

## Contemporary Migration Trends of Eastern Ukraine

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### Abstract

The article is devoted to contemporary migration processes in the East of Ukraine. The purpose of the work is to analyze the peculiarities of the migration situation in Eastern Ukraine and identify the main trends of intra-regional, inter-regional, interstate migration of the population of the region. Forced migrations from Donetsk and Luhansk regions are considered in general. Factors that attract migrants to each area of the study region are identified; predominant types of migration and connections of migrants with regions of departure and arrival; the main cities that received the largest number of labor and educational migrants and the cities that received the largest number of forced migrants are outlined. The main tendencies of modern migration processes in the East of Ukraine are generalized, among which: significant predominance of intra-regional and interregional migration flows over interstate flows in all administrative-territorial units of Eastern Ukraine; intra-regional migrations of the population within the studied region are directed, mainly to the Kharkiv region, and the center of gravity of the population is Kharkiv; positive migration growth, which significantly exceeds the natural reduction in the new administrative center of Donetsk region - Kramatorsk; significant pendulum migrations from rural and suburban areas towards the regional center, cities of regional subordination and district centers; significant outflow of population and loss of migratory attractiveness by industrial centers of Donetsk and Luhansk regions; forced nature of migration since 2014 due to the temporary occupation of part of the territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

**Keywords:** migration, population displacement, migration flows, forced migration, internally displaced persons, Donbass, East of Ukraine

### Relevance of Research

Influencing the migratory activity of the population, contemporary globalization processes cause the polarization of socio-economic development of territories in the direction from the peripheral areas to the central ones. During its long historical

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**Cite this Article as:** Liudmyla NIEMETS, Maryna LOHVYNOVA, Kateryna SEHIDA, Olha SUPTELO, Olesia KORNUS and Kateryna KRAVCHENKO "Contemporary Migration Trends of Eastern Ukraine" Proceedings of the 37th International Business Information Management Association (IBIMA), 30-31 May 2021, Cordoba, Spain, ISBN: 978-0-9998551-6-4, ISSN: 2767-9640

development, the Eastern region of Ukraine, including Donetsk, Luhansk and Kharkiv regions, has been and remains today territories with a high intensity of migration processes. Significant natural resources of the region, favorable natural and climatic conditions, flat terrain, successful formation of the settlement network, rapid economic development of the region based on coal and metallurgical industry of Donbass, rapid development of Kharkiv, which performed important industrial and administrative functions, had the status of “regional capital”, provided a significant influx of migrants in the twentieth century in this region.

The migration situation in the region has changed significantly at the beginning of the XXI century in the period of post-industrial transformations. This affected the formation of an uneven settlement network, which is determined by the significant differentiation of the density of urban and rural populations. Increased socio-economic and demographic problems and troubles, especially in the Donbass and peripheral areas of Kharkiv region, cause the decline and depression of rural areas, which, in turn, leads to migration from rural areas to suburbs and cities, as well as increasing the intensity of interregional and interstate migration. Forced migrations from Donetsk and Luhansk regions have been added to these types of migrations since 2014, which in turn have changed the demographic picture in some settlements. Therefore, the urgent scientific task, in our opinion, is to establish the main features of modern migration in Eastern Ukraine, identify the impact of migrants on socio-economic development of large cities in the study region and find ways to effectively use the human potential of labor and educational migrants (Lohvynova, 2020).

*The purpose of the work* is to analyze the peculiarities of the migration situation in the East of Ukraine and to identify the main trends of intraregional, interregional, interstate migration of the population of the region.

## **Research Methodology**

The analysis of the current migration situation in Eastern Ukraine is based on statistical yearbooks for the period from 2014 to 2019. The study includes the following components:

- analysis of the dynamics of the migration balance (absolute values and per 1,000 inhabitants) of intraregional, interregional and interstate migration in the region;
- analysis of the dynamics of forced migration from the East of Ukraine and directions of resettlement of internally displaced persons;
- search and generalization of patterns of formation of the migration situation in the East of Ukraine.

*The method of complex socio-geographical study* of migration processes is an algorithm or procedure for scientific knowledge of the migration process, which is based on general and special principles, and the purpose is achieved through interdisciplinary approaches (systemic, synergetic, geographical, historical, economic, demographic, psychological sociological, etc.), as well as a set of philosophical, general and specific scientific research methods.

The methodology of research of migration processes includes the following methods: mathematical and statistical method used for collection, processing and analysis of primary statistical materials on migration flows; methods of analysis and synthesis used for highlight the features of intraregional, interregional, interstate migration processes at the regional and local levels of territorial organization; generalization method allows to generalize the available statistical data on migration flows, internally displaced persons, etc .; method of description allows to describe the spatio-temporal features of migration processes in Eastern Ukraine; comparison method allows to compare the factors of migration attractiveness and the main migration trends in Donetsk, Luhansk and Kharkiv regions; systematization method allows to systematize the received information about the object of research in the form of a data system; graphical method allows to visualize the results of the study, a visual representation of processes and phenomena in order to further analyze the information obtained between the analyzed indicators in the space-time continuum; cartographic method allows for mapping and visualization of features of the modern migration situation in the East of Ukraine and others. In our opinion, the use of these methods will provide a comprehensive socio-geographical study of migration processes and achieve the goal of the study.

## **Analysis of previous research**

Migration processes are a very important area of socio-geographical research, which requires updating the theoretical and methodological apparatus of their research and ensuring complexity in their study. That is why it is necessary to analyze foreign and domestic experience in the study of migration processes to identify gaps and contradictions in this scientific field.

Researchers study the features of migration processes that are implemented in modern conditions, assess migration trends and analyze the situation that occurs in the migration sphere in many countries. It should be noted that international and domestic publications on migration processes in Ukraine are usually aimed at studying external labor migration from Ukraine.

T. Drakokhrust, I. Prodan, U. Tkach note that contemporary migration processes in Ukraine have been formed under the influence of socio-economic development and geopolitical transformations over the past decade, and the main migration flows of modern Ukraine are external labor migration, internally displaced persons territories of Ukraine and areas of hostilities, internal labor and educational migration (Niemets, Husieva and etc., 2018).

Analyzing external migration from Ukraine, Yuriy Bilan notes that since the 1990s there have been four waves of external migration in Ukraine, two of which (first and fourth) were voluntary and two others (second and third) were forced by various events, mostly forced character (Bilan, 2017). O. Fedyuk and M. Kindler consider the Ukrainian migration of the “four waves” in detail. According to the authors, Ukrainian migration is an interesting object for research, as it is the largest migration flows to the EU from the post-Soviet space, Ukrainian migration reacts sharply to the gender demand of certain sectors of the economy in host countries (Fedyuk, Kindler, 2016).

J. Pieńkowski emphasizes that external labor migration, although a source of replenishment of the budget of Ukraine, negatively affects the socio-economic and demographic situation in the country, leads to a decrease in the intellectual potential of the country. Therefore, according to the author, the Ukrainian government should create a favorable business environment and stimulate employment in the country, thereby improving the social aspects of Ukrainian migration (Pieńkowski, 2020).

The issue of international migration as an important element of the globalization process was considered by Franc S., Čeh Časni A. and Barišić A. (Franc, Čeh Časni, Barišić, 2018). The authors emphasize that there have been changes in migration trends associated with the enlargement of the European Union, which has led to the liberalization of migration by removing restrictions on the labor market in various EU member states. In this scientific field, it is interesting to study N.F. Habchak and L.F. Dubis, which consider the issues of external labor migration of the population of Ukraine, in particular the impact of Ukrainian labor migration on the pace of socio-economic development of the European Union (Habchak, Dubis, 2019).

Ella Libanova identifies the main features of external labor migration from Ukraine, especially their scale, direction, impact on the socio-economic development of Ukraine. The researcher notes that current external migrations from Ukraine perform the functions of social elevators, and the intentions of migrants to leave the country have become the predominant patterns of behavior (Ukrainian society: the migration dimension: national report, 2018).

Important in the formation and expansion of the information base on migration and internally displaced persons in Ukraine and ways to solve them is the contribution of the institutes of the NAS of Ukraine, which were forced to move from the occupied territories to Kyiv – the Institute of Industrial Economics and the Institute of Economic and Legal Research. NAS of Ukraine. Collective monographs by scientists from the Institute of Industrial Economics have been published: “Internally Displaced Persons: From Overcoming Barriers to Success Strategies” and “Integration of Internally Displaced Persons into Territorial Communities: Diagnosis and Support Mechanisms”. Specialists of the Institute of Economics and Forecasting of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine have the results of research on the socio-economic needs of migrants, effective adaptation and integration of internally displaced persons into host communities (Ukrainian society: the migration dimension: national report, 2018).

The Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine monitors social change in Ukraine, in which a number of issues relate to the migration sentiments of the population of Ukraine. Lviv Institute for Regional Studies. M. I. Dolishny introduced monitoring of socio-cultural manifestations of migration in the conditions of European integration processes of Ukraine (under the leadership of V. Sadova) (Ukrainian migration in the context of global and national challenges of the XXI century: scientific publication, 2019), which contains the dimension of socio-economic protection of migrants.

Among educational institutions and sociological centers of Ukraine, comprehensive research on migration is conducted by specialists of the Kyiv international institute of sociology, V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Ukrainian Catholic University, International Institute of Education, Culture and Diaspora Relations by Lviv Polytechnic National University, National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, etc.

It should be borne in mind that the issue of migration has long since shifted from the area of population movement to the safe area, despite the large amount of research on migration, migration policy and migration trends in the modern world. Accordingly, the relationship between migration and security requires in-depth scientific analysis, as well as finding ways to optimize migration trends that occur at the current stage of development of the Ukrainian state, in the context of taking into account threats to its national security.

It is important to analyze the trends observed in the migration sphere, assess their causes, as well as predict the consequences of migration and their impact on the overall level of security in society, in modern society. Therefore,

research in the field of migration is very relevant today. given the mass of migratory movements and the reasons that give rise to them.

### Presentation of the Main Research Material

Considering the dynamics of the migration situation in Eastern Ukraine, it should be noted that during the period from 2000 to 2019 of all regions of the region (Donetsk, Luhansk and Kharkiv) only Kharkiv region has a positive migration growth. The city of Kharkiv as a powerful industrial city in the past and a city that is in the stage of active transition to post-industrial development now “attracts” more and more migrants every year (Fig. 1). Donetsk and Luhansk regions in connection with the increase of socio-economic and demographic problems are characterized by catastrophically negative migration growth (Lohvynova, 2020).

According to the results of 2019, Eastern Ukraine received 72.7 thousand people, of which 17.304 people arrived in the Donetsk region, 7.131 people – in Luhansk and 48.296 people in Kharkiv region. The number of retirees – 79.9 thousand people. Of them: 24984 people left Donetsk region (Official site of the Main Department of Statistics in Donetsk region), 12071 people left Luhansk region (Official website of the Main Department of Statistics in the Luhansk region), 42860 people left Kharkiv region (Official website of the Main Department of Statistics in the Kharkiv region).

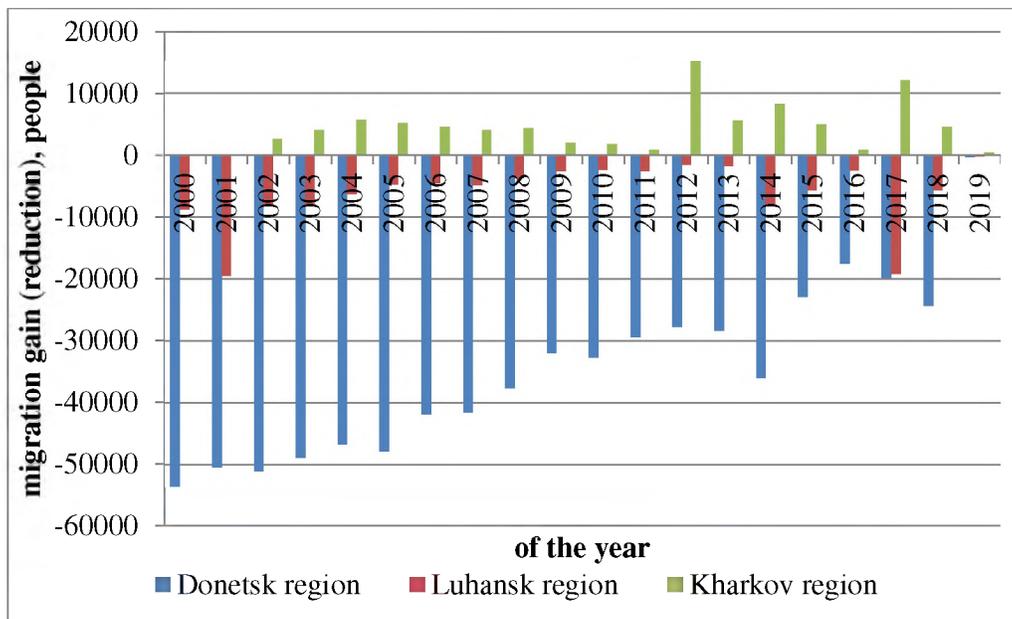
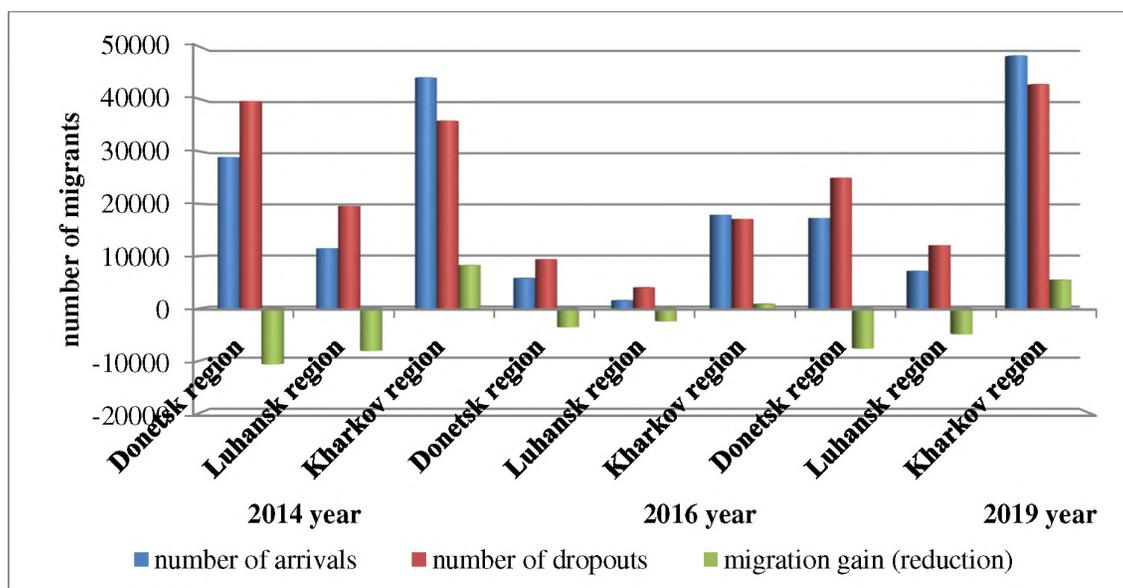


Fig. 1: Dynamics of migration growth (reduction) of the population of Donetsk, Luhansk and Kharkiv regions for the period from 2000 to 2019 (built by the authors according to (State Statistics Service of Ukraine))



**Fig. 2: Dynamics of the number of migrants (all migration flows) in Donetsk, Luhansk and Kharkiv regions from 2014 to 2019 (built by the authors according to (Official site of the Main Department of Statistics in Donetsk region, Official website of the Main Department of Statistics in the Luhansk region, Official website of the Main Department of Statistics in the Kharkiv region, State Statistics Service of Ukraine))**

Reduction of population through migration in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions takes place against the background of a negative natural population growth and is caused by political factors (war on the Eastern Ukraine, threat to life and health of the population), and socio-economic factors (crisis state of the industry loss city-forming enterprises, the decline of rural areas, falling gross regional product and general living standards in the country and the region, growing social and domestic problems) (Lohvynova, 2019; Niemets, Husieva and etc., 2018)

*Intra-regional migration*, by volume, accounts for the largest share in the structure of migration flows in Eastern Ukraine (Table 1). In general, intra-regional migration is quite common for the Eastern regions of Eastern Ukraine, as some of them are border (buffer, transition zones bordering the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine and the Russian Federation), and hence the lack of powerful industrial facilities, developed infrastructure (Niemets, Lohvynova and etc., 2019). The rest of the districts are economically backward, have low employment rates, high unemployment rates, and unfavorable indicators of the quality of life of the population. All this pushes the population to more socio-economically attractive cities and areas of the study region.

**Table 1: Structure of migration flows of Donetsk, Luhansk and Kharkiv regions as of 01.01.2019, persons (Official site of the Main Department of Statistics in Donetsk region, Official website of the Main Department of Statistics in the Luhansk region, Official website of the Main Department of Statistics in the Kharkiv region)**

migration flows	Donetsk region			Luhansk region			Kharkiv region		
	arrived	dropped	growth	arrived	dropped	growth	arrived	dropped	growth
all flows	17304	24984	-7680	7131	12071	-4940	48296	42860	5436
internal	11272	11272	0	4627	4627	0	24454	24454	0
interregional	5249	13136	-7887	2106	7027	-4921	14902	12709	2193
interstate	726	567	159	386	417	-31	8723	5670	3053
migration from the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea	57	9	48	12	0	12	217	27	190

*Intra-regional migration* of the population in the regions of Eastern Ukraine in recent years has the features of pendulum migration. The centers of gravity are regional centers, these are individual cities of regional and district importance, which are developing, mainly due to one or more city-forming enterprises and attract labor, education, trade and other migrants (Migration as a factor of development in Ukraine. Study of financial revenues associated with migration and their impact

on development in Ukraine). Such migrations of the population ensure the socio-economic development of these territories, and the migrants themselves receive educational, medical and other services. The lag in the development of road transport infrastructure and the quality of passenger traffic is a disincentive to the development of small and medium-sized cities due to the migration activity of the population (Ukrainian society: the migration dimension: national report, 2018).

As of January 1, 2019, 40,353 people (55.4% of the number of arrivals) are internal migrants in Eastern Ukraine, which makes them the largest group of migrants in the structure of migration flows in all regions of Eastern Ukraine. Among migrants of Kharkiv region 50.6% are internal migrants, Donetsk region – 65.1% of migrants, Luhansk region – 64.9% of migrants (Official site of the Main Department of Statistics in Donetsk region, Official website of the Main Department of Statistics in the Luhansk region, Official website of the Main Department of Statistics in the Kharkiv region).

*Interregional migration.* Analyzing the structure of interregional migration, as of January 1, 2019, it should be noted that only the Kharkiv region provides a positive migration increase in interregional migration in the amount of 2193 people. Significant socio-economic development of the Kharkiv region, a large number of jobs, developed infrastructure and favorable geographical location contribute to migration from neighboring regions – Donetsk, Luhansk, Dnipropetrovsk, Poltava and Sumy regions.

Kharkiv is the only city in the region that implements metropolitan functions and is a regional metropolis of all-Ukrainian level. The city's influence on the formation of interregional migration flows is carried out through the intensification of economic reproduction of labor, the establishment of mechanisms of self-regulation and self-support of professional mobility of economically active population, increasing opportunities to meet its information and communication needs (Ukrainian society: the migration dimension: national report, 2018). In addition, the geographical proximity to the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine and the rupture of economic ties between Ukrainian and Russian businesses in most areas of economic activity led to the flow of forced internal migrants to the Kharkiv region (Niemets, Husieva, 2019).

The migration of students from Eastern Ukraine is actively growing due to a range of socio-cultural, political and institutional factors, in particular, military events in Eastern Ukraine, the introduction of electronic forms of application for admission to higher education, internal interregional (Malynovska, 2009; Malynovska, 2016).

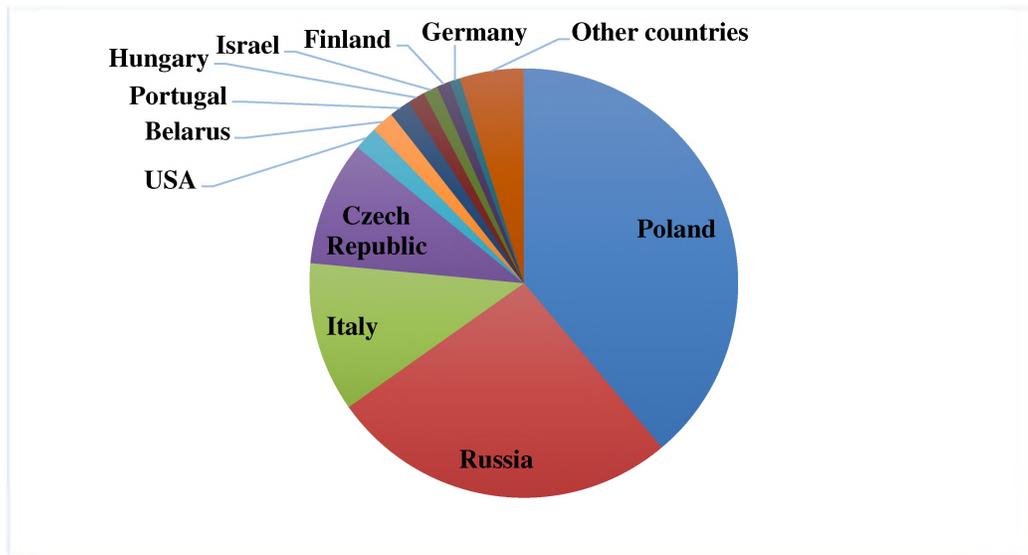
Due to military events in Eastern Ukraine since 2014, 8,000 students have been transferred to other regions, 16 universities and 10 scientific academic institutions have been evacuated. For the evacuated institutions of higher education, the urgent problems are the preservation of human resources and ensuring the conditions for its implementation (lack of housing, necessary equipment, laboratory equipment, etc.), ensuring full educational activities (most evacuated institutions are dominated by distance learning), insufficient financial and logistical ensuring scientific activity. The problem of financial support of teachers, teaching and support staff, students whose families are in a difficult financial situation, must primarily address the problems of buying or renting housing, finding work in the regions of new residence is acute (Ukrainian migration in the context of global and national challenges of the XXI century: scientific publication, 2019).

Kharkiv region is one of the six regions of Ukraine (except Kyiv, Kyiv, Lviv, Chernivtsi and Odesa regions) with a positive balance of interregional educational migration, as Kharkiv is a large university city, attractive for entrants from neighboring regions, which has intensified since the occupation. part of the territory of Donetsk and Luhansk regions (Ukrainian society: the migration dimension: national report, 2018).

As of January 1, 2019 in Donetsk and Lugansk regions show significant reduction of interregional migration. In particular, 5,249 people came to Donetsk region from other regions of Ukraine, 13,136 people left. The same situation is observed in Luhansk region: 2106 people arrived and 7027 people left provided a migration reduction of 4921 people (Official site of the Main Department of Statistics in Donetsk region, Official website of the Main Department of Statistics in the Luhansk region, Official website of the Main Department of Statistics in the Kharkiv region). These data indicate that the Donetsk and Lugansk regions are not attractive for migrants through a series of military, political and socio-economic problems.

*Interstate migration.* All the studied regions of Eastern Ukraine are regions bordering the Russian Federation, which determined the volume of interstate migration until 2014. Since 2014, due to the occupation of part of the territory of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, the main direction of Ukrainian interstate migration has become the countries of the European Union. The main countries of destination of Ukrainian labor and educational migrants in 2015-2017 were Poland, Russia, Italy, the Czech Republic and others (Fig. 3) (Niemets, Lohvynova, 2019).

However, the volume of interstate migrants in and out of the region is insignificant. As of January 1, 2019, all regions of the region, except Luhansk, have a positive increase in interstate migrants. In 2019, due to migration abroad, the population of Luhansk region decreased by 31 people, while in Donetsk and Kharkiv regions there was a positive increase in interstate migration in the number of 159 and 3053 people, respectively (Official site of the Main Department of Statistics in Donetsk region, Official website of the Main Department of Statistics in the Luhansk region, Official website of the Main Department of Statistics in the Kharkiv region).



**Fig. 3: Countries of destination of Ukrainian labor migrants in 2015–2017**

(built by the authors according to (State Statistics Service of Ukraine))

Today, the main patterns of development of interstate labor migration in Ukraine are (Malynovska, 2016; Niemets, Lohvynova, 2019):

- formation in the structure of the labor force of Ukraine of a large contingent of persons for whom labor migration is the main type of employment;
- differentiation of the level of migratory mobility depending on the qualitative characteristics of migrants;
- migration flows consist of two directions, one country can be both a donor and a recipient of labor force;
- predominance of economic motives of migration over non-economic ones;
- expanding the number of countries that are active participants in international migration processes;
- orientation and concentration of international migrants to the most developed regions of the world;
- growth of illegal migration;
- growth of active state intervention in migration processes;
- labor migration, as a rule, is an alternative to possible permanent departure, rather than preparation for it, but with increasing duration and frequency of travel, the probability of return of the migrant decreases;
- occupation of niches by Ukrainian labor migrants in relatively less attractive labor markets in Eastern Europe;
- the dependence of labor migration on the remoteness, capacity of labor markets of recipient countries and the mental characteristics of their population (the bulk of labor migrants go to neighboring Slavic countries, with higher socio-economic development);
- when carrying out labor migration, residents of the border regions of Ukraine mostly focus on neighboring countries with their region.

### ***Forced migration from Donbass and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.***

The migration processes of our country were significantly influenced by the situation in Eastern Ukraine, related to hostilities, as well as the annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. This factor led to the desire of a significant number of Ukrainian citizens to leave their country and go abroad, as well as not to participate in life-threatening hostilities. The deteriorating economic situation has led to rising poverty, unemployment and increased labor migration. Security and development have shown a close connection and interdependence both in the country and in relation to potential migrants to Ukraine.

During the years of military conflict in Eastern Ukraine, the tendency to make Ukraine unattractive for external voluntary migration is growing, while the number of refugees from those countries whose citizens are seeking asylum is growing.

According to the results of 2019, all regions of the region provided a positive migration growth of the population from the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (Official site of the Main Department of Statistics in Donetsk region, Official website of the Main Department of Statistics in the Luhansk region, Official website of the Main Department of Statistics in the Kharkiv region).

Summarizing the main trends of voluntary intraregional, interregional, interstate and forced migration in Eastern Ukraine, we highlight the factors that attract migrants to each area of the study region, the predominant types of migration and the links of migrants with regions of departure and arrival (Table 2).

**Table 2: Attractive and pushing migration factors of the regions of Eastern Ukraine and predominant types of migration directions (Mezencev, Olijnik, Mezenceva, 2017)**

	<b>Donetsk region</b>	<b>Luhansk region</b>	<b>Kharkiv region</b>
Factors of migratory attractiveness	Stability of the political situation (for territories controlled by the Ukrainian government); favorable socio-geographical position of some cities (Mariupol, Kramatorsk, Slavyansk); availability of free living space, especially in rural areas; availability of jobs in large cities.	Stability of the political situation (for territories controlled by the Ukrainian government); availability of free living space, especially in rural areas; opportunity for internally displaced persons to receive social benefits and guarantees; availability of jobs in large cities.	Stability of the political situation; industrial specialization of the region; high level of social infrastructure development; stable economic development; high quality of life; high index of regional development; availability of a strong labor market, vacancies and good working conditions; high development of financial, trade, cultural and educational spheres; development of innovative enterprises; favorable transport and geographical position; close ties with the Donetsk-Kryvyi Rih region, the Capital region, highly developed road and rail communications, international airports.
Factors that push migrants	Military action; temporary occupation of part of the territory of the region; closure of a number of industrial enterprises; high unemployment; low quality of life.	Military action; temporary occupation of part of the territory of the region; closure of a number of industrial enterprises; high unemployment; low quality of life.	High cost of rent; difficulties in finding a job; high cost of educational and medical services; high taxes to start your own business; high level of corruption; significant competition in the labor market.
Predominant types of migration	Pendulum labor and educational migration from the periphery; pendulum migration of internally displaced persons	Pendulum labor and educational migration from the periphery; pendulum migration of internally displaced persons	Pendulum labor and educational migration from the periphery; interregional migrations from Donetsk, Luhansk, Poltava, Sumy, Dnipropetrovsk regions
Strong links with the regions of departure of migrants	Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk regions, Kyiv, Zaporizhia, Luhansk regions	Kharkiv, Donetsk region, Kyiv	Kyiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Kyiv, Donetsk regions
Strong links with the regions of arrival of migrants	Luhansk, Kharkiv regions	Donetsk, Kharkiv region	Donetsk, Luhansk, Poltava, Sumy, Dnipropetrovsk regions
Cities that received the largest number of labor and educational migrants	Kramatorsk, Mariupol, Slavyansk, Bakhmut	Severodonetsk, Lysychansk, Rubizhne, Starobilsk, Kreminna	Kharkiv, Derhachi

Cities that received the largest number of forced migrants	Mariupol, Kramatorsk, Slavyansk, Bakhmut, Konstantinovka, Druzhkivka	Severodonetsk, Lysychansk, Rubizhne, Starobilsk, Kreminna	Kharkiv, Raisins
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## Conclusions

The migration movement of the population of the regions of Eastern Ukraine is determined by its border position, socio-economic situation in the region as a whole and its specifics in individual areas. The intensity of intra-regional migration is the highest in the region. Among interstate migrations, labor and educational migrations to the countries of the European Union predominate the most. The reasons for such migrations are the search for sources to improve their economic situation by increasing wages and additional financial income; insufficient number of jobs in the country; search for a better life and working conditions abroad; search for greater and better opportunities in the social sphere, primarily in medicine, education, pensions, etc.; lack of prospects for professional development and career growth in places of residence – instability of the political and economic situation in the country; unfavorable conditions for doing business, the spread of corruption in all spheres of social, political and economic life, etc.

Based on the analysis of indicators of intraregional, interregional, interstate and migration from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, the following trends in the migration situation in Eastern Ukraine can be identified:

- significant predominance of internal migration over external migration in all administrative-territorial units of Eastern Ukraine;
- intra-regional migration flows within Eastern Ukraine are directed, mainly to the Kharkiv region, and the center of gravity of the population is Kharkiv;
- positive migration growth, which significantly exceeds the natural reduction in the new administrative center of Donetsk region – Kramatorsk;
- significant pendulum migrations from rural and suburban areas towards the regional center, cities of regional subordination and district centers;
- numerous outflows of population and loss of migratory attractiveness by industrial centers of Donetsk and Luhansk regions;
- forced nature of migrations since 2014 due to the temporary occupation of part of the territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

The migration situation in Eastern Ukraine needs further careful study and generalization, especially in connection with decentralization processes. A promising area of study of migration processes in the region is also the problems of adaptation and integration of forced migrants – internally displaced persons and their impact on the socio-economic development of cities and united territorial communities of Eastern Ukraine. Further studies of migration processes in Eastern Ukraine should also be conducted in the context of their impact on the social security of the region.

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