

Socio-economic aspects of migratory behavior population and labor migrationBeysenova Madina¹, Moldogaziyeva Gulnara¹, Onlasynov Erlan², Isahmetova Ainash², Turakulova Labar²¹ M.Auezov South- Kazakhstan State University² M. Saparbaev South- Kazakhstan Humanitarian Institutee-mail: beibita@mail.ru

Abstract: Migratory processes became more active in connection with a difficult economic situation in the country, with acquisition of independence by Kazakhstan, and also with transition to the market relations in all territory of the CIS. This is expanded possibilities of return on the historical homeland by separate ethnic groups. Aggravation of migratory outflow during the period about 1991-1995 defined need for identification of qualitative structure for the migrating population. There is very topical inflow of repatriates (oralmans) along with these problems). In such cases the migration service experiences difficulties connected with mood of repatriates. More of them refuse to stand on the account at the employment service for retrainings and obtaining of nationality, participation in public works, creation of normal vital conditions, provision of housing and their employment. Repatriates have heavy adaptation which aggravate a labor market even more deeply. It is demands integrated approach to the migration analysis in deal with a feature of development of migratory processes in the republic. Article are presented results of the statistical review and sociological research of the socio-economic factors causing migratory behavior of repatriates (oralmans). Also the portrait of the potential migrant is revealed and extent of influence of labor migration on a labor market is defined.

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Introduction

Feature of development of migratory processes in the high density area in the conditions of the market relations demands an integrated approach to the migration analysis. The statistical analysis and sharp change in behavior of migrants set for us the task of detailed scientific research of social and economic aspects of migratory behavior of potential migrants in regions, and also to reveal extent of influence of labor migration on a labor market of these regions.

The main factor of labor migration is economic factor: workers and experts go to other country because they can't find the corresponding work in the country or it is too low paid. As a rule, it is highly qualified specialists or the unskilled labor, ready to work on any hard, not prestigious and low-wage job only because they can't find work in the country at all or for it pay even less [Shokamanov Yu., 2007].

The aim of the paper is to develop the scientific study of the migratory processes in the high density area

Objects of research: As object of research the regions of the South Kazakhstan which are considered as high-intensity concerning migration served. The total of respondents for carrying out express research, according to a technique, made 0,1% of total number of studied object. Thus, 600 people were interrogated representatives of urban and

country people of regions of the South Kazakhstan who, in our opinion, can represent potential migrants acted as experts in one of groups. The second group included repatriates which can directly represent potential migrants depending on adaptation process.

2. Material and Methods:

The theoretical basis of the research are the basic principles of economic theory, theory of management of labor and its reproduction. There are use the works of domestic and foreign scientists and economists on the principles, laws and methods of formation and development of labor market is given.

The basic methods of research are the methods of systems and situation and comparative analysis, methods of supervision and etc. The methods of grouping, applied sociology is used as special methods.

As tools of expert research the most optimum number of the respondents which opinion will reflect the general portrait of the potential migrant is revealed. The age criterion of 18 years also is more senior is established in order that it were interrogated only people which actually could participate in making decision on migration.

During research questions were grouped as follows from which it is possible to distinguish demographic characteristics which allow to analyze the qualitative potential of migrants. Such as:

- gender and age structure of migrants;
- relationship status;
- education and qualification;
- security with housing;
- security with work and so on

3. Results and discussion:

Owing to specific features the South Kazakhstan area is labor imbalance, and the migratory situation in the region creates tension on a labor market.

In the South Kazakhstan the negative balance of migration was observed. There were such negative phenomena, as decline in production, inflation, reduction of workplaces at the industrial enterprises of the cities and unemployment in the village due to the transition to the market relations and with deepening of economic reform. Complication of communications with the relatives living outside of the country (in the former republics of the USSR) and surplus of labor, as its disbalance influenced migratory outflow of the population.

However for the first time is noted by the positive balance in 2004 [Asylbekov M., 1991]. Economic growth in Kazakhstan, development of democratic processes, construction of housing sector, backwardness of market economy in neighboring countries and unemployment strengthened migratory movement of able-bodied population and oralmans in the South region. Occurring social and economic changes influenced on mass outflow of villagers to the large cities.

Oralmans are compatriots were equipped, generally in the south regions of area, in particular in Maktaaral, in the Saryagash area, in the city of Shymkent, in the Tyulkubas, Kazygurt, Shardara, Sayram, Arys and in other regions of area.

Since 2005 in comparison with previous years, migratory outflow has been decreased a little in connection with formation of the market relations and business development (small and medium business). The number of the inhabitants participating, in migratory process for 2006 made 55,3 thousand people that is 10,3% more than 2005.

Such factors have impact to difficulty on increase in a migratory stream, as a rise in prices, in employment, related communications, and also others. There are problems of social and economic character for migrants from other areas and regions. Thereby position of migrants on a labor market on which the imbalance and rural unemployment for many years remains becomes aggravated. Also it should be noted that among migrants are prevails the number of people of able-bodied age (89,6%), share faces more young than able-bodied age is fall (9,8%) and more senior than able-bodied age is only 0,6% of total number of migrants.

It should be noted that reduction of persons able-bodied more young than able-bodied population leads to fast aging of the population, and also shortage of labor on a region labor market.

Changes of qualitative structure of migratory movement influences the offer of a labor market and is defined by level of education of emigrants.

The analysis of qualitative structure of migrants testifies that area there leaves the able-bodied population, having mainly the highest, incomplete the highest, and also the general average and not a full average of education. From 1999 to 2008 the number of the migrants having highest (-7863), an average special (-2385), the general average (-2385) is increased.

The complete definition of qualitative structure of the migrating population includes the analysis of movement of the population on available specialties.

Because of aggravation of migratory outflow during the period about 1991-1995 became necessary to reveal qualitative structure of the migrating population. The analysis of movement of the population for 1999-2008 showed that migratory losses make such specialties, as: medical (34,6%), pedagogical (18,6%), architectural and construction (11,0%), technical (9,1%), economic (7,9%), agricultural (2,7%), legal (2,5%) and other specialties (12,8%).

Under the influence of an economic crisis the negative balance of migration since 2007 (-3909) in comparison with 2005 (-12) are increased. Restoration of this quality indicator to initial level will demand huge amounts of money and time. Emigrants goes, generally to CIS countries, and also small outflow to foreign countries is observed.

Widespread in the region is the low-studied conditionally divided types of labor migration such, as commercial migration (shuttle business), construction and repair on departure, a services sector (maintaining a household, hairdressing salons). The geography of labor migrants is various. As researchers note, the people who are engaged in shuttle business leave generally to other regions of Kazakhstan (72%), Russia of 36%) and Kyrgyzstan (24%) [Sadovskaya E., 1991].

Migration problems which negatively influence in recent years in situation on a labor market, especially in rural areas have important value. Characteristic of the last years is activation of internal migration. The main part are – country people.

Internal migration is connected with disproportions in regional development and the general regularity of expansion of modern sectors of economy (the industry, city construction, a services sector) at the expense of traditional (agricultural) with a low productivity and low level of payment.

Actively the country people participate in intra regional migration both city, and. However the negative balance of migration in rural areas is more. Reorganization of agricultural enterprises led to sharp reduction of workplaces, left villagers without work, cattle and possibility of preparation of forages for the winter. All this together taken provoked growth of intensity of migratory losses of country people as a result of population outflow from the rural settlement in the city. The part of country people goes to the countries of the foreign and neighboring countries. However the main part of villagers migrates to city settlements of area.

Internal migrants have very low adaptation opportunities. They move mainly spontaneously that conducts to intensity on labor markets.

According to government bodies of statistics, the increase in scales of employment is characteristic for such branches of economy, as trade and services industry, agriculture, transport and communication. In the cities such branches take priority. as trade, transport, industry .

The analysis of intraregional migration allows to define the level of change of qualitative structure of cities population and areas and degree of influence the migratory processes on economic development of regions.

In the South Kazakhstan area in connection with development of the market relations and with deepening of economic reform, and in recent years because of the world economic crisis such negative phenomena, as decline in production, reduction of workplaces and unemployment in the village are noted. The unclaimed labor, especially country people, influenced internal migratory outflow of the Urbanization process accepted in recent years spontaneous, uncontrollable character. Unregulated internal migration negatively influences distribution of human resources, and also to all aspects of economic growth as a whole. Migration of human resources from rural areas to the cities is one of the main moments in social and economic policy, namely: in formation of a labor market and productive employment population.

The analysis of intra regional movement of the population showed that the balance in rural migration makes 60% of the general balance of population shift. Visitors, generally settle in rural areas, in the Saryagash area (53,7%), on suburbs Shymkent (27,8%).

Reduction of workplaces at the industrial enterprises of the cities of Kentau, Turkestan, Lenger caused the unemployment, the migratory outflow which has followed it of able-bodied population in job searches to Shymkent, near lying rural areas, in

the next areas for occupation by independent activity. More of migrants left rural areas.

Economic difficulties of the last years negatively affect on a labor market of northern areas, and it is shown in growth of a migratory stream. Notable outflow from Suzak, Baydibek, Otrar regions of area is observed. Inhabitants of these areas, generally find a haven in Tyulkubas, Tolebi, Sayram areas and in Shymkent. Analyzing statistical data made on area, it is possible to tell that outflow of the population comes from the regions, a being characterized imbalance of work, and first of all, from agricultural areas

Developing and introducing complex policy of economic development of the regions with labor imbalance, it is necessary to take surely into account exclusive importance of internal migration and whenever possible to coordinate this process with territorial distribution of the population. It needs to be considered especially for this regions as here is available not only the huge capacity of the territory and the densely populated population, but also both rather high unemployment rate, and considerable rural population shift.

Burning issue is resettlement of repatriates oralmans, arrived from Iran, Turkey and other foreign countries on a quota of the President of RK in other areas of the republic. According to a quota oralmans is send to northern and western areas, but many of them after arrival in Kazakhstan get over in the South Kazakhstan area in spite of the fact that the state allocated for them certain funds with calculation of moving them in other areas of the republic.

Moving of ethnic immigrants on regions happens without territorial placement of productive forces, secondary migration takes place. The considerable part of oralmans lives in densely populated regions - in the South Kazakhstan, Almaty and Zhambyl areas, at the same time northern regions face deficiency qualified a manpower.

More than a half (54%) arriving оралманов – persons of able-bodied age. In a number of areas the repatriates are placed compactly. By migratory service with assistance of the state in Kazakhstan were constructed country "Dostyk" in the Turkestan area on 160 families, the settlement "Dastan" in the Saryagash area. In the Sayram area repatriates from Tajikistan compactly live in settlements Tassay, Akbulak. Compact points of moving of repatriant in the Maktaaral area are farms "Inter", "Dostyk", "Enbekshi", "Iirzhar", "Aray", "Absay" and others. In the city of Shymkent places of concentration of oralmans are the residential district "Youzhny", "Saule", "Samal — 2", the area of the top market and the settlement near the station.

Now the service of migration of area experiences difficulties which connected with mood of repatriates (oralmans). Many refuse formation on the account in an employment service; retrainings, obtaining nationality, participation in public works, creation of normal living conditions. Provision of housing for repatriates (oralmans) and their employment, heavy passing of process of adaptation aggravates a labor market as a whole on the region even more deeply.

Problem at employment is granting to oralmans the credits from the banks. All banking institutions avoid to come into contact with immigrants as they don't have a mortgage property. The vast majority of immigrants is occupied with national types of crafts,

including processing and skin realization, cultivation of crops.

The analysis of expert research showed (table 1) that from among respondents of 35% make group of potential migrants where the experts representing potential migrants, and the experts representing potential migrants from among repatriates enter. The number of the experts representing potential migrants, includes representatives of such nationalities, as Kazakhs, Russians, Ukrainians, Uzbeks. The number of the experts representing potential migrants from among repatriates, includes repatriates from Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Iran and other countries.

Table 1. - Probable number of potential emigrants of able-bodied age depending on a sex

| Experts | Total | | Able-bodied age | | | | More senior than able-bodied age | | | | Grand total | % |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|------|-----------------|--------|-------|------|----------------------------------|--------|-------|------|-------------|------|
| | people | % | male | female | total | % | male | female | total | % | | |
| Respondents | 600 | 100 | 200 | 165 | 365 | 91,2 | 19 | 17 | 35 | 8,8 | - | - |
| Number of experts | 209 | 34,8 | 98 | 24 | 122 | 100 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 100 | 139 | 100 |
| Potential migrants | 322 | 53,7 | 63 | 20 | 83 | 68,1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 29,4 | 93 | 66,9 |
| Potential migrants from among repatriates | 69 | 11,5 | 35 | 4 | 39 | 31,9 | 12 | - | 12 | 70,6 | 46 | 33,1 |

Apparently from the table, number of the experts representing potential migrants of able-bodied age, 83 persons (68,1%) make, from them males – 63 persons, or 75,9% prevail.

The experts made 31,9%, representing potential migrants from among repatriates of able-bodied age; 89,7% made of them is man. From total number of respondents the experts representing potential migrants, made 66,9%.

The market relations in economy, and also the related changes in infrastructure of regions, reduction of workplaces at the industrial enterprises stimulate migration in the large cities to other regions to find not only work in the specialty, and in general any work. Along with these processes, immigration of repatriates caused some difficulties, such, as problems of adaptation of repatriates, employments and provision of housing. Results of the analysis confirm that the repatriates who have arrived from foreign countries, are engaged in purchase and sale of goods, among them there are masters of processing of leather products and the master in a tree, etc.

It should be noted that because of surplus of numerous dealers from among repatriates the local population in the markets doesn't have opportunity to have even the small income. It led to internal migrants started passing to realization of seasonal goods. Thus, internal migration of the region changes from pendulum to seasonal migration that increases a turn of interregional migration.

Resettlement to other region (especially – to other country) is an inevitable parting with friends, acquaintances and numerous relatives, and sometimes with a family where neither the reputation, nor old acquaintances and communications for achievement of success don't play a role. Not all repatriates easily adapt for other climate, for the new cultural environment, other traditions, customs, etc. Despite these factors, during research we defined a significant amount of potential migrants.

For definition of dominating factors it was considered dependence of age of respondents and the reasons of migration (table 2).

Table 2. – The age communication with the reasons stimulating to the emigration

| Migration factors | 18-30 | 31-45 | 46-60 | Total | % |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| jobless | 28 | 35 | 38 | 101 | 25 |
| Difficult financial position | - | 251 | 10 | 261 | 65 |
| Lack of housing | 10 | - | 10 | 20 | 5 |
| Other reasons | 20 | - | - | 20 | 5 |
| Total | 58 | 286 | 58 | 139 | 100 |

These tables testify that the most mobile category of emigrants – aged people of 18-30 years and 31-45 years. The greatest desire to replace a place a residence is expressed by persons at the age of 31-45 years, and they make 62%. The dissatisfaction with working conditions and a life, aspiration to achievement of material benefits substantially changes at people with age change. Research showed that influence of socio-economic factors on the reasons of emigration for separate age groups have big relevance.

Research of age of migrants showed that influence of this factor rather obviously. The person, the less expected operating time on a new place and the benefits connected with it is more senior. Besides, moral expenses of resettlement are increase with age.

Such economic factors as difficult financial position (the high prices of purchase of consumer goods), lack of work are key factors for persons of able-bodied age (from 18 to 60 years). According to researches, vast majority of migrants have the income below the standard of the national average income [[Nugroho, AS., 2012]. From total number of respondents they make 90%. Lack of housing excites respondents at the age of 18-30 years and 46-60 which make only 5% of total number. Here the problem of housing excites not only repatriates, but also aboriginals since in the housing market sharp rise in prices is observed in recent years. The dissatisfaction with the salary size, lack of possibility of professional development and growth prospects on this specialty and other factors, in our opinion, will increase number of potential migrants.

During research it became clear that from total number of respondents the majority of repatriates (77%), despite complexity of adaptation, aren't going to leave the country and proved motive of arrival generally as desire to return historical home. Answers of the interrogated were divided as follows:

- by the invitation of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan - made 54%;

- by the invitation of relatives and friends - 13%;

- to find the best conditions for the family in hope - made 8%;

- according to the recommendation of already visited friends - 2%.

Repatriates chose the South Kazakhstan area because favorable climatic conditions promote creation of small and medium business, occupation by agricultural works and business. Besides, in comparison with other regions of Kazakhstan, in the South Kazakhstan region the network of business activity and the competition between the enterprises is developed. In this connection, in the market of the South the prices on the goods are lower. Possibly, low prices attract repatriates, however the low standard of living of the region is remains. The majority of experts from among repatriates on a new place faced new problems of social and economic character: feeling of social vulnerability, problems of employment and uncertainty in the future. Adaptation for them takes place in area difficult and therefore they are excited by paramount questions - housing, work, etc.

In our opinion, all these shortcomings of transitional stages through which passed many countries, [Zhijun LIU, 2013] however, despite difficult process of adaptation, the majority of repatriates don't wish to emigrate from area.

The main income of potential migrants - one of important elements of research as the income and the saved-up capital allow to carry out planned emigration to other countries. Also emigration process to other countries should be considered as outflow of money and leaving of qualitative potential of human resources. During research we revealed the main sources of the income of potential migrants (table 3).

The analysis of sources of the income by potential migrants shows that generally at potential migrants sources of the income are the salary and own business (28,8%), and also profit on the

commercial transaction (23,7%). From them at the experts representing potential migrants, the income from a salary and the income from own enterprise dominates, i.e. the majority of them represents working on state and own enterprises of experts (government officials, engineers,

technologists, teachers, businessmen, etc.). Income of the experts representing potential migrants from among repatriates, consists of profit on commercial transactions, i.e. the majority of them isn't employed yet and therefore they should be engaged in trade and other types of commercial activity.

Table 3. - Main sources of the income of potential migrants

| Name of means | The experts representing potential migrants | The experts representing potential migrants from among repatriates | Total | % |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|
| Salary | 40 | - | 40 | 28,8 |
| Income from own business (medium-sized and small enterprises) | 34 | 6 | 40 | 28,8 |
| Profit on the commercial transaction | 4 | 29 | 33 | 23,7 |
| Pension, grant, grants or other type of the state providing | 7 | 5 | 12 | 8,6 |
| Other source | 8 | 6 | 14 | 10,1 |
| Total | 93 | 46 | 139 | 100 |

By results of the analysis, the experts representing potential migrants, are more subject to emigration.

Uncertainty of the casual income at the experts representing potential migrants and numbers of repatriates, predetermines probability of emigration to other countries or to other regions of the country. In our opinion, the main income of potential migrants and the saved-up capital should be considered as outflow of money and leaving of qualitative potential of human resources. Respectively, a difference in a

salary and the profit on business activity, on the commercial transaction and other factors are defining in decision-making to migrate.

According of research of scientists more of migrants have low education level [Yannawar Vyankatesh B., 2014].

In the conditions of industrial and innovative development requirements to an education level and the qualified readiness of emigrants grow. In this regard we analyzed an education level of potential migrants depending on a nationality (table 4).

Table 4. - The analysis of an education level of potential migrants depending on an ethnic origin (people)

| Level of education | Nationalities | | | | | Total | % |
|--------------------|---------------|----------|------------|--------|--------|-------|------|
| | Kazaks | Russians | Ukrainians | Tatars | Uzbeks | | |
| Higher | 27 | 25 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 63 | 45,3 |
| Incomplete higher | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| General average | 9 | 12 | 3 | 1 | - | 25 | 17,9 |
| Average special | 7 | 25 | 3 | - | 2 | 37 | 26,6 |
| Incomplete average | - | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | 3,6 |
| without education | 9 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 6,6 |
| Total | 52 | 67 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 139 | 100 |

According to data from table 4, potential migrants with the higher education made - 45,3%, average special - 26,6%, the general average - 17,9%, an incomplete average - 3,6%.

Among potential migrants with the higher education Kazakhs make about 43%, Russians make about 40%, and other nationalities (Ukrainians, Tatars, Uzbeks) make only 17%. Among

representatives of the Russian nationality the persons having the general average and secondary vocational education prevail. At research such facts are found: among the arrived repatriates the huge share has no the primary education, many don't know Russian. From among the experts representing potential migrants from among repatriates, have no primary education more than 6,6% from respondents.

The analysis of education of potential migrants specifies that the potential of area is made by such nationalities, as Kazakhs and Russians. Generally in our opinion, change of a profession, qualification stimulates to migration in job searches. According to foreign researchers, more educated people the distance frightens less, than not the educated [Zhijun LIU,2013].

Research of behavior of potential migrants on their social status with the countries of departure gives the chance to characterize active mobility

among them. During research by us are defined interrelation of a social status of potential migrants with the departure countries.

Research of behavior of potential migrants on their social status depending on the departure countries, is characterized by the greatest mobility among businessmen. Such segments of the population, as businessmen, employees (highly educated part of the population) and students who make – 32,8% (table 5) are leave to Russia.

Table 5 - Interrelation of a social status of migrants with the departure countries

| | workers | Employees, intellectuals | Students, undergraduates | Housewives | Pensioners | Unemployed | Businessmen | Total | % |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------|------|
| CIS countries, including | | | | | | | | | |
| Russia | - | 3 | 5 | - | - | - | 38 | 46 | 32,8 |
| Other | 2 | 15 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 22 | 16,1 |
| Foreign countries, including | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 23 | 27 | 19,3 |
| USA | - | - | - | 10 | 8 | 4 | - | 22 | 16,1 |
| Other | - | - | 6 | - | - | 6 | - | 12 | 8,6 |
| Region of Kazakhstan | - | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 7,1 |
| Total | 4 | 20 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 64 | 139 | 100 |

Representatives of such social groups plan to go to Germany, as businessmen, workers and employees (intellectuals) who make-19,3% of total number of potential migrants. Housewives, pensioners and the unemployed prefer to go to the USA. They make 16,1% of total number of potential migrants. Only insignificant part of respondents (7,1%) plan moving for permanent residence in other areas of Kazakhstan: they are connected by the related relations - pensioners, the unemployed and businessmen.

Therefore, by results of research, in most cases potential migrants are: workers, employees, students, pensioners and even unemployed. They wish to leave with a family, with friends and relatives, and it, in turn, increases number of potential labor migrants.

Many people make the decision on moving on a constant residence to other country for the sake of children that their life developed better, than at parents.

Naturally, it occurs or at very big difference in standards of living of two countries, or at family discrimination (racial, national, religious) in the homeland.

The portrait of the potential emigrant shows (table 6) that the probable contingent of emigrants on Southern Kazakhstan region at the men of able-bodied age having the higher, secondary vocational, general secondary education, both Russian, and the Kazakh nationality, especially at the age of 31-45 years.

Table 6. - Portrait of the potential emigrant (people)

| Index | 18-30 | 31-45 | 46-60 | 61 and elder | Total | % |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|------|
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 14 | 64 | 20 | 15 | 113 | 81,3 |
| Female | 2 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 26 | 18,7 |
| Total | 16 | 76 | 30 | 17 | 139 | 100 |
| <i>Education:</i> | | | | | | |
| Higher | 12 | 32 | 11 | 8 | 63 | 45,3 |
| Incomplete higher | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| General average | 2 | 17 | 6 | - | 25 | 17,9 |
| Average special | 2 | 22 | 10 | 3 | 37 | 26,6 |
| Incomplete average | - | - | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3,6 |
| without education | - | 5 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 6,6 |
| Total | 16 | 76 | 30 | 17 | 139 | 100 |
| <i>Nationalities:</i> | | | | | | |
| Kazaks | 16 | 24 | 3 | 9 | 52 | 37,4 |
| Russians | - | 38 | 21 | 8 | 67 | 48,2 |
| Others | - | 14 | 6 | - | 20 | 14,4 |
| Total | 16 | 76 | 30 | 17 | 139 | 100 |

It is calculated by results of sociological research

Such contingent from among potential migrants will make about more than 87%. At the heart of population shift economic factors prevail. It, first of all, high earnings in the city.

Hindrances in labor migration are often accompanied by a shortcoming at potential migrants of information on living conditions and work in other regions, difficulties with housing arrangement on a new place, with job search for all able-bodied family members and with problems of education of children, etc.

Lack of a certain work for potential migrants, and also the adaptation problem demand special attention from outside, both from the states, and local bodies which in the conditions of market economy create notable problems in all sphere of society. In this regard it is necessary to improve the mechanism of regulation the labor migration.

4. Conclusions

The analysis of express research of migratory behavior of potential migrants shows that in labor migration socio-economic factors are defining. The collected and in details analyses material allows to draw the following conclusions:

- research showed that among respondents the majority of repatriates (oralmans), despite difficult process of adaptation, don't wish to emigrate from area. From total number of respondents a significant amount of potential migrants is defined that also increases a turn of interregional seasonal labor migration;

- the main income of potential migrants and the saved-up capital should be considered how outflow of money and leaving of qualitative potential of human potential, a difference in a salary and the profit on business activity, on the commercial transaction and other factors are defining in decision-making to migrate;

- results of the analysis by training depending on nationalities showed that the qualitative capacity of the region such nationalities, as Kazakhs, the Russians having the higher education, the general average and so-so special make educations. Generally in our opinion, change of a profession, qualification stimulate to labor migration in job searches. The language barrier is revealed from among expert group among repatriates which is the most actual in their process of adaptation;

- research of behavior of potential migrants on their social status, depending on the countries of departure is characterized by the greatest mobility among businessmen the majority from which preference give to CIS countries, and also such social groups, employees, intellectuals, housewives plan to go to foreign countries;

- by results of research the contingent of potential migrants (gender and age structure labor imbalance region which is presented as a portrait of the potential emigrant is revealed;

- the migratory stream, movement of labor migrants have impact on labor market formation in the labor imbalance regions, demanding scientific

approach and improvement of regulation of labor migration in a context with a labor market.

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