

## **Educational Migration: Challenges for the Labour Market of Ukraine**

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The problem of migration, which has been relevant for Ukraine for the past decades, became more acute with the beginning of the Russian aggression against Ukraine, and there are an estimated 6 million 302.6 thousand refugees from the war, the vast majority of whom have found refuge and social protection in EU countries. The main difference between Ukrainian refugees is their high level of education, almost 63% have higher education, 24% have professional education.

Among the main reasons for pre-war labor migration from Ukraine was the existence of significant educational and professional imbalances. This determined rather high indicators of youth and long-term unemployment. The author's empirical assessments of the risk of long-term unemployment, using the method of binary logistic regression, confirmed its fairly high level for persons under 29 years of age (23.8% for women and 22.5% for men) and proved the existence of an inverse dependence on the educational level (decrease from 53, 4% for people with primary education up to 10% with higher education).

The latest challenges and socio-political uncertainty in the world put the problems of employment, professional education of migrants and their adaptation in the labor market on the agenda of the social policy of Ukraine and the EU.