

Varazdin Development and Entrepreneurship Agency
in cooperation with
Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC)
University North
Faculty of Management University of Warsaw
Faculty of Law, Economics and Social Sciences Sale - Mohammed V University in Rabat



Economic and Social Development

37th International Scientific Conference on Economic and Social Development –
"Socio Economic Problems of Sustainable Development"

Book of Proceedings

Editors:

Muslim Ibrahimov, Ana Aleksic, Darko Dukic



ISSN 1849-7535



9 771849 753006 >

Baku, 14-15 February 2019

Varazdin Development and Entrepreneurship Agency
in cooperation with
Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC)
University North
Faculty of Management University of Warsaw
Faculty of Law, Economics and Social Sciences Sale - Mohammed V University in Rabat

Editors:
Muslim Ibrahimov, Ana Aleksic, Darko Dukic

Economic and Social Development

37th International Scientific Conference on Economic and Social Development –
"Socio Economic Problems of Sustainable Development"

Book of Proceedings

Baku, 14-15 February 2019

Editors ■ Muslim Ibrahimov, Ana Aleksic, Darko Dukic

Scientific Committee / Programski Odbor ■ Marijan Cingula, University of Zagreb, Croatia (President); Adalat Muradov, Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC), Azerbaijan (Co-President); Mahish Ahmadov, Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC), Azerbaijan; Ali Alirzayev, Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC), Azerbaijan; Umudvar Aliyev, Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC), Azerbaijan; Sandra Raquel Alves - University of Aveiro, Portugal; Ayuba A. Aminu, University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri, Nigeria; Anona Armstrong, Victoria University, Australia; Gouri Sankar Bandyopadhyay, The University of Burdwan, Rajbati Bardhaman, India; Haimanti Banerji, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India; Elisabeth de Jesus Oliveira Brito - University of Aveiro, Portugal; Alla Bobyleva, The Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia; Leonid K. Bobrov, State University of Economics and Management, Novosibirsk, Russia; Rado Bohinc, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia; Zeki Atil Bulut, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey; Adnan Celik, Selcuk University - Konya, Turkey; Angelo Maia Cister, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Mirela Cristea, University of Craiova, Romania; Sreten Cuzovic, University of Nis, Serbia; Oguz Demir, Istanbul Commerce University, Turkey; T.S. Devaraja, University of Mysore, India; Onur Dogan, Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey; Darko Dukic, University of Osijek, Croatia; Gordana Dukic, University of Osijek, Croatia; Claudia Miranda Veloso - University of Aveiro, Portugal; Alba Dumi, Vloera University, Vlore, Albania; Ksenija Dumcic, University of Zagreb, Croatia; Galina Pavlovna Gagarinskaya, Samara State University, Russia; Fran Galetic, Zagreb University, Croatia; Mirjana Gligoric, Faculty of Economics, Belgrade University, Serbia; Mehmet Emre Gorgulu, Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey; Aleksandra Grobelna, Gdynia Maritime University, Poland; Liudmila Guzikova, Peter the Great Saint-Petersburg Polytechnic University, Russia; Yadulla Hasanli, Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC), Azerbaijan; Anica Hunjet, University North, Koprivnica, Croatia; Muslim Ibrahimov, Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC), Azerbaijan; Altay Ismayilov, Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC), Azerbaijan; Oxana Ivanova, Ulyanovsk State University, Ulyanovsk, Russia; Irena Jankovic, Faculty of Economics, Belgrade University, Serbia; Lara Jelenc, University of Rijeka, Croatia; Myrl Jones, Radford University, USA; Gorazd Justinek, Graduate School of Government and European Studies, Slovenia; Hacer Simay Karaalp, Pamukkale University, Turkey; Grzegorz Karasiewicz, University of Warsaw, Poland; Irshad Karimli, Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC), Azerbaijan; Dafna Kariv, The College of Management Academic Studies, Rishon Le Zion, Israel; Salih Katircioglu, Eastern Mediterranean University, Northern Cyprus, Turkey; Hilal Yildirim Keser, Uludag University, Bursa, Turkey; Martina Dragija Kostic, Sophia Khalimova, Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering of Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Science, Novosibirsk, Russia; Marina Klacmer Calopa, University of Zagreb, Croatia; Vladimir Kovsca, University of Zagreb, Croatia; Goran Kozina, University North, Koprivnica, Croatia; Dzenan Kulovic, University of Zenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina; Robert Lewis, Les Roches Gruyère University of Applied Sciences, Bulle, Switzerland; Ladislav Lukas, Univ. of West Bohemia, Faculty of Economics, Czech Republic; Zahid Mammadov, Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC), Azerbaijan; Gabil Manafov, Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC), Azerbaijan; Pascal Marty, University of La Rochelle, France; Vaidotas Matutis, Vilnius University, Lithuania; Marjana Merkac Skok, GEA College of Entrepreneurship, Ljubljana, Slovenia; Daniel Francois Meyer, North West University, South Africa; Marin Milkovic, Rector, University North, Koprivnica, Croatia; Zlatko Nedelko, University of Maribor, Slovenia; Gratiela Georgiana Noja, West University of Timisoara, Romania; Zsuzsanna Novak, Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary; Alojzy Z. Nowak, University of Warsaw, Poland; Tomasz Ochowski, University of Warsaw, Poland; Mislav Ante Omazic, University of Zagreb, Croatia; Vera Palea, Università degli Studi di Torino, Italy; Dusko Pavlovic, Libertas International University, Zagreb, Croatia; Igor Pihir - University of Zagreb, Croatia; Dinko Primorac, University North, Koprivnica, Croatia; Zeljka Primorac, University of Split, Croatia; Anar Rzayev, Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC), Azerbaijan; Mirosław Przygoda, University of Warsaw, Poland; Karlis Purmalis, University of Latvia, Latvia; Nicholas Recker, Metropolitan State University of Denver, USA; Kerry Redican, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, USA; Humberto Ribeiro, University of Aveiro, Portugal; Robert Rybníček, University of Graz, Austria; Kamil Shahbazov, Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC), Azerbaijan; Joanna Stawska, University of Lodz, Poland; Elzbieta Szymanska, Białystok University of Technology, Poland; Katarzyna Szymanska, The State Higher School of Vocational Education in Ciechanów, Poland; Jan Turyna, University of Warsaw, Poland; Ilaria Tutore, University of Naples Parthenope, Italy; Rebeka Danijela Vlahov, University of Zagreb, Croatia; Ilko Vrankic, University of Zagreb, Croatia; Stanislaw Walukiewicz, Białystok University of Technology, Poland; Thomas Will, Agnes Scott College, USA; Sakit Yagubov, Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC), Azerbaijan; Li Yongqiang, Victoria University, Australia; Peter Zabielskis, University of Macau, China; Tao Zeng, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Canada; Grzegorz Zimon, Rzeszów University of Technology, Poland; Snezana Zivkovic, University of Nis, Serbia.

Review Committee / Recenzentski Odbor ■ Marina Klacmer Calopa (President); Ana Aleksic; Sandra Raquel Alves; Ayuba Aminu; Mihovil Andjelinovic; Josip Americ; Lidija Bagaric; Tomislav Bakovic; Sanja Blazevic; Leonid Bobrov; Ruzica Brečić; Anita Ceh Casni; Iryna Chernysh; Mirela Cristea; Oguz Demir; Jasmina Dvorski; Stjepan Dvorski; Robert Fabac; Ivica Filipovic; Sinisa Franjic; Fran Galetic; Mirjana Gligoric; Tomislav Globan; Anita Goltnik Urmaut; Tomislav Herceg; Muslim Ibrahimov; Irena Jankovic; Emina Jerkovic; Dafna Kariv; Oliver Kesar; Hilal Yildirim Keser; Tatjana Kovac; Vladimir Kovsca; Angelo Maia Cister; Katarina Marosevic; Vaidotas Matutis; Marjana Merkac Skok; Josip Mikulic; Ljubica Milanovic Glavan; Daniel Francois Meyer; Natanya Meyer; Guenter Mueller; Ivana Nacinovic Braje; Zlatko Nedelko; Gratiela Georgiana Noja; Zsuzsanna Novak; Alka Obadic; Claudia Ogorean; Igor Pihir; Najla Podrug; Vojko Potocan; Dinko Primorac; Zeljka Primorac; Sandra Renko; Humberto Ribeiro; Vlasta Roska; Souhaila Said; Armando Javier Sanchez Diaz; Tomislav Sekur; Lorena Skufflic; Mirko Smoljic; Petar Soric; Mario Spremic; Matjaz Stor; Tomasz Studzieniecki; Lejla Tijanic; Daniel Tomic; Boris Tusek; Rebeka Daniela Vlahov; Ilko Vrankic; Thomas Will; Zoran Wittine; Tao Zeng; Grzegorz Zimon; Snezana Zivkovic; Berislav Zmuk.

Organizing Committee / Organizacijski Odbor ■ Adalat Muradov (President); Domagoj Cingula (Co-President); Sannur Aliyev; Shafa Alizade; Marina Klacmer Calopa; Asim Gulyev; Ilham Huseynov; Altay Ismayilov; Irshad Karimli; Spomenko Kesina; Erlino Koscak; Zahid Mammadov; Mirosław Przygoda; Anar Rzayev; Michael Stefulj; Rebeka Danijela Vlahov; Sime Vucetic; Mikayil Zeynalov; Sakit Yagubov.

Publishing Editor ■ Domagoj Cingula

Publisher ■ Design ■ Print ■ Varazdin Development and Entrepreneurship Agency, Varazdin, Croatia / Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC), Baku, Azerbaijan / University North, Koprivnica, Croatia / Faculty of Management University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland / Faculty of Law, Economics and Social Sciences Sale - Mohammed V University in Rabat, Morocco

Printing ■ Online Edition

ISSN 1849-7535

The Book is open access and double-blind peer reviewed.

Our past Books are indexed and abstracted by ProQuest, EconBIZ, CPCI (WoS) and EconLit databases and available for download in a PDF format from the Economic and Social Development Conference website: <http://www.esd-conference.com>

© 2019 Varazdin Development and Entrepreneurship Agency, Varazdin, Croatia; Azerbaijan State University of Economics (UNEC), Baku, Azerbaijan; University North, Koprivnica, Croatia; Faculty of Management University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland; Faculty of Law, Economics and Social Sciences Sale - Mohammed V University in Rabat, Morocco. All rights reserved. Authors are responsible for the linguistic and technical accuracy of their contributions. Authors keep their copyrights for further publishing.

**STATISTICAL STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OF POPULATION AND
LABOR RESOURCES 688**

Aynur Jabbarova, Vafa Dunyamaliyeva

**TRANSFORMATION OF FUNCTIONS OF THE STRATEGIC RESERVES OF RAW
MATERIALS IN THE CONDITIONS OF ECONOMIC INSTABILITY 697**

Azer Babayev, Yelena Linkevich

**TOURISM MARKETING OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE CHOSEN
SLOVAKIAN AREA 704**

Daniel Halaj, Blanka Giertlova, Zuzana Dobsinska

**EFFECTIVE HEDGING OF BUSINESS RISKS VIA PROTECTIVE INSTRUMENTS
IN PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS 710**

Barbara Andrlova, Jana Korytarova

**CLUSTER APPROACH TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL
ECONOMY 720**

Huseynova Shahla Akif, Marina Vladyka, Ekaterina Rashina, Svetlana Yakimchuk, Huseynova Vafa Arif

**CONSUMER PROTECTION IN TRANSNATIONAL RELATIONS: THE
CONTRIBUTION OF THE EU 728**

Maria Joao Mimoso, Maria do Rosario Anjos

**WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION LAW OR HUMAN RIGHTS – OBLIGATIONS
OR RIGHTS 736**

Samira Eyvazova, Dilbar Mammadova

**THE DETERMINANTS OF MENTAL HEALTH IN ENFORCED WORK
REQUIREMENTS 742**

Dinka Caha

**GOODWILL, THE PROBLEMATICS OF DETERMINATION OF ITS VALUE
WITHIN THE MARKETING STRATEGY 749**

Radek Dohnal, Helena Hanusova, Zuzana Lipovska

ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTITY OF UNIVERSITY IN MERGER PROCESS 757

Lukasz Sulkowski, Andrzej Wozniak, Robert Seliga

**EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF 2008-2009 ECONOMIC CRISIS ON
IMMIGRATION TENDENCIES: CASE OF OECD COUNTRIES 764**

Ahliman Abbasov

**ESTIMATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF TRANSPORTATIONS IN TRANSPORT
SECTOR TO ECOLOGICAL POLLUTIONS IN AZERBAIJAN 773**

Sayyad Isak Agayev

STATISTICAL STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OF POPULATION AND LABOR RESOURCES

Aynur Jabbarova

Azerbaijan State Economic University (UNEC), Azerbaijan
Aynur_Jabbarova @unec.edu.az

Vafa Dunyamaliyeva

Azerbaijan State Economic University (UNEC), Azerbaijan
Vafa_Dunyamaliyeva@unec.edu.az

ABSTRACT

In this article, based on the latest data obtained from the UN, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the current state of the international migration of population and labor resources worldwide is statistically investigated, the issues related to the profiles and trends of international migration of population and labor resources, the value and benefits of labor migration, the age and sex of migrants, the social implications of emigration, and the regulation of migration are analyzed, and the influence degree of key factors impacting on the formation of migration flows is evaluated by the way of creating an econometric model with the help of SPSS software package on the basis of statistical data.

Keywords: *analytical analysis, international migration, econometric model, statistical analysis*

1. INTRODUCTION

The process of international migration of population and labor is one of the topical issues of the contemporary world. So, in the modern world, migration is a multifaceted process that affects all aspects of society. Migration has become a large-scale social process rather than the unstable displacement of population due to the reasons such as military and religious conflicts, as well as search for new jobs. Why do we need a statistical study of migration? In fact, the growth rate of migration directly influences the population size, its demographic characteristics, its national and religious composition, the quantity and quality of labor resources, the formation of labor market, as well as the living standards of the family members of migrants in their native countries. Moreover, migration is considered to be one of the most complex elements of international economic relations as the object and the observation unit is human, and has economic, demographic, social, psychological impact on both donor and recipient countries. The economic consequences of migration are reflected in the fact that migrants are active participants in the labor market and migrants' money transfer in many countries is a crucial factor for the growth of income of population and the development of these countries. If there is no reliable information on migration (especially if its volume is significant), it is difficult to predict the population size (Statistics on international migration, 2011, p 11). One of the most important issues in the study of migration processes is the consideration of problems with respect to labor resources flow. The essence of the international migration of the labor force consists of the movement (migration) of labor resources from one country to another in order to make a more favorable employment in the country. Labor migration is an objective process that is inherent in the market economy. Migration is also an objective process like capital flow between countries, expansion of foreign economic relations, international economic integration, etc. In accordance with market laws, labor resources seek a place of application to gain the maximum profit. Such a place is usually standing outside of the homeland and so, they have to change their permanent residence. Unlike other economic resources, labor resources are both objects and subjects of international economic relations.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

I.V. Ivakhnyuk (Ivakhnyuk ,2011, pp. 29-36) states that the international migration of the population can be one of the most important sources of economic growth or the cause of the socio-economic crisis in any country. In recent years there have been considerable changes in use and structure of the migration flows. M.B. Denisenko, V.A. Iontsev and B.S. Khorev (Denisenko, Iontsev , Khorev,1989, p 96)show that so far, it has not been possible to establish a single methodological approach in order to describe migration processes. S.V. Ryazantsev, V.A. Iontsev, L.B Karacurina *et al.* (Rybakovsky L.L., Iontsev V.A., Karachurina L.B. et al. ,2001)consider that existing theories have independently developed, that is, they describe only some aspects of migration. However, these theories play a major role in understanding the essence of modern migration processes and their impact on the labor markets. Different opinions have been suggested about the identification and classification of the factors affecting the population migration. P. E. Prokhorov and N.D. Epstein (Prokhorov , Epstein ,2016, pp 9-18) claim that some researchers divide factors affecting migration into attractive or pushing, economic or non-economic, objective or subjective factors. For example, the well-known scientist V.I. Perevedentsev (Perevedentsev,1975, pp 107-108) divided the factors affecting the migration of the population into natural and public / social factors and showed that these factors had emerged from the territorial differences, which are considered to be substantial for living standards. In his opinion, natural factors affecting population migration are the territorial differences in natural conditions and social factors are the territorial differences in a social environment. In this sense, he classified natural factors into six subgroups such as orographic, landscape, hydrological, geological, climatic and zoogeographic. Other researchers pay particular attention to push and pull factors ("pull-push") as factors affecting migration.O.D.Vorobeva (Vorobeva ,2003) notes if people leave their region for going to the region with high living standards (as a result of the combination of natural and economic conditions), this called a pull factor. Moscovyn believes that in recent years, labor migration has been shaped by the influence of demographic factors. (Prokhorov , Epstein ,2016, pp 9-18)

3. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DYNAMICS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OF POPULATION AND WORKING ENVIRONMENT

There is a need for data on quantitative indicators of migration to assess the influence of migration on the current situation and predict future effects. Migration has always existed, but over the past 20 years it has been subject to quantitative and qualitative changes. Analysis of the UN data shows that in recent years, the number of international migrants worldwide has increased year over year. So, the number of international migrants has increased to 173 million in 2000, 191 million in 2005, and 220 million in 2010. In 2015 compared to 2000, the number of international migrants and refugees reached 248 million increasing by 71 million or 43.3 percent, to le. At the same time, for 15 years their share in the world population has grown from 2.8% to 3.3%. In 2017, the number of international migrants was 258 million. According to the UN experts, the world population will continue to grow in the medium term perspective and in 2050 the total number of population will reach 9.7 billion people. If the proportion of international migrants remains constant in the world population, then by 2050, the number of migrants worldwide will reach 321 million (Efendiyev , Veliyev, 2018, pp.92-98). Countries with high socio-economic development status (especially, USA, Australia, Canada, all Western European states, as well as states with high incomes from oil and gas sales and countries with rapid economic growth (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates , Qatar, etc.) act as the geographical centers of immigration. Geographical analyses show that 60% of all international migrants live in Asia and Europe. In 2017, 79.6 million of international migrants were in Asia, 77.9 million in Europe, 57.7 million in North America, and 24.7 million in Africa, 9.5 million people lived in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 8.4 million in Oceania (Figure 1).

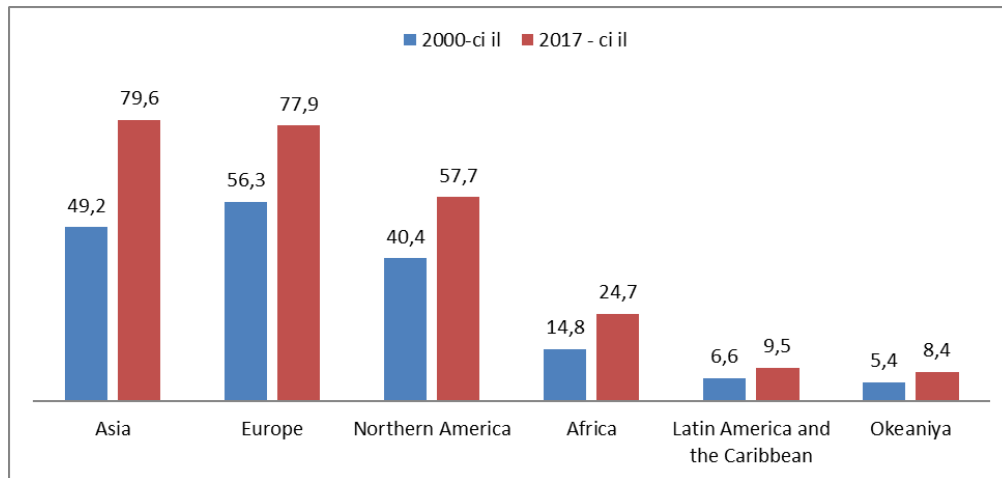


Figure 1: The number of international migrants in the destination region in 2000 and 2017 (millions) (Authors)

In 2017 compared to 2000, the number of international migrants increased by 30.4 million or 61.8% in Asia, by 21.6 million or 38.4% in Europe, 17.3 million or 42.8 % in North America, 9.9 million or 66.9% in Africa, 2.9 million or 43.9% in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 3 million or 2.5 times in Oceania. Almost half of all international migrants worldwide are females. Thus, in 2000, 49.3% of international migrants were females, and in 2017 this figure was 48.4%. In 2017, the median age of international migrants was 39.2 years. (United Nations, 2017)

Table 1: Females among international migrants and median age of international migrants in 2000 and 2017

Major area, region, country or area of destination	Number of international migrants (thousands)		International migrants as percentage of total population		Females among international migrants (percentage)		Median age of international migrants (years)	
	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2017
World	172,604	257,715	2.8	3.4	49.3	48.4	38.0	39.2
More developed regions	103,418	145,984	8.7	11.6	51.1	51.8	40.0	43.4
Less developed regions	69,186	111,732	1.4	1.8	46.6	43.9	34.8	34.3
Least developed countries	10,073	14,442	1.5	1.4	50.0	50.4	26.9	29.7
Less developed regions, excl. least developed countries	59,155	97,331	1.4	1.8	46.0	42.9	36.2	34.9
High-income countries	100,405	164,847	9.6	14.1	49.0	47.7	38.5	40.6
Middle-income countries	64,042	81,440	1.4	1.4	49.6	49.3	38.5	37.3
Low-income countries	7,733	10,915	1.8	1.6	50.5	50.9	27.1	29.8

In 2017, 165 million international migrants or 64% settled in high-income countries, 81 million or 32% in middle-income countries, 12 million or 4% in low-income countries. For comparison, it should be noted that in 2000 the level of these indicators was 58%, 37% and 5%, respectively.

The main direction of the international migration flow is the developed country, especially the US. According to Statistics from the United Nations Department of Social and Economic Affairs (UN DESA), one out of every 5 people who left their homeland for some reason, lives in the United States. In 2017, the flow grew stronger and the number of migrants in the United States reached 49, 8 million, which is about 19% of all migrants. According to the number of international migrants, Russia is among the world's first four countries. In 2017, Russia is in the fourth place after the United States, Germany and Saudi Arabia. Nearly 12 million migrants live in Germany, Saudi Arabia and Russia. The Central Bank of Russia states that the volume of personal money transfers by physical persons from Russia in 2017 amounted to \$ 21.7 billion. In recent years, the United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates, France, Canada and other countries are among the countries that host international migrants. In 2017, the vast majority of migrants - more than 17 million are from India. The second place has been taken by about 13 million Mexicans. Approximately 6-11 million migrants are from China, Bangladesh, Ukraine, Syria, Pakistan and Russia (United Nations 2017). Migration processes are the main factor of social transformation and development in both the host and native countries. Labor force migration holds a leading position in the system of migration processes and expressed as labor migration in the economic literature. It is difficult to keep accurate records of the international labor migration, because it is hard to determine the exact number of illegal migrants, although it is easy to calculate the number and composition of those who legally migrate to live and work in another country. The total number of migrants is always determined by certain predictability. According to the reports of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) dated November 23, 2018, the number of immigrants in the status of workforce has been as follows: (<http://www.OECD.org/statistics>.)

Table 2: Number of migrant workers (in person) in 2017

Country of birth	Africa	Asia	Europe	North America	Oceania	South and Central America and Caribbean	Other and unknown places of birth
Country of residence							
Total	6818912	123104319	411752656	206218467	13502307	81449068	9458015
United States	838702	7832188	5430467	186644155	255816	16166069	594
Japon	5069	107936078	27148	39973	8061	193467	14987
Germany	138180	851113	60313453	27600	...	36850	6754757
Mexico	809	9877	44678	112192	631	62499999	174452
Italy	407470	188783	47990827	67993	18035	219451
France	2745341	432843	44750979	48500	5566	85148
United Kingdom	762639	1475357	44733176	193341	156705	323921	39240
Turkey	4349	71893	47469578	10744	1905	18958
Spain	372120	79300	33645080	19880	3660	724940	3160
Poland	1998	9723	30737739	5799	324	1026	531957
Canada	277535	1887280	2288160	18791915	50150	587195	19245
Australia	166062	1043202	2099093	70573	10658135	74569	745140
Netherlands	218503	323993	11804617	13381	7032	292274	73615
Greece	50957	83830	9080035	31021	20032	6210	1113
Portugal	332393	15689	8273269	10391	856	66917	...
Czech Republic	1787	20690	8369031	1983	296	1446	176482
Hungary	1775	10927	8487581	2493	212	1015	6
Other countries.	493223	832183	46207745	126533	2313891	168571	904311

As you can see from the table, there are 852.3 million migrant workers worldwide. 217.2 million or 25.5% of these migrants have lived in the United States, 108.2 million or 12.7% in Japan, 68.1 million or 8.0% in Germany, 62.8 million or 7.4% in Mexico, 48.9 million or 5.7% in Italy, 48.0 million or 5.6% in France, 47.7 million or 5.6% In the United Kingdom, 47.6 million or 5.6% in Turkey, 203.7 million or 23.9% in Spain, Poland, Canada, Australia, the Netherlands, Greece, Portugal, the Czech Republic, Hungary and other countries. About 6.8 million or 0.8% of migrant workers in the world were born in Africa, 123.1 million or 14.4% in Asia, 411 million or 48.3% in Europe, 206.2 million or 24.2% in North America, 13.5 million or 1.6% in Oceania, 81.4 million or 9.6% in South and Central America and the Caribbean, 9.5 million and 1.1% other and unknown places. By affecting native countries of migrants in different ways, labor migration results in the decrease of labor force, as well as migrants' money transfer to their family members. In 2016, the amount of money transfer by international migrants to their family members was \$ 601 billion. This amount is twice as much as the overall amount of foreign financial aid provided all over the world and is equivalent to the total amount of foreign investment. The migration process of the labor force in every state is an important source of foreign currency inputs to the country.

4. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OF POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

4.1 Statistical analysis of the international migration of population in the Republic of Azerbaijan

With regard to the transition to the innovative development direction of the Republic of Azerbaijan and its regions, migration flow management has become one of the important duties of socioeconomic development. In 2005, the number of emigrants who leave for permanent residence from the country was 2000, and in 2017 this number was 3100. On the contrary, the number of emigrants leaving Azerbaijan to live permanently has decreased: in 2005 the number of Azerbaijani migrants was 2900, but in 2017 this figure was 1900. However, despite the fact that the number of people leaving Azerbaijan for permanent residence in 2005 - 2014 declined from year to year (72.4% decrease in 2017 compared to 2005), 2015 - 2017, its dynamics has increased in comparison with 2014 by 2 times in 2015, compared to 2015 by 6.3% in 2016, compared to 2016, by 11.8% in 2017. The analysis of sex and age composition of emigrants leaving the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2009-2017 shows that the number of women dominates. 55% of emigrants in 2009, 55.6% in 2010, 52.0% in 2012, 51.8% in 2012, 60.9% in 2013, 57.6% in 2014, 59.2% in 2015, 52.2% in 2016 and 70% in 2017 are women. The majority of emigrants (about 82%) are between 25-29 and 30-34, and most of them (59 %) are from urban areas. The main reason for this is the fact that men who leave the country have not left the registration in their permanent residence (Report on the Study of the Situation of the Wives and Other Family Members of Azerbaijani Migrants working and living outside the borders of Azerbaijan, 2013, p.18). Most of those who left Azerbaijan for permanent residence in recent years are Russians who migrate to Russia. The number of emigrants leaving for Kazakhstan and Turkey is significantly high, and thousands of our compatriots live and work in the United States and Western Europe. At the same time, businessmen from different countries of the world (US, Turkey, Russia, etc.) come to Azerbaijan to work and live. The following official information provided by the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan reaffirms the abovementioned figures: (<http://www.stat.gov>).

Table following on the next page

Table 3: Distribution of migrants coming to Azerbaijan and leaving Azerbaijan for permanent residence in the years 2014-2017 (person)

	Immigrants who came to settle permanently in Azerbaijan				Emigrants who left Azerbaijan to settle permanently in another country			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	1859	2649	3233	3073	795	1557	1711	1901
United States of America	7	3	9	5	12	20	28	29
Germany	16	12	8	10	33	17	22	25
Belarus	4	5	14	13	11	52	61	68
Estonia	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1
Georgia	490	782	1134	830	13	17	27	31
Iran	106	144	145	103	-	-	-	-
Israel	8	3	6	3	8	3	10	8
Kazakhstan	81	103	132	157	99	482	502	474
Kyrgyzstan	16	33	46	51	8	10	12	22
Latvia	2	2	2	-	1	1	2	1
Lithuania	2	6	3	3	1	-	-	-
Moldova	5	13	18	22	7	9	12	19
Uzbekistan	68	95	116	136	33	20	23	31
Pakistan	22	30	19	22	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	623	930	910	988	443	782	816	920
Tajikistan	9	8	7	11	-	-	-	-
Turkey	160	164	214	288	39	66	97	101
Turkmenistan	48	50	124	115	16	17	19	28
Ukraine	72	99	126	149	35	22	29	102
to other foreign countries	120	167	200	166	36	38	49	41
CIS countries	926	1336	1493	1642	652	1394	1474	1664
Other foreign countries	933	1313	1740	1431	143	163	237	237

As it is seen from the table, 988 out of the 3073 migrants or 32.1% who came to Azerbaijan for permanent residence in 2017 were from Russia, 830 migrants or 27% from Georgia, 288 migrants or 9.4% from Turkey, 157 migrants or 5, 1% from Kazakhstan, 149 migrants or 4.8% from Ukraine and 21.6% from Iran, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and other foreign countries. In total, 1642 migrants or 53.4% of migrants came from CIS countries and 1431 migrants or 46.6% came from other foreign countries. The Russian Federation is a major destination country for migrants from Azerbaijan. 443 out of 795 migrants or 55.7%, who left Azerbaijan in 2014, 50.2% or 782 out of 1557 migrants in 2015, 48.4% or 816 out of 1711 in 2016, went to Russia to live permanently. In 2017, 920 people or 48.4% of 1901 migrants left Azerbaijan for permanent residence in Russia, 474 or 24.9% in Kazakhstan, 101 people or 5.3% in Turkey, 102 people or 5.4% in Ukraine, 304 or 16% in the US, Germany, Belarus, Georgia and other foreign countries. In total, 1664 or 87.5% of migrants went to CIS countries and 237 or 12.5% went to other countries.

4.2. Econometric analysis of fundamental factors affecting population migration in the Republic of Azerbaijan

The correlation and regression method is of great importance in assessing the impact of the factors affecting the migration flow and determining its direction. Based on the statistical data provided by the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the number of migrants, unemployment rate and average monthly nominal wage in 2008-2017, we compiled Table 5 for correlation - regression analysis and econometric modeling with the help of the SPSS software package:

Table 4: The number of people leaving the Republic of Azerbaijan, the number of unemployed and average monthly wage in 2008 – 2017

Years	Number of migrants from Azerbaijan (thousands)	Number of the unemployed (thousands)	Nominal_salary (manats)
2008	2,5	262,2	268,0
2009	1,4	260,2	298,0
2010	0,8	258,3	325,0
2011	0,5	250,9	356,6
2012	0,2	243,1	391,4
2013	0,8	236,6	419,0
2014	0,8	237,8	442,1
2015	1,6	243,7	462,0
2016	1,7	252,8	494,3
2017	1,9	251,7	525,0

Based on the correlation and regression analysis conducted with the help of the SPSS software package, the following results have been achieved:

Table 5: Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.659 ^a	.434	.272	6.09652	1.105

a. Predictors: (Constant), unemployed_number, nominal_salary

b. Dependent Variable: number_of_migrants

The correlation coefficient (R) 0, 659 indicates that there is a significant relationship between the number of people leaving the country and the unemployment rate and the average monthly nominal wage. The value of the calculated determinant (R square) is equal to 0.434, indicating that 43.4% of the variation is related to the model, and 56.6% are related to non-model factors in migration processes.

Table 6: Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			95.0% Confidence Interval for B		Collinearity Statistics	
1	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	-159.074	74.290		-2.141	.070	-334.742	16.595		
Nominal salary	.004	.003	.469	1.365	.215	-.003	.011	.685	1.460
Unemployed number	.062	.027	.795	2.315	.054	-.001	.126	.685	1.460

a. Dependent Variable: number_of_migrant

The following econometric model has been established as the equation of the relationship between the number of people leaving the country (\bar{y}) and the unemployment level (x_1) and average monthly nominal wage (x_2): $\bar{y} = -159,074 + 0,062 x_1 + 0,004 x_2$. This shows that the increase in the number of unemployed in the country by one thousand means the increase in the number of people leaving the country by 62. The decrease in the average monthly nominal wage by one manat causes the increase in the number of people leaving the country by four. Thus, the correlation-regression analysis finds that other social, economic, ethnic, historical factors, along with the above-mentioned factors affect migration flows in the country.

5. CONCLUSION

In the Article, only statistical analysis based on official statistics (except for illegal migration) proves that the magnitude and intensity of international migration of the population and labor resources has increased in the recent years. The main direction of the international migration flow is the developed countries, especially the US. There have been some changes in the origins and composition of migrants in different periods of history. Such changes are shaped by the position, opportunities of both donor and recipient countries in the modern world, as well as historically existing ethnic, geographical and historical relations between countries. Researches show that three-quarters of international migrants are migrant workers. Since labor migration is directly related to the country's labor potential formation and development issues, it has a decisive impact on the socio-economic progress of the society. Labor migration influences migrants' native countries in various forms, and largely causes to the decrease in labor force, as well as migrants' money transfer to their family members. Although the number of people coming to Azerbaijan for permanent residence has been increasing year by year and there is a decline in the dynamics of the number of people who migrate from Azerbaijan to live permanently in another country year by year, their number has grown again. Increase in the number of people leaving the country has been affected by impressive and pushing factors. The significant factors change depending on the destination country. For example, these factors for Russia are the common language, personal relations and visa-free regime. The attractive factors regarding Turkey can be the lingual, cultural, social and historical similarities between two countries. Pushing factors include economic factors, high unemployment, average wages, as well as the Upper-Karabakh conflict, the migration of acquaintances or relatives, and the desire to improve the financial situation. In addition, migration is influenced by social and ethnic factors.

LITERATURE:

1. Denisenko M.B., Iontsev V.A., Khorev, B.S. (1989) Migratsiology: The training manual. M.: Publishing House of Moscow University,
2. Efendiyev R. J., Veliyev N. R., (2018) International labor migration and migrant remittances (on the example of the former USSR countries), Economy and state № 4, Ukraine.pp.92-98
3. International Migration Report (2017) Highlights, United Nations, New York.
4. Ivakhnyuk I.V. (2011) Migration policies: a contribution to Russia's modernization. « Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Ser. Ekonomika »,Moscow University Economics Bulletin, no. 2, pp. 29-36
5. Perevedentsev V.I. (1975) Methods for studying population migration, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of the International Labor Movement, M. Nauka, pp. 107-108.
6. Prokhorov P. E., Epstein N. D. (2016) Statistical analysis of the migration situation
1. and the factors affecting the Russian demographic expansion, Statistics and Economics V. 13. No. 6, pp. 9 – 18
7. Report on the Study of the Situation of the Wives and Other Family Members of Azerbaijani Migrants working and living outside the borders of Azerbaijan, (2013) International Organization for Migration, Baku.
8. Rybakovsky L.L., Iontsev V.A., Karachurina L.B. et al. (2001) Population Migration. Theory and practice of research. Supplement to the journal "Migration in Russia". M.
9. Statistics on international migration, (2011) Practical guidance for countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia, United Nations, Geneva

10. Vorobeva O.D.(2003) Migration processes of the population: questions of theory and state migration policy / O.D. Vorobyov // Analytical Bulletin of the Council of the Federation RF, № 9 (202)
11. URL: <http://www.OECD.org/statistics>
12. URL: <http://www.stat.gov.az>

