

3) state support for private entrepreneurs, who, in turn, can open several additional jobs at different “levels” of the hierarchy (from a janitor to a marketing director, for example).

4) allocating more money for unemployment benefits. Anyway, this is a moot point because large payments on these benefits can deprive people of the incentive to look for work in the short term.

5) provision of free education (retraining, advanced training, obtaining primary knowledge in various fields, etc.).

6) provision of jobs for certain groups in accordance with their functional capabilities (youth, disabled people, people without qualifications).

7) international cooperation. It is becoming increasingly popular to provide jobs abroad. Sometimes these are just short-term internships, and sometimes they represent multi-year contracts that benefit all parties involved in the contract [1].

In conclusion, we would like to note that technological progress is one of the main factors of economic growth and at the same time is the cause of structural and technological unemployment in our country, which has taken a course towards the development of an innovative economy, the introduction of high technologies and the modernization of production. The tasks of regulating the labor market, which create positive trends at this stage, will remain important and relevant in the coming years.

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CURRENT PROBLEMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE WORLD

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The article is devoted to the analysis of unemployment around the world, as well as the collection of statistics and assessment of the state of the countries involved in this process.

Key words: unemployment, economy, problem, employment.

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МИГРАЦИЯ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ В РОССИИ. ПОЗИТИВНЫЕ И НЕГАТИВНЫЕ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ

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Статья посвящена анализу происходящей в России миграции людей, а также сбору статистики и оценке состояния стран, участвующих в этом процессе.

Ключевые слова: миграция, экономика, население, процесс.

The territorial movement of people, which occurs for various reasons, affects the economy, politics, and the demographic situation of any state, including the Russian Federation. In separate historical periods, migration of the population in Russia and its regions has proceeded differently: the direction, scale, and structure have changed. In turn, more recently, the coronavirus epidemic and the tense situation in Russia with Ukraine have made adjustments.

One of the latest trends is an increase in the population of the Russian Federation due to migration exchange with other countries. Let's try to figure out what countries foreigners are currently coming to Russia from, despite quarantine restrictions, and what goals they are pursuing.

Population migration is the movement of people across the borders of states or certain territories, which is caused by a change of permanent residence. It will also include flows of people who previously left for permanent residence, but for some reasons decided to return to the country of original residence [2, p.195].

Every migrant is pushed to change the place of permanent residence by different circumstances. The most common reasons of migration include economic reasons: high unemployment; political reasons: the unification or disintegration of states; environmental reasons: bad environment; social and cultural reasons: marriage, family unification [9].

Migration in today's world is a complex phenomenon that can have both positive and negative consequences: thoughtful and flexible migration policies can help countries strengthen their social, economic and political ties and open new sources of capital and investment. On the contrary, irrational and overly restrictive migration policies can lead to imbalances in the labor market and income inequality between immigrants and locals, potentially leading to high levels of social tension [7].

According to UN estimates, the number of international migrants in the world is 281 million people, which is 3.6% of the world's population [8]. They live, work, pay taxes, start families and raise children outside their countries. Post-Soviet countries are not an exception.

For each of the post-Soviet countries, especially for Russia as the main center of attraction for post-Soviet migrants, it is extremely important to realize what migration means to them: a burden or an opportunity.

Russia receives the largest number of migrants from independent states built on the ruins of the former Soviet Union.

Migration accounting										
The number of facts of migration registration of stateless persons and stateless persons	Including:									The number of facts of deregistration of stateless persons and stateless persons
	Registered at the place of residence	Domiciliary	Of them by purpose of entry:							
			Business	Tourism	Study	Work	Private	Humanitarian	Other	
12 780 470	424 615	12 355 855	146 346	249 030	596 981	8 976 929	2 028 982	11 415	346 172	10 631 284

Figure 1. Migration data for 2022 [5]

Having analyzed the table (Ill. 1) compiled by the RF Ministry of Internal Affairs for January-September 2022, we can conclude that most of the migrants flock to Russia in search of work and earnings [5]. Russia faces both pluses and minuses of this migration inflow, which can be expressed in numbers. Let us take a closer look at labor migration in the Russian Federation.

In the third quarter of 2022, the volume of remittances by individuals from Russia to the former Soviet Union set a six-year record, climbing to 2.29 billion U.S. dollars, or 167,465,410,000 rubles. This year, from July to September, the top recipients were Uzbekistan (\$1.01 billion + 34.9% of GDP), Tajikistan (\$530 million + 25.5% of GDP), and Kyrgyzstan (\$430 million + 21.7% of GDP) [4].

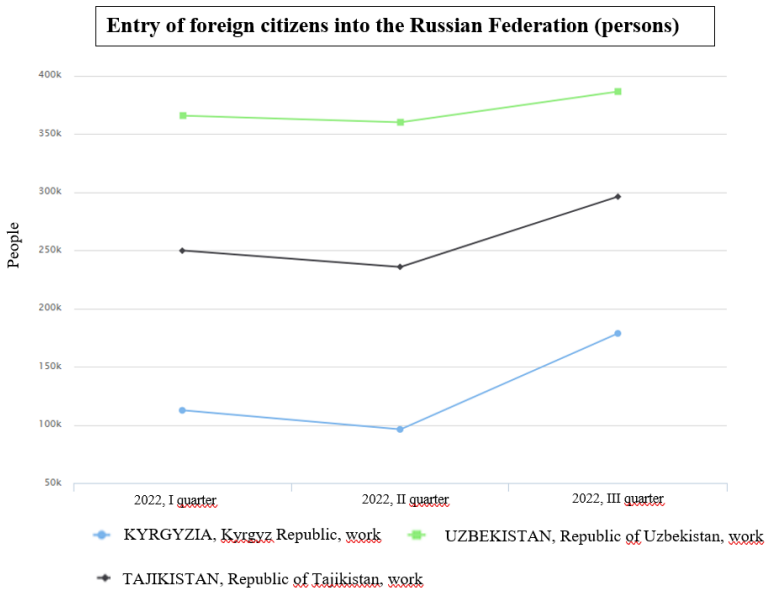


Figure 2. Data on the migration of able-bodied population from certain countries to the Russian Federation [3]

According to official data, a graph of able-bodied population migration to the Russian Federation is compiled (Ill. 2) [3].

The considered migrant-sending countries actually fall into an "emigration trap": they risk losing their demographic and labor potential and becoming overdependent on socio-economic and political processes in Russia.

Migrants send only a portion of their income to their home countries, the rest of the money they spend in the host country to pay for housing, food, legal aid and paperwork, social, medical and other needs.

The outflow of remittances caused by labor migrants has no significant impact on the Russian financial system. Moreover, all countries supplying labor migrants and receiving remittances consider Russia their main trade partner, which increases Russia's geopolitical and economic benefits from migration [7].

However, migrants do not only contribute to the GDP of their countries by sending money home. They also serve as a source of income for many Russian regions, paying the cost of their labor patents to regional budgets. For example, between January and December 2021, 1,912,171 patents were issued to foreign citizens and stateless people (the price of the Moscow patent is 5341 rubles). The calculation shows that Moscow received 10.2 billion rubles, which were paid by migrants for labor patents [6].

The level of education of labor migrants coming to Russia has decreased in recent years: fewer and fewer incoming migrants have higher or vocational education, and more and more have only secondary or even elementary school education. This fact refers to the negative side of migration. After all, it may be quite a long time before young, less qualified labor immigrants start contributing more to Russia than it has spent on them [10].

Migrants in the host country are taxpayers and producers as well as consumers of goods and services. Unfortunately, no studies have yet been conducted to find out the purchasing power of the millions of migrant workers coming to Russia.

Thus, the positive aspects of migration include the following:

1. The expansion of Russia's domestic market due to the demand for goods and services presented by migrants.
2. Employment of non-prestigious jobs associated with hard labor, which are not claimed by Russian citizens.
3. Reducing the tax burden on the state budget. By paying taxes and other mandatory contributions, foreign nationals reduce the relative tax burden on the native population.
4. Compensation of the natural population decline under the impact of the pandemic, but only by 14.6%.

The negative effects of migration include:

1. An increase in illegal migration, especially at the expense of workers whose labor contracts have expired, but who do not go back home, hoping to be employed again in the Russian Federation.
2. The growth of social tension due to the growth of illegal immigration.

Summing up, it should be noted that the process of migration of the population is a massive historical phenomenon. It exists today, took place yesterday and also in the period when ancient man and all the human community with its social essence appeared on Earth.

Migration in Russia is a social process. Migrants contribute to the economies of the countries that receive them and stabilize their socio-demographic potential. Russia needs to move away from the false perception of migration as an "adverse process" and consider migrants as a source of opportunity and resources.

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POPULATION MIGRATION IN RUSSIA. POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES

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The article is devoted to the analysis of the ongoing migration of people in Russia, collection of statistics and assessment of the countries involved in this process.

Key words: migration, economy, population, process.

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ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ОЦЕНКИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА

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