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**MIGRATION IN THE ERA of GLOBALIZATION: the CASES of
UKRAINE and TURKEY**

Abstract

This article offers a description of international migration principles in the era of globalization, with the focus on Ukraine and Turkey. Relations between two countries had been defined by the long chronology of historical, geographic, and cultural contact and has been influenced by newly established social networks between the regions, its political and economic development. Based on the analysis of international migration principles it was found that main features of migration between Ukraine and Turkey are short-term, irregular, female character and the prevalent types of migration take form of either circular trading or transnational marriages. As an initial attempt to map out Ukrainian migration in Turkey, the most crucial outcome of this paper is to question those categories that we are used to define and study international migration.

Key words: *migration, push-pull factors, migration policy.*

**KÜRESELLEŐME AĐINDA GÖÇ: TÜRKİYE ve UKRAYNA'DA GÖÇ
OLGUSU**

Özet

Bu arařtırma Ukrayna ve Türkiye özelinde küreselleőme ađında uluslararası göçün sebeplerini irdellemektedir. İki lke arasındaki iliŐki uzun zamandır süregelen tarihi, cođrafı, kültürel, politik, ekonomik gelişme ve etkileşimler üzerinden şekillenmiştir. Uluslararası göç ilkeleri irdelendiđinde Ukrayna ve Türkiye arasında gerekleşen göçlerin kısa süreli, düzensiz, ekseriyetle kadın göçmenlerce ve en yaygın biçiminin döngüsel ticaret ve uluslararası evlilik üzerinden gerekleştirildiđini göstermektedir. Bu arařtırmanın en önemli ıktısı Türkiye'ye

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gerçekleşen Ukraynalı göçünün uluslararası göç düzleminde kategorik incelemesini yapmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, itme-çekme faktörleri, göç politikaları.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important features of globalization process is the increase in migratory flows among countries, regions and continents. In an increasingly integrated world, people – although with significant restrictions – move across national borders, seeking opportunities in foreign lands that are denied them in their own countries. According to the United Nations there are around 232 million international immigrants in the world, and this number is increasing every year. In relative terms, this corresponds to over 3 per cent of the world population. The percentage does not seem exceptionally high, especially, when compared to the proportion of other cross-border transactions, such as trade and investment. However, the social, political and economic relevance of migration goes beyond numbers: migration involves people, not just production factors, but the plans, dreams, frustrations, hopes, and interests of human beings. Migrants are active forces driving new realities and corresponding social responses both at home and in host countries. Migration provides migrants themselves with significant opportunities to progress. Formation of global labour market is the result of increasing international mobility of three main factors of production, i.e. information, capital and labour.

Aim of the Paper

The goal of the paper is to characterize relevant problems and causes of population migration, describe modern tendencies in international migration of human resources in the condition of globalization and define strategic priorities of state migration policy in the conditions of global labour market formation. Special attention is paid to the peculiarities of migration flows in Turkey and Ukraine, which have been formed during long period of society's existence and has been influenced by transport network of the regions, its social and economic development.

Migration Definitions and Types

Migration means crossing the boundary of a political or administrative unit for a certain minimum period of time. There are internal and international migrations. Internal migration refers to a move from one area to another within one country. International migration means crossing the frontiers, which separate one of the world's approximate 200 states from another (Boyle et.al., 1998). This paper focuses specifically on international migration, because of its links to globalization and its significance in creating multi-ethnic societies. The term migration is defined broadly as a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence. It includes permanent settlers or landed immigrants, temporary workers, guest workers, asylum seekers, students, and undocumented arrivals with the intention of short- or long-term settlement. In the great majority of cases migration means taking up residence for 6 months or a year. Tourists and similar short-term visitors as well as diplomatic community are excluded from this definition. Main types of international migration of population includes: (1) emigration – departure from a state; immigration – arrival to a state; re-emigration – returning of emigrants to motherland or repatriation – returning of emigrants to motherland with renewal of citizenship as well as returning of deported or evacuated persons (Castles and Miller, 2003).

Causes of International Migration of Population

A lot of migration researches have been focused on the causes of population migration (Boyle, 1998; Castles and Miller, 1998; Massey, 1993; Skeldon, 1997; Weerdt et.al., 2013; Tan, 2014). Despite some conceptual differences, all the major theories lead to the conclusion that main causes of migration are rooted in demographic, economic, sociological, political and other factors connected to the modern development process across the globe (Table 1).

At the end of XX century the migration was mainly for economic reasons, but starting from 2011 the so called “ecological” migration has been developed in the world. Frequent earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, flooding, and absence of drinking water force people to look for ecologically safe places for their residence. Meanwhile, both representatives of middle class and rich peoples participate in this migration. Migration processes can be stopped, if economics is developing successfully, new working places are created (Hugo, 1998). Estimating migration processes the majority of researches consider that it will not stop in the nearest future. The income gap between poor and rich countries, significant differences in social and cultural development of states will be a sufficient reason to make a ‘choice’ to migrate (Castles and Miller, 1998; Massey, 1993).

The Volume und Significance of International Migration

In the last few decades some of the distinguishing features of international migration are the following: (1) the migration flows mainly occur from developing to developed countries; (2) a higher proportion of migrants are better qualified than the native born population in most of the countries receiving immigrants, if undocumented immigrants are excluded; (3) undocumented immigration has become a significant component of international migration despite measures adopted to prevent or reduce such migration; (4) females constitute an increasing proportion of international migrants; (5) the diaspora of foreign-origin persons in many countries has reached significant proportions and they have built up a certain amount of political influence.

Table 1. Factors, influencing on international migration of population

Push Factors	Pull Factors
<i>Economic</i>	
Low salary	High salary
Low living standards	High living standards
High level of unemployment	Existence of free working places
Economic instability	Stable development of economics
Exacting taxation system	Liberal taxation system
<i>Social</i>	
Low quality of education	High quality of education
Bad working conditions	Good working conditions

Inadmissible public health system	Accessible and high quality public health system
Absence of possibilities for professional self-realization	Existence of possibilities for professional self-realization
<i>Cultural</i>	
Religious persecution	Freedom of religion
Ethnic discrimination	Absence of ethnic discrimination
Race discrimination	Absence of race discrimination
<i>Political</i>	
Absence of democracy	Developed democracy
Political instability	Stable political system
Corruption of governmental structures	Absence of corruption
<i>Ecological</i>	
Polluted environment	Better ecological situation
Low quality of drinking water and food	Clear drinking water and ecologically safe food

In dynamic terms, in the 33 years between 1980 and 2013, the total number of migrants increased by an average annual rate of 2.6 per cent. In terms of the location of emigrants, the growth rate of migrants in high-income countries is 3.3 per cent for the period, low-income countries reached a rate of 1.7 per cent (OECD, International Migration Outlook, 2013). By 2013 60 per cent of migrants lived in high-income countries (Table 2).

Table 2. International migrants stock by development level and major areas 1960-2013 (millions) (United Nations, DESA, Trends in International Migrant Stock, 2013)

<i>Year</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>
<i>By Region</i>												
Europe	14.2	16.6	18.8	20.1	21.9	23.4	49.3	55.2	58.2	64.1	69.8	72.4
Asia	28.5	28.2	27.8	28	32.1	37.2	49.9	47.2	50.3	53.3	61.3	70.8
North America	12.5	12.7	12.9	15.3	18.1	22.1	27.6	33.5	40.3	44.5	50	53.1

Africa	9.1	9.4	9.9	11	14	14.4	16.3	17.9	6.5	17	19.2	18.6
Latin America	6	5.8	5.6	5.7	6	6.2	6.9	6	6.3	6.6	7.5	8.5
Oceania	2.1	2.5	3	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.7	5	5	5	6	7.9
World	75.4	78.4	81.3	86.7	99.2	111	154.	165	176.	190.	213.	232
							9		7	6	9	
By Development Level												
More developed	32.3	35.4	38.3	42.4	47.4	53.6	82.3	94.9	105	115.	127.	135.
										4	7	6
Less developed	43.1	43	42.9	44.3	51.8	57.3	72.5	70.1	71.7	75.2	86.2	90,5
Least developed	6.4	6.9	7.2	6.8	9.1	9.1	10.9	12.2	10.2	10.4	11.5	12

According to these data, the most developed regions of the world (Europe and North America) have the highest number of migrants. Asia comes next, with a relatively similar percentage. These figures are, however, highly dependent on the demographic size of the respective regions. That's why it is useful to look at the relative size of immigrant communities to their host populations (Table 3).

Table 3. Regional distribution of emigrants as percentage of the local population 1960-2013
(United Nations, DESA, Trends in International Migrant Stock, 2013)

<i>Year</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2013</i>
By Region												
Oceania	13.4	14.3	15.4	15.8	16.4	17.0	17.8	17.5	16.3	15.2	16.8	21.0
North America	6.1	5.8	5.6	6.3	7.1	6.2	9.7	11.2	12.8	13.5	14.2	15.5
Europe	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	6.9	7.6	8.0	8.8	9.5	10.0

Africa	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7
Asia	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Latin America	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
World	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2
By Development Level												
More developed	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.6	7.2	8.1	8.8	9.5	10.3	10.8
Less developed	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Least developed	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4

From this point of view, North America and Oceania, the two most recently populated regions, are those with the highest coefficients (21 per cent and 15 per cent respectively). Next is Europe, a region where migrants make up 10 per cent of the residential population. In the other regions, including Ukraine and Turkey, the immigrant population is less than one per cent.

In 2013, over 51 per cent of all international migrants in the world were living in ten countries (Figure 1). The largest number of international migrants resided in the United States of America: 46 million, equal to nearly 20 per cent of the world's total. The Russian Federation hosted the second largest number of migrants worldwide (11 million), followed by Germany (10 million), Saudi Arabia (9 million), and the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom (8 million each).

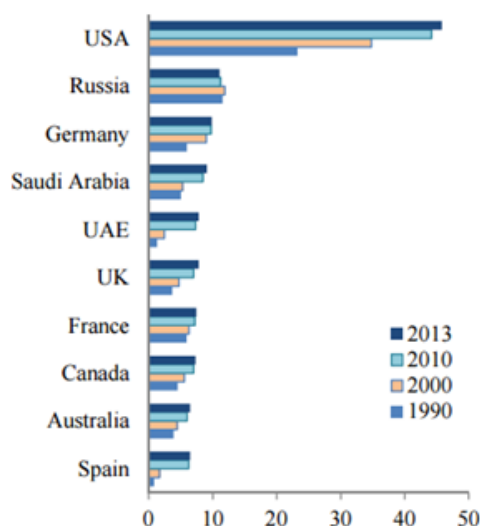


Figure 1. Ten countries with the largest number of international migrants, 1990-2013 (millions) (United Nations, DESA, Trends in International Migrant Stock, 2013)

A Comparative Study of Ukrainian and Turkish migration

Migration in Ukraine and its potential. Ukraine emerged on the European political map in 1991 as one of the largest European country with a population equal to 51.7 million people and a total land area of 600 thousand sq. km. However, during last decades the population development of Ukraine is characterized by demographic decline and this trend is expected to continue, implying that the overall population will decline by around 35 million until 2050 (Figure 2) and nearly half of the population will be more than 45 years old (Malynovska, 2004; Hoffman and Reichel, 2011).

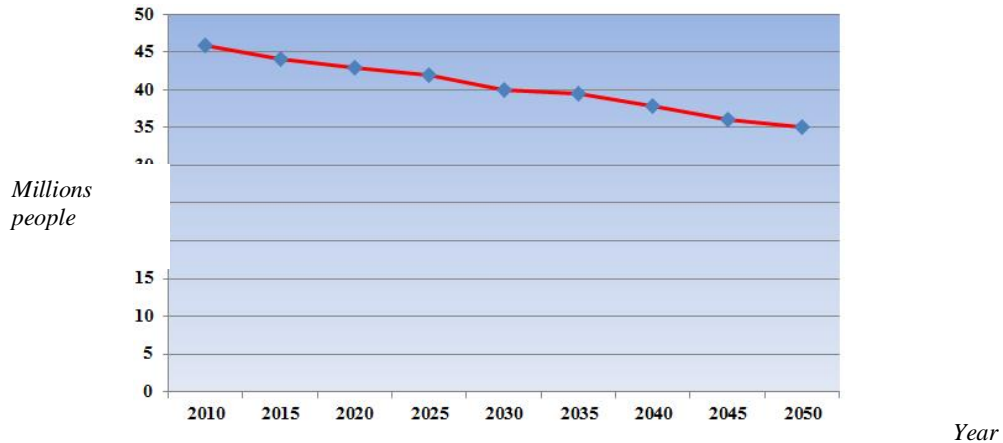


Figure 2. Population decline in Ukraine 2010-2050

One of the reasons of the population decline is a considerable number of labour emigrants from Ukraine. According to the information from Ukrainian embassies, main flows of labour migration from Ukraine are directed to Italy, Russia, Czech Republic, Israel, Spain, Poland, USA, Canada, Greece, Turkey and other developed countries (Table 4). For example, the number of Ukrainians who work in Turkey is around 35,000 persons. The fifth part of all emigrants is scientists, doctors, lecturers, who from the one hand enrich human potential of developed countries, and from the other negatively influence on economic situation of Ukraine and speed of its renovation. It also has negative influence on the demographic situation in the country (see Figure 2).

Table 4. Top 10 countries with Ukrainian emigrants

Country	Italy	Germany	Russia	Czech Republic	Israel	Spain	USA	Greece	Portugal	Canada
Number of population, persons	208 796	159308	126374	116371	97617	77217	59917	50081	48022	43000

According to the data of the State Committee of Statistics of Ukraine by the results of 2014,

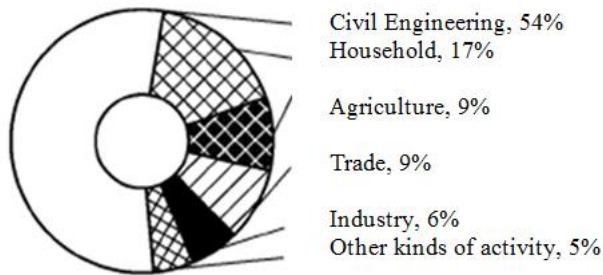


Figure 3. Main field of employment of Ukrainian labour migrants

629,372 persons left Ukraine, emigration increase was 13,447 persons. The biggest number of emigrants was from Crimea, Donetsk, Lugansk, Odessa regions and Kiev. From 1996 to 2014 about 1,622 scientists, including 1,290 persons with PhD degrees and 332 Professors with Doctor of Science degrees departed from Ukraine. The most favorable place for Ukrainian researchers is USA, which has priority

number one, on the second place is Russia and on the third place is Germany. Main fields of employment of Ukrainian emigrants are construction for males and housekeeping for females (see Figure 3). It was found that above one quote of all emigrants has illegal status.

Ukraine's migration policy. Emigration of high-skilled workforce is a very negative phenomena for Ukraine, so-called brain-drain leads to decimation of the human capital and fiscal revenues of sending country. The main drivers of such migration are unstable political and economic situation and as a result uncertainty of the future.

However, labour migration has also a positive influence on economics of Ukraine in the view of emigrants' remittances, which can be considered as foreign investments. In 2014 volumes of such remittances has been increased on 20 % up to 7 mln US dollars. Ukraine receives the largest part of remittances from USA, Germany, Russia, Greece, Italy and UK.

Basing on the investigation it was found that main causes stimulating labour migration from Ukraine include: undeveloped internal labour market with high level of unemployment, nonuniformity of social and economic development of separate regions, low Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per person, high poverty in society; differences between countries in possibilities for professional growth.

Different researches show that main priorities of the state policy of Ukraine, which would help to significantly reduce emigration from the country should be: 1) creation of working places and extension of foreign investments; 2) provision of legal employment of workers abroad and possibility of their free return; 3) import of currency and guarantees to our citizens to protect their labour rights abroad. In order to solve all these tasks, special legal regulations together with economic measures should be developed in the first place.

Migration in Turkey and its potential. Located at the geographical intersection between East and West, with access to four seas (Mediterranean, Aegean, Marmara and Black Sea), Turkey was always a country with high social mobility. In the post Second World War period Turkey was an emigration country for a long time (Elitok and Straubhaar, 2010; Içduygu, 2010). But things have been changed since. After the end of the Cold War and the breakup of the Soviet Union, emigration from the neighborhood to Turkey increased substantially. As a consequence, Turkey is a country of emigration, immigration and transit, nowadays.

In recent decades there have been five main types of emigration of Turkish citizens to the European Union (EU) area (Table 5): family-related emigration; asylum-seeking; irregular

(undocumented) labor emigration; contract-related (low-skilled) labor emigration; and emigration of professional and high-skilled workers (Içduygu, 2010).

As it can be seen from the Table 5 about 4.85 million people with Turkish background live outside Turkey today. While more than four million of Turkish people live in European countries, a considerable percentage resides in the USA, Canada and Australia. By far most Turkish citizens have gone to Germany, nowadays. Some Turkish citizens have gone to the countries of the former Soviet Union, including Ukraine. Before the outbreak of conflict in Eastern part of Ukraine the number of immigrants from Turkey was steadily growing. By 2009, 5,394 Turkish citizens were living in Ukraine (“Ukrayna”, 31.12.2010, para. 3). However, compared to other European countries, the emigration flows from Turkey to Ukraine still have remained relatively small.

Table 5. Turkish migrant stock abroad in Europe and Middle East in 1985 – 2010 (in million)

	1985	In % of total	1995	In % of total	2010	In % of total
Germany	1.4	59	2.05	62	1.63	34
Total Europe	1.99	84	2.84	86	3.05	63
The Middle East Countries	0.20	8	0.13	4	0.16	2.5
Ex. Soviet Union Countries, incl. Ukraine	0	0	0.05	2	0.01	0.5
Total	2.36	100	3.31	100	4.85	100

Turkey’s migration policy. Due to its geographical location between Europe and Asia, Turkey is also a transit point for migrants from the Middle East and Central Asia who want to reach the prosperous European Union countries. That’s why Turkey and its migration policies are crucial to the EU countries, which want Turkey to control its borders against illegal and transit migrants in line with the Geneva Convention. Because of this, Turkey has made progress in the field of migration policy by trying to bring current policies into the line with international and EU standards. Turkey has signed bilateral labour agreements with EU countries, Australia, USA. This was seen as a necessary move by the Turkish state in order to solve the problem of unemployment by means of encouraging migration of the excess workforce abroad.

Motivated by a desire to meet the EU membership criteria Turkey started radical reformation of its migration policy since the early 2000s. One of the most important steps has been the adoption of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, which was approved on 4 April 2013 by Turkey’s Parliament. The law promises to abandon the hitherto strictly securitized approach towards migration management, favoring instead a balanced emphasis on international human rights standards for all groups of migrants alongside national interests, generally framed as the curbing of irregular immigration and the attraction of highly skilled immigrants (Meral and Hakkı, 2014). The EU has recognized and appreciated Turkey’s adoption of law as a clear

sign of Turkey's efforts to establish an effective migration management system in line with EU standards, particularly in the middle of the Syrian refugee crisis (Elitok, 2013).

Turkey has adopted a number of directives and standards concerning the issue of family reunification and residence rights for third country nationals. In order to tackle the issue of illegal migration Turkish government has begun negotiating readmission agreements with a number of countries. Over the last few years agreements had been signed with Ukraine, Syria, Russia, Greece, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Romania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Pakistan, Yemen, and Nigeria. On December 16th 2013 Readmission Agreement between Turkey and the EU was signed after a long discussion and it led to launch the EU-Turkey Visa liberalization dialogue.

Ukraine-Turkey Migration. What will be the size of the Turkish migration potential to the Post Soviet Union countries and especially Ukraine in the future? The answer to this question depends on two factors: (1) the individual behavior (i.e. the willingness to emigrate) on the micro level and (2) on the size and development of the population on the macro level. If we take the most important macroeconomic factors causing migration, we might end up with (1) population development and (2) standard of living differences. They allow to determine the migration pattern to be expected between Turkey and Europe and Turkey and Post-Soviet Union countries, including Ukraine in the next decades. Considering population development, on the one hand, both the EU and Ukraine are facing the challenge of an ageing problem together with low fertility rates and declining working populations (see Figure 4). On the other hand, Turkey's population is growing fast. Figure 4 shows the projections of population developments in millions for Germany, as one of the leading European country with the biggest number of Turkish emigrants, and Turkey over the next forty years. It becomes clear that while in Germany (Figure 4) and in Ukraine (Figure 2) population is expected to decline, in Turkey it will increase. Therefore in Turkey, the population development might lead to an excess supply

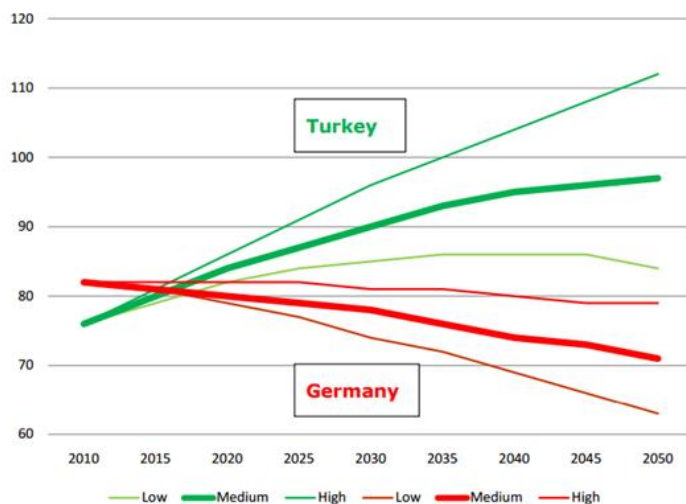


Figure 4. Population projections for Germany and Turkey from 2010 to 2050

United Nations, PD DESA, World Population

of labor and in Germany and Ukraine it might lead to an excess demand for labor. Taken together that will stimulate incentives to migrate from Turkey to Germany, but not Ukraine, because of lower average standard of living in Ukraine comparing with Germany, which is the second important macroeconomic factor causing migration.

Analysing the differences in the average standard of living as another crucial determinant of migration, one aspect is of special importance. The individual reaction on differences

becomes weaker in the case of smaller income gaps as we observe in the case with Ukraine. In order to reflect standard of living and its difference the purchasing power parities have been used. Analysing results of investigations, we see rather wide gap in the average standard of living between Turkey and Germany, as the most attractive country for Turkish emigrants, by comparing the GDP per person measured in purchasing power parities in US dollars (Elitok and Straubhaar, 2010). In 1980 the GDP per person in Turkey reached about 20% of the German GDP per person, in 2008 it reaches about 37%. Today, it is more than 40%.

However, Turkish emigration has always been an important source of funds for Turkish economy through remittances sent by Turkish people abroad and it is the same as we observe in Ukraine. The World Bank counts the Turkey-Germany remittance corridor as one of the top ten global remittance corridors (Iredale, 2000; Weerdt et.al., 2013).

Speaking about immigration in Turkey it has become more important in the last decade than it was before. In 2014 about 250.000 people have immigrated to Turkey. However, the number of foreign nationals living with an official residence and work permit in Turkey is relatively small (just over 170,000). With the fall of the Soviet Union in the beginning of the 1990s, Turkey (and above all Istanbul) started to experience the increased presence of migrants from a great variety of post-soviet countries, including Ukraine, who come to work in Turkey often illegally in the household (cleaning, child and elderly care, gardening), tourism and sex sectors (Figure 5). The Turkish visa system allows these people to commute between their home countries and their jobs in Turkey.

Another feature of Ukrainian migration pattern in Turkey is a very female character. The Ukrainian-Turkish migration is characterized by special category of migrants, so called, the circular traders. Istanbul is a regional center for trade, both for formal and informal practices, and in the aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet Union, many Ukrainians found economic opportunities in informal trading of textile and leather garments between Istanbul and Ukraine.

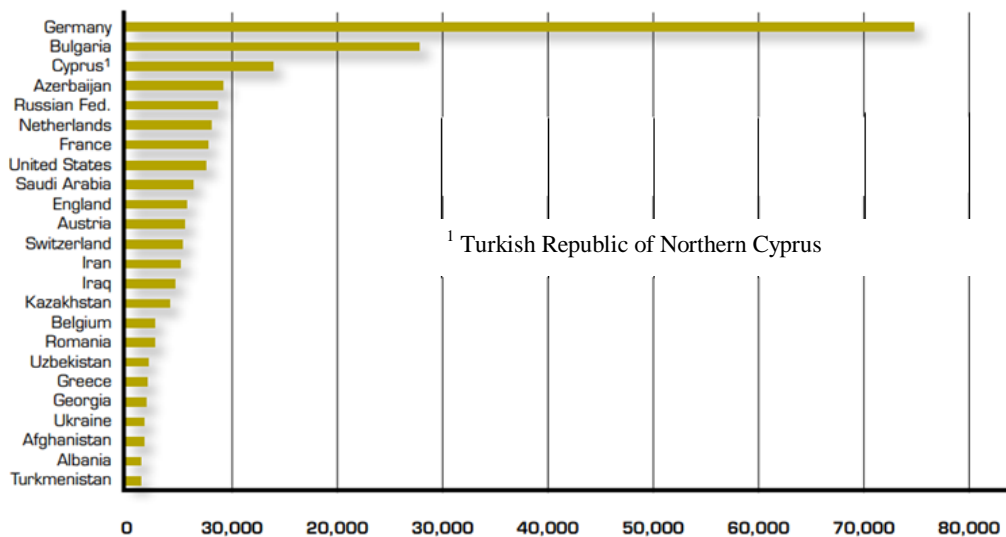


Figure 5. Immigrants in Turkey by country of origin in 2014 (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2014)

The data on residence permits provides an analysis revealing possible migration corridors between Central and European countries. Among the citizenship acquisitions of CEE migrants, Bulgaria constitutes the biggest share with approximately 88 percent with 104,737 citizens, followed by Romanian and Moldovan migrants with around 3000 citizenship acquisitions each.

The fourth and fifth origin country with most citizenship acquisitions from Turkey are Macedonia and Ukraine with more than 2,500 migrants each. On average, citizenship acquisition through marriage represent 11 percent of CEE migration. For the Ukrainian migrants marriage is the most common route for citizenship acquisition as 68 percent of Ukrainians received their citizenship in Turkey through marriage (Deniz et al., 2014).

Register-based studies of transnational marriage migration in northwest Europe show that then vast majority of marriage migrants move from less developed to more developed countries, very seldom the other way round (Schmidt, et al. 2009).

Women use marriage as a means to gain upward social mobility, or “just” mobility as being married and having a family is still one of the most important marks of achievement both for women and men in transitional societies like Turkey or Ukraine.

Conclusions

Development and international migration are closely related in a globalizing world. Both Ukraine and Turkey actively participate in globalization process. However, patterns of migration in Ukraine and Turkey is rather different. In Ukraine it is characterized by spontaneous character of labour migration with increasing volumes of international labour emigrants and imperfect state migration policy, when main trend in Turkish migration is towards an increase in the number of people migrating to Turkey and meeting the EU membership criteria, which has led to intensification in immigration policy making.

The main concern of the nearest future for Ukraine is to slow down brain-drain process forced by unfavorable economic and political situation. There is a danger that considerable losses in intellectual potential can lead to establishment of low technological model of development of the country. The main goal of migration policy is to minimize these threats and simultaneously maximize the benefits connected with labor migration. Ukraine's demographics show that it will certainly need large amount of immigrants and the state's duty is to define precisely how many and what type of immigrants are needed and then proceed towards the development of the system for their selection.

Migration policy in Ukraine should be based on bilateral agreements, especially with Turkey, which has considerable number of illegal Ukrainian immigrants. Ukrainian government should provide and create necessary social and economic conditions for population; return labour emigrants to Ukraine; create new working places; protect rights of citizens, worked abroad and provide their legal employment due to the signing of correspondent bilateral agreements between states.

One of the most crucial challenges for Turkey in its migration relations with Ukraine is the illegal migration. Cooperation and dialogue between Turkey and Ukraine with respect to illegal migration would be beneficial for the security of both countries, helping avoid illegal and transit migration to Europe via Turkey. That's why current Turkey's and Ukraine's migration policies should be focused on illegal migrants. However, given the changing nature of migration systems, where both structural and individual factors are playing important roles, the established

patterns are also constantly evolving. Thus, the task of categorizing migration on temporality and socio-economic status is becoming harder and requires additional research.

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