

THE DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN LABOUR MARKET UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF TERRITORIAL LABOUR ALLOCATION: THE MAIN TRENDS

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The article is devoted to the research of labor market development under the influence of territorial distribution of labor.

The Russian labor market develops under the influence of a significant amount of factors, one of which is the territorial distribution of labor. The dynamics and structure of the processes of territorial distribution of labor have changed in the recent years: they've developed new forms and trends.

However, in modern conditions the developed territorial accommodation of labor serves more like a parameter of the existing disproportions in the social and economic progress of the regions and the variations of branch and territorial structures of regional manufacture.

It is necessary to note, that for the Russian regions, and regional labor markets significant distinctions on parameters of unemployment, intensity, a level of wages are characteristic, that grows out processes of redistribution of labor on territory of the country, and shapes new tendencies in regional distribution of manpower.

So, the lowest parameters of unemployment for the period from 2000 to 2008 are noted in the Central federal district. For the specified interval it decreased from 7,8 % to 3,6 %. Such essential dynamics of decrease in the given parameter up to a similar level is not observed in other districts. In Northwest FD the decrease in the rate of unemployment ranges from 9,6 % to 5,2 %.

However, the greatest parameters of the rate of unemployment, and the least dynamics in its decrease for the given period were shown in the Siberian and Far East federal districts: from 12,8 % to 8,3 % and from 12,6 % to 7,9 %, respective.

As a whole for this period the parameter of unemployment decreased from 10,6 % to 6,3 %. Thus, it is possible to say that the level of intensity on labor market in the last two specified districts is the meaningful factor for the definition of the dynamics of variation of parameters of manpower.

The progress in the regional and national labor market in Russia in the recent years has been characterized by a number of controversial tendencies both in the structure, contents and dynamics.

The progress of regional labor markets of eastern and northern regions of Russia in the 1990s was carried out at the significant decrease of able-bodied population and the outflow of manpower into other, more socially and economically safe regions (Central, Northwestern). In the long term it leads to the fact that the given regions have to involve anew the population of an active working age for the restoration of the economy of the given regions, plus the given regions are rich in natural minerals, and their further development requires the availability of the qualified labor.

Another, not less important tendency in the progress of labor market of Russia under the influence of inter-regional redistribution of labor is the significant displacement of the quantitative component of manpower on regional labor markets of the Central federal district, and in St.-Petersburg and Leningrad region, as well as the Samara, Belgorod, Kaliningrad regions, the Republic of Tatarstan, and Krasnodar territory. The reasons for the given tendency are as lower parameters of unemployment in the given cities that "draws" labor from mono-cities, and rather ample opportunities of employment in the given areas.

The given tendencies can be seen from the following statistical data.

For the background of meaningful mutual influence of the parameters of labor market and the parameters of territorial distribution of labor we have carried out the correlation analysis on the rate of unemployment and migration in the federal districts of Russia for the period from 1995 to 2007.

It is necessary to note, that such new tendency as the virtuality of territorial labor migra-

* Elena Y. Sevrykova, assistant lecturer of Saratov State Technical University. E-mail: aleatta@rambler.ru.

Table 1

Number of economically active population, parameters of employment and unemployment in the regions of Russia

	Number of economically active population, thousand people	Rate of employment of the population, %	Rate of unemployment, %
Central federal district			
2000	19530,8	60,7	7,8
2005	19808,1	63,8	4,3
2008	20215,0	65,9	3,6
Northwestern federal district			
2000	7394,6	60,0	9,6
2005	7514,6	64,8	5,5
2008	7688,0	67,5	5,2
Southern federal district			
2000	9993,1	52,7	15,4
2005	10295,5	55,1	11,6
2008	11345,0	58,2	10,2
Povolzhye district			
2000	15785,4	59,5	9,8
2005	15740,9	60,9	7,3
2008	15967,0	62,8	6,3
The Ural federal district			
2000	6359,6	59,9	10,1
2005	6497,5	62,8	6,7
2008	6705,0	65,5	5,5
The Siberian federal district			
2000	10078,2	56,7	12,8
2005	10086,0	59,1	9,4
2008	10249,0	61,1	8,3
Far Eastern federal district			
2000	3628,2	59,6	12,6
2005	3489,1	61,2	7,9
2008	3588,0	63,5	7,9

Table 2

Correlation of the federal districts of the Russian Federations

Federal district	The value of the factor of correlation between the rate of unemployment and migration
Central federal district	0,908
Northwestern federal district	-0,735
Southern federal district	0,049
Povolzhye district	0,521
The Ural federal district	-0,069
The Siberian federal district	-0,649
Far Eastern federal district	-0,649

tion in the recent years gains in strength, but so far it has not got a enough strong effect on the Russian labor market for the reasons of economic and socially-psychological character.

As a result it is possible to come to the conclusion, that today the territorial distribution of labor in modern Russia acts as a more and more meaningful factor of progress both

in the regional labor markets, and the national labor market as a whole.

¹ <http://www.gks.ru/wps/portal>.

² <http://www.gks.ru/bgd/regl>.

³ <http://www.gks.ru/bgd/regl>.

⁴ <http://www.gks.ru/bgd/regl>.

⁵ <http://migrant.ferghana.ru/newslaw/analyze>.

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