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MIGRATION CRISIS OF UKRAINE IN THE CONTEXT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

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МІГРАЦІЙНА КРИЗА УКРАЇНИ В КОНТЕКСТІ ЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ

The relevance of the study is determined by the need for a comprehensive approach to assessing the relationship between migration phenomena and the economic security of the state, which is a key factor in shaping strategic decisions in the field of public administration and socio-economic policy. The purpose of this study is to analyze the causes and consequences of the migration crisis in Ukraine in the context of economic security, in particular to identify the main risks and develop recommendations for minimizing the negative impact of migration processes on the national economy. The results of the study revealed that migration processes in Ukraine, including forced emigration and internal displacement, have a significant impact on the country's economic security. The loss of economically active citizens and of the youth who could replace them leads to a reduction in the labor force, a decrease in tax revenues, and an increase in social tensions. The uneven distribution of internally displaced persons (IDPs) within the government-controlled territory of Ukraine-especially their concentration in several receiving regions-creates a substantial burden on housing infrastructure, social and healthcare services, the labor market, and the financial resources of local budgets.

Accordingly, the study concludes that it is crucial to consider the relationship between migration phenomena and economic security, and that strengthening economic security should become a key condition for developing effective strategic decisions in public administration and socio-economic policy. This relationship should be subject to systematic monitoring alongside migration flows through assessments of their impact on employment, productivity, and tax revenues, as well as through modeling risks to the socio-economic stability of regions. Naturally, the strategic decisions of national and local authorities should focus on forecasting potential risks to national and regional economic stability, optimizing resource allocation for social, infrastructural, and budgetary programs in regions hosting IDPs, and implementing measures to support employment (creation of new jobs, retraining and upskilling of IDPs, stimulation of entrepreneurial activity), stabilize the tax base (regular PIT and social contribution revenues through support for small and medium-sized businesses, investment attraction), and strengthen social cohesion (integration programs, development of local communities to mitigate social tensions).

Актуальність дослідження обумовлена необхідністю комплексного підходу до оцінки взаємозв'язку міграційних явищ та економічної безпеки держави, що є ключовим чинником формування стратегічних рішень у сфері державного управління та соціально-економічної політики. Метою даного дослідження є аналіз причин і наслідків міграційної кризи в Україні в контексті економічної безпеки, зокрема виявлення основних ризиків та розробка рекомендацій щодо мінімізації негативного впливу міграційних процесів на національну економіку. Результати дослідження виявили, що міграційні процеси в Україні, зокрема вимушена еміграція та внутрішнє переміщення населення, мають суттєвий вплив на економічну безпеку країни. Втрата економічно активних громадян та молоді, що могла б їх замінити, призводить до зменшення робочої сили, скорочення податкових надходжень та зростання соціальної напруги. Нерівномірний розподіл ВПО на підконтрольній території України (зокрема, їхня концентрація в кількох приймаючих регіонах) створює значне навантаження на житловий фонд, соціальну та медичну сфери, ринок праці та фінансові ресурси місцевих бюджетів. Відтак зроблено висновок, щодо важливості врахування взаємозв'язку між міграційними явищами та економічною безпекою (прагнення до посилення якої має стати ключовою умовою формування ефективних стратегічних рішень у сфері державного управління та соціально-економічної політики). Такий взаємозв'язок має бути об'єктом моніторингу нарівні з міграційними потоками, через оцінку їх впливу на зайнятість, продуктивність та податкові надходження, а також моделювання ризиків для соціально-економічної стабільності регіонів. Закономірно, стратегічні рішення державної та місцевої влади повинні зосереджуватися на прогнозуванні потенційних ризиків для національної та регіональної економічної стабільності, оптимізації ресурсного забезпечення соціальних, інфраструктурних та бюджетних програм у регіонах приймачів ВПО, а також на заходах підтримки зайнятості, стабілізації податкової бази та зміцнення соціальної згуртованості населення.

Key words: stabilization of the tax base; overcoming social tension; strategic decisions; risk modeling; socio-economic stability of regions.

Ключові слова: стабілізація податкової бази; подолання соціальної напруги; стратегічні рішення; моделювання ризиків; соціально-економічна стабільність регіонів.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The relevance of this study is determined by the need for a comprehensive approach to assessing the relationship between migration phenomena and the economic security of the state, which is a crucial factor in shaping strategic decisions in public administration and socio-economic policy. Historically, migration processes have influenced the stable development of national economies, their resilience to internal and external threats, the effective functioning of all economic sectors, and the ability of states to ensure citizens' well-being and maintain strategic independence.

Today, in the context of profound demographic and social challenges, the issue of migration is highly relevant for Ukraine. Armed conflict, economic instability, and widespread social problems have resulted in significant internal and external mobility of citizens. According to UNHCR, as of June 26, 2023, approximately 5.977 million Ukrainians were in Europe, with another 362 thousand outside Europe [6]. By the end of July 2024, around 6.168 million Ukrainian refugees were registered in Europe, and approximately 571 thousand outside Europe [3].

This scale of population migration or displacement creates significant risks for the country's economic security, which is understood as the state's ability to maintain the stability of the national economy, provide

social protection for the population, and mitigate the negative effects of external and internal shocks. It should be noted that mass migration, particularly during military conflict, impacts the labor market and demographic structure-specifically, it alters the age and gender composition of the population, reducing the number of working-age individuals (especially those aged 18-60), as well as affecting employment levels and public finances, all of which are directly linked to the country's economic resilience.

ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

The issues of migration and the development of migration crises in Ukraine have been studied by Bezuhlyi P. H. [2], Audretsch D.B., Momtaz P.P., Motuzenko H., and Vismara S. [1]. In particular, these scholars analyzed the causes and dynamics of external and internal migration, including economic, political, and security factors that shape contemporary migration flows, as well as the institutional mechanisms for regulating the migration sphere, their effectiveness, and compliance with European standards.

Simakhova, A. O., and Tserkovnyi, I. O. [7] focused on migration crises caused by military events, in particular on the mass displacement of the population after 2014,

Table 1. Key features of the migration crisis' Impact on Ukraine's economic security

Phenomenon generated by the migration crisis	Specifics of the development of the migration crisis	Impact of the migration crisis on economic security
<u>Uneven distribution of workload</u>	A large portion of internally displaced persons (IDPs) is concentrated in certain regions (for example, the western regions of Ukraine, including Zakarpattia and Lviv), which creates increased pressure on housing, social and medical services, the education system, and infrastructure.	Overburdening of regional budgets and resources, reduced efficiency of local governance, and disruption of balance in the socio-economic development of regions.
<u>Deterioration of employment indicators and potential productivity</u>	A large portion of IDPs have lower employment levels or are entirely unemployed; in 2023, only approximately 38% of working-age IDPs were employed, and in 2024 this figure rose to around 45% (IOM), with over half of the working-age population remaining unemployed or engaged in unstable employment.	Decrease in the economic activity of host regions, imbalance between the demand for social support and the population's capacity to generate added value, and reduction of regional productive potential.
<u>Weakening of the tax base and budgetary losses</u>	Reduction in the working-age population due to external and internal migration; a decline in nominal tax revenues to the consolidated budget by over 24% in the first months of the war (March–April 2022).	Reduction in the state's capacity to finance social programs, restore infrastructure, and make public investments, accompanied by an increase in the risks of economic instability.

Source: created by the authors based on [1; 3—5].

the problems of integrating internally displaced persons, and the key challenges for state policy in the context of increasing forced migration. In their works, they emphasized the need to improve social protection mechanisms, develop the infrastructure of host communities, and formulate long-term strategies for reintegration and the restoration of human capital.

Thus, the research conducted by these authors provides a comprehensive scientific foundation for understanding both the structural causes of migration processes and potential strategies for responding to migration challenges in Ukraine. At the same time, existing studies do not provide a comprehensive understanding of the causes and consequences of the migration crisis in Ukraine within the context of economic security, creating a scientific gap that requires further investigation.

FORMULATION OF THE ARTICLE'S OBJECTIVES

The aim of this study is to analyze the causes and consequences of the migration crisis in Ukraine in the context of economic security, identify the main risks, and develop recommendations for minimizing the negative impact of migration processes on the national economy.

THE PAPER MAIN BODY

The migration crisis in Ukraine has several specific features that distinguish it from traditional migration processes and pose significant challenges to the country's

economic security. Most notably, it is characterized by the large scale and rapidity of population movements, driven by the full-scale armed conflict, economic instability, and social problems. From 2022 to 2025 (i.e., since the beginning of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine), the number of people displaced from their homes, remaining outside their permanent places of residence, or leaving the country totals approximately 10—11 million individuals (including both refugees and internally displaced persons) [3]. This magnitude and dynamics are unprecedented for Ukraine and indicate that the migration crisis is systemic rather than localized or temporary.

It should be noted that the migration crisis outlined above is distinctive not only because of the potential risks it poses to economic security, but also due to the scale of human capital losses. The departure of millions—primarily working-age individuals—inevitably creates a significant labor shortage, particularly in critical sectors. As this outflow continues, the crisis may deepen and take on characteristics similar to those observed in other countries during wartime, which, as a result of conflict, lost more than 50% of their populations.

For example, during the ethnic conflicts and military actions in the former Yugoslavia in the early 1990s, a large portion of the population was forced to leave their homes, both within the country and abroad. The total number of internally displaced persons and refugees reached millions, and in some regions the population decreased by more than 50% compared to pre-war levels. In the short term, this hindered the recovery of infrastructure, enterprises, and industry in the countries that emerged on the territory of the former Yugoslavia, while in the long term it reduced their productive capacity for decades.

Another historical example is Syria during the civil war (2011-present). While the conflict itself was a primary factor in the economic crisis, the mass migration and internal displacement caused by the war further exacerbated its consequences. According to UNHCR and Syrian analytical organizations, there were over 6-7 million internally displaced persons, while the number of Syrian refugees abroad exceeded 5.6 million. In several regions of the country (e.g., Aleppo, Homs, Daraa), significant depopulation occurred, which paralyzed the local economy, hindered the recovery of industry and infrastructure, and reduced the country's productive potential for many years.

These historical examples demonstrate the critical impact of mass population displacement on a country's economic security. In particular, reductions in the working-age population and the depopulation of certain regions directly affect productive capacity, the stability of social systems, and the functioning of the labor market. Consequently, pressure on state budgets increases, regional development balances are disrupted, and the efficiency of economic and social processes declines. Furthermore, due to labor shortages, a country may become dependent on imported labor in the future, making it more vulnerable to external economic and political risks.

Therefore, the migration crisis in Ukraine should be considered specifically within the context of the country's

Table 2. Impact of the migration crisis on socio-economic burden and economic security of Ukraine's regions

Area of impact	Key manifestations of the burden in host regions	Consequences for donor regions (regions of population outflow)	Risks to economic security and governance
Housing stock and residential infrastructure	Increased demand for temporary and long-term housing Overloading of dormitories, shelters, and communal facilities Rising rental costs and shortage of affordable housing Accelerated depreciation of the housing stock	Release of housing stock and reduced demand for housing Degradation of housing infrastructure due to underfunding	Increased budget expenditures on housing programs Deterioration of housing accessibility for the local population Need for investments in new housing solutions
Social services and social protection system	Sharp increase in the number of social assistance recipients Overloading of social service centers. Growth in the number of vulnerable groups among IDPs.	Reduced demand for certain social services. Decreased pressure on social services, but also reduced funding due to declining revenues.	Imbalance between needs and funding capacity. Risks of vulnerable groups not receiving adequate assistance.
Medical infrastructure and healthcare	Increased number of patients in medical facilities Shortage of doctors and healthcare personnel Increased need for psychosocial support and rehabilitation.	Reduction of medical personnel due to relocation and mobilization. Decreased accessibility of healthcare services in communities.	Increased expenditures on medical infrastructure. Longer queues and deterioration in the quality of healthcare services
Transport and engineering infrastructure	Increased intensity of road and transport network usage Higher pressure on public transportation. Operation of communal and energy networks at or near capacity.	Partial underutilization of infrastructure. Degradation of networks due to underfunding of repairs	Need for urgent modernization of transport and communal networks. Increased expenditures on infrastructure resilience.
Financial capacity of local budgets	Increased expenditures on social services, housing, and healthcare. Need to finance support programs for IDPs. Growth of municipal debt burdens	Decline in the tax base and budget revenues. Increase in local financial deficits.	Undermining of regional budgetary stability. Limitation of development and investment opportunities.

Source: created by the authors based on [2; 4; 6—7].

economic security, which determines the resilience of the economy, its protection from crises, and the extent to which the state can ensure: a stable labor market (through the availability of sufficient jobs and employed citizens); financial stability (through regular budget revenues and the capacity to implement social and defense programs); and social stability (through ensuring citizens' well-being and minimizing the risk of social tension and conflict).

Currently active and difficult-to-control migration processes have led to a number of specific phenomena (see Table 1), which have negatively affected the country's capacity for GDP growth, investment attractiveness, innovation, and competitiveness.

The migration crisis triggered by the full-scale war has significantly altered Ukraine's spatial development structure, leading to the emergence of host regions and donor regions. One of the most pronounced consequences has been the uneven distribution of social, infrastructural, and financial burdens between these regions. In particular,

asymmetries have emerged in their economic resilience and their capacity to provide the essential functions necessary for the population's well-being.

According to available estimates, Ukraine has approximately 3.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), with a significant portion concentrated in host regions (areas with relatively greater security) [6]. Consequently, host regions experience a sharp increase in pressure on housing, social services, medical infrastructure, the labor market, and the financial resources of local budgets. Conversely, donor regions, from which the population is leaving en masse, face the opposite effects—loss of human capital, decreased economic activity, and reduced tax revenues [6]. A more detailed overview of the impact of the migration crisis on socio-economic burdens and the economic security of Ukraine's regions is presented in Table 2.

Indeed, the need for housing for internally displaced persons (IDPs) has become one of the most pressing issues in host regions. Although a portion of IDPs temporarily reside in state and municipal dormitories, temporary shelters and placement centers, educational and boarding facilities that have suspended their main activities, and institutions adapted by volunteer organizations, over half of the 3.7 million IDPs (54%) rent housing on the private market. At the same time, the increased demand for temporary and long-term housing

has led to the overloading of infrastructure capacities, rising rental costs, a shortage of affordable housing, and accelerated depreciation of the existing housing stock. This situation creates additional risks to the economic security of the region, associated with financial expenditures on the expansion and modernization of housing infrastructure.

The largest numbers of displaced persons have been received by Kharkiv (13%), Dnipropetrovsk (12%), Kyiv (8%), Zaporizhzhia (6%) regions, and the city of Kyiv (10%) [6]. The concentration of a significant number of IDPs in these regions places increased pressure on the social protection and healthcare systems. In particular, in Kyiv, where there are over 433,000 internally displaced persons (almost one in seven residents), the key manifestations of this burden include a sharp increase in the number of patients at primary and secondary healthcare levels; higher demand for family doctor services, including for chronic illnesses, rehabilitation, and psychosocial

support; a shortage of medical personnel (which worsened in 2025 due to professional migration and mobilization); and increased pressure on social services responsible for registration, benefits, housing, and assistance to vulnerable groups (the elderly, persons with disabilities, and families with children) [6]. Consequently, there is a need for additional funding (material support, free meals for children, subsidized transport) and an expansion of social and healthcare service networks, which creates a disparity between the capacities of local budgets and the actual burden.

An important yet often underestimated aspect is the impact of forced migration on infrastructure and transport networks. Host regions experience increased pressure on road and intercity transport networks; communal and energy systems that are operating at or near capacity; and public transport systems, which must adjust routes and increase service frequency. According to RDNA4 (February 2025) and IOM reports, meeting the needs for expanding engineering infrastructure—such as water supply, sewage systems, pumping and treatment stations, and increased expenditures for energy and fuel support—in the key host regions of Ukraine (Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, and Kyiv) requires more than USD 15.5 million [5].

The overburdening of regional budgets and resources undermines the balance of socio-economic development in the regions and reduces the effectiveness of local governance.

As a result of the migration crisis in Ukraine, employment indicators have gradually deteriorated, accompanied by a decline in potential labor productivity. A significant share of IDPs have low employment levels or are entirely unemployed. According to 2023 data, out of 4.7 million registered IDPs, 42.3% were of working age, but only about 38% of them were employed. In 2024, the IOM reported that employment among working-age IDPs increased to around 45%, with an additional ~7% being self-employed or private entrepreneurs [6]. Nevertheless, even with this growth, more than half of working-age IDPs remain unemployed or engaged in unstable, part-time work. This means that host regions are receiving a substantial number of people who require support but are less able to participate fully in economic activity [2; 4]. Such a disparity reduces the economic performance of the regions and places additional pressure on local social and economic systems.

As a result of the migration crisis in Ukraine, a weakening of the tax base and budgetary losses have been observed. This is not an abstract theory but a practical economic pattern supported by real data: large-scale external migration (with negative net migration) leads to a reduction in the number of employed individuals and, consequently, to a decline in tax revenues, particularly personal income tax and mandatory social contributions [6]. According to analytical materials used for consulting and financial assessments, in the first months of the war (March–April 2022), nominal tax revenues to the consolidated budget declined by more than 24% year-on-year at certain points. This demonstrates that, from the beginning of the war, the state's ability to finance social programs, infrastructure reconstruction, and public investment has significantly diminished.

Table 3. Strategic measures to address the consequences of Ukraine's migration crisis in the context of economic security

Direction of strategic decisions	Specific measures to strengthen economic security
Forecasting Potential Risks	Assessment of the impact of migration dynamics on regional and national economic stability, modeling of development scenarios, and early warning of crisis situations.
Optimization of Resource allocation	Rational allocation of social, infrastructure, and budgetary resources in IDP-hosting regions, and ensuring effective financing of regional support and development programs.
Employment support	Creation of new jobs (through state incentives for employers, such as reimbursement of social security contributions for hiring IDPs, wage-subsidy programs for newly employed workers, and grants for organizations that generate employment), retraining and upskilling of IDPs, and stimulation of entrepreneurial activity.
Stabilization of the tax base	Ensuring regular inflows of personal income tax and social contributions (through minimizing frequent legislative changes, optimizing the tax burden, and fully digitalizing administrative processes), attracting investments, and supporting small and medium-sized businesses.
Strengthening social cohesion	Social integration programs for IDPs (housing support, financial assistance, employment and skills development, social and healthcare services), development of local communities, and measures to mitigate social tensions and conflicts.

Source: created by the authors based on [1–2; 6–7].

It is evident that Ukraine's migration crisis has created significant challenges for governance and recovery, posing risks to economic security. Public authorities must simultaneously provide support to refugees (including assistance in restoring documents necessary for legalizing their stay) and internally displaced persons (such as temporary or permanent housing, access to medical and educational services, social benefits and financial aid, integration into the labor market, and professional retraining), while also adapting domestic policy, the economy, and social systems. Ensuring these measures for millions of people at the same time generates serious organizational, financial, and logistical challenges. Thus, the current migration crisis is not a temporary phenomenon but a systemic challenge with far-reaching consequences.

If the state is unable to effectively cope with this burden, the deterioration of employment indicators, the decline in potential productivity, and the weakening of the tax base may lead to social instability and reduced trust in institutions, which in turn undermines economic security.

Therefore, analysing the interaction between migration dynamics and economic security must become a key prerequisite for developing effective strategic decisions in public administration and socio-economic policy. Such analysis is carried out through the monitoring of migration flows, the assessment of their impact on employment, productivity, and tax revenues, as well as the modelling of risks to the socio-economic stability of regions.

The content of strategic decisions should focus on forecasting potential risks to regional and national economic stability; optimizing the allocation of resources for social,

infrastructure, and budgetary programs in regions hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs); and developing measures to support employment (creation of new jobs, retraining and upskilling of IDPs, promotion of entrepreneurial activity), stabilize the tax base (ensuring regular personal income tax and social contribution revenues, attracting investment, supporting small and medium-sized businesses), and strengthen social cohesion (social integration programs for IDPs, development of local communities, measures to mitigate social tensions and conflicts) [6—7]. A more detailed outline of the strategic decisions necessary to address the consequences of Ukraine's migration crisis in the context of economic security is presented in Table 3.

In practice, an effective response to the consequences of the migration crisis is possible only through comprehensive strategic solutions aimed at ensuring that host regions can function efficiently, both economically and socially, even under the additional burden of internally displaced persons, while donor regions are able to maintain economic stability and productivity without losing key resources or labor potential.

CONCLUSIONS

The study results revealed that migration processes in Ukraine, particularly forced emigration and internal displacement, have a significant impact on the country's economic security. The loss of economically active citizens and young people who could replace them leads to a reduction in the labor force, decreased tax revenues, and heightened social tension. The uneven distribution of IDPs across Ukraine's government-controlled territory, with a concentration in several host regions, places substantial pressure on the housing stock, social and healthcare sectors, the labor market, and the financial resources of local budgets.

It can therefore be concluded that considering the interconnection between migration phenomena and economic security is essential, and the pursuit of strengthening economic security should become a key prerequisite for developing effective strategic decisions in public administration and socio-economic policy. This interconnection should be monitored alongside migration flows by assessing their impact on employment, productivity, and tax revenues, as well as by modelling the risks to the socio-economic stability of regions.

Accordingly, strategic decisions of national and local authorities should focus on forecasting potential risks to national and regional economic stability; optimizing the allocation of resources for social, infrastructure, and budgetary programs in IDP-hosting regions; and implementing measures to support employment (creation of new jobs, retraining and upskilling of IDPs, stimulation of entrepreneurial activity), stabilize the tax base (ensuring regular inflows of personal income tax and social contributions through support for small and medium-sized enterprises and attracting investment), and strengthen social cohesion (integration programs, development of local communities, and measures to mitigate social tensions).

Prospects for further research lie in developing comprehensive models for monitoring and forecasting the impact of migration processes on Ukraine's economic security, taking into account regional specificities, employment, tax revenues, and social stability.

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