

**O. Mulska**

*Candidate of Economic Sciences, Junior Research Scholar,  
State Institution "Institute of Regional Research  
named after M.I. Dolishniy of the NAS of Ukraine"*

## **MIGRATION PUSH-FACTORS OF THE LABOUR FORCE OF THE REGION (THROUGH THE EXAMPLE OF LVIV OBLAST)**

The article considers the theoretical and methodological aspects of research on migration activity of the labour force in the region (Lviv Oblast), taking into account the concept of "push-pull" factors in order to identify potential volumes of migration in Ukraine and its regions. It is proved that the process of European integration of Ukraine and the national situation in the economic and financial, socio-political and other spheres are the main migration push-factors of the labour force. Key push-factors of migration in Ukraine include high levels of unemployment and poverty; a great difference in wages between Ukraine and the Member States of the EU and Russia.

The economic crisis in the country, and thus in the region led to the deepening shortage of work places, lack of decent working conditions and inefficient social protection of the economically active population. The author confirmed the existence of a kind of link between migration factors of repulsion and external labour migration. It is proved that

Ukrainian migrants accept low-paid jobs below their qualification level and education.

The results showed the difference between economic and political push factors, and between economic and political causes of migration. Illegal labour migration contributes to the asymmetry between labour demand and supply, the voltage between the economy and politics, and also prevents companies from regularly hiring workers when the need arises. Labour migration, with the exception of some professions in demand, in particular, highly skilled, pushing aside the irrational migration channels. The main problem is the availability of low-skilled and, consequently, low-wage workers. The reasons for this are (a) highly skilled indigenous workers, whose share is growing, given (b) low-income from low-paid jobs.

It is proved that the positive impact of labour migration was expressed mainly in the overall growth of economic security and improvement of the quality of life of migrant families.