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Demographic changes, environmental degradation
and migratory management in Ukraine in the context
of national security

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I. Demographic changes in Ukraine

- I.1. In 1970-ties the rebuilding of the demographic regime in Ukraine was over. Accumulated in the age structure potential of demographic growth due to high fertility in previous times, in 1970-ties is very near the exhaustion. In consequence of its loss the natural increase of population reduces steadily and its transition into natural decrease becomes inevitable. It has happened in Ukraine in 1979 in the countryside, its destructive effect on urban population became evident for the first time by 1992. Since then the depopulation processes acquired a common national scope. It coincides by time with the beginning of unpopular market reforms.
- I.2. Though these reforms are regarded as a main cause of losses in natural increase of population, in reality the connection of fertility tendencies with politics and political situation at the beginning of 1990-ties is relatively weak. In the present case more deep evolutionary conditionality of population reproduction processes takes place. The transition of regime of narrowed reproduction has started long before the reforms. A crisis of posttransitional fertility has arisen in Ukraine still before the USSR dissolution. Already from the early 1960-ties the net reproduction rates went down below mark "one": the population of Ukraine stopped to reproduce itself.
- I.3. At a moment, when the demographic transition was over, the depopulation and migratory losses brought about the irreparable consequences for rural population practically in all regions of Ukraine. Let us address the results of analysis, fulfilled after J. W. Webb's model, with a view to investigate the types of population changes in the countryside of Ukraine in 1970-1978. The method gives a possibility to mark out eight basic types of dynamics that reflect not only the direction of population changes (growth or diminution) but also the correlation of its forming sources (natural and migration movements) and the character of its dynamics (Figure 1).

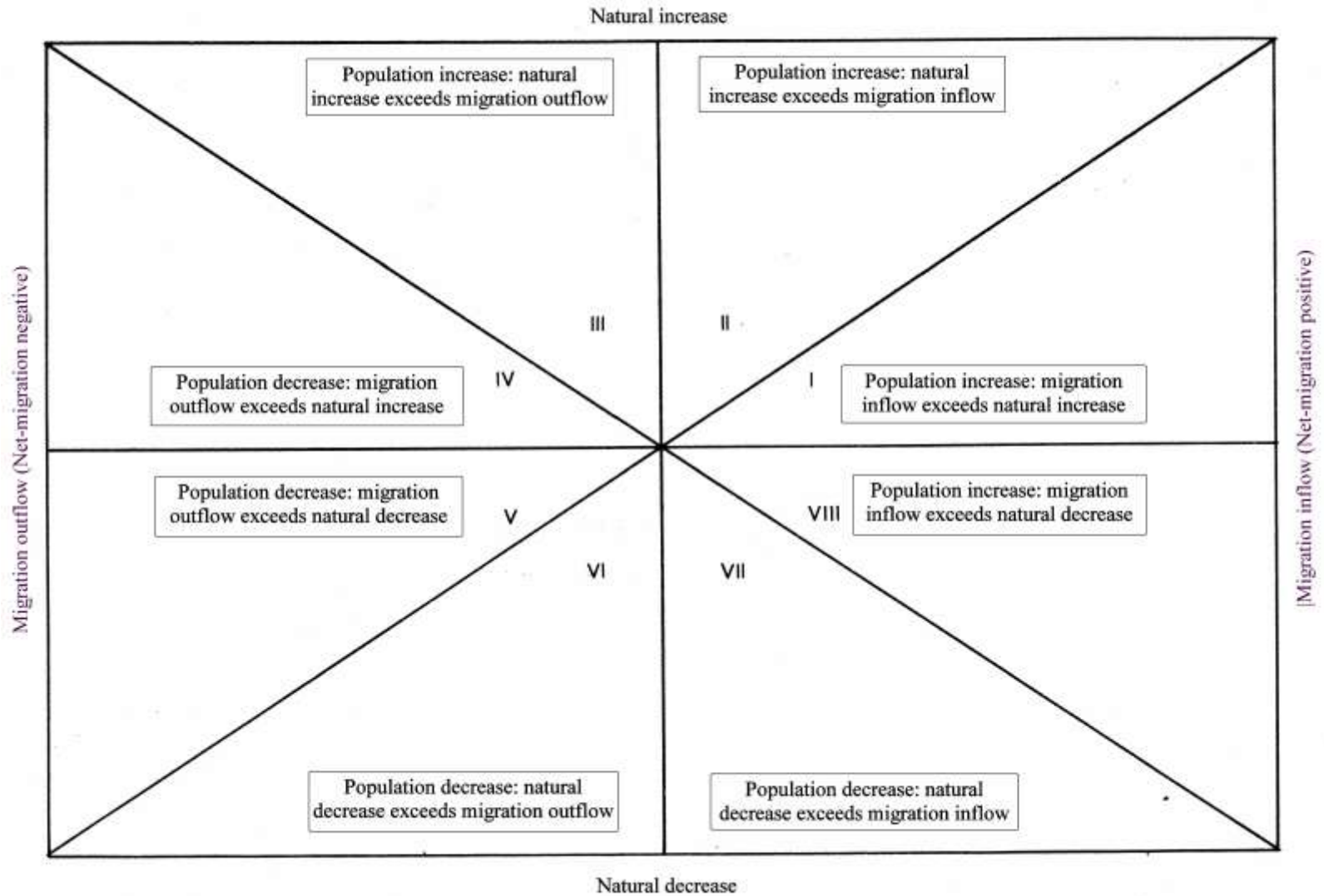


Figure 1. Types of population changes (after J. W. Webb's model)

- I.4. The grouping of rural administrative regions of Ukraine by J. W. Webb's model (Webb J. W., 1963) shows that the tendencies and structure of rural population changes keep within the next eight types of dynamics in 1970-1978. There were only 60 rural regions by 1979 where the growth of population was observed. At the same time the number of regions with negative dynamics of rural population has grown to 417. All four types of rural population increase (I, II, III and VIII) are represented within the Ukraine. The decrease of rural population proceeds by IV, V and VI types. And VII type of dynamics (natural decrease exceeds migration inflow) was absent in Ukraine in 1970-1978 (Figure 2, 3). In central regions of Ukraine and its north a vast zone has shaped where the decrease of population proceeded in 1970-ties on a large scale and with heightened speed. It led to irreversible demographic losses within the bounds of these territories and to spreading of sparsely populated areas inside of a countryside of Ukraine.

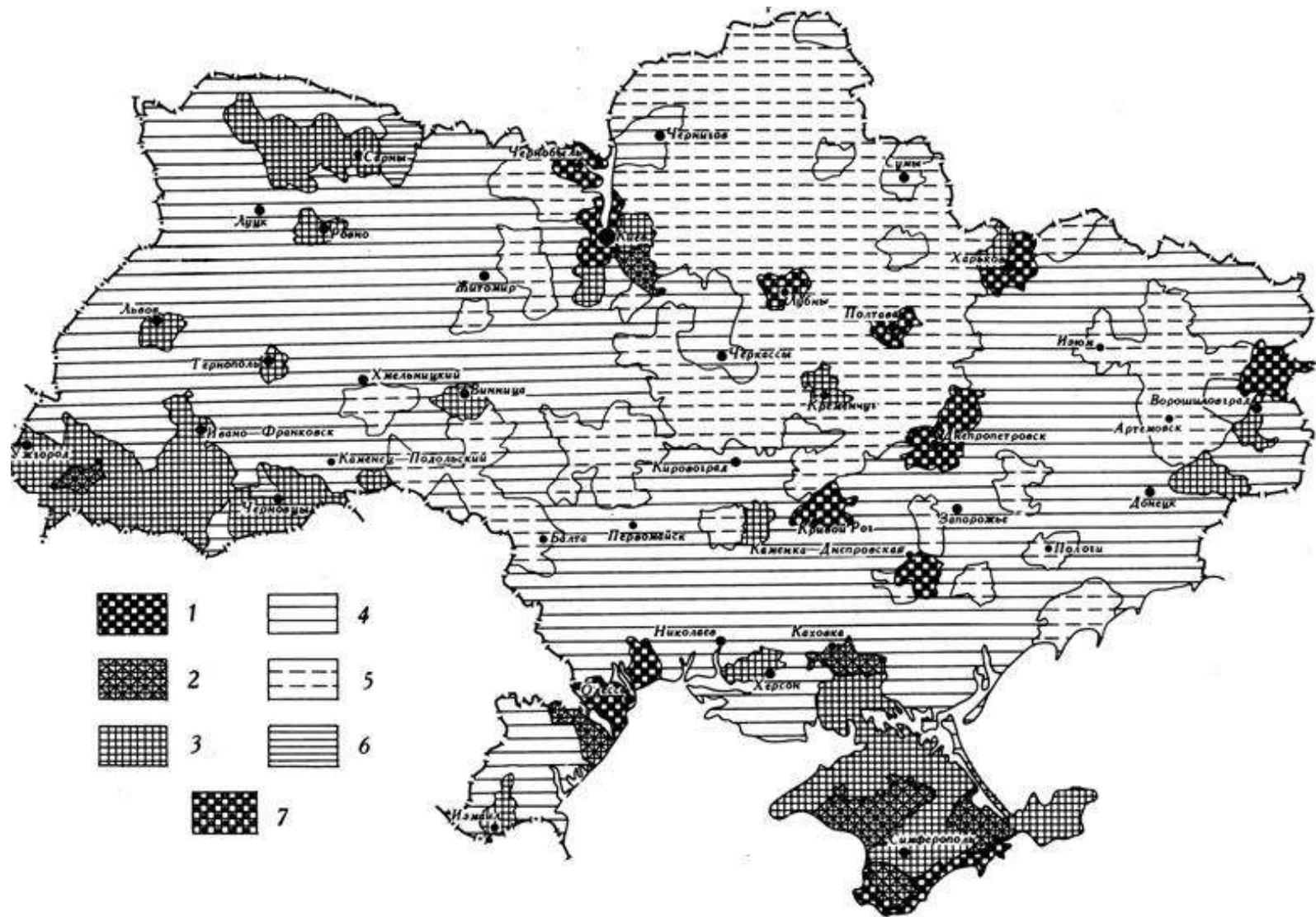


Figure 2. Types of rural population changes in Ukraine in 1970-1973 (by J. W. Webb)
 1 – I type; 2 – II type; 3 – III type; 4 – IV type; 5 – V type; 6 – intermediate type of stationary population (natural increase and migration outflow are equal in size); 7 – VII type

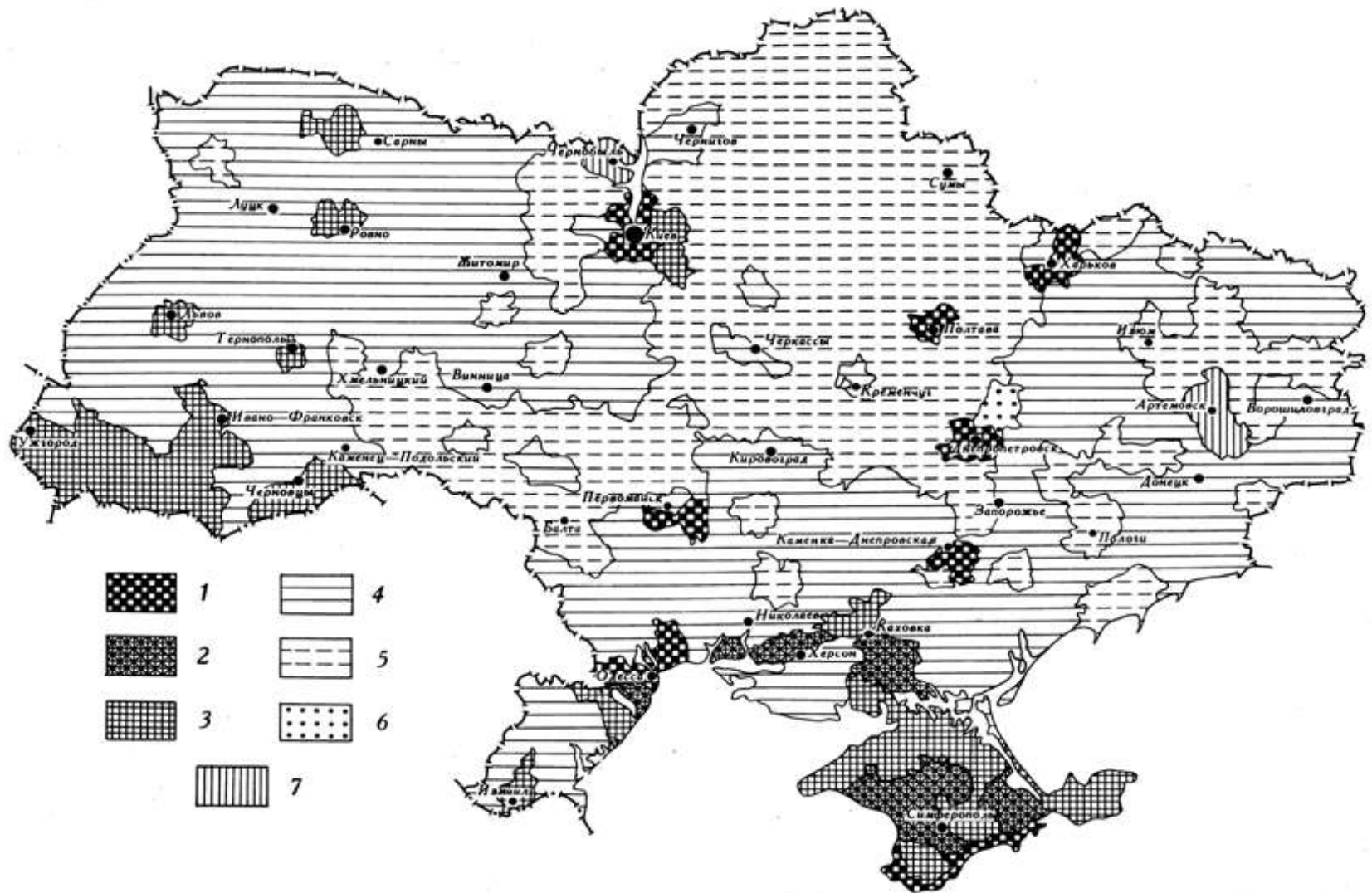


Figure 3. Types of rural population changes in Ukraine in 1970-1978 (by J. W. Webb)
 1 – I type; 2 – II type; 3 – III type; 4 – IV type; 5 – V type; 6 – VI type; 7 – VIII type

- 1.5. Migratory contribution into the demographic changes was determined and supported by wasteful economics policy of the stagnation period in the former Soviet Union. Unconsidered investment policy accompanied by a permanent rise of working places in towns and their suburbs, generated centripetal flows of unskilled young country-folk into towns on a mass scale. Unexampled fleeing of peasantry out of the country-side was the predominant feature of migration processes in Ukraine up to 1990-ties. Just these flows, amounted to 6.6 mn. persons in 1960-1990, defined the deformation of all demographic structures in the Ukrainian country-side and caused the vast broadening and deepening of depopulation among rural inhabitants. The state migration policy of agricultural resettling of peasants' families and voluntarily-forced recruiting of workers (labour resources) in Ukraine; annual calls for military service or public appeals to youth to participate in the new construction in the regions of economical development; the distribution of graduates inside the country influenced the depopulation.
- 1.6. Owing to this processes a radical changes have happened in the territorial distribution of population within Ukraine. The system of regions with a high-level concentration of urban and rural population is closely bound up with the most complex and dynamic industrial urban and transport structures in Ukraine. At the same time extensive thinly-populated territories were formed within the country-side.
- 1.7. So far as territorial movement of population closely bound up with alteration of place and character of labour (in other words it is the movement of mainly able-bodied contingents), only the rural population in working age was chosen as an object of modelling. One can observe the large cities with strong economical potential and diverse functions having the greatest influence on the level of concentration of rural able-bodied inhabitants and area of their location in suburbs. At the same time, one can observe the rise of separate hotbeds and then a whole zones where the dispersion of rural population and destructive demographic processes advanced with a high speed (Figures 4, 5, 6).

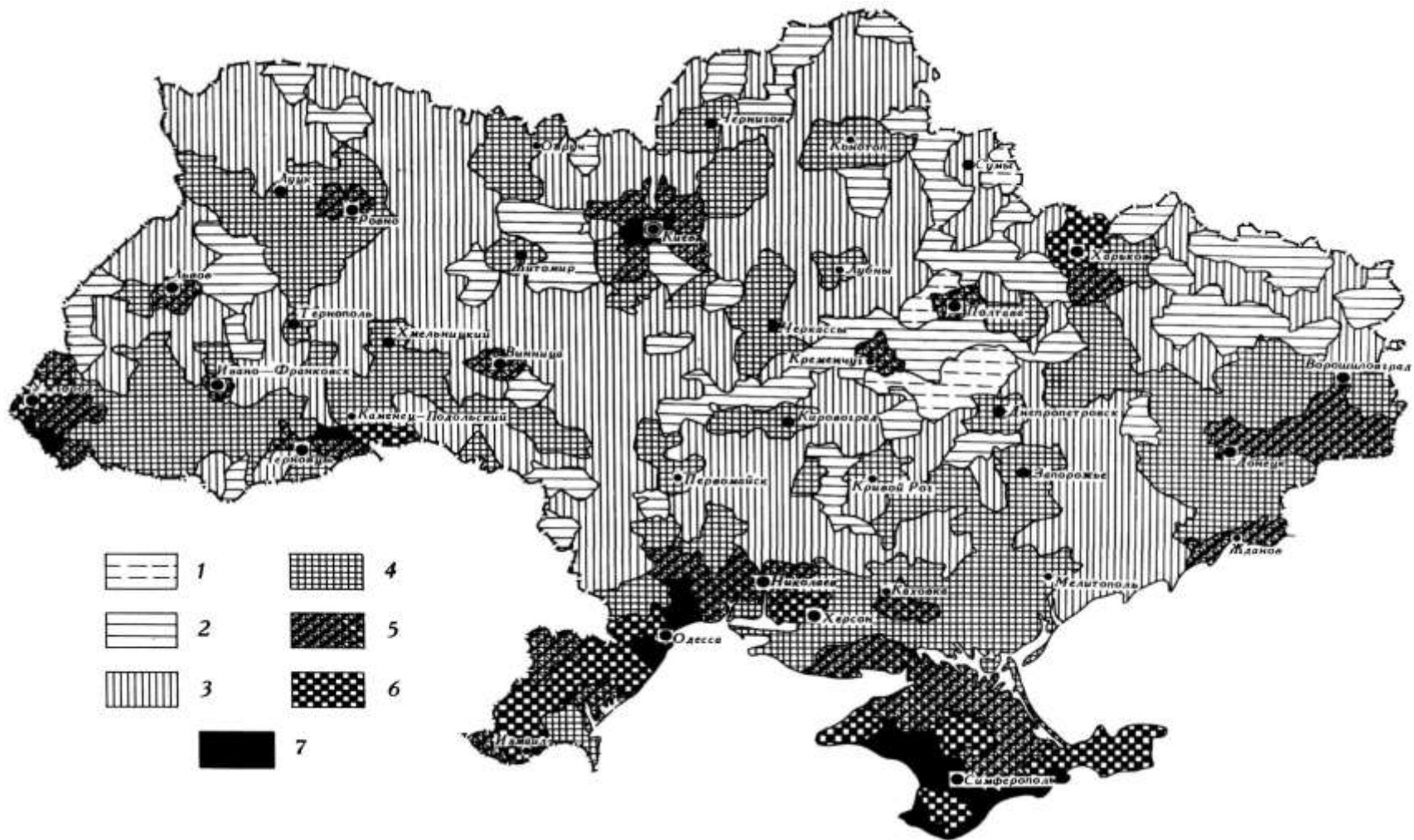


Figure 4. Portion of able-bodied peasants in the total rural population of Ukraine in 1973: 1 – 42.5-45.0%; 2 – 45.1-47.5%; 3 – 47.6-50.0%; 4 – 50.1-52.5%; 5 – 52.6-55.0%; 6 – 55.1-57.5%; 7 – 57.6-60.0%.

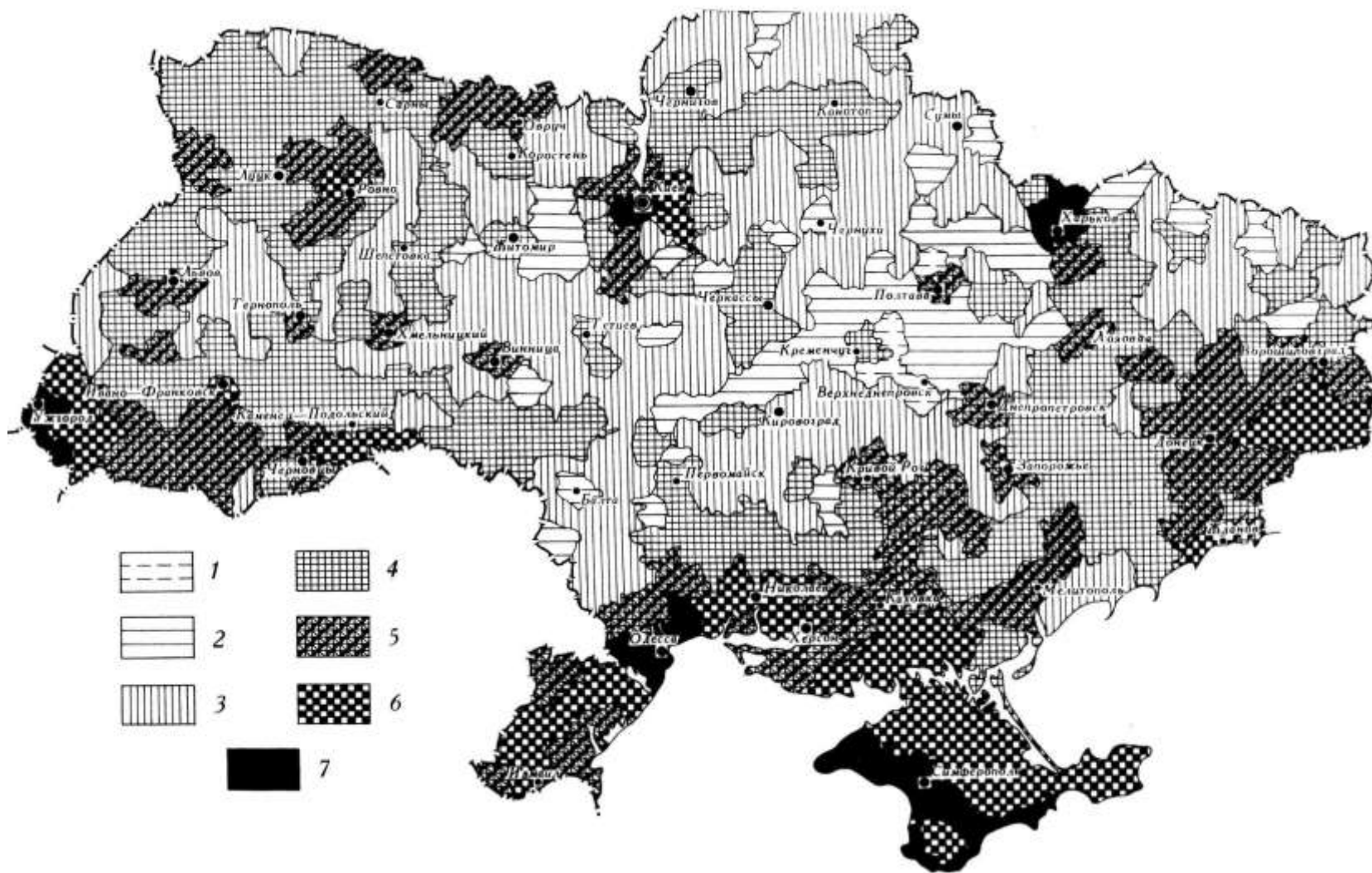


Figure 5. Portion of able-bodied peasants in the total rural population of Ukraine in 1977: 1 – 42.5-45.0%; 2 – 45.1-47.5%; 3 – 47.6-50.0%; 4 – 50.1-52.5%; 5 – 52.6-55.0%; 6 – 55.1-57.5%; 7 – 57.6-60.0%.

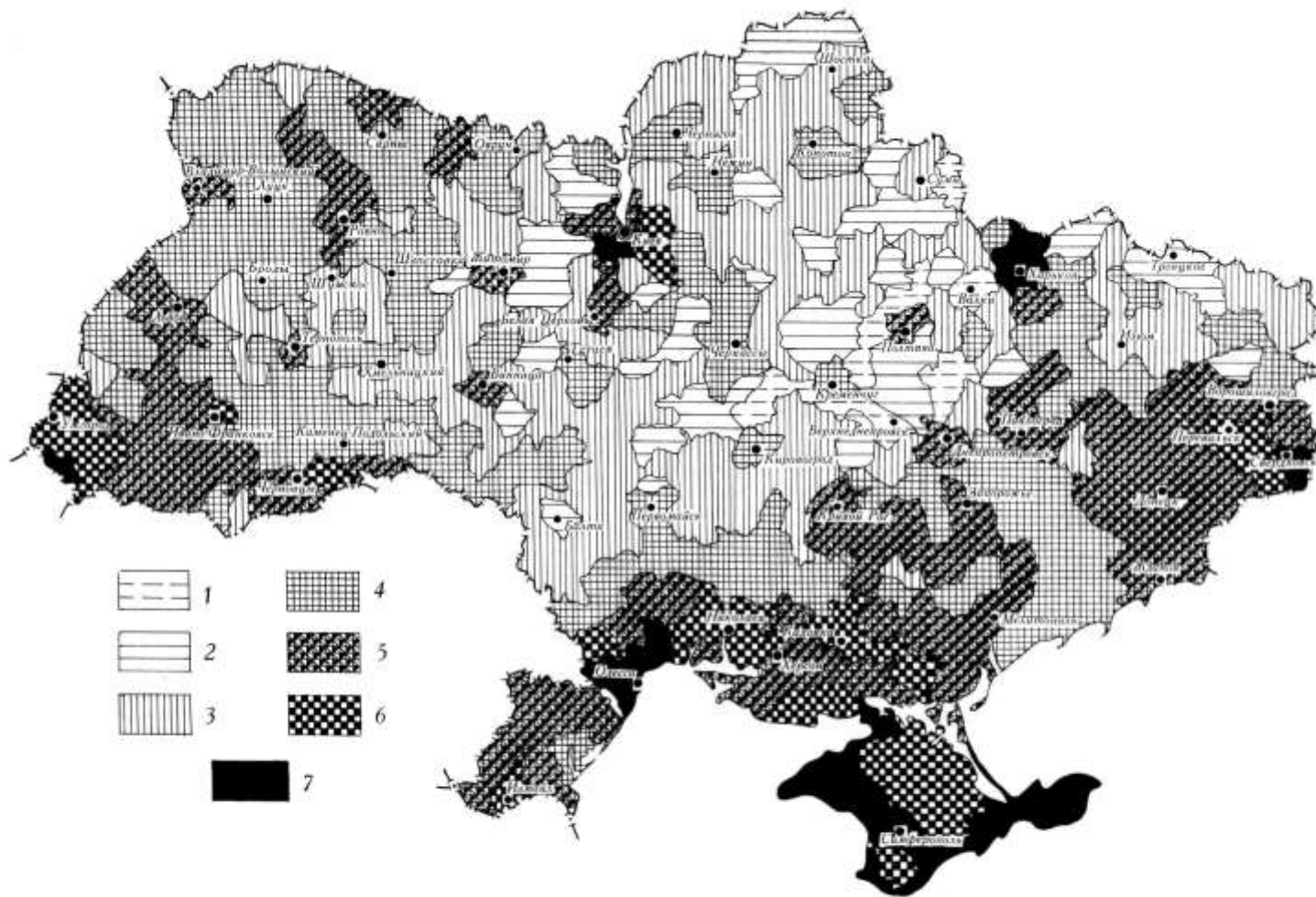


Figure 6. Portion of able-bodied peasants in the total rural population of Ukraine in 1981:
 1 – 42.5-45.0%; 2 – 45.1-47.5%; 3 – 47.6-50.0%; 4 – 50.1-52.5%; 5 – 52.6-55.0%; 6 – 55.1-57.5%; 7 – 57.6-60.0%.

II. Environmental degradation in the public opinion of Ukrainians (in questions and answers)



Take care!

Baobabs!

Table 8⁸

In your opinion, did the Chernobyl disaster affect your health?

<i>Factors affected the health in Ukrainians opinion</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2008</i>
It is the main cause of my deteriorating health	40.7	33.6	37.7	37.0	29.1	29.6	29.4	14.8	18.5	17.2	15.2
It is an important factor, but no more than other environmental factors	26.9	30.7	31.6	33.0	36.0	35.6	31.5	39.8	37.1	40.2	37.8
Other environmental factors have had a greater influence on my health	9.6	11.9	12.1	10.7	12.3	10.8	11.0	16.5	15.3	16.8	21.0
Difficult to answer	22.2	23.6	18.6	19.2	22.4	23.9	25.5	23.9	28.8	25.3	25.5
No answer	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.7	4.9	0.2	0.5	0.4

⁸. Ukrainian Society 1992-2008: sociological monitoring. – Institute of Sociology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, - p. 55.

Table 9⁹

Are you lacking the ecological safety?

<i>Appraisals</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>
Insufficient	72.7	77.2	77.3	74.3	75.1	67.7	71.3
Difficult to say	20.3	17.3	15.9	19.1	19.4	21.1	19.8
Sufficient	3.4	2.7	3.6	3.8	3.1	7.5	6.1
Not of interest	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.3	3.6	2.4
No answer	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Mean	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4

⁹. Ukrainian Society 1992-2008: sociological monitoring. – Institute of Sociology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, - p. 40.

Table 10¹⁰**In your opinion, what do people currently fear most?**

<i>Public fears</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2008</i>
An increase in crime	68.0	66.3	71.0	69.8	61.5	59.9	54.9	46.5	43.2	43.1
Unemployment	60.3	84.4	86.4	84.9	73.0	75.6	67.9	68.6	64.9	54.4
Attack of a foreign enemy on Ukraine	14.2	20.9	17.9	13.1	16.4	15.7	10.5	8.6	6.6	6.7
International conflicts	48.9	31.7	27.7	23.8	17.9	17.3	12.8	16.7	19.2	18.5
Religious conflicts	-	-	-	-	8.0	10.3	6.4	6.6	8.4	7.2
Influx of refugees, immigrants and visitors	-	-	-	-	11.0	10.7	7.4	7.4	7.8	10.1
A halt in production/manufacturing	13.2	20.1	16.5	14.8	39.1	45.1	35.3	34.7	34.2	29.9
Returning to the old order of stagnant times	13.2	9.1	11.3	8.9	7.3	7.3	5.2	9.9	7.9	7.4
Hunger	50.3	71.3	71.8	64.9	51.2	52.8	45.5	33.8	33.8	31.8
Mass street violence	21.2	26.9	21.4	22.9	18.6	20.9	16.1	16.2	13.4	16.3
Not getting paid, or receiving pensions	-	-	-	-	64.7	68.8	56.5	56.2	55.8	51.6
Unchecked inflation	66.4	77.0	77.2	75.0	71.3	75.1	75.2	77.8	80.8	86.0
Dictatorship in country	11.6	12.8	11.8	12.3	12.0	13.7	10.2	10.7	9.3	10.0
Dissolution of Ukraine into separate states	17.2	15.5	11.9	11.6	14.7	14.2	10.8	18.9	22.9	21.9
Consequences of the Chernobyl NBS disaster	46.5	43.6	40.3	35.7	30.4	31.9	24.9	21.0	22.3	18.1
Catching a contagious disease which is life threatening (TB, AIDS or other)	-	-	-	-	40.6	48.1	43.0	32.9	38.3	39.2
Cold apartment	17.2	41.7	45.4	50.0	33.4	40.7	30.7	26.8	29.9	21.2
Other	2.1	6.3	6.7	5.3	2.8	3.6	3.4	2.4	2.1	2.8
Afraid of nothing	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.6	5.0	1.9	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.2
No answer	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2

¹⁰ Ukrainian Society 1992-2008: sociological monitoring. – Institute of Sociology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, - p. 44.

III. Migration Attitudes and Migration Managing

Table 11¹¹

Would you like to leave the village/city where you currently reside?

<i>Migration attitudes</i>	1994	1995	1996	1998	1999	2000	2002	2004	2005	2006	2008
Yes	16.1	16.4	18.1	18.8	19.0	19.3	19.3	21.1	19.2	20.1	19.4
Difficult to say	18.8	18.1	18.4	21.6	21.3	21.7	25.1	20.9	20.1	16.8	18.2
No	64.5	65.4	63.4	59.4	59.6	59.0	55.2	57.8	60.6	62.6	62.4
No answer	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1

11. Ukrainian Society 1992-2008: sociological monitoring. – Institute of Sociology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, - p. 54.

Table 12¹²

In your opinion, what reasons could force you to leave your place of residence?

<i>Reasons of potential migration</i>	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2004	2005	2006	2008
Harmful ecological conditions	18.6	15.8	16.3	14.8	15.6	15.6	15.4	13.5	16.8	15.4	16.4	16.8
A wish to find new job	7.1	9.9	9.8	10.2	14.4	16.2	18.0	18.0	22.9	17.6	18.1	15.8
Better education	1.9	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.1	3.0	3.6
A wish to more closer to relatives and friends	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.5	6.1	6.1	5.5	5.8	7.9	6.2	5.7	6.6
A wish to return to my homeland where I grew up and studied	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.6	2.4	3.4	2.4	3.7	2.4	2.4	3.0
Better climatic conditions	3.0	2.9	2.1	1.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	4.2	3.1	2.9	3.8
A fear of international conflicts	3.1	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.6
Simply to change my place of residence	5.3	5.1	7.1	6.1	6.3	7.2	6.8	7.1	8.4	7.8	7.5	8.4
Difficulties with language	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.1
Other	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.7	3.1	4.1	4.3	2.2	1.7	2.3
Do not want to change my living place	55.9	60.9	59.7	61.3	57.7	56.4	54.3	54.6	-	51.9	51.9	52.2
Difficult to say	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
No answer	1.7	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2

12. Ukrainian Society 1992-2008: sociological monitoring. – Institute of Sociology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, - p. 54.

Table 13¹³

If you decide to leave your current place of residence, where would you go?

<i>Directions of potential migration</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2008</i>
To another location in Ukraine	15.3	9.9	10.4	11.3	9.8	14.8	9.8	9.9	12.9	12.6	14.4
To Russia	12.7	11.5	13.3	9.7	9.6	7.2	10.5	10.3	8.1	7.9	9.6
To another republic of the former Soviet Union	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.8	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.6	0.8
Beyond the borders of the former Soviet Union	4.6	10.8	9.1	9.7	12.7	9.6	10.2	10.1	7.1	7.0	5.3
I don't know where	12.8	14.0	12.3	15.9	14.7	17.0	19.8	18.4	17.1	16.9	16.3
I would never leave my home city/village	51.3	52.4	53.7	51.9	51.8	49.6	48.6	49.9	54.1	53.4	53.5
No answer	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2

¹³. Ukrainian Society 1992-2008: sociological monitoring. – Institute of Sociology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, - p. 54.

Principles of Migration Managing

Migration policy – the totality of measures directed at the regulation of intensity, structure and directions of migration flows on the whole and migration mobility in particular.

Stochastical character of migrations limits to a considerable extent a choice and a set of instruments for regulating of spatial movements of people. Characteristics of a set of the vital goods in different point of a space of potentialities, which can be planned and changed by means of directive decisions, should be regarded as factors–regulators of migration flows. Such regulators can have administrative, legal, socio-economical, ethnical, political or ecological character.

The administrative and legal conditions of changing the residence: registration, propiskas, citizenship, employment, entry or exit visa and so on, have an influential but not exhaustive character. Economical, ecological, ethnical, political and socio-psychological factors have an influence on decision-making concerning the change of residence to an even greater degree. It is impossible to decide the problem of managing the migration flows by means of a single economic or administrative manoeuvre. It is necessary to use the system of measures and first of all economical, legal and political instruments.