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ANALYSIS OF ASYMMETRY IN REGIONAL MIGRATION IN THE COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE

The paper presents the estimates and projections of population change in 9 countries of Eastern Europe and singles out the main migration flows from the countries and in the countries. The author provides forecast of net migration, dynamics of human development index and the inflow of remittances as a share of GDP for countries in the study group.

Analysis of regional migration asymmetry is based on the assumption that in a functioning Keynesian model of state has every opportunity to find effective mechanisms and instruments for overcoming regional disparities in migration.

Industrialized countries of Eastern Europe transit to a market economy evolutionally using historical precedents of industrial development in the West. This applies to the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, and Slovenia, where

economic decline has stopped in 1994 and progressive GDP growth began.

International labor migration, despite some negative impact on their donor countries, is a significant factor in the development and stabilization of the economic situation in developing countries and least developed countries.

Given the current negative trends of demographic development (especially the rapid aging of the population), developed countries need to ensure the long-term prospects for a significant influx of immigrants.

Considering the role and significance of international migration in demographic development of the modern world, we note that it can grow in most countries both in terms of increasing immigration or emigration, and the extent of temporary labor migration and forced migration.