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ВПЛИВ ПАНДЕМІЇ COVID-19 НА РЕГІОНАЛЬНУ СТРУКТУРУ МІЖНАРОДНИХ МІГРАЦІЙНИХ ПОТОКІВ

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Анотація

Вступ. Міжнародна міграція нині стала глобальним процесом, який торкнувся населення всіх країн і континентів. Водночас як перед світом, так і перед мігрантами виникає новий додатковий бар'єр – пандемія COVID-19, що різко вплинула на всі форми мобільності людей. Саме коронакриза як найгостріша криза сьогодення є основною проблемою міжнародних мігрантів у поєднанні з її наслідками: загроза людським життям, глобальний економічний занепад, зниження інтенсивності міграційних потоків, криза медицини; а перед урядами країн ставляться додаткові завдання – пошук рішення для компенсування економічних спадів. Крім того, міжнародні міграційні процеси в період кризи COVID-19 характеризуються такими особливостями: слабкий попит на робочу силу, а отже, знижується рівень зайнятості; стійкі суворі обмеження на поїздки; зниження рівня доходів. Окрім трудових мігрантів, з проблемами стикаються інші категорії міжнародних мігрантів – біженці та шукачі притулку. Війни, катаклізми, стихійні й інші лиха тривають, однак через пандемію країни-реципієнти не приймають цих мігрантів. Така ситуація створює економічну загрозу як для країн-донорів мігрантів, так і для країн-реципієнтів та змінює регіональну структуру міграційних потоків.

Методи. Методологічною основою дослідження є сукупність головних положень кризової теорії, теорії міжнародної міграції, теорії світових міграційних систем, а також сучасних концепцій постпандемічного розвитку. Для вирішення визначених завдань застосовувались такі загальнонаукові методи дослідження: аналіз наукової літератури, метод аналогії та порівняння, теоретичний синтез, класифікація, методологічне узагальнення, економічний та статистичний аналіз: кореляційно-регресійний аналіз і відповідна регресійна модель, кластерний аналіз; експертне оцінювання та наукова абстракція.

Мета дослідження – обґрунтування зміни регіональної структури міжнародних міграційних потоків під дією впливу пандемії COVID-19 на головних донорів та реципієнтів.

Результати. Доведено, що наслідки пандемії є масштабними і радикально впливають на світову економіку. Визначено концепцію коронакризи у теорії світових криз. Встановлено вплив COVID-19 на реципієнтів міжнародних міграційних потоків. Результати дослідження свідчать про те, що обсяг міжнародного міграційного потоку має значний вплив на економіку країни, що приймає, однак варто враховувати й інші чинники, які впливають на зміну ВВП, що цілком пояснюється превентивними заходами поширення пандемії COVID-19 та політикою країни-реципієнта. У дослідженні визначено вплив пандемії на регіональну структуру міжнародних міграційних потоків. Кластерний аналіз класифікації регіонів світу за обсягом міжнародних мігрантів і тенденцією їхнього зростання в період пандемії дав такі результати: кластери виокремлені за спільними ознаками – кількістю міжнародних мігрантів у регіоні у 2020 р. та тенденціями до зростання / спадання їхніх обсягів, що відбулись протягом 2019–2020 рр.

Перспективи. У результаті дослідження визначено вплив COVID-19 на реципієнтів та регіональну структуру міжнародних міграційних потоків. Перспектива подальших досліджень полягає у застосуванні висновків про наслідки впливу пандемії на регіональну структуру міжнародних міграційних потоків для розвитку вітчизняної міграційної політики.

Ключові слова: COVID-19, біженці, економічна криза, економічна рецесія, коронакриза, міграційний потік, міжнародна міграція, пандемія, регіональна структура, трудовий мігрант.

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IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE REGIONAL STRUCTURE OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FLOWS

Abstract

Introduction. *International migration is a global process that has affected the populations of all countries and continents. Today, there is a new additional barrier for the world economy and for migrants – the COVID-19 pandemic, which has dramatically affected all forms of human mobility. The pandemic is the crisis of today and is the main problem of international migrants in combination with its consequences: threat to human life, global economic decline, declining migration flows, the crisis of medicine; and governments face additional challenges: finding solutions to compensate economic recession. In addition, international migration processes during the COVID-19 crisis are characterized by the following features: weak demand for labor, declining employment; strict travel restrictions; declining income. In addition to migrant-workers, other categories of international migrants, such as refugees and asylum seekers face problems. Wars, cataclysms, natural disasters and other catastrophes happen, but due to the pandemic, the recipient countries have stopped accepting migrants. This situation creates an economic threat to both migrant*

donor countries and migrant recipient countries and changes the regional structure of migration flows.

Methods. *The methodological basis of the study is a set of fundamental provisions of crisis theory, international migration theory, the world systems theory of migration, as well as modern concepts of post pandemic development. The solution of the set tasks was carried out by using a set of general scientific research methods: analysis of scientific literature, method of analogy and comparison, theoretical synthesis, classification, methodological generalization, economic and statistical analysis: correlation-regression analysis and the corresponding regression model, cluster analysis; expert assessments and scientific abstraction.*

The purpose of research – *is to analyze the COVID-19 impact assessment on the recipients of international migration flows and define the impact of the pandemic on the regional structure of international migration flows.*

Results. *The research proved that the consequence of the pandemic is a large-scale and radical blow to the global economy. In research defined the Corona Crisis concept in the theory of world crises. In research discover the COVID-19 impact assessment on the recipients of international migration flows. The research result suggests that the volume of international migration flows has a significant impact on the economy of the host country, but other factors influencing the change in GDP should be taken into account, that is fully explained by preventive measures against the COVID-19 pandemic and recipient country. In research defined the impact of the pandemic on the regional structure of international migration flows. Cluster analysis of the world regions classification by the volume of international migrants and the trend of their growth during the pandemic showed such results: clusters are distinguished by common features – the number of international migrants in the region in 2020 and trends of growth/decline of their volumes, which occurred during 2019-2020.*

Prospects. *The results of the research discover the COVID-19 impact assessment on the recipients of international migration flows and define the impact of the pandemic on the regional structure of international migration flows. The prospect of further research is to apply the impact of the pandemic on the regional structure of international migration flows for the development of domestic migration policy.*

Keywords: *corona crisis, COVID-19, economic crisis, economic recession, international migration, labor migrant, migration flow, pandemic, refugee, regional structure.*

Formulas: 1, fig.: 5, tabl.: 1, bibl.: 10.

Problem statement. *Modern intensive processes of globalization stimulate international economic relations between countries, in particular, by increasing migratory movements, as well as increase living standards. Migration is the movement of a person or group of persons across a border or within a state. Population migration is the people movement, regardless of its duration, structure and cause. Migration includes the relocation of economic migrants and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification; and also refugees and asylum seekers relocation [1, p. 62].*

Moreover, international migration involves the relocation of persons leaving their country of origin or residence to establish themselves temporarily or permanently in another country.

Crossing the border is a feature, in fact, of international migration. Economic (higher living standards, wages, better opportunities and working conditions) and non-economic factors (social, political, environmental and other factors) cause international migration.

International labor migration is the objective basis for the integrated international system formation. Free migration problem is dangerous for governments both politically and socially. The international migration is influenced by ethnic and religious prohibitions, a direct economic threat to the interests of certain groups (competition from immigrants). Therefore, the state's migration policy must take into account the nature and general economic and social consequences.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Many scientists have contributed to the issues of international migration flows, namely: G. Abel, M. Abella, L. Fiorio, P. Connor, D. Green, B. Jones, M. Rich and others. In their research, they considered the theoretical basics and institutional environment of international migration flows in conditions of economic instability, as well as paid attention to the peculiarities of their regional structure.

The purpose of research is to substantiate the changes of regional structure of international migration flows under impact of the pandemic COVID-19 on major donors and recipients.

The main research material. A crisis is an event or period characterized by pronounced instability and growing uncertainty, and leads or may lead to a dangerous situation and contradictions (economic, political, ideological, military, etc.), and affects an individual, group of people or society. The onset of the crisis reduces qualitative changes in the economy and new growth in economic activity. In the past, crises of non-production were typical, caused by natural phenomena (drought, flood) or socio-political circumstances (epidemic, war). There are economic crises and environmental crises (ecocatastrophe, disasters). The economic crisis is the economic cycle phase in which a surplus of goods is formed and the purchasing power of the population is limited, which leads to a decrease in production, bankruptcy, and unemployment. The financial crisis is a type of economic crisis that reflects distrust in the financial system, a significant reduction in the transactions volume on stock exchanges, market mechanisms violations.

It is worth noting the migration crisis, in particular the refugee crisis in the European Union. The migration flow to Europe in 2015 was large-scale and special (civil wars in the Middle East and Afghanistan). Syrians and Iraqis (more than 800,000 people) fled military conflicts via Turkey and Greece, Hungary, Austria, Germany, and beyond the EU. Western and Southern Asia, Africa and the Western Balkans are the main donor regions of migrants [2].

The crisis of COVID-19 is relevant today – the “Corona Crisis”, which affects the world economy and has a causal relationship. The outbreak of coronavirus COVID-19 in January 2020 was first classified as an extreme situation, and then as a natural crisis that caused long-term economic and psychological crises around the world [3]. The consequence of the Corona Crisis is a large-scale and radical blow to the global economy. The Corona Crisis has suddenly slowed the world's economies: closing factories in China – shutting down supply lines – rising unemployment – loss of household income – declining consumption. The COVID-19 pandemic is hitting many industries harder (tourism) than the financial crisis of 2008, so recovery will take longer. Business trips and vacations have changed their

format – videoconferencing has replaced face-to-face business meetings [4]. However, the Corona Crisis has affected not only the economy but also the foundations of human rights: the right to life and the right to health. The Corona Crisis combined the following problems: threat to human life, global economic decline, restriction of human rights in movement, the crisis of medicine.

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic affected all human mobility forms, including international migration. The national borders closure has forced hundreds of thousands of people to cancel or postpone plans to travel abroad. Although the COVID-19 pandemic caused serious disruptions in migration flows in 2020, the international migrants' number has increased significantly over the past two decades. The number of people living outside the country of origin reached 281 million in 2020, roughly equal to the total Indonesia population, the fourth most populous country in the world. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of international migrants worldwide increased by almost 48 million, with another 60 million added between 2010 and 2020. Much of this increase was due to labor migration and the family members' migration. The number of refugees and asylum seekers has also increased, but the share in the overall structure of international migrants is relatively small at only 12%. In turn, the general number of international migrants is less than 4% of the world's population [5].

The pandemic had unprecedented consequences for migratory flows. Prior to the pandemic, constant migration flows to OECD countries amounted to 5.3 million in 2019, similar figures were in 2017 and 2018 – more than 5 million people in the OECD. Since the beginning of the pandemic, almost all OECD countries have restricted entry for foreigners. As a result, the issuance of new visas and permits in OECD countries in the first half of 2020 fell by 46% compared to the same period in 2019. This is the biggest drop in history. In the second quarter, the decline was 72% [6].

The facts clearly indicate the disproportionate impact of the coronary crisis. Immigrants have been particularly affected in Southern Europe, Ireland and Austria, where employment has fallen by at least 4%, at least twice as much as in countries where labor is made up of native-born workers (Figure 1).

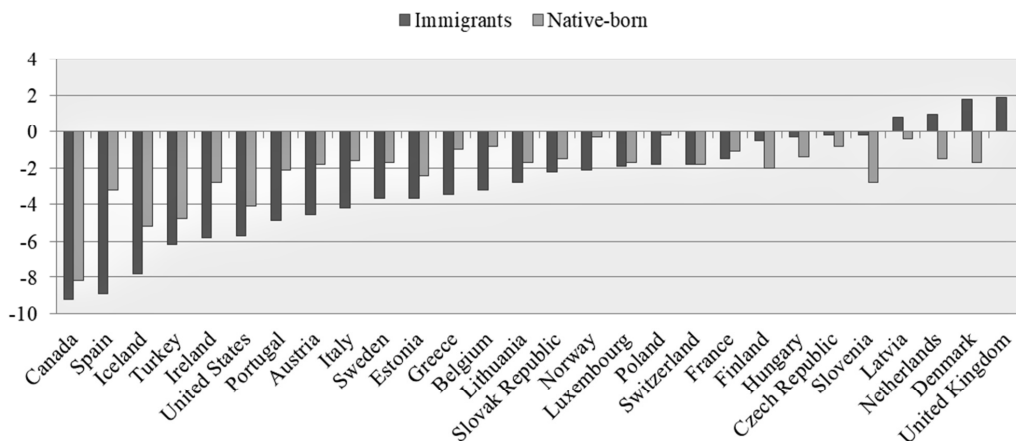


Fig. 1. Change in the employment level by place of birth, 2019/2020

Source: authors according to [7].

Exceptions to the decline in immigrant employment include the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Finland and the Czech Republic. In addition to migrant workers, other categories of international migrants, such as refugees and asylum seekers, had problems. Wars, cataclysms, natural disasters and other disasters continue, but due to the pandemic, the recipient countries have stopped accepting such categories of migrants. Ports in many countries remain closed, and some countries require third-country nationals to self-isolate or take a negative COVID-19 test upon arrival.

The number of international migrants decreased in 2020 compared to the previous year in the following countries: South Africa (-32.28%), Malawi (-22.73%), United Republic of Tanzania (-16.33%), Ethiopia (-13.37%), Lebanon (-8.11%), Puerto Rico (-7.38%), as well as a significant decrease in absolute terms is observed in India, Venezuela, Great Britain, Switzerland. Other countries are showing significant growth in international migrants' stocks. The largest increase was in South America – by 32.44%, due to an increase in the number of international migrants in Ecuador, Chile, Colombia, Peru and Brazil. During 2020, the volume of international migrants in Germany increased by 2.63 million, by 0.74 million in Spain, and by 0.56 million in the Republic of Korea.

To analyze the impact of changes in migration on the economies of recipient countries, we assessed the impact of international migrant flows on host countries during the COVID-19 pandemic. To perform, we used correlation-regression analysis and the corresponding regression model. In our case, the independent variable is the number of international migrants in the recipient country in 2020, and the dependent factor is the nominal GDP of the recipient country in 2020. For this analysis, we selected 50 countries from all regions of the world; these are the countries with the most significant changes in the flow of international migrants in their region during the COVID-19 pandemic.

We first analyzed the impact of the factor, the number of international migrants in the host country, on the resulting (country's GDP). The value of the pairwise correlation coefficient above 0.5 indicates a high level of dependence between the levels of the resulting and factorial features, in our case this value is 0.934. The next step is to construct a linear regression, the results of which we show in Figure 2.

According to the analysis of the parameters and quality of the model we can draw the following conclusions:

- the correlation coefficient is 0.934 (R), so we can talk about the adequacy of this model, because the value is close to 1; in addition, it indicates a direct correlation: with the growth of international migrants, the GDP of the host country increases, and with a decrease in the flow – decreases;
- the adequacy of this model is evidenced by the p-value, which is 0.00;
- the coefficient of determination (R²) becomes 0.873.

Table 1

The result of the constructed linear model

	Regression Summary for Dependent Variable: Nominal GDP, millions of US dollars, 2020 (Data) R=0,93466091 R ² =0,87284344 Adjusted R ² =0,87019435 F(1,48)=329,49 p<0,0000 Std.Error of estimate: 1088E3					
N=50	b*	Std.Err. of b*	b	Std.Err. of b	t(48)	p-value

continuation of table 1

Intercept			-268100	171290,1	-1,56518	0,124110
Number of international migrants in the recipient country, 2020	0,934261	0,051469	0	0,0	18,15179	0,000000

Source: authors according to [5, 8].

The result suggests that the volume of international migration flows has a significant impact on the economy of the host country, but other factors influencing the change in GDP should be taken into account, that is fully explained by preventive measures against the COVID-19 pandemic and recipient country. The high quality of the constructed model and the correspondence of the model values to the actual ones is proved by the graph of this linear function (Figure 2). Today, the United States is the largest destination country for international migrants – 51 million in 2020, or 18% [5] of all international migrants in the world.

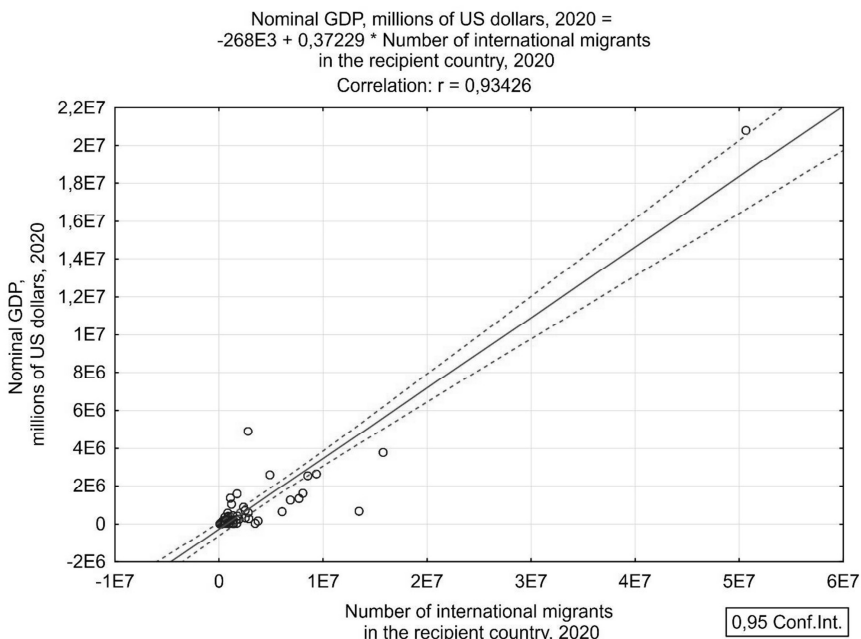


Fig. 2. Graphical representation of the constructed model results

Source: authors.

Although the actual number of international migrants compared to 2019 increased from 272 million to 281 million in 2020 [13], the pandemic and restrictive measures of the countries hinder the growth of migration flows. The changing flows of international migrants reflect the growing diversification of economic opportunities available to migrant workers and provide greater competition for destination countries in attracting migrants in the future, especially for highly skilled migrants. The detailed proportional distribution of international migrants by country of origin in 2020 is shown in Figure 3.

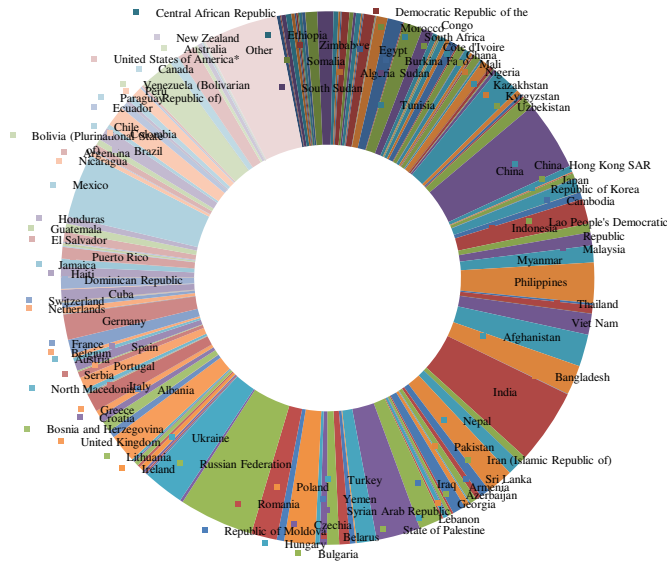


Fig. 3. Donor countries of international migrants, 2020

Source: authors according to [9].

To study the migration structure during the pandemic, we used a cluster analysis of the world regions classification by the volume of international migrants and the trend of their growth during the pandemic.

Clustering of the world regions by the number of international migrants and its change during the corona crisis

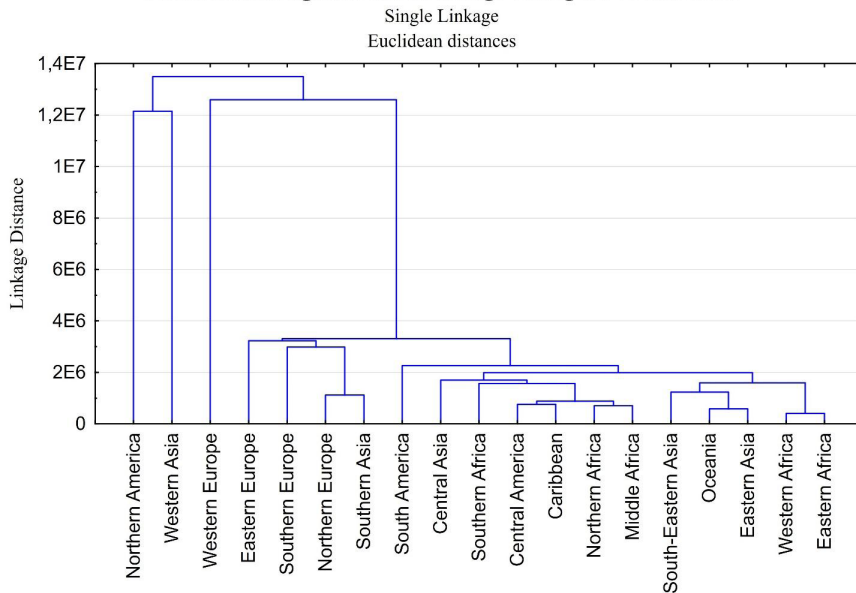


Fig. 4. Graphic results of cluster analysis

Source: authors according to [5, 10].

This analysis uses the Euclidean distance method, which is calculated from the original non-standardized data. The advantage of this method is that the distance between the two objects does not change when entering the analysis of a new object, which may be an outlier. As a result, 5 clusters consisting of disparate elements were aggregated (Figure 4).

We interpret the obtained results: clusters are distinguished by common features – the number of international migrants in the region in 2020 and/or trends of growth/decline of their volumes, which occurred during 2019-2020.

The first cluster includes such regions as Northern America, Western Asia and Western Europe – the regions with the largest number of international migrants: 58.7 million, 46.6 million and 33.3 million migrants, respectively. There is an increasing trend in the number of migrants during the pandemic in each of these regions. This result was most influenced by the countries belonging to these regions: the USA (50.6 million migrants), Canada (8 million), Saudi Arabia (13.5 million), Turkey (6 million), Germany (15.8 million), France (8.5 million) and others.

The second cluster includes the following regions: Eastern, Southern, Northern Europe, as well as Southern Asia, where the number of international migrants varies from 13.8 to 20.8 million international migrants. These regions are in the same cluster due to the volume of international migrants from: Russia (11.6 million), Ukraine (5.0 million), Belarus (1.1 million), Spain (6.8 million), Italy (6.4 million), Greece (1.3 million), Portugal (1.0 million), Sweden (2.0 million), India (4.9 million), Pakistan (3.3 million), Iran (2.8 million), Bangladesh (2.1 million). The change in the number of migrants in all regions of the world during the pandemic of 2019-2020 is reflected in the Figure 5.

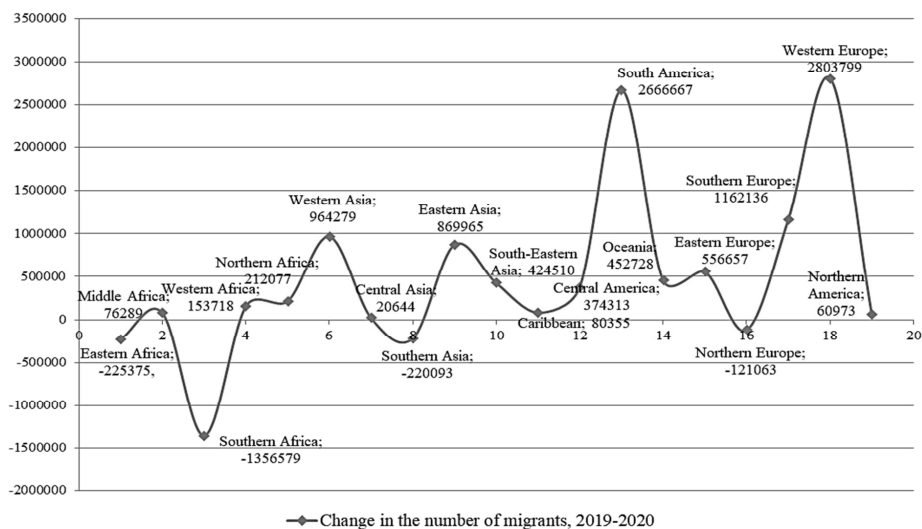


Fig. 5. Changes in the number of migrants in all regions of the world during the pandemic, 2019-2020

Source: authors according to [5, 10].

The third cluster includes Central Asia, Southern America and Southern Africa. These regions are the most diversified in terms of the number of receiving migrants and the tendency for their number to increase / decrease. Central Asia had 5.6 million international

migrants and had an increase of 0.37% per year in 2020, Southern America – 10.9 million people and the world's largest growth among the regions – 32.44%, Southern Africa – 3,1 million international migrants and the largest decline in their number – -30.27% during the pandemic. However, these regions are grouped into one cluster not due to the increase/decrease in the volume of migrants, but due to the Euclidean distance method. Colombia (+763 thousand people), Chile (+705 thousand people), Peru (+442 thousand people), Ecuador (+403 thousand people) and others contributed to a significant increase in the number of international migrants in Southern America (+2.7 million people) during the pandemic. The maximum decrease in the number of international migrants among other regions of the world in the region of Southern Africa is mostly due to the declining trend in the Republic of South Africa (-1.4 million people).

The other two clusters are not characterized by a significant distance between the studied objects/regions, so they are somewhat homogeneous. The fourth cluster includes the Caribbean, Central America, Northern and Middle Africa: these regions are similar in terms of the total number of migrants and their change during the COVID-19 pandemic. The fifth cluster is also characterized by homogeneity on two indicators, but they are united by a higher number of international migrants (7.5-10.6 million people) than in the fourth cluster (1.6-3.8 million people). The fifth cluster includes Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, Oceania, Eastern and Western Africa.

Conclusions and recommendations. The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly affected the international mobility of people, in particular the volume of international migrant flows. The expected volumes of international migrants were not met, as quarantine measures forced international migrants to stay in the host country, either to change the vector of their movements to other regions of the world, or to return home. In the course of the study we found that the number of people living outside the country of origin, although increased compared to 2019 (272 million), reaching 281 million in 2020, but the corona crisis has significantly slowed the intensity of movement – approximate estimates indicate a 27% reduction in these flows compared to analyzes provided prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. International migrant workers are at the forefront of the crisis: they make up a significant proportion of the medical workforce, work in key sectors such as transport, cleaning, food production and IT services, and the fight against COVID-19 has made such migrants relevant.

The largest donor regions for international migrants are Europe, Central and Southern Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the smallest are Northern America and Oceania. Government action, border closures, transport restrictions, 14-day self-isolation requirements, and job losses have affected both migrant mobility and the regional structure of international migration flows. Recipient regions are grouped into 5 clusters according to the number of international migrants in the most critical period of the “Corona Crisis”, 2020, and according to its trends – change during 2019-2020 – the largest recipient regions are Northern America, Western Asia and Western Europe. The largest increase was observed in Southern America – by 32.44%, the largest decline – in South Africa – by 30.27% internationally. Countries that facilitated entry procedures for migrant workers, including seasonal workers from major sectors of the donor economy, or did not impose strict quarantine measures during the pandemic were able to attract international migrants

from other regions. An assessment of the impact of international migrant flows on host countries during the COVID-19 pandemic; according to a strong regression-correlation relationship, the economies of recipient countries of international migrants, in particular the growth or decline of GDP, are directly proportionally affected by changes in their flows. To overcome the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis, countries need to stimulate the economy and employment, support small and medium-sized enterprises, protect workers in the workplace and, in the context of international migration, pay special attention to migrants, in particular those employed in important sectors of the economy, construction, manufacturing, and agriculture.

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