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UKRAINE IN THE WORLD PROCESSES OF LABOR MIGRATION: PROBLEMS OF INTELLECTUAL MIGRATION

Introduction. Today, the external labor migration of Ukraine's population is a large-scale, national phenomenon that requires multilateral study, analysis, forecasting and adequate state response through the formation and implementation of a national emigration and immigration policy.

External migration of the highly intellectual part of the population, intellectual potential of the country is a natural reaction of the population of Ukraine to negative changes in the socioeconomic life of society in the period of structural changes in the economy, provided the underdeveloped domestic labor market, mass sectoral and regional unemployment, unstable economic situation.

Investigations of the problem of migration were engaged by many well-known scientists, who devoted their work to this subject, in particular: O. Bilorus, E. Libanova, O. Hrudzynsky, T. Drahunova, Z. Zaiionchkovska, but in the scientific economic literature the problems of intellectual migration are not sufficiently considered and analyzed, and the issues and problems of this phenomenon remain unresolved.

The objective of the paper is to determine the geographical orientation of intellectual migration in Ukraine, its causes and the formulation of effective recommendations for eliminating the negative phenomenon.

Results of research. Intelligent migration is a migration not only of scientific and technical specialists, but also of creative intelligentsia, and the broadest interpretation implies the whole complex of migratory flows of skilled personnel who have been working abroad for more than one year [1: 72].

Among the intellectual part of the population are: industrial (engineering and technical workers, specialists of the national economy), humanitarian workers (workers of higher and secondary schools of general education, cultural institutions, arts, health care, physical education and sports), scientific (scientists, highly skilled personnel of higher schools), administrative (employees of the apparatus of management, legal services, banking and financial system, etc.), military (intellectuals of power bodies) type of intelligentsia.

The geographical orientation of the flows of intellectual migration is quite diverse. Of particular popularity among Ukrainians are the labor markets of Poland, USA, Israel, Germany, Italy and Spain, etc.

The main cause of intellectual migration in Ukraine is the deep crisis of Ukrainian science, which is connected with: reduction of internal expenses for research and development, insufficient material and technical support of the research

process, low material and moral assessment of the work of scientists, low level of scientific and informational support of theoretical research and development, lack of modern scientific equipment, vulnerability of intellectual property rights to the product of intellectual work, etc.

The most acute social problem in Ukraine is the huge gap between high living costs and low labor costs, including for intellectual contributions to the development of the state. This can be observed by comparing the average wage in Ukraine and in the countries that became centers of gravity of intellectual migration (figure 1).

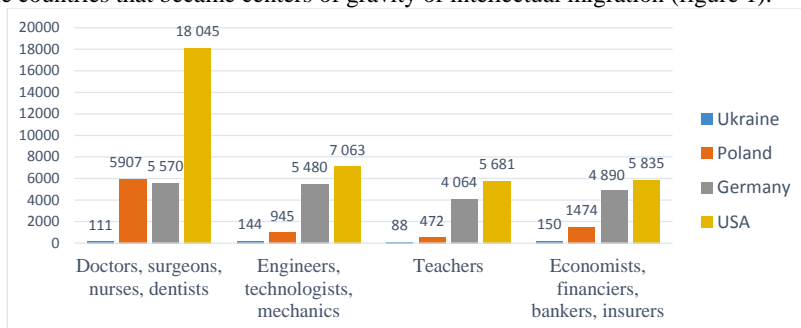


Fig.1 The average wage in Ukraine and developed countries, 2016, the euro
Source: created by the author based on [3]

The same negative phenomena are observed among students who want to go abroad. The number of Ukrainians in foreign universities by the 2015 school year was 59,648. Poland, Germany, Canada, Italy, Czech Republic, the USA, Spain, Austria, France and Hungary are still among the most desirable countries to study. The growth dynamics from 2009 to 2015 amounted to 129%. Comparing the last two years, the growth is almost 29% or 13,266 people [2].

Conclusion. The study of Ukrainian migration allows to distinguish such important tasks as forming the right national migration policy, reforming education, establishing a system of training and retraining of personnel in the priority directions of the economy, stimulating the development of the national economy, improving the quality of human capital, increasing the incomes of the population, in attracting investment in the Ukrainian economy, as well as stimulating reforms in the educational and scientific spheres.

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THE MAIN PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION FROM UKRAINE

Introduction. Reasons of international labour migration from Ukraine abound including political instability, low wages, high unemployment rate and corruption, etc. Labour migration has both positive and negative sides. On the one hand, we can observe a high rate of brain drain, which has a negative impact on the research and development sector. On the other hand, Ukrainians who are employed abroad send a significant part of their income to their families in Ukraine. That is good for macroeconomic stability of the state. At the same time labour migration from Ukraine is much more complex than it is commonly assumed and needs continuous monitoring.

Review of recent publications. A lot of scientists, both Ukrainian and foreign, have been studying labour migration; among them are Y. Baranovsky, S. Honcharova [3], O. Kyrylenko, N. Kulyk, L. Lisohor, M. Mosiuk, Y. Sotnikov and many others.

The purpose of the paper is to analyze the main features of international labour migration from Ukraine.

Results of research. International labour migration is one of the key aspects of developing international relations. It creates the world labor market. Irregular migration prevents getting the accurate information so the statistic will be lower than in reality.

According to the study conducted under the International Organization for Migration (IOM) project in 2015 about 700 thousand Ukrainians were working abroad. Due to the military conflict and a grave economic crisis, Ukrainians are increasingly looking for overseas job opportunities and today about 300 thousand Ukrainians are going to emigrate [1].