

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIO-POLITICAL PROCESSES

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MIGRATION AS A RESULT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATE POLICY

The author investigates the impact of socio-economic state policy on migration processes in the period 2010-2017. It is established that the decrease or increase in the number of migrants is the result of the socio-economic state policy. Among the socio-economic prerequisites that encourage citizens to make decisions about labour migration and affect the outflow of labour outside the country are the following: economic situation in the country, differences in the level of economic development of individual territories and living standards; low wages and wage differentials, unemployment. It is determined that a set of measures by the state is needed, which is aimed at minimizing the impact of negative socio-economic factors, developing a prudent state policy to regulate labour migration and shaping favourable socio-economic development of Ukraine.

Keywords: migration, socio-economic state policy, socio-economic development, migration growth, integral index of regional human development, gross regional product, capital investment, gross domestic product.

Problem statement. In modern conditions migration flows of the population are formed under the influence of a complex economic and social reasons. Among them, the key is the level of development of economic relations with neighbouring countries and the socio-economic differentiation of the regions of the country, which manifests itself in living standards, wages, development of labour markets and quality of social infrastructure.

That is, migration processes are an indicator of the socio-economic status of the territories and the dynamics of relevant indicators. Partially, migration processes are driven by political, national, religious, military factors, which are influenced by the number of displaced people due to permanent or temporary change of residence for population-independent reasons. At the same time, the main migration flows are formed under the influence of socio-economic factors, which necessitates their systematization and study for consideration at the stage of updating the main vectors of state policy.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The works of famous scientists S. Bratkov, M. Bubli, L. Semov, D. Goloborodko, E. Libanova, O. Malinovskaya, O. Nagornova, A. Platonov, O. Pozniak, O. Pyatkovskaya, M. Romanyuk, O. Savchenko, U. Sadova, L. Shaulskaya and others are devoted to the investigation of features of migration processes. Many researchers have studied the features of the influence of socio-economic state policy on migration processes in their works. At the same time, the issues of identification of the specific influence of social and economic component of state policy on migration movement in Ukraine in 2010-2017, remain unresolved.

The purpose of the article is to study the impact of socio-economic public policy on migration processes in the period 2010-2017, identification of the indicators that are the most indicative indicators of the economic and social components of the state policy of Ukraine in the period 2010-2017.

Research results. In today's context, the significant, and in most cases decisive, influence of socio-economic factors on migration is pronounced. In turn, the complex of socio-economic causes of migration in this research is considered as the result of public policy, which forms a certain configuration of life parameters subjectively perceived by the population as acceptable or unacceptable.

Within the economic component of state policy, the most indicative indicator is the size of gross domestic product. Thus, according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, the gross domestic product (GDP) of Ukraine in 2010-2017 increased from 1.1 trillion. UAH in 2010 to 2.98 trillion. UAH in 2017 (Table 1).

Table 1

GDP dynamics of Ukraine for 2010-2017

Year	GDP, million UAH	The relation to the previous year's indicator		GDP per capita, UAH	The relation to the previous year's indicator	
		absolute, million UAH	relative, %		absolute, million UAH	relative, %
2010	1079346	132304	+12,3	24798	4234	+17,1
2011	1299991	220645	+17,0	29980	5182	+17,3
2012	1404669	104678	+7,5	32480	2500	+7,7
2013	1465198	60529	+4,1	33965	1485	+4,4
2014*	1586915	121717	+7,7	36904	2939	+8,0
2015*	1988544	401629	+20,2	46413	9509	+20,5
2016*	2385367	396823	+16,6	55899	9486	+17,0
2017*	2983882	598515	+20,1	70233	14334	+20,4

* Without considering the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, as well as the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, due to the lack of data on part of the zone of temporarily occupied territories in Donetsk and Luhansk regions

As GDP grew, GDP per capita increased, but given that GDP was steadily increasing and population declined, GDP per capita was growing at a faster rate than GDP alone.¹ However, according to the World Bank, GDP per capita, calculated in US dollars on purchasing power parity rather than official exchange rates, has been declining since 2014. For example, in 2015, Ukraine ranked 113th in the world ranking in terms of GDP per capita (\$ 2115 according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, and according to the World Bank – \$ 7916) at an average world level of \$ 9997.

An important indicator of the effectiveness of the country's economy is the formation of favourable conditions for doing business and the opportunity to conduct business. The Ukrainian economy is traditionally characterized by a relatively unfavourable business climate, which creates obstacles to private sector development. According to research, including such international rankings as Doing Business and the Global Competitiveness Index, Ukraine's business climate lags its closest neighbours and similar economies. However, the results of these studies show that the situation has improved quite rapidly over the past years. For example, in the Doing Business ranking published by the World Bank, Ukraine has risen from 152nd place (2012) to 80th place in 2017. Such dynamics indicate that Ukraine has considerable potential and that positive changes are currently implemented, but many measures have to be taken to improve the business climate.

So, since 2012, Ukraine's rating on the Ease of Doing Business Index has increased. The country's higher position means that its regulatory climate is conducive to doing business. However, it should be noted that the calculation does not consider variables such as macroeconomic policy, infrastructure quality, labour skills, exchange rate fluctuations, investor sentiment, security, and the level of corruption. Thus, the conditions of organization and conduct of business are considered without consideration of political aspects, only at the level of legislative provisions and norms. In the Doing Business-2017 rating, only 2 out of 10 major components of the survey – "Protecting minority investors" and "Enforcing contracts" were identified as positive for Ukraine.

All other changes were due to changes in the methodology and dynamics of other countries. In addition, according to the results of Doing Business-2017, all the countries compared with are significantly ahead of Ukraine (Table 2).

The analysis of the main indicators of socio-economic development of Ukraine revealed that for the first time in recent years there has been a positive trend, which shows some economic growth (Table 3). However, it should be noted that given the level of inflation, these indicators are much lower. Also, the decline in indicators is since the domestic economy is experiencing the effects of previously created

¹ Державна служба статистики України (2019). Головна сторінка <<http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>> (2019, September, 01).

Table 2

**Dynamics of rating of doing business conditions according
to Doing Business Index and comparison with some countries
of the world¹**

Indicators	Ukraine		Poland		Kazakhstan		Belarus		Georgia	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Ease of Doing Business Index	81	80	25	24	51	35	50	37	23	16
Starting a business	24	20	102	107	54	45	30	31	10	8
Dealing with construction permits	137	140	52	46	78	22	25	28	9	8
Getting electricity	140	130	48	46	102	75	74	24	65	39
Registering property	62	63	36	38	18	18	7	5	3	3
Getting credit	19	20	19	20	70	75	109	101	7	7
Protecting minority investors	101	70	40	42	25	3	62	42	22	7
Paying taxes	83	84	44	47	57	60	95	99	35	22
Trading across borders	110	115	1	1	128	119	30	30	62	54
Enforcing contracts	93	81	56	55	9	9	28	27	17	16
Resolving insolvency	148	150	33	27	46	37	95	69	101	106

imbalances, both external and internal since 2014. In addition, the difficult situation in the national economy is exacerbated by the continuation of the aggressive policy of the Russian Federation, the occupation of Crimea and the war in the east of country.

It should be noted that, based on 95% on the third and fourth technological structures (metallurgical, chemical, agrarian industries, petrochemicals, outdated energy, heavy mechanical engineering), the Ukrainian economy worked with a profitability of 3-6% and created about one or two orders of magnitude lower the innovative component of value added per unit of output compared to the economies of the fifth and sixth dominant economies in the world (radio electronics, computing, telecommunications, software, robotics, information services, biomedical engineering).²

Ukraine has steadily increased external and internal borrowing as the result of focusing on high-tech imports (55% of GDP) and low-tech exports (47% of GDP) and having critically low gold and foreign exchange balances to cover domestic needs and borrowing. Thus, in 2017, Ukraine's gross external debt grew by \$ 3.7 billion. In terms of GDP, debt fell from 121.9% at the beginning of the year to 110.7%.³ However, the country has some potential for development based on the use of its competitive advantage, which is based on its human capital.

Transformational processes in Ukraine, the implementation of radical reforms, on the basis of which the material and spiritual needs of people should be provided, envisage comprehensive development of the country, its regions, rationalization of regional economic systems. The economy of each region is traditionally regarded as an integral part of the national economic complex of the country and at the same time as an independent holistic system with its own development goals, unique resource potential, specifically combining production, financial and human resources. That is why it is relevant to study the aspects of the socio-economic state policy at the regional level.

¹ Doing Business (2016). *Measuring Regulatory Quality and Efficiency* <<http://www.doingbusiness.org/~media/WBG/DoingBusiness/Documents/Annual-Reports/English/DB16-Full-Report.pdf>> (2019, September, 01).

Doing Business (2017). *Україна в рейтингу світового банку легкості ведення бізнесу* <<http://www.edclub.com.ua/analitika/doing-business-2017-ukrayina-v-reytingu-svitovogo-banku-legkosti-vedennya-biznesu>> (2019, September, 01).

² Форсайт економіки України (2015). *Середньостроковий (2015–2020 роки) і довгостроковий (2020–2030 роки) часові горизонти (версія для обговорення)*. Київ: НТУУ КПІ, 16.

³ Національний Банк України (2017). *Зовнішній борг України на кінець III кварталу 2017 року* <<https://bank.gov.ua/doccatalog/document?id=36693528>> (2019, September, 01).

Table 3

Dynamics of main indicators of the socio-economic development of Ukraine¹

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*
Volume of industrial production (goods, services), mln. UAN	792899,1	1008313,2	1014906,6	1006280,5	1066769,4	1351374,7	1565332,5	1926868,0
Industrial production indices, % to previous year	111,0	107,3	99,3	95,7	89,9	87,0	102,8	99,9
Volume of agricultural production, mln. UAN	184940,0	265100,0	258270,0	308100,0	370800,0	544193,0	631105,0	690895,0
Volume of construction, mln. UAN	43174,9	60454,3	62280,0	58879,8	50228,7	55917,5	70942,4	101074,6
Turnover, mln. tonnes km	404572,9	426427,7	394648,1	379045,0	335151,7	315341,8	323473,9	343057,1
Passenger turnover, mln. passenger-km.	129815,3	134254,0	132479,7	128508,2	106147,8	97280,7	102239,4	99277,7
Exports of goods, mln. USD	46129,6	61950,2	63084,7	57433,3	50113,6	34523,3	44885,4	39486,1
Imports of goods, mln. USD	54087,6	74714,4	76860,7	70039,8	49820,4	342773,8	44548,1	44697,6
Balance (+, -), mln. USD	-7958,0	-12764,2	-13776,0	-12606,5	+293,2	+249,5	+337,3	-5211,5
Retail turnover, mln. UAN	529883,2	674723,1	804330,8	884203,7	903534,5	1018778,2	1159271,9	816553,5
Average monthly nominal salary per employee, UAH	2239,0	2633,0	3025,0	3234,0	3476,0	4195,0	5 183	7104,0
Wage arrears – total, mln. UAH	1218,1	977,4	893,7	1019,4	2436,8	1880,8	1 791,0	2368,4
Number of registered unemployed at the end of the period, thousand people	544,9	482,8	506,8	487,7	512,2	490,8	390,8 7	354,4

* Without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, as well as the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, due to the lack of data on part of the zone of temporarily occupied territories in Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

¹ Державна Служба Статистики України (2019). Основні показники соціально-економічного розвитку України <https://ukrstat.org/uk/operativ/operativ2019/mp/op_u/op0219_u.htm> (2019, September, 01).

In order to identify current regional disparities in socio-economic development, their effects on regional labour markets, and their impact on the migration activity of the population, it is advisable to analyse the Regional Human Development Index (RHDI). RHDI is an integral indicator that characterizes the achievements of regions of Ukraine in the sphere of human development. It is calculated according to the methodology of the Institute of M.V. Ptuha Demography and Social Research of the National Academy of Science of Ukraine, which was developed in 2001 and updated in 2012 (approved by the Resolution of the Joint Meeting of the Presidium of the National Academy of Science of Ukraine and the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine). RHDI has 33 indicators, which are summarized in 6 sub-indices (by individual aspects of human development: population reproduction; social status; comfortable life; well-being; decent work; education). Sub-indices form a single integral indicator for a specific region of Ukraine.¹

The Integral Regional Human Development Index is a comprehensive indicator that can best characterize the economic and social development of regions and the country. In order to identify the impact of the socio-economic state policy on migration processes taking place in the country, we will compare the IRHDIs² with the migration (decrease) rate³ (Table 4) in 2010 and 2017, and for the sake of clarity, we present them on maps (Figs. 1 and 2).

The methodological approach to grouping regions of Ukraine by the regional human development index is based on determining the number of groups of regions using the Sturges formula:

$$d = 1 + 2,302591 \lg n \quad (1)$$

where n is the number of regions and the intervals in groups are calculated by the formula

$$C_i = \frac{I_i \max - I_i \min}{m} \quad (2)$$

where C_i is the interval for the i -th indicator;

$I_i \max$ та $I_i \min$ are respectively the minimum and maximum values for the i -th indicator, respectively, the corresponding integral index.

The calculations made it possible to form 5 groups: with high IRHDI, with IRHDI above average, with average IRHDI, with IRHDI below average and with low IRHDI. Thus, the results of the analysis make it possible to distinguish the leaders of the IRHDIs: Kharkivska, Chernivetska, Zakarpatska, Kyivska, Cherkaska, Lvivska oblasts and Crimea in 2010, Ivano-Frankivska and Lvivska oblasts in 2017. Chernivetska and Lvivska oblasts are invariable leaders, while Ivano-Frankivska oblast is characterized by a significant improvement in its IRHDI rating – from 12 positions in 2010, the region moved to 2 positions in 2017. This improvement was due to an increase in the indicators included in the blocks “Comfort Life” (moving from 10th position in 2010 to 2th position in 2017), “Welfare” (moving from 19th position in 2010 to 14th position in 2017), “Decent Work” (moving from 12th position in 2010 to 7th position in 2017) and “Education” (moving from 17th position in 2010 to 8th position in 2017). The regions with the lowest rating are Khersonska, Kirovohradska, Zhytomyrska oblasts in 2010 and Rivnenska, Khmelnytska, Zhytomyrska, Khersonska, Kirovohradska oblasts in 2017. A significant decrease of the rating is observed in Rivnenska (moving from 14th positions in 2010 to 18th position in 2017) and Khmelnytska (moving from 17th position in 2010 to 19th position in 2017) oblasts.

The largest migration increase is observed in Odeska, Kyivska, Kharkivska oblasts and Crimea in 2010, and in Kyivska, Dnipropetrovska, Kharkivska, Odeska, Lvivska, Ivano-Frankivska and Chernivetska oblasts in 2017. The largest migration decrease is observed in Luhanska, Rivnenska, Donetska, Khersonska, Sumska and Ternopilka oblasts in 2010 and in Donetska, Luhanska, Donetsk, Lugansk, Vinnytska, Khmelnytska, Zaporizka, Khersonska and Chernihivska oblasts in 2017. The significant increase in migration processes in 2017 compared to 2010 is caused by the emergence of a new category of internal migrants (IDPs), linked to the annexation of Crimea, loss of state control over the territories in the area of the Joint Forces Operation.

¹ Інститут демографії та соціальних досліджень імені М.В. Птухи (2019). *Методика вимірювання індексу регіонального людського розвитку* <https://idss.org.ua/ukr_index/Methodika_ua.pdf> (2019, September, 01).

² Державна служба статистики України (2018). *Регіональний людський розвиток – 2017* <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/2018/zb/09/zb_rlr2017_pdf.pdf> (2019, September, 01).

³ Державна служба статистики України (2019). Головна сторінка <<http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>> (2019, September, 01).

Table 4

**Integral regional human development index and migration growth (reduction)
of population (thousand people) in 2010, 2017**

	2010 p.			2017 p.		
	IRHDI		Migration growth (reduction) of population (thousand people)	IRHDI		Migration growth (reduction) of population (thousand people)
	sum	rank		sum	rank	
Avtonomna Respublika Krym	3,7857	5	3,5	...	...	...
Vynnytska	3,5251	20	-0,4	3,8566	9	-4,6
Volynska	3,5260	19	-0,0	3,8109	11	-0,8
Dnipropetrovska	3,6140	13	-0,0	3,7686	12	24,1
Donetska	3,5247	21	-1,1	...	...	-23,9
Zhytomyrska	3,3373	25	-0,3	3,5472	20	-0,9
Zakarpatska	3,8340	3	-0,8	4,0233	5	-0,1
Zaporizka	3,6401	10	0,2	3,8184	10	-2,7
Ivano-Frankivska	3,6198	12	0,2	4,1554	2	1,5
Kyivska	3,8014	4	4,6	3,7541	13	30,7
Kirovohradska	3,3593	24	-0,7	3,5257	22	-1,7
Luhanska	3,5344	18	-2,4	...	...	-19,1
Lvivska	3,7764	7	-0,9	4,1307	3	2,7
Mykolajivska	3,5967	15	-0,4	3,8647	8	-1,9
Odeska	3,7470	8	5,1	3,7100	17	4,7
Poltavska	3,7260	9	0,1	3,9103	7	-0,7
Rivnenska	3,6082	14	-1,2	3,6576	18	-1,8
Sumska	3,5772	16	-1,0	3,7425	14	-0,7
Ternopil'ska	3,6305	11	-1,0	3,9749	6	-1,4
Kharkiv'ska	3,8512	1	1,8	4,0564	4	12,1
Kherson'ska	3,4265	23	-1,1	3,5438	21	-2,7
Khmelnytska	3,5575	17	-0,6	3,6188	19	-2,8
Cherkaska	3,7848	6	-0,5	3,7286	15	-0,5
Chernivetska	3,8510	2	0,6	4,2294	1	0,4
Chernihiv'ska	3,5215	22	0,0	3,7247	16	-2,1

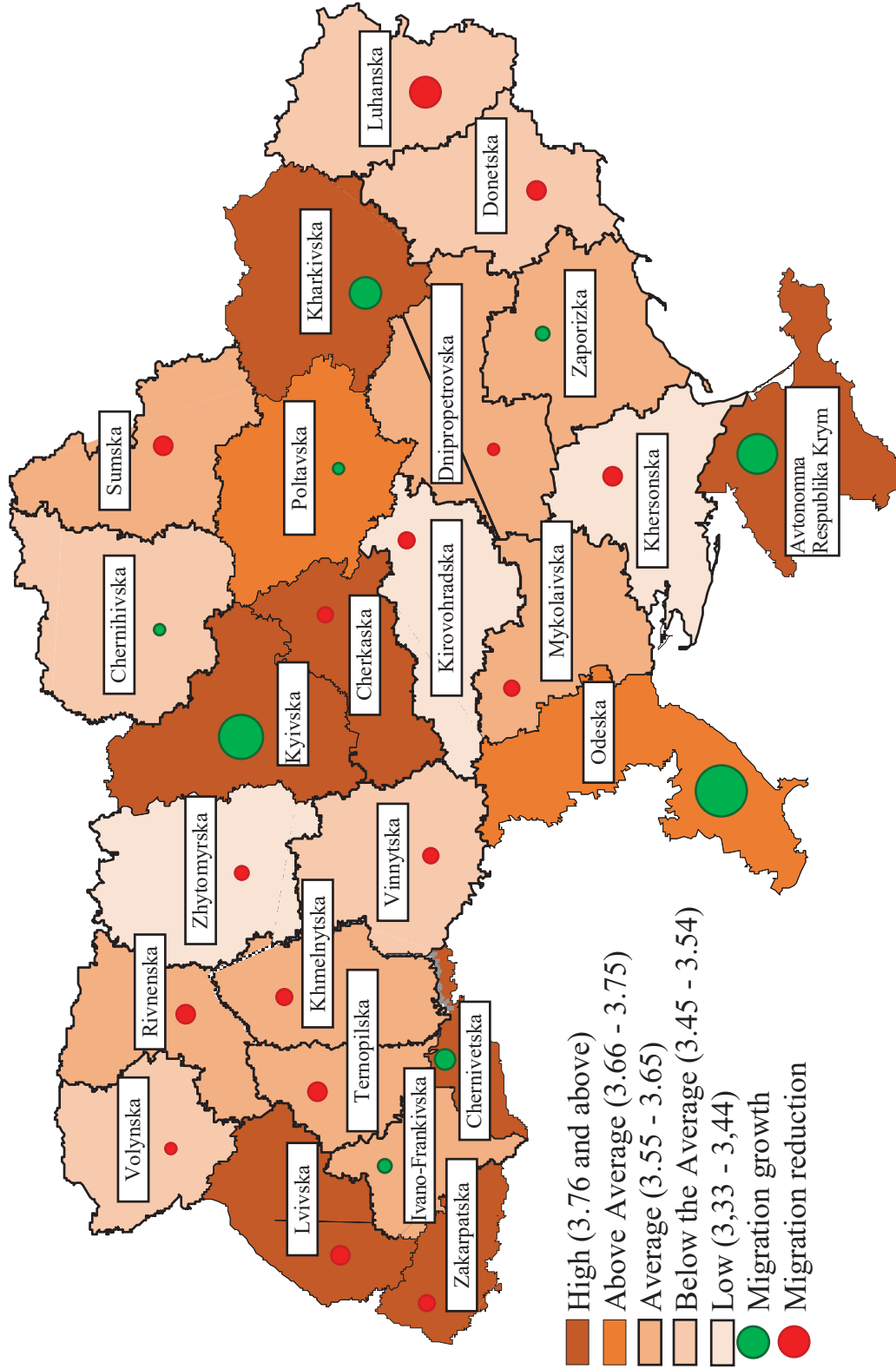
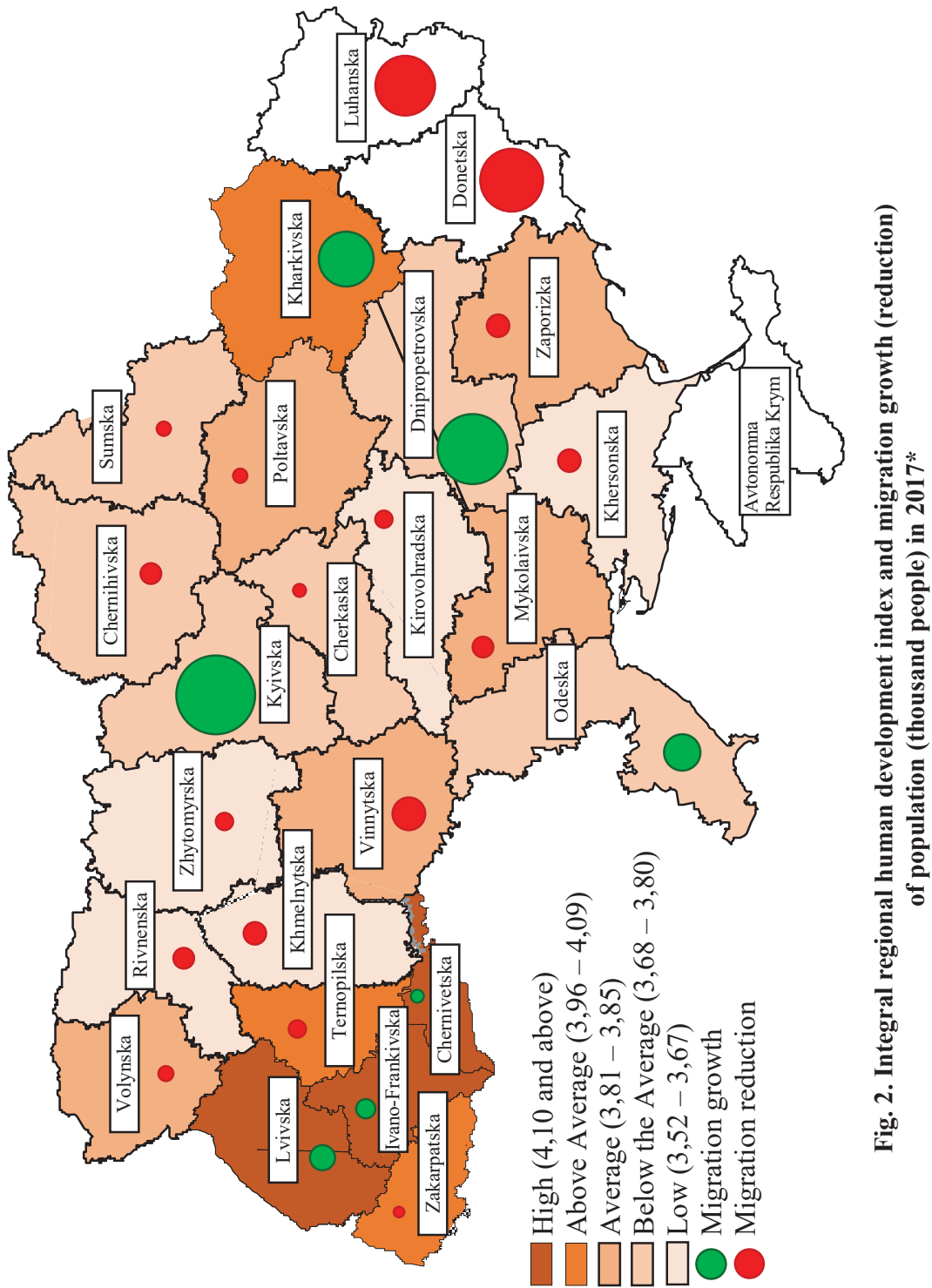


Fig. 1. Integral regional human development index and migration growth (reduction) of population (thousand people) in 2010



* IRHDI since 2014 is submitted without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, as well as the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, due to the lack of data on part of the zone of the temporarily occupied territories in Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

It should be noted that high migration growth is observed in regions with high IRHDI and IRHDI above average, and the highest migration decrease, in contrast, in regions with low IRHDI and IRHDI below average. This tendency is due to the fact that economic and social factors of the region's development play an important role in stimulating the migration activity of the population. It should be emphasized that the lack of a permanent place of work, difficulties in finding employment in the short term, poor living standards, general incomes of the population, high level of prices for consumer goods and services, low level of living conditions of the population often act impetus to leave Ukrainian citizens abroad for work. Therefore, the IRHDI is a factor in the formation of migration processes, affecting the direction and intensity of migration flows and their regional distribution.

The analysis made it possible to identify the negative factors that result from an inefficient the socio-economic state policy. Among the main ones are the following: professional and qualitative disparities in labour supply and demand, incomplete use of employed labour force, stable high level of low-productive informal employment, disturbance of the moral and psychological climate in society due to youth unemployment, the mismatch of sectoral economy to the needs of the economic structure of employment, poor living standards and general incomes of the population, high level of prices for consumer goods and services, low level of housing conditions of the population. These factors indicate the possibility of increased migration sentiment, an increase in international labour migration and outflow of labour potential from the country.

Thus, with the help of the IRHDI, we analysed the social and economic components of national and regional policies and their impact on migration processes.

For a more thorough assessment of the economic component of public policy, let us analyse the gross regional product and capital investment per person (US dollars), which are traditionally the most significant indicators that characterize the effectiveness of the economic policy of the region and the state as a whole.

Gross regional product (GRP) is one of the most important indicators of the development of the region's economy, the economic basis for raising the income level of the population and, accordingly, improving its welfare level. GRP characterizes the result of production activity of resident economic units in the field of tangible and intangible production. This indicator is measured by the value of goods and services produced by the region for end use. GRP is an integrated indicator of the region's economic development, which characterizes its contribution to the creation of Ukraine's gross domestic product. Indicators used in determining the GRP production method are output, intermediate consumption, gross value added, taxes and subsidies on products.¹

Capital investments are investments in the purchase of new and used ones, or in the manufacture of tangible and intangible assets for their own use, the cost of major repairs and upgrades. Investments in tangible assets include investments in residential and non-residential buildings, engineering structures, machines, equipment and inventory, vehicles, land, long-term biological assets of livestock and crop production, other tangible assets. Investments in intangible assets include investments in the acquisition or creation by one's own rights of use of natural resources and property, software and databases, rights to commercial designations, industrial property, copyright and related rights, patents, licenses, concessions, etc.²

Considering that the desire to improve the financial situation is most often the main motive for migrations, at least economically, both domestically and abroad, it is advisable to take GRPs and capital investments per person (US dollars) more clearly to see the available financial resources to create comfortable living conditions in a particular region, as well as the level of well-being of the population. Data for 2010 and 2017 are presented in Table. 5 and for greater clarity on the maps (Fig. 3 and Fig. 4).

The grouping of regions of Ukraine by GRP per person is made by formulas (1) and (2). The calculations made it possible to form 5 groups: with high GRP per person, with GRP per person above average, with average GRP per person, with GRP per person below average and with low GRP per person.

¹ Державна служба статистики України (2019). *Регіони України* <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/2018/zb/11/zb_ru2ch2018.pdf>. (2019, September, 01).

² Державна служба статистики України (2019). *Регіони України* <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/2018/zb/11/zb_ru2ch2018.pdf> (2019, September, 01).

Table 5

GRP and capital investment per capita (US \$), 2010, 2017¹

	2010		2017	
	GRP per capita	Capital investment per capita	GRP per capita	Capital investment per capita
Avtonomna Respublika Krym	2079,0	446,1	...	...
Vynnytska	1805,0	272,4	2154,4	275,0
Volynska	1752,6	215,2	1844,5	250,6
Dnipropetrovska	4371,4	603,5	3584,4	490,6
Donetska	3650,6	425,6	1454,3	151,4
Zhytomyrska	1840,8	197,4	1835,3	230,4
Zakarpatska	1546,3	223,4	1262,1	165,3
Zaporizka	2979,5	555,5	2778,8	338,6
Ivano-Frankivska	1865,7	400,3	1708,9	260,3
Kyivska	3292,2	832,7	3322,0	732,1
Kirovohradska	1956,3	265,4	2036,3	283,0
Luhanska	2492,2	309,6	512,3	56,4
Lvivska	2059,6	439,8	2148,4	353,9
Mykolaivska	2553,7	469,7	2234,3	360,2
Odeska	2839,3	514,8	2313,7	346,7
Poltavska	3734,5	533,1	3920,6	414,2
Rivnenska	1736,1	212,0	1551,2	194,8
Sumska	1978,7	236,6	1897,4	233,6
Ternopil'ska	1475,2	248,6	1424,1	250,7
Kharkiv'ska	2977,2	369,8	2564,2	266,4
Kherson'ska	1806,8	218,6	1680,1	258,8
Khmeln'ytska	1713,1	279,7	1841,9	303,5
Cherkaska	2182,0	277,1	2202,8	245,9
Chernivetska	1377,7	239,6	1162,7	122,1
Chernihiv'ska	1940,3	217,4	2036,8	266,4

¹ Державна служба статистики України (2019). *Домашня сторінка* <<http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>> (2019, September, 01).

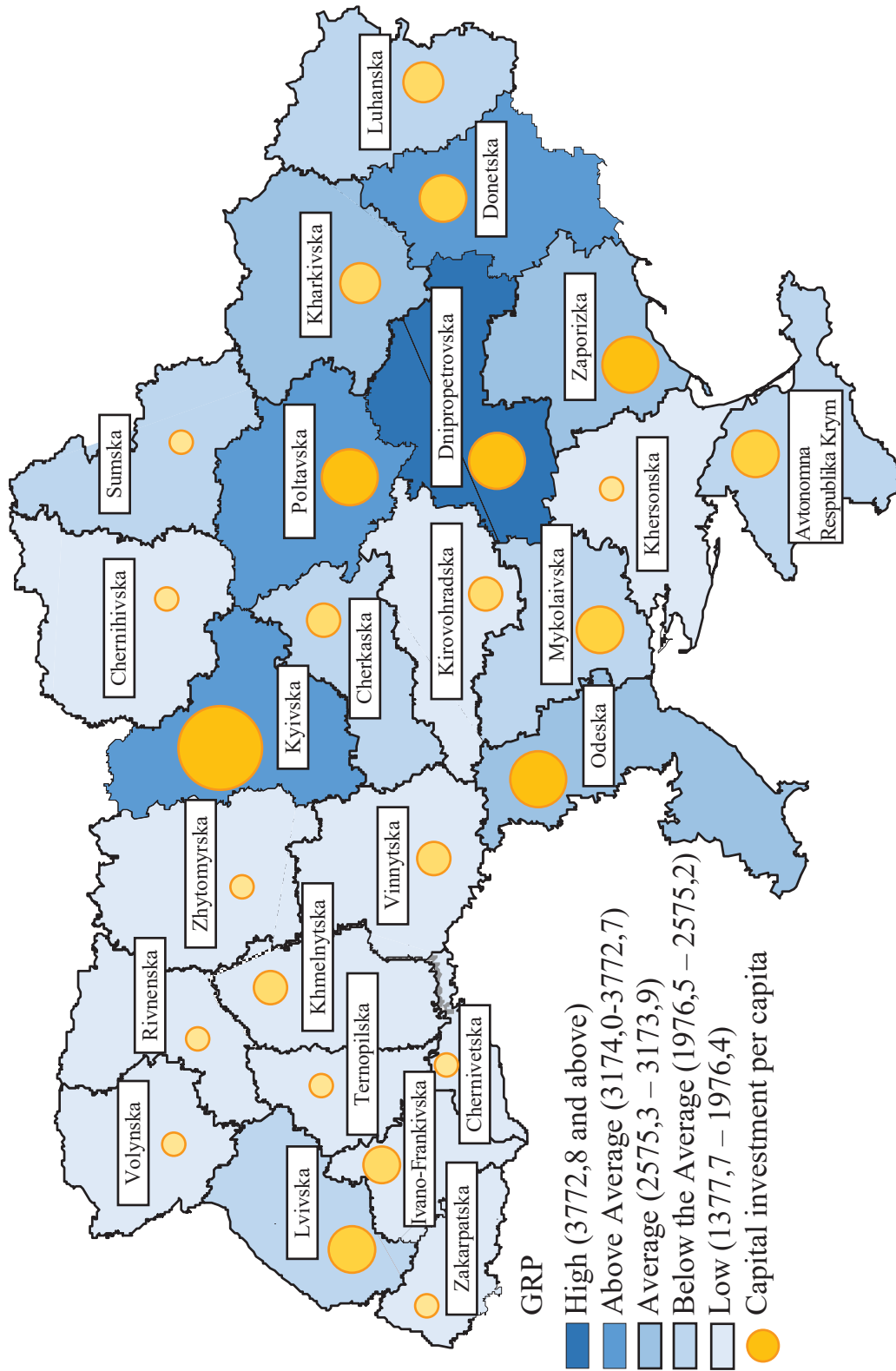


Fig. 3. GRP and capital investment per capita (US \$) in 2010

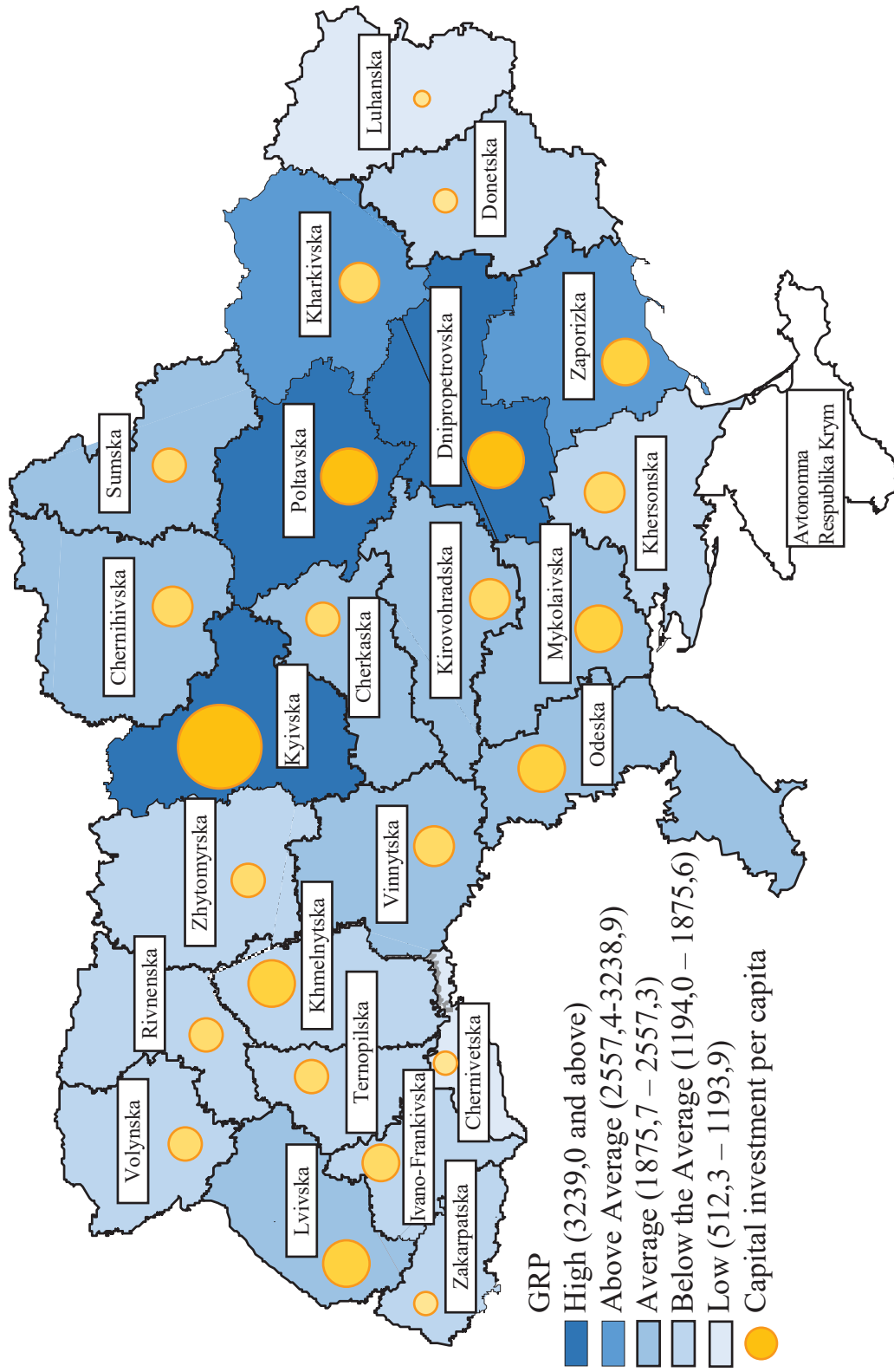


Fig. 4. GRP and capital investment per capita (US \$) in 2017

Thus, the results of the analysis make it possible to distinguish regions with high and above average GRP per person: Dnipropetrovska, Poltavska, Donetska and Kyivska oblasts in 2010 and Poltavska, Dnipropetrovska, Kyivska, Zaporizka and Kharkivska oblasts in 2017. Invariable leaders are Dnipropetrovska, Poltavska, and Kyivska oblasts. Donetska oblast, on the contrary, is characterized by a significant decrease in GRP per person, which is associated with the loss of state control over territories in the area of the Joint Forces Operation, where many industrial enterprises were located and thanks to which formed the main part of the indicator.

The regions with the lowest rating are Kirovohradska, Chernihivska, Ivano-Frankivska, Zhytomyrska, Khersonska, Vinnytska, Volynska, Rivnenska, Khmelnytska, Zakarpatska, Ternopilska and Chernivetska oblasts in 2010 and Chernivetska and Luhanska oblasts in 2017. Significant rating increase is observed in Kirovohradska, Chernihivska, and Vinnytska oblasts.

The highest level of capital investment per person is observed in Kyivska, Dnipropetrovska, Zaporizka, Poltavska and Odeska oblasts in 2010 and in Kyivska, Dnipropetrovska and Odeska oblasts in 2017. The lowest level of capital investment per person is observed in Zhytomyrska, Rivnenska, Chernihivska, Khersonska, Zakarpatska, Sumska, Chernivetska and Ternopilska oblasts in 2010 and in Lugansk, Chernivetska, Donetska, Zakarpatska, Rivnenska, Zhytomyrska, Sumska and Cherkaska oblasts in 2017.

It should be emphasized that a significant reduction in the level of GRP and capital investment per person in 2017 compared to 2010, which is associated with a negative impact on such indicators as annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, loss of state control over the territories in the holding area of the Joint Forces Operation. This tendency also stimulates the migration activity of the population and is an impetus for the departure of Ukrainian citizens abroad for work. Therefore, indicators of GRP and capital investment per person are also an important factor in the formation of migration processes, affecting the direction and intensity of migration flows and their regional distribution.

Conclusions. The conducted research shows that the decrease or increase in the number of migrants is the result of the socio-economic state policy. Thus, among the socio-economic prerequisites that encourage citizens to make decisions about labor migration and affect the outflow of labor outside the country, the following should be noted: economic situation in the country, differences in the level of economic development of individual territories and living standards; low wages and pay gap, unemployment. Of course, higher wages and living standards in general will help to reduce the number of migratory movements. Therefore, a complex of measures by the state is needed, aimed at minimizing the impact of negative socio-economic factors, developing a prudent state policy to regulate labor migration, and shaping favorable socio-economic development of Ukraine.

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