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## State Regulation of Labor Migration

Repopulation defines demographic situation through its main structural elements in space and time. To provide conditions for population development is one of its prior national directions according to the National Security Concept of Ukraine.

Research results, conducted in some countries, show that internal negative social and demographic situation, particularly, this or that repopulation regime, its quantitative and qualitative structure may stimulate or make slow appearance and internal and external conflicts development, to be catalyzator of population part separatist attempts, i.e. to conduct destructive impact on the state security condition even under stable international situation. Experience proves that this or that social and demographic policy, particularly, concerning national minority, emigrants and refugees, allowance or ban to use another means to plan family etc, can be reason to reach authority or resignation of governance, to be democracy development factor.

Thus, demographic factor is significant to provide stable and secure development in the state. Optimal demographic development problems have to be observed as prior interests of the state, both as factor and as its functioning result. Development of labor potential and size of the total national income depend on the working population demographic features and demographic development factors.

The demographic factor alongside other social and economic factors has impact on the population labor activity level. Social and demographic situation is formed in state depending on development of repopulation and migration processes. The demographic situation modern analysis and its dynamics during last years testify that there is deep demographic crisis in Ukraine together with social and economic problems.

Social and economic essence of population migration means to provide quantitative and qualitative correspondence between necessity in labor power and its exist in various regions in the country, and also to realize workers' attempts to satisfy their personal needs of social, professional and qualification, and spiritual character.

The scientific literature has different approaches to distinguish migration types. Qualifying migrations in relation to any state, there are external (interstate) and internal migrations. The external migration includes the population move through state borders, connected with residence place change. Internal migration is transfer of population within one state.

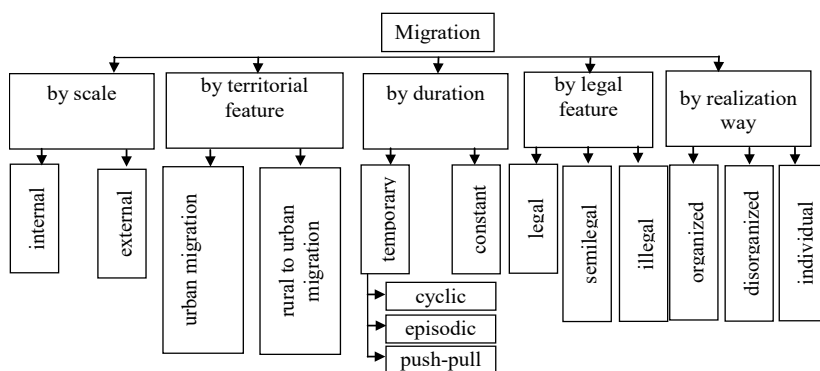
There are rural to urban and urban migration, intercity migrations and migrations within rural territory, and also migrations within separate big territorial units – district, economic region, and autonomy republic. In these cases migrations are di-

vided into internally district and interdistrict, internally regional and interregional. Author presents classification of migration in the fig. 1.

Fig. 1. Classification of migration types

By duration migrations are divided into constant (irrecoverable) and timely (reversible), within which there are push-pull, cyclic and episodic migration.

Push-pull migration includes daily or weekly trips of population from residence places to the working or studying places, situated in different localities. Radius of push-pull migration for big cities is about 40–70 km, for middle – 25–30 km. Such migra-



tion satisfies material and social needs, but causes great tiredness, because it is connected with migrants' free time wasting, which shortens abilities to rest and to renew powers, to bring up children, to increase educational and cultural degree etc.

Cyclic (seasonal) migration is transfer of the able-bodied population, connected with work searching for several time and their return to the previous living place (for example, seasonal works).

Episodic migration consists in business, cultural and common, recreational and other trips, conducted casually in time.

Forced migration is person's transfer, followed with state border cross, on grounds of the fact that he or she or their family members are violated or stalked in any form and also Ukrainian citizens, foreigners' or stateless persons' forced transfer, who live or state in Ukraine, that is followed by crossing Ukrainian administrative and territorial units borders resulting from ecological, man-made and other consequences of great character.

By the legal feature migrants are divided into legal, semilegal, illegal. Legal migrants cross international borders on legal grounds, i.e. they have entrance visa for several term or prolong its validity being in other countries. Semilegal migrants with visa come to the country on legal grounds, but after some time they don't want to go to their native land with some reasons and stay in the country of stay. Illegal migrants leave countries of the constant stay, cross state borders without official allowance, i.e. without entrance visa.

By way of realization migrations are divided into organized and disorganized, individual. The first type is conducted with the help and participation of state and public authorities, the second – through migrants' powers and costs without material and organized support on the part of any establishments.

It is important to define migrants' social and demographic features, migrations volume estimation, study of quantitative and structural features in migration processes, prognostication of directions and their development intensity, to investigate migration processes.

Migration consequences are different in different countries and their territorial subdivisions (see table 1).

Economic value of migration is mainly determined by the fact that it helps to distinguish labor resources among countries' regions, between city and town. Owing to migration, differences concerning economy providing with labor power in different territories may be essentially coordinated.

Let observe place of Ukraine among other countries in the biggest migration corridors. Results are shown in the table 2.

Table 1. Consequences of the External Labor Migration for Ukraine

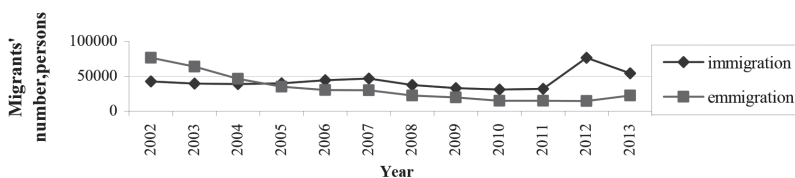
Demonstration sphere	Results and consequences	
	Positive	Negative
Economic	<p>additional foreign currency income to Ukraine in form of labor emigrants' money transfers and costs investment to economy while creating common enterprises with foreign founders</p> <p>Specialists' with rare occupations and qualifications deficiency payment with the help of foreign labor power in Ukraine</p> <p>Motivation of the Ukrainian workers; productive activity through competition with foreign specialists</p>	<p>Loss of most competitive part of own labor power by Ukraine (especially scientists and specialists), which causes scientific and technical progress slowing</p> <p>Loss of the foreign currency by Ukraine, which is taken by immigrants as their own money</p> <p>Tendencies concerning economic growth tempus fall</p>
Social	<p>Opportunity for able-bodied population to realize their skills abroad, to increase qualification level, to improve material state</p> <p>Easing of unemployment stream at the national labor market, decrease of the social strain in society</p> <p>Increase of the social and cultural relations between countries</p> <p>assistance of the Ukraine integration to the world labor market</p>	<p>Pressure increase for the national labor market owing to creation of competition by foreign citizens to local labor power</p> <p>Criminality and social stress increase in society because of cross-national conflicts</p> <p>Discrimination and exploitation of our citizens from the local employers' part</p> <p>Political and economic pretences to Ukraine from the countries-recipients' part owing to the illegal labor migration growth of Ukrainians</p>

Table 2. The Largest Migration Corridors in the World Due to Data, Given by Uno Economic and Social Affairs Department<sup>1</sup>

№	Country of origin	Destination country	Number of migrants, persons
1	Mexico	The USA	12189158
2	Ukraine	Russian Federation	3662722
3	Russian Federation	Ukraine	3524669
4	Bangladesh	Bhutan	3190769
5	Turkey	German	2819326
6	Kazakhstan	Russian Federation	2648316
7	Afghanistan	Pakistan	2413395

Changes of Ukrainian emigrants' and immigrants' number are shown in the fig. 2.

Fig. 2. Migration move of population in Ukraine (external migration)<sup>2</sup>



Due to data from Office for National Statistics of Ukraine emigrants' number during the studied period is gradually decreased from 76 264 persons in 2002 to 14 517 persons in 2012. Against general tendency concerning increasing, during financial and economic crisis 2008-2009 one can see immigrants' number fall.

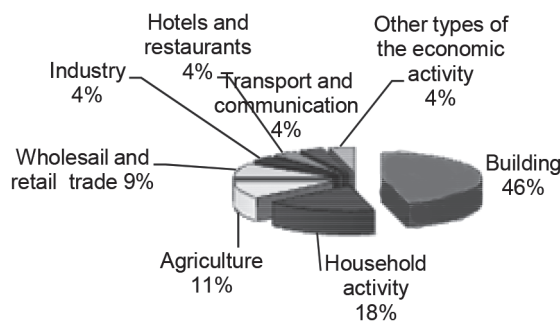
<sup>1</sup> Никифоренко В.Г. Нелегальна міграція в Україні: проблеми та шляхи скорочення / В.Г.Никифоренко, О.Ю. Бережна // Вісник соціально-економічних досліджень, 2014. – Випуск 2 (54). – С. 213-217.

<sup>2</sup> Державний комітет статистики України [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>

Fast growth is observed in 2012 to 76 361 people. As for the balance of migration, it is negative at the investigated period start, and since 2005 immigrants' prevail over emigrants.

The most popular employment spheres of Ukrainian labor migrants are shown in fig. 3.

Fig. 3. Main spheres of the workers-migrants' employment in 2010 - 2012<sup>3</sup>



Gender distinguishing of Ukrainian migrants is: men – 66% and women – 34%. Number of rural inhabitants prevails those, who come from city (accordingly 54% against 46%). By the age groups labor migrants are divided in the following way. About a quarter is migrants at the age of 40–49 years, fifth part is 30–34 years old migrants, 15% each includes groups at the age of 25–29, 35–39 and 50–59 years. Thus, average age is 37 years. 65% of labor migrants have complete secondary education, 30% – higher education (although half of them have only basic or undergraduate education)<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Міграційний профіль України 2013 [Електронний ресурс] / Міграційна служба України. – Режим доступу : [http://dmsu.gov.ua/images/files/UKR\\_Migration\\_%20Profile\\_2013.pdf](http://dmsu.gov.ua/images/files/UKR_Migration_%20Profile_2013.pdf)

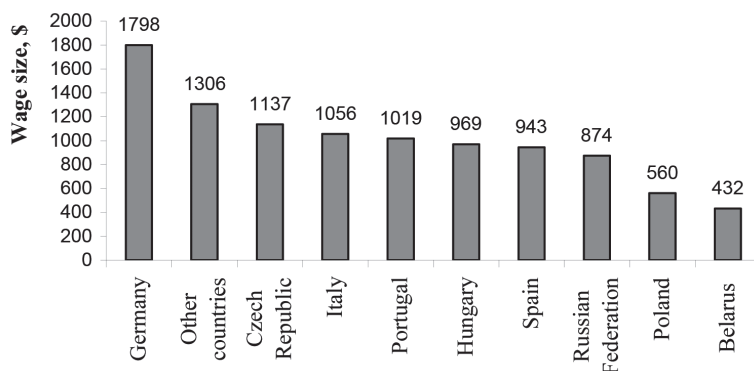
<sup>4</sup> Звіт щодо методології організації проведення та результатів модульного вибіркового обстеження з питань трудової міграції в Україні / Міжнародна організація праці. Група технічної підтримки з питань гід-



Salary size is one of the most important factors, influencing the labor migration.

Due to the data of research one labor migrant's monthly average wage is 930 \$, and regular employee's average wage, occupied in the Ukrainian economy – 3455 UAH (about 123 \$ in 2015)<sup>5</sup> (in 2008 – 817 \$). Men's salary was higher than women's salary: 996 and 813 \$ properly<sup>6</sup>. Sizes of Ukrainian migrants' monthly average wage in various countries are represented in fig. 6.

Fig. 4. Sizes of the Ukrainian migrant's monthly average wage in various countries, 2010–2012



Migrants' wages have also positive consequences. Firstly, migrant workers get job, secondly, strain is decreased at the labor

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<sup>5</sup> <http://index.minfin.com.ua/index/average/>

<sup>6</sup> Звіт щодо методології організації проведення та результатів модульного вибіркового обстеження з питань трудової міграції в Україні / Міжнародна організація праці. Група технічної підтримки з питань гідної праці та Бюро МОП для країн Центральної та Східної Європи – Будапешт, 2013.– С. 98.

market native, and thirdly, they transfer money for their relatives to the Ukrainian economy.

In general three groups of factors have an impact on migration processes, such as: social and demographic, economic and political (fig. 5).

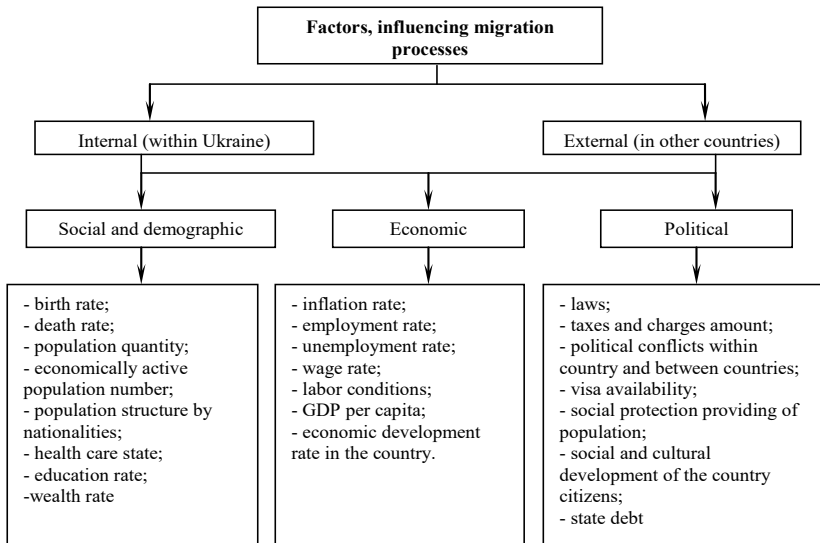


Fig. 5 Factors, influencing migration processes

Questions of the migration policy are the most important to provide national security, support of the labor resources optimal balance and sustainable development. Particularly, without any imagination about internal and external migrations streams, it is impossible to plan social infrastructure development, situation at the regional labor markets.

Migration situation in Ukraine allows to define migration policy priorities, to concentrate authorities efforts on: alert, prevent and minimization of negative factors, stimulated by mi-

gration streams; adaptation and integration of migrants to new living place; illegal migration stop; providing of external labor migration, working migrants' social protection regulation; optimization of population and labor resources locating owing to the social and economic migrations; assist to the free-will migrants' return.

State controls of the labor migrations in Ukraine are:

- to create large and attractive internal labor market;
- to join Ukraine to many-sided international agreements on labor and labor migrants' social security;
- to sign interstate and intergovernmental agreements concerning labor migrants' employment;
- cooperation of states boundary regions, neighboring with Ukraine, concerning development of the boundary migrations and citizens' labor activity mutual regulation, who work abroad;
- to develop economy licensing institute on mediation concerning Ukrainian citizens' employment abroad with purpose to strengthen their social security and prevent from human trafficking.

Policy of Labor migration regulating board is state policy component on population employment and has to be run through modern mobile internal labor market formation (through educational and professional degree rise, which guarantees job, creation of the working places, through decent wage).

Under market economy and labor market formation conditions migration is a mean to support actively territorial and branch balancing of the labor potential in the Ukrainian national economy complex.

Main actions to regulate labor migration include:

- setting up of the labor migrants' list, who work outside of Ukraine;
- activation of policy concerning attractive internal labor market formation;
- migrant workers' social security increase policy, i.e. Ukrainian citizens, working abroad;
- preventive actions policy concerning illegal labor migrations avert.

There is Immigration Act in Ukrainian legal basis, according to which foreigners must have allowance for immigration. Due to the fact that number of entrants to Ukraine was increased Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for 2013 set quota – 6221 persons, that is 1996 persons too less comparing with previous year (8214 persons). At the same time quota for their relatives and also scientists and cultural figures, high qualified specialists and persons, who had Ukrainian citizenship, is set.<sup>7</sup>

Immigration policy in terms of the increasing migration streams becomes significant direction of state activity. It requires not only social and economic approach, but considers a political constituent in this problem, national security factor, necessity to coordinate immigration problem at the international level. Due to this fact, there is necessity in right and available public statistics about migration situation in the country, and as for the migration policy – necessity to form it in clear conditions and to keep ethnic and cultural balance. Policy of the Labor migration regulating board state policy component on population employ-

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<sup>7</sup> International migration outlook 2013: migrant well-being and development [Electronic source]. – Access: [http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/WMR2013\\_EN.pdf](http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/WMR2013_EN.pdf).

ment and has to be run through modern mobile internal labor market formation (through educational and professional degree rise, which guarantees job, creation of the working places, through decent wage)<sup>8</sup>.

Under market economy and labor market formation conditions migration is a mean to support actively territorial and branch balancing of the labor potential in the Ukrainian national economy complex. It is necessary to encourage educated and qualified people in Ukraine, who could be effective income and economic development source not only of the countries-donors, but for immigrants accepting countries. Taking into account encourages of the controlled labor, timely, seasonal and students' migration, one has to foresee possible perspective of the immigrants' integration, which stay for PPR, both their ability and optimal model, and several actions, which would provide simple life and comfort rate, social and cultural space of the indigenous people. In other case, propensity towards conflicts and extremism will be imminent in society.

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<sup>8</sup> *Иммигранты во Франции и в России: общее и различия* / Я. Стрельцова // *Международная экономика и международные отношения*, 2008. – №7. – С.40-49.

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6. *International migration outlook 2013: migrant well-being and development* [Electronic source]. – Access: [http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/WMR2013\\_EN.pdf](http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/WMR2013_EN.pdf)

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