Migration intentions of Primorie dwellers

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2020
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North:
- republics Komi, Karelia, Sakha (Yakutia) and Tyva
- Kamchatka province;
- Arkhangelsk, Magadan, Murmansk and Sakhalin regions;
- Nenets, Khanty-Mansi, Chukotka and Yamalo-Nenets autononomous districts.

Equal to North:
- Altay and Buriatia republics;
- Zabaykalie, Krasnoyarsk, Perm, Primorie and Chabarovsk provinces;
- Amur, Irkutsk, Tomsl and Tumen regions, including autonomous districts.
There was natural decrease of population in Karelia and Arkhangelsk from 2005 to 2013.

The highest natural increase was in Yugra and Sakha because of younger populations.

Out-migration is high from all regions and mainly it overflows natural increase where this exists (see table).

Komi republic: the highest outmigration each year. Due to proximity to climatically and economically “better” regions.

Yugra and Yamalo-Nenets districts changed from increase to decrease in 2011-2013, becoming less attractive to people.

So there is a problem of making population more permanent.

State regional coefficients do not work anymore as making the regions attractive.

Proposal for giving Russian citizenship simpler to those willing to live in the North.
Migration intentions of Primorie dwellers
### Migration intentions of Primorie dwellers

General increase of population numbers in the North regions and those considered equal to them by law, 2005-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Increase (natural+migration) +/-, individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All North and equal to North by law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-64458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karelia</td>
<td>-5559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Komi</td>
<td>-11411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakha (Yakutia)</td>
<td>-1189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyva</td>
<td>832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamchatka</td>
<td>-2908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkhangelsk region</td>
<td>-13173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magadan region</td>
<td>-3116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murmansk region</td>
<td>-8333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakhalin region</td>
<td>-6158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khanty-Mansi region (Yugra)</td>
<td>8390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamal-Nenets region</td>
<td>3980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chukotka</td>
<td>-181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Gagiev, 2016
3 different processes:
1. Development of autochthonous populations;
Formation of zones of permanent population (Komi, Yakuts, Russian "oldlivers");
Movement of new almost totally urban population, formed in Soviet time.

First stage – turn from mass incoming to mass outcoming movement, loss in 11 years (1989 – 1999) of 1557 th people
Currently, there are programs of state support for migration from Russian North. They are based on counting numbers of demographic groups who have legal right to move South using state housing subsidies. Some specialists suggest choosing numbers of “spare working population” as a criterion for development of such programs. But it is difficult to count this. To consider low efficiency employment (low labor productivity). Shift employment method - inter regional.

Northern employment reform. Optimisation of proportions between permanent, average term and short term employment stay. Different stimuli for each, different work contracts and different strategies of infrastructure development.

Now proportions distorted: in Soviet time, domination of corporate criteria over medical and social ones with development of permanent stay; In post Soviet – domination of short term stay with almost no infrastructure.
B. Prokhorov: negative consequences of permanent employment in the North and living there. Shift employment: poor adaptation to the climat; regular interruption of adaptation; Average term is the best (3-5 years). Contract system which should not lead to population growth. This is impossible in current situation with mortgages. Since this population will not need housing as property. Commercial renting would be the option. Northern mortgages should presuppose possibility to return housing to the bank and transformation of the contract into another one in more southern region. Common usage of housing by administrations and city forming enterprises.
Demographics of Russian “North”: Primorie case study

30.09-5.10 2019
Studying migration attitudes in Primorie

Vladivostok – 3 focus-groups with University students
Dalnegorsk and Rudnaya Pristan’ – 1 focus group with mothers, 1 with college students, 2 with schoolchildren (1 urban, 1 rural), 5 expert interviews
Arseniev and Anuchino – 2 focus groups with schoolchildren (1 urban, 1 rural), 2 focus groups with mothers (1 urban, 1 rural), 3 expert interviews
Nakhodka and Vladimiro-Alexandrovske – 2 focus groups with schoolchildren (1 urban, 1 rural), 2 with mothers (both urban), 1 with students, 5 expert interviews
Ussuriisk and Kamen-Rybolov – 2 focus groups with schoolchildren (1 urban, 1 rural), 2 with mothers (1 urban, 1 rural), 1 expert interview

Mothers – of children younger than 18; children – 14-18 years; students – 16-22 years; experts – local activists
Demographics of Russian “North”: Primorje case study

Vladivostok – pleasant energetic city on the sea side. Developed tourism, trade, education. But, some lack the feeling of centre of the world. Feel association with the “West” (of Russia). Some plans to go abroad (Germany, Czech Republic). No Asia. No Siberia and Ural. One criminal district of the city.
Demographics of Russian “North”: Primorie case study

Demographics of Russian “North”: Primorje case study

Arseniev and Anuchino – old (100 years) big village. People like the land. City – helicopter factory. Famous one, now not very well. Rather high level of education and infrastructure. But boring. And too far from everything.
Demographics of Russian “North”: Primorcie case study

**Nakhodka** and **Vladimiro-Alexandrovo** – Ocean port, developing. But believe the city is too small and thus boring. Beautiful nature.
Demographics of Russian “North”: Primorje case study

**Ussuriisk** and **Kamen-Rybolov** – close to China, China related trade (simple stuff).
Demographics of Russian “North”: Primorie case study

Other regions: Chabarovsky calm and boring, Moscow too fast, Saint-Petersburg bad climate. Most want to go and that their children go. Educational migration, direction depends on resources. Came there in late Soviet time, low local patriotism. What to work and live there but to spend free time in central regions of Russia. Live there because were asked to, but low feeling of belonging to the place. Paternalism. No idea how to develop the place so that they will like living there.

No climate complains, mainly transportation – cost and time losses. Feel belonging to the “West”, and not here. China alien. Mostly negative perception. No developed language courses, no need for this. No interaction with Chinese. The smaller the city, the more so. China as a threat.