

Forecasting of the Migration Processes Development on the Studied Territory

Tatyana Nikolayevna Vitsenets

Far Eastern Federal University, Vladivostok City, Russia

Abstract: The process of forecasting of migration processes includes various methods. Migration makes profound impact on the population structure, because its different groups participate in migration unequally. Researches of migration pointed that young people aged under 30 resettle more often, they can be either unattached or married, but without children. Families with children and especially in years move more rarely. The article considers the methods for the analysis of migration processes, their advantages are described. 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.

Key words: Reduction of ablebodied population • Deficiency of a manpower • Involvement of migrants from CIS countries • Demography • Demographic processes • Migration policy • Migration outflow

INTRODUCTION

In the narrowest meaning migration is the aggregate of irrevocable inter-settlement movements of population, associated with change of place of residence, i.e. resettlement [1].

The experts of UNO mark out five categories of migrants:

- Foreigners, admitted to the country of arrival for education;
- Migrants, arriving for work;
- Migrant, arriving for uniting families or creation of new families
- Migrants, arriving for permanent residence;
- Foreigners, admitted to the country of arrival from the humanitarian considerations (refugees, asylum seekers etc.).

The peculiarities of development of migration situation in the Russian Federation in the last decade are caused by political, economic and social changes, taken place all over the post-Soviet territory after the breaking of the USSR [2].

Migration situation in Russia allows to determine the priorities of migration policy, to concentrate efforts of the

Federal state authorities and authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation on:

- Avoidance, prevention and minimization of negative consequences of promotion of migration flows.
- Adaptation and integration of migrants in the new place of residence.
- Suppression of illegal migration.
- Ensuring regulation of international labour migration, social protection of working migrants.
- Optimization of population and manpower resources' allocation by means of social and economic migrations.
- Voluntary return of migrants (internal moved people, refugees and asylum seekers).

It is obvious, that the questions of migration policy are the ones of the most meaningful for ensuring the national security, maintaining the optimum balance of labour resources, supporting sustainable economic growth. In particular, the lack of authentic view of internal and international migration flows makes it impossible to plan the development of social infrastructure, situation on the regional labour markets. Forecasts of interregional and international migration for middle- and long-term period are necessary for:

- Creation of facilities for legal attraction of qualified manpower resources to Russia;
- Improvement of migration accounting of foreign citizens;
- Suppression of illegal migration;
- Development of the complex of measures for support to internal labour migration.

The specialists of the Center of Economic and Financial Research and Development (CEFRD) have developed advanced modified gravity model of internal and international migration flows. The model was pioneered on the base of data for 1993-2003 years for 90 regions and countries. The model allows to estimate migration flow for every pair of regions of Russia for any year up to year 2025 on the base of forecast of direct and inverse migration between this couple in the previous year and the data about demography and socio-economic situation current and past year [3].

According to this model, migration between the two regions is in direct proportion to the sizes of the regions (including the population) and in inverse proportion to the distance between them. However, migration also depends on a whole range of demographic, social and economic indicators. Factors of attraction on microeconomic level are good opportunities of employment and high earnings, high level of provision with public benefits. Respectively, the factors of repulsing can be named as absence of stable well-paid work, difficulties in finding a new job, low level of incomes of the population, the low quality of education and the level of provision with public benefits. Important role is played by climatic, cultural and other conditions.

Whereas resettlements lead to changes in population allocation, the forecast of migration is necessary component of population forecasts over the regions of the country, urban and rural areas [4].

Therefore migration deforms age structures in the places of inflow and outflow of population in opposite directions. In the places of inflow the population “rejuvenates”, as the share of youth increases, as opposed, in the places of outflow amount of young people decreases and number of older people grows, the population ages. It is clear that fertility and mortality rates as well as natality, calculated per 1000 inhabitants, in “young” and “aged” populations differ greatly. So, the forecast of migrations is necessary for more accuracy of forecasts of recovery and for determination of total population size [5].

Migration forecast is extremely important for national economy. Economic significance of the migration is primarily determined by the fact that migration helps to redistribute labour resources between the regions of the country, between urban and rural areas. Thanks to the migration differences in the provision of the economy with the labour force in different areas can be significantly softened.

There are large differences in migration mobility among the regions. In the majority of cases, the territories with low natality are noted for high population mobility, while the territories with high level of natural increase population mobility is not high. These differences complicate the provision of economies of certain regions with labour resources. The highest mobility of rural population is typical for RSFSR, Republic of Belarus and the lowest mobility – for Middle Asia. The villagers of RSFSR moves willingly to towns of any regions of the country and in Middle Asia they prefer to live in the village and resettle even to the cities of their own republic reluctantly. While the population and, consequently, manpower resources move to southern republics, working place are mainly concentrated in RSFSR and in Russia as before. In 1960-1970 the RSFSR covers 53.0 % of increase in the amount of workers and employees of the country, Russia – 20 %; in 1970-1982 – 49,0 and 16,6 respectively. Shifts are not great, as we see.

Migration consists of flows (arrivals and departures) and their result-migration increase (or migration balance), i. e. the difference between number of arrivals to the territory and amount of departures. Migration flows and migration balance are formed under the influence of different reasons, that’s why the methods of forecasting are also different. We dwell just on the problems of forecast of the migration increase, caused by interregional migration. In comparison with flows migration balance has small value, but exactly its value and orientation are the main indicators of correspondence of migration processes to economic demands.

As we have already said, realistic migration forecast, based on the knowledge of patterns of this process, is extremely important as for successful migration management as well as for estimate of abilities of increase in the population of labour forces in the regions with low growth.

It would be a great bravery to affirm that science knows how to make such forecast. However the search is being made constantly and many fundamentally important positions have been cleared up. The schematic, divorced from reality views of the forecasting and management of migration have been overcome.

In the conditions of high provision of economy with labour resources the forecast of migration would not have fundamentally meaning for planning. That is why it was developed on the principle "it will be as it needs". According to it the main attention was drawn to definition of requirements of one or another region. For each region the balance of manpower resources was worked out, i.e. the demand was compared with availability. The difference between needed and available labour resources was the forecast of redistribution of population. It was supposed that the lack of labour resources in one region can be easily filled up by the surplus of them from another region. It needs just to control over the balance of pluses and minuses in the regions in the scale over the country. In essence this proved the principle that distribution of production doesn't depend on allocation of population and that migration is wholly determined by the interests of industry [6].

But the first works on analysis of modern migration processes shown that it is not so. Various researches, held later in the majority of republics and regions, as well as census of 1970 have approved this conclusion. In the 60-s people resettled to southern and western regions of the country, provided with the labour resources in that time, -to the Northern Caucasus, central regions of Russia, to the Central Asia.

This discrepancy of directions of migration to economic purposes has aroused a great interest to study of its reasons and mechanism. This problem has drawn attention of scientists of different descriptions – sociologists, demographers, economists, geographers, ethnographers. The researches of migration behavior of rural population were made – rate, motives and factors of mobility, achievement of the aims, set for resettlement, subject to level of education, qualification, social status and financial position.

It was also studied the links of directions of population reallocation with territorial differences in living standards and distribution of work places. As a result researches made conclusion that allocation of population over the territory is in decisive degree determined by regional differences in living standards and poorly depends on provision in labour resources of the economy of the region. Various correlation models of migration, made relatively to this time, showd that the tightest relation is between results and different elements of living standards.

To a large extent thanks to these studies there were taken important economic decisions on equalization of the level of life in different parts of the country, in particular there were introduced rayon coefficients to salary, as well

as increased salaries in the Eastern regions, the North and the desert areas.

It seems, the way to migration forecasting management was opened, it remained only to find methods of real evaluation of the capacity of societies to equalize the conditions of life.

However the picture of migration of 1970 revealed the limited and incomplete character of such scheme. In this period population reallocation disclosed a tight relation with distribution of production.

The interregional reallocation of population of the country has extremely changed. Its direction changed nearly to the opposite: poles of attraction and the outflow of migrants moved, the value of the migration growth changed and the role of individual economic regions in the total balance of migration changed. This is well presented in the data table 1, which shows the relative weight of the different economic and geographical areas among all regions of the inflow and the outflow of the population [7].

At the beginning of 70-s there was a qualitative turning point in the directions of inter-regional redistribution: the inflow of population to the South began to decrease and the flow of migrants to the East and to the Center began to increase.

Scientifically based provision of parameters of population progress as producer and consumer of material goods and services, development of demographic forecast are prerequisites for formation of governmental social and economic strategy. Demographic forecast consists of two stages:

Calculation of perspective indexes of fertility, mortality and migration.

Proper calculation of expected size and age and sex structure of population.

Each variant of forecast of demographical development is a specific combination of variants of forecasts of migration, fertility and mortality. The future population size of Russia and its structure first of all will depend on scales of migration processes. So, the forecast of population migration, definition of future values of migration indexes is an important component of demographic forecast.

In Russia significant experience of forecasting of demographic development is accumulated, there are developed scientifically based methodological approaches to evaluation of perspective rates of fertility and mortality. And with it while forecasting of migration Russian researches usually didn't go beyond definition of the total migration balance in prognostic period (by the method of experts' assessments or extrapolation) with its

further layout by age groups. It is necessary to use fundamentally different methodic of forecasting of migration, based on estimate of perspective parameters of arrival and departure as well as sex and age structure of migrants, depending on the kind and geographical orientation of resettlement [8].

Development of truthful forecasts of population migration is rather more complex task in comparison with forecasting of indexes of natural population movement. If natural reproduction is self-development of single population, then migration is a result of cooperation of two territorially disconnected aggregates of people. Therefore future scales and directions of migrations in Russia depend either on intra-state or external in relation to Russia factors. In the present conditions nearly the only way out is a base on method of experts' assessments as the main means of forecasting of migration processes' sizes.

Conformably, a migration forecast will a priori be less accurate than a forecast of fertility and mortality. It is caused, firstly, by rather small persistence of migration processes (change of social and economic trends is displayed quite quickly in the indicators of migrations of the population, whereas the processes of natural movement react to changes of external conditions with a certain lag); secondly, by the insufficient accuracy of initial data (problems of accounting of migration exist even in the most rich countries with highly developed statistics). It needs to realize that in migration forecasting achievement of the same accuracy as forecasting of natural movement is impossible.

General trends of migrations of population in Russia in the period between the previous population census of the former USSR (1989) and the first population census in independent Russia (2002) are:

- Decrease in total population mobility rate;
- Decrease in intensity of migration relations with former republics of the USSR;
- Extending of contacts with countries of "old" abroad: foundation of permanent emigration flow from Russia to countries of Europe, America and Israel (firstly representatives of certain ethnic groups – Jewry, Germans, Greeks, Hungarians, Czechs etc., with a lapse of time – Ukrainians and Russians), as well as rotation of educational migrants from developing countries (return to the motherland of immigrants, born in the appropriate countries, who graduated from the higher educational establishments of our country and replace them with new forces);

- Acquisition by migration of more "familiar" character – the decline in part of youth and increase in specific weight of aged people among migrants, firstly, among foreigners;
- Significant migration increase in population of the country at the turn of the 1980s-1990s, followed by the long period of excess of departure on arrival (more than on 100 thousand per year), since 1994.

At the beginning of XXI century Russia experienced the decline in value of negative migration balance in absolute magnitude to -7,6 thousand people in 2004 and turn to positive migration balance in 2005. And positive shifts took place mainly due to individual migration, while the balance of family migration remains negative. So, in 2004 at the rate of balance of migrations of the total population -0,16‰ the balance of migrations in age group 17-18 years was +0,14‰, whereas in the group of children aged 0-14 years, this figure was -0,23‰ and in the group of their parents (23-34 of the year) - -0,40‰.

The eventual result of migration forecasting is getting the rates of migration increase (decrease) of each sex and age group of Russian population for every year of prognostic period. However, we should remember while forming hypotheses of perspective development of migration processes that total balance of population migration (certain sex and age group) – is just arithmetic difference of two values – number of arrival and of departures and by itself it has limited meaning. That's why correct calculation of prognostic values of migration balance requires implementation of estimate of arrival and departure separately as intermediate in forecasting. This is the peculiarity of mentioned methodic approach to forecasting of migration processes, differential from majority of attempts of migration forecasting, made in Russia.

Directly population migration forecasting consists of three stages. The first stage is an estimate of future amounts of arrivals and departures, as well as allocation of migrants throughout the territory. Certainly, implementation of prognostic estimate of migration relation of Russia with every single country of the world is not rational and raises the probability of mistakes that can lead to erroneous results of prognostic value of population migration balance due applying the one on one. Therefore forecasting of volumes of interregional population migration flows is worthwhile for moderate number of groups of states, defined by such social and economic features as geographical position, mental features of population, history and peculiarities of development of migration contacts with Russia and so on.

Grouping of the countries should be based on a fundamental principle as: differences between proper characteristics of the countries in each group have to be smaller than differences between different groups of countries [9].

It is obvious that the first step to this grouping is differentiation of so-called new and old abroad - long-lasting being in the composition of countries more than a dozen years will influence on the course of the migration processes stronger than the action of any other geopolitical factors. Within the bounds of the former USSR it is purposeful to consider Ukraine separately as the main migration partner of Russia by absolute scales of arriving as well as of departure. All other former republics of the Union should be divided into western (Belarus, Moldova and Baltic states) and southern (Transcaucasia and Central Asia). This differentiation takes into account either geographical position or peculiarities of way of life of population of appropriate countries, level of closeness of mentality of their residents to the mentality of the people of Russia and it is reflection of global division of the world into West and East.

Similarly it is most advisable to divide all regions of the world outside the former USSR into the territory of the so-called European settlement (TES) and a group of the countries of the East. TES includes Western and Central Europe, North and South America, Australia, New Zealand and Israel, the group of Eastern countries consists of the countries of Asia (except the former republics of the USSR and Israel), Africa and Oceania.

So, if forecasting of volumes of international population migration is made from the angle of five geographical directions, it is purposeful to divide forecasting of sex and age structure of migrants in the system of exchange of population between Russia and other countries of the world into six qualitatively specific components: flow of arrivals from countries of new abroad (except repatriation of earlier forcibly displaced population); flow of arrival from the countries of the TES and students from Afro-Asian countries; flow of departures from Russia; repatriation of earlier forcibly displaced population; immigration to Russia of citizens of Afro-Asian countries; returned migration of settlers [10].

The first three components exist in the current period, three last would be formed in certain conditions. Perspective age and sex distribution of international migrants depends on ratio of these components in the structure of migration turnover. Sex-age structure of immigrants from developing countries is determined by the analogy with the structure of similar migration flows

in other regions of the Earth. And age structure of arrivals and departures in prognostic period correspond with themselves conformably to development of returning migration flows.

The total balance of international migrants in each sex-age group is calculated as difference between sum of arrivals of respective sex and age by all kinds of migration flows and sum of all departures of this sex-age group [11].

The amount of departures to the countries of the TES until the end of prognostic period will decrease twice in comparing with 2004, reverse flow will increase in 1,7 time. As a result correlation of number of departures from Russia to the countries of the TES and arrivals from this region will be as 7:3 (nowadays 6:1). The quantity of arrivals from Afro-Asian region will gradually increase and will stabilize in the second half of prognostic period at the level of 47-53 thousand people per year. Reverse flow will in 4,5-5 times smaller, about 40 % of departures to developing countries will consist of educational migrants, post-graduated in Russia, the rest – settlers, who wouldn't get acclimatized in the new place [12].

The balance of migrations of the population of Russia will gradually increase, reaching a maximum in +80 thousand people per year at the end of the 2020-ies, in the last years of the projection period, net migration will be +60-63 thousand people annually. Its value in the second half of the projection period will be provided to approximately 2/3 due to the Afro-Asian countries. In the structure of migrants the share of young people will increase significantly and, accordingly, the specific weights of children and people of middle and senior age will decrease.

REFERENCES

1. Krupnov, U., 2009. There is held operation against us "Migrations will save Russia". Russian national community on the Holy Land: Information bulletin, pp: 56.
2. Modern migration processes at the North Caucasus: problems of integration and improvement of the tolerance level. Materials of the regional theoretical and practical conference (May, 29-30 2002), 2002. Eds. U.G. Efimova and D.M. Vabelina, Stavropol: SSAU, pp: 266.
3. Egorov, A., 2003. The great resettlement is going. Migration and citizenship, 1(4): 4-5.
4. Letter of law, 2003. Migration and citizenship, 3(6): 21-26.
5. Kostakov, V.A., 2000. Migrations: harm or benefit? Economist, 2: 34-39.

6. Mironov, N.E., 2003. Russian citizenship: the law is sever, but... Migration and citizenship, 3: 153.
7. Nagornaya, O.K., 2002. Legal problems of social protection of forced migrants in Russia. State Law, 5: 154.
8. Law of the Japan “Law No 125 of 1952. Latest Amendment: Law No 134 of 1999” of Ministry of Justice, Alien Registration Volume www.moj.go.jp.
9. Kondo, A., 2004. Development of immigration Polisy in Japan, pp: 22-27.
10. Brockman, T., 1990. The Job Hunters guide to Jupan. Kodansha International, Tokyo, pp: 12.
11. Bailey, B., 2002. Japan Laws and Policies Concerning Immigration, pp: 35-39.
12. Harris, A., 2013. Why the world’s best and brightest struggle to find jobs in Canada. Date Views 13.07.2013 www2macleansca/2013/04/24/land-of-misfortune.