



Vectors of potential migration in post-Soviet countries: regional differentiation

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Structure of presentation

1. Introduction
2. Vectors of potential migration and statistics
3. Within-country differentiation in Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Russia
4. Conclusion

3 steps of migration

1. Potential ("Aspiring") migrants *are those who express an intention/desire to emigrate (Carling, 2002; Creighton, 2013).*



2. Opportunities to migrate –
a job offer, a temporary visa, a study opportunity or a family permit



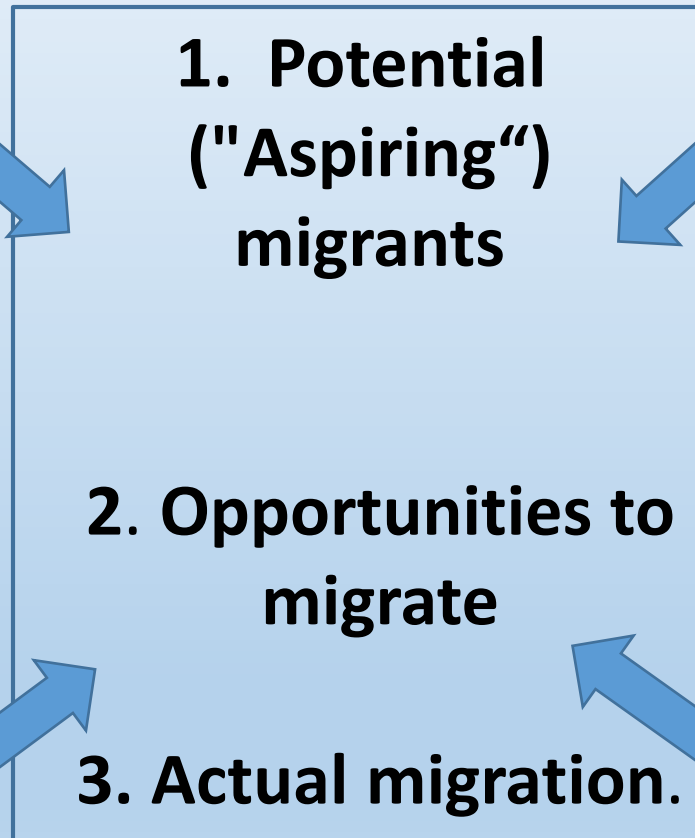
3. Actual migration.

The interactions between potential migrants and migration opportunities determine the flow of actual migrants (Carling, 2002).

Factors of migration

Push factors in sending countries:

- Poor economic situation
- Politic conflicts
- Ethnic and religious conflicts
- Globalization trends
- Demographic situation
- Subjective well-being
- Risk-aversion
- And others



Pull factors in delivery countries:

- Developed economy
- Visa regime
- Demographic situation
- Family connection
- Diaspores and nets of migrants

Motivation

- 1. People who have migration intention are likely to move out the country of birth** (*Boheim and Taylor, 2002*).(*Gordon and Molho,1995*)
- 2. Diversification of real migration relationships** between Russia and the republics of the former Soviet Union (*Chudinovskikh O., Denisenko M. 2014*).
- 3. Integrational process:** (in Eurasian economic Union are now 5 countries: Armenia, Belarus, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan) and **disintegrational process:** GUAM – Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova
- 4. Decreasing of population in receiving countries** (Russia, Germany) (*United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015)*).

Theoretical framework

- CIS countries as migration system - as a group of interconnected relatively large-scale migration and sustainable links(Ivahnjuk I. 2012).

“Migratory relations between countries influence on these countries so that their development as a result of becoming a "**migration determined**". In other words, migration system is both a cause and a result of interaction of the system.”

Research questions

- **Are migration linkages between CIS countries stronger than migration linkages between CIS and other countries?**
- **How potential migration differs from actual migration (statistics of migration)?**
- **What is regional differentiation of potential migration?**

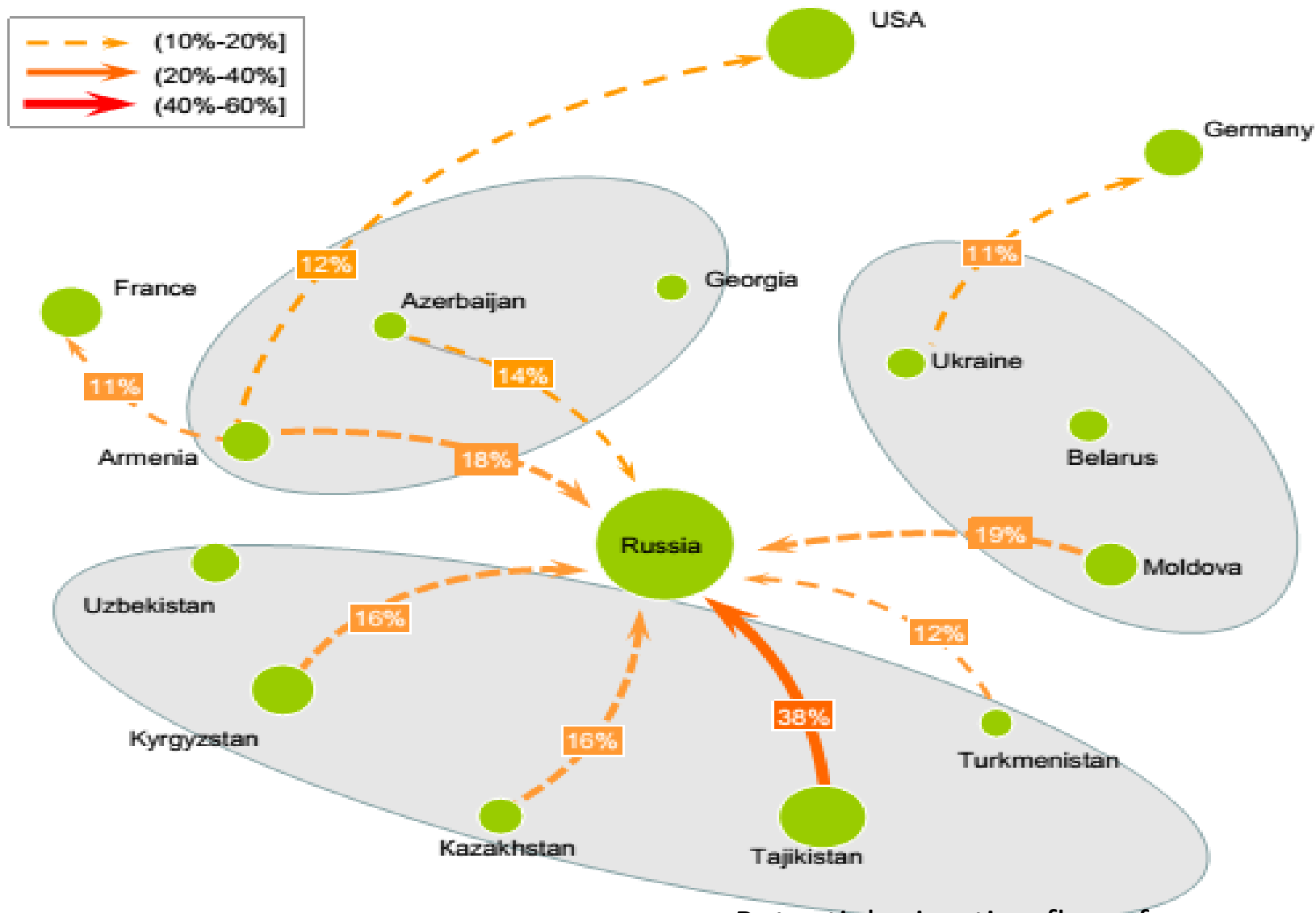
Data

1) Data from national statistics agencies, UN Population Division, UNICEF Country migration profiles

2) Integration Barometer EABD 2012-2015 in CIS countries and Georgia and Turkmenistan.

- Migration intentions were measured in:
- **Education:** *In which of the following countries would you like to go for study, for educational purposes? (asked respondents younger than 35 years) . In which of the following countries would you like to send your children for study? (for respondents older than 35 years)*
- **Work:** *If you have an opportunity in which countries would you like to work temporarily ?*
- **Permanent residence:** *If you have an opportunity which of the following countries would you like to move to a permanent place of residence?*

In these questions, respondents were asked to select all that apply from 23 countries / groups of countries or mark "difficult to answer" or "None of these countries." Two indicators of "non-answers" were interpreted as autonomist sentiments, that is, focus on the internal resources of the country.



Potential migration flows for permanent residence. IB EDB, 2015.

*Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan in 2014

** Turkemenistan in 2013

Countries of arrival Countries of departure	Russia	Kazakhstan	Ukraine	USA	Germany
Kazakhstan	59096\2385 9	---	184	519\198	2179
Kyrgyzstan	9427\2580	932\1839	81	339\45	65
Tajikistan	54636	197	-	320	-
Turkmenistan	6033	565	-	125	-
Uzbekistan	130906	8725	-	3695	-
Armenia	42361	96	-	1997	-
Azerbaijan	26323\443	93	65	348	-
Georgia	7716\693	77		708	-
Belarus	17878\4463	167\201	429	1129\249	470
Republic of Moldova	32030\382	85\29	301	1421\145	101
Russian Federation		18838\3711	30585	3582\193 7	4780
Ukraine	115524	143	-	4245	

Source: National statistics agencies, 2014

Flows the country

Stock from the country

Great Britain

Country of nationality	Flow	Stock	Potential	Actual
Russia	4 694		12	0,03
Belarus	100		16	0,01
Ukraine	492		22	0,01
Georgia	60		28	0,01
Kazakhstan	547	2155	13	0,02
Uzbekistan	65		15	0,00

USA

Country of nationality	Flow	Stock	Potential	Actual
Belarus	330		12	0,03
Azerbaijan	408	432	14	0,02
Armenia	304	343	19	0,07
Georgia	541	451	30	0,09
Kazakhstan	2 017	1854	21	0,07
Kyrgyzstan	227	274	14	0,02
Tajikistan	254	244	20	0,01
Uzbekistan	491	549	25	0,01

Source: National statistics agencies, 2014. UNICEF migration country profiles, 2013

Germany

Country of nationality	Flow	Stock	Potential	Actual
Russia		9 698	12	0,06
Belarus		1 391	16	0,12
Moldova			18	
Ukraine		5 889	20	0,11
Azerbaijan		394	12	0,02
Armenia		299	19	0,06
Georgia		1 979	30	0,35

Russia

Country of nationality	Flow	Stock	Potential	Actual
Azerbaijan	2 471		14	0,15
Moldova	1 146		18	0,19
Kazakhstan	20 446		24	0,74
Kyrgyzstan	1 446		29	0,13
Tajikistan	3 526		59	0,20
Turkmenistan	2 699		28	0,06
Uzbekistan	5 760		25	0,05

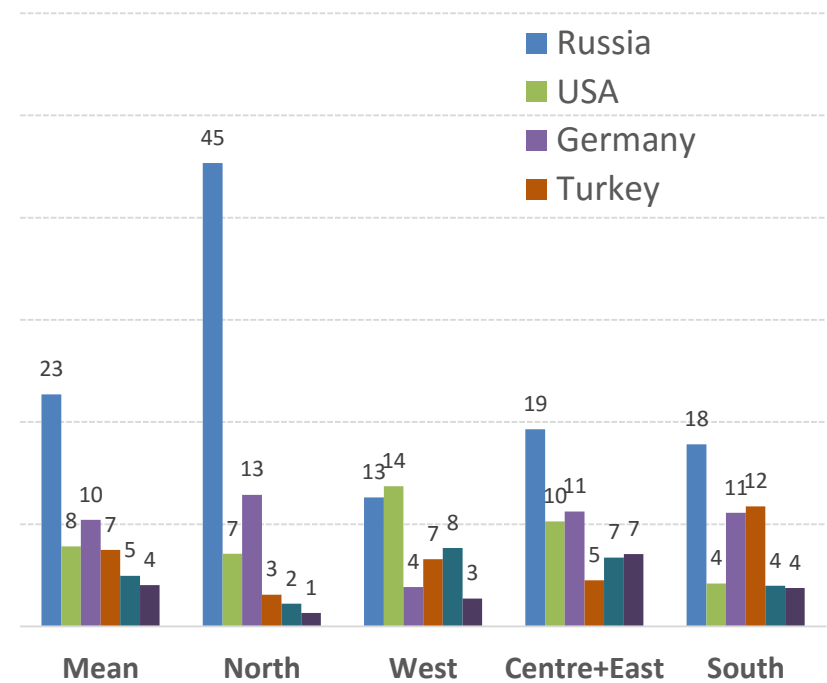
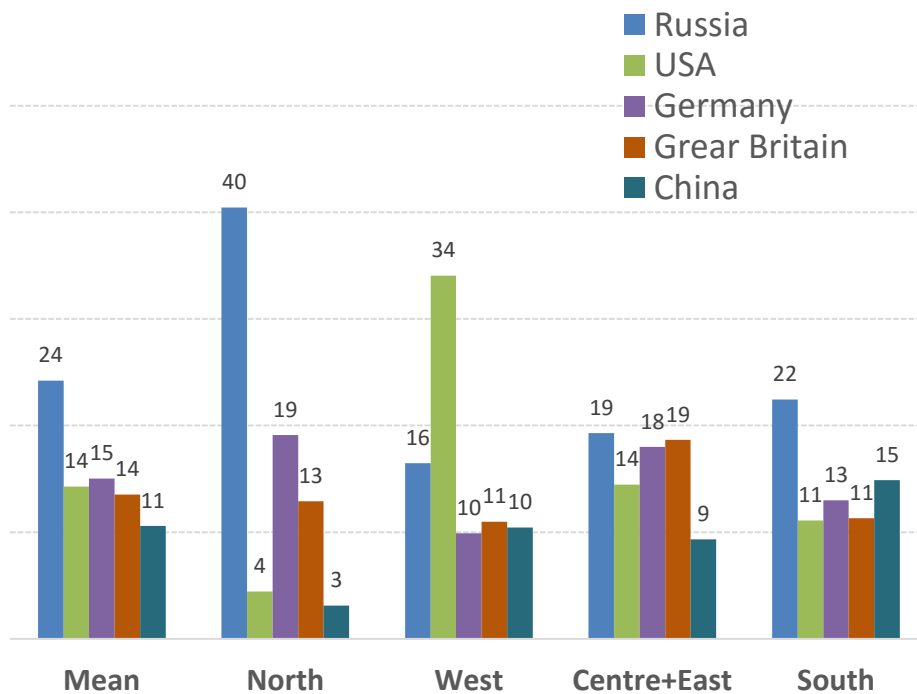
Source:
National
statistics
agencies, 2014.
UNICEF
migration
country
profiles, 2013

Kazakhstan: regional differences



Potential migration. Kazakhstan

- ***In which of the following countries would you like to go for study, for educational purposes? (asked respondents younger than 35 years) . In which of the following countries would you like to send your children for study? (for respondents older than 35 years) (%)***
- ***If you have an opportunity in which countries would you like to work temporarily?(%)***



Ukraine: regional differences

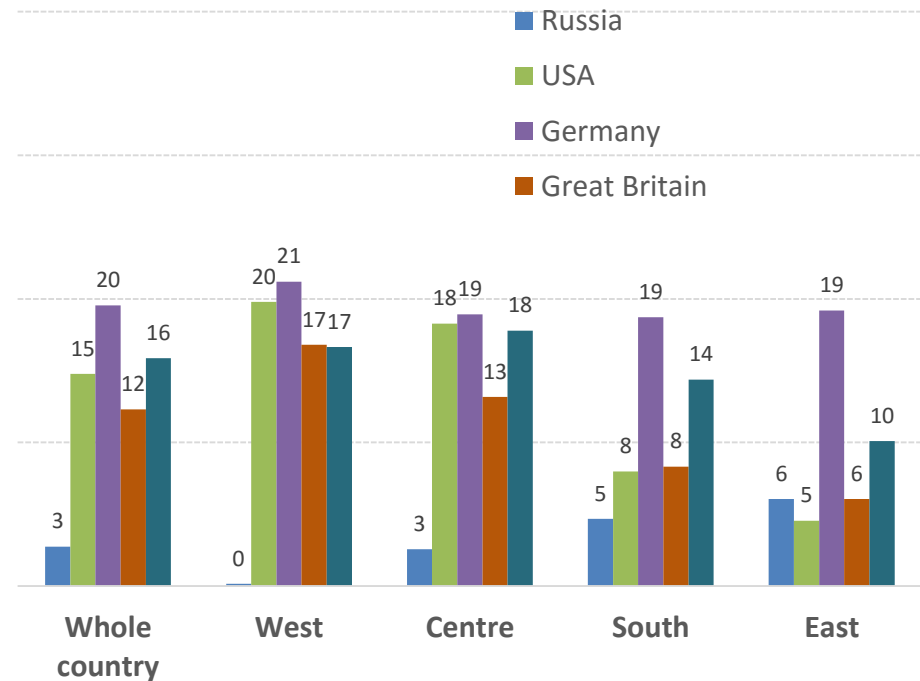
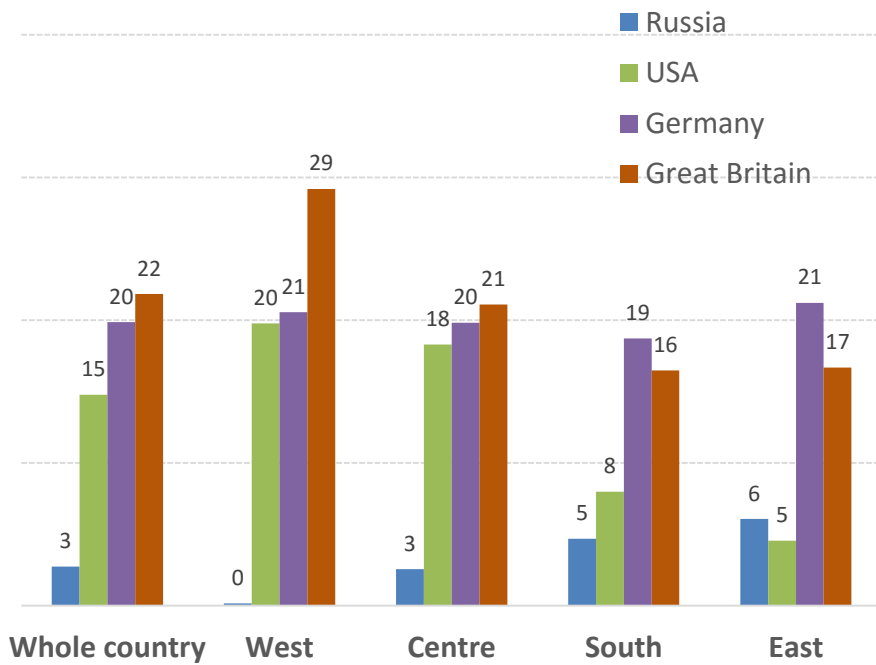
The highest level of estimation of financial and life satisfaction.
Prove the Ukraine president management

The lowest level of estimation of financial and life satisfaction.
Share more pessimistic views of future



Potential migration. Ukraine

- *In which of the following countries would you like to go for study, for educational purposes? (asked respondents younger than 35 years)/ to send your children for study? (for respondents older than 35 years) (%)*
- *If you have an opportunity in which countries would you like to work temporarily?(%)*



Russia: regional differences



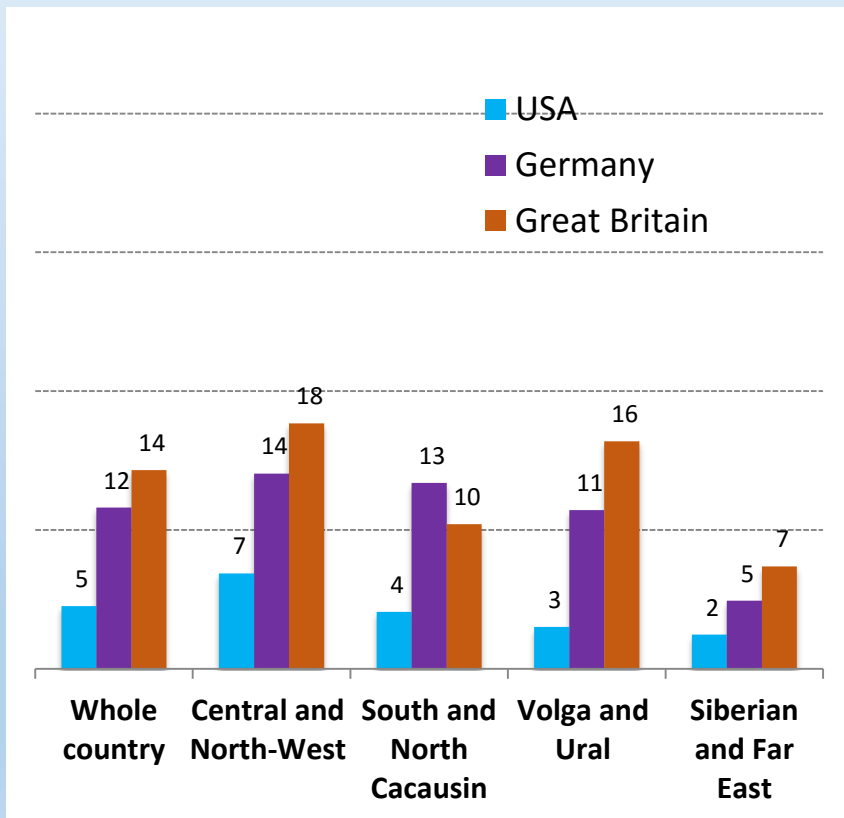
UKRAINE

KAZAKHSTAN

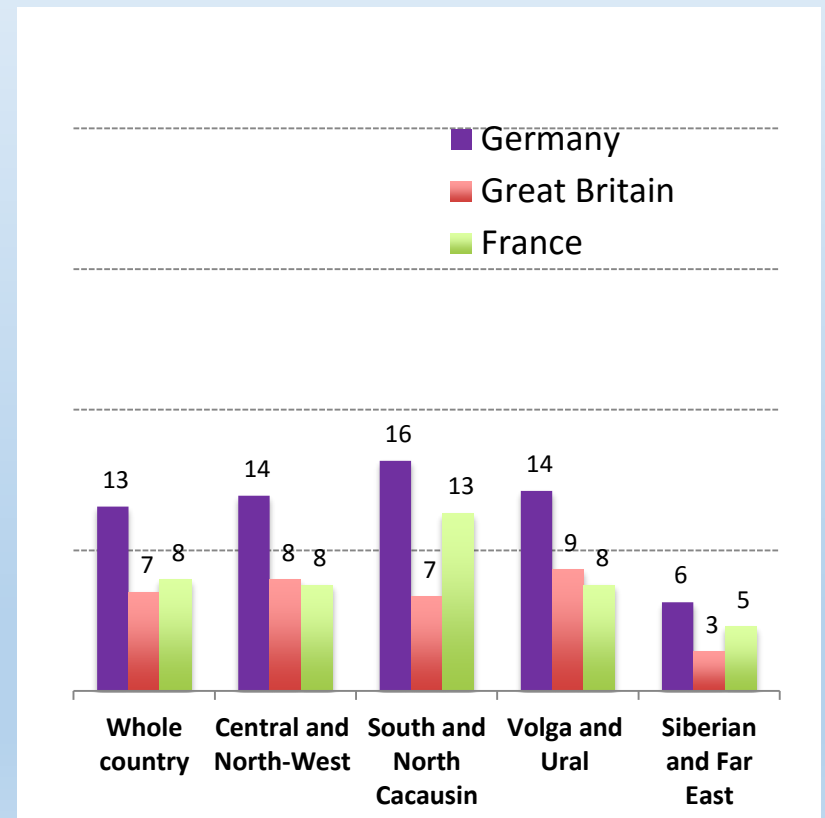
CHINA

Potential migration. Russia

- In which of the following countries would you like to go for study, for educational purposes? (asked respondents younger than 35 years)/ to send your children for study? (for respondents older than 35 years) (%)*



- If you have an opportunity in which countries would you like to work temporarily?(%)*



Conclusion

- **Blurring the boundaries of CIS migration system – migration system will develop only with Russia and Central Asia**
- **Migration intentions tend to convert in actual in within existing migration system (between Russia and Central Asia countries)**

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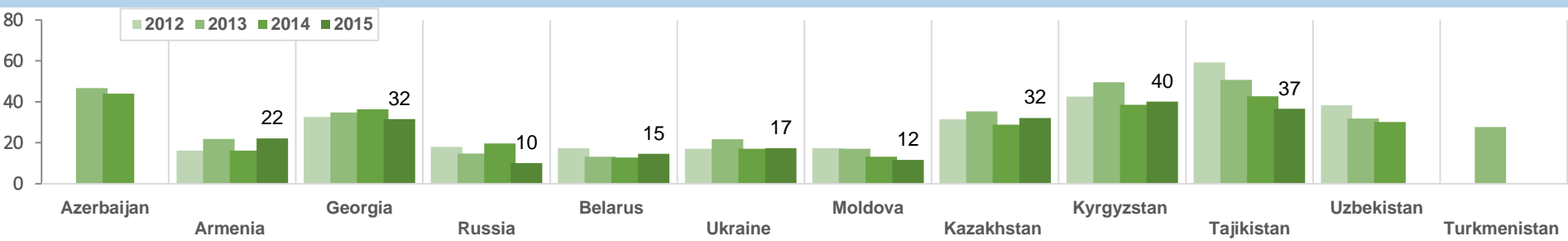
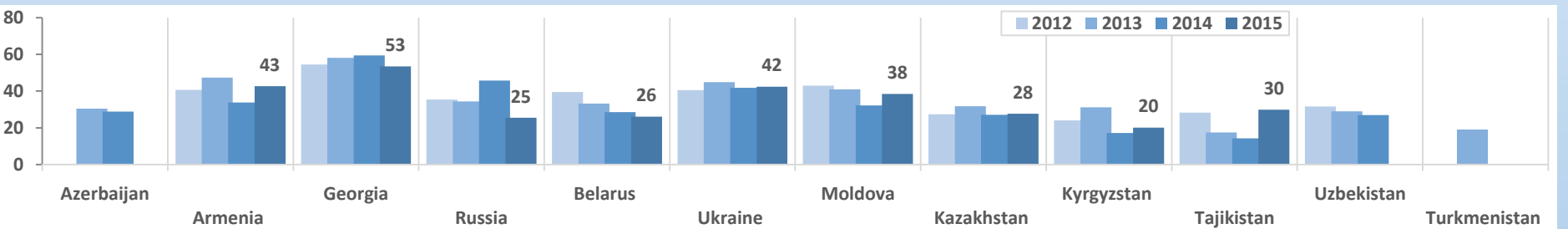
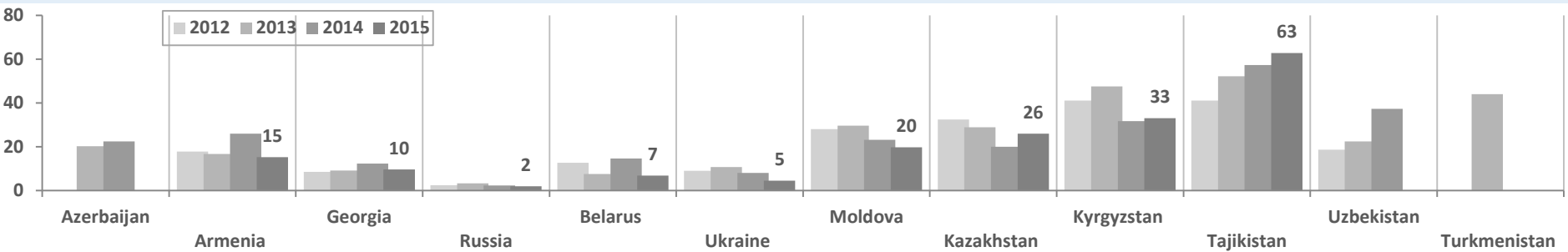
civilizational unity.] Online: <http://www.gumilev-center.ru/evrazijskaya-migracionnaya-sistema-otekonomicheskogo-pragmatizma-k-vozhrozhdeniyu-civilizacionnogo-edinstva/>

Thank you!

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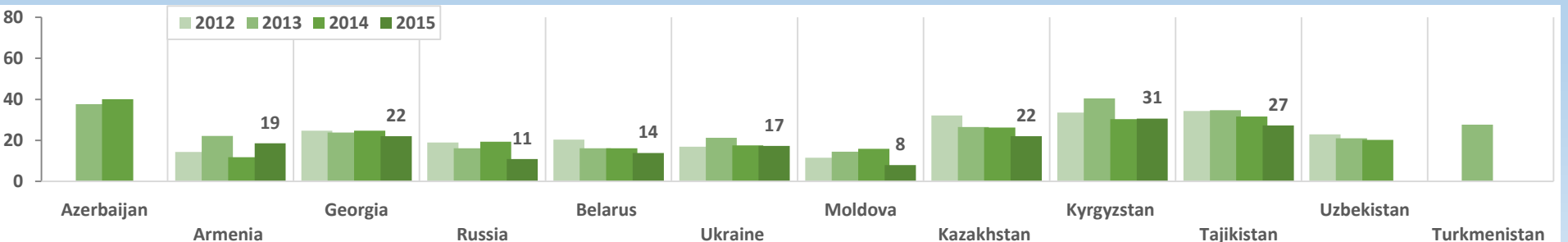
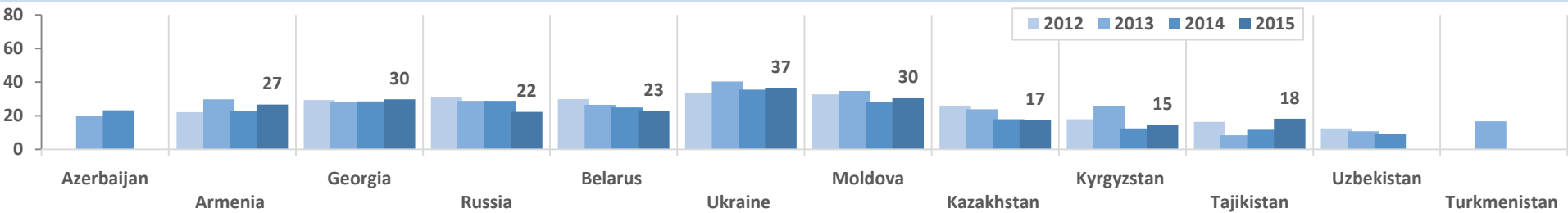
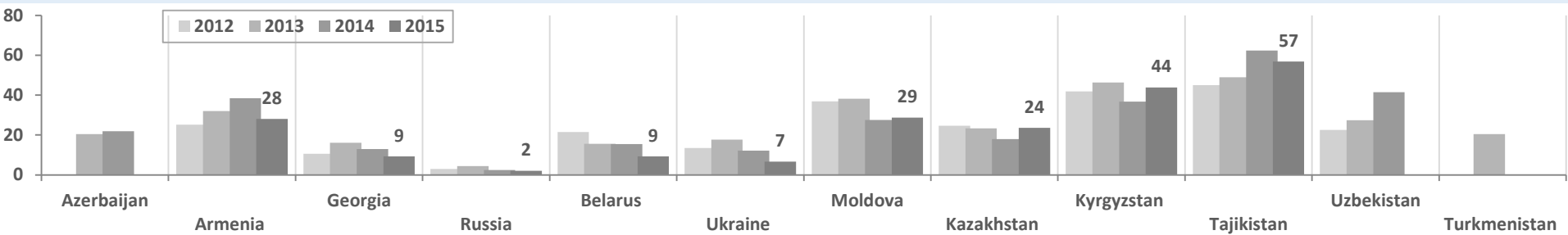
Educational migration

Interest to Post-soviet countries



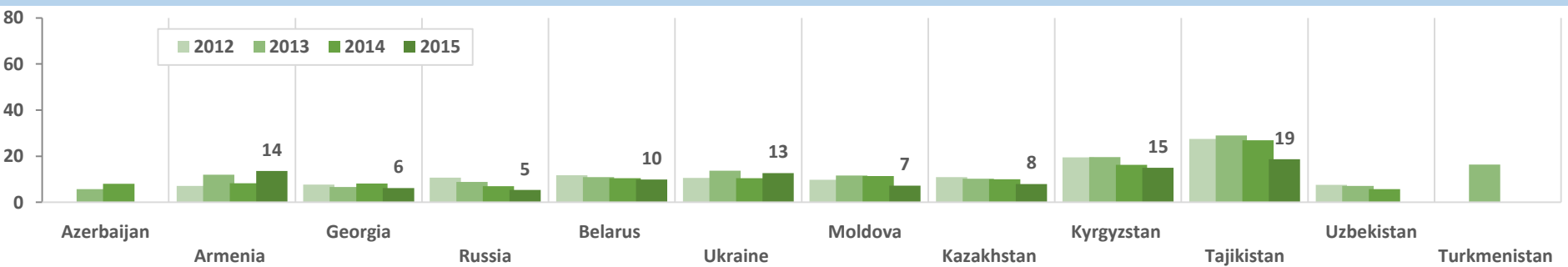
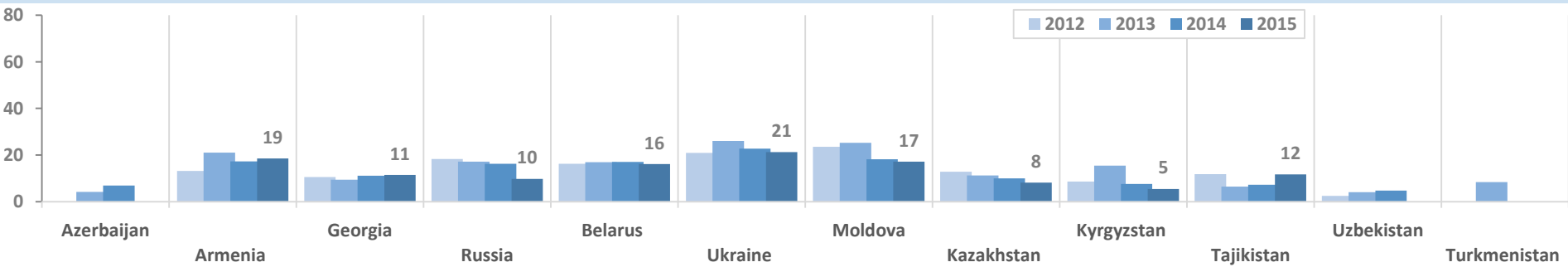
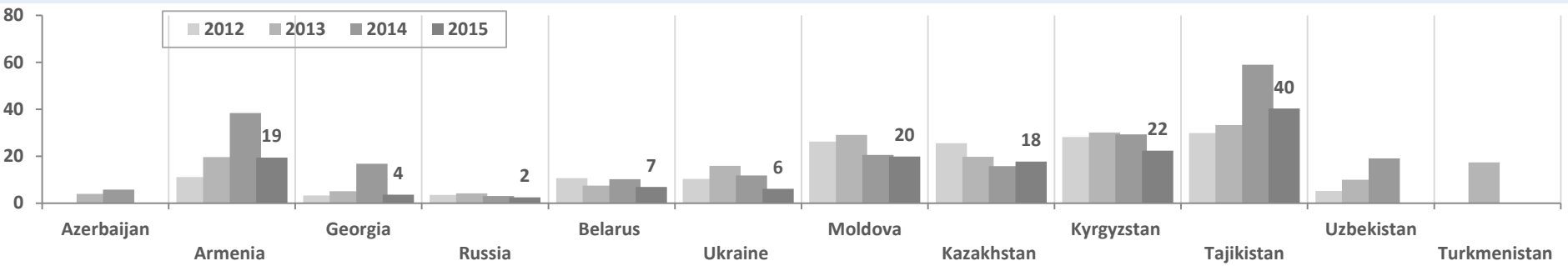
Labour migration

Interest to Post-soviet countries



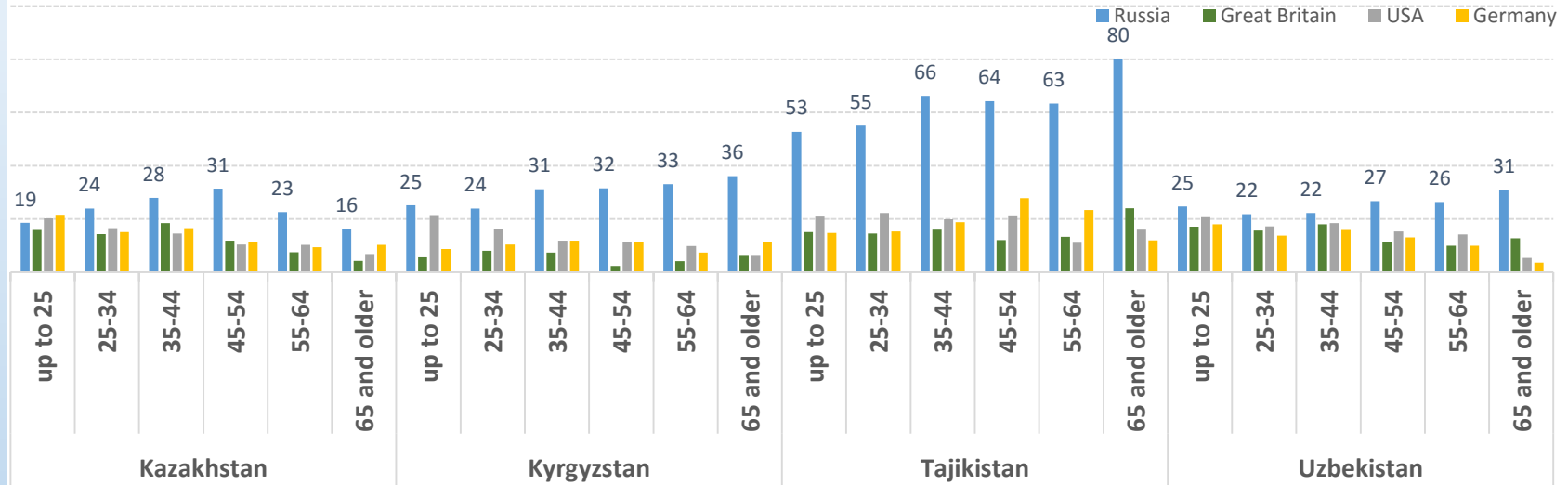
Permanent residence

Interest to Post-soviet countries

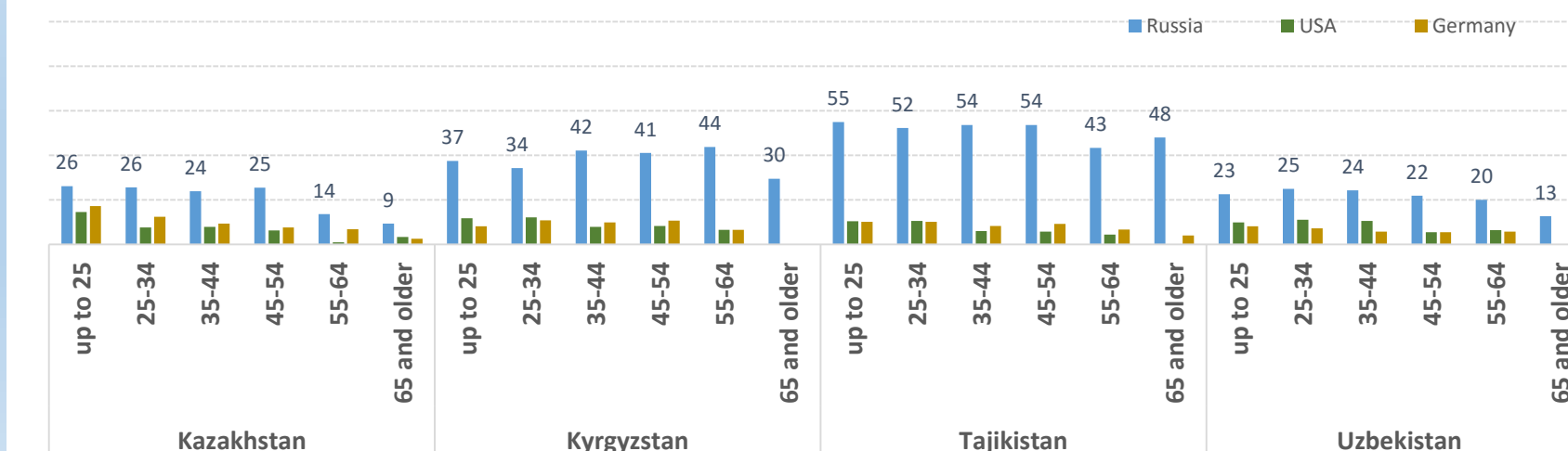


Age differentiation. Central Asia

For education

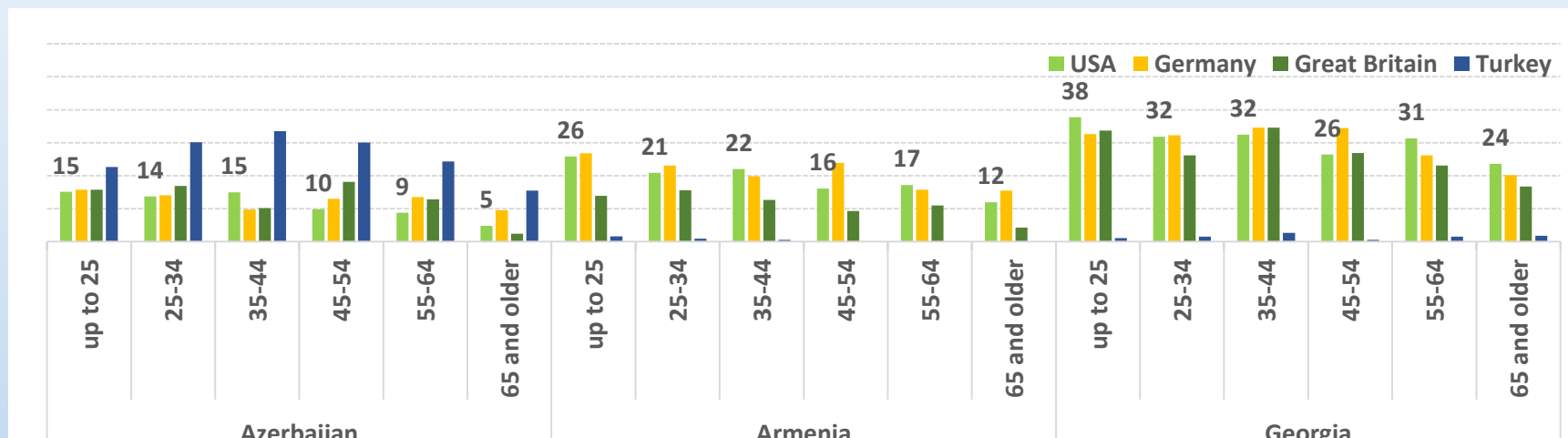


For work

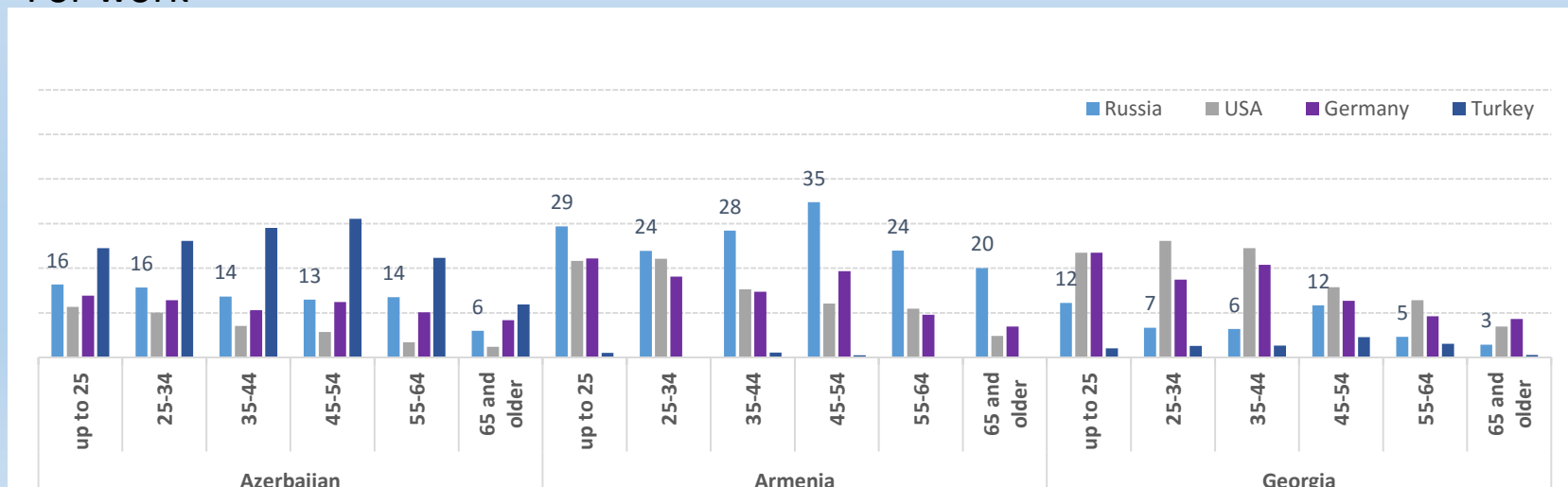


Age differentiation. Caucasian region

For education

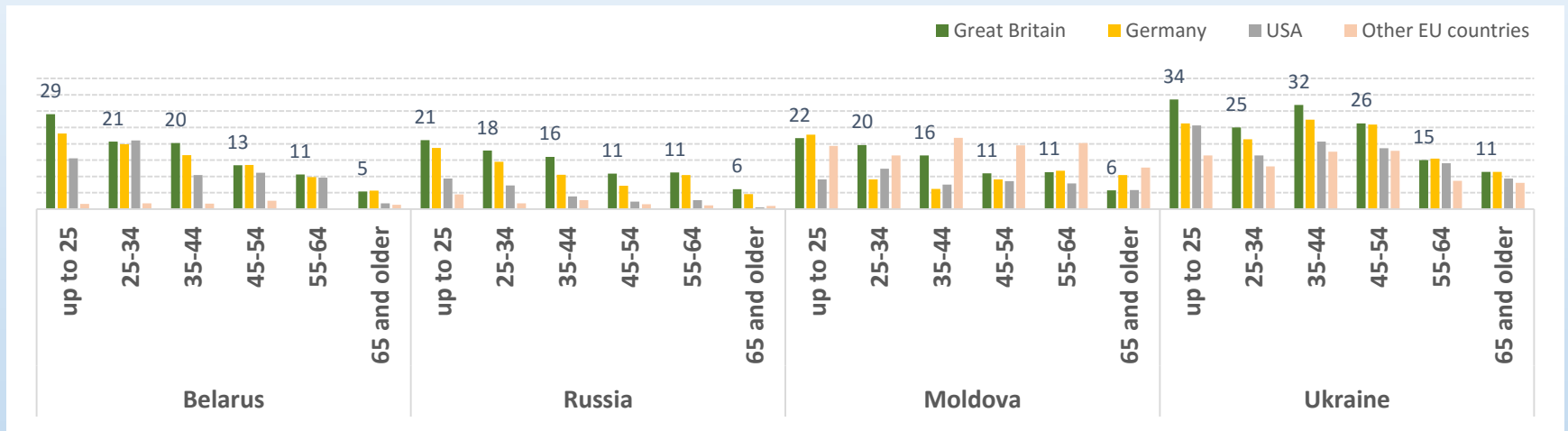


For work

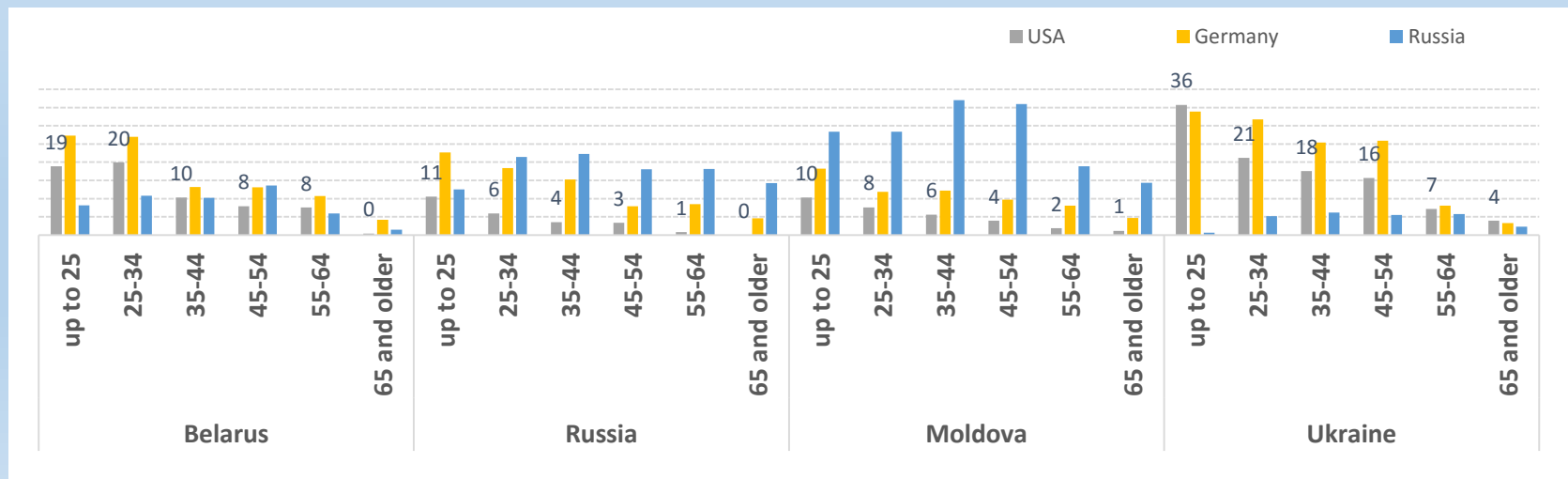


Age differentiation. Eastern region

For education



For work



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