Foreign labour migration: social perspective

MUUTTO LIIKKEEN JA ETNISYYSTUTKIMUKSEN (MEV) -SEMINAARI

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Institute of Migration

Turku

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Global challenges for the EU and Russia

- Population ageing
- Labour force shortage
- Migration replacement
- Innovative economy development
- Second demographic transition
## Projection by 2030 for the EU and Russia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projection for the EU [Cedefop]</th>
<th>Projection for Russia [Statistics Russia]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong> = 288 mln people compared to 308 mln in 2005 (25 years*20 mln) 7 times faster than in Russia</td>
<td><strong>Population</strong> = 139 mln compared to 142 mln in 2010 (20 years *3 mln)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People aged over 65 = 116 mln in 2030 (1/2 of the EU population) compared to 77 mln in 205.</td>
<td>People aged over 65 = 39755,9 mln people (realistic forecast) compared to 30,7 mln in 2010 (1/4 of population)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The number of youth (15-24) and adults (25-39) is already falling</td>
<td>Youth (15-24) and adults (25-39) continue decreasing significantly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Migration surplus and natural loss substitution by migration in Russia, 1992-2010. [Final Report till 2020, 2012]
Innovative economy implementation for the EU and Russia

«EU Strategy 2020»
«Innovative Russia – 2020».

- new innovations,
- new technologies,
- new work places,
- new skills.
Fundamental innovative skills in «Innovative Russia - 2020».

«life-long learning, professional mobility, re-skilling and self-education»;

«critical thinking»;

«ability to work in team and independently»;

«fluent everyday, business, and professional English»
Skills anticipation in terms of innovative economy for hi-tech industries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Innovative economy in Finland</th>
<th>Innovative economy in Russia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP=34401</td>
<td>GDP=16687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.05% of GDP</td>
<td>1.4% of GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT index =5</td>
<td>ICT index =47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDI=0.955</td>
<td>HDI=0.755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrants HDI=0.858</td>
<td>Migrants HDI=0.659</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Native workers and foreign labour migrants redistribution by vocational education (%.), 2011 [Statistics Russia 2010]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocational education</th>
<th>Native workers in Russia</th>
<th>Foreign labour migration in Russia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary education</td>
<td>55,5%</td>
<td>15,7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary education</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary education</td>
<td>20,5%</td>
<td>53,3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Native workers and foreign labour migrants redistribution by vocational education (%.), 2011 [OECD, Finnish National Board of Education 2011]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocational education</th>
<th>Native workers in Finland</th>
<th>Foreign labour migration in Finland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary education</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary education</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary education</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Countries of origin for foreign labour migrants in Russia, 2010 (in thousands) [Statistics Russia 2010]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Count (in thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1640,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From far abroad</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>186,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</td>
<td>36,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>4,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>45,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commonwealth of Independent States</td>
<td>1246,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>40,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>59,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>8,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirgizia</td>
<td>117,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>72,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadjikistan</td>
<td>268,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>1,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>511,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>167,3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gender display of foreign labour migration in Russia
[Statistics Russia 2011]

- 86% - males
- 14% - females
HDI of foreign labour migrants in Russia: comparison with Finland [Human Development Report 2011]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of migrants’ origin</th>
<th>HDI in Finland</th>
<th>HDI in Russia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>0,755</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>0,904</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>0,835</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td></td>
<td>0,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadzhikistan</td>
<td></td>
<td>0,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td></td>
<td>0,729</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Main challenges of foreign labour migration in Russia

- low-skilled migrants;
- contradictions in the present-day migration processes;
- non-application of competence-based approach towards foreign labour migrants.
Low-skilled migrants (less mobile across occupations, industries and regions, higher risk of layoff and losing their job, poor Russian)

**Trends in the EU:**
- **in Germany** - invite migrants who have education, profession, qualification, intelligence.
- **in Finland** - skilled migrants in healthcare, social services, some business occupations.
## Challenge №2. Contradictions in the present-day migration processes in Russia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State-centered approach</th>
<th>Human-centered approach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Migration replacement is highly necessary</td>
<td>Anti-migrant moods are highly viable in society</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Challenge №3. Non-application of a competence-based approach towards foreign labour migrants

Vocational education:
- in Sweden - 7.7 years, in Finland – 8.4 years, in Denmark – 8.4 (8 years on average),
- in the OECD member-states it varies 6-8 years
- in Russia – maximum 6 years
Challenge №3. Non-application of a competence-based approach towards foreign labour migrants

Vocational training:

- > 60% of population in Sweden and Finland run VT annually
- in other OECD member-states = 40%,
- in Russia = to 15.8% only

Unemployment duration:

<6 months in Northern Europe
>7.2 months in Russia
> 1.2 years in the OECD
Conclusion

There is no natural loss substitution by foreign labour migration. Such policy in Russia will lead to human capital downshifting, while Russia needs human capital development.
Recommendations

- Development and implementation of value-oriented migration policy
- Improving of labour migration adaptation on working places
- Development and implementation of “LLL” and competence-based approach by foreign labour migrants
Resources

- Cedefop report “Skills for Europe’s future: anticipating occupational skill needs”;
- OECD indicators “Education at Glance” 2010 and 2011;
- Statistics Russia;
- The Russian President’s Decrees 2012
- Main working document of the 3rd International Congress on TVET in Shanghai 13-16 May 2012;
- Research articles of the Institute of Migration, Turku
Suggestions for cooperation: the 7th Framework Programme

- The greatest scientific programme in the world
- Sustain European scientific-technological bases and promote competition
- Transnational cooperation is the core
- All research fields

Budget:
- 6FP (2002-2006): ~ € 4.5 billions
- 7FP (2007-2013): ~ € 7.2 billions
Why do we need scientific collaboration in science?

- Volumes of research gradually increase all over the world
- Scientific aims are getting more global
- To cooperate with countries for global problems resolution
- To act as the world community
- To contribute to global access to info and knowledge
- To provide necessary contribution to further development
- To contribute to decision-making on global level
- To promote cultural exchange and understanding
10 Research Fields

- Health
- Food, agriculture, fisheries, and Biotechnology
- Information and communication technologies
- Nanosciences, nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production technologies – Energy
- Environment (including Climate Change)
- Transport (including Aeronautics)
- Socio-economic sciences and Humanities
- Space
- Security

PetrSU
Suggestions for cooperation: SSH area

- large scale integrated research projects (5 participants: 5 EU entities + additional entities outside the EU) or IP;
- small or medium-scale focused research projects or STREP.
STREP project

4 participants: 2 EU entities + 2 mandatory entities outside the EU

3 participants: 3 EU entities + additional entities outside the EU.
Activity 8.3. Major trends in society and their implications

Area 8.3.1. Demographic changes

SSH.2013.3.1-1 Addressing European governance of temporary migration and mobility to Europe

4 participants

Project draft “Innovative migration policy for employment and labour markets”

• develop a model of foreign labour migration that is influencing a number of society dimensions (economics, politics, social issues);
• analyze main directions of migration policy in terms of present-day globalization realia;
• perceive positive/negative migration influence on human potential/human capital;
• discover metissage as the main concept for future migration policy;
• analyze foreign labour migration influence on nation state perspective development (is it a threat or not);
• analyze foreign labour migration flows in the EU member-states;
• define and analyze in-flows and out-flows based on econometrics and statistics;
• make a projection of foreign labour migration in-flows and out-flows in the mid-term and long-term perspectives based on econometrics, mathematic modeling;
• understand how Russia can implement the results of the project.
Project finances

Finances: 2,500,000 euro

Possible variants:
- 2.5 mln. Euro for 3 years – 833,000 euro for 4 partners per year (208,205 euro* 1 year*1 partner)
- 2.5 mln. Euro for 2 years – 1,250,000 euro for 4 partners per year (312,500 euro * 1 year*1 partner)
Project partners

- University of New Bulgaria, Bulgaria prof. Doctor honoris causa Anna Krasteva
- Free University of Brussels, Belgium, prof. Andrea Rea
- Petrozavodsk State University, Russia, prof. Doctor honoris causa Valery Gurtov
- ???
THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!

Looking forward to cooperating!
Contacts

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