

GEOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF UKRAINIAN EMIGRATION: ANALYSIS OF EXISTING TRENDS AND PROSPECTS OF OVERCOMING PROBLEMS

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External migratory movements of Ukrainians for temporary work or residence also increase existing socio-demographic and economic challenges, including decrease of the natural reproduction potential of Ukraine.

Analysis of the geographic structure of Ukrainian emigration allows revealing the priority directions of Ukrainian migration abroad for analyzing the actions of institutional, economic, social, political and other factors of migration on the migratory corridors formation.

The study aims to the analysis of the geographical structure of Ukrainian foreign migration and the defining of the main trends at the current stage of European integration reforms in Ukraine.

The study analyzes the state and trends of emigration from Ukraine based on Ukrainian migrants stocks indicators by countries of destination, published by the World Bank and the International Organization for Migration.

In particular, the average indicators of the migrants stocks volume in destination countries in 1960-2015 are calculated, the list of destination countries with the larg-

est average size the migrants stocks in the studied years is highlighted, as well as the growth rate of the migrants stocks volume in destination countries for studied periods is analyzed.

It is determined that the priority vectors of Ukrainian leaving abroad are such countries as the USA, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Great Britain, Italy. However, we should pay attention to Russia, Israel, Spain, Portugal and Canada as the countries with large Ukrainian migrants stock.

This causes a significant attractiveness of these countries from the viewpoint of easy integration of migrants in the destination country based on formed domestic Ukrainian environment. The results of this analysis are useful for identifying a system of institutional, economic, social, political and other factors of migration.

These and other factors should be determined as the basic in the migration policy formation and its adaptation to the features and parameters of migratory corridors and existing legal and institutional environment of international economic relations in the field of migration.