

## **FACTORS, STAGES AND VARIETIES OF MIGRATION AND MIGRATION PROCESSES: THEORETIZATION IN UKRAINIAN SCIENCE**

The article structures the theorizations available in Ukrainian Political Science on the factors, stages and varieties of migration and migration processes, in particular at the background of a number of political and socio-economic events of the past decades of the early 21st century. This period was chosen taking into account the fact that at this time different and divergent migration processes were gradually expressed both within Ukraine and from Ukraine to other countries in Europe and the world. It was shown that the migration process necessarily includes four stages – initial or preparatory, basic, residence stage and return stage. The author revealed that these stages are inherent in different types of migration, although due to quite different factors, including economic, social, political/political-legal, environmental, cultural/ethno cultural, demographic and so on. In general, it was found that the topics of factors, stages and varieties of migration processes are well developed and structured in Ukrainian science.

*Keywords: migration, migration processes, migration factors, stages of migration, varieties of migration, Ukrainian science.*

### **Czynniki, etapy i odmiany migracji i procesów migracji: teoretyzacja w nauce ukraińskiej**

W artykule uporządkowano dostępne w politologii ukraińskiej teorie dotyczące czynników, etapów i rodzajów migracji i procesów migracyjnych, w szczególności na tle szeregu wydarzeń politycznych i społeczno-gospodarczych ostatnich dziesięcioleci początku XXI wieku. Okres ten został wybrany ze względu na fakt, że w tym czasie uwidoczniły się różnie uwarunkowane i różnie ukierunkowane procesy migracyjne zarówno na Ukrainie, jak i z Ukrainy do innych krajów Europy i świata. Wykazano, że proces migracji z konieczności obejmuje cztery etapy – etap początkowy lub przygotowawczy, etap główny, etap pobytu i etap powrotu. Stwierdzono, że etapy te są charakterystyczne dla różnych typów migracji, chociaż determinują je dość różne czynniki, w tym ekonomiczne, społeczne, polityczno-prawne, środowiskowe, kulturowe/etnokulturowe, demograficzne i tp. Ogólnie ustalono, że temat czynników, etapów i rodzajów procesów migracyjnych jest w nauce ukraińskiej dobrze rozwinięty i uporządkowany.

*Słowa kluczowe: migracje, procesy migracyjne, czynniki migracji, etapy migracji, rodzaje migracji, nauka ukraińska.*

## ФАКТОРИ, СТАДІЇ ТА РІЗНОВИДИ МІГРАЦІЇ І МІГРАЦІЙНИХ ПРОЦЕСІВ: ТЕОРЕТИЗАЦІЯ В УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ НАУЦІ

У статті структуровано наявні в українській політичній науці теоретизації з приводу факторів, стадій і різновидів міграції та міграційних процесів, зокрема на тлі цілої низки політичних і соціально-економічних подій минулих десятиліть початку ХХІ століття. Цей період вибрано з огляду на те, що в цей час поетапно увиразнились різнозумовлені і різноспрямовані міграційні процеси як у рамках України, так і з України в інші країни Європи і світу. Продемонстровано, що процес міграції неодмінно включає у себе чотири стадії – вихідну або підготовчу, основну, стадію проживання та стадію повернення. Виявлено, що ці стадії притаманні для різних типів міграції, хоч і зумовлюються доволі різними факторами, зокрема економічними, соціальними, політичними / політико-правовими, екологічними, культурними/етнокультурними, демографічними тощо. Загалом встановлено, що тематика факторів, стадій та різновидів міграційних процесів добре розвинена й структурована в українській науці.

*Ключові слова:* міграція, міграційні процеси, фактори міграції, стадії міграції, різновиди міграції, українська наука.

The presented scientific article is aimed at revealing the set topics in theoretical and historiographical contexts.

A number of Ukrainian scientists have dealt with these and previous issues. In particular, the issue of factors and indicators of migration, including within Ukraine and from Ukraine and in general, has been and still remains the field of interest of such Ukrainian scientists as D. Balanyuk<sup>1</sup>, A. Nadtochiy<sup>2</sup>, M. Palinchak and J. Drozdovsky<sup>3</sup>, O. Rovenchak<sup>4</sup>, O. Savitska and V. Tsonyo<sup>5</sup> and many others. In turn, theorizing the stages of migration and migration processes are engaged in such Ukrainian researchers as O. Pasichnyk<sup>6</sup> and P. Shushpanov<sup>7</sup>. Finally, the options and types of migration processes are considered by the following Ukrainian scholars:

<sup>1</sup> Balaniuk D., Problemy doslidzhennia mihratsii yak obiekta derzhavnogo rehulivannia, „Visnyk SevDTU” 2008, vol 91, s. 214–218.

<sup>2</sup> Nadtochiy A., Prychyny zovnishnoi trudovoi mihratsii ta otsinka yii naslidkiv dlia ekonomiky Ukrainy, „Teoriia ta praktyka derzhavnogo upravlinnia” 2015, vol 1, s. 106–113.

<sup>3</sup> Palinchak M., Drozdovskyi Y., Svitovi mibratsiini protsesy (zahalna kharakterystyka), „Naukovyi visnyk Khersonskoho derzhavnogo universytetu” 2015, vol 1, nr. 12, s. 38–44.

<sup>4</sup> Rovenchak O., Vyznachennia ta klasyfikatsii migratsii: nablyzhennia do operatsiinykh poniat. „Politychnyi menedzhment” 2006, vol 2, nr. 17, s. 127–139.

<sup>5</sup> Savitska O., Tsono V., Osoblyvosti mihratsiinykh protsesiv naselennia v umovakh hlobalizatsii, „Naukovyi visnyk NLTU Ukrainy” 2013, vol 23, nr. 17, s. 296.

<sup>6</sup> Pasichnyk O., Stadii mibratsiynoho protsesu za ukrainskykh sotsialno-ekonomichnykh realii, „Visnyk Khmelnytskoho natsionalnogo universytetu” 2014, vol 1, s. 109–114.

<sup>7</sup> Shushpanov P., Zovnishnia trudova mibratsiia naselelnia rebionu: sotsialno-demografichniy aspekt (na materialakh Ternopilskoi oblasti), Kyiv 2009.

I. Lapshyna<sup>8</sup>, N. Mykhailenko and K. Petryanina<sup>9</sup>, O. Rovenchak<sup>10</sup>, I. Roy<sup>11</sup>, S. W. Sichko<sup>12</sup>, P. Shupshyanov<sup>13</sup> and others.

Based on the appeal to their works, we can state that Ukrainian science has developed a fairly thorough and comprehensive approach to understanding population migration and migration processes in general. In particular, many scholars support the view that the definition of migration should be divided into three main groups. The first group includes common in the late twentieth century definitions that mix different types of population movements, including migration and social ones. They refer to migration as sectoral, territorial, professional and social movements, and therefore this approach to understanding migration is often called broad. Accordingly, migration is perceived as a territorial movement of the population associated with a change of residence<sup>14</sup>. In other words, it means that the result of this approach is the idea that migration is defined as any form of social movement or as any movement, regardless of the change of place in the geographical area. In contrast, the second group of definitions, which is considered the most common, includes those definitions of migration, which are the main component of this process of territorial movement of the population. However, in the context of territorial movements of the population, migration can also be considered in a broad sense of the word, in particular, as a set of various movements of people in space, or, instead, in a narrower or special sense of the word – as a set of relocations of people associated with their change of residence for a relatively long period of time. Within this approach, a broad understanding of migration involves all the diversity of spatial movement of the population, regardless of its nature, goals, causes and consequences. That is, migration in this sense includes both business trips, vacations and other regular or occasional short-term movements, as well as relocations that result in a change of region or country of permanent or temporary residence. However, most researchers exclude from migration the spatial movements that occur within the same locality. Although in contrast, there are examples definitions, in which the migration includes any movement that occurs within settlements. The reverse side of the definitions in the second group is a narrow approach to the interpretation of migration as a process of spatial movement of the population, which ultimately leads to its territorial redistribution. In this case, the attribution of spatial displacement to migration is determined by the actual relocation from one area to another, and the formal sign of such relocation is, in particular,

<sup>8</sup> Lapshyna I., *Mizhnarodna mibratsiia robochoi syly: ukraïnskyi aspekt (za materialamy zakhidnykh oblastei Ukrainy)*, Lviv 2002.

<sup>9</sup> Mykhailenko N., Petryanina K., *Suchasni aspekty mizhnarodnoi trudovoi mibratsii*, „Sbornyk nauchnykh trudov S'world” 2012, vol 23, nr. 2, s. 61–68.

<sup>10</sup> Rovenchak O., Vyznachennia ta klasyfikatsii migratsii: nablyzhennia do operatsiinykh poniat. „Politychnyi menedzhment” 2006, vol 2, nr. 17, s. 127–139.

<sup>11</sup> Roi I., Mibratsiini protsesy v systemi derzhavnogo rehuliuвання demografichnoi bezpeky Ukrainy, „Visnyk Natsionalnoi akademii derzhavnogo upravlinnia pry Prezidentovi Ukrainy” 2010, vol 3, s. 231–238.

<sup>12</sup> Sichko S., Mizhnarodna trudova mibratsiia yak forma mizhnarodnykh ekonomichnykh vidnosyn, „Hlobalni ta natsionalni problemy ekonomiky” 2016, vol 10, s. 112–116.

<sup>13</sup> Shushpanov P., *Zocnishnia trudova mibratsiia naselemnia rehionu: sotsialno-demografichniy aspekt (na materialakh Ternopil'skoi oblasti)*, Kyiv 2009.

<sup>14</sup> Khomra A., *Mibratsiia naselemnia: voprosy teorii, metodiki issledovaniya*, Wyd. Naukova dumka 1979, s. 7.

the registration of the population in a new place of residence. Finally, the third group of scholars includes definitions of migration that do not distinguish between “movement” and “mobility”, although they – etymologically and theoretically and methodologically are not identical or synonymous, because it is not a move at all, but a readiness for it.

Structuring the existing historiography of the research problem, in general, various definitions of migration can be divided into three main approaches. In the first approach, migration should be interpreted as a spatial movement of persons, regardless of its nature and ultimate goals.

These can be both temporary and short-term trips of individuals to a foreign country for seasonal work, business trips, vacations, and long-term stays abroad in connection with work or study. At the same time, a separate category in this context is considered to be the transfer of a person to another state for permanent residence. In the second approach, migration is understood as the movement of a person from one state to another in order to change his place of residence for a certain period or forever. Finally, the third approach calls migration the process of spatial movement of a person, which ultimately always leads to territorial redistribution of the population both in the country of origin and in the country of arrival (relocation or resettlement)<sup>15</sup>. In view of this, the position agreed upon in various Ukrainian studies is that the main features of migration as a type of human movement should be considered: the process of crossing both the administrative borders of their own state (during internal migration) and the official borders of states (during external migration); the process of permanent or temporary change of residence of persons; the process of improving the socio-economic status of an individual or group of persons as a fundamental goal of migration. In this context, migration is certainly positioned as a phenomenon that is or theoretically may be quite different, so different scholars identify different factors of migration, including economic, social, political / political-legal, environmental, cultural / ethno cultural, demographic, etc. (see Table 1).

According to Ukrainian researchers, all the movements of people are based on the desire of these people to improve their living conditions, so the main factor in migration is traditionally economic<sup>16</sup>. Among the economic factors of migration processes are typically distinguished such as the presence or absence of jobs, employment conditions, income level, prospects or problems of solving housing problems, benefits in meeting social needs, etc. The isolation of this factor as a basic one is quite obvious in view of such a theoretical generalization that the cyclical nature of economic development in the 20-21<sup>st</sup> centuries coincides with the cyclical fluctuations of population, which depends on the diversified development of production and property, labor markets and the use of capital, the polarization of states in terms of wealth, the globalization of information technology processes, etc.

The nature of the political factors of migration is quite different, and if not always, it is predominantly related to legal factors. In addition, migrations that arise as a result of political

<sup>15</sup> Romaniuk M., *Migratsii naselennia Ukrainy za umov perekhidnoi ekonomiky: Metodolohiia i praktyka rebuliuvannia*, Wyd. Svit 1999.

<sup>16</sup> Balaniuk D., Problemy doslidzhennia mihratsii yak obiekta derzhavnoho rehuliuвання, „*Visnyk SevDTU*” 2008, vol 91, s. 215–216.

processes inevitably require a special approach to legal regulation. At the same time, migration processes, either autonomously or independently, can change the political situation in a country, region or even the world, necessitating the adjustment of the entire legal system of the host state or the entire supranational entity. This is happening in many countries around the world, including Europe and the United States, where immigrant groups are pushing for their rights and demanding changes in current legislation. The case of intensive immigration of Ukrainians to most European countries after the direct and large-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine and the beginning of the interstate war in 2022 is also a direct example of the manifestation of political and legal factors of migration, after all, this case inevitably affects the change in the legal regulation of displacement processes, not only in each European country, but also in the European Union as a whole.

In contrast, environmental factors of migration processes are considered to be separate or distinct, which, intensifying migration, typically or most often become a direct or indirect consequence of the industrial development of certain countries and / or regions. The intensification of migration under the influence of environmental conditions leads to the fact that in many cases the migrants themselves create an excessive burden on the natural environment of the space in which they are. In this context, the example of megacities, which attract many migrants, is quite striking, and therefore migration processes in this context are both internal (within the same country) and external (from other countries). It is also important that natural processes of urbanization, production of various toxic wastes, soil depletion and other forms of ecological imbalance in the world are derivative factors that determine internal and external migration.

As for the cultural or ethno cultural factors of migration, it is appropriate to refer them to a subjective group of factors that are determined by the existence of living standards, which depends on assessments of living conditions in a potential region or potential country of settlement. However, in contrast, these factors of migration are very often politicized and acquire political and legal connotations or character. It is also important that the ethno cultural factor in the migration sphere also determines the results of the migration process, the quality of interaction of migrants with the new society. Once in the new society, migrants of other ethnic backgrounds and cultures interact with the local population, taking into account their ethnic, linguistic or general cultural and host and state characteristics. This is complemented by the fact that migrations, which are intensified under the influence of cultural / ethno cultural factors, in themselves affect the ethno cultural environment of the host society. Therefore, considering all these points complicates the requirements for streamlining and regulating modern public policy in this area.

Finally, the importance of demographic factors in migration processes is due to the fact that the divergence of stages of demographic transition in different countries and parts of the world leads to redistribution of population within countries and between countries. The process of demographic transition is accompanied by the growth of productive forces and the movement of large masses of the population to cities and other states. That is why immigration flows in developed countries reduce the share of titular nations, as immigrants have a higher birth rate.

As a result, processes such as the “Arabization” of France, the “Turkification” of Germany and the Netherlands, the partial “Ukrainization” of Poland, and so on are taking place in the world. After all, the demographic resource is characterized not so much quantitatively, at least currently, as qualitatively, as it is a factor that determines the social stability of society<sup>17</sup>.

**Table 1.** Dichotomy of factors influencing migration processes among the population

“Ejection” factors	Factors of “attraction”
<i>Economic</i>	
Low wages	High wages
Low quality of life	High quality of life
High unemployment level	Availability of vacancies
Economic instability	Stable economic development
Burdensome tax system	Liberal tax system
<i>Social</i>	
Low quality of education	High quality of education
Harmful working conditions	Optimal working conditions
The health care system is invalid	An affordable and high-quality health care system
Impossibility of professional self-realization	Possibility of professional self-realization
<i>Cultural</i>	
Religious persecution	Freedom of religion
Ethnic discrimination	Absence of ethnic discrimination
Racism	Absence of racism
<i>Political</i>	
Lack / underdevelopment of democracy	Development of democracy
Political instability	Stability of the political system
Corruption of power structures	Absence or low level of corruption
<i>Ecological</i>	
Polluted environment	Better environmental situation
Poor quality of drinking water and food	Clean drinking water and environmentally friendly food

Zródło: Savitska O., Tsono V., Osoblyvosti mihratsiinykh protsesiv naselennia v umovakh hlobalizatsii, „Naukovyi visnyk NLTU Ukrainy” 2013, vol 23, nr. 17, s. 296.

In general, it should be noted that all factors of migration processes – economic, social, political / political-legal, environmental, cultural / ethno cultural, demographic, etc. should be dichotomized into factors of “ejection” and factors of “attraction” (see Table 1). That is, each of the factors may have a dual nature and dual significance in the context of real migration processes. It should also be noted that in addition to all the above structured factors of migration, a special place belongs to the issue of clarifying or supporting factors, including security, search for skilled workers, repatriation etc. The essence of the security factor is to provide protection to a foreigner (and members of his family) in another state, in particular from persecution for political, racial,

<sup>17</sup> Balaniuk D., Problemy doslidzhennia mihratsii yak obiekta derzhavnogo rehuliuвання, „Visnyk SevDTU” 2008, vol 91, s. 215–216.

religious, national and other reasons, belonging to a certain social, political, linguistic or ethno linguistic group and generally political beliefs. In addition, this factor is generally important when there is a threat to life and health due to war and military conflict on certain grounds in international and national regulations, because in this case migration is related to refugee status, additional protection, tolerance, etc. The factor of migration in attracting skilled workers is important for filling jobs in the labor market of a particular country and it is carried out in this context through the tools such as legislation, issuance of employment cards for seasonal / permanent work and special government incentive programs, etc. After all, repatriation is also a factor in migration, as it concerns the return of emigrants to their country of origin, including through the introduction of appropriate programs and the issuance of appropriate cards, and so on.

In conclusion, we consider it appropriate to state that migration is a voluntary or forced spatial movement of a person or groups of persons both within the administrative boundaries of their own state (during internal migration) and when crossing state borders of other countries (external or international migration) with the presence or absence of legal / regulatory grounds for relocation for a certain period of time or forever, which may cause a change in the permanent residence of this person or group of persons. In this case, a person migrating is called a migrant<sup>18</sup>, although according to international law, a migrant is typically a person of foreign origin who has lived outside his or her own country of birth or citizenship for at least one year.

At the same time, it is known that the change of location / residence of an individual can be analyzed both in relation to the place of the beginning of his movement / movement, and in relation to the place of completion of this movement. This is the basis for the division of all migrations or migration processes into emigration and immigration as a result of the formation of nation-states, the principles of citizenship and the principle of personal freedom were established, the borders of states were determined, and as a result, three main components of migration have been identified – the country of origin, the country of destination and the migrant himself – and the proper concepts of “emigration” and “immigration” have emerged. Emigration in the relevant Ukrainian scientific literature is often called: 1) resettlement (voluntary or forced) of a person or groups of persons to another country for permanent or temporary (long-term) residence, which has economic, political, religious and other reasons; 2) place or time of stay outside the homeland of a person or group of persons after such resettlement; 3) a set of emigrants living in a particular country. Interestingly, Ukrainian scholars sometimes view emigration mostly as a social process. However, emigration is the crossing of an administrative border, voluntary or forced departure of a person or group of persons from the place (country) of their residence on legal or illegal grounds for a certain period or forever, which involves further immigration, that is, the crossing of an administrative border, the voluntary or forced entry of a person or group of persons into the place (or country) of destination (or new place of residence) on legal or illegal grounds, for

<sup>18</sup> Rovenchak O., Vyznachennia ta klasyfikatsii migratsii: nablyzhennia do operatsiinykh poniat. „*Politychnyi menedzhment*” 2006, vol 2, nr. 17, s. 129.

a specified period or forever. Accordingly, an emigrant is a person who emigrates, and an immigrant is a person who immigrates<sup>19</sup>. In the process of migration, there is always a point where an emigrant becomes an immigrant and emigration becomes immigration, and this point is the crossing of the administrative border. This is complemented by the fact that this logic in both Ukrainian and European migration theory applies not only to movements related to crossing the state border, but also to inter-district or various internal (within one country) resettlement<sup>20</sup>.

However, emigration most often includes: people who move to other countries for permanent residence; a certain number of workers who go to work to the countries with relatively higher levels of economic development, which cannot meet the existing demand for labor solely from their own labor resources; a number of illegal immigrants moving to neighboring countries; a certain number of asylum seekers; a number of refugees seeking asylum in neighboring countries<sup>21</sup>. An immigrant can become an active internal migrant, moving within one country in connection with work or in search of better working conditions. It is also worth appealing for re-emigration and re-immigration, as re-emigration is the return of emigrants to their country of origin (or country of last residence), and re-immigration is the return of persons or groups of immigrants who arrived there as a result of immigration.

Given all this, Ukrainian scientists note that it is necessary to distinguish three stages of migration processes: 1) initial or preparatory stage – the process of formation of territorial mobility of the population; 2) the main stage or the actual act of resettlement and migration flow; 3) the final stage is the settlement of migrants in their new place<sup>22</sup>. The basis of the first stage of migration is traditionally the formation of territorial mobility of the population, i.e. its certain socio-psychological state. A potential migrant is a person who has achieved psychological readiness to migrate and has made such a decision. The impact on migratory behavior in the first stage of migration processes can be realized by changing the territorial difference in living standards, which will meet basic human needs. Another area could be influencing the needs and values of potential migrants. The second stage of migration processes reflects the level of implementation of migration mobility. This stage is the main one mostly from the economic and demographic point of view, because it provides a balanced distribution of productive forces in a given area. The totality of resettlement within certain territories at a certain time is a migratory flow, the volume of which is difficult to determine. This can be explained by the imperfection of collecting and providing information about migration statistics, as well as the inability to determine the volume of illegal migration, during which registration evasion occurs. Finally, the third stage of migration processes involves the survival of a migrant or migrants in a new place and in new

<sup>19</sup> Rovenchak O., Vyznachennia ta klasyfikatsii migratsii: nablyzhennia do operatsiinykh poniat. „*Politychnyi menedzhment*” 2006, vol 2, nr. 17, s. 129.

<sup>20</sup> Palinchak M., Drozdovskiy Y., Svitovi mihratsiini protsesy (zahalna kharakterystyka). „*Naukovyi visnyk Khersonskoho derzhavnogo universytetu*” 2015, vol 1, nr. 12, s. 39.

<sup>21</sup> Kuzenko V., Poniattia ta sutnisni kharakterystyky katchorii „mihrant”. „*Naukovyi visnyk „Demokratychno vriaduvannia*” 2008, vol 1.

<sup>22</sup> Shushpanov P., *Zovnishnia trudova mihratsiia naselemtia rebionu: sotsialno-demografichniy aspekt (na materialakh Ternopilskoi oblasti)*, Kyiv 2009.



conditions. The migrant moves into a new space, meets demographic, social, political, economic and other changes, and also participates in socio-economic activities, etc. In general, migrants need to establish new connections. Therefore, during survival, the migrant goes through the process of adaptation – adaptation to new living conditions, and in general, the socio-economic and psycho physiological process of adaptation of an individual or social group to new conditions of the social environment in the places of settlement and new life<sup>23</sup>.

At the same time, the Ukrainian researcher P. Shushpanov additionally identifies the fourth stage of migration processes, which is called Return. This stage is characterized by the fact that people who plan temporary labor movements abroad, at the same time plan to return home after a certain period of time. The same may apply to migrants who are displaced for other reasons, including military and political ones. However, not all external migrants seek to return from their temporary jobs or, in general, their current places of residence. That is why it is not advisable to fully apply the migration stage of return to such external migrants who are: 1) young persons aged 16-29 years old who are not married and want to start their own family abroad; 2) persons aged 30-49 years old who are divorced or widowed; 3) single persons. This is due to the fact that the migration behavior of these groups of external migrants cannot be predicted, because the return from immigration abroad is mainly facilitated by close family ties, the presence of children and persons in need of guardianship, national beliefs, and so on<sup>24</sup>. A migrant can make a decision on return or non-return after arriving at his destination. Some, planning to settle in a new place, do not receive the necessary and expected conditions and immediately decide to return. Others, on the other hand, go on a temporary (at least as they see fit) period, on the contrary, get better conditions than they expected. This encourages them to continue staying in a new place, and eventually to possible permanent residence in this or another place, but not in their homeland.

In addition, another Ukrainian scientist O. Pasichnyk proposes to identify another stage of migration processes – the post-migration period. It is one of the possible options for the development of the situation after the second stage of migration (as discussed above)<sup>25</sup>. In particular, the return of migrants after employment abroad is considered a stage of the post-migration period. During this period, the return of a migrant is associated not only with psychological adaptation in society, in relationships with family, but also with economic problems – the targeted use of financial resources obtained abroad, employment at home, etc. The fact is that the migrant, depending on the conditions he received and the satisfaction of their own needs and goals, there may be several options for continuing life: 1) the migrant will have a desire to change his place of residence again, but it will not concern the return to the previous place, but the continuation

<sup>23</sup> Lapshyna L., *Mizhnarodna mibratsiia robochoi syly: ukrainskyi aspekt (za materialamy zakhidnykh oblastei Ukrainy)*, Lviv2002.

<sup>24</sup> Shushpanov P., *Zoznishnia trudova mibratsiia naselemnia rehionu: sotsialno-demohnafichnyi aspekt (na materialakh Ternopilskoi oblasti)*, Kyiv2009.

<sup>25</sup> Pasichnyk O., *Stadii mibratsiinoho protsesu za ukrainskykh sotsialno-ekonomichnykh realii*, „Visnyk Khmelnytskoho natsionalnogo universytetu” 2014, vol 1, s. 112.

of migration. This is the case of continued migration (i.e. the second stage is repeated); 2) the migrant will have a desire to stay in a certain place for a certain time.

In this case, the issue of long-term migration is considered (the third stage, which includes both survival and return); 3) the migrant will have a desire to remain in a permanent place of residence in the place where he has already migrated. This case will be the end of migration and its consequence will be the transition to the stage of survival (the third stage is only survival); 4) the migrant will have a desire to return to his / her previous place of residence (when the third stage turns out to be a return immediately)<sup>26</sup>. In the end, this means that there are several stages of migration, but they are not necessarily consistent. The first stage is characterized mainly by labor and other migrations of young people who send their earnings to their homeland and plan to return to it. In the second stage, the length of stay abroad increases and the basis for this is the cohabitation, kinship or homeland association of migrants. The third stage is related to the reunification of the family territory of the country that receives migrants, which is mainly related to increasing the length of stay abroad and the creation of ethnic / linguistic communities. At the last stage, immigrants receive a secure legal status and protection in the host country, and sometimes their associations may even receive the rights and status of ethnic minorities<sup>27</sup>.

In this case, according to Ukrainian researchers, it all depends on what kind and what factors of migration are in question in a particular / specific case. All this usually puts on the agenda the issue of options or types of migration, which are also considered by Ukrainian scholars. Territorial and international migrations are distinguished on the basis of territory, which is generally understood as the crossing of the border of a political or administrative unit. In this sense, internal migration in this sense should mean movement from one area (region, province, county, municipality, town, etc.) to another within one country, and international migration means crossing the borders separating one state from another. Thus, internal migrants are a category of people who for various reasons cross the internal administrative borders (cities, districts, regions, etc.) of their country and settle permanently or temporarily in new places of residence. As a rule, this category of persons is legal migrants, although in some autocratic countries they are considered illegal. Their relocation to another region or locality in general, especially to a city from a village, can be considered by the authorities of such states to be de facto illegal migration or to be de jure illegal migration. The status of internal migrants is determined by the domestic law of a particular country. In contrast, external or international migrants are the people who cross international / interstate borders, regardless of their place of residence.

This category of people includes not only migrants, but also refugees, tourists, migrant workers, students, etc. Their status is typically determined by the law of the host country and

<sup>26</sup> Pasichnyk O., *Stadii mihratsiinoho protsesu za ukrainskykh sotsialno-ekonomichnykh realii*, „Visnyk Khmelnytskoho natsionalnogo universytetu” 2014, vol 1, s. 112.

<sup>27</sup> Zapadniuk S., *Mihratsii naselemia Ukrainy: peredumovy, dynamika ta naslidky rozvytku*, Kyiv 2011, s. 34.

the relevant rules of international law<sup>28</sup>. However, as in the case of internal migration, external migration is also illegal.

Interestingly, a significant place in the development of modern society in the context of growing globalization and expansion of world economic relations is occupied by international migration<sup>29</sup>. The fact is that due to growing demographic disparities, the consequences of environmental change, due to the new dynamics of global politics and economics, technological revolution and social networks, international migration is gradually intensifying and changing its scale, reach and complexity. This is due to the fact that international migration is now perceived as a potential for empowerment – from economic development and poverty reduction to social and cultural innovation. However, international migration can exacerbate existing problems and cause new problems, in particular from illegal migration to the protection of the migrants' rights, etc. Theoretically and in general, international migration as a form of displacement tends to be combined with five main conceptual components, such as place of birth, citizenship, place of residence, purpose and length of stay in another country. In practice, however, international migration typically occurs during social, economic, and political transformation, accompanied by the spread of market relations to pre-market and non-market societies. Therefore, in the context of globalization of the economy and social life, the transition to the market and intensive production methods in command or underdeveloped economies destroys the existing social and economic ties and leads to large-scale displacement of people from the usual way of life, creating mobile groups who are actively looking for new ways to achieve their economic well-being. On the other hand, international migrants do not always come from poor, isolated places that are cut off from world markets, but from those regions and countries that are undergoing rapid change due to their inclusion in the global trade, information and production network. It follows that the nature of international migration is quite variable, and therefore it has not yet exhausted itself, but is actively continuing and only gaining momentum.

What synthesizes its various stages is the direction of such migration from one (less developed) region / country to another (more developed). And this despite the fact that international migration as such is not a unified phenomenon, as it can be described as economic voluntary migration (with the participation of labor migrants), political voluntary migration, political forced migration (mainly through the flow of "refugees"), economic forced migration (due to refugees from places of environmental and other disasters).

In turn, Ukrainian researchers believe that the duration of migration should often be divided into permanent and temporary. Permanent migration is a situation when migrants stay in their new place of residence forever, i.e. change their permanent place of residence, and temporary migration is a situation when migrants leave for a certain period and intend to return to their

<sup>28</sup> Kuzenko V., Poniattia ta sutnisni kharakterystyky katehorii „mihrant”, *Naukovyi visnyk „Demokratychni vriaduvannia”* 2008, vol 1.

<sup>29</sup> Palahniuk O., Mihratsiia yak sotsialno-ekonomichnyi fenomen ta heopolitychnyi vyklyk rozvytku suchasnoho suspilstva, *„Naukovi pratsi Chornomorskoho derzhavnoho universytetu imeni Petra Mohyly (Politolohiia)”* 2014, vol 230, nr. 218, s. 40.

hometown or previous place of residence. The criterion for the temporary nature of migration is often considered to be that members of the same family association live in different places. Therefore, temporary migration is divided into long-term, short-term, seasonal (migration mainly to the place of work and residence, which usually lasts several months, after which there is a return to permanent residence or hometown) and pendulum (meaning crossing the border per day or week, etc., in most cases for work). To these four types of temporary migration, researchers add another one – transit migration. It is the migration of people who cross the borders of one or more countries, staying in their territory for some time, but intend to later migrate to the country of their final destination<sup>30</sup>. Some scholars also distinguish the types of migration by duration, such as: episodic are business, recreational and other trips that take place not only irregularly in time, but not necessarily in the same directions; pendulums are daily or weekly trips from places of residence to places of work (and back) located in different settlements or even countries; seasonal – is the movement of mostly able-bodied population to a place of temporary work and residence for a certain period with the possibility of returning to a place of permanent residence; irreversible (resettlement) are migrations that involve a change of permanent residence. On the other hand, all migrations can be divided into short-term (less than two years), medium-term (two to ten years), long-term (more than ten years) and permanent (more than twenty years).

In contrast, according to the legal status, all migrations are divided into legal, illegal and semi-legal. Legal migration is the crossing of international borders legally, i.e. with an entry visa or other appropriate document for a certain period of time<sup>31</sup>.

Illegal migration is carried out by migrants who, leaving their country of residence, enter the territory of another state without official permission, i.e. without a visa to enter it or without other appropriate documents<sup>32</sup>. Semi-legal migration is carried out, after all, by migrants who entered a country legally, i.e. with a visa or other necessary document, but due to various circumstances refused to leave the country and remained there after the expiration of the period due to the document. It is also migration, which concerns people who came to a country legally, having only a tourist visa, and illegally got a job<sup>33</sup>. Illegal and semi-illegal migrants create many additional problems for both individual countries and the world community, and these problems are growing exponentially every year<sup>34</sup>.

In nature of decision-making (according to the extent to which migration is voluntary), Ukrainian researchers distinguish such types of migration as: voluntary – when the migration decision is made by the migrant himself, forced – it is an eviction or expulsion, i.e. a situation

<sup>30</sup> Makoznak E., Mezhdunarodnaia klassifikatsiya katehoryi mihrantov, „Sotsialni vymiry suspilstva. Zbirnyk naukovykh prats“ 2002, vol 5, s.329.

<sup>31</sup> *Mihratsiini protsesy v suchasnomu sviti: svitovyi, rehionalnyi ta natsionalnyi vymiry (Poniatynyi aparat, kontseptualni pidkhoty, teoriia ta praktyka): Entsyklopediia* / red. Y. Rymarenko, Wyd. Dovira 1998, s. 130.

<sup>32</sup> Romaniuk A., Mihratsiini protsesy u Lvivskii oblasti, „Ukrainski varyanty“ 1997, vol 2, s. 22.

<sup>33</sup> *Mihratsiini protsesy v suchasnomu sviti: svitovyi, rehionalnyi ta natsionalnyi vymiry (Poniatynyi aparat, kontseptualni pidkhoty, teoriia ta praktyka): Entsyklopediia* / red. Y. Rymarenko, Wyd. Dovira 1998, s. 130–131.

<sup>34</sup> Kuzenko V., Poniatia ta sutnisni kharakterystyky katehoryi „mihrant“, *Naukovyi visnyk „Demokratychni vriaduvannia“* 2008, voll.

where the migrant is deprived of the right to choose, and the authorities force him to move. It is also expedient to single out forced migration as a separate type, i.e. a change of place of residence for a certain period of time or forever against the wishes of people, which is motivated by persecution, natural disasters, wars, famines, etc. In such cases, the migrant still has the right to make a minimum choice, such as the time or direction of migration. Forced migrants are often called refugees, but not every forced migrant becomes a refugee after arriving in the country of resettlement. There are three types of forced migrants: asylum seekers – applicants for refugee status, i.e. citizens of other countries or stateless persons who, being forced to move from their place of residence, have applied for refugee status in the country of immigration, but have not yet received it; persons with temporary refugee status – citizens of other states or stateless persons who have been granted temporary protection and rights for a certain period identical to the rights of refugees by the the state authorities of the country of immigration; refugees are citizens of other countries or stateless persons who have been forced to migrate for reasons of sufficient importance to the public authorities of the country of entry to provide them with the necessary protection and right to reside and work indefinitely, including refugee status<sup>35</sup>.

In this context, it is appropriate to analyze the phenomenon of “political migrants”. “Political migrants” are a type of migrants who leave their country for political reasons. Such migration can be coercive, forced or voluntary.

In the first case, such people are declared dissidents, deprived of citizenship (as was the practice in the former USSR) and forcibly deported from their country of residence. In the second case, people are forced to leave their country due to repression and persecution for political activities, discrimination for political beliefs, as well as civil wars and armed conflicts. In the third case, individuals can voluntarily (if possible) leave their own country, in particular due to political instability in it, the coming to power of forces that do not cause political sympathy, and so on<sup>36</sup>.

According to many Ukrainian scholars, due to objective reasons related to migrants from Ukraine to other countries in Europe and the world, such a type of migration as labor migration deserves special attention. The peculiarity of this type of migration is that it can accompany almost any other type of migration – regardless of its isolation. Interestingly, international labor migration is a process of organized or spontaneous movement of able-bodied people between countries, which is permanent or temporary, caused by economic, social and sometimes political reasons<sup>37</sup>. It is on this basis that Ukrainian researcher M. Romanyuk defines labor migration as “the movement, resettlement and relocation on a permanent or temporary basis of labor and labor potential in the regional, national and interstate migration space to ensure

<sup>35</sup> Makoznak E., Mezhdunarodnaia klassifikatsiya katehoryi mihrantov, „*Sotsialni vymiry suspilstva. Zbirnyk naukovykh prats*“ 2002, vol 5, s.325–331.

<sup>36</sup> Kuzenko V., Poniattia ta sutnisni kharakterystyky katehoryi „mihrant“, *Naukovyi visnyk „Demokratychni vriaduvannia*“ 2008, vol1.

<sup>37</sup> Palinchak M., Drozdovskiy Y., Svitovi mihratsiini protsesy (zahalna kharakterystyka), „*Naukovyi visnyk Khersonskoho derzhavnoho universytetu*“ 2015, vol 1, nr. 12, s. 39.

the appropriate economic cycle of reproduction and own needs of labor migrants”<sup>38</sup>. Thus, labor migration is a kind of separate migration flow, which is formed under the influence of various social and demographic factors, as well as the mentality of labor migrants themselves. In addition, according to the scientist, the essence of labor migration is the right of an individual to pursue his professional activity in order to obtain mainly material remuneration for his work, which is directly proportional to the quality of work performed and professional qualifications of the performer. It should be noted that this right is considered not only at the intraregional and interregional levels (i.e. within one country), but also from the point of view of a person’s employment in a foreign enterprise, firm or institution (i.e. already at the interstate level) in view of the generally accepted norms of international cooperation, which provide for the creation of favorable conditions for the free movement of labor<sup>39</sup>.

Migrant workers are a type of migrants who cross internal and interstate borders in search of work or to buy or sell certain consignments of goods. The main reasons that most often motivate people to such migration can be: unemployment, delays in the payment of wages, its meager size, impoverishment, etc. As a rule, migrant workers are unskilled or low-skilled workers who have a low social status in society. However (due to the certain reasons or circumstances) the professionals, who have a scarce profession, higher education and even academic degrees and academic titles become migrant workers, although in this case such labor migration is not always due to purely economic reasons. Migrant workers are divided into three major groups: a) those that have left the country of residence forever; b) those who work in another country for a long time; c) so-called labor tourists who cross interstate borders for a short time (for several days or months). Most migrant workers go to more developed or, less frequently, safer countries. At the same time, the growing number of migrant workers raises many political, legal, socio-economic, linguistic, cultural and other problems and often leads to increased anti-immigrant sentiment among a large part of the local population of the host countries. That is why the governments of many countries and leading international organizations are in favor of creating a system of orderly, controlled and planned labor immigration.

This is especially important against the background that the current trends in international labor migration are: the spread of labor migration to almost all countries, the main direction of labor migration – from developing countries and countries with economies in transition to developed countries; intensification of migration processes from one developed country to another; strengthening interstate resettlement within developing countries; re-viving pendulum migration between countries with economies in transition; migration of scientific and technical personnel; strengthening the trend of outflow of intelligence from

<sup>38</sup> Romaniuk M., *Mibratsii naselessnia Ukrainy za umov perekhidnoi ekonomiky: Metodolohiia i praktyka rebuliuvannia*, Wyd. Svit 1999, s. 30.

<sup>39</sup> Romaniuk M., *Mibratsii naselessnia Ukrainy za umov perekhidnoi ekonomiky: Metodolohiia i praktyka rebuliuvannia*, Wyd. Svit 1999, s. 30.

countries with economies in transition and developing countries to developed countries; increasing the share of “young migration”, expanding the volume of illegal migration<sup>40</sup>.

This puts on the agenda the ideas of Ukrainian scientists construction, according to which in the basic structure of labor migration by the degree of legality can be divided into four levels: 1) official labor migration – the movement of persons who, going abroad, declare their participation in employment as the purpose of departure and are legal labor migrants in the host countries; 2) unofficial legal migration – trips abroad with the declared purpose of tourism, visiting relatives, etc., but with further employment and registration in the recipient country (participants in such trips cannot be tracked by statistics, but become completely legal labor migrants in recipient countries); 3) successful illegal migration – trips abroad related to unregistered employment activities that are permitted by the legislation of the respective countries; 4) migration of victims of criminal groups – trafficking in persons and other cases of stay of residents of the donor country in inhumane conditions or employment in illegal activities abroad against their will<sup>41</sup>.

It is also noteworthy, in particular, the fact that the problems of external labor migration in the context of general socio-economic development are differentiated depending on which side they are considered – from the position of the donor country or recipient country. The consequence of external migration is, as a rule, an increase in the total working population in the recipient country and, accordingly, its reduction in the donor country. At the same time, the negative migration balance is mainly characteristic of countries and regions where the aggregate supply of labor exceeds the need for those who for some reason are unable to participate in foreign travel or in other circumstances. On the other hand, labor emigration in general contributes to the reduction of labor supply, if it is considered in terms of irreversible outflow of population abroad, and, accordingly, immigration helps to increase the total number of labor potential<sup>42</sup>. At the same time, according to Ukrainian scholars, in addition to obstacles and the creation of socio-economic problems, labor migration provides undeniable benefits to both host countries and supplying countries. Countries that accept labor receive the following benefits: due to the reduction of production costs, the competitiveness of goods produced by the country increases, which is due to the lower price of foreign labor; foreign workers, creating additional demand for goods and services, stimulate production growth and additional employment in the host country; when importing skilled labor, the host country saves on education and training costs; foreign workers are often seen as a shock absorber in the event of a crisis and unemployment<sup>43</sup>. As for the shortcomings, the main negative consequences of labor migration are the following:

<sup>40</sup> Sichko S., *Mizhnarodna trudova mihratsiia yak forma mizhnarodnykh ekonomichnykh vidnosyn*, „*Hlobalni ta natsionalni problemy ekonomiky*” 2016, vol 10, s. 113.

<sup>41</sup> Kychak O., *Trudova mihratsiia ukrainciv Zakarpattia na pochatku XXI stolittia ta yii kulturno-pobutovi naslidky: monografija*, Wyd. Grahda 2012, s. 67.

<sup>42</sup> Roi I., *Mihratsiini protsesy v systemi derzhavnogo rehuliuвання demografichnoi bezpeky Ukrainy*, „*Visnyk Natsionalnoi akademii derzhavnogo upravlinnia pry Prezydentovi Ukrainy*” 2010, vol 3, s. 233–234.

<sup>43</sup> Mykhailenko N., Petriianina K., *Suchasni aspekty mizhnarodnoi trudovoi mihratsii*, „*Sbornik nauchnykh trudov Sworld*” 2012, vol 23, nr. 2, s. 61–68.

depopulation of the country's population; deteriorating quality of upbringing of children in the families of migrant workers (social orphanage or the problem of another lost generation), family breakdown; outflow of better labor potential; crime and corruption; political aspect; migrant workers are mainly employed in jobs that do little to improve their skills and acquire the skills needed for future productive activities in the homeland<sup>44</sup>.

Imports of labor also have a "reverse side" since additional competition in the labor market leads to rising unemployment. In addition, mass immigration is always accompanied by growing social tensions in society, conflicts on racial, national and regional grounds, rising crime and other negative phenomena. It should also be noted that foreigners tend to face various forms of discrimination in the labor-importing country, from employment, pay and health care and insurance. In general, we can state that the issue of factors, stages and types of migration and migration processes is quite developed and theorized in Ukrainian science, and at different stages of its development – both before the events that began to cause intensive migration in the Ukrainian population in the 21<sup>st</sup> century both during and after. In general, Ukrainian science has taken the position that migration is a voluntary or forced spatial movement of a person or group of persons both within the administrative boundaries of their own state (during internal migration) and when crossing state borders between countries (external or international migration), the presence or absence of legal grounds for relocation for a certain period of time or forever, what may cause a change of permanent residence. Within the framework of this understanding of migration, it is stated that it necessarily includes four stages: initial or preparatory stage – the process of forming the territorial mobility of the population; the main stage or the actual act of resettlement and migration flows; stage of migration of migrants in a new place; return stage. These stages are inherent in different types of migration, although they are determined by quite different factors, including economic, social, political / political-legal, environmental, cultural / ethno cultural, demographic, etc.

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<sup>44</sup> Mykhailenko N., Petrianiina K., *Suchasni aspekty mizhnarodnoi trudovoi mihratsii*, „Sbornyk nauchnykh trudov Sworld” 2012, vol 23, nr. 2, s. 61–68.; Nadtochii A., *Prychyny zovnishnoi trudovoi mihratsii ta orsinka yii naslidkiv dlia ekonomiky Ukrainy*, „Teoriia ta praktyka derzhavnogo upravlinnia” 2015, vol 1, s. 106–113.



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