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PRIORITIES OF STATE MIGRATION POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE BASED ON THE ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION PROCESSES

This article analyzes the data of external migration of the Ukrainian population during 2011-2015 based on the calculation of dynamics, structure, statistic evaluation indexes. The alterations in number of arrived and departed population of Ukraine are graphically figured. The main reasons of the Ukrainian population emigration, taking into consideration the characteristic features of state regions functioning, are examined. The primary means of implementing state migration policy in Ukraine for reduction of population emigration are outlined.

Keywords: *population migration, external and internal migration, causes and consequences of migration, state migration policy.*

Mosora L. Priorytety realizacji migracyjnej polityki państwa na Ukrainie w oparciu o analizę procesów migracyjnych

W artykule przedstawiono analizę zewnętrznej migracji ludności Ukrainy w latach 2011-2015 w oparciu o obliczenia dynamiki, struktury orazoceny statystycznej. Graficznie przedstawiono zmiany liczby ludności Ukrainy, tych, którzy przyjechali i odjechali. Poddano analizie podstawowe powody wyjazdu ludności Ukrainy za granicę państwa na podstawie specyfiki funkcjonowania poszczególnych regionów kraju. Zaproponowano instrumenty realizacji polityki migracyjnej państwa na Ukrainie w celu zmniejszenia emigracji ludności.

Słowa kluczowe: *migracja ludności, migracja wewnętrzna i zewnętrzna, przyczyny i skutki migracji, polityka migracyjna państwa*

Мосора Л.С. Пріоритети реалізації державної міграційної політики в Україні на основі аналізу міграційних процесів

У статті проаналізовано дані зовнішньої міграції населення України за 2011-2015 рр. на основі розрахунку показників динаміки, структури, статистичної оцінки. Графічно відображено зміни показників по кількості прибулого та вибулого населення України. Досліджено основні причини виїзду населення України за межі держави з урахуванням особливостей функціонування регіонів держави. Наведено

першочергові заходи реалізації державної міграційної політики в Україні для скорочення еміграції населення.

Ключові слова: *міграція населення, зовнішня та внутрішня міграція, причини й наслідки міграції, державна міграційна політика.*

Мосора Л.С. Приоритеты реализации государственной миграционной политики в Украине на основе анализа миграционных процессов

В статье проанализированы данные внешней миграции населения Украины за 2011-2015 гг. на основе расчета показателей динамики, структуры, статистической оценки. Графически отображены изменения показателей по количеству прибывшего и выбывшего населения Украины. Исследованы основные причины выезда населения Украины за пределы государства с учетом особенностей функционирования регионов государства. Приведены первоочередные мероприятия реализации государственной миграционной политики в Украине для сокращения эмиграции населения.

Ключевые слова: *миграция населения, внешняя и внутренняя миграция, причины и следствия миграции, государственная миграционная политика*

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Introduction

People movement has always been one of the driving forces for social-economical and political changes in the world countries. However, nowadays migration has become a global phenomenon and taken on menacing proportions. For many people migration is a way of solving their own economic problems, improving their life quality and their family living standards. Yet, the possibility of solving their problems in this way often entails many negative consequences both for the migrant himself and immigration and emigration countries.

External labour migration didn't bypass Ukraine, it includes departure of considerable part of economically active country population, transit migration to the EU countries and increase in labour migrants number. It is worth noting that because of illegal migration the real proportions of labour migration in Ukraine can substantially exceed official indexes. Equally important for our country is such category of migrants as internally displaced persons, though such people continue to live within Ukraine and, in fact, do not change the general number of population. In our opinion, the problem of considerable part of economically active country population departure is especially urgent because it leads to demographic situation worsening in the country, negative

influence on social-economical processes, family break-ups. Thus, the primary task of state migration policy should be the creation of necessary conditions to prevent people from emigrating and to have high living standards in Ukraine.

Analysis of recent research

The issues of population migration are explored by scientists of various fields of studies, especially of economics, legal sciences, sociology, public administration. According to the field of our study, we took into consideration research papers by such famous Ukrainian and foreign scholars as M. Beine and Ch. Parsons [1], R. King [2], P. Cortes [3], V. H. Kravchenko [4], O. A. Malynovska [5], L. M. Chervinska [6], O. S. Chesnokov [7].

For Ukraine, as well as for other world countries, the need for migration process regulations is very urgent and without it the migration can become uncontrollable and cause many negative consequences. However, in our opinion, first and foremost, the stress should be made on our own state genetic pool preservation, that is creating such conditions in the country, under which the population will not need to emigrate in search of better life. This very issue is discussed in this scientific article.

Statement of research objectives

Aim of the article is to explain fields of state migration policy implementation for their regulation based on the analysis of migration processes in Ukraine.

Results

State migration policy comes to the regulation of individuals' migration processes based on Ukraine national interests, protection of national labour market, interests of Ukrainian citizens, who work abroad, and the necessity in international cooperation development in this field and the mechanisms improvement.

According to Sheyibut V.V. top-priority courses of migration processes legislative regulations in Ukraine should be the following: improving legislation concerning the freedom of movement and free choice of residence in Ukraine; securing the functioning of national state employment bureau vacancy base; preventing the excessive disbalance in territorial settlement of the Ukrainian population [8, p.51].

Migration policy is an interrelation and combination of state, society and human interests in solving problems involving crossing borders (both internal and external) and correlation of migrants and indigenous population rights [9, p.37]. By means of migration policy in present circumstances it is necessary to solve contrary problems. On the one hand, there is the necessity to limit external migrants flow in order to protect the national labour market, social

conquests of developed society, and to stand against terrorist and other kinds of threats. On the other hand, in any globalized society there exist economically determined demands for the elimination of barriers in the form of interstate borders, which get in the way of people, goods, services and finance movement.

State migration policy is a system of institutionalized political measures that are implemented by governmental authorities and which are directed at the accomplishment of the main aims in the migration process management field on the national level [7, p.73]. The main aims of state migration policy are as follows: national interests and national security protection; securing and protecting human rights and freedoms both for migrants and local citizens; creating and endorsing the effective functioning of state and municipal authority in its interaction with migrants and their associations.

State migration policy includes the following elements:

1. Determining the strategic priorities in the migration field. By means of determining the priorities, the state differentiates migration flows and migrants by their degree of "desirability" and "adjustment" for a given country.

2. Prior migrant' selection. It is implemented outside the accepting country and is aimed at influencing the formation of migration flows that are created in the countries of origin. This policy entails the cooperation of authorities and non-governmental organizations in the countries of origin on migration issues

3. Legislative and institutional securing of immigration control. First and foremost, it is connected with the legislative maintenance of the state policy in the migration field. The authorities, organizations and establishments, which functions include either strategic, analytically-forecasting activities in the migration field or direct work with migrants, while solving respective issues, will follow the norms, set in the state laws.

4. Creating conditions for migrants adaptation. This is one of the most complex and problematic constituents of state migration policy, which causes ample academic discussions and is fulfilled in various mechanisms of providing such adaptation. Under the adaptation of migrants we understand mutual political, cultural and social-economical adjustment of migrants, authorities and civil society institutions in the host country, in the result of which the migrants gain certain status, public position [6, p.122].

Proceeding from the given material we can conclude that the state migration policy primarily aims at the protection of migrants' rights and interests. Scientists point out an important role of politics in immigrants' issues regulations, creating conditions for their adaptation. However, less attention is paid

to measures that should aim at the reduction of population emigration, which ruins Ukrainian genetic pool, leads to the loss of national identity and family values, creates such negative phenomenon as social orphan hood, results in the loss of a considerable part of labour resources.

Accordingly, the state migration policy should have common aims with the state social policy to protect interests of its own people and create conditions for improving the Ukrainians quality of life on their own territory so they will not have the need to emigrate.

In order to determine the further main fields of state migration policy implementation, we should analyze the indexes of the Ukrainian population migration. Special attention should be drawn to the external migration, because, in fact, in cases of the internal migration the number of citizens doesn't change. Basic data of detailed analysis of migration processes in Ukraine are given in Table 1.

For analyzing the data, given in Table 1, we will use time series that will enable to depict absolute and relative changes in external population migration during 2013-2015. Time series are sequences of statistical indicators, placed in the chronological order, and consist of two elements: levels of sequences, that is statistical indicators, and time periods to which these sequences belong.

Time series involve a system of indexes, which give overall characteristic of direction and intensity changes of phenomenon in time. Among them absolute growth, increase rate, growth rate, absolute value of 1% growth should be singled out.

Absolute growth is the difference between the following and the previous, or basic, sequence levels. It shows by how many units the following level differs from the previous or basic value. Absolute growth can be positive (growth dynamics), negative (reduction) or zero growth (without changes).

Absolute growth is marked by letter Δy, is measured in units of the feature and is calculated according to the formulas:

$$\Delta y_i = y_i - y_0 \quad \text{– for basic absolute growth} \tag{1}$$
$$\Delta y_i = y_i - y_i\text{-}1 \quad \text{– for chain absolute growth} \tag{2}$$

Increase coefficient (increase rate) is a ratio of the following indexes to the previous with which they are compared. It shows the intensity of changes in sequence levels. Increase rate is marked by letter K and is measured in coefficients or percents multiplying coefficient by 100%. If the increase coefficient of a certain level is more than 1 (K>1), then it means the level increase, if K<1 – the index value decrease.

Table 1

External migration in Ukraine , people[10]

Regions	Years									
	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	The number of people arrived	the number of retired persons	The number of people arrived	the number of retired persons	The number of people arrived	the number of retired persons	The number of people arrived	the number of retired persons	The number of people arrived	the number of retired persons
Ukraine	31684	14588	76361	14517	54100	22187	42125	23195	30659	22022
AR of Crimea	2941	765	5096	768	5311	1035	2054	1215	-	-
Vinnytsia	1252	447	1961	543	949	321	678	845	755	298
Volyn	485	289	598	261	481	169	364	124	414	272
Dnipropetrovsk	2218	1087	4506	1047	3216	1404	2495	1129	2126	2300
Donetsk	3032	1454	5696	1326	3256	1989	3556	2118	516[1]	315[1]
Zhytomyr	524	356	741	264	1030	309	1259	315	596	355
Zakarpattia	290	360	324	475	276	604	245	798	266	1519
Zaporizhia	1247	672	3017	557	1780	910	1735	841	1163	965
Ivano-Frankivsk	664	396	1784	384	1434	667	1620	529	989	707
Kyiv	1473	276	2106	489	1812	520	1753	426	1314	451
Kirovohrad	361	224	617	214	773	245	614	218	554	350
Luhansk	1357	955	3261	779	3665	1087	2289	1598	245[1]	681[1]
Lviv	601	563	2478	473	1439	806	1272	752	1007	713
Mykolaiv	607	293	990	311	997	417	829	498	799	541
Odessa	3293	726	8016	671	5125	1877	4163	2045	3151	2126
Poltava	689	274	1687	270	1394	394	958	287	1020	328
Rivne	221	246	295	206	441	196	335	259	332	346
Sumy	515	240	505	257	466	348	435	351	568	496
Ternopil	374	361	415	318	282	174	389	283	698	312
Kharkiv	1293	825	13889	748	7372	3525	6154	2458	5553	3291
Kherson	423	249	519	236	476	248	426	291	406	286
Khmelnytskyi	724	301	575	295	387	155	465	169	481	252
Cherkasy	726	275	879	223	925	237	724	985	777	359
Chernivtsi	644	258	1542	230	1055	336	758	358	735	382
Chernihiv	799	263	819	219	727	214	615	262	594	282
Kyivcity	4080	2202	12734	2719	7903	3748	5119	3787	5620	4095
city Sevastopol	851	231	1311	234	1128	252	821	254	-	-

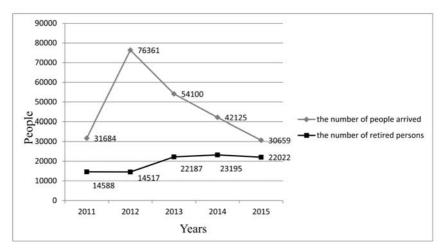Fig. 1 shows the figures for the number of retired people and arrived in the Ukraine for 2011-2015 years.

Fig. 1 *–Indexes of external migration in Ukraine*

Increase rate is calculated according to the formulas:

$$K_i = \frac{y_i}{y_o} * 100\% \text{- basic increase rate} \tag{3}$$

$$K_i = \frac{y_i}{y_{i-1}} * 100\% \text{- chain increase rate} \tag{4}$$

Growth rate is a ratio of absolute growth to the previous sequence level (or basic), expressed as a percentage. It is an indicator of relative speed of increase and shows by how many percents the index (the following level) increased (decreased) comparing to the previous or basic one.

Positive value of growth rate means the increase in level and the negative – the decrease (rate of decline). It is marked by letter T. According to the definition, growth rate is calculated with the formulas:

$$T_i = \frac{\Delta y_i}{y_o} * 100\% \text{- basic growth rate} \tag{5}$$

$$T_i = \frac{\Delta y_i}{y_{i-1}} * 100\% \text{- chain growth rate} \tag{6}$$

But practically, the more convenient formula is used:

$$T_i = K_i - 100\% \tag{7}$$

So, growth rate is defined as a variation of increase rate "minus" "1" and the result is multiplied by 100%. And if the increase coefficient is measured in percents, then we subtract 100% from it. We should remember that chain growth rates can be obtained only by subtracting 1 (or 100%) from the chain increase rates. We can find the basic rates analogically.

Absolute value of 1% growth is a ratio of absolute growth during certain time to growth rate of the same period. This index reveals the importance of 1% growth, its expression in absolute magnitude. It shows what does the increase or decrease in level of a certain social phenomenon by 1% mean. Absolute value of 1% growth is measured in units of sequence levels, marked by [1%] and is calculated according to the formula:

$$|1\%| = \frac{\Delta y_i}{T_i} \tag{8}$$

Absolute value of 1% growth is determined only by the chain method, because during the basic one we obtain one and the same quantity for each period. It is accessible to give the calculated results of time series analysis in the form of tables. It helps to determine some tendencies in phenomenon dynamics, compare separate indexes. According to the scientific research and based on the time series indexes appliance we will analyze the indexes of the Ukrainian population external migration, which will enable to recognize the main tendencies. The obtained results are given in Table 2.

Table2

Calculation of time series on external migration in Ukraine

Years	Indexes of the number of people arrived						
	Absolute growth, people		Increase rate, %		Growth rate, %		Absolute value of 1% growth
	Yb	Ych	Kb	Kch	Tb	Tch	
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	44677	44677	241	241	141	141	316
2013	22416	-22261	170	70	70	-30	742
2014	10441	-11975	132	77	32	-23	520
2015	-1025	-11466	96	72,7	-4	-27,3	420

Years	Indexesof the number of retired persons						
	Absolute growth, people		Increase rate, %		Growth rate, %		Absolute value of 1% growth
	Yb	Ych	Kb	Kch	Tb	Tch	
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	-71	-71	99,5	99,5	-0,5	-0,5	142
2013	7599	7670	152	152,8	52	52,8	145
2014	8607	1008	159	104,5	59	4,5	224
2015	7434	-1173	150	94	50	-6	195

In Table 3 the main calculations on the Ukrainian population migration are given and based on them it is possible to draw the following conclusions: in 2015 the number of population that arrived for permanent residence to Ukraine was reduced by 1025 people (4%) comparing with 2011 year.

Table3

Calculation of the structure of external migration in Ukraine ,%

Regions	Indexes					
	2013		2014		2015	
	the number of people arrived	the number of retired persons	the number of people arrived	the number of retired persons	the number of people arrived	the number of retired persons
Ukraine	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
AR of Crimea	9,82	4,66	4,88	5,23	-	-
Vinnytsia	1,76	1,45	1,6	3,64	2,46	1,35
Volyn	0,89	0,76	0,86	0,53	1,35	1,23
Dnipropetrovsk	5,94	6,33	5,9	4,86	6,93	10,44
Donetsk	6,01	8,96	8,44	9,13	1,68	1,43
Zhytomyr	1,90	1,40	2,99	1,36	1,94	1,61
Zakarpattia	0,51	2,72	0,6	3,44	0,87	6,9
Zaporizhia	3,30	4,10	4,12	3,63	3,80	4,38
Ivano-Frankivsk	2,65	3,01	3,85	2,28	3,23	3,21
Kyiv	3,35	2,34	4,2	1,84	4,29	2,04
Kirovohrad	1,43	1,10	1,45	0,94	1,80	1,60
Luhansk	6,77	4,90	5,43	6,9	0,80	3,10

Lviv	2,65	3,64	3,01	3,24	3,28	3,24
Mykolaiv	1,84	1,88	1,96	2,15	2,60	2,46
Odessa	9,47	8,46	9,88	8,9	10,3	9,65
Poltava	2,58	1,78	2,27	1,23	3,32	1,49
Rivne	0,82	0,88	0,79	1,11	1,10	1,57
Sumy	0,90	1,57	1,03	1,51	1,85	2,25
Ternopil	0,52	0,78	0,92	1,22	2,28	1,42
Kharkiv	13,6	1589	14,6	10,6	18,05	14,95
Kherson	0,88	1,11	1,01	1,25	1,32	1,30
Khmelnytskyi	0,72	0,70	1,10	0,72	1,57	1,14
Cherkasy	1,70	1,07	1,71	4,24	2,53	1,63
Chernivtsi	1,95	1,51	1,80	1,54	2,40	1,73
Chernihiv	1,34	0,96	1,50	1,12	1,94	1,28
Kyivcity	14,6	16,9	12,15	16,3	18,3	18,6
city Sevastopol	2,10	1,14	1,95	1,09	-	-

Absolute value of 1% growth of this index fluctuatesannually, though gradually increases. Thus, in 2012 this index was 316 people and in 2015 – 420. This indicates an increase in value of 1% growth. So, if in 2011 1% growth of population immigration was 316 people, then in 2015 this index increased by 104 people. Concerning the number of population that left the Ukrainian territory, absolute growth of this index in 2015 compared with 2011 increased by 7434 people, which indicates the negative tendencies in general population structure. Yet, in the general quantity of emigrated population the citizens of the Autonomous Respublic of Crimea and the territory of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, were the Anti-Terrorist Operation is held, are not included. Meanwhile, absolute value of 1% growth in 2015 was 195 people, which compared with 2012 (142 people) increased by 53 people. Thus, it is worth mentioning the negative tendencies both in external immigration and external migration of population. Annually the number of people arriving for permanent residence to Ukraine gradually decreases and the number of people leaving the country increases.

For more detailed data analysis on external migration of Ukrainians in 2013-2015 we will use relative structure values, which will enable us to analyze the structure of population migration and to detect those regions of the country, in which the number of population decreases rapidly due to its emigration and based on this to identify causes and consequences of such process. In Table 3

calculated data are given, according to which the general number of arrived and departed Ukrainian population each time is taken as 100%. After that a fraction of arrived and departed population of each region in this 100% is determined. Analyzing the indexes of population movement and the structure of arrived and departed population in 2013-2015 we can emphasize that migration processes in country regions are erratic, which is due not only to general reasons of population emigration but also to reasons, which result from certain regions characteristics of development and functioning.

So, in 2013 Volyn, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi, Chernihiv Oblasts had the fraction from 0% to 1% of population in general structure of external emigration; Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr, Zakarpattia, Zaporizhia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv, Kirovohrad, Lviv, Mykolaiv, Poltava, Sumy, Kherson, Cherkasy, Chernivtsi Oblasts – from 1% to 4%; the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Dnipropetrovsk, Luhansk Oblasts – from 4% to 8%; Donetsk, Odessa Oblasts – from 8% to 10%; Kharkiv Oblast – more than 10 %.

In 2014 the number of regions in the structure of external migration with the fraction from 0% to 1% reduced to three oblasts, Kirovograd Oblast was included and respectively Rivne, Ternopil and Chernihiv Oblasts were excludedfrom this range. The number of regions within the range from 1% to 4% didn't change, however, Ternopil and Chernihiv Oblasts were included here; Kirovohrad Oblast, where the number of emigrants decreased, and Cherkasy Oblast, where the fraction of emigrants increased, were excluded. Within the range from 4% to 8% the number of regions increased by one Cherkasy Oblast; within ranges from 8% to 10% and more than 10% nothing changed.

In the structure of external migration of 2015 there is no oblast within the range from 0% to 1%, which implies the growth of population emigration abroad. Meanwhile, the number of oblasts within the range from 1% to 4% significantly increased, particularly on account of Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts and not due to decrease in the number of people who emigrated but due to not taking into account the territory, where the Anti-Terrorist Operation is held. The data about the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Simferopol were not taken into account either. Generally, having analyzed the indexes of 2013-2015 external migration, we should note the increase in the number of population, that left the country especially in Volyn (from 0,76% to 1,23%), Dnipropetrovsk (from 6,33% to 10,44%), Zhytomyr (from 1,40% to 1,61%), Zakarpattia (from 2,72% to 6,9%), Zaporizhia (from 4,10% to 4,38%), Ivano-Frankivsk (from 3,01% to 3,21%), Kirovohrad (from 1,10% to 1,60%), Mykolaiv (from 1,88% to 2,46%), Odessa (from 8,46% to 9,65%), Rivne (from 0,88% to 1,57%), Sumy (from 1,57% to 2,25%), Ternopil (from 0.78% to 1,42%), Kherson (from 1,11%

to 1,30%), Khmelnytskyi (from 0,70% to 1,14%), Cherkasy (from 1,07% to 1,63%), Chernivtsi (from 1,51% to 1,73%), Chernihiv (from 0,96% to 1,28%) Oblasts. But, the data from the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, part of Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts, where the Anti-Terrorist Operation is held, were not includedin the general number of people, who left the country in 2015

So, based on the data, given in Table 4, Dnipropetrovsk and Kharkiv Oblast should be considered to be the most problematic oblasts (in 2015 from these regions departed respectively 10,44% and 14,95% of general number of people who left the country); Zakarpattia Oblast (number of people, who departed increased from 2,72% in 2011 to 6,9% in 2015). Positive tendencies are noted in Vinnytsia Oblast (number of arrived population increased from 1,76% in 2013 to 2,46% in 2015, meanwhile, the number of population from this region, that emigrated decreased), Poltava Oblast (number of arrived population increased from 2,58% in 2013 to 3,32% in 2015), Ternopil Oblast (number of arrived population increased from 0,52% in 2013 to 2,28 in 2015).

Generally speaking about Ukraine, the main reasons of population external migration are the following: a desire of better living conditions and quality of life; an opportunity to fulfil their career guidance for better payment; changes in manufacture regional location, its restructure; state of health and respectively a need to change climate conditions; family relations, reunion with relatives; social and ethnic conflicts, wars; high level of unemployment; low salary level; economic underdevelopment of certain regions or their not complete re-orientation to market-driven economy; random circumstances.

It's worth mentioning that foreign scientists also pay much attention to studying the causes and consequences of external migration. Especially Cortes P. studies the influence of wives' migration on their family well-being, relations with children, husbands; creation of social orphan hood, when parents are far away from their children and children are brought up by close relatives in a best-case scenario, in a worst – by "street". The author paid special attention to determining the effects of cash flows from parents to children and concluded that the more negative consequences for children will have the absence of a mother not a father [3, p.71]. Beine M. and Parsons Ch. in their scientific work emphasize that one of equally important reasons of population migration is ecological problems [1, p.742]. Environmental pollution, poor water supply, adverse climate, huge air temperature swings, air and water pollution with different wastes also cause population emigration. These very reasons are relevant both for Ukraine in general and it's certain regions.

Another foreign article notes expansion of economic and social problems, ethnic conflicts, which cause the increase in migrants flow to the European

countries, and it becomes a huge problem and challenge for the EU countries. Massive refugee flow to the European countries caused the spread of terrorism, smuggling, illegal population migration, humanitarian crisis, weakening of national interest protection [11]. Thus, there are more than enough reasons for migration. Furthermore, uncontrolled migration can break the peace and repose in the whole world, that's why each country has to design a correspondingstate migration policy, which will respond to contemporary realities. First and foremost, such policy should be directed not on smoothing migration consequences but on solving causes of population migrationspreading.

One of the state migration policy directions should be the creation of conditions for Ukrainians homecoming. Such factors as political stability, existence of democracy and reduction of corruption level, improvement of economic situation in the country and their economic and social security, availability of work places, where they can completely professionally fulfil themselves are important for return migrants. King R. wrote about the features of return migration and he emphasized that, on the one hand, the population return to their historical homeland contributes to the improvement of economic situation in the country and development of new branches but, on the other hand, it has its own characteristic features for each country, which should be governed by the state [2].

Malynovska A. O. notes that sharply defined organizationally and financially secured state policy will contribute to the return of Ukrainians and it has to be directed on informational supply of emigrants with the necessary information on possible employment in Ukraine or starting their own business; aid in their reintegration after returning home, that must have both economical and culturally-educational component; provision of professional training and retraining in order to obtain qualification that will meet the new requirements of labour-market [5, p.100].

In order to keep the economically active population in Ukraine, there should be created respective conditions for their social formation inside not outside the country: particularly, the problems of unemployment, especially in rural areas,should be solved with the assistance of the Ministry of Social Policy, for it is the reason of significant migration reduction in rural population; agricultural sector decline (livestock farming, crop growing, vegetable growing, cattle breeding, sheep breeding), which can actually be one of the high-priority sectors that is able to improve the economic situation in the country. Furthermore, in certain villages of Ukraine there already exist practices of creating private farmings. Besides, the process of decentralisation and formation of communities should contribute to that. One of the problems that make people leave the territory of the country is a high corruption level, which, as a matter of fact, overtook

all spheres of social life. Its decrease will enable to create greater possibilities for development of all people, irrespective of their social status or economic situation in the family.

Conclusions

This article is devoted to studying the potential fields of state migration policy implementation in Ukraine, based on the analysis of external migration indexes and taking into consideration the causes of population leaving the territory of the country. The study made it possible to draw the following conclusions:

1. Appliance of the time series for external migration indexes analysis showed the outspread of annual increase tendencies in population emigration. It is found out that the largest number of population emigrated abroad from Dnipropetrovsk, Zakarpattia, Odessa and Kharkiv Oblasts. It was defined that during the analyzed period of 2011-2015 these regions had the largest fraction of emigrated to other countries population: in 2015 Kharkiv and Dnipropetrovsk Oblasts and also Kyiv had more than 10% fraction.

2. The main reasons of population leaving the country are defined: poor economic situation of families; a desire to fulfil one's opportunities for better payment; a need to improve, learn something new; a state of health, which can be improved in other climate conditions; ecological problems; local wars and ethnic conflicts; deterioration in social-economic situation of the country. These and other causes force the population to leave their native lands in search of better destiny. In its turn, population department has quite a lot of negative consequences both for a country itself and for a certain family. That's why migration policy is implemented for the governing of migration processes. It has influence on different types of migration however in this article we paid attention, especially, to external migration, because we consider, that its consequences are the most catastrophic for a country.

3. The main directions in governing external population migration, which should be implemented by state migration policy, are outlined and among them are the following: creation of social and economic conditions for returning people back to Ukraine; development of labour-market, especially based on social partnership, creation of additional work-places, development of different types of industry; aid in adaptation of Ukrainians, who left the country long time ago and plan to return; assistance in starting their own business.

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