

## ENTERPRISES AND MIGRATION FACILITIES OF UKRAINIAN YOUTH

Anatolii O. Zadoia, Alfred Nobel University, Dnipro (Ukraine). E-mail: zadoea@duan.edu.ua

DOI: 10.32342/2074-5362-2018-25-2

**Key words:** *entrepreneurship, motives of entrepreneurial activity, international migration, directions of labor migration.*

The article is devoted to the study of entrepreneurial and migration aspirations of Ukrainian youth and their comparison with similar indicators of other countries on the basis of large-scale international sociological research. The results of the survey of students from six countries of the world (Poland, Czech Republic, Ukraine, China, Vietnam and Colombia, which sampled more than 600 people in each country) were summarized, conducted within the framework “International Student Entrepreneurship and Migration International Survey”. The conducted studies confirmed the hypothesis of the high orientation of modern students to entrepreneurial activity. This orientation practically does not depend on the specialty on which the student acquires education. Therefore, students should be given the opportunity to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills in organizing their own business, using a variety of forms (through discipline, by choice of student, through practice, through the possibility of undergraduate training, etc.).

A certain shift is found in the motivation of international mobility. During the polls, the reasons and circumstances that could lead to a decision to seek employment abroad were clarified. Among them the first places are: the possibility of better mastering of a foreign language, the opportunity to earn more money and the opportunity to acquire the necessary experience. In other words, the absolute majority considers migration as a temporary phenomenon, which allows you to acquire the necessary skills for further success. As with the creation of their business, as well as in the context of international migration, the motives for earning big incomes give way to opportunities for self-realization and decent living conditions. These circumstances need to be taken into account when developing the basic principles of youth policy in the country.

The main possible areas of labor migration for graduates of Ukrainian universities, judging by the results of the survey, may be the United States, Poland, Germany, the United Kingdom and Canada. The second five of the potential recipient countries include Italy, Spain, the Czech Republic, Russia and China. This list does not coincide with the existing priorities of labor migration, which can be explained by many reasons. Firstly, in this case it is not about the fact, but about the wishes. Therefore, it is not yet known what actual decision will be made by the university graduate when faced with the problem of choosing a country to find a job. Secondly, the actual directions of labor migration of Ukrainians today largely form the flows of unskilled labor, and therefore they will not objectively match the directions of migration of university graduates. Thirdly, the results of the survey reflect the geopolitical changes that have taken place in recent years, which, with a certain time delay, will change the actual directions of labor migration.

### *References:*

1. *Trudova ta osvitynya mihratsiyyi z Ukrainy: Yak vtrymaty lyuds'kyi potentsial?* [Labor and educational migration from Ukraine: How to keep human potential?]. Available at: [https://zik.ua/news/2018/07/24/trudova\\_ta\\_osvitynya\\_migratsii\\_z\\_ukrainy\\_yak\\_vtrymaty\\_lyudskyy\\_potentsial\\_1372513](https://zik.ua/news/2018/07/24/trudova_ta_osvitynya_migratsii_z_ukrainy_yak_vtrymaty_lyudskyy_potentsial_1372513) (accessed 12 December, 2018).

2. State Statistic Service of Ukraine. Available at: <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua> (accessed 08 December, 2018).

3. Brenzovych K.S. (2017). *Analiz mihratsiynykh potokiv molodi Ukrayiny* [Analysis of migratory flows of Ukrainian youth]. *Naukovyy visnyk Uzhhorods'koho natsional'noho universytetu* [Scientific herald of Uzhgorod National University]. Issue 16, part 1, pp. 25-29.

4. Ponomarenko I.V. (2018). *Analiz molodizhnogo rynku pratsi Ukrayiny* [The analysis of the youth labor market of Ukraine]. *Hlobalni ta natsionalni problemy ekonomiky*, Issue 21, pp. 716-722. Available at: <http://global-national.in.ua/archive/21-2018/136.pdf> (accessed 10 December, 2018).

5. Romanenko I.O. (2015). *Statystychnyy analiz trudovoyi mihratsiyi: dys. kand. ekon. nauk* [Statistical analysis of labor migration]. Kyiv, 189 p.

6. Slobodyan O. *Ukrayinski studenty za kordonom: skilky ta chomu?* [Ukrainian Students Abroad: How and Why?]. CEDOS. Available at: <http://cedos.org.ua/uk/osvita/ukrainski-studenty-za-kordonom-skilky-ta-chomu/> (accessed 05 December, 2018).

7. Chorna V.O. (2014). *Trudova mihratsiya molodi yak faktor ruynuvannya trudovoho potentsialu Ukrayiny* [Labor migration of young people as a factor of destruction of labor potential of Ukraine]. *Naukovi pratsi. Sotsiologiya* [Scientific works. Sociology]. Issue 222, vol. 234, pp. 109-112.

8. *Mihratsiya v Ukrayini: fakty i tsyfy-2016* [Migration in Ukraine: Facts and Figures - 2016]. Available at: <http://www.iom.org.ua> (accessed 10 November, 2018).

9. *Skilky ukrayinskykh studentiv navchayutsya za kordonom* [How many Ukrainian students are studying abroad?]. Available at: <https://tvi.ua/novini/stalovidomo-skilki-ukrainskih-studentiv-navchayutsya-za-kordonom.html> (accessed 1 December, 2018).

*Одержано 12.09.2018.*