reduction of the potential of the national economy [1].

Other specialists see labour migration as a positive and even additional opportunity for the state in the future. On June 11, 2017, the European Union opened its borders to the Ukrainians by launching a visa-free regime. At the present moment, scientists emphasize the problem of finding out the real number of the population due to the scale of labour migration. Figures from different sources may vary by a few million.

According to some data, over the years of Ukraine's independence, about 8 million people have left our country in search of earnings. Approximately 50% of them have replenished the population of Russia, 1.2 million – are working in Canada and Poland, 940 thousand – in the USA, 500 thousand – in Brazil. In Italy there are 231 thousand Ukrainians, and in Germany – 230 thousand. The number of emigrants increases annually in geometric progression, but official statistics does not exist [2].

In this paper we do not consider the negative social consequences of this phenomenon for each individual family. The effect is analyzed for the country as a whole.

Data on migration flows that are provided by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, are formed on the basis of annual calculations taking into account the change of residence registration. Information about the number of refugees is provided by the State Migration Service of Ukraine.

Considering the sexual characteristics of interstate migration in Ukraine in 2016, it should be noted that relation outgoing women and men was 10 to 12. As for the arrivals in the country, for 1 woman there were 2 men. The ratio of the arrivals and departures of interstate migrants constituted 2.2:1, that is, in 2016 the number of coming to Ukraine migrants was in 2.2 times more.

Considering the age characteristics those who left the country, it should be noted that the following age groups – 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39 and 40–44 years – have the highest percentage (respectively, 13.9, 14.9, 10.2, 8.8 and 6.7% of their total number) [3].

Experts consider that the situation in Ukraine is ordinary. European countries had a similar situation at one time also. Poland and Lithuania are bright examples of

that. For the latter this is a significant problem: according to experts, about 25% of Lithuanian citizens left up the country. The reason for this is high unemployment rate and low business activity in the country [4].

An important question is whether our compatriots are about to come home. Knowing the standard of living in Europe, they could have been able to make the best change in Ukraine.

As experts consider, while working and living abroad, Ukrainians are an important asset. After all, having powerful diasporas in different countries, Ukraine can push through them to their governments. In addition, the creation of Ukrainian trade enterprises abroad can positively affect Ukrainian exports. Thanks to our compatriots abroad money comes to Ukraine. Experts recommend considering the Ukrainian migrants as an asset that can positively influence the development of Ukraine in the future.

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СОЦІАЛЬНО-ГУМАНІТАРНІ АСПЕКТИ РОЗВИТКУ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ НА СУЧАСНОМУ ЕТАПІ

Останні чотири роки виявили декілька тенденцій в економічній, соціальній та гуманітарній сферах життя українського суспільства. Ситуація, що наразі склалася в Україні, визначається декількома важливими аспектами: фактичною війною на Сході країни, яка набула довготривалого характеру; реформами, які впроваджуються в різних сферах соціально-економічного життя, але часом викликають справедливую критику експертів і суспільства; поглибленням співпраці з ЄС, США та міжнародними інституціями і