

Tendency of Migration Processes in Primorsky Krai: Their Impact on Regional Human Capital

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Abstract: The regional human capital trend is scrutinized in this article relying on indicators of the cultural and intellectual potential based on the statistical data of Primorsky krai region. Additionally, the effect of migration processes on the labor potential is deliberated, just as the budgetary and fiscal stimulation of human capital inflow is considered at an angle of the regional labor potential increase.

Keywords: human capital, human potential, socio-economic indicators, indicators of migratory activity, incitation of migration processes, budgetary and fiscal stimulation

INTRODUCTION

As an economic category human capital has become to be one of the general and crucial economic conceptions which enable to describe and explicate numerous economic processes through the prism of human interests and actions. The composition of the productive forces and capital, education and reward distribution, economic upturn and national wealth gains adequate mapping in the economics using the category of human capital.

The classification of component potentials of human capital is feasible for sundry reasons and aims but virtually all researchers concede the decisive role of intellectual potential. In fact intellectual products can be fixed on the tangible carriers and registered as an intellectual property. They also can be comprised in economic transactions in the form of capital investments as at the level of an institutional unit, and at the level of federal subject - the taxonomic unit, the sum of which will compose the potential of the country in its entirety.

In the human capital formation this form of human potential can be measured by the criteria of social evaluation that is the decisive characteristic of territory in terms of the socio-economic dimension at the present time.

Latest facts of international events and phenomena reveal that the overwhelming majority of global population puts on the first place the social dimensions when assessing the sites of material socialization. This tendency is affirmed by analyzing the dynamics of migration processes as well, that entails

the complementary financial burden on the selection area by the parameters of social evaluation.

Practical experience shows that formal economic approaches and criteria are unable to do without an adequate perception of geopolitical situation. It is useful to note that the mentioned economic approaches and criteria are generally applied to substantiate investment projects. The investment project, in this case, presents the evaluation of territory for the individual's life activity by the social attractiveness.

If we bear in mind the economic values that have acquired the appellation "cost" in these latter days, the economic science solved the problem of their objective evaluation. All that is the materialized product of human labor and all that acts as the cost of this product are determined by the public labor expenditures for its production. The duration of public time and labor taken in some form or other is not the only the measure of human life or activity, but also the measure of human development that is the space of this growth which in its turn presents the suitable territory for the implementation of personal components of intellectual potential composition.

Social Evaluation of Capital Based on Economic Indicators

Any social activity that is made outside the material production performs with time and presupposes expenses of this social time. Herewith, these expenses present the converted form of the saved basic working time. Social values and the usefulness of social results may be integrally measured by a quantity

of socio-cultural activities and by the number of participations in them. The more social activity, the greater the quantitative measurement of these indicators will be, and the transformation of its results in the informational environment will be an impulse for the scale of “cultural waves” in compliance with the utility. The usefulness of the scientific knowledge as a spiritual value comes down to the use of it and gives the society more than community spends on its creation. According to Friedrich Engels, “Only one such fetus of science as the steam engine of James Watt, brought the world more in the first fifty years of its existence, than the world has spent on the development of science from the very beginning” [1, 2].

The social assessment of human capital of Primorsky krai can be based on indicators which are advisably attributed to the intellectual, cultural and branded potential of the territory, and its conversions in quantitative and qualitative reproduction. We should attempt to estimate the augmentation of these components through the variable of migration activity.

The population size of Primorsky krai region decreased by 2.8 thousand persons during the period from January to June 2016 and amounted to 1926.2

thousand persons on July 1st 2016. The reduction of population occurred as due to the natural attrition – 61.3%, and by the reason of migratory outflow – 38.7%.

The number of people arrived in the Primorsky krai from other regions of the Russian Federation totalled 8,859 persons for the period from January to June 2016 that is 4.2% more than in January to June 2015. For the same period 7,363 persons entered the territory of Primorsky krai from other countries and it is 31.3% more than in the previous year. Furthermore 11,655 persons went to other Russian regions (0.3% less than in the prior year) and 5,648 persons went to other countries (0.7% more than in 2015). During the time from January to June of observed year 20,129 citizens relocated on the territory of Primorie that is 7.2% more than in January-June 2015. It also stands to mention that 8,940 persons of them relocated on a permanent basis.

The increase of foreign migrants (1,715 persons) could not cover the outflow of people in other regions of the country (2,796 persons) in January-June 2016, but compensated 63% of mentioned migratory outflow.

Table 1: Results of Migration Processes in Primorsky Krai

Indicators of migration activity parameter	January-June			
	2016		2015	
	in total	including persons registered in place of residence	in total	including persons registered in place of residence
Migration:				
Arrived	36,351	11,960	35,796	13,456
Left	37,432	13,762	38,979	15,674
Migration increase(+)/decline (-)	-1,081	-1,082	-3,183	-2,218
Within the Russia:				
Arrived	28,988	11,465	30,188	13,010
Left	31,784	13,668	33,371	15,564
Migration increase(+)/decline (-)	-2,796	-2,203	-3,183	-2,554
Intraregional:				
Arrived	20,129	8,940	21,686	10,229
Left	20,129	8,940	21,686	10,229
Migration increase(+)/decline (-)	0	0	0	0
Interregional:				
Arrived	8,859	2,525	8,502	2,781
Left	11,655	4,728	11,685	5,335
Migration increase(+)/decline (-)	-2,796	-2,203	-3,183	-2,554
International migration:				
Arrived	7,363	495	5,608	446
Left	5,648	94	5,608	110
Migration increase(+)/decline (-)	1,715	401	0	336

In the structure of paid services to the population the segment of cultural services represents 1,459.2 m. rubles in the period from January to September of 2016 that accounts for 124,8% in the same period of 2015.

Expenditures for social and cultural events totaled 54,523.5 m. rubles that are 72.0% in the item of expenditures of the consolidated budget of Primorsky Krai for January-August 2016.

Table 2: Cultural Activities and Socially Significant Indicators

Indicators of cultural and mass activity	2014	2015	2016
Theatres, items	8	8	8
Number of viewers, thousands of people	448.2	481.8	527.6
Concert organizations and organization of events, items	516	615	615
Number of viewers, thousands of people	110.0	155.3	155.3
Museums and museum activities, items	20	21	21
Number of viewers, thousands of people	941.0	776.8	703.0
Club institutions, items		325	309
Number of members and visitors, thousands of people	328 84.2	90.5	76.0
Libraries, items	348	338	372
The library of books and periodicals amounted to 6.3 million copies, m. copies	6.3	6.3	6.3

At the end of 2014, eight theatres conducted cultural activities on the territory of Primorsky krai. The same year they were attended by 448.2 thousands of spectators out of which every second visitor attended events for children, and that is 12.7% more than in 2013. Also there were two concert organizations which arranged 516 events with 110 thousand spectators during 2014 [3].

Awareness education was led by 20 museums including 13 museums of local history, 2 historical museums, 2 art museums, 1 memorial museum and 2 museums of natural science, which were visited by 941 thousands of people in 2014. Moreover, museum activities were carried out by club establishments, whose share of visits accounted 84.2%.

As of the beginning of 2014 the regional population was served by 348 mass public libraries but the number of them is 9.8% less than in the prior year. The library fund of books and periodicals amounted to 6.3 million copies (3.2 thousand copies per 1000 people). Furthermore, library activities were conducted by 117 clubs which have 1024.2 copies of books and journals.

It is worth noting that a library and 19 club organizations were in emergency conditions and every ninth library and the third club are in need of major repairs.

At the end of 2016, eight theatres conducted cultural activities in the region. During the reported year they were attended by 527.6 thousands of spectators including that every third visitor attended events for children, and that is 9.5% more than in 2015. During the same year two regional concert organizations arranged 615 events with 155.3 thousand visitors.

Educational work was conducted by 21 museums including 14 museums of local history, 2 historical museums, 2 natural-science museums, 1 memorial museum and 2 museums of art, which met

703 thousands of visitors and it is 9.5% less than in 2015. In addition, 76 thousands of people visited club organizations which performed museum activities. The share of club visitors, in this case, was 16% less than in 2015.

At the beginning of 2016 citizens of Primorsky krai were served by 372 mass public libraries and the totalled 10% more than a level of previous year. The library fund of books and periodicals also amounted to 6.3 million copies in 2016. However this type of educational public institutions keeps becoming obsolete in Primorie as 4 libraries and 16 club organizations were in emergency conditions and every eleventh library and the second club require the major overhaul [2].

Influence of Migration Processes on the Regional Human Capital

The tendency to increase the role of human potential in ensuring economic growth is becoming the key factor in the increase in Russia's GDP (taking into account the demographic decline) that completely applies to Primorsky Krai. This trend is confirmed by the established UN Human Development Index which includes indicators of income, life expectancy and educational attainment. The state of these components (their level and dynamics) characterizes the human capital and concurrently reflects the cost-efficient and social capacity of the economy. The levels of education and income arrange the human capital whereas conditions for the realization of human potential are determined by the increase in the rate of renewal of technics and technology, mobility of physical capital and augmentation of information flow.

The data of governmental statistics of Primorsky krai region shows the outflow of Primorye's economically active population with the change of residence which is possessed of substantial indicators of human capital in the social and cultural sphere, thus reducing its qualitative density.

Migrants arriving in the Primorsky Krai virtually do not contribute to the augmentation of indicators of intellectual or cultural component of regional human capital as they mostly occupy vacancies that do not require high qualification. Due to these reasons the balance of development of cultural, intellectual and production potentials is broken in the region. There is no prospect of developing creative potential that is primarily reflected in the age structure of the population. For quite understandable reasons, young people will strive to realize their creative ambitions in an environment where there are prospects for applying their talents, where there is a plural proposal on the selectivity of the directions for the development of talents.

Furthermore large layer of the regional cultural heritage in the Primorsky krai is somehow associated with the military-industrial complex, which is unfortunately lost its former position at the present time.

Migration and Regional Labor Potential: The Problem of Budgetary and Fiscal Stimulus of the Inflow of Human Capital

The uniqueness of each territory, in accordance with its administrative-territorial division, is emphasized by the cultural heritage in retrospect of the historical value of this territory's population. Each region has a history that forms a cultural stratum, which must replenish with time and correspond to the special territorial characteristics. It also must represent a kind of "business card" of the region, in the creation of which people living in this region participate.

We must not forget that the Primorsky krai is presently more interesting for representatives of various ethnic groups that do not belong to the Slavic ones. The reason of this phenomenon is the low motivation base of the region that makes it unattractive for Russian citizens.

As a rule, the Slavic labor potential consists of people with higher education for the most part. However, the requests of Russian citizens do not coincide with the present labor remuneration offer. Thereby, there has been a tendency to hire cheaper foreign labor over the last years. Such practices reduce the attractiveness of labor activities for Russians in the regional branches, in particular in fisheries and agro-industrial ones [5].

It is important that this picture is seen in the conditions of stimulating the inflow of human capital. The strife with a lack of highly qualified working population is conducted through the use of various fiscal and budgetary mechanisms to facilitate relocation and consolidation of Russian residents in the territory of

Primorsky krai. The samples of such measures are reimbursements of relocation costs, provisions of additional leave, increase in wages and labor pensions, rent payments for living quarters and suchlike [6]. At the same time, the provision of various budgetary benefits to unemployed persons, on the contrary, is often effective in stimulating the population's unwillingness to work and save despite the initial positive intention [7].

Fiscal incentives are the most effective in ensuring the flow of human capital into priority industries, regions and countries. Certainly, the use of tax incentives to activate or cease migration processes will subsequently ensure the economic and socio-cultural development of the region [8]. Though, the implementation of such a fiscal policy gives the impetus to the development of pernicious tax competition.

In other words, the abolition of the appropriate tax incentives will lead to an outflow of labor resources to countries or regions with a current preferential taxation of human capital and consequently with a higher level of social security. In this way, the government can work on quality of the territory's potential indicator reflecting the human capital.

CONCLUSION

It is obvious that the researches of the use of human capital primarily aimed at identifying the factors that ensure the effective implementation of its architectonic elements. Human capital is a dynamic composition. The dynamic nature of the human capital structure allows excreting and varying its elements so that their aggregate returns will be substantial in a given situation. That is, dynamism as a feature of human capital is a proof of the economic effectiveness of its contribution to the results of people's activities and reflects the holistic picture of the regional development.

Additionally, human capital components vary both in time and under the influence of external and internal factors so they are continuously multiplied in case of correctly chosen vector of development. For this reason, human capital features (elements) are not subject to a final inventory and this brings a hope for the formation of new elements that are attractive by the criterion of social assessment for potential migrants to Primorsky krai with high indicators of cultural and intellectual potentials.

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