

*Pavlova V.A.,
Postgraduate student,
Social theory department,
National University "Odesa Law Academy"*

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION

Background is that international labor migration has become an important component of globalization in the world economy. The trend towards openness stimulates employment potential to the most effective use not only within national economies, but also beyond. International labor migration has both positive and negative effects, creating, and even so accumulating problems both in individual countries and in the whole of the international labor market. So, today, international labor migration is the subject of increased attention by States, specialized international organizations for the purpose of regulating international migration flows.

In addition, there are several major streams of international labor migration: migration from developing countries in the industrialized countries; migration of

labor from the former socialist countries in the developed countries; migration within developed countries; migration within developing countries; migration to the industrialized countries to developing countries.

Estimates of experts outside of Ukraine today is between 2.5 and 5 million people of working age.

To assign pluses: improving the competitiveness of domestic producers by reducing labor costs; growth in domestic demand for goods and services by migrants; savings in training specialists. A number of disadvantages include: rising unemployment and the exacerbation of conflicts between residents and immigrants for jobs; outflow of foreign currency resources abroad; exacerbation of conflicts on ethnic, racial and religious basis.