

Geographical Dimensions of Russia's Demographic Crisis

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The Changing Spatial Distribution of the Russian Population

- International migration
- Internal migration
- Changes in city size distribution
- Russian migration policy
- Conclusions

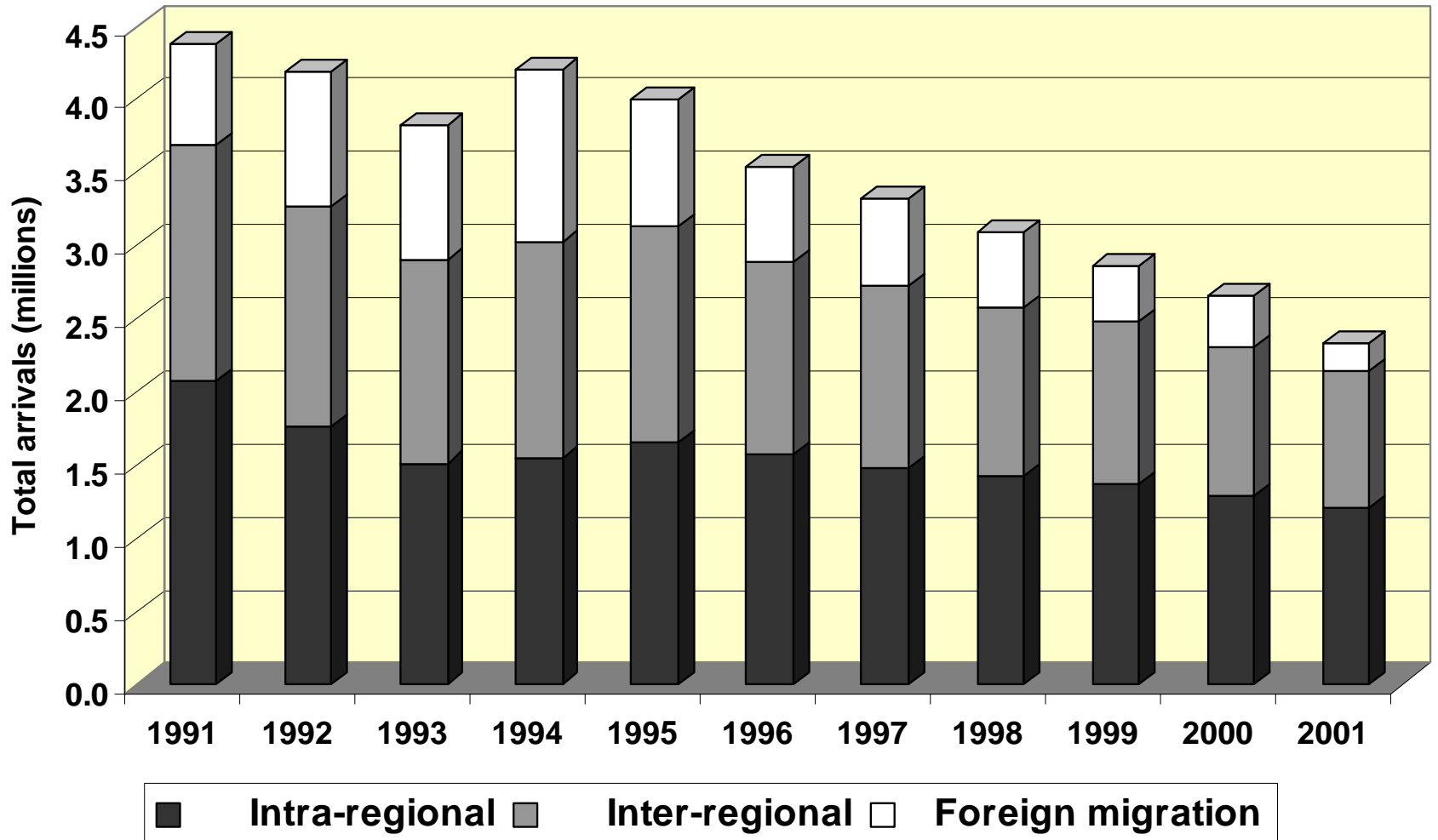
Russia and Its Neighbors



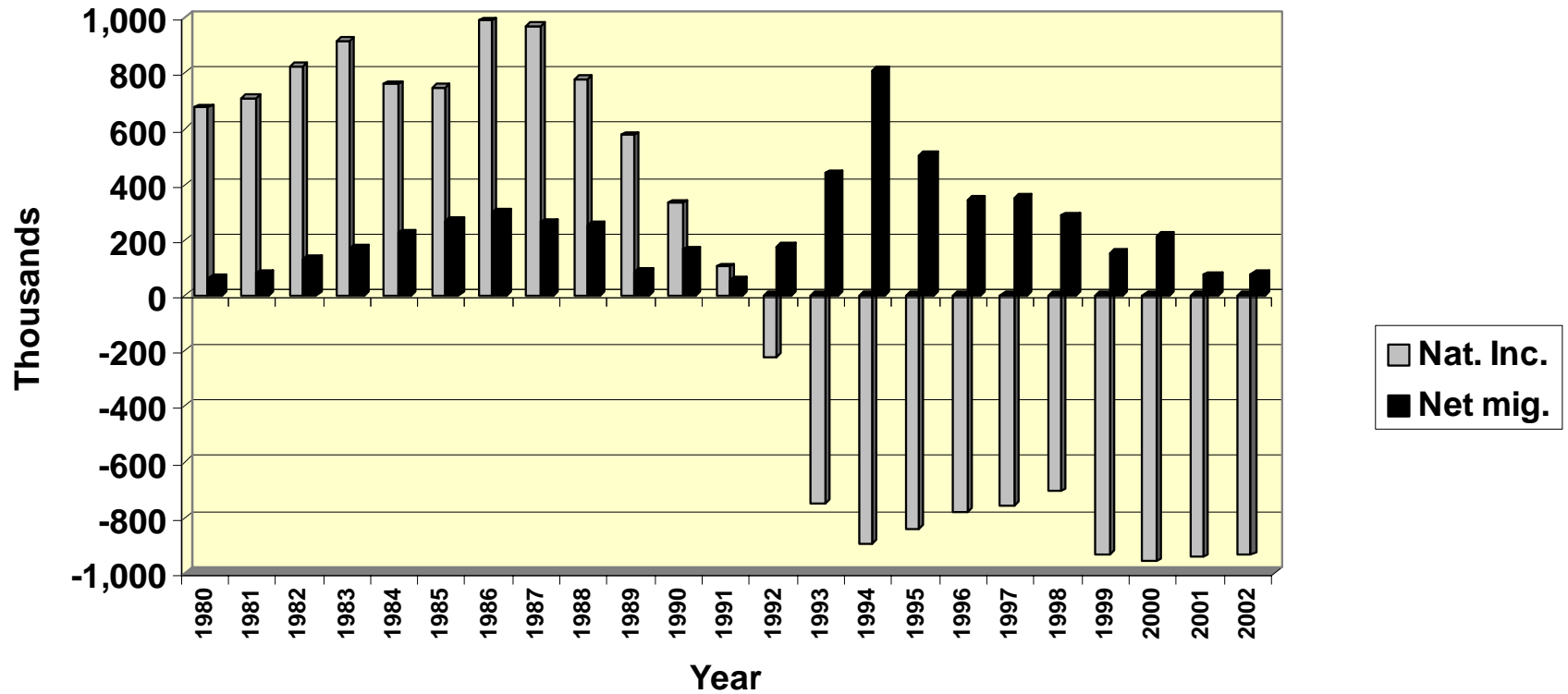
Causes of migration in Russia in the post-Soviet space

- **Political – break-up of the Soviet Union and decentralization**
- **Liberalization of society and increased freedom of movement**
- **Economic – increased disparities among countries and regions**

Migration Turnover in Russia, 1991 to 2001

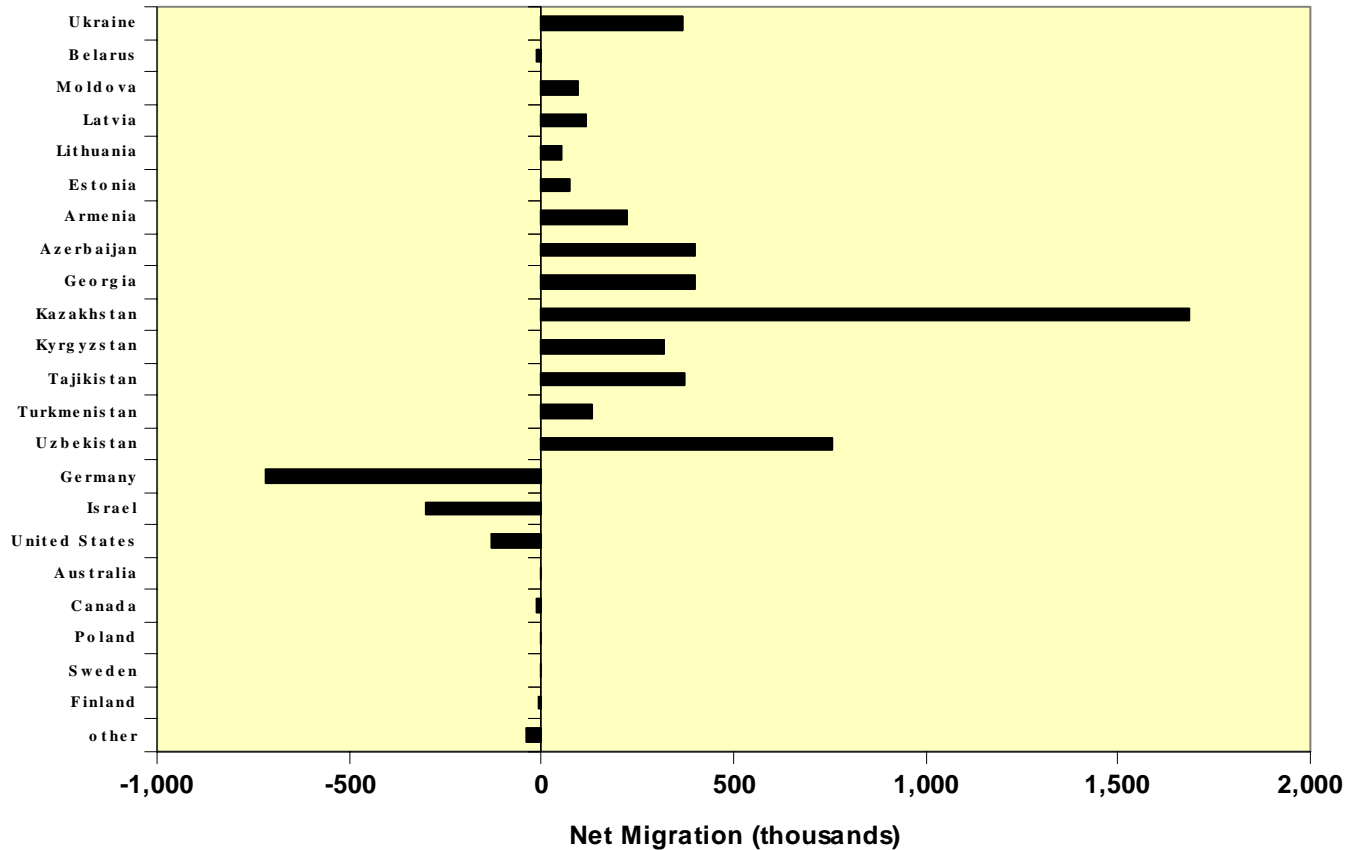


Russia: Net Migration and Natural Increase, 1980-2002



Source: Goskomstat Rossii, Demograficheskii ezhegodnik (various years).

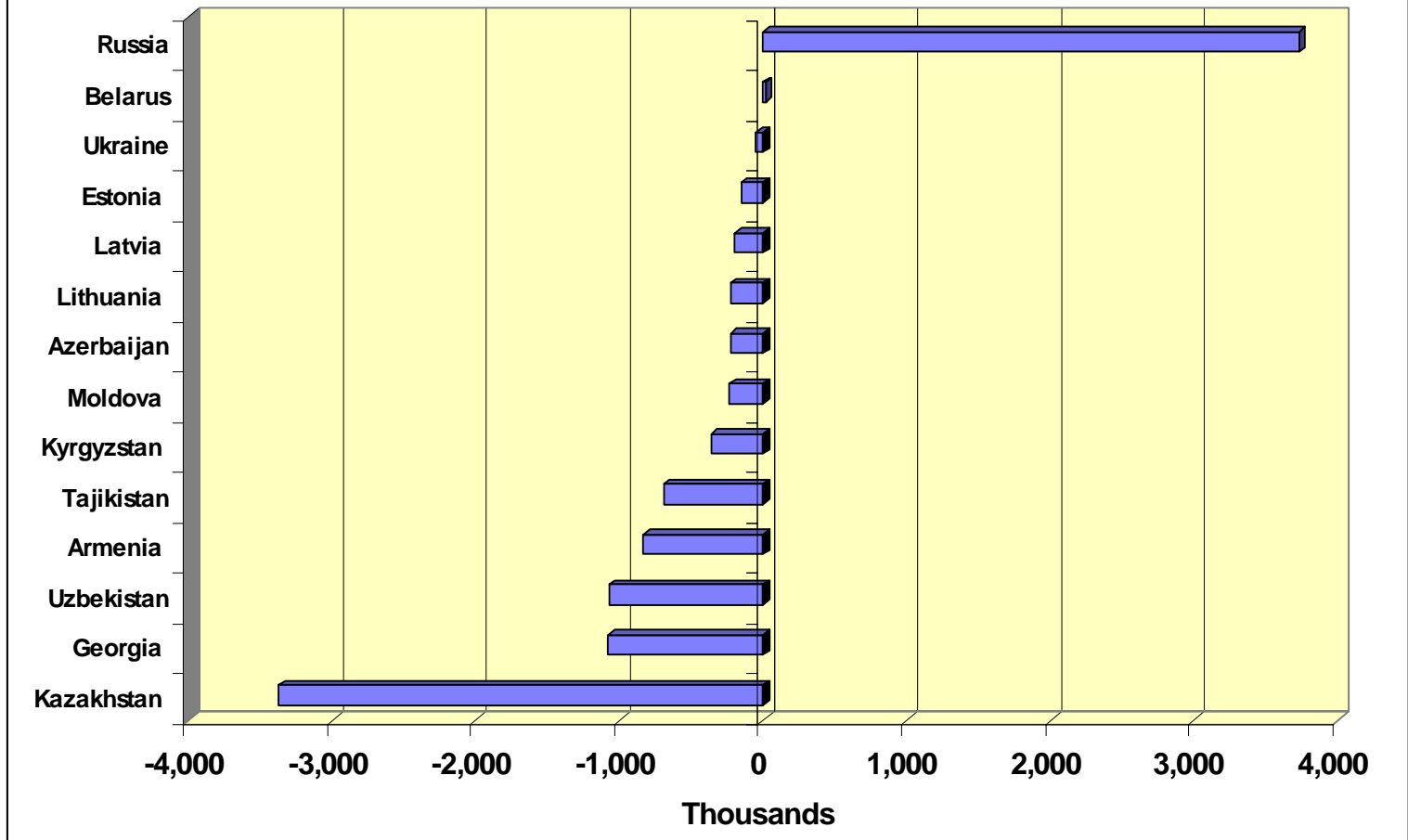
Net Migration for Russia by Country, 1989-2002



Source: Goskomstat Rossii (selected publications).

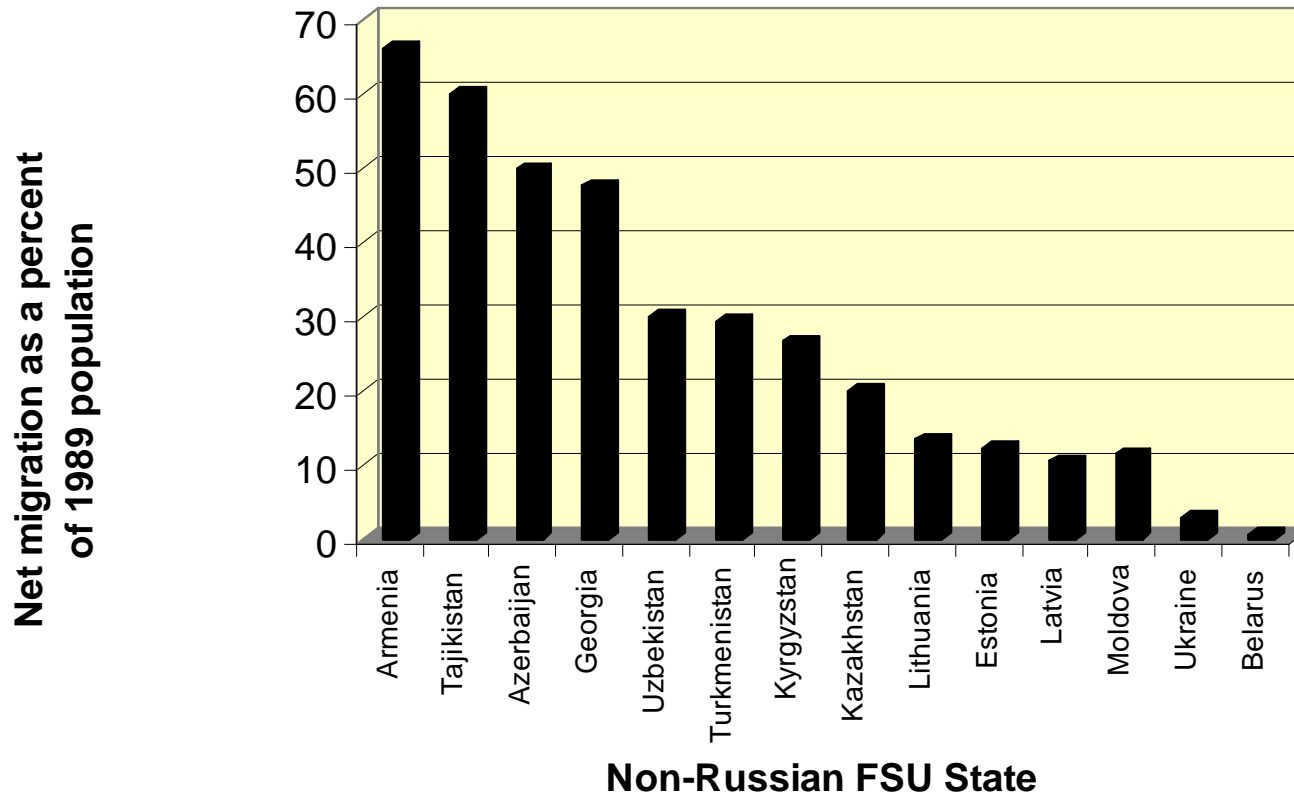
Russia has gained population from all other FSU states and lost them to the 'Far Abroad'

Net Migration in the FSU States, 1989-2002 (ths.)



Russia is becoming a migration magnet within the post-Soviet space

Net Migration of Russians into Russia, 1989-2002

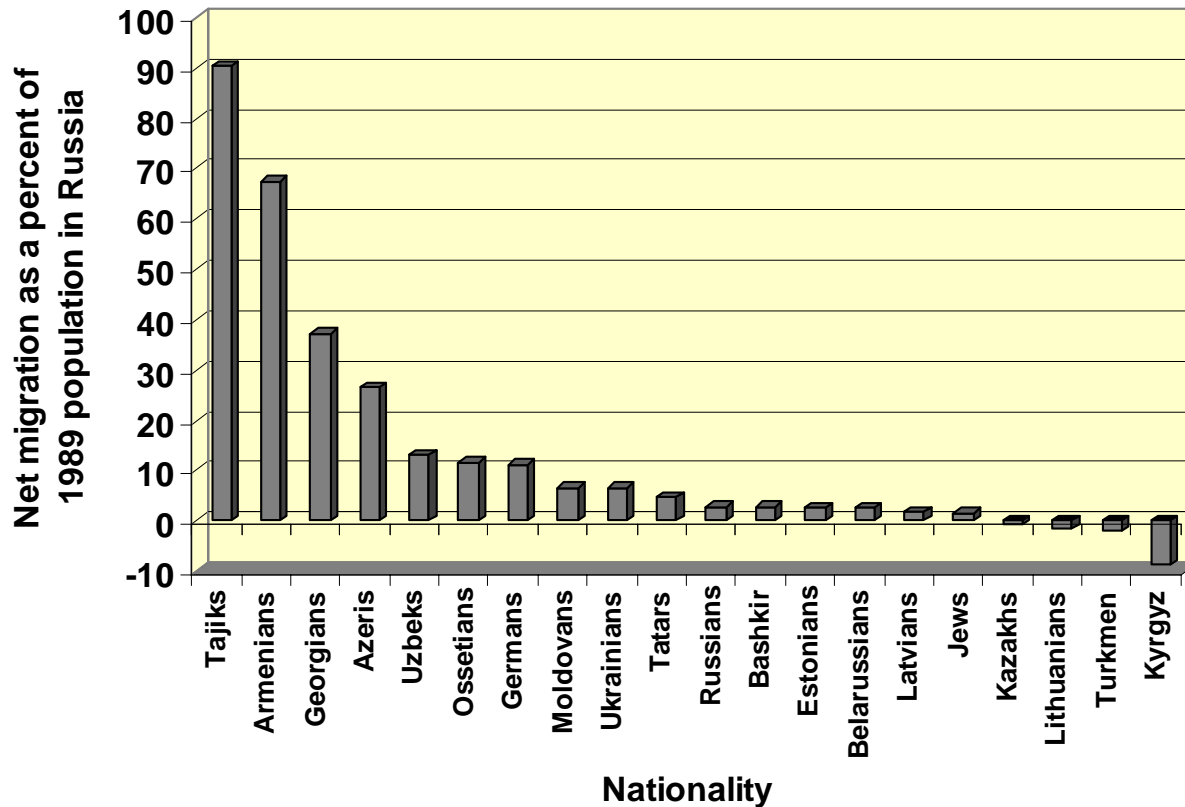


Source: Goskomstat Rossii, Chislennost' i migratsiya naseleniya Rossiyskoy Federatsii (various years).

About 12 percent of the Russian diaspora has 'returned' to Russia

However, total Russian diaspora has declined from 25.2 million to 18.2 million because of ethnic re-identification

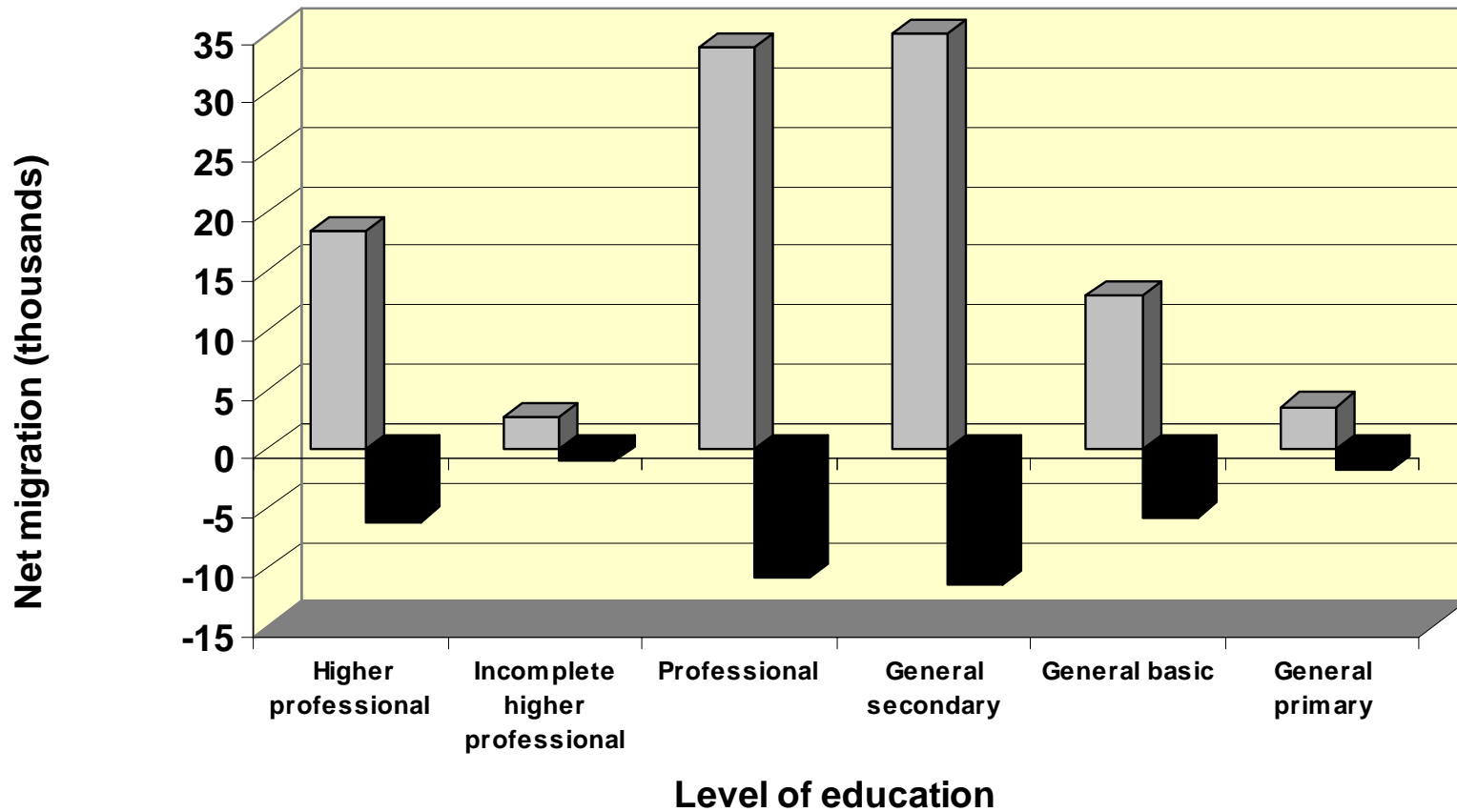
Net Migration by Nationality with Russia, 1989 to 2002



Many non-Russian ethnic groups from the FSU are migrating to Russia

Data based on long-term, legal migration but increasing amounts of short-term, undocumented and circular migration

Russia, Net Migration by Level of Education, 2002 (persons 14 and older)



■ FSU states ■ Outside the FSU

GDP Per Capita in the FSU States, 2000 (current international PPP dollars)

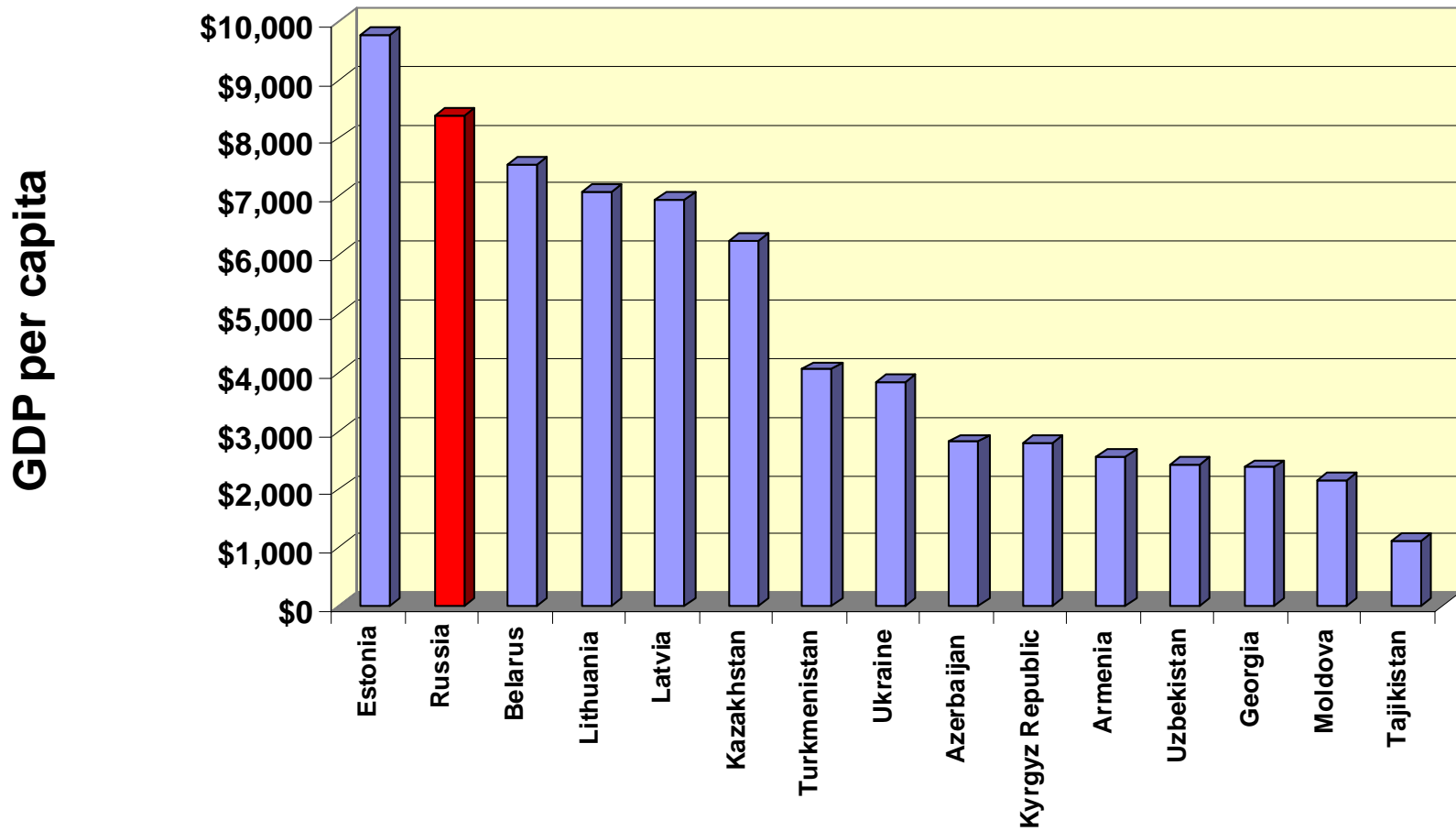
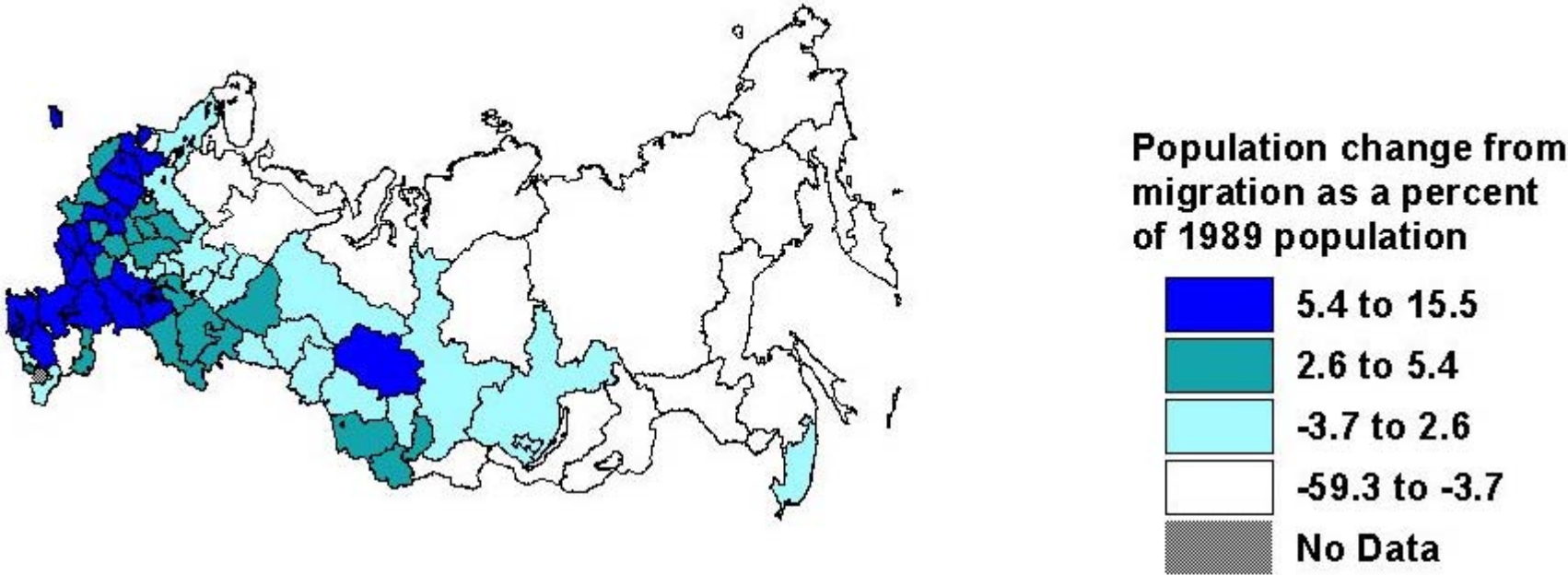
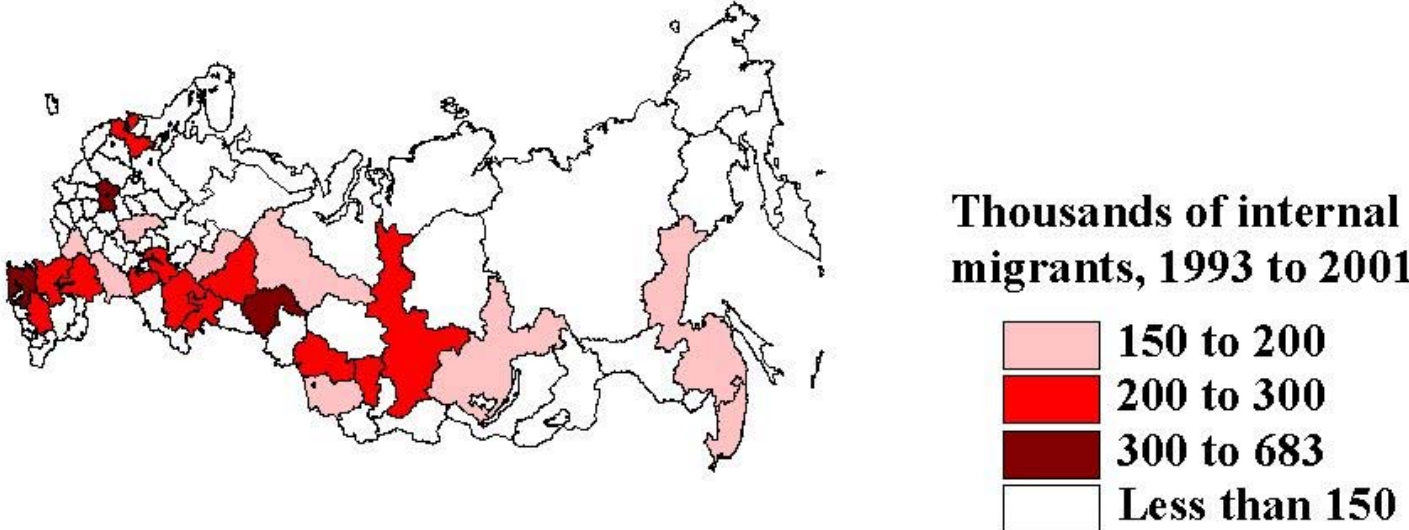


Figure 3.5: Net Migration by Region in Russia, 1989 to 2002



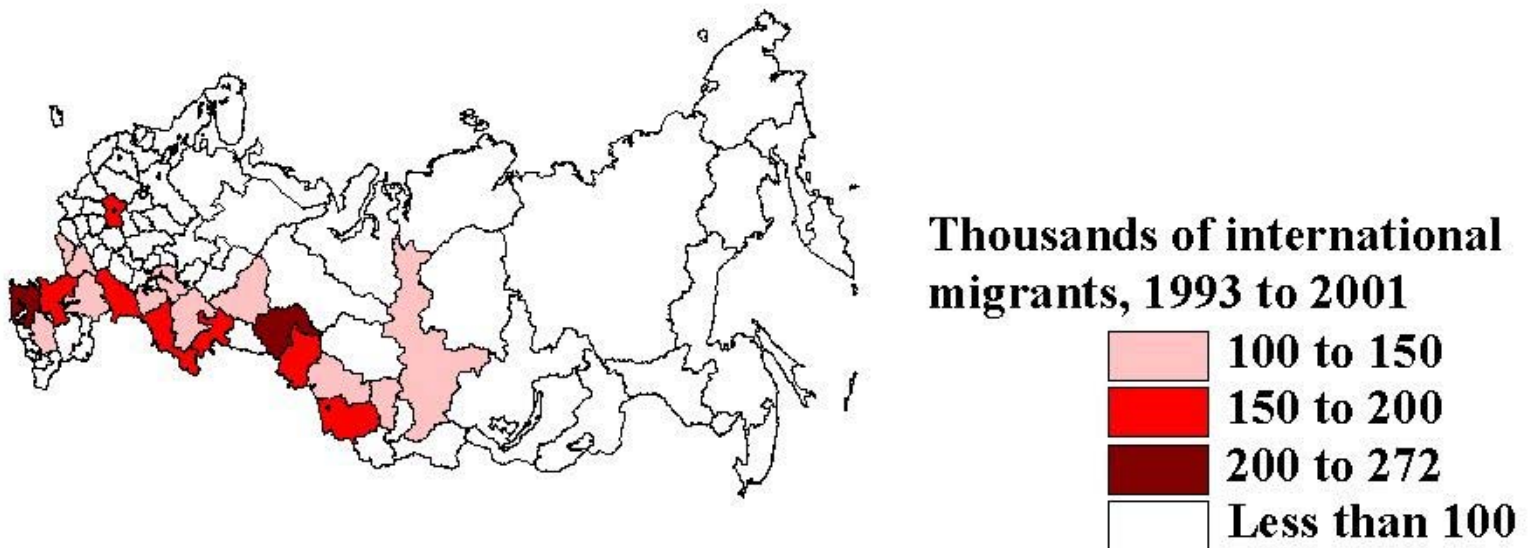
Source: Goskomstat Rossi, Demographic Yearbooks.

Figure 12: Top Destination Regions for Internal Migrants, 1993 to 2001



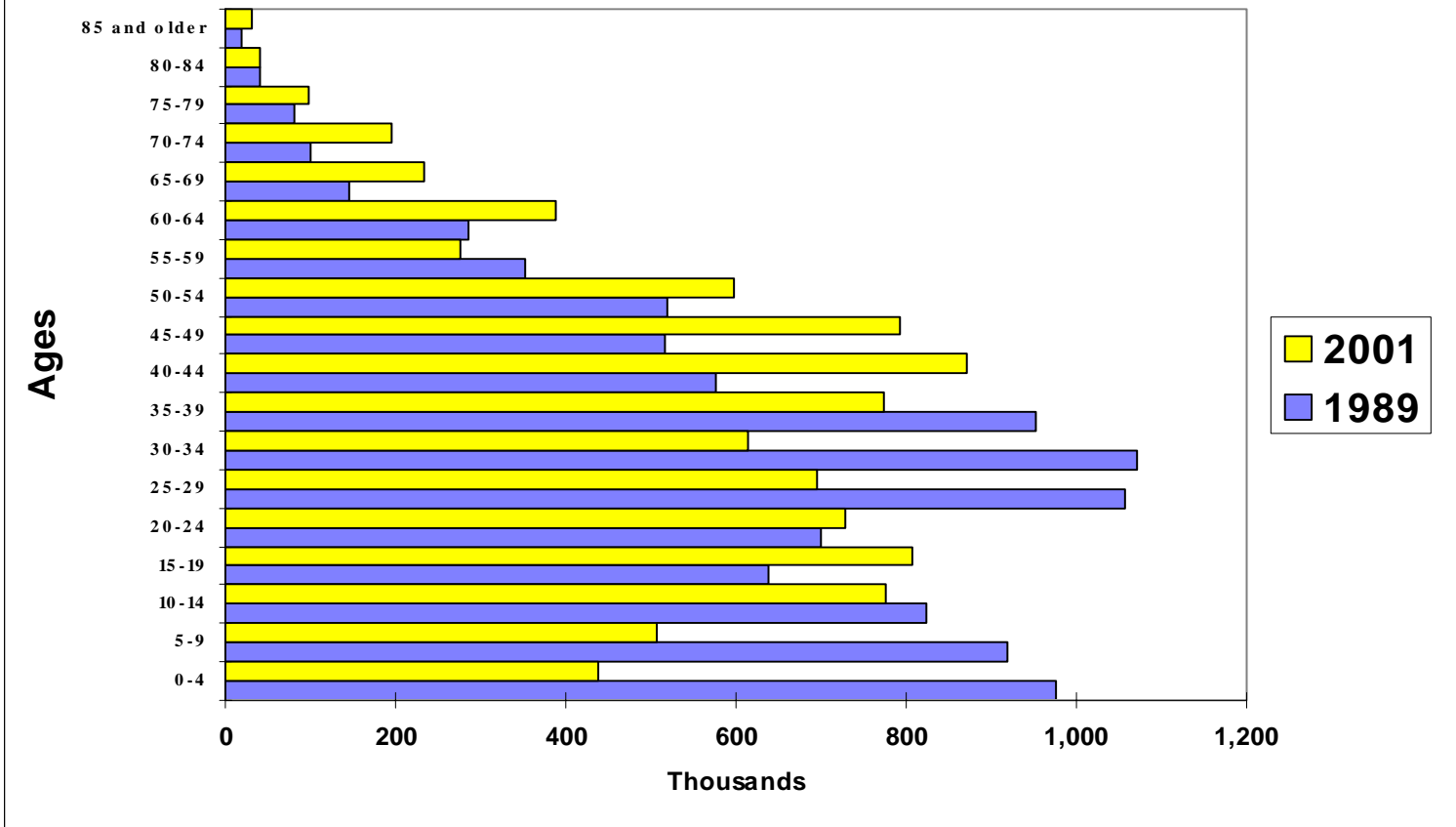
Note: These 26 regions were the destination of 74 percent of all migrants from elsewhere in Russia over the period 1993 to 2001. This includes Moscow (682,800) and St. Petersburg (391,000).

Figure 11: Top Destination Regions for International Migrants, 1993 to 2001



Note: These 22 regions were the destination of 72 percent off all migrants from outside of Russia over the period 1993 to 2001. This includes Moscow (183,000) and St. Petersburg (124,700).

Figure 7: Age Structure of the Russian North, 1989 and 2001



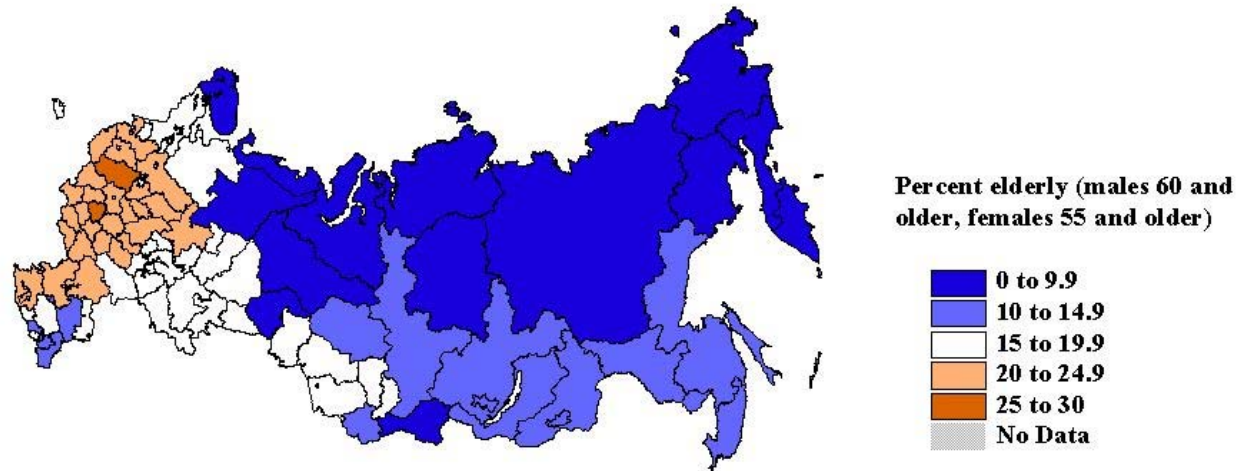
Like migrations elsewhere, it is the young adults who are leaving the Russian north in the largest numbers

RUSSIAN FEDERATION NORTHERN RESTRUCTURING PILOT PROJECT

-  OBLASTS IN PROJECT
-  OBLAST, KRAJ, OR REPUBLIC BOUNDARIES
-  AUTONOMOUS OBLAST, KRAJ, OR REPUBLIC BOUNDARIES
-  INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES

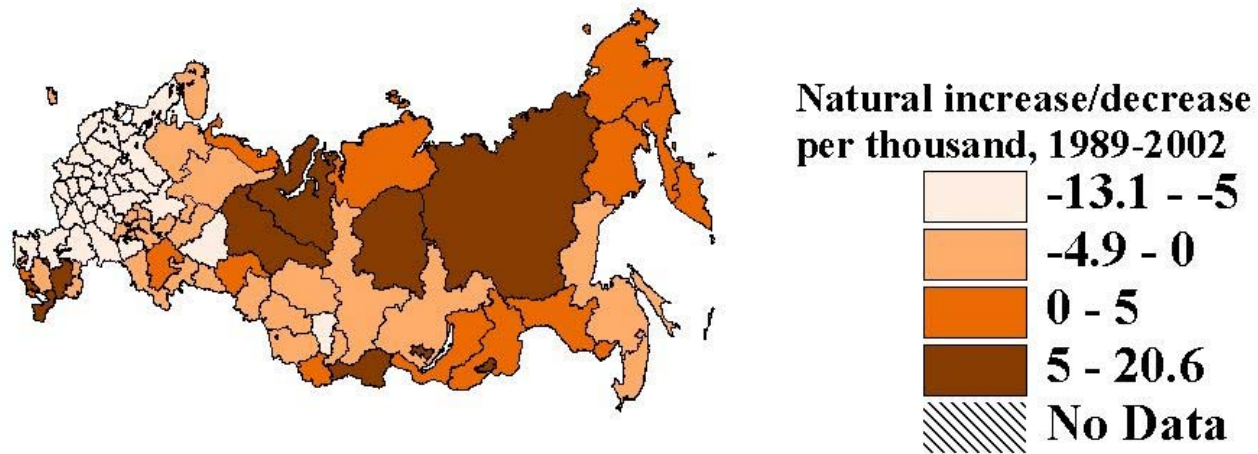


Figure 2: Percent Elderly by Region in Russia, 1989



Russia consists of a young periphery and increasingly elderly core

Figure 9: Natural Increase By Region, 1989-2002



Because of the different age structures among the regions, the population in the core is declining and aging rapidly

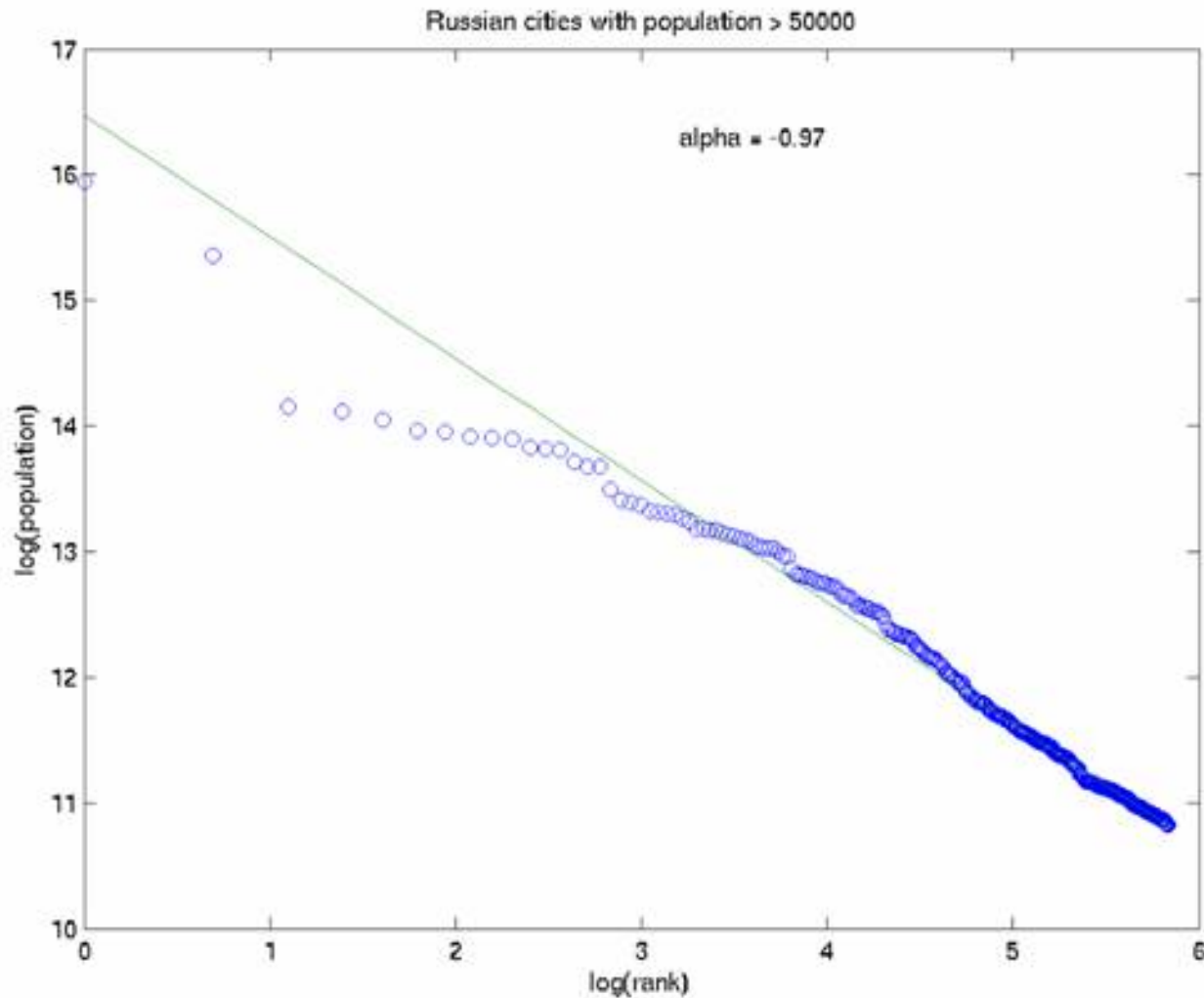
Population in the Core, Semi-Periphery, and Periphery in Russia, 1989 and 2002

	Core	Semi-Periphery	Periphery
Number of units	29	28	32
Land area			
Percent of total	8.7	11.2	80.1
Population, 1989 census			
Percent of total	42.7	36.0	21.3
Population, 2002 census			
Percent of total	42.7	37.4	19.9
Population change, 1989-2002			
Total	-2,186	817	-1,456
Natural increase (decrease)	-5,393	-1,161	-148
Net migration	3,207	1,978	-1,308

Sources and notes:
Goskomstat Rossii.

Population change in Russian and the Non-Russian FSU States, 1989 and 2002 (thousands)

	Russia	Non-Russian FSU states
1989	147,400	135,785
2002	144,320	137,426
Total	-3,080	1,641
Natural increase	-6,811	10,109
Migration	3,732	-8,468

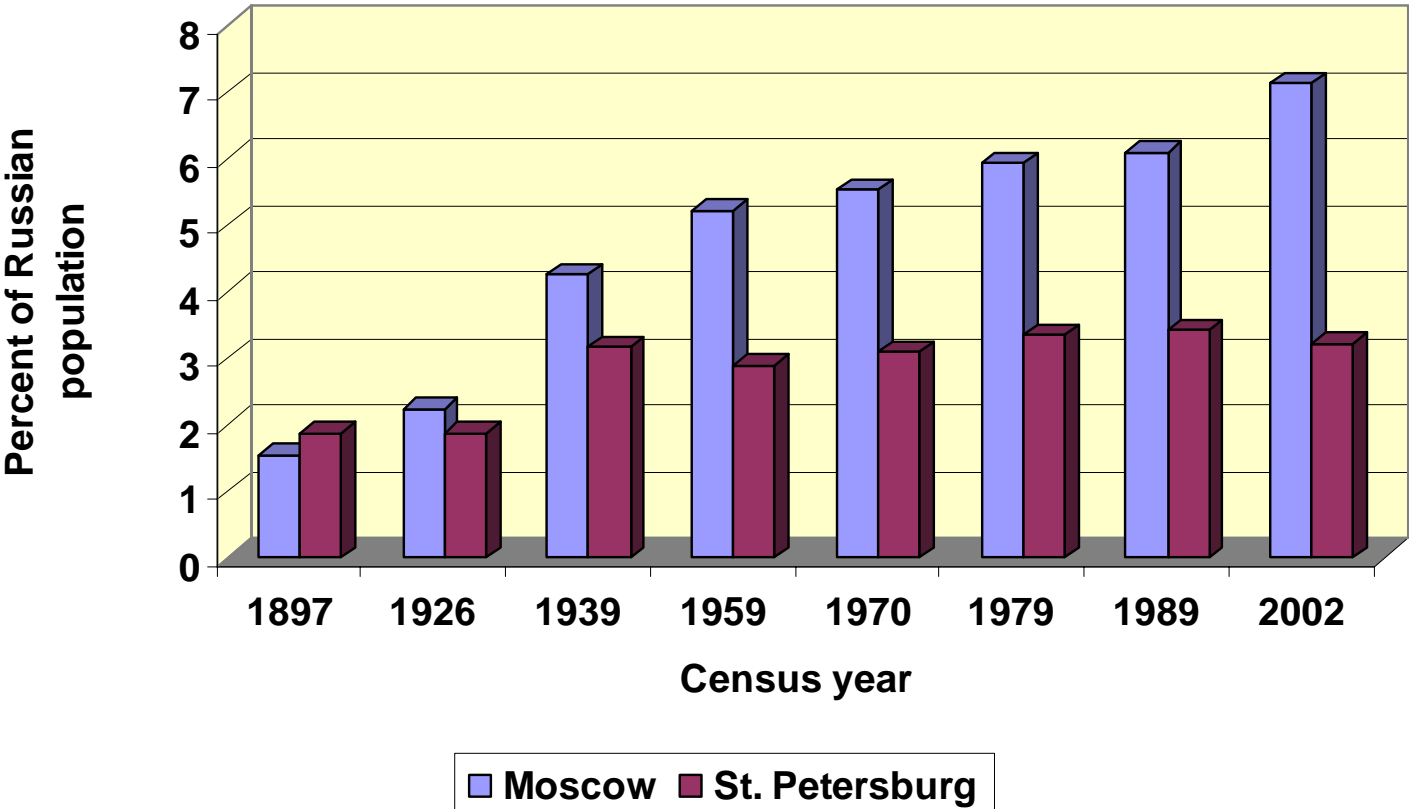


Peculiar features of Russia's rank size distribution:

1) Smaller than predicted primate city

2) No medium-size cities between 5 and 1.5 million

Figure 2: Moscow and St. Petersburg as a share of the Russian Population, 1897-2002



The 2002 Russian population census

- How wrong were the migration estimates during the 1990s?
- How much has the spatial distribution of the population changed?
- How many people have used migration as an adaptation strategy during the 1990s?
- Is Russian becoming more educated as a result of post-Soviet migration?
- Is Russia becoming more or less Russian?

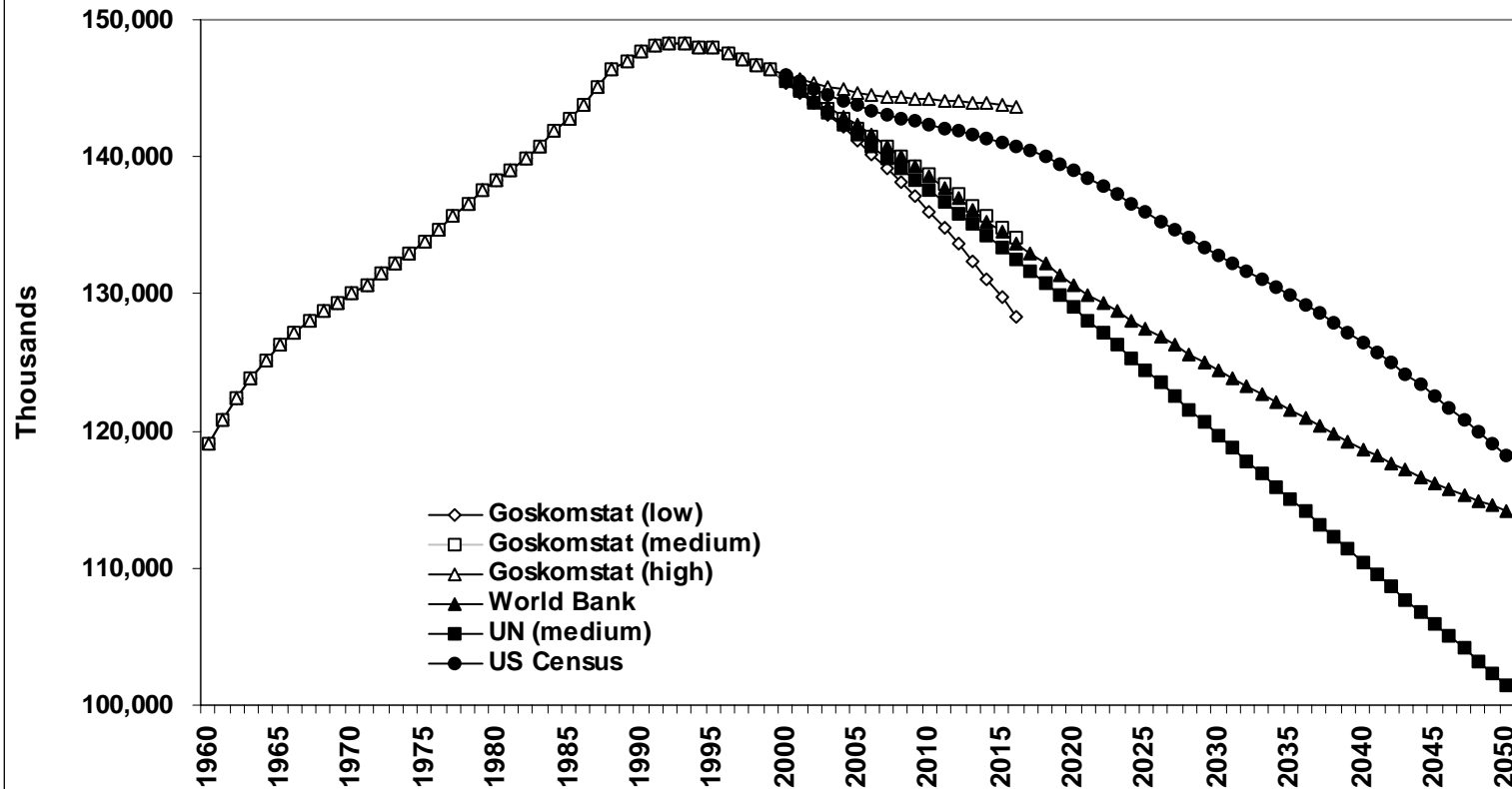
Russian migration policy

- Migration has slowed considerably since early, post breakup period
- The diaspora can no longer be viewed as a source of population growth
- Russia has become migration magnet within region
- Illegal migration of Chinese and others has become primary focus of migration policy
- Policy is to encourage migration of selected, desirable groups and discourage migration of undesirable groups - a difficult task in any country

Policies Towards the Diaspora

- **Non-Russian FSU states**
 - Ranged from rather hostile to the Russian diaspora (eg. Latvia and Estonia) to rather accommodating and encouraging
- **Russia**
 - February 1992 citizenship law – granted citizenship to all citizens of the former USSR
 - Policy was not to encourage migration but to protect rights of Russians abroad
 - Recent immigration policy wants to encourage the further migration of Russians to compensate for demographic shortfall but to discourage illegal migration
 - May 2002 citizenship law requires five-year residency, knowledge of Russian, and proof of a job and no special preference for Russians

Figure 8.7: Historical and Projected Population, 1960-2050



Sources: Goskomstat Rossii, Predpolozhitel'naia chislennost' naseleniia RF do 2016 goda; World Bank, HNP website; UN, World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision; US Census Bureau, International Database.

Under any projection scenario, Russia's population is expected to drop significantly

Most do not incorporate impact of HIV-AIDS

Table 1: Russia: World Population Rank, 1900-2050

1900		Population 1950		Population 1989		Population 2000		Population 2050		Population				
Rank	Country	(millions)	Rank	Country	(millions)	Rank	Country	(millions)	Rank	Country	(millions)			
1	China	420	1	China	563	1	China	1,123	1	China	1,262	1	India	1,620
2	India	300	2	India	370	2	India	834	2	India	1,014	2	China	1,470
3	Russian Empire	135	3	Soviet Union	179	3	Soviet Union	286	3	United States	276	3	United States	404
4	United States	75	4	United States	152	4	United States	247	4	Indonesia	225	4	Indonesia	338
	Russia	68		Russia	101		Russia	147	5	Brazil	173	5	Nigeria	304
									6	Russia	146	6	Pakistan	268
									7	Pakistan	142	7	Brazil	207
												8	Bangladesh	205
												9	Ethiopia	188
												10	Congo	182
												11	Philippines	154
												12	Mexico	153
												13	Vietnam	119
												14	Russia	118
												15	Egypt	113

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

The Soviet Union was always the third largest country in the world behind China and India

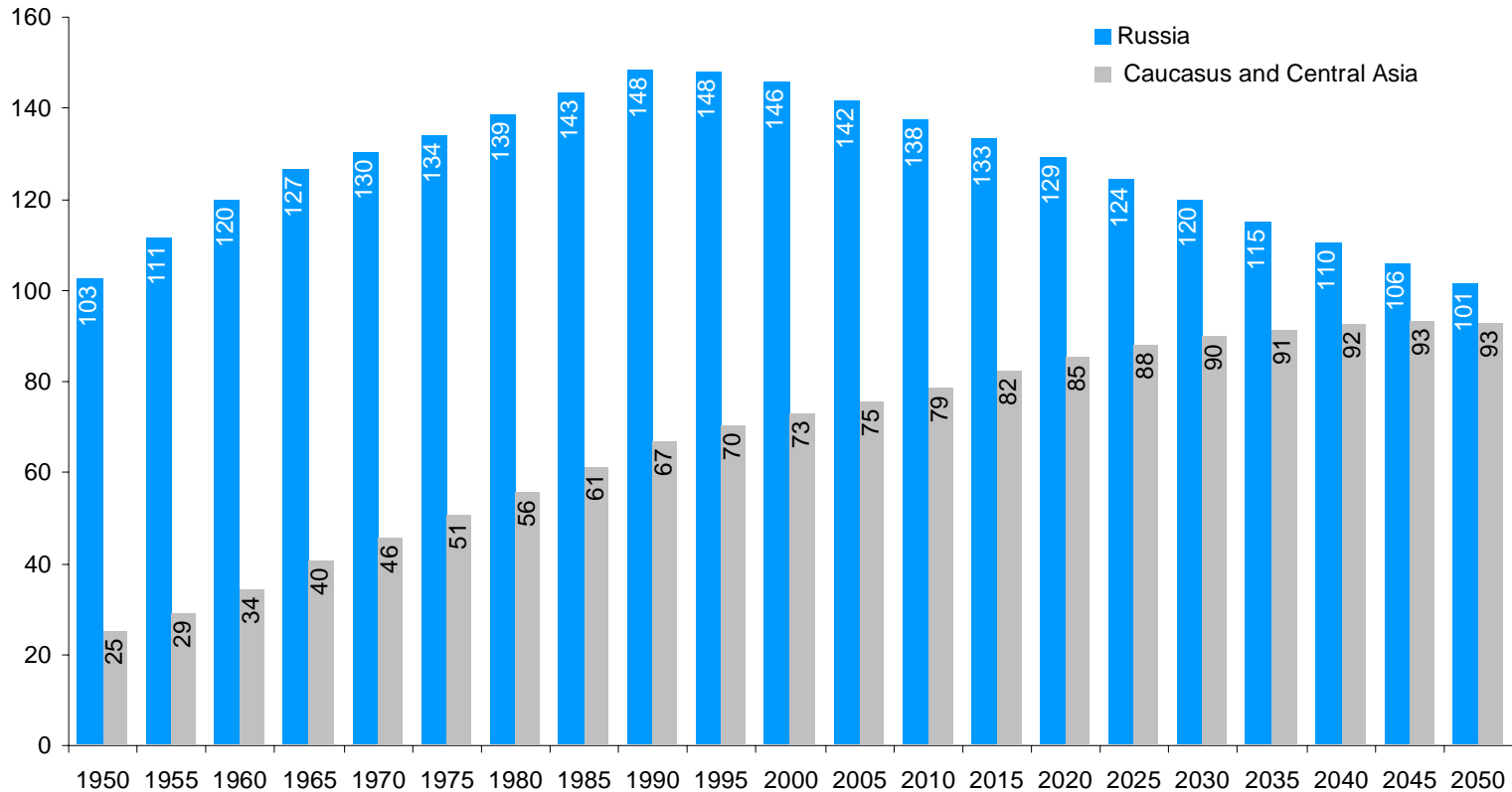
Russia was the sixth largest when the Soviet Union broke apart

Now the eight largest

Expected to fall out of the top twenty largest countries by mid-decade

Importance of population size?

Figure 3.12 Population estimates for Russia and the Caucasus and Central Asia, 1950 to 2050 (millions)



Sources: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision Population Database <http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm> (6 February 2004).

There will be continued demographic, as well as economic, pressures for migration to Russia from within the post-Soviet space

Russia's demographic future and spatial implications

- Russia will have to adjust to a smaller and older population (like other countries)
- With migration, the Russian population of Russia is declining as well
- With the concentration of the population in the core, Russia will need new means of developing the resources of the periphery
- Moscow is getting too big