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**Place of Kaliningrad exclave in Russian and Baltic Sea region migration processes**

## **1. Research in the field of migration at Immanuel Kant State University of Russia**

Migration processes in the Kaliningrad region are always in the field of vision of regional researchers. There are several historical and geographical works concerning the first stages of settlement on the territory of the Kaliningrad region in 1946-1950 issued by University staff. In particular, migration processes in the region after the end of World War II are described in the works by Professor of IKSUR Y.V. Kostyashov. Some aspects concerning influence of migration on changes in a geodemographical situation as well as forecast of population of the working age in the region taking into consideration some migration trends are described in the works by Professor of IKSUR G.M. Fedorov<sup>1</sup>. A comparative analysis of migration processes in two Russian regions – Kaliningrad and Sverdlovsk under the title “Assessment of space mobility of Russian population” was carried out in the frame of a network project between Ekaterinburg and Baltic units of Centre for Advanced Study and Education (CASE) in 2004-2005. Great emphasis in the work was put to intraregional migration as well as statistical registration of migrants and programmes of migration regulations<sup>2</sup>.

Since 2006 migration subjects have become the main research area of a newly established Labour Market Intelligence Unit at the Immanuel Kant State University of Russia (LMIU). Questions concerning the migration study were included in the selective employment survey of Kaliningrad region population was held by the LMIU in summer 2006. 3208 people were interviewed in course of research. 1588 of them live in Kaliningrad, 970- in regional cities and 650- in rural area. Question about time of arrival allowed to identify a group of external migrants both from the other regions of Russia and other countries. It consisted of 1331 people that is 41% respondents. Question about citizenship enabled the consolidation level detection of permanent residence newcomers. The analysis of the answers to the above cited questions together with the answers to the questions about job placement, education, qualification, place of work enabled the attempt to analyze the migration flows of the last 16 years. This survey was the first regional migration flow research has used complex approach, that allowed to study migration structure thoroughly, but most important to analyze the questions concerning the migrants adaptation using the characteristics of their employment, unemployment, wage/salary level and other socio-economical indicators. The volume of questions offered by the survey contributed to a more thorough study of innerregional migration. Study of migration adaptation characteristics will further enable the analysis of the region as a whole as well as its municipal bodies concerning the appeal rate for the migrants, which is claimed to be essential in the view of regional active realization of migration program in the nearest years<sup>3</sup>.

Nowadays staff of Labour Market Intelligence Unit together with colleagues from Gdansk (Poland) and Klaipeda (Lithuania) Universities are carrying out a joint cross-border research in the field of migration within the frame of the project “New approach to migration

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<sup>1</sup> Fedorov G.M. “Population of the Kaliningrad region” – Kaliningrad, Kaliningrad State University, 2001

<sup>2</sup> Emeliyanova L. Analysis of the area mobility of population of Kaliningrad region and the issues of migration regulation, “Region of Cooperation”, issue 2(49), I. Kant State University of Russia, 2006.

<sup>3</sup> Emeliyanova L. Migration and labour mobility of the Kaliningrad region population (based on the results of selective sociological research)//Materials of the International Conference “The recent development of the European Union: Challenges and Experience. The 3rd scientific volume. (eds. Vaitekunas S., Simanskiene L., Palmowski T.). 2007. Klaipeda University. P.265-270.

regulation in south-eastern Baltic sea area: the European context". The main target is study of migration processes in boundary districts of Russia, Lithuania and Poland (Kaliningrad region, Klaipeda region, Pomorskie region), analysis of state and regional practices of migration regulation, elaboration of recommendations concerning migration management perfection. All these three regions are industrial boundary regions and various migration processes (labour migration, emigration, repatriation, migration of refugees and forced migrants) have huge influence on the development of both the territory and EU as a whole. In the frame of the project a comparative analysis of migration situation within the studied areas based on current statistics was made. It allowed to reveal directions and structure of migration flows in Baltic sea region. Some sociological surveys worked out according to a common methodic were conducted. They allowed to compare attitude of population in boundary regions of Lithuania, Poland and Kaliningrad region towards migrants and migration processes. An analysis of migration in respect to labour market development in the Baltic sea region and existing mechanisms of migrants adaptation to new social and labour relations in different countries was made. This aspect of the research is of great importance for the Kaliningrad region. The problem of integration of regional economy and its labour resources to international division of labour and especially after the accession of contiguous countries (Poland and Lithuania) to the EU is crucial. The region does not only actively import labour forces but also regional labour potential that is also demanded by labour markets of different countries.

Study of migration processes carried out by staff of IKSUR is conducted in close connection with migration services of the region, executive and legislative power and non-governmental organizations. Conclusions and recommendations of conducted researches do not only contribute to regional science but also facilitate solutions of practical targets in the field of migration policy realization.

## **2. Migration situation in Kaliningrad region 2000-2006**

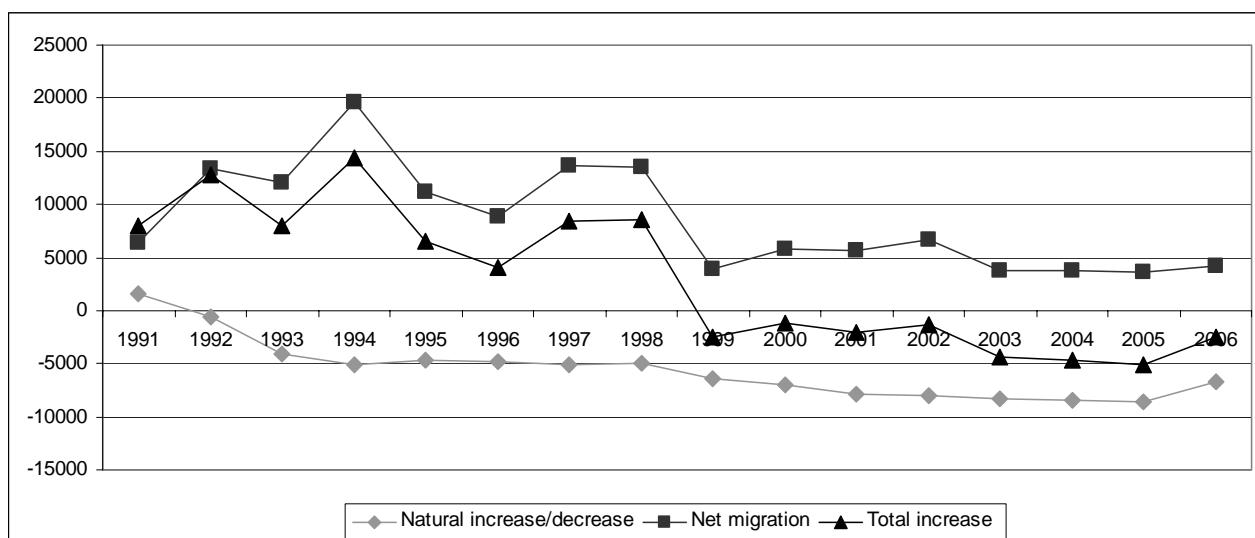
### **Demographic development and migration trends**

Migration processes were always playing an active part in demographic and socio-economic development of Kaliningrad region. Population of the region was formed by migrants in the short period of 1946-1950. A considerable migration growth started in the 1990s that allowed the compensation of the natural demographic losses of population. Recently migration has decreased in comparison with the middle of 1990s, though the region still has the positive migration balance.

The analysis of demographic statistics allows distinguishing the stages in migration movement of region's population. The first stage is connected with the settlement of the region after its foundation in 1946. Due to the system of organized enrollments and the recruiting of the specialists, which was active during the first five years after the Second World War, the region was rapidly settled by the migrants from the other Russian regions, as well as from Belarus and the Ukraine. The majority of migrants could be characterized as "young specialists" coming right after the graduation from the high schools. That influenced positively the demographic development of the region both from the point of the birth rate and from the point of the qualitative characteristics of educational and professional level of population. The second stage of the development of the region (1950-1990) is marked by the considerable migratory dynamism, with the maximum positive migration balance in 1950 (45000 people), and with the maximum negative balance in 1970s. The growth of the population during that period resulted mostly from natural increase that gave about 70% of the total increase of the population. The third stage is characterized by the huge migration mobility, connected with the political situation on the whole Post-Soviet territory. A high rate of refugees and the so-called "forced migrants", mostly Russian-speaking people from the former Soviet republics, have appeared among the total quantity of migrants. During that period the quantity of people that arrived to the region was twice as big as the quantity of the departed. The total migration growth during that period

composed 101 thousand of people. In 1999 the number of the population of the region was 961,3 thousand people, which is the maximum for the whole history of the region.

**Figure 1. Natural, migratory and the total increase of population in Kaliningrad region, 1991-2006 (thousands of people)**



**Source:** Demographical yearbook, 2007 [Demographical year-book, 2007//Article the collection of Territorial agency of Federal service of state statistics of Kaliningrad region. - Kaliningrad, 2007]

The modern period in the migratory movement of the population in the region could be distinguished since the year 2000. It was marked by the considerable cutback of the migration increase that made up only 21% of the increase in 1994. The crisis of demographical situation is evident. The relation between the natural increase (birth-death rate) and the net migration (the amount of arrivals and departures) has the negative balance, with the steady trend to decrease. The decline is determined by the substantial decrease in net migration, as well as by the growing depopulation (Figure 1.). Some stabilization of the demographic indicators occurred in 2006. For the first time during the recent 10 years the significant improvement of the demographical indicators has occurred, though, the balance of the natural and total increase has remained negative. The migration growth in 2006 was higher in comparison to the previous years.

### Directions of migration flows

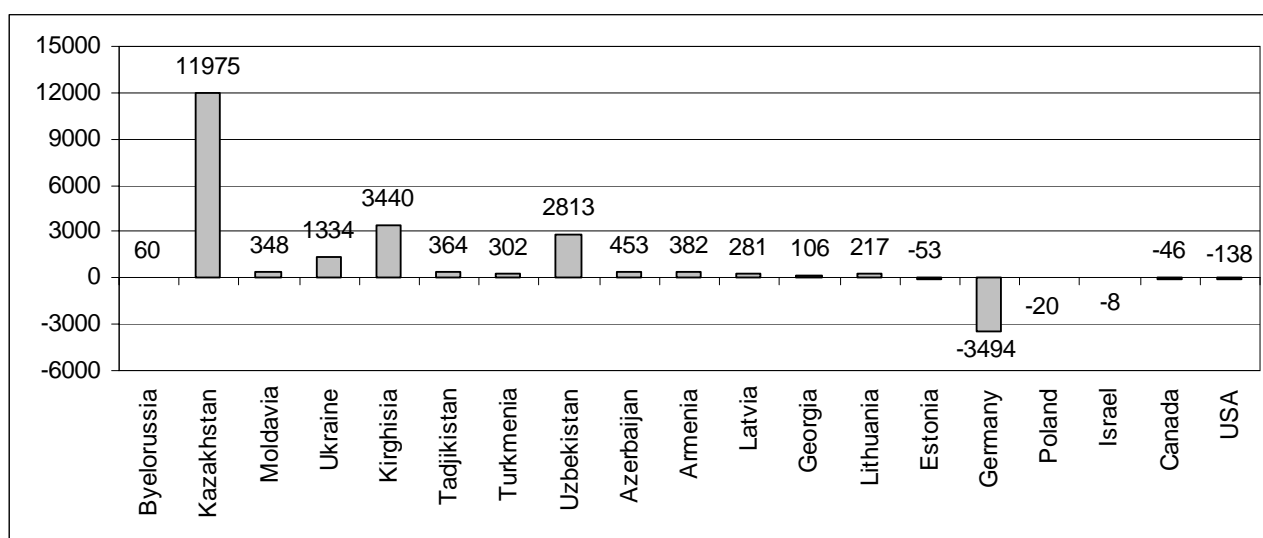
The total of external arrivals to the region for the investigated period was higher than the internal ones, though the situation on the directions of arrivals was not stable and the comparison of the external and internal (within the region) arrivals shows the considerable fluctuations of this indicator (Table 1). Thus, external arrivals decreased considerably in 2000-2003, and increased in 2004-2005. Internal arrivals decreased in 2004-2005 what shows the decrease in migration mobility of the population of the region. The external arrivals exceeded the internal in 2 thousand, and in 2006 in 3 thousands, though the number of arrivals in 2003-2004 was almost equal.

**Table 1. The change of annual increase of external and internal migration on arrivals in % to previous year**

Annual increase on arrivals	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
External migration	-14,8	2,2	-20	-14	4,4	3,5
Internal migration	-3,8	-2,2	2,2	-14,4	-22,4	-6,3

The CIS countries assure the maximum migration dynamism in the region. They provide 95% of arrivals and only 45% of departures in the total migration growth in 2000-2006. Arrivals from the Baltic countries made up 3,6% from the total, and the other foreign countries made up only 1,5%. Departures to the Baltic countries were insignificant in the total migration flow and made up only 5%, contrary to the other foreign countries, which made up about the half of the whole range of departures. The analysis of the net migration by countries shows that the main countries-donors for the region were Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and the Ukraine (Figure 2). Positive migration balance, though insignificant, remained with the other CIS and the Baltic countries. Germany remains the main region for the reception of migrants from Kaliningrad region. The total emigration to Germany for 2001-2006 made up almost 3500 of people. It is also worth mentioning that during these years the emigration was constantly decreasing and it was 20 times smaller in 2006 than in 2001. Regarding the other foreign countries receiving people from Kaliningrad region, the most important are: the USA, Canada, Poland, Israel. It is worth mention that Israel became the country-donor in terms of net migration, as the balance has become positive for the region for last 2 years.

**Figure 2. The total migration flows by countries 2000-2006 (thousands of people)**



**Source:** Demographical year-book, 2004//Article The collection of Territorial agency of Federal service of state statistics of Kaliningrad region. -Kaliningrad, 2004; Demographical year-book, 2007//Article The collection of Territorial agency of Federal service of state statistics of Kaliningrad region. -Kaliningrad, 2007

The migration analysis in the regional aspect proves that migration flows within the region are directed from the eastern districts towards the western ones. It contributes to the shift of population to the regional centre and its suburbs and as the result to the development of Kaliningrad city agglomeration. A continued crisis in an agrarian sector of economy, lack of work, infrastructural unattractiveness for residence – all these facts do not contribute to the increase of migration flow to rural districts. According to the data of the year 2006 the situation has slightly changed towards the increase of flows to the countryside.

### **Age and gender characteristics of the process of migration**

Comparison of migration capacity in 2002, 2004, 2006 shows that reduced migration growth in all age groups and prevailing directions of flows in 2004 changed and visibly increased in 2006. Migration mobility of all age groups of migrants has increased during this period. It was evident according to the migration growth in 2006 that the number of working age

migrants taking part in exchange between the regions of Russia (in 3.5 times), countries of CIS and Baltic Sea States (in 2.8 times) has increased. In 2006 in comparison with 2004 migration growth in the age groups under and above the working age has increased in two times in the field of migration movement with the regions beyond the bounds of the Russian Federation. An increase of migration mobility of children and people above the working age within the Russian Federation was inessential. All age groups have reduced their leaving abroad. This reduction was particularly evident for the age groups below and above working age. On the whole migration growth in all age groups within Russia as well as with the countries of CIS and Baltic Sea States remains positive; with other foreign countries it is negative under the common tendency of migration balance growth in all age groups.

Gender assessment of migration flows shows that the migration is getting more feministic. So, in 2006 according to the statistics a part of women in the migration growth is 53.4 %, men – 46.6 % from the total population increase. Migration in a working age group prevails both among men and women; the main part of migration (67 % for women and 68 % for men) falls on the age between 20 and 59. In the group of migrants above working age there are three times more women than men.

### **Migrants' ethnic groups**

Migration of the 90s boosted significant changes in an ethnic structure of population of the region. So, according to the census of 1989 the population of the region included 110 ethnic groups. The census of 2002 revealed the existence of representatives of 132 ethnic groups living on the territory of The Kaliningrad region. A migration flow of the 90s was ethnically very mixed. That time forced migration was prevailing. In 1992-1995, 8811 refugees and forced migrants came to the region. 60 % of them were Russians, 23 % - Armenians, 6 % - Ukrainians, another 11 % included Belorussians, Germans, Tatars, Azerbaijanians, Tajiks, Georgians, Moldavians, Jews (in decreasing order). Later when getting Russian citizenship the migrants' status of refugees and forced migrants was being lost. Thus, nowadays (at the end of the year 2007) there were 850 forced migrants registered by the Federal Migration Service of The Kaliningrad region. None of them has a status of refugee.

The population arrived according to its ethnical identity belongs in the first place to Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Germans, Armenians, Tatars, Lithuanians, Poles, Azerbaijanians, Mordvinians, Kazakhs and Jews. In 2004 Chechens, Georgians and Bashkirs ousted Moldavians, Chuvashes and Letts (according to the registration of arrivals) from the number of migrants. At the same time Germans according to the number of arrivals and departures ousted Byelorussians from the third place. And again in 2006 the number of Moldavians migrating increased. Above all the inflow of Uzbeks became considerable. And Koreans found themselves in the list of 15 the most significant communities for the ethnical structure of the region.

The analysis of the ethnical characteristics of the migrants departed recently from the region shows that the number of migrants of aboriginal groups of the CIS and Baltic Sea States countries has significantly gone down under the overall reduction of the amount of departures. This fact is connected with the overall reduction of immigrating flows in such a direction. The number of Russian migrants and representatives of RF ethnical groups has increased to 89 % in the total amount of immigrants in 2006. It is worth mentioning that it seems complicated to talk about the full representation of the situation concerning the ethnical characteristics of both departed and arrived migrants. It is so because approximately one third of all does not indicate their ethnicity.

## **2. Migration policy in Kaliningrad region**

**The realization of a State program on assistance to voluntary migration of compatriots who live abroad to the territory of Kaliningrad region**

In the Conception of the demographic development of the Russian Federation for the period till 2025 the measures for attraction of migrants to the country according to the needs of the demographic, social and economic development have been clearly defined. The top-priority measures include: perfection of the migration legislation, elaboration of social and economic measures for the increase of migration attractiveness of the territories which are characterized by a population flow-out, attraction of youth from foreign countries for studying and probation periods with an opportunity to get some privileges in receiving citizenship after graduation<sup>4</sup>. Besides all an adaptation of a State Programme of assistance to voluntary migration of compatriots who live abroad to the Russian Federation became an important unit in the realization of the state migration policy. This Programme was adopted by the Edict of the President of the Russian Federation on the 22d of June 2006 (further Programme). In the view of the authors of the Programme assistance to voluntary migration of compatriots who live abroad to the Russian Federation is one of the directions for the solution of the demographic problem. Brought up in Russian cultural traditions, Russian speaking and not willing to lose links with Russia the compatriots to a greater extent are able to adapt and to incorporate rapidly into the system of positive social links of the receiving society. The state programme will contribute to the social and economic development of Russia and it is impossible without fundamental changes in the demographic situation that nowadays can be characterized by a population flow-out from strategically vital territories for Russia, population decrease including people at the working age. Federal Migration Service is appointed as a Coordinator of the State Programme for assisting voluntary migration of compatriots who live abroad to the Russian Federation. It is empowered to coordinate activities of federal bodies of executive power and the bodies of executive power of the region.

According to the Edict of the President of the Russian Federation of 22d of June 2006 "About the measures of assistance to a voluntary migration of compatriots who live abroad to the Russian Federation" 12 pilot regions were defined in which this programme would be realized first of all. Among them there are such areas as: regions of Eastern Siberia and Far East – Krasnoyarskij, Khabarovskij and Primorskij kraj, Tjumenskaya, Novosibirskaya, Irkutskaya regions. From the regions of Central Russia – Tverskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Lipetskaya, Tambovskaya regions and also the most western territory of the Russian Federation – Kaliningrad region. According to the extent of demographic problems and a situation on a labour market of the territory all 12 regions are divided into 3 categories of the territories of moving into. To the "A" category of moving into we may ascribe strategically important for Russia boundary territories characterized by the population decrease. Amurskaya and Kaliningrad regions entirely belong to them.

A special commission for over patching the programme of assistance to a voluntary migration to Kaliningrad region was set in Kaliningrad region. Its objective is an organization of receiving, placing, provision of the necessary facilities for the participants of the Programme and members of their families, assistance to the migrants' adaptation and integration, prevention and lowering of risks at the process of realization of the Programme. The commission is formed by representatives of state bodies of executive power, law machinery, employers, non-government organizations. The head of the territorial body of Federal Migration Service was appointed as a deputy chairman being a representative of a coordinator. A Programme of Kaliningrad region of assistance to a voluntary migration of compatriots who live abroad to the Russian Federation was approved by a Decree of the Government of Kaliningrad region. The regional programme was worked out taking into consideration offers of municipal units. It provides migration of 300 thousand Russian-speaking people from foreign, Baltic Sea and CIS countries for permanent residence in Kaliningrad region.

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<sup>4</sup> The conception is published on the site of a weekly of a magazine "Demoscop"//<http://www.demoscope.ru>

To the end of March 2008 Kaliningrad region received 1000 migrants and its experience in the realization of the Programme was considered to be positive. At present Federal Migration Service of Russia in Kaliningrad region has received more 3000 application forms from potential participants of the Programme. The majority of people willing to arrive in the region are from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan. As the experience shows compatriots from Central Asian countries are the most mobile ones. So, migrants from Central Asian countries predominate (61 %) among all the compatriots arrived. The registration of potential participants of the Programme and members of their families in the countries of their present residence is being carried out at full speed. The problem of moving can be solved in the nearest future. That is why the task of perfection of the mechanism of migrants' adaptation on the territory of the region at all levels of the Programme realization is considered to be significant.

The analysis of the realization of the programme has shown that the main shortcoming of regional programme dealing with migration is lack of activities connected with an adaptation of immigrants in the context of labour activity. Sometimes old-fashioned working places' databases are offered, agreement of issues concerning salaries and working conditions are being protracted. And due to the lack of information a number of migrants have to search for a work independently. It is significant that there are also some shortcomings in the system of information provision of the programme from the part of Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the countries where compatriots live. Above all there are the questions that should be solved at a federal level and particularly in the field of tax and labour legislations. A vital problem for the region has become a problem concerning the purchasing of accommodation. Migrants do not have any credit history in the regions moved into and it hampers the drawing up for the purchase of an accommodation using a mortgage. And not always receiving communities are tolerant toward the immigrants. It is necessary to work out a definite system for securing the compatriots in the region and creating maximum favourable conditions for them.

### **The involving of foreign workers into the Kaliningrad region economy**

The prospects of social and economic development of the region are determined by the priority guidelines. They are enumerated in the development strategy of the region for the period up to the year 2031. The priority of the strategy is to ensure the sustainable economic growth on the basis of development and maximum use of human potential as well as the implementation of a dynamic migratory policy. In the frameworks of the implementation of the strategy it is planned to double the gross regional product (GRP) by 2013.<sup>5</sup> According to experts for year-on-year increase in VRP at the same pace it is necessary the aggregate growth of the number of employed in economy and labour productivity will be the same. The demographic situation has been formed as a result of one-time settlement of the territory of the region as well as the specific geographic position (borders, the exclave position of the region, lack of free transportation with the rest part of Russia), the isolation of the regional labour market which doesn't allow to use the redistribution of labour force within the Russian Federation in full and the incompleteness of the modernization of the unbalanced system of education of employees sets the task of involving and comprehensive adaptation of the required quantity of foreign labour force. The labour trans-border migration is considered in the region as a substantial factor of a further social-economic development.

For the first time the region encountered international labour migration in the beginning of the 1990s. Then first foreigners appeared on the local labour market for the first time. They were Poles and they specialized in construction and industry, which were used due to the rapid implementation of new technologies. Their number didn't exceed 1,5 thousand people. Then Lithuanian employees worked in this field in the middle of the 90s (they were drivers of international operations), their wage was lower. The total amount of foreign workers was up to

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<sup>5</sup> The program of the Kaliningrad region on the assistance to the voluntary migration of compatriots who live abroad to the Russian Federation // Operating data of the Ministry of the development of territories and cooperation with the local bodies of the Government of the Kaliningrad region.

4000 people per year at the end of 1990s. Virtually labour migration from the former-soviet Union countries didn't present as a result of rapid political processes of the last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. They lead to surge of the migration influx of able-bodied population to the region. Virtually it completely levelled the negative consequences of the one-time aging and leaving of local manpower. It renewed it on 1/3. When the period of political instability was over the employers started to attract temporary labour force from the CIS countries in great numbers, they were steady rising in their qualification and their wage was considerably lower than Poles and Lithuanians had (first of all they were from Byelorussia and the Ukraine). Contemporary tendencies are the mass attraction of semi-skilled labour from the former Central Asian republics and China which is determined by low prices for labour force and an increase in shortage of own labour resources, consecutive decrease in the share of Poles, Lithuanians and then Byelorussians and Ukrainians in terms of the increase in cost of their work and their outflow to the labour market of the United Europe.

The necessity in supplementary labour resources is determined by the rising demand of the regional economy and principle investors for qualified labour force. Scope of construction, creation of new, high-technology industry with Russian and foreign capital in the perspective economic clusters such as construction, production of complex home appliances, shipbuilding, automobile production, production of motorbikes and bicycles, woodworking and furniture production, marketable agricultural production make special demands to qualitative adjectives of working potential in terms of professional and qualification characteristics. At the same time the existing system of education is extraordinarily inertial and doesn't meet the requirements of rising economy. Daily wants in attracting migrants from the CIS countries and foreign countries rise.

According to the Ministry of social policy and labour of the Kaliningrad region currently there's no virtually available manpower in the region. The level of usage of working potential in the areas of economic growth is up to 86%. Officially registered unemployment has been ranging 5-7 thousand people for the past 7 years. Per se it is the least possible and the share of discharged from office on grounds of staff reduction is a little more than 10%. The analysis of dynamics of these indexes provides all the reasons to think that the proportions remains and the tendencies of their development doesn't influence considerably on the labour market. Another peculiarity of the regional labour market dictates the necessity of labour immigration. The negative demographic tendencies connected with the one-time aging of manpower and sharp drop of birth rate in 90s have led to the number of youth and young graduates who supply labour market after graduation from professional and vocational institutions has been constantly reducing. Currently their number hardly exceeds 10 thousand people. It makes up for decrease in staff that retired only for 1/3.

Annual growth dynamics of vacancies announced by the employers in placement services steadily exceeds 15%. At the assessments in 2006 the total amount of vacancies is 46,0 thousand and is growing. Small scales and structural character of unemployment don't allow providing staff to growing demands of the economy of the region even if all unemployed are re-trained. The labour shortage is getting a real brake of the economic development of the region, due to it the regional enterprises have to involve more than 10 thousand foreign workers annually.

More than a half of working places (54%) belongs to foreign workers from Uzbekistan. The Ukraine is on the second place in the number of foreign workers. Then goes Kyrgyzstan (6%), 5% out of the whole number of the labour immigrants involved in the economy this year belongs to Lithuania. The Lithuania's leading position as a major supplier of labour force to the Kaliningrad region has been lost. The explanation is partly in the change of the direction of labour immigration from Lithuania after Lithuania's accession to the European Union. Now Lithuania came to the open labour markets of the Western European countries. Turkey, Moldova, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan have 4% each in the total amount of involved foreign workers. 2% came to Armenia; the share of China, Poland, and Kazakhstan is 1% per each country. The total amount of countries where the labour migrants came from is 39. 8 of them are non-visa



countries consequently 31 countries have a visa system. Among the European visa system where the foreign labour force come from, there are Bulgaria, Great Britain, Denmark, Italy, Norway, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Sweden. The number of workers who came from these countries, however, is not significant. In average from 1 to 8 specialists came from each country. On the whole we can say that the geography of involving to the region of foreign labour force is variable. It spreads far away from the labour market of the states of the Baltic region.

The distribution of working temporary labour migrants according to the type of economic activity on the regional labour market shows that the overwhelming majority (74%) of the involved to the economy of the region foreign workers are involved in the construction. Employment in the processing industry is 11%. Up to 7% of workers are involved in wholesale and retail trade as well as auto transport repair, home appliances and the goods of light industry. 5% are on the transport and communications, up to 3% are in the area of utilities and social services. Such areas as public healthcare and social services, real estate activities and the work in the field of information technologies, extraction of mineral resources don't play a significant role in the attraction of foreign labour force. Low employment is in agriculture.

Thus according to the analysis of realisation involving foreign workers in the enterprises of the Kaliningrad region for the recent years shows that as there is an increase in the pert-up demand on the labour force, the regional economy will suffer a sharp lack of manpower. It will lack both highly skilled occupations and vocations of low qualification, managing personnel of various levels for particular industrial unit. On the one hand the current situation is when the real development of regional economy and the desire of managerial structures to ensure the economic growth speed up the migration influx. On the other hand the desire and real actions in the frames of migration regulation (the mechanisms that have been elaborated in the centre face the regional peculiarities) don't take fully into consideration both adaptive behaviour of the migrants itself and the receiving community. That's why major tasks in the field of further investigation of migration in the region are the tasks of detection and comprehensive study of social factors, which have influence on the volumes and directions of trans-boarder migration migratory movements, particular cases of social and economic adaptation of labour migrants, arriving in the Kaliningrad region from abroad. On the basis of the monitoring of the migration situation the detection of "narrow" places in the process of joining the labour migrants new social and labour relations, the study of the level of preparedness of the receiving community to the people of other nationality, religious belief, language, the problems of mutual professional and social adaptation of migrant workers and employers, the elaboration of explanations on the working out the mechanisms of managing character.

### **Conclusions**

The results of the carried out research allow us to conclude that Kaliningrad region has been recently actively involved in the migration processes proceeding on the European territory. This fact is resulted from a number of factors. At first demographic processes characterized by a population decrease trigger great necessity to preserve and increase the number of population. Secondly, an active migration policy on attraction of compatriots who live abroad for a permanent residency condition the strengthening of cross-border migration flows. Thirdly, investment and production growth, commissioning of new enterprises, which require a certain labour potential stimulate an attraction of temporary labour migrants to the regional economy. Migration growth, complication of its quality characteristics necessitate the perfection of the mechanism of migration regulation, elaboration of some new approaches to the migration problem solution. Today it is necessary to consider migration problems in Kaliningrad region in the context of common migration flows and migration regulations in the southeastern Baltic region countries. It will allow solving the problems of migration management at an international level more effectively and balancing the measures dealing with the considering of various migration problems.