

Analysis of the State of Migration Processes in the Region

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Abstract: The Primorye territory ranks first by the population size in the Far Eastern Federal District (further - FEFD) (specific weight in the total population of the FEFD accounts to 31,1%, in the total population of the Russian Federation – to 1,4%). The article considers the current state of the migration processes in the Far East region of Russia. The data have been calculated basing on the All-Russia population census of 2010. In comparison with the census of 2002 the population of the region has reduced by 114.8 ths. The causes of such reduction are both natural and migratory character.

Key words: Mechanism of management of migratory processes % Number of the busy % Reduction of ablebodied population % Migration flows % Demography % Demographic processes % Migration policy % migration outflow

INTRODUCTION

The changes in administrative-territorial system of the Primorye territory has taken place during the period between population censuses: in 2005 12 urban-type communities were converted into rural population settlements due to relevant regional laws, that was the reason of the increase of the share of rural population. According to census of 2010 population of urban inhabitants was 1488,8 thousand people, or – 76.1% of the total population (78.3% in 2002), while the rural population size was 467.6 thousand people – 23.9% (21.7% in 2002) [1]. Transition to market relations, the destruction of the state political and socio-economic systems, centralized mechanism of regulation of demographic processes have led to massive displacement of the population. The population of Primorye territory has begun to decline since 1991 [2].

The decline in population size was caused by several factors: decline in fertility; increase in mortality and intensity of migration outflow of the population of the territory, in general, to the central, more prosperous in socio-economic relation regions of the country [3].

According to data of the held census typical for the population of whole Russia surplus of female population over male population has saved, that is 80.5 thousand people against 65.8 thousand people in 2002 [4]. The census took into account 938 thousand men and 1018.4

thousand women, or 47.9% and 52.1% (in 2002 - 48.4% and 51.6%). The ratio of males and females has deteriorated due to high premature mortality of males. So, only for the year 2010 the number of the dead men was 15.5 thousand people, it is 55.5% of all deaths and 7.2 thousand men died in the able-bodied age (under 60 years).

In comparison with the census of year 2002 the population of the territory has decreased by 114.8 thousand people. The loss was registered throughout the territory. It resulted from natural causes, surplus of number of deaths over number of born (54.2% in the total loss during 2003-2010) as well as migration outflow.

Certain part of migration flow in Primorye territory is represented by adults who are looking for a job, accommodation. This is migration for economic reasons.

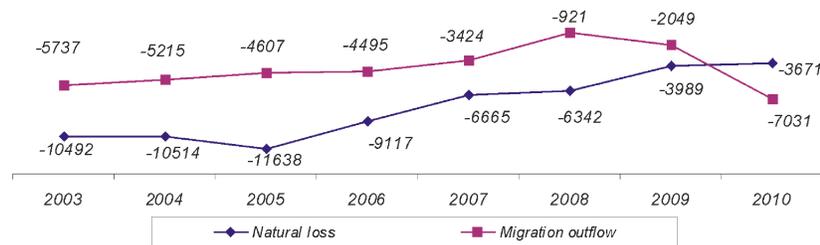
Usually the choice is made in favor of receiving more suitable facilities from the standpoint of the work, housing, climate and so on [5].

Normal age structure of migrants is such: 35 - 40 % - people aged from 16 to 30 years. They are the young, who are getting education, begin to work, search for better place for career, settle down to married life. After 30 years the population mobility decreases – 17–20 % in the age of 40-49 years old and 10-12% in the age of 50–59 years old. During the period, when people are making a career and their children are learning at school, they prefer not to move from place to place without extreme necessity.

Table 1: Permanent population size (at the beginning of the year, thousand people)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
The Russian Federation, mln. people.	144.2	143.5	142.8	142.2	142.0	141.9	142.8
the Far Eastern Federal district	6634.1	6593.0	6546.9	6508.9	6486.4	6460.1	6293.1
Including							
The Sakha Republic (Yakutia)	949.0	950.7	949.9	950.0	951.4	949.8	958.5
Kamchatka Territory	354.7	352.1	349.2	347.1	345.7	343.5	322.0
Primorye territory	2051.3	2035.8	2019.5	2005.9	1995.8	1988.0	1956.4
Khabarovsk Territory	1427.0	1420.2	1412.2	1405.4	1403.7	1401.9	1343.8
Amur Region	894.5	887.6	881.1	874.6	869.6	864.5	830.1
Magadan Region	178.3	174.7	171.5	168.5	165.8	163.0	156.9
Sakhalin Region	538.1	532.4	526.2	521.2	518.5	514.5	497.9
Jewish Autonomous Region	189.8	188.8	186.5	185.6	185.5	185.4	176.5
Chukchi Autonomous District	51.4	50.7	50.5	50.5	50.3	49.5	50.5

Source: made by author



Pic. 1: Natural decrease and migration outflow of the population (people)

Source: made by author.

In approaching retirement and early retirement age, older people mostly come to the place of residence of their children (17-20% aged 50 and older).

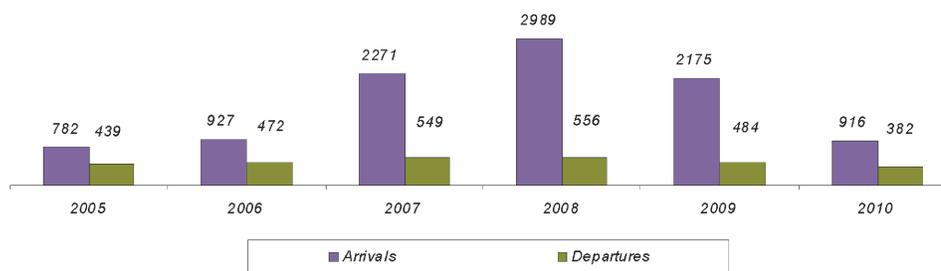
The migration turnover in the Primorye territory in 2010 amounted to 55.7 thousand people, that is more than in 2009 by 7,5 % [6]. This is the consequence of the increase by 16,4 % in the number of departures from the territory. The specific weight of internal migration of population is dominant in the migration turnover and amounted 56,9% in the year 2010. Totally 15 844 natives of the Primorye territory changed their place of residence during the last year. Internal resettlements of population were characterized by migration from the village to the city, providing the inflow of urban population (in 2010 – 870 people). The Primorye territory as permanent place of residence attracted people from other regions of the Russian Federation in 2010 by 2.7% less than in 2009, from foreign countries - in 1.9 times less [7]. The number of departures from Primorye amounted to 15.5 thousand people (by 31.6% more than in 2009), including 14.8 thousand people (by 31.3%) were going to other regions of the Russian Federation and 671 people (by 38.6%) departed abroad. The trends of flows of inter-regional migration, formed at the beginning of the 90-s years, oriented from the east to the center and

south-west of Russia are still actual. In general inhabitants of the Primorye move to other subjects of the Far Eastern Federal district (25,8 % of total departures in the Russian Federation) and to the Central Federal district (23 %), while those who arrive to the territory are mostly also neighbors by FEFD (48,5 %) or come from the Siberian Federal district [8].

The reasons for change of place of residence of migrants aged 14 and older are different: private and family character (62 %), change and search for work (12,1 %), comeback to former place of residence (9,8%). The same reasons were pointed by arrivals to the territory (61.9 %, 23.9 %, 12.2%, respectively).

The number of able-bodied arrivals in 2010 from the other regions of Russia was 5 604 people (76,2% in total number of arrivals), older than able-bodied age was 853 (12 %), younger – 900 people (12,2 %). The number of departures in able-bodied age was 10 998 people (74,1% in total number of departures), older than able-bodied age was 1 610 (10,8 %), younger – 2 235 people (15,1 %) [9].

The number of migrants, which come for permanent place of resident from abroad during the last 5 years, accounted to 9,5 thousand people, one-third of them arrived in the year 2008 (31,5%).



Pic. 2: Dynamics of international migration in the Primorye territory.

(person)

Source: made by author.

Migration inflow from the neighbor foreign countries (members of the CIS) decreased in 3 times in 2010 as compared with 2009.

The largest part of immigrants from the countries of the CIS falls on the migrants from Armenia (19,3 %), Uzbekistan (16,4 %), Ukraine (13,8 %), Kazakhstan (12,3 %) and Tadjhikistan (11,5 %). And 76 % of arrivals settled down in the cities.

Together to it there is rapid increase in the number of migrants from abroad, registered in Primorye territory as a place of stay for the period of 1 year and more and are not taken into account in total migration (temporary migrants). The majority of such people arrive for construction of the objects for summit of APEC-2012.

According to data of the Department of the Federal migration service of Russia in Primorye territory since the beginning of registration on January 1, 2011, 116 people (53 families) had the status of forced migrants, which is by 7.9% less than at the same date of 2010. During 2010 the number of the participants of the State program on assistance rendering to voluntary resettlement of compatriots, residing abroad, amounted to 47 people (with members of their families - 94 people) [10].

For completed calculation of migration processes, since 2011 statistics of long-term migration has included people, who have registered at the place of stay for 9 months and more. After the end of the registration term such migrants are automatically added in the locality of origin (place of registration of permanent residence).

The number of arrival to the Primorye territory from other regions of Russia for the year 2011 accounted to 15 314 people (only 48 % of them registered at the place of residence), from other countries - 7663 people (10 %). The number of departures to other regions of Russia accounted to 20 718 (68 % of them have registered at the place of residence) and to other countries – 1 176 people (55 %).

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The outflow of population in interregional migration (5 404 people) was exceeded by inflow of international migration (6487 people).

On the territory of the Primorye migration inflow of the population was observed in large urban districts: Vladivostok – 7 444 people, Ussuriysk – 4 160 people, Artemivsk - 515 people and the urban district - Large Stone - 336 people. The excess of the number of immigrants over the number of departures was provided by temporary migrants who had come from abroad, from other subjects or from other parts of the region searching for work or for study and had been registered at the place of stay. In the rest of the city districts and municipal areas the migration outflow has formed (Annex 8).

The specific weight of intra-regional population migration is dominant in the migration turnover of Primorye territory. In 2011, it was 61.9% of all migrants and 63.6% of the population changing residence. During the year 36485 natives of Primorye changed the place of residence on the territory of the region – (intra-regional migration) and 20 035 people of them changed their permanent registration, that by 26.5% more than in 2010.

Data for the year 2011 can be compared with previous years only by migrants that have changed their registration of permanent place of residence. The number of migrants, who arrived to Primorye territory from other regions of Russia, stayed put at the level of 2010, while the number of departures to other regions decreased by 4,6%.

Residents of Primorye prefer to settle to other subjects of the Far Eastern district (25,9 in the total number of departures to the permanent place of residence in Russia) and to the Central Federal district (21,7 %), while arrivals to the territory are also natives of FEFD (45,3 % in the total number of arrivals) and those, who have resided in the Siberian Federal district.

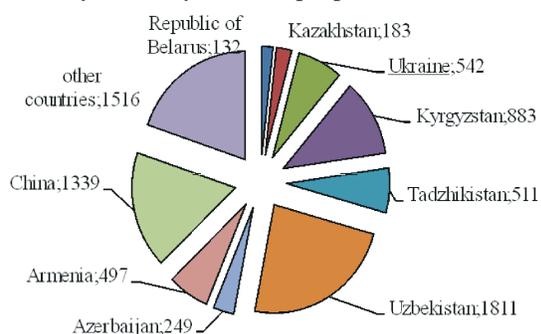
Among the regions of the FEFD people more often come from Khabarovsk territory (42,5 % of arrivals from the FEFD) and natives of Primorye also go to Khabarovsk territory (58,7 of departures to the FEFD) and migration outflow for the year has increased by 18,2 %.

The number of arrivals to the territory for permanent residence from abroad accounted to 778 people in the year 2011 that is by 31 % less than in 2010.

In 2011 flow of migrants from foreign countries, registered in Primorye territory for the period of stay of 9 month and more, accounted to 6 885 people (6 852 people in 2010, not included in total migration). The main majority of foreigners come for works, related with construction of objects for summit of APEC-2012, the final session of which will be held in the September, 2012.

The largest share of all immigrants from foreign countries in 2011 consists of natives of Uzbekistan (23,6 %), China (17,5 %) and Kyrgyzstan (11,5 %).

Number of immigrants from the foreign countries, arrived to Primorye territory in 2011 (people)



Migration influences not only on the population size of the region, but also on its qualitative structure (age-sex composition, level of education, etc.).

Study of migrants' age structure shows that the able-bodied population is invariably the most mobile. In the year 2011 share of people of able-bodied age accounted to 79,4 % in total number of arrivals and 76 % in total number of departures. Among people of working age the highest migration activity characterizes the population in the age of till 30 years (56.3% of the able-bodied age). This is the youth, which receives

education, begins to work, looking for the best place for a career, settles down to married life.

Migration in the age group older than working age is explained by the fact that people in this age try to move for permanent residence to their children (8.6% - arrivals and 10.1% - departures).

In the age groups younger than able-bodied and of working age volumes of male migration exceed the female (by 8.1% and 12.6% respectively). Among working-age migrants men are more mobile in terms of the resettlements, than women. But in the age group older than able-bodied female migration exceeds the male migration in 2.4 times. It is connected first of all with the fact that at this age there is a significant excess of the number of women over number of men.

In 2011 migration inflow in the Primorye territory was provided by men of working age, which register at the place of stay for the period of 9 month and more, coming from foreign countries.

The distribution of migrants by level of education also affects the quality structure of the permanent population of the Primorye territory.

Specialists with higher and incomplete higher professional education leave Primorye territory. In 2011, the outflow of such specialists accounted to 1 651 people. The inflow of the population mainly consists of the migrants with secondary and basic secondary education (school) – 1 999 people.

The population of high and professional level is partially replaced by migrants with low educational level and qualification, which are able only for unqualified work.

One of the main requisite that made working, qualified part of population to change the place of residence is difference in living standards. Population is attracted by regions, capable to ensure higher quality of life: employment, level of earnings, provision of decent social benefits.

Migrants, aged 14 and older point to the different reasons of residence change private and family character (44,9 %), change and search for work (16,9%), related with education (16,4 %). These reasons were marked as main by the arrivals to the territory as well (39 %, 27.8 %, 16.3 % respectively).

According to the Authorities of Federal migration service of Russia over Primorye territory on January, 1 2012 status of forced migrants was given to 99 people (47 families) that is by 14,7 % less than for the same date in 2011.

Problems of demography in essence reflect the quality of life, moral environment of society, condition of the most important branches. Implementation of priority measures of the demographic development in the field of strengthening of health and increase in the life expectancy of the population; stimulation of birth rate and strengthening of the family; migration development should influence on the stabilization of the population size of Primorye territory.

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The key objects, that are put into operation within the bounds of preparation for the summit of APEC: complete university campus, new bridges, traffic interchange and new roads, modernization of airport – all of these activities are directed to development of Vladivostok as well as of Primorye territory in whole.

As the President of Russia Dmitry Medvedev pointed at the economic forum opened in Chinese Boao (April, 15 2011): “Active participation of Russia in economy of Asia Pacific region doesn’t have alternative. It will be the basis for modernization of Siberia and The Far East”.

Making a report to State Duma on activity of Government of the Russian Federation over the year of 2010, Prime minister of Russia V. V. Putin marked out that all opportunities will be used for consolidating the positive demographic trends, supporting families with kids. “Here all aspects are important: creation of more jobs, as flexible tax policy, as well as the solution of the housing problems and the development of the health care system and education. The government submitted to the Parliament proposals on the increase of the tax deductions for families with many children, we are working at the issue of providing the households with three and more children with land plots+.

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