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INTERNAL MIGRATION PROCESSES IN THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF UKRAINE

Abstract: *The article considers the reasons for the internal migration of the population of Ukraine, as well as the connection of internal migration processes with the socio-economic development of the state. The importance of internal migration processes for economic security of the country was studied. The role of the state in regulating internal migration is considered. The statistics of migrations between the village and the city in the period after Ukraine's gaining independence are presented. A set of measures to remove obstacles to internal migration is proposed.*

Keywords: *public administration, economic security, migration processes, internal migration.*

Problem setting. The movement of the population within the borders of the state is a very important component of the social and economic growth and welfare of the Ukraine. This is no less significant factor than international migration. In general, it does not affect the composition and population of the country, but at the same time it is the driving force behind regional transformations, it introduces changes in the age and sex structure of individual regions, directly related to the processes of urbanization and depopulation of the village. In this regard, the formation of state policy in the sphere of managing internal migration of the population taking into account the economic problems of the regions acquires particular urgency.

Recent research and publications analysis. The problems of studying internal migration processes are devoted to the work of many domestic and international

scientists, such as O.A. Poznyak, O.A. Malinovskaya, O.V. Kupets, N.V. Mkrtchyan, O.D. Vorobyeva, A.V. Topilin, V. Groppo, J. Devind, J. Holdaway and others. At the same time, the issue of state management of internal migration, taking into account the economic security of individual regions, remains opened.

Paper objective. Proceeding from the foregoing, the purpose of our study is to analyze the causes and consequences of internal migration in Ukraine, as well as the development of a set of measures to ensure the economic security of regions in connection with internal migration processes.

Paper main body. Internal migration statistics within Ukraine contain information on the movement between regions, as well as between different types of settlements, for example, a village-city. This statistic is based on data on the change in the place of registration of citizens.

Since the days when Ukraine gained independence, the number of internal displacements has significantly decreased, which is a consequence of the fact that organized migrations and labor sets inherent in the Soviet period have disappeared. In addition, internal migration processes were influenced by factors of rising house prices, rising unemployment, and commercialization of education. However, internal migration in Ukraine is still 10 times higher than moving abroad. One third of the crossings are recorded between the regions of the country, and more than half are within the boundaries of individual regions¹.

The dominant numbers of internal state crossings occupy the movement between the village and the city. For a long period, characterized by turbulent processes of industrialization and urbanization, the villages supplied the population to the cities. In the period from the 60s to the 80s of the 20th century, the number of inhabitants of the countryside was annually reduced by an average of 200 thousand people. In the early 1990s, the movement of migrants into cities slowed due to the economic crisis in the transition period. At the same time, the reverse flow from cities to villages intensified. However, this did not apply to the population in the age group of 15 to 19 years. Among the youth, the migration

¹ Малиновська О. А. Чи потрібна Україні державна політика у сфері внутрішньої міграції? / О. А. Малиновська // Стратегічні пріоритети. - 2015. - № 3. - С. 118-123

balance has always remained negative. This is due to the lack of decent conditions for employment in the village, as well as to the traditional "educational" migration for the young population. In this regard, there is a constant aging of the rural population, the indicators of its natural recreation deteriorate².

In the interregional migration, the main receiving regions are the city of Kiev and the Kiev region. In the mid-1990s, the migration increase was an average of 8 thousand people, in 2000 - 23 thousand people, and in 2008 - 50 thousand people. During the current crisis, after 2014, the population growth of the capital and the region decreased, and amounted to 40 thousand people annually. However, it should be noted that this is more than in any other regions of Ukraine.

A positive balance of internal migration is also observed in the Odessa and Kharkiv regions. The largest number of migrants is residents of the temporarily occupied regions of Ukraine. At the same time, population losses are also recorded in Chernihiv, Zaporozhye, Rivne, Kherson, Zhytomyr, Sumy regions.

In Europe and the United States, internal relocation is an important factor in the dynamic development of the economy and the balance of the labor market. For example, a resident of the United States of America changes his place of residence on average 13 times per life, a resident of the United Kingdom - 7 times³. In Ukraine, the mobility of the population is low. According to data for 2005, in Sweden, there were 20 internal displacements per 1000 population, in the USA - 26, in the United Kingdom - 19. The coefficient of internal migration in Ukraine at that time was 15 people per 1000 population.

The factors limiting the internal migration are the low level of the well-being of the population, the high cost of renting and buying housing, the imbalance in the

² Населення України. Соціально-економічні проблеми українського села. – К.: Ін-т демографії та соціальних досліджень НАН України, 2007.

³ Миграционное движение населения: теория, политика, практика, перспективы /Под ред. Воробьевой О.Д, Топилина А.В.). - М.: Московский психолого-социальный университет, 2013 [Электронный ресурс]. - Режим доступа: <http://www.rfh.ru/downloads/Books/134293008.pdf> С.58

labor market, the difficulties in the process of state registration of residence, and the attachment of registration to the provision of most social services.

It should be noted that according to the World Bank's conclusion, internal relocation in Ukraine does not always come from depressed regions in more promising areas. The decision to move to a greater extent is influenced by the development of infrastructure and the conveniences typical for large cities than the prospects for the further development of the host regions⁴.

Often, internal migrants are employed unofficially, which means they are deprived of social guarantees and do not enjoy the proper fullness of labor rights.

According to research in 2012, only 20 percent of internal migrants worked officially, according to an employment contract. 51 percent worked only on an oral basis. 18 percent said they consider themselves officially employed, although their work book is not in the institution where they work. 12 percent said they have their own business.⁵

The events of 2014, specifically the annexation of the Crimean Peninsula and military actions in the territory of the Donetsk and Lugansk regions, led to the fact that the number of forced internally displaced persons began to prevail over voluntarily migratory individuals. The fundamental difference between voluntary and forced migrations is that voluntary causes an improvement in the social and material situation, and involuntary resettlements, on the contrary, negatively affect these factors and often lead to the destruction of the welfare of the migrants. In addition, there is a factor in the movement of criminogenic persons, which causes a prejudiced attitude among some of the population of the host regions to all immigrants.

Now most of the immigrants from the zone of antiterrorist operation are located in Lugansk region (196676), Kharkov region (179433), Donetsk region (108925),

⁴ В пошуках можливостей. Яким чином мобільніша робоча сила може сприяти процвітанню України. Том I: зведена доповідь. – Світовий Банк, 2012. – С.9. 2013 [Електронний ресурс]. - Режим доступу: http://www.wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/11/30/000386194_20121130030722/Rend ered/PDF/NonAsciiFileName0.pdf

⁵ Аналітичний звіт за результатами біоповедінкового дослідження «Моніторинг поведінки та поширеності ВІЛ-інфекції серед українських трудових мігрантів, як компонент епідагляду за ВІЛ другого покоління» /Л.М.Амджадін, О.А.Малиновська, І.С.Миронюк та ін.. – К: МБФ «Міжнародний альянс з ВІЛ/СНІД в Україні»,2012.

Dnepropetrovsk region (84174), Zaporozhye region (64069), Kiev region (42260) and the city of Kiev. The least number of people settled in Ternopil region (2601), Chernivtsi region (2640), Ivano-Frankivsk region (3469), Rivne region (3505), and Volyn region (4027). These statistics show that the majority of forced migrants are prone to move to areas close to the place of their previous residence, and therefore hope to return to their homes. Such concentration of immigrants is a burden for the labor market and infrastructure of the host regions⁶. It is necessary to take into account that the military events in the Donbass will be a significant factor in the redistribution of the population across Ukraine not only in the short term, but also in the medium term.

Despite the size and significance of internal population movements, political decisions both at the national and international levels are aimed primarily at resolving interstate migration processes. The concept of migration policy is usually associated with the policy of international migration. At the same time, internal migration is generally absent in the list of strategic directions of the State Migration Policy Concept (2011)⁷.

It's obvious that internal migration is the result of differentiation of regions according to the level and conditions of life and work. Accordingly, this fact is indicated in the recently adopted State Strategy for Regional Development for the period up to 2020 year. It recognizes that Ukraine can not avoid such global trends as depopulation of the village, urbanization, changing the system of population resettlement, outflow of labor. The document underlined the gradual increase in the concentration of economic activity both at the national and regional levels and, accordingly, the influx of people into the prospective regions⁸.

⁶ Міжвідомчий координаційний штаб повідомляє: з тимчасово окупованої території та районів АТО переміщено 898 тис. 95 осіб [Електронний ресурс]. - Режим доступу: http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/publish/article?art_id=248316491

⁷ Про Концепцію державної міграційної політики. Указ Президента України від 30.05.2011 № 622/2011

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⁸ Про затвердження Державної стратегії регіонального розвитку на період до 2020 року. Постанова Кабінету Міністрів України від 6 серпня 2014 р. № 385 [Електронний ресурс]. - Режим доступу: <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/385-2014-%D0%BF>

It is necessary to pay attention to the fact that in the current state economic situation, the amount of resources that can be allocated for the development of promising regions is severely limited. In this regard, the processes of internal migration are considered in the State Strategy for Regional Development as those that are self-regulating independently of the state, in response to economic and social changes in specific regions. Regarding the settlers from the area of the antiterrorist operation, it can be argued that this is the only category of residents of Ukraine in respect of whom it is proposed to develop special interregional programs for moving to a permanent place of residence in other regions. These programs involve assistance in finding a place to live, a workplace, as well as resettlement in a new place of residence in general.

Accordingly, in its official documents, the state considers internal migration only as a way of more evenly dispersing the population of Ukraine. That is, a decrease in the concentration of people in large cities, a decrease in the outflow of settlement from the villages. In addition, the state makes the accent on pendulum migration, rather than resettlement. Creation of the conditions for moving qualified workers to perspective regions, with the aim of improving the economic situation in these regions and the country as a whole, is not considered. No visible action is being taken to increase the mobility of the population, although an increase in the same indicator in the European Union has provoked GDP growth of \$ 30 billion⁹. However, in addition to positive influence on macroeconomics, mass resettlement within the EU leads to negative consequences. Obviously, first of all, those countries that lose their population and whose human capital is deteriorating are affected.

In the case of internal resettlements in the perspective regions of Ukraine, the country does not lose population and only increases the pace of its economic development. Here we should pay attention to the world experience. The world society rejects the possibilities of administrative redistribution of the population, but

⁹ “Economic impact of migration flows following the 2004 EU enlargement process: a model based analysis” / F. D’Auria, K. McMarrow, K. Pichelmann, European Communities, 2008 [Електронний ресурс].
Режим доступу: http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/pages/publication13389_en.pdf

at the same time understands that without mass internal migration the processes of industrialization and social modernization are impossible. Moving the population from low-productivity to perspective regions is necessary as a factor of economic development. According to the World Bank, a higher level of mobility of the country's population provides a greater level of employment. Mobility of the workforce expands opportunities for employment and high wages, increases the chances of finding an employee with exactly the set of skills that the employer needs. It provides for an increase in labor productivity, which causes economic growth and an increase in the standard of living of the population, which allows increasing the level of prosperity of various groups of the population and various regions. After all, with the departure of the population from poorer territories, wages are rising there, and the unemployment rate is declining. Thus, for example, in Canada, the contribution of migration from the less productive eastern provinces to the more developed western gave an increase in labor productivity of 6.2 percent. For developing countries, it is estimated that the relocation of more than 20 million Indians from villages to cities during the 1990s provided 30% of economic growth in the regions of India¹⁰.

Despite this, internal migration remains outside the attention of the politician and is not subject to state regulation. The creation of mechanisms for public administration in the sphere of internal migration processes is necessary not only because of the need for reforming the country's economy, but also because of the aging and population decline.

Conclusions. Migration within the borders of Ukraine is the main form of territorial mobility of the country's population. It should be noted that, in comparison with Western countries, the level of mobility of the population of Ukraine is low. This is a negative factor for the economic security of the state.

¹⁰ В пошуках можливостей. Яким чином мобільніша робоча сила може сприяти процвітанню України. Том I: зведена доповідь. – Світовий Банк, 2012. – С.9. 2013 [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: http://www.wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/11/30/000386194_20121130030722/Renored/PDF/NonAsciiFileName0.pdf

The main task of the state policy regarding internal migration is to create conditions for increasing the mobility of the population, and to remove barriers to movement. Based on the results of the study, we propose the following actions:

1. Informing the population about job opportunities in other regions, by activating the inter-regional cooperation of the State Employment Service.
2. The intensification of work on the formation of regional development programs in promising regions that would include encouraging the arrival of high-quality labor.
3. Creation of mechanisms of tax benefits for employees arriving in perspective regions.
4. When resettling migrants from the anti-terrorist operation zone, focus on finding solutions that take into account the interests of the regions of further residence.
5. Provide access to social services at the place of actual residence, not registration.

In our opinion, the complex of these measures will help streamline internal migration processes and positively affect the economic security of the country.

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