MIGRATION PROCESSES OF TRANSBOUNDARY TERRITORY (BASED ON EXAMPLE OF KHARKIV REGION)

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Abstract. The article analyzes migration processes in cross-border territories. The analysis of the indicators of the internal, interregional and interstate migration has been conducted; territorial features of the migration population balance in Kharkiv region have been highlighted. The characteristics of the main migration directions from the region are done. The trends of the population movement within Kharkiv-Belgorod cross-border region have been defined. The basic causes of interstate migration have been examined; the conclusions about the impact of migration population on geodemographic processes in cross-border regions have been made.

Population migration is a complex social phenomenon which is a certain indicator of the regional social and economic development. With the globalization processes development, a role increasing of transnational companies, international investment activity expanding, migration processes have been activated significantly, especially in cross-border areas. An exchange of labor force is one of the interstate collaboration directions, and spread of emigration and immigration processes promotes integration of Ukraine into the world economic space.

Recent population migration mitigates depopulation processes in Ukraine and its regions, replenishes workforce, improves educational, professional and qualification structure of the population. Migrants make a significant impact on a labor supply in labor markets; change an ethnic structure of the population. The most significant role of population migration is observed especially in boundary areas, characterized by common history and close family contacts. Migrations in these areas recently emerged from the episodic nature and obtained constant and diversified forms.

Kharkiv region is one of the boundary areas of Ukraine and population migration is one among the factors which affects much of the population. During 2012 in Kharkiv region the number of all migrants was 97485 people. The number of incomers was 56305 people, outgoers – 41180 people. In 2012 a positive migration balance was 15125 people, including in urban areas – 15792 people, and in rural areas the balance was negative – 667 people.

Positive migration balance is observed in Kharkiv region, in particular as interregional and interstate one. But there are some territorial features.

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Positive interregional and interstate population migration balance is being formed mainly due to arrivals of migrants in Kharkiv. The main causes of city attractiveness are jobs and successful employment possibilities. The second significant cause of the population migration to the city is its educational potential that causes migrant flows as from neighboring regions of Ukraine and from other states, mainly from Asia with the aim to obtain high education. Although generally recent migration balance of Kharkiv is negative due to intraregional migration that does not affect total population number in the region.

Significant positive population migration balance is observed in Kharkiv, Derhachivskyi, Chuhuivskyi and Vovchanskyi districts. At the same time there is a population outflow in most districts of Kharkiv region. So, 16 from 27 districts of the region have negative migration balance.

In the structure of intraregional migration (43.2% of all arrivals and 59.2% of all departures) the movement from rural areas into urban ones prevailed. Due to this fact, in 2012 urban population increased by 294 people. The biggest population outflow within Kharkiv region (intraregional migration) in 2011 was in Lozova (-129 people), Barvinkivskyi (-184 people) and Zolochivskyi (-149 people) districts. Positive migration balance is a characteristic of Kharkiv (1023 people), Derhachivskyi (485 people), Zmiivskyi (302 people), Chuhuivskyi (266 people), and Vovchanskyi (117 people) districts.

An interregional migration (32.1% of all arrivals and 39.0% of all departures) had positive balance (1984 people) in 2012. Among arrivals to Kharkiv region migrants from Donetsk (19.1%), Luhansk (15.6%), Poltava (11.5%), Sumy (8.3%), Dnipropetrovsk (7.9%) prevailed. Among out goers to other regions most people left to Donetsk (16.9%), Luhansk (11.0%), Poltava (10.9%), Sumy (8.5%), Dnipropetrovsk (8.1%) regions. Thus, the most important interregional migration exchange was with the regions bordering with Kharkiv region.

The interregional population migration in Kharkiv region is characterized by the positive migration balance; the centers of migrant gravity are Kharkiv and Kharkivskyi district. To other regions of Ukraine population moves from Lozova, Barvinkivskyi, and Bluznukivskyi districts.

In 2012 an interstate migration (24.7% of all arrivals and 1.8% of all departures) had positive migration balance – 13141 people. 13889 immigrants arrived to the region, 748 emigrants left abroad.

The interstate population migration balance of Kharkiv region is also positive due to population arrivals to Kharkiv and Kharkivskyi district. In other cities and districts of the region indicators of the interregional population migration do not cause a big impact on a population number. 20 districts of the region have interstate population migration balance from 10 to -10 people. A similar situation takes place in Izium, Lozova, Liubotyn, Chuhuiv.

The most significant migration balance of Kharkiv region was with Turkmenistan (4010 people), Iraq (1086 people), China (1012 people), Azerbaijan (800 people), Morocco (660 people), Nigeria (602 people).

The most mobile age groups which constitute the major part of the population involved in migratory processes of Kharkiv region are the groups of 15-19 years old.
and 20-24 years old. Significant migratory growth in the age group of 15-19 years old is due to entering the high education institutions of the region, and outflow in the age of 20-24 years is due to graduation from these institutions.

Kharkiv region has six border districts, which have some specific features of the migratory processes. Main indicators of the dynamics of population migration balance of the region and border districts are listed below in the Table 1.

Table 1 – Population migration balance in Kharkiv region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All flows</th>
<th>Interregional migration</th>
<th>Interstate migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kharkiv region</td>
<td>1985 1839 834</td>
<td>1462 1222 366</td>
<td>523 617 468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharkiv</td>
<td>602 -492 -870</td>
<td>1244 1211 521</td>
<td>410 456 312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velykoburlutskyi</td>
<td>-126 -32 -93</td>
<td>-13 -7 -17</td>
<td>-8 6 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vovchanskyi</td>
<td>133 130 140</td>
<td>8 19 11</td>
<td>41 26 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dvorichanskyi</td>
<td>-8 12 8</td>
<td>30 5 26</td>
<td>-1 2 -3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derhachivskyi</td>
<td>543 551 551</td>
<td>89 83 66</td>
<td>-15 -7 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zolochivskyi</td>
<td>-189 -197 -185</td>
<td>-17 -20 -36</td>
<td>2 -3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharkivskyi</td>
<td>675 1392 1223</td>
<td>157 239 155</td>
<td>10 62 45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is worth noticing that Kharkivskyi, Derhachivskyi, Vovchanskyi and Dvorichanskyi districts have positive population migration balance; at the same time population outflow prevails in Zolochivskyi and Velykoburluzkyi districts. Mechanical population movement is being characterized by recent positive trends in Vovchanskyi, Dvorichanskyi and Velikoburluzkyi districts where decrease of population migration balance and increase of its positive value is observed. Intraregional migration significantly exceeds external migration in the structure of the migratory flows of the border districts in Kharkiv region, which indicates low activity of interstate population movements in the border areas. Generally indicators of interstate population migration do not make a significant impact on a total population number.

An important point in term of the interstate population movement of Kharkiv region is the migration between Kharkiv and Belgorod which are powerful centers of Kharkiv-Belgorod cross-border region. The main causes of the migration are satisfaction of population needs, development of cross-border entrepreneurship and border trade, family relations of the border residents, as well as obtaining educational services.

Negative consequences of migration processes in cross-border areas are represented by illegal movement of labor force and illegal population transit which adversely affects social situation in the region.

REFERENCES

GEOSPATIAL ANALYSIS FOR MIDDLE EASTERN EUROPEAN URBAN REGIONS IN TRANSITION

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Abstract. In the framework of this project we investigate of a transect of selected cities in transition with a negative growth pattern in Central and Eastern Europe (e.g. the Leipzig/Halle area in Germany, Poznan in Poland and Brno, Ostrava and Olomouc in the Czech Republic) are presented. The structural analysis of these urban regions is then used to derivate the European pattern spatial development of urban regions in transition. High spatial and spectral resolution satellite image data are used to drive vital information to monitor the following features: urban densities, new developments on the urban fringe and the creation of sub-centers, the spread of impermeable surfaces, soil erosion and the transformation of agricultural lands, changes in local microclimates, surface water flow and reservoir capacity, as well as primary productivity of local vegetation. Furthermore, existing socio-economic and demographic GIS data of each city will be integrated in the investigation to quantify the context of structural and socio-economic as well as demographic development and their mutual effects.