

Forecasting of the Development of Migration Process on the Studied Territory

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Abstract: The article considers the methods for the analysis of migration processes, their advantages are described. Formulas for calculation of various indicators characterizing the development of migration phenomena are given. A "gravity" model is constructed to be used to prove the influence of various factors upon immigration flows while studying the problems of migration. The author, referring to statistics, claims that the demographic capacity of Siberia and the Far East is obviously insufficient for development of the natural riches located here and creation of the developed economic and settlement structure. Therefore in this region sharply there is a problem of preservation and fixing of resident population, attraction on a constant residence of socially active migrants. Already now in this region workers of high qualification are especially demanded. It isn't necessary to count on possibility of attraction of enough of the corresponding experts from abroad in the absence of the state system of a selective set. For carrying out effective migratory policy it is necessary to create system of the account and a monitoring of migratory streams, restrictions and regulations of number of foreign citizens. The author of article notes that an unconditional priority there has to be an ensuring the maximum employment of the local population. Border territories where on earnings Chinese go mainly, Koreans and Vietnamese, - the third in Russia in size the center of attraction of foreign labor. Labor migrants arriving to Russia go first of all to construction, the industry and agriculture. Every fifth is occupied in the commerce and trade sphere. As a part of foreign workers persons with an average or a low skill level prevail. From the developed European countries, and also from Japan, Canada and the USA there arrive generally experts, but their share is insignificant.

Key words: Migration flows • Demography • Demographic processes • Migration policy • Migration outflow • Forecast of development of migratory processes • Demographic potential • Problem of fixing of resident population • Attraction problem on a constant residence of socially active migrants • State system of a selective set • System of the account and monitoring of migratory streams • System of restriction and regulation of number of foreign citizens.

INTRODUCTION

The territory of the Russian Far East has powerful potential of natural, energetic and spatial resources that are not easily accessible and undeveloped to the present time. Already in the coming decades, their value to the world community will increase. Provision of access to natural resources will require adoption of new energetic sources, construction of new railways and motor roads, power transmission lines, lines of communication, construction of housing and social infrastructure. Development of previously poorly available territory will require large amount of living labour, and thus attraction of labour force from various sources [1].

Lack of enough of labor can negatively affect an economic situation of the country. So, for example, occurred in Japan which long time pursued restrictive immigration policy. The government encouraged reception of foreign highly skilled workers of technical specialties, the policy on reception of an unskilled manpower remained restrictive.

As a result to the middle of the 80th deficiency of labor in the country became the chronic. In 1990 shortage of unskilled work in the industry made 58%. In particular, the automobile industry appeared in general on the verge of paralysis[2]. Japan faced need of use of labor immigration.

Due to forecasts, in the period from 2009 till 2015 the population size of the Far East can decline 114,4 thousand people more or 1,8 % (table 1.8, 1.9). Labour potential of the Far East, involved into economy of the region, is slightly more than 4,1 million people (table 1.14). The number of the unemployed does not exceed 314,5 thousand people, or 7,6 %. Only a small part of them can be used for future development.

“Demographic potential of Siberia and the Far East is obviously not enough for adoption natural resources, located here and creation of developed, more or less economic and settle structure.”

That is why, Primorye territory as well as the Far Eastern Federal district in whole faces the problem of saving and consolidating of permanent population, attraction of the socially active migrants from other populous regions of the country to the region for the permanent residence.

According to experts' estimates, in medium-term course the main problem of the economy of Russian Far East and Primorye in part will be not the lack of capital, but lack of manpower resources [3-4].

Unfortunately, this shortage can't be compensated by new resettlement policy of the “Stolypin's” sample. As opposed to situation of the beginning of the XX century, Central Russia suffers not from agrarian overpopulation, but from shortage of able-bodied population, the decline in which is collapsing after 2005. It reduces the probability of flow of population from the Western territories of Russia to the Far East to zero [5].

Demographic decline has long-term consequences, associated to various areas of society life. Russia has to use labour of migrants, which constrains the impending demographic catastrophe. Since 1991, about 9 million people have come to Russia; 5 million people have departed beyond the borders of Russia. From 1994 to 2007, labour migration increased from 129 thousand up to 2 million people. Experts predict a reduction in the capacity of Russia's labor resources by 8 million by 2015, and by 2025 - by 18-19 million [6-7].

“Everyone, who will be able to work in 2020, has already been born, and the size of economically active native population can be predicted with high accuracy. Variation in the forecasts is explained only by different assumptions about the size of labour migration”. If the annual inflow of migrant workers does not exceed 250-300 thousand people, the reduction in supply of the labour market may reach about 15 million people by 2020 [8].

Based on this background, it is naturally to suppose, that all results, received from fertility increase, mortality decline and improvement of other demographic indexes can be related just to periods after the year 2020. Only significant improvement of living standards in the country and incentive of migration can reverse the negative demographic trends [9].

Obviously, possibility of expanded recovery of own labour resources needs the creation of plenty of work place, that would provide a decent standard of living for native population and those, who have chosen the Far East as the place of permanent residence. And this, in its turn, can be made just by attraction of significant amount of temporary specialists from outside the Primorye territory [10].

Already today, according to data of “Data.RU”, demand in workers of high qualification only in the Primorye territory is 60 % in total amount of vacancies of working specialties.

According to calculation of the Institute of strategic research, able-bodied population, engaged into regional economy, is about 1293,9 thousand people in Primorye. The industry of construction involves 30 thousand of people, making the scope of work at 16 billion rubles per year. In 2012 for preparation for summit of APEC it is offered to draw 148 billion rubles, or 37 billion rubles per year. If all construction capacity and personnel potential of the industry are engaged exclusively in the construction of these objects, it will need at least 2.5 times higher productivity, or the increase in the number of employed in the industry almost three times. Besides, there are plan volumes of housing and road construction on the territory, there will be objects, stipulated by Federal target grant “The Far East and Transbaikalia” (FTG FE and TB). So, the amount of employed in the industry (even with the growth of labour productivity) should increase to 100 - 120 thousand people. Taking into account related and complementary production and having in mind that someone will have to serve the works, the number of employed in the regional economy should increase by 170 -210 thousand people according to the most modest estimates [11].

It is absurd to expect to be able to attract a sufficient number of relevant specialists from abroad in the absence of the state system of selective recruitment, with full distrust of non-state structures (PEA, exchanges, etc.) and ignoring their capacity. And spontaneous inflow of large army of unskilled migrants from the countries of

Central Asia, coupled with the difficulties of their adaptation, laid down in the migration legislation, only contributes to the strengthening of social tension in the region [12].

Therefore, the task consists in implementation of competent migration policy, related as to migrants, who have just arrived as well as to those, who is staying in Russia for some time.

Its solution requires foundation of efficient system of accounting and monitoring of migration flows, limit and regulation of the number of foreign citizens (either temporary or permanently residing), their professional structure at the Primorye territory as well as at the Far Eastern district in whole.

Any state has legal right to regulate immigration at the port of entry. It is necessary to choose temporary or permanently residents of Russia among foreign citizens, taking into account the difference in ethnic, civil, social properties, professional, educational, age and other features. The main goal should be set as such using of migration processes that would promote stable social and economic progress of the region for a long time.

At that, it is important to remember that the absolute priority has to belong to ensuring maximum employment of the local population.

Besides, the territorial settlement of immigrants from the far and the near abroad should be adjusted.

The Far East demands not just human units, who could occupy vacancies, populate the empty territory and to improve the demographic indicators, but the people who would consider it as their own home, feel with its problems, respect the history and culture of the indigenous population.

Territories of Russia vary considerably in attraction and use of foreign labour force. The main center of attraction of labour migrants are Central region (37,7 in their total population in 2000), The Western Siberia (15,1 %) and the Far East (12,4 %).

Since 1996 the part of labour migrants in the Central region in total population of foreign workers increased from 34,5 to 37,7 in 2000, because after the crisis of 1998 it has remained the majority of viable enterprises, attractive for foreign labour force.

In 2000 in the North-Western, the Volga and the Northern-Caucasus regions the specific weight of foreign workers did not exceed 6 % in total amount of attracted labour force. The main regions of use are Saint-Petersburg and Leningrad region, republic of Tatarstan and

Astrakhan region, Krasnodar territory and Rostov region. The low indexes characterized the Northern region and Volga-Vyatka region- just 2,1 % and 0,6 % in total amount of labor force.

Among administrative and territorial units of Russia the largest scale of labour force attraction is typical for enterprises and companies of Moscow, Saint-Petersburg, Belgorod region, Moscow region, Tyumen region, Khanty-Mansi and Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Areas, and also Krasnodar, Primorye and Khabarovsk territories. The share of these 10 administrative and territorial units in 2000 amounted to nearly 70 % of all legal labour migration into the country [13].

The largest user of foreign labour force is Moscow area. More than one-third of total registered foreign workers work in Moscow and Moscow region, mainly, in construction and transport industries.

The second large center is Khanty-Mansi and Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Areas, respectively 7,1 and 4 in total amount of foreign labour force in 2000 year, most of them are Ukrainian oil and gas industry workers.

The third large area is frontier territory, where the Chinese, Koreans and Vietnamese come for earning.

The assessment of differentiation of the intensity of flows of labour migration also draws interest. At the end of 90-s the most intensive inflow of foreign workers (the number of arrival per 10 thousand population) was typical for the Far Eastern district [14].

So, whereas the Central region ranks first by scale of labour force attraction, the Far East shows the extreme values of migration intensity, mainly under the influence of inflow of foreign labor force from China.

It is necessary to point, that in the last years geography of the regions of Russia, receiving foreign labour force, widened significantly. So, if at the beginning of 1994 migrants-workers were principally employed at the enterprises and in organizations of only 23 of 89 territorial units of the Russian Federation, in 2000 such territories already amounted to 83.

Analysis of the structure of labor migration flows shows that the allocation of migrants of certain countries has some peculiarities.

So, the inflows from Ukraine are directed mainly to the Western Siberia, the Central Chernozem Region as well as to frontier territories of the Northern Caucasus. Those from Lithuania, Estonia, republics of Middle Asia, Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan are oriented to the Western Siberia, from Latvia, Georgia and Armenia- to the Central

region, from Moldova- to the Central Chernozem Region, from China and KDPR-to eastern regions: Primorye, Krasnoyarsk and Khabarovsk territories, Republic of Buryatia, Irkutsk and Chita regions. The flows from Vietnam are oriented generally to Primorye territory, Moscow and Astrakhan region. The Bulgarians are attracted by enterprises of Ural, and also Western Siberia. Workers of Turkey are going to the Central region, the Central Chernozem Region and the Northern Caucasus either, but firstly, to Krasnodar and Stavropol territories.

Labor migrants, arriving in Russia, are directed first of all to the main sectors of material production - construction, industry and agriculture. Every fifth is engaged into the sphere of commerce and trade.

In 2000 the branches of material industry, transport and communication industries involved more than 70 % of total amount of foreign labour force. From 1994 to 2000 it is observed the trend of accelerating the rate of employment in trade and commercial activities.

This is explained by the decline in volumes of production and intensification of crisis effects in economic development of the country.

Distribution of foreign workers by the branches of economy is quite differentiated. So, the dominant part of labour migrants from Ukraine is concentrated in the construction, industry and agriculture. Construction and repair companies, especially not great and located in the large cities, more often use labour force from Ukraine and Moldavia as well. Among labour migrants from republics of Transcaucasia the number of engaged into trade and commercial area is rather large. So, in the flow of labour migrants from Azerbaijan, every fifth goes into trade.

The flows of labour migration from countries of far abroad also are going to construction principally. The main foreign states-exporters of construction workers are Turkey, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. And with it the significant part of migrants from Vietnam, Afghanistan, India, Bangladesh, China is concentrated in trade and commercial branch. While Chinese and Korean citizens are much more often than the representatives of other states, work in agriculture.

It is typical that migrants, engaged into "élite" spheres (general commercial activity, lending, financial field), in the majority, come to Russia from the far abroad.

There are significant differences in the structure of foreign workers employment among the regions, hosting them. So, the Primorye territory has the largest specific weight of employed foreign workers, engaged into trade, commercial and catering, Sverdlovsk region- commercial

activity of provision the markets, Volgograd region- agriculture, Irkutsk region- geology and mining, gold-mining artel. In Moscow and Moscow region about a half of the foreigners work in construction industry, nearly every fifth- in trade[15].

Professional and qualifying composition of foreign workers has also its peculiarities. Analysis of permits for attraction of foreign employees shows that migrants are invited for more than 100 specialties. The major part of composition of foreign workers consists of people with middle or low level of qualification. Among them the dominance belongs to builders, engaged in power machinery and metalworking, operating mines, oil wells, drivers, agricultural workers. Labour migration from former republics of USSR involves principally professional groups of builders and workers, and the part of the builders exceeds one-third. The second place belongs to workers, engaged into metalworking (15 %). The third place belongs to workers, involved into power machinery (motor operators, electrical engineers, electricians and others)- 14 %

In professional structure of labour force from the far abroad dominance belongs to builders and vegetable growers. The main part of builders comes from China. They work in the eastern regions of Russia. Builders from the European countries (primarily, from Poland, Germany, Finland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria) and also from Turkey are employed mainly in the European regions, first of all in Moscow and Saint-Petersburg.

The majority of vegetable growers arrives from China -more than 90 % of their total amount.

From more developed European countries (Belgium, France, Great Britain), as well as from Japan, Canada and the USA specialists generally come: journalists, lecturers, engineering-technical workers, technologists, as well as geologists, geophysicists, drillers, oil industry workers, specialists on development of a sea shelf, the staff to work on a ship[16].

However, in whole the part of specialists in total flow of labour migration to Russia from far abroad is not great. So, engineers and technologists are no more than 3,5 %, specialists of non-production area are just about 1 % [17].

The part of managers and economists is even smaller -0,1, - 0,7 %.

The largest amount of specialists from the number of foreign workers is attracted to Moscow and Saint-Petersburg, as well as to enterprises of oil and gas complex of the Western Siberia (including specialists of geological surveyance organizations).

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