

6. Российский демографический барометр. [Рубрику ведет Екатерина Шербакова] // Демоскоп. Ру. [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <http://www.demoscope.ru/weekly/2009/0393/barom04.php>

7. Рыбаковский Л. Л. Миграционный потенциал. Понятие и критерии оценки. // Социс. 2009. №2.

8. Рыбаковский Л. Л. Сравнительная оценка демографического неблагополучия регионов России // Социс. 2008. №10.

9. Этнодемографическое развитие Урала в 19–20 вв. Историко-социологический подход / Алферова Е. Ю., Голикова С. В., Епанчинцев С. П., Корнилов Г. Е., Кузьмин А. И., Оруджиева А. Г.; отв. ред. В. В. Алексеев. Екатеринбург : Изд-во «Екатеринбург», 2000. 104 с.

УДК 314.143 (1)

**ключевые слова:** миграция, население, миграционный прирост, динамика миграции, миграционные связи

## INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION LINKS OF SVERDLOVSK REGION

A. A. Nosov

*The complex of migration links of Sverdlovsk region is considered in the article. The analysis of position of the region in the migration structure of Russian Federation and the Ural Federal district is presented based on the available literature data. An estimate of dynamics of migration processes in Sverdlovsk region is given.*

The problem of population migration becomes more and more important in the contemporary world. At the same time the problem of determination of the efficiency of migration flows at the level of an individual state and its administrative regions attracts more attention. The correct analysis of migration flows and their correction by means of legislation improvement guarantee conservation of the ethnic, population and sex-age structure of a society.

According to the opinion of doctor of economical sciences Ekaterina Scherbakova [1] the migration gain in Russian in the nearest future may increase to 540 thousands of people and stabilize at the level of about 270 thousands of people per year. The most probable scenario of migration have been obtained on the basis of mean arithmetic values of the low and high variants of migration fluxes. It is based on the perspective of moderate growth of migration rate into Russia first of all from the traditional migration donor countries, though appearance of new migration partners is also probable. The growing labour shortage at the labour market in combination with the increasing population welfare can lead to increase of migration attractiveness of Russia and serve as the major stimulus for migration growth. According to the estimates the migration gain can increase to 414 thousands of people in the year of 2030. With this in mind it is reasonable to assume

that the solution of basic problems related to migrants will be within responsibility of local governments of the administrative regions of Russia [4]. According to the abovementioned forecast the question of analysis of the migration links of regions in general, and, in particular, of the Middle Ural region, becomes of most importance. Analysis of the migration links of the region will help to determine in future the needs in working population, its qualification and predict the flows of entrant and moving out people. It may help in development of adaptation programs for migrants, mechanisms of complex and oriented aid, long-range demographical programs within the region, determination of the required measures for interaction between the regional and federal authorities.

According to the data of the Russian Federal State Statistics Service (FSSS) during the year of 2009 the Ural Federal District (UFD) takes the 4<sup>th</sup> place for the migration gain among the Russian federal districts. The migration coefficient for the UFD is about 13,41 for 10000 citizens. According to the official FSSS statistical data during the year of 2009 the number of immigrants arrived from abroad to Sverdlovsk region was equal to 5346 persons while the number of the departed persons was equal to 790. According to the same source, in the year of 2009 the number of immigrants arrived from abroad to the UFD was equal to 26688 persons while the number of the departed persons was equal to 4037, see Table 1 [3]. Thus, one can conclude that Sverdlovsk region is the most attractive for immigrants among the 5 UFD subjects with the 20,0% percentage in the year of 2009.

Within the Ural Federal District the high interest of immigrants to Sverdlovsk region is motivated

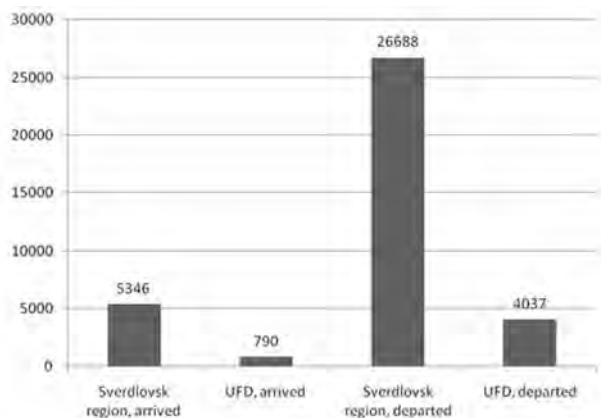


Fig. 1. Relation between migration in Sverdlovsk region and UFD during the year of 2009. The official data of FSSS

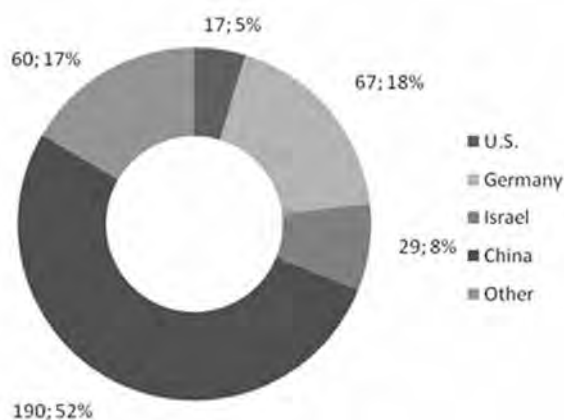


Fig. 2. Distribution of migrants arrived in the year of 2009 at the territory of Sverdlovsk region from the foreign countries (excluding the ex-USSR republics)

firstly by the presence of numerous high-tech enterprises at its territory. Operation of these enterprises is impossible without availability of specialists of high qualification working at the international level [9].

The principal foreign trade partners of Sverdlovsk region are the USA, the Netherlands, Germany, India, China, Kazakhstan. The investment attractiveness of Sverdlovsk region is favored by organization of the traditional International arms exhibition in the city of Nizhny Tagil, the annual Russian economical forum in the city of Ekaterinburg, various festivals and tournaments of the Russian and international scales [2]. Based on the foregoing, one can conclude that Sverdlovsk region is very attractive not only from the investment point of view, but also for migrants. The region had established migration relations with the foreign partners. During the year of 2009 the 5346 persons arrived at the territory of Sverdlovsk region, among them the 4984 persons arrived from the ex-USSR republics and 362 persons arrived from the other foreign countries. For the year of 2010 the maximum quota for labour migrants in Sverdlovsk region was 100 693 persons [10].

According to the official statistics during the year of 2009 the following number of persons arrived from the foreign countries (excluding the ex-USSR republics): Afghanistan – 1, Australia – 5, Belgium – 1, Bulgaria – 4, Cameroon – 1, Canada – 6, China – 190, Czech Republic – 2, Finland – 1, France – 1, Germany – 67, India – 1, Iran – 1, Israel – 29, Italy – 4, Lebanon – 2, Poland – 2, Portugal – 1, Saudi Arabia – 1, Slovakia – 1, Vietnam – 7, Spain – 2, Switzerland – 1, Syria – 3, United Arab Emirates – 2, Turkey – 3, Egypt – 2, Great Britain – 4, USA – 17. The number of immigrants arrived to Sverdlovsk region in the year of 2009 from the foreign countries, excluding ex-USSR republics, increased in comparison with the year of 2008 by 19% (291 and 362 persons, respectively). Among them the greatest number of people arrived from China, Germany, Israel, and USA [6]. As a rule these persons have high qualification with corresponding salary. They do not violate the migration legislation. At present the proportion of the hi-tech industries in Sverdlovsk region exceeds the average Russian level by 3% and about 4 thousand of people work in the industrial parks [10].

From the abovementioned data it is possible to make the conclusion that with decreasing the influence of the world economical crisis the migration processes in Sverdlovsk region can restore to the pre-crisis level and the dynamics of migration will improve with each year. Within the nearest future, probably, the number of migrants from such countries, as China, Germany, Israel, and USA, in total, may overcome the number of migrants from the ex-USSR republics. One can expect that the list of abovementioned countries may include also Italy, Canada, Bulgaria, and Austria. In spite of the world economical crisis, during the year of 2009, the level of international migration to Sverdlovsk region increased by 19%. This fact confirms the high migration attractiveness of the region. Due to the increased volume of the influx of migrants in the receiving society [5], all the more urgent becomes the problem of determining the migration potential of the region [7, 8]. One must agree with the fact that in the region «UFD» will be intensively to forge new immigration system.

## References

1. Site Demoscope [electronic resource]. URL: demoscope.ru № 393-394 12-25 October 2009
2. Alexander Misharin. Development of industrial parks - a key challenge towards a "smart economy" // Web site of the Government of Sverdlovsk Region [electronic resource]. URL: <http://www.midural.ru/news/100046/document6935>
3. Alferov, E. J., Golikov, S. V., Yepanchintsev S. P., Kornilov G. E., Kuzmin A. I., Orudzhieva A. G. Ethnodemographical

development of the Urals in the 19-20 centuries. Ekaterinburg 2000. 104 pp.

4. Population policies in the region: problems and prospects / [text]: sb. st. Under. Ed. Doctor of Sociology, prof. A. Kuzmin / Institute of Economics, UB RAS, 2010. 196.

5. Dmitriev A. V., Poduhov G. A. The receiving society: the practice of interaction with immigrants. // Sotsis. 2009. (№ 10)

6. Debt Victor. Have exhausted the quota // Rossiyskaya Gazeta. 2009. December 17 (№ 5066).

7. Rybakovsky L. L. Migration potential. Concept and criteria of evaluation. // Sotsis. 2009. (№ 2)

8. Rybakovsky L. L. Comparative evaluation of a demographic crisis of Russian regions // Sotsis. 2008. (№ 10)

9. Site Goskomstat of Russia [electronic resource]. URL: <http://www.gks.ru>.

10. Sverdlovsk Oblast Duma website [electronic resource]. URL: <http://www.duma.midural.ru>.

U.D.C. 314.143 (1)

**keywords:** migration, population, migration gain, migration dynamics, migration links

## РАЗВИТИЕ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКИХ СЕТЕЙ В СФЕРЕ ЖИЛИЩНО-КОММУНАЛЬНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА В РЕГИОНАХ<sup>1</sup>

Г. И. Лисин

*В данной статье изложены основные проблемы в сфере жилищно-коммунального хозяйства в регионах, приведены меры по их решению и созданию благоприятных условий для формирования предпринимательских сетей. Определен комплекс мероприятий, направленных на развитие предпринимательских сетей в конкурентной среде. Сформулирована концепция развития данной отрасли экономики.*

Жилищно-коммунальное хозяйство является одной из самых прибыльных отраслей экономики во многих развитых странах. С одной стороны, в данном секторе экономики вращаются крупные суммы — это и деньги, которые население платит за услуги жилищно-коммунального хозяйства, и субсидии государства. Кроме того, существует постоянный спрос на услуги компаний, осуществляющих жилищно-коммунальное обслуживание. Неслучайно в этой отрасли работают транснациональные компании, такие как Suez или American Water Works [3, с. 31-35]. С другой стороны, система жилищно-коммунального хозяйства представляет собой устаревшие технологии и оборудование, затратную систему производства и транспортировки тепла и воды. Финансовое обеспечение содержания городского хозяйства в его нынешнем виде непосильно как для

потребителей жилищно-коммунальных услуг, так и для муниципальных образований [1, 2]. При всей внешней привлекательности отрасли ни российские, ни зарубежные предпринимательские сети не спешат инвестировать в ЖКХ. Существует целый ряд причин, объясняющих такую «осторожность» со стороны бизнеса.

1. Экономические причины, заключаются в том, что у жилищно-коммунального хозяйства нет собственных средств на развитие, а кредиты недоступны. Во-первых, потому что дороги, во-вторых, потому что у большинства муниципалитетов нет под эти кредиты обеспечения. Остается лишь привлечение в отрасль компаний-инвесторов, с передачей жилищно-коммунального хозяйства в собственность или в аренду этим компаниям. Как показала практика, в России такими инвесторами являются лишь сырьевые или энергетические монополисты.

2. Социальные проблемы заключаются в том, что население постоянно сталкивается с услугами жилищно-коммунального хозяйства и любой сбой в их работе приводит к нервозности в обществе. К примеру, произошла авария на теплотрассе в декабре, коммунальные службы вынуждены отключить отопление, и целые районы остаются без тепла, при этом ответственность на себя брать никто не хочет — ни органы местного самоуправления, ни управляющая компания. Кроме того, серьезной социальной проблемой является постоянный рост тарифов на услуги жилищно-коммунального хозяйства.

<sup>1</sup> Статья подготовлена при поддержке гранта РГНФ № 10-02-00294а «Оценка влияния малого предпринимательства на социально-экономическое развитие узкоспециализированных территорий в условиях кризиса».