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# The analysis of migration inflows and outflows in interrelation with the budget

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## **Abstract**

In the article the review of migration flows in Russia, in particular in the Tyumen region is carried out through descriptive research design method. Relationship of cause and effect of the inflow of migrants to the Tyumen region is revealed. The conclusions and offers which are contained in the article represent a certain contribution to a research of problems of regional migration. Results of a research are received on the basis of processing of theoretical and statistical material during 1990-2017 in the migration sphere of the Russian Federation that has allowed to carry out the analysis.

**Keywords:** migration, flow, population, immigration, budget.

# El análisis de las entradas y salidas de migración en interrelación con el presupuesto

## Resumen

En el artículo, la revisión de los flujos migratorios en Rusia, en particular en la región de Tyumen, se lleva a cabo a través del método de diseño de investigación descriptiva. Se revela la relación de causa y efecto de la afluencia de inmigrantes a la región de Tyumen. Las conclusiones y ofertas que figuran en el artículo representan una cierta contribución a la investigación de los problemas de la migración regional. Los resultados de la investigación son recibidos en base al tratamiento del material teórico-estadístico durante 1990-2017 en la esfera de la migración de la Federación Rusa, que ha permitido llevar a cabo el análisis.

**Palabras clave:** migración, flujo, población, inmigración, presupuesto.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In spite of the fact that in recent years the social and economic situation in the Russian Federation gradually changes to the best (increase in quantity of jobs, stabilization of a criminogenic situation in the country), migration processes still have a negative impact on important aspects of public life: economic, political, ideological, etc.

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The conflicts between migrants and indigenous people, loss of jobs, the outflow of finance from the country. One of the main reasons is the problem of legalization and social adaptation of migrants. For the purpose of the analysis of a phenomenon of migration in Russia and the Tyumen region identification of the main directions of migration flows, the development of measures for the regulation of the migration flows in the Tyumen region contributing to the development of the economy and providing the favorable environment for the improvement of a demographic situation is necessary.

### **1.1 Readiness degree**

Interest in studying of a problem of immigration has mentioned many information sources. Here both articles of foreign and domestic authors, and the whole works considering many political, cultural and historical aspects enter.

### **1.2 Categorical device**

Population shift – the movements of people connected, as a rule, with the change of the residence. It is subdivided on irrevocable (with final change of the permanent residence), temporary (resettlement into

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rather long, but limited term), seasonal (moving to certain periods of year)(Explanatorydictionary of Russian, 2000).

## **2. RESULTS OF A RESEARCH**

The problem of migrants still is one of the key in modern Russia. An important impact on processes of migration in Russia is exerted by such factors as the collapse of the USSR, the international conflicts, change of the political system, development of the market relations and labor market, a crisis financial position, introduction of external restrictive measures(The State and Anthropocurrentproject, 2017).

The positive moments of inflow of migrants is mitigation of demographic crisis in the country, completion of a lack of labor in the spheres of work which aren't a priority for indigenous people of the country. It is connected with the formation of post-industrial society, in particular, with the emergence of the market of services.

Low qualification of migrants and illegal work belong to the negative moments often. At the same time inflow of labor practically doesn't influence significantly an economic situation in the country. Main spheres of economic activity of migrants trade, construction, repair, public catering, etc. It complicates access to the markets of local

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producers, breaks criterion of optimality of services (a ratio price/quality).

Now in Russia problems are decline of agriculture, an urbanization, overpopulation of the large cities (in particular St. Petersburg, according to Table 1).

Table 1. The population in the large cities of Russia in 2017

№	City	01.01.2017r.,people .	01.01.2016r.,people .	Dynamics of the people	of %
1	g Moscow	12 380 664	12330126	50538	0,41
2	g St. Petersburg	5281579	5225690	55889	1,07
3	g Novosibirsk	1602915	1584138	18777	1,19
4	g Yekaterinburg	1455514	1444439	11075	0,77
5	g Nizhny Novgorod	1261666	1266871	-5205	-0,41
6	g Kazan	1231878	1216965	14913	1,23
7	g Chelyabinsk	1198858	1191994	6864	0,58
9	g Omsk	1178391	1178079	312	0,03
10	g Samara	1169719	1170910	-1191	-0,1
11	g Rostov-on-Don	1125299	1119875	5424	0,48
12	g Ufa	1115560	1110976	4584	0,41
13	g Krasnoyarsk	1082933	1066934	15999	1,5
14	g Perm	1048005	1041876	6129	0,59
15	g Voronezh	1039801	1032382	7419	0,72
16	g Volgograd	1015586	1016137	-551	-0,05

Source: (The websiteaboutthecountries, populationstatistics and so forth, 2017)

For 2016 the greatest increase in resident population, according to the website about the countries, statistics of the population (The website about the countries, population statistics and so forth, 2017) has happened in St. Petersburg. The resident population has increased by 55 889 people in a year. In a percentage ratio the largest relative growth of the population in a year was observed in Krasnoyarsk 1.5% and Kazan of 1.23%. For 2016 decline in population is recorded in three cities: Nizhny Novgorod, Samara and Volgograd.

These factors don't allow to assimilate to migrants that in turn leads to an imbalance in the economic sphere of the state. Also aggravates a situation cultural and historical differences between local population and migrants (in the majority natives of the Southern regions and Central Asia)(Ergeshbayev, 2011).

Today we can visually be convinced that the phenomenon of migration tends increase of the number of our population(Anikin, 2011). It would be desirable to note that positive demographic dynamics of Russia, and in particular the Tyumen region, gains steam not due to natural, namely mechanical motion of the population (Ivanov, 2011).

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Table 2. Population shift in the Tyumen region

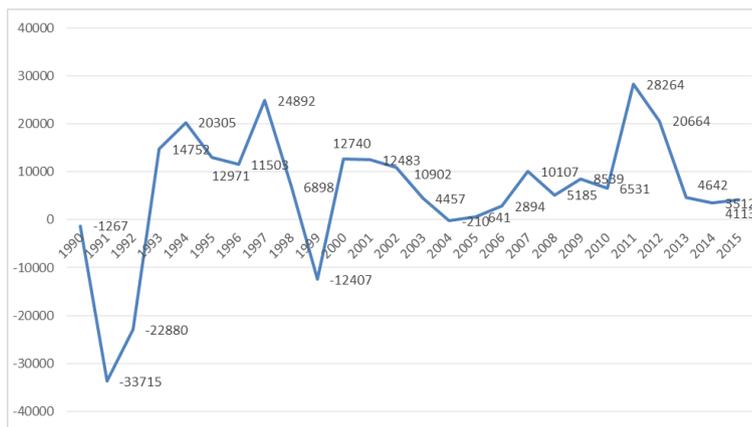
Display	1990-1992	1993-1995	1996-1998	1999-2001	2002-2004	2005-2007	2008-2010	2011-2013	2014-2015
migration gain, decrease (-)	-57862	48028	43293	12816	30508	13642	20255	53570	7625
migration exchange of the population with foreign countries	-43655	67442	53135	12828	4973	18903	31515	51676	25689
including:									
with the CIS countries	-41658	69177	55823	16375	7494	19453	31112	49018	25477
from a foreign countries	-1997	-1735	-2688	-3547	-2521	-550	403	2658	212

Source: The statistical yearbook of the Tyumen region (1990), 2015

On the basis of data of table 2 it is possible to observe quite a significant mechanical gain. It should be noted migration exchange of the population with foreign countries where the greatest impact on the total number of immigrants is exerted arrived from the CIS countries (in the majority of Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan).

The result of population shift of the Tyumen region during 1990-2015 is reflected by the chart constructed on the basis of statistical data in the form of the linear schedule (Fig.1).

The Figure 1. Result of Migration in the Tyumen region 1990-2015.



Russia reduction of the population is observed. And only since 1993 the migration gain of migrants, in connection with the relative stabilization of an economic situation in the country is traced. In 1999 we can observe sharp recession of migration which makes (-12407) people. Since 2000 migration finds again positive numbers in the form of arrived (more the population of the republics of the former USSR) to the Tyumen region, and such tendency with gradual increase proceeds till 2003 inclusive. Due to the destabilization of a situation in the country in 2004 recession of migrants is observed. In 2005-2010 the number arrived – is insignificant. In 2011 and 2012 the sharp jump of migrants, which makes 28264 and 20664 people respectively is traced. And since 2013-2015 the number of migrants was sharply reduced and not this period wasn't exceeded by 5000 people. Possibly,

it is directly connected with the contract with the Eurasian Economic Union, which has come into force since January 1, 2015.

For identification of mechanisms of regulation, it is necessary to reveal the relationship of cause and effect which is traced on the basis of data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation. Table 3 shows a separate indicator of a migration situation in the Russian Federation with distribution on regions and specifies that earnings are the main reason for arrived.

Table 3. The purposes of entry of immigrants into Russia for January-March, 2017, persons.

The purpose of entrance	All on regions of Russia	the Tyumen region
tourism	222510	386
study	104931	424
work	1040721	8379
private	371048	3281
other	154263	635
only	1893473	13105

Source: (The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, 2017)

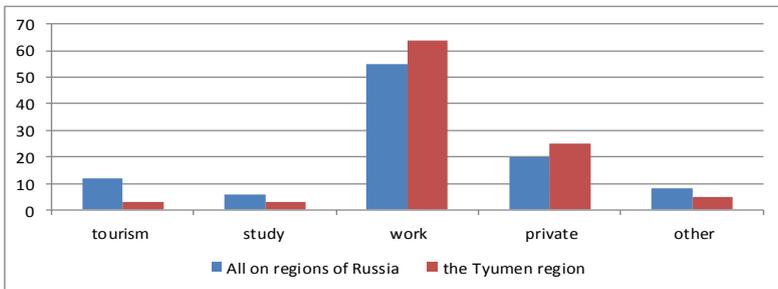
On statistical data of 2017 during the period January-March, the main reason for the change of the residence of migrants, both in Russia and in the Tyumen region is "Work" which number makes 1 040 721 and 8 379 respectively. The second place is taken by the reason

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"Private" - 371 048 and 3281 respectively. On the last places – "Other", "Study", "Tourism".

On the chart (Fig. 2) the percentage ratio of the purposes of entry of immigrants into the Russian Federation and to the Tyumen region in the total amount of the purposes of the entrance is represented.

The Figure2. Purposes of entry of immigrants into Russia and to the Tyumen region, %



As a result of comparison of charts, the conclusion is drawn that the Tyumen region is the priority region for entrance for the purpose of receiving highly paid work. But at the same time, such purpose as tourism strongly lags behind in a percentage ratio. In communication with what it is recommended to develop tourist services and to modernize tourist objects, and also to increase the quality of educational services in the Tyumen region for the purpose of the increase in the inflow of foreign citizens for study(Zinchenko, 2012).

At the moment in Russia, according to the contract with the Eurasian Economic Union, which has come into force since January 1, 2015, citizens of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan have the right to work freely in his member countries without registration of any permissions. Also migrants have to pass examinations on knowledge of Russian, history and to the right of Russia(The contract on the Eurasian Economic Union since January 1 2015, 2017)

### **3. CONCLUSION**

The research is executed on materials of continuous statistical observation. In the course of writing the main reasons for a phenomenon of migration in Russia and the Tyumen region have been studied, in particular. His positive and negative sides are studied, the package of measures which will exert a positive impact on migration processes and finally allow to improve a social and economic condition of the state is developed.

Presumably following measures will allow to get rid of the negative moments of migration processes:

1. Creating favorable conditions for uniform distribution of work among migrants (granting in use of unoccupied lands for their settling, a privilege for agriculture)
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2. Increase in requirements to the activity of migrants in the monopolized spheres of work (introduction of additional payments for engaged in construction, in services industry)
  
3. Creation of the favorable environment for development in the monopolized spheres of work for the local enterprises
  
4. Strengthening of control of accommodation conditions for migrants, for reduction of a criminogenic situation
  
5. Check of qualification of labor migrants.

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