

**THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

**AZERBAIJAN STATE UNIVERSITY of ECONOMICS**

**INTERNATIONAL GRADUATE AND DOCTORATE CENTER**

**MASTER DISSERTATION**

**ON THE TOPIC**

**“THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON ECONOMIC SITUATION IN  
THE WORLD”**

**NARMIN ISMAYILOVA CHINGIZ**

**BAKU – 2019**

**THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN  
AZERBAIJAN STATE UNIVERSITY of ECONOMICS  
INTERNATIONAL GRADUATE AND DOCTORATE CENTER**

**Head of the Center  
PhD. Ahmadov Fariz Saleh**

**“29” May 2019**

**MASTER DISSERTATION**

**ON THE TOPIC**

**“THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE  
WORLD”**

**Code and name of Programme:060401 World Economy**

**Specialisation: International Trade**

**Group: 850**

**Master:  
Ismayilova Narmin Chingiz**

**Scientific Supervisor:  
Cand.of E.Sc.Assoc.prof.  
Mammadova Sevar Momin**

**Program manager:  
PhD Najafova Kamala Akif**

**Head of the Department:  
PhD, Doc. Kalbiyev Yashar Atakishi**

**BAKU – 2019**

## **ELM ANDI**

Mən İsmayılova Nərmin Çingiz qızı, and içirəm ki, “Miqrasiyanın dünyadakı iqtisadi vəziyyətə təsiri” mövzusunda magistr dissertasiyasını elmi əxlaq normalarına və istinad qaydalarına tam riayət etməklə və istifadə etdiyim bütün mənbələri ədəbiyyat siyahısında əks etdirməklə yazmışam.

## **Miqrasiyanın dünyadakı iqtisadi vəziyyətə təsiri**

### **Xülasə**

**Tədqiqatın aktuallığı:** XX əsrin sonu, XXI əsrin başlanğıcında dünyada baş verən dəyişikliklərin nəticəsində beynəlxalq əmək miqrasiyasında fəallaşma müşaiyət olunmuşdur. Hazırda əhalinin beynəlxalq miqrasiyası dünya ölkələrinin inkişafında əhəmiyyətli rol oynamaqla, ümumən iqtisadi proseslərə ciddi təsir göstərir. Miqrasiyanın dövlətlərin sosial-iqtisadi inkişafında mühüm mənbəyə çevrilməsi bu proseslərin öyrənilməsi zəruriliyini daha da gündəmə gətirir.

**Dissertasiyanın məqsəd və vəzifələri:** Dissertasiyanın məqsədi miqrasiya prosesinə global baxışın konseptual-hüquqi aspektlərini nəzəri-metodoloji baxımdan öyrənməklə müasir dövrdə ABŞ və Avropa ölkələri təmsalında global miqrasiya idarəçiliyinin inkişaf meyillərini aşkara çıxarmaqdan, dünyanın iqtisadi vəziyyətində miqrasiyanın rolunu əsaslandırmaqdan ibarətdir.

**Qarşıya qoyulan məqsədin əldə edilməsi üçün aşağıdakı vəzifələr nəzərdə tutulmuşdur:** beynəlxalq miqrasiyanın tarixini araşdırmaqla onun səbəblərini, miqrasiyaya təsir edən amilləri və onun tiplərini müəyyən etmək; beynəlxalq miqrasiya sistemindəki əsas tendensiyaları tədqiq etmək; miqrantların miqrasiya etdikləri ölkələr üçün müsbət və mənfi təsirləri aşkara çıxarmaq; ABŞ-in təmsalında miqrasiyanın tənzimlənməsinin xarici təcrübəsini öyrənmək; dünyanın iqtisadi vəziyyətində miqrasiyanın rolunu əsaslandırmaq.

**İstifadə olunmuş tədqiqat metodları:** Dissertasiya işində təhlil, müşahidə, müqayisə, ekspert qiymətləndirmə metodlarından istifadə edilmişdir.

**Tədqiqatın informasiya bazası:** Dissertasiya işində beynəlxalq təşkilatların, həmçinin Azərbaycan Dövlət Statistika Komitəsinin hesabat materiallarından, mövzu ilə bağlı mövcud iqtisadi ədəbiyyatdan, internet və dövri mətbuatın nəşrlərindən istifadə edilmişdir.

**Tədqiqatın məhdudiyyətləri:** Milli və Avropa Statistika Sisteminin uyğunsuzluqları, həmçinin kifayət qədər informasiyanın olmaması əsas məhdudiyyətlərdəndir.

**Tədqiqatın nəticələri:** Tədqiqatın nəticələrinə əsasən, miqrasiyanın müsbət və mənfi effekləri mövcuddur və miqrantların ölkədən çıxış səbəbləri aradan qaldırılmağa başlanılsa, miqrasiya axınları əhəmiyyətli dərəcədə azalacaqdır.

**Nəticələrin elmi-praktiki əhəmiyyəti:** Əldə olunan nəticələrlə miqrasiyanın mənfi tərəflərini azaltmaqla, onu yalnız müsbət təsirə malik bir proses kimi inkişafına nail ola bilərik. Miqrasiyanın bütün dünya ölkələri üçün əsas problemlərdən biri olduğunu nəzərə alsaq, tədqiqatımız böyükdür əhəmiyyətə malikdir.

**Açar sözlər:** Miqrasiya, beynəlxalq əmək miqrasiyası, qloballaşma.

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>CE</b>	Council of Europe
<b>CIS</b>	Commonwealth of Independent States
<b>EC</b>	European countries
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>etc.</b>	Et cetera
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>IER</b>	International Economic Relations
<b>ILO</b>	International Labor Migration
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization of Migration
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>US</b>	United States
<b>USA</b>	United States of America

## CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Chapter I A GLOBAL OVERVIEW ON MIGRATION PROCESS.....</b>	<b>10</b>
1.1. The history of international migration.....	10
1.2. The reasons of migration and the factors which affects the migration and types of migration (Internal migration, international migration, mobility and urbanization).....	14
1.3 The main trends in the system of international migration .....	22
<b>Chapter II GLOBAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE (IN THE CASE OF USA AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES) .....</b>	<b>30</b>
2.1. The positive and negative impact of migration for recipients.....	30
2.2. Migration regulation in USA.....	36
<b>Chapter III THE ROLE OF MIGRATION ON THE WORLD’S ECONOMIC SITUATION.....</b>	<b>46</b>
3.1. Analysis of main migration flows in modern economy (GDP).....	46
3.2. The influence of migration on growth of population in European countries....	55
<b>CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>APPENDIX.....</b>	<b>75</b>
List of tables.....	79
List of figures.....	80

## INTRODUCTION

**Actuality of the work.** At the end of the XX century and beginning of XXI century, as a result of the profound changes taking place at the world level, the activity of international labor migration began to be observed. At present, the international migration of the population plays an important role in the development of the world countries and has a serious impact on economic processes in general. The transformation of migration into an important decisive source of socio-economic development of states further raises the need to study these processes. In addition, economists of various scientific schools came to the conclusion that although the role of migration in the development of economies of different countries has increased, the existing methods of learning remain controversial, and did not the opportunity to solve many emerging problems properly. Therefore, it is considered necessary to study the features of the development of migration processes in the developed countries of the world, as well as in developing countries such as Azerbaijan, as well as problems related to the identification of global migration management in the example of the USA and Europe.

In the conditions of modern changes taking place in the territory of European countries, the migration movement of the population has an even stronger impact on the socio-economic development of both sending and receiving countries. All of these imply the results of population migration, the results of the main migration flows in the modern economy, and the impact of migration on the development of the population in European countries. The solution of such issues is of great scientific and theoretical interest, as well as experimental character. Thus, finding the right answer to these issues is especially important in the effective development of new independent countries.

**Statement and level of studying the problem.** The migration processes taking place in the world are widely reflected in the works of both local and foreign authors. Publications on migration processes in recent years on have sharply increased, and research trends have risen considerably.

In this aspect, among local scientists, in particular economists such as Sh.M.Muradov, K.S.Mammadov, Sh.Goychayski, R.Sh.Muradov, E.R.Mehraliyev, V.Arzumanli, X.Ibrahimli, E.N.Mammadov, M.A. Sardarov, A.Allahveranov can be mentioned.

We can show as foreign countries' scientists V.Boning, J.Borjas, N.Barinova, Q.Vechanov, O.Zlotnik, M.Krits, O.Stark, A.Zulberg, D.Salt, V.Volox in the field of international migration.

**The purpose and tasks of research.**The purpose of the dissertation is to study conceptual and legal aspects of the global migration process from theoretical and methodological view, to reveal the development trends of global migration management in the example of the USA and European countries in the modern period, to substantiate the role of migration in the economic situation of the world.

The following objectives are envisaged for achieving the goal:

- to examine the history of international migration, to identify its causes, factors affecting migration and its types;
- to explore the main trends in the international migration system;
- to identify the positive and negative impact of migrants for migration countries;
- to study the foreign experience of migration regulation in the USA;
- to justify the role of migration in the economic situation of the world.

**Object and subject of the research.**International migration processes were selected as the object of the research. The subject of the study is related to the impact of international migration processes on economic situation.

**Theoretical-methodological basis of the study.**The theoretical basis of the study is the works of local and foreign scientists on international migration issues. Modern research materials, articles and materials of scientific-practical conferences devoted to international migration problems were used in this dissertation work. Methods of analysis, observation, comparison, expert evaluation were used in the research process.

**Research database.**The report materials of international organizations, as well as the Azerbaijan State Statistical Committee, current economic literature on the subject, internet and periodicals were used in the dissertation work.

**Limitations of research.**Incompatibility of the National and European Statistical System, as well as lack of sufficient information, are one of the main constraints.

**The practical importance of the study.**With obtained results, we can achieve the positive growth of migration in all countries. Datas that used in this dissertation can be used in the future researches. Scientific novelty of the dissertation include:

- the history of international migration, its causes, factors affecting migration and its types have been clarified;
- main trends in the international migration system studied and evaluated;
- the positive and negative effects of migrants on their countries of migration were analyzed and revealed;
- on the example of the USA, the foreign experience of migration regulation was studied and its legal issues were systematically interpreted in modern economic conditions;
- the impact of migration on population development in European countries was analyzed and evaluated.

**Structure and volume of dissertation.**Dissertation consists of Introduction, 3 Chapters and 7 Paragraphs, 10 Tables and 5 Figures, Results and Recommendations, References and Appendix. The total volume of the dissertation -81 pages.

## **CHAPTER I: A GLOBAL OVERVIEW ON MIGRATION PROCESSES**

### **1.1. The history of international migration**

Migration-the process of moving large masses of people has two thousand years history. It can be said that the formation of the population of Eurasia occurred in the 4-7th centuries as a result of The Great Migration or the "ethnic revolution". As a result of large-scale resettlement, appeared modern ethnic groups: French, British, Spanish and other modern European countries which mixtures of various tribes (Hun, German, Sarmatia etc.). The creation of Christian religion played an important role in this process. The main purpose of the movement of large masses was the occupation of new lands for agricultural and cattle breeding development.

The next stage of "confusion of nations" is considered on the period which covering the 7th-8th centuries. During these centuries, the Arab Caliphate seized Syria, Mesopotamia, Northern Africa, part of Spain, Afghanistan, part of Central Asia, part of the Caucasus region (Azerbaijan, Armenia, eastern Georgia). The Arabs' language and religion, material and spiritual culture influenced the people of the conquered countries. In the 9-13th centuries, the Caliphate gradually disintegrated.

In particular, migration processes developed intensively during The Great Geographical Discoveries from the end of the 15th century to the middle of the 17th century. During this period, countries such as Portugal, Spain, England and Netherlands were the most active. Most of Australian, African, American regions were discovered by sailors from these countries. In the middle of the 15th century, there was a significant increase in the population of Western countries. At the same time, there appeared ships that brought a large number of people to long distances. Therefore, in a certain period, migration flows from the Old World to newly discovered areas have spread. Russia, also, was not far from these processes, owned the vast lands of Siberia.

In the 20th century, the main impulse for the actual movement of labor was given by two world wars taking place in Europe. Despite the huge losses of

European countries in the Second World War, many colonial regions around the world demanded additional labor, which had greater potential for the restoration of a higher standard of living. Therefore, large flows of migrants from the countries of Southern Europe, North Africa and Southeast Asia arrived in the Northern and Central European countries, gradually assimilated among the local population.

At the beginning of the 21st century, wars in the Middle East (Iraq, Libya, Syria) gave a new impetus to the flow of migrants going to seek peace and prosperous life in European countries. The fact that a certain part of the member states of the Council of Europe can not defend their borders, the false liberal values declared by the leadership of the CE, can bring disaster not only to the victims of the military operations applied to them, but also to the inhabitants of the European countries where millions of people go. Despite the fact that 12 centuries have passed among the 4th-17th centuries, during this time the formation of new ethnic groups has been established with public institutions which have their own borders in mentality, religion and lifestyle. In different historical periods, we can compare the reasons and the purpose of many people's actions, can distinguish them from each other. In ancient times, there was development of new lands and relocation to foreign lands that did not appeared as independent state. In the middle ages, the history of the occupation of Syria, Palestine, Egypt and other states is associated with the history of the expansion of the Arab flank, bloody wars, attempts to conduct the occupied territories with military force, and at this time there emerges calls for peaceful coercion of the population. The essence of migration processes in 20th – 21st centuries is fundamentally changing. This is the search for a more moderate life in countries with a developed economy by visitors and the attraction of additional workers - by countries that receive migrants.

The reasons for the increase in migration flows at the end of the 20th and early 21st centuries are a significant difference in the level of living in different countries and in all regions. The mass communication present this information in all regions of the world, thereby making people feel injustice. But if we pay attention to the level of GDP per capita, which characterizes the economic

development of the top 10 countries known as the most moderate countries in the world, and a number of other key socio-economic indicators, these are Qatar (1st place), Luxembourg (2nd place), UAE (3rd place), Norway, Singapore, USA (6th place), Switzerland, Netherlands, Ireland and Austria (10th place). Among the richest and most prosperous countries in the world, only the United States (45.8 million migrants - 1st place in the world) enjoys the great charm of being the place that have largest amount of migrants. Today, European countries, with the exception of Switzerland, The Netherlands, Ireland and Austria, are not included in the top 10. As a result, other factors are also decisive when choosing another location. In my opinion, the payment of benefits and the provision of social security play an important role in the liberalization of legislation in the issues of political and social stability of European countries. Another decisive incentive is the demographic situation in developed countries associated with low birth rates. The world birth rate is constantly decreasing in the middle of the 20th century 4.95, then in 2010-2015 - only 2,793. In the main European countries, this figure changes between 1.4 and 2.0 (this "high" figure of total productivity is typical only for France. In other countries, however, it is less). At the same time, migrants must move from countries of the Middle East and South Asia, where the birth rate is very high to the countries where have developed socio-economic system and a high level of economic development. This issue is particularly acute in the regions where military operations take place.

The natural population growth in European countries that host migrants is 10-12 times less than in countries where people seeking a better life. The migration policy of Western European countries has gone through several periods of development. In the post-war period (from the 40s and 50s of the 20th century-to the 60s of the 20th century), the lack of its own workforce and the low growth of the local population were characterized by the policy of "open doors" on migrants. At this time, the governments of these countries used to supply even the unskilled labor force flow. Particularly active policy in these issues was the caught by France, first of all, it was opening the doors of the former colonies. Then comes the

UK, Germany and other Western European countries. At this time, only evidence of health status is a barrier to the resettlement of workers from the countries of the Middle East, North Africa and India. The level of specialization or its absence did not hurt anyone. It should be noted that the international policy and legislation defended the position of internally displaced persons than the laws of individual European countries on the domestic policy of migrants against this category. The training requirements began to grow and increased several times by the end of the 60s for migrants that nonspecialized workforce of European countries. As a result of the "supply shock" that occurred in the mid-1970s, high-tech service areas that require increased prices for energy resources, reconstruction of the production structure, energy saving technologies, proper training of the workforce began to develop. The need for a low-skilled labor force has significantly decreased, and therefore migrants were required professional training.

Scientists have given a different assessment to the migration and integration policies of the countries of the CE in various studies:

- the policies of Germany and France were evaluated as discriminatory policies;
- Great Britain - as a policy of racial separation;
- Sweden-assimilation policy;
- the Netherlands and Spain – a policy that emphasizes the rights of ethnic minorities.

The policy of multiculturalism carried out by the leaders of the EU leads to socio-economic stability in European countries and puts a serious burden on their state budgets. The most "generous" conditions of migrants are offered by Germany (payments for the first three months - 143 euros, then - 216 euros + free food), in French (residence and free medical insurance + an expense of 343,5 euros per reception centers), in UK (free accommodation, monthly payments 201,4 euros). These countries, according to Eurostat, have become the most attractive for migrants. As a result, 35% of the refugees were sent to Germany (441.8 thousand people), Hungary (174.4 thousand people).When we consider many countries as

transit countries, taking into account very low costs, (only 22.76 euros per month), France ranks 6th in the number of migrants-70.5 thousand people. The total number of migrants arrived in Europe in 2015 was 1.25 million refugees, which is 2.2 times more than the number of arrivals in 2014.

## **1.2. The reasons of the migration and the factors which affects the migration and the types of migration (Internal migration, international migration, mobility and urbanization)**

"Migration “-in translation from Latin (migrat) means” moving and passing from one place to another (long and short time). In other words, migration is a process of changing people's places of residence.

According to many studies, the scientific explanation of migration has been given by E.Ravenshtain in the 19th century and he explained it as" a permanent or temporary displacement of human habitation"(Ионцев В.А.,1999,p.16).The word "migration" is also closely related to the verb " migrateo " that means - to travel or to walk (Хорев Б.С.,1978, p.45).This concept has been studied in a broad and narrow sense. In a broad sense, it means internal and external migration regardless of the source, purpose and duration and in a narrow sense means-leaving the place of permanent residence or "moving away".

According to a number of reports, migration has existed since ancient times as a continuous event that accompanied the historical development of the human society.

Earlier, the reason for what people leave their homes was agricultural, production, labor division factors. The second reason of the population migrated from one place to another was -war, exploitation, racism, occupation, violence, religion, ethnicity and so on in the early stages. The history of mankind is rich in events known as "great human migration".

Over the years, the evolution of social development has highlighted political and socio-economic reasons as the main motive of the migration. This event took place in the 19th century, when the industrial - capitalist method of production

developed rapidly. Thus, the political, social, military, national-religious factors of migration processes have retained their influence since this period. It is enough to remind only of World Wars I and II, the Bolshevik Revolution and other civil wars, the policy of forced resettlement of totalitarian regimes and numerous revolutions. The fact of existence of multi-faceted sources of forced migrant life of millions of people was accepted. As a result, the stage of industrial promotion is considered when the high intensity of human flows takes the onset. Attempts at scientific analysis of migration have also been made since the 19th century. There was significant role of most scientists in determining the classification features and terminology of this phenomenon.

It should be emphasized that since the beginning of the 21st century technological, scientific and technical development, development of the world economic system has led to an increase in the factors influencing the change number of people's activities, as well as changes in the main features of migration processes. From this point of view, the mobility and migration of the population are striking as factors that determining the main dynamics of socio-economic processes in the modern global world. In short, the mobility of the population has a wide range of features and consists of such processes as population resettlement, mobility and accommodation. For example: a well-known economist of the 19th century, K.Marks perceived displacement of workers (Маркс.К,1960,p.489) as mobility. Some post-soviet scientists perceived the process of mobility as both spatial and qualitative changes of people (Наука-думка, 1981,p.78). "Labor mobility" is perceived as the displacement of workers by mobility and location.

During the Soviet Union, the term "population mobility" was used as a synonym for the word "displacement" in the 70's. Moreover, this term was accepted as real and possible migration and the readiness of the population to change its territorial status (Наука-думка, 1981,p.64).

Migration of the population means displacement, move (for example, migration of the population within the country or from one country to another). They play an important role in the socio-economic life of society.

According to prof. Sh.Muradov, migration of the population is understood to change their place of residence for a certain period of time in the narrow sense of the word, and in the broad sense of the word to settlement of the population in a mass (Muradov Ş.M.,2004,p.402).

One of the important signs of migration processes is the crossing of administrative borders (region, settlement, state, etc.). At this time, external and internal migration should be distinguished.

Foreign migration is divided into 2 parts: Immigration and emigration (and intercontinental and internal). This migration is connected with the crossing of state borders.

Internal migration is related with displacement within a country. This migration differs from urban (urban – rural), inter-urban (urban-city), rural (rural-urban) and inter-rural (rural and rural) directions (Советская энциклопедия,1985, р. 251).

Migration processes are also distinguished by periodicity parameters:

- permanent,
- temporary,
- seasonal,
- circular.

The search for high wages, new jobs, free agricultural territories, etc. are the migration that related to socio-economic reasons. The main goal here is to improve living conditions, to acquire a high socio-economic status in the living space.

Migrations caused by political reasons can be attributed to the departure from the ideological regime, racial and religious reasons.

Migrations caused by military reasons are deportation, evacuation, etc. The most recent type of migration is voluntary migration. At this time, people make decisions unintentionally (Кузмина О.Е., Пучков П.И., 1994, р. 27).

Types of migration are basically systematized as follows (Советская энциклопедия,1985, р. 365):

- internal;

- external;
- one-directional (not intended to return);
- emigration to the place of permanent residence;
- temporary (intended for return);
- long-term (lasting more than 6 months);
- seasonal; nomadic and visiting purposes (permanent departure and return, migration type called "dancer shaped");
- episodic;
- transit (borderline);
- forced (migration from the non-object-related causes)
- reverse oriented, rotational migration (the type of migration that intend a return on its own or on the initiative of the state).

The classification systems of the migration are different in terms of its form, cause, source, stage and etc. According to its form, migration is divided into such types as socially organized and unorganized , according to its cause-political, military, economic, social, cultural, according to its stages of decision - making (about to go and come), displacement, movement process and settlement, adaptation and integration into the new space.

Depending on what criteria are selected for classification, migration classification systems are also multifaceted. For example, migration between different areas can be grouped as "horizontal" and "vertical" processes. Accommodations have a different status, scale and reputation. There are large cities, central capitals, cities with a small population. From this point of view, "migration between territories with the same status" is characterized as "horizontal", "flow of people to famous places where the material standard of living is higher," as "vertical" migration (CKAFC, 2008, p.27).

Azerbaijani scientists distinguish types of migration in this way:

- to leave the country or to come to the country,
- internal state,
- displacement from one place of residence to another for work and for

education (daily),

- permanent,
  - international (foreign),
  - periodic,
  - episodic (regular business or other trips to different destinations)
  - marriage migration (change of place of residence related to marriage)
- (Mehbaliyev S.S., İsgəndərov R.K., 2002, p.27).

State policy on voluntary and compulsory, temporary or permanent, legal and illegal, criminal migrants is based on a differential approach. The status of migrants, profession, gender differences, demographics, family and marriage relations, ethnic differences and so on have a profound impact on this process.

Migration processes in itself include the following stages:

- preliminary preparation provides the process of formation of population mobility on the territory;
- special migration-the process of population settlement;
- new life activity-the process of adaptation of migrants to new jobs;
- identification (Пометиздат, 1988, p. 160).

The definition of the migration mobility is of particular importance as the main features of migration processes.

It should be noted that many countries become members of international labor migration, as the main factor of socio - economic development and this help us for the formation of a flexible labor market.

Migration-oriented mobility of the population occurs at the main stages of migration processes. The process of population settlement in any area and time frame is considered to be the process of migration flow. The structure of the migration process depends on the age and sex of citizens, nationality, marital status, etc. Migration flows structured by types of settlements, geographical regions, location, etc. (Потуданская В.Ф., Бояркин Г.Н., Юсова Ю.С., 2004, p. 32-33).

The migration process plays a special role in development of society by concentrating in itself many dynamic processes.

When learning the migration processes of the population, the following issues are recorded:

- migration process,
- results of the migration process,
- migrants,
- events in public life.

The classification of migration forms can be divided into 2 groups that related to production and non-production.

- The production-related form of migration processes is more related to agriculture and industry.
- Non-productive areas of migration processes cover the directions of the population in relation to consumption, services, recreation and education aspects.

In short, migration is the process of displacement of people in connection with the change of place of residence and place of work. Migration processes in the Republic of Azerbaijan are divided into the following types:

1. permanent-permanent change of living space,
2. temporary – by moving to a great length period of time,
3. seasonal-by changing its location in any period of the year,
4. internal-as displacements within the country,
5. external-a form of emigration from the country and immigration to the country.

Over time, the types and main directions of migration processes are also changing and improving.

Taking into account that the classification of migration is based on the following categories, which are conditioned by a number of factors. This table given in appendix 1.

1) Types of migration.- Two types of migration are distinguished depending on the status of the border crossing during displacement:

1. Internal migration. The process of moving from one settlement to another by crossing different administrative borders within the same country is called internal migration. In other words, internal migration intend the transfer of people from one territory to another within the borders of the same country. Internal migrants immigrate within the borders of the country of origin.

In the classical approach, when characterizing internal displacement, the term "migration " was not used, and this term was related only to the processes of displacement that occurred by crossing state borders. Since the 80s of the last century, this term began to be used to evaluate internal displacement processes. Such an approach actually has a very serious basis. When a person migrates within the country, he or she faces only 2 of these 3 stages of migration: stage of preparation to leave the country of origin, the stage from country of origin to the destination country; the stage of the process of adaptation to local conditions after arriving at the destination country.

2. External migration. The migration that takes place by crossing state borders is called external migration. In other words, external migration reflects the difference between the number of people entering and leaving the country. When the number of arrivals exceeds the number of leaving the country this balance is called "net immigration" and when the number of leaving the country is exceeds the number of arrivals called "emigration".

2) Kinds of migration.- Depending on the duration or nature of stay in the destination country, there are two types of migration::

1. Permanent migration. When we say non-return (permanent) migration, it is usually understood that a person leaves his country of permanent residence for more than a year. Such migration is sometimes also called one-time migration. Permanent migration has two elements at the same time: the population moves from one place of residence to another, and this displacement is accompanied by a change of permanent residence. Unlike other forms of migration, irreversible (permanent) migration becomes the main source of population formation in the destination country. As a concrete example of this process, we can show United

States about 54 million migrants have come to the USA in 1820-1987 (Юдина Т.Н.,2006, p.48).

2. Temporary migration. Temporary migration, it is understood that after a stay(residence) in another country for a certain purpose, a person must return to his/her homeland. In other words, the return of a person to his country of origin or permanent residence after staying in another country for at least one year is called a temporary migration. This belongs also "voluntary or compulsory repatriation". "Repatriation" means the right to return to the country of a origin. Voluntary repatriation means the return of a group of persons to their country of origin.

3) Forms of migration.- According to the ways of occurrence, 2 forms of migration are distinguished:

1. Legal migration means migration that is permitted by law, which is not contrary to the law, which takes place in a lawful manner.

2. Illegal migration. This migration itself is divided into 2 places:

a. unregulated

b. informal migration.

Unregulated migration means to displacement that occurs in violation of the migration legislation of the sending, receiving and transit countries. An unregulated migration from the point of view of the destination country means that a person illegally enters, lives or works in a country without a legal permission or documents for entering and live or work in that country according to the immigration legislation. From the point of view of the sending country, unregulated migration means, for example, crossing the international border without a valid passport or other travel document, without complying with administrative requirements for leaving the country.

In modern international practice, "illegal migration" is replaced by the term "unregulated migration based on the tendency to limit the use of the term in migrant smuggling and trafficking migration, which occurs illegally.

The term "illegal migration" refers to certain terms (unregulated, illegal, etc.) that are used to indicate cases when foreigners illegally enter the country and remain in the country after the expiry of the permitted residence period.

4) Reasons of migration.-These reasons include natural conditions, political, national, religious, demographic, economic, racial, geographical, military, personal, etc. refers to factors such as.

5) Stages of migration.-The migration process consists of the main 3 stages:

1. This stage covering the measures taken in the context of preparation for leaving the country of origin: at this stage, a person solves own civil and other issues, fulfills some unfinished obligations, performs the necessary paperwork. At this stage, a person acquires a number of information about the country he wants to go and gets acquainted with the legislation of that country.

2. The stage of crossing the state borders in order to get from the country of origin to the country of destination. This includes obtaining the necessary documents for crossing state borders and entering another country and passing some relevant procedures.

3.The stage of adaptation to local conditions or the process of assimilation after arriving at the destination country. At this time, the person takes the necessary measures to formalize own legal status in the country of arrival and obtain normal conditions for living. For example, a person is registered and includes documents confirming his status in the country of his arrival.

6) Depending on the area of residence or location in the area.-At this time, migration of the population is divided into 2 parts:

1. Internal migration-it is planned to transfer the population living in the territory of one state from any city, district and village to another.

2. Interstate migration-it is planned to transfer the population from one state to another state. An example of this is the forced resettlement of 250,000 Azerbaijanis from the territory of Armenia in 1989-1990.

### **1.3. The main trends in the international migration system**

In the second half of the XX century, mankind witnessed the irresistible and irreversible power of the processes of globalization, which in some way covered all spheres of public life and created a system of interaction between countries and peoples of the world.

With rapid changes in global political and economic systems, the globalization process has led to a sharp intensification of world migration flows, and a fundamentally new migration situation in the world. These are the most important features:

- expansion of international migration coverage and geography;
- changing the structure of the international migration flow;
- economic and, in general, the decisive importance of labor migration;
- expanding the geography of internally displaced persons;
- to increase the importance of international migration in the demographic development of the modern world;
- dual character of modern migration policy.

In these trends, which we mentioned in the 1990s, and those that have so far been of a natural nature, we will note in detail, taking into account new statistical data and new features of their manifestations in the future 20th century.

The growing balance of demographic development between developed and developing countries, the expansion of economic development between individual countries and regions of the world, the collapse of the socialist system and the increase in the level and scale of its emergence on the basis of new state structures, geopolitical instability in a number of African and Asian countries, all these and other incidents of 1980-1990, large and often uncontrollable waves of international migration movements and world-wide migration of the population have focused on a number of important global processes that affecting the world economy and determining the level of globalization.

Already only the scale of international migration allows us to talk about it as a global phenomenon. According to the UN Population Section, in 2005 there were

more than 190 million "classical" international migrants (people living outside the countries where they were born) in the world, 61 percent of them were from developed countries. In other word, at present, one in each 35 inhabitants of the world is a "classic" international migrant and the 12th of each person is an international migrant in developed countries, only 70th in developing countries.

It should be noted that these figures do not cover illegal migrants, their number is from 20 to 35 million according to various estimates. International tourists exceeded 900 million in 2007. In fact, if we talk about all types of migration flows, basically, every 6th inhabitant of the world is an international migrant!

**Table 1.1. International migrants in 1960-2005**

	<b>Number of international migrants , million people</b>					
<b>Years</b>	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005
Totally	75,5	81,3	99,3	155,0	176,7	190,6
Developed regions	32,3	38,4	47,5	82,4	105,0	115,4
Developing regions	43,2	43,0	51,8	72,6	71,7	75,2
Europe	14,2	18,8	21,9	49,4	58,2	64,1
Africa	9,1	9,9	14,1	16,4	16,5	17,1
Asia	28,5	27,8	32,1	49,9	50,3	53,3
Latin America and the Caribbean Sea	6,0	5,7	6,1	7,0	6,3	6,6
North America	12,5	13,0	18,1	27,6	40,4	44,5
Australia and Oceania	2,1	3,0	3,8	4,8	5,1	5,0

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). Trends in International Migrant Stock <http://www.un.org/>

An indicator of international migration growth is the increase in the proportion of international migrants in the population of host countries. Although the share of international migrants in the general population is small on a global scale (from 2.5% in 1960 - to 3,0% in 2005), but changes in the level of individual countries have become even more significant.

Globalization processes have led to a qualitative change in the structure of world migration flows. The basis of the changes observed in this area are:

1. Changes in the duration of international migration process. Over the past

decade, all types and forms of international migration have developed. Thus, in 1990, the number of temporary labor migrants increased four times in the US, three times in Austria, twice in the UK and more than five times in Russia. It is related to, spread and increase of transport, which "reduce" the distance between countries. Under these conditions, the number of temporary migrants in abroad is higher and it is related to material and non-material costs. On the other hand, the globalization of the world labor market requires greater flexibility in migration behavior. Finally, the temporary recruitment of foreign workers corresponds to the objectives of the immigration policy of most countries.

2. Changes in the qualification structure of international migration flows. In the second half of the 20th century, was demand for more skilled labor in the receiving countries and the host countries provide shortage of local workers with skilled migrants. As a result of the change in the qualification structure of migration flows, the proportion of people with high levels of education and professional qualifications among migrants is increasing.

This trend of highly qualified specialists is called "brainstorm" for developing countries (scientists, engineers, doctors, etc.). According to a number of estimates, the financial losses of developing countries with "brainstorm" only in 1970-2000 exceeded \$ 60 billion and the potential intellectual migration from developing countries changed from 10% to 30%.

3. Feminization of migration flows. Traditionally, the most of international migrants are men. Women, if they have joined international migration, are mainly from the families of male migrants. In the first half of the 1990, "independent" women migrants increased about 50 percent in the most developed countries. In many aspects, it was related to structural changes in the world economy. The development of the service sector led to a change in the structure of employment. It should be noted that sometimes women migration processes may be related to "risk areas" associated with sexual engagement. As a result, women are more susceptible to discrimination than men to labor migrants. These trends put the problem of protecting the rights of migrant workers (especially women) among the

priorities of international and national institutions.

4. The decisive importance of economic migration. International migration flows arise from different reason. The development of economic migration is an example for the longest and most stable trend of international migration.

At the beginning of the 21st century, according to the International Labor Organization (ILO), there were more than 86 million legal migrant workers (together with family members, this figure rose to 120-180 million).

It is necessary to note several features of the assessment of modern international migration. First of all, we can talk about the high concentration of international migration. In 2013, half of the internally displaced persons belong to 10 countries: the 1st place is USA with 45.8 million immigrants, Russian Federation (11 million) is in the 2nd place, then Germany (9.8 million), Saudi Arabia (9.1 million), the United Arab Emirates (7.8 million), the United Kingdom (7.8 million), France (7.4 million), Canada (7.3 million), Australia (6.5 million) and Spain (6.5 million).

For clear understanding of the modern migration processes in the world, it is necessary to understand that their main reason is globalization. Globalization has changed not only in the context of the emergence of international movements, but also in the nature of migration.

Reducing costs in technology and transport, reducing mobility, strengthening the transnational labor market, expanding living standards among the weak and rich countries, all these factors led to a sharp increase in global mobility of the planet more than 75,000 in 1965, an increase in migration to 175 million in 2000 and up to 232 million in 2013.

In 2013, international migrants were 11% of the total population of developed regions (in 2000, less than 9% in developed and less than 2% in developing regions).

In the background of the presented statistics, another new trend should be noted - the transition to Asian migration flows. Thus, nearly 20 million international migrants increased in Asia from 2000 to 2013 (41% increase). As a

result, Asia began to exceed Europe by the number of international migrants.

In the first decade of the 21st century, the largest increase was recorded in the number of international migrants in Asia (1.7 million per year), followed by Europe (1.3 million per year) and North America (1.1 million per year). But Asia is the most important source of migrants: the number of migrants from Asia has increased by 2.4 million people.

In modern times, migration affects almost every state. In fact, it has impact on every country: origin, transit or host.

The involvement of a donor country to the processes of globalization (for example, the active investment of the international capital, the creation of large fuel and oil companies on its territory), leads to the involvement of labor resources of the countries and thus turns it into a host country. This has happened in many countries, where transnational capital has recently been invested in industry and agriculture (Southern European countries), oil products (Kuwait and other oil-producing countries of the Middle East) or high-tech industries (Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand).

Another example: according to the Russian migrant Federation in 2015 the number of migrants in Russia decreased by 25%. The main reason for the expulsion of foreigners from the country is the low cost of the ruble and the difficult economic situation.

The reasons of increase in migration mobility are poverty, violence and military conflicts in different regions of the world. As a result of the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, appeared more than 4 million refugees (9 July 2015). According to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, it is the highest rate of refugees from any country in the world in the last 25 years. Over the past decade, migration flows have differed in gender, ethnicity, profession, age and other characteristics. For example, if in the past the majority of labor migrants and refugee flows were men, then today a significant proportion (50%) of migration flows are women. It should be noted that the increase in female migration is also an expansion of the illegality, because women are smuggling into slavery for

sexual exploitation or sale. The number of international migrants under the age of 20 is significantly growing. Currently, the largest share of young migrants is in Africa. Their wave mainly focused on Europe.

Globalization has caused fundamental changes in the relations between migrants and labor community. In the past, IDPs who came to live permanently must be assimilated, and those who arrived for a short period of time must have a special legal regime (mostly discriminatory). Studies show that migrants who are not highly skilled are forced to help their relatives in the country by transferring money, but highly skilled migrants act as a "bridge" between representatives of the two countries for joint business or research projects. The term "multinational communities" is used to describe this subject - groups located in two or more countries.

It should be noted that there are positive aspects of the migration process. Migration processes play an even stronger role in supporting population growth in developed and developing countries. According to the UN, in 1990-2000 net migration as a key factor in explaining population growth, was more than natural growth and this trend continues today. According to forecasts, more birth and death balances will be negative in developed regions since 2020-2030.

The contribution of migrants and their national communities to the economies of the countries of origin is significant in terms of money transfers, innovations, trade and investment, technology transfers, professional experience and knowledge.

Finally, international migration's domestic and security policy has started to have an increasing impact on, bilateral relations and regional cooperation among the peoples of the world. Traditionally, migration was considered a socio-economic phenomenon void of a social aspect. In the late 1940s, several European politicians noted that the decision to hire foreign workers, one day would change the political space of Europe. Today, we can note that migration has led to significant changes in the political environment: the determination of the relative popularity of rooted and immigrant parties, the spread of extremist and terrorist

movements, the sociological adaptation of migrants and the mobilization of migrants on a transnational scale.

Once we understand that migration processes around the world are part of the global and globalization processes in nature. We need to formulate a major cause and effect that contributes to the growth of large-scale, uncontrolled flows of migrants to European countries.

First of all, it should be noted that large-scale migration is the result of the West's colonial policy of the 15th-19th century. In this case, it is called "reactive colonization" - the settlement of the old metropolis by the citizens of the old empire. Thus, from the end of the 15th to the middle of the 20th century, the largest colonial policy: in the UK currently lives more than 1 million people from India, 700 thousand people from Pakistan, about 1 million people from the Caribbean and Africa. Approximately 6-8% of the French population are Portuguese, Algerian, Italians, Spaniards, Moroccan, Armenians and Turks.

Another important factor of large-scale migration to Europe is European tolerance and the phenomenon of multiculturalism. In this study, we are very closely related to these topics but we are not meant to study the limits of tolerance in society.

In summary, the international migration of the 21st century is intensifying and continues to gain momentum. The geography of international migration and its impact on political and social processes in the world are significantly increasing. It is no coincidence that Ankara clearly plays the card of the problem of immigration to Europe to ensure visa-free entry of Turkish citizens to Europe.

## **CHAPTER II: GLOBAL MIGRATION GOVERNANCE (IN THE CASE OF USA AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES)**

### **2.1. The positive and negative impact of migration for recipients**

Migration can have both positive and negative consequences for the economy of the host country.

Modern social reality can not be imagined without the migration of the population. World-leading countries that clearly define their priorities are trying to use international migration as an important factor in the development of the national human capital, economy and the entire social sphere. A brilliant example is the United States, where with the help of highly qualified immigrants, science, high technology, medicine, etc. develops, and it provides small and medium-sized enterprises with cheap hands of less skilled workers from abroad. Countries such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Israel, England and Germany are not excluded.

Nevertheless, migration can not be considered as a process that has only positive effects. In fact, migration is a kind of social "catalyst". In the system of public administration, if it has systematic problems in the field of combating corruption, there is occurs conflict among ethnic groups, crime, shadow economy, illegal employment, drug trafficking, etc.

With the increase in labor migration, foreign labor resources have begun to exert more influence on the socio-economic and political development of the host countries, the development of the labor market, individual industries and the correction of demographic inequalities.

Unfortunately, the assessment of the impact of labor migration on economic development is complicated by a number of factors: widespread illegal employment, lack of a statistical system of migration accounting and the impact on the scale and duration of the use of foreign labor. The analysis of the most important Russian and foreign scientific research allowed us to create a typology of the positive and negative consequences of the use of foreign labor resources for the economy of the migrant receiving countries. Table given in appendix 2.

## 1. Effects and results for the labour market development.

Labor migration primarily affects the labor market of the host country. As mentioned before, this effect has both positive and negative consequences.

First, imports of labour resources helps to reduce the problem of labour shortages. Many of the developed countries experienced decrease in the birth rate, which resulted a decline in the total number of labor skilled people. This problem can be solved only in two ways - a sharp increase in labor productivity and promotion of labor migration. The first option is the most affordable, but requires time and technological development. The second option quickly provides for the resulting deficit, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises.

Secondly, small business and entrepreneurship are growing.

As a rule, small business is very dependent on the quantity of costs, especially at the stage of creation and development. Foreign labor resources give the opportunity to earn the workers and reduce their value. This effect is also observed in the use of illegal migrants, especially in countries with high social security in the labor market.

Thirdly, labor migration provides for employment in jobs that do not have a specialty. Significant changes in the social structure of developed countries have had a great impact on the labor market.

Labor migration has a number of negative consequences for the labor market of the receiving (host) countries. First of all, it depends on the level of unemployment and wages. It is necessary to conduct continuous monitoring of the dynamics of unemployment and the level of remuneration in order to immediately respond to negative trends that can worsen with the increase in migration flows from the position of public administration of migration processes.

Another negative impact of the host country is the criminalization of certain areas of the labor market. In addition to tax evasion, criminalization, as a rule, reduces the overall level of competition in the segment or industry, which leads to slow growth rates and technological development. Do not forget about the negative socio-political consequences of such an event.

## 2. Effects on human capital development.

Labor migrants entering a new society become part of the common national human right of the host country. Depending on the qualification and level of education, age and health, the incoming flow of labor can both increase and decrease the level of development of the national capital.

Developed countries of the West, try to improve the quality of the workforce by choosing young and skilled workers. Currently, there is global competition at the inter-field and inter-sectoral, inter-regional and inter-country levels. For example, the United States uses not only labor but also educational channels to provide growth points with highly qualified personnel. IT area every year is filled with the best specialists from India, China, South Korea, Russia etc. countries.

With a low labor rate, the overall level of national manpower decreases. In the negative case, it is necessary to consider the situation that there have not only entry of low-level employees, but also high qualified personnel leave the country.

It should be noted that low wages in the cheap labor segment can lead to further reduction in human capital of migrants. In such cases, the foreign worker must save receives food, medical care, advanced training, etc. The gradual erosion of human rights on labor migrants leads not only to a deepening of poverty, but also to a reduction in their investments in the economy.

## 3. Economic growth, results for production of goods and services.

An increase in foreign labor migration leads to an increase in GDP of host countries. Migrants increase the number of labor skilled population, educated and skilled labor contribute to the development of the human capital of the receiving countries.

At the same time, it is possible to increase innovative activity, with relocation of highly qualified personnel. For example, migration of highly skilled workers in the United States contributes to an increase in the amount of research, innovation and an increase in technological development.

Another positive effect of labor migration is to use the resource for regional changes in the economy through shifting of migrants. The state, should direct the

flow of labor to the regions where it is necessary. Unfortunately, this effect is very difficult to use in low-skilled work.

An important positive effect in the labor migration processes is the reduction of the cost of labor and other costs that associated with it. As mentioned, this effect is observed through the use of legal and illegal migration. First of all, cost reduction, leads to an increase in the profitability of the organization. Secondly, the growth of direct investment is stimulated related to the availability of cheap labor (including foreign countries). China's experience shows that cheap labor ensures a steady flow of foreign money and GDP growth of the product. Thirdly, cheaper labor increases the competitiveness of an organization and facilitates the entry of goods and services into new markets.

Do not forget about the stimulation of additional employment, the creation of additional jobs and the development of infrastructure resulting from the demand of foreign workers for goods and services. In this regard, the increase in the share of wages of migrants used for domestic consumption has a very positive effect. Since the bank deposit instrument allows the buyer to invest these funds in the economy of the state, it will also have a positive impact on the accumulation of migrants' money in bank accounts. The increase in labor migration leads to an increase in demand for Transport services, including the development of public and private transport. It results in the opening of new transport routes and an increase in the number of flights. All this leads to an increase in the profitability of transport companies due to the "scale economy".

Labor create several negative consequences for economic growth and development of production. First of all, we must note the negative impact of labor on the economical technologies. The main reason for this is that entrepreneurs and enterprises lose incentives for the development of economical technologies.

The use of cheap labor and the application of new equipment result some problems and it decreases labor productivity. Lack of productivity growth results "freezing" of wages.

The next important negative impact, clearly visible in the example of Russia.

It is the concentration of labor migrants and industries which need for additional labor.

Some countries as China, Israel, Sweden, Greece etc. are implementing migration flows management to stimulate regional development.

The directions of migration flows, their localization, arise from economic and regional policies. From this point of view, the activity of the state in the field of regional development is undeniable.

#### 4. Consequences for the financial sector and formalization of the state budget.

Labor migrants affect the budget of both the state and the entire financial sector. Foreign workers become an object of taxation since entering the labor market. Also, certain taxes and fees are usually paid by the employer who uses migrant labor. With the increase in the migration flow, accumulation of migrant wage taxes and mandatory payments (state fees, advance payments, etc.) also increases. At the same time, migrants get the higher monetary incomes from the budget of the receiving state and it depends on the high education level and skills.

The factors affecting the financial effects of labor migration largely depend on certain characteristics of IDPs such as age and causes of IDP. An OECD study shows that young unskilled labor migrants only begin to pay more of the taxes and fees they spend on the state after reaching the age of 40-45.

Another positive result is an increase in payments for the use of Housing and communal services by migrants. This effect depends on the size of the flow and the development of infrastructure and the rental housing market. As a rule, the growing influx of migrant workers stimulates the construction of hostels, residential houses. At the same time, the compact placement of migrants, the formation of ethnic ghettos can reduce the value of real estate in these areas, which, if calculated from real costs, can reduce the income of the Treasury from the tax on real estate.

It is important that the state budget of the country secretly saves on costs associated with providing education, medical care and social programs.

Other positive results are the slowdown in inflation due to higher deposits of

foreign workers and remittances abroad. In fact, both money and transfers from the country should have a positive impact on inflation, which reduces the mass of money in circulation.

The situation with the national currency exchange rate in the host country of the migrant is slightly different. For example, a foreign employee who works in Russia and receives a salary in rubles, buys US dollars and makes a transfer. This increases the demand for foreign currency, which can put some pressure on the rate of the Russian ruble.

In addition, there are some costs of foreign workers on the financial system of arrival country.

First of all, it should be noted the additional impact of migrants on the social sphere and infrastructure. This problem is especially in the conditions of crisis and a decrease in the demand for Labor. In such a period, the costs of social assistance for unemployed migrants are increasing.

Secondly, the increase in the migration flow causes increase in costs for the government's migration policy. These costs are related to the creation of infrastructure for the legalization and adaptation of migrants.

#### 5. Effects for foreign economic activity.

The impact of migration on bilateral trade is mainly related to some reasons. First, immigrants know the traditions, laws, language and business practices of both the donor and the recipient country. This helps to connect the information gap between sellers and buyers of both sides. Secondly, immigrants directly or indirectly propagate the goods of their homeland.

The positive and negative impact of labor imports on the economy shows its complexity for scientific analysis. Positive effects can push negative trends and states' task is to maximize positive effects and minimize costs. The main characteristic for this is reliable statistical data and indicators for comprehensive monitoring.

## **2.2. Migration regulation in the USA**

The US is the largest country that accepts immigrants who need the flow of new refugees and the state regulation of this process.

Almost until the end of the XIX century, the American migration policy, despite its ethnicity and social status, was aimed at everyone's acceptance, because the New World hinders economic development in both agriculture and industry. Public and private entrepreneurs mutually supported the open door policy for foreigners.

The importance of the nationalist impulse is the need and the necessity to determine the personality of the nation, the "special" individuality of its citizens in relation to the "Old World".

There is no migration policy because of the lack of the state itself before the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776th anniversary, which marked the birth of the USA. However, there was emphasized in the declaration that the population of thirteen North American colonies does not refuse to be associated with the "British brothers".

In 1787, the Constitution gave the Congress the right to "establish uniform rules for admission to citizenship", which defined the freedom of each state to accept voluntary and forced immigrants. In 1795, the law extended the period for obtaining American citizenship from two to five years. Consideration of the application for citizenship was carried out in the ordinary court that registered in any state. Gaining citizenship and the facilitation of open immigration laid the foundation for the country's mass population growth in the next century. During this period, there are no special restrictions on the intensity and structure of migration processes. At the same time, interest in solving migration problems at the federal level is confirmed by the legislature by adopting a law intended for registration of immigrants to the US in 1819.

The next stage in the development of migration policy was associated with the emergence of an anti-immigrant sentiment, which included the main coastal cities of the US in the 1830s. Once upon a time, local shipowners raped the poorest

people in Europe to move to the US, characterizing America as a country where there is no poverty. These cities, which brought mainly new immigrants from Europe, did not suit everyone. In the meantime, the opposition had the formation of migratory forces. There were parties: "Congressman Americans", "The United States Order" and other political associations that protect America from immigrants.

The lack of a unified migration policy at the federal level in the country forced some states to adopt their own laws restricting the entry of immigrants into their territories. However, these restrictions are completely economic features nature and mainly oblige of various payments and duties on incoming foreigners. Although such actions contradict the Constitution, the only step of the federal government was the law of 1847, which prohibits the overload of ships carrying immigrants.

Only in 1853, the US Congress established a committee to study the national problems associated with immigration. However, the only significant result of its activity was the adoption of a law establishing special standards for the transportation of immigrants from Europe by sea in 1855.

With the beginning of the Civil War, the flow of new settlers significantly decreased. In 1864, a special law was adopted to encourage the influx of foreign workers from abroad, but the period of short-term economic prosperity in the country ended and unemployment increased.

In the first decade of the 20th century, several more restraining laws were adopted. Thus, the law of 1907 gave the authorities the right to remove from the United States those who deprived of the right to support themselves within three years after entering the country. The same law gave the US president the right to refuse to join some groups of foreigners, if it could worsen the situation in the general labor market.

The first broad legislative act regulating the transfer to the US was the Immigration Act of 1952 (1965, 1976, with subsequent additions and amendments to the 1980s), known as the "Walter-McCaren" act. It provided for all the main

provisions of the immigration law, as well as the special advantages of special foreigners entering the United States.

The Hart-Seller Act (1965) defines the main routes of immigration to the country: family reunification; labor migration; refugees and asylum seekers; migration to preserve ethnic cultural diversity. A quota system has been introduced for each of these categories.

In 1976, the Immigration Law was adopted, then in 1978, the law "on immigration" was adopted. This act showed the growing importance of the refugee movement process and for the first time appointed additional refugee status to the category of existing immigrants and "family members".

At the end of the 20th century, the US migration policy was aimed at further strengthening the categories of migrants, preventing illegal migration, expanding the powers of migration officials (an attempt not to accept immigration applications) and deportation procedures. The basis for the development of the country's modern immigration legislation was in the 1990s. This document is aimed at legal "regular" migration. New categories of migrants related to modernization and expansion of the preferential categories system, employment and opening of new jobs have been introduced.

Since 1990, the immigration movement has clearly defined the number of immigrant visas, changed the rules for the selection and issuance of immigrant visas for those who have vocational training and higher education. The operation provides immigration with a different immigration program or an immigration lottery. Based on this, most of the visas were given to foreign citizens from countries with low immigration levels. The program itself began its activity in 1995. In category H, were imposed quantitative restrictions on work visas for temporary vocational workers.

We tightened the deportation procedure in 1990. This act imposed a penalty against lawyers and legal representatives of deportees for filing unfounded complaints and deliberately delaying the deportation process.

Other changes relate to the process of citizenship. The "temporary security

status" was included, that is, the right to temporary residence in the USA was granted to persons who could not return to their homeland, but did not receive refugee status. The aim of change on legislation is to improve the asylum system of the authorities, to accelerate the investigation of applications and strengthen the legal framework.

In 1996, a law to combat illegal immigration came into force, which stated measures aimed at strengthening border control in order to prevent illegal crossing of borders and prevent entry into the country without permission of borders.

Also in 1996, new restrictions on the granting of asylum were introduced. These restrictions apply to persons who will be returned to a "Safe Third Country".

After the events of 11 September 2001, the US Patriot Act was adopted and it was the basis for a new immigration policy. The law has expanded the list of foreign citizens who can be deprived of entry or residence in the country. In addition, the Congress adopted the law on the "Reform of the Visa Regime and the Security of Improving Borders", which provides for the introduction of strict visa restrictions for citizens of countries (2004).

In 2002, the system of all immigration control bodies changed. In particular, instead of the Customs Service, the Ministry of Internal Security, the Ministry of Border Security, the Ministry of Ports, water ways and airports was established. The US borders were under control, visa control was strengthened for the non-entry of terrorists. According to the Internal Security Law (2002), Citizenship and Immigration Services Bureau and Border Security Bureau are established within the Security and Border Security Department. First, directly under the direction of the director, he is subject to the Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of National Security. The bureau has made decisions related to immigration and naturalization processes for immigration applications of all categories, applications for citizenship, applications for refugee status and other issues.

On January 30, 2003, the Bureau of Border Security was reorganized into the Bureau of Migration and Customs Clearance. There included customs, immigration and naturalization services, that ensure the implementation of customs

and custom legislation and the protection of air and sea space on the territory of the USA. The head of the bureau is directly subordinated to the head of the Border Security and Transport Security Department. The powers of the Migration and Customs Clearance Bureau include:

- investigation of violations of the immigration legislation of foreigners; search for foreigners who have been deported to their country for crimes; identification of crimes by employers;
- customs investigations, including terrorism financing, money laundering, smuggling, fraud and computer crimes;
- prevention of drug smuggling, other types of smuggling, protection of air and sea borders from terrorist activity;
- ensuring ecological safety;
- storage, transportation and control of illegal foreigners on the investigation of deportation cases;
- collection, analysis and dissemination of data on immigration for better planning.

The United State Department of Labor is dealing with labor certification issues in the USA:

- to carry out labor certification procedure (review of applications of potential employers on working conditions, which provide for special conditions for hiring a foreign employee in their enterprises);
- to inform the public about the situation in the labor market (publication of the list of professions in the United States, where has shortage and where employers submit applications);
- creating an official poverty level where potential immigrants can be a burden to society.

In the beginning the Department comprised of the new U.S. Conciliation Service (USCS), that interceded labor debate, additionally pre-existing bureaus.

In addition, state job departments are required to determine the level of

unemployment and the amount of investment needed to create new jobs in their territories.

The US immigration policy is carried out by foreigners through embassies and consulates abroad, where immigration and non-immigration visas are issued for foreigners to enter America. In addition, immigrant visas are issued strictly at the place of residence of applicants. For a non-immigrant visa you can apply to the US embassies in other countries. However, the applicant is asked to go to the homeland to file an application. American local consuls have the right to make their own decisions about accepting or refusing visas. The other State Department officials can not make a decision.

An important place to regulate migration processes is the judicial branch. The Ministry of Justice has questions on the judicial review of decisions of immigration officials and deportation of foreigners.

Today, the influx of migrant workers entering the country at the invitation of American recruitment firms for permanent work, continue to grow temporary workers. Therefore, the US immigration policy is aimed primarily at limiting the flow of people who fall into the category of unskilled labor (H-2) and who prefer highly qualified specialists (H-1 category).

The employment of foreign workers is carried out as follows. The employer must individually apply for each applicant to the Migration Service of the Citizenship Bureau and the Ministry of National Security. The application must contain information about the employer, the number of employees, the total annual income and location of the enterprise, the total duration of the future labor activity of the migrant, the amount of weekly wages, working hours per week, overtime payments, etc. In order to hire temporarily underemployed workers in the H-2 category (agricultural workers and non-agricultural workers in other specialties), the employer must justify the reasons and the nature of the work (temporary, seasonal, permanent).

In addition, the employer must prove that it is impossible to attract an American citizen or permanently residing people to these jobs and salaries in the

USA. Then, he must submit an application to the local department of the employment service, with a clear description of the workplaces or with the announcement in the local press that he has a vacancy.

If there was lack of interest among American workers and it is confirmed both at the local and regional level, the Ministry of Labor takes into account the expediency of attracting foreign workers.

In case of issuing a certificate to the employer, the final decision on the entry of a foreign employee is made by the Citizenship and Immigration Office and sends the documents to the State Department for obtaining an entry visa.

The current stage of migration policy is the successful adaptation of immigrants which are legal residents of the country. Migrant community integration programs reduce tension from the local population towards them. Also reduce access to ethnic criminal groups, the duration of economic integration in the country.

The above analysis shows that the US migration policy presents a number of features and problems that Azerbaijan is facing now. This is mainly related to the pretext of the fight against terrorism and illegal migration of centralized state power. The real indicator of the effectiveness of the government is the opposite-minimizing the functions of the state apparatus, including in the field of migration. But we must not forget that the American experience says, about the importance of immigration and the ability of the state to accept.

The problem of migration was one of the main political issues in the history of the United States. These waves were associated with various situations: religious persecution, wars, lack of land and etc. If there were religious reasons to move to the US in the early times, then they were completely replaced to economic reasons. Europe had a difficult time. America covered industrial expansion and the country really demanded labor. Throughout the life of the USA, hundreds, thousands of laws have been adopted to regulate migration. When the needs new workers, all the requirements for obtaining a work visa and subsequent residence permit are simplified. On the contrary, when there were a lot of immigrants, the

rules were tightened.

In the 1990s, migration valves were opened for the last time during the reign of Bill Clinton. Later, Latin Americans, Asia, some Arab countries, India and Pakistan were poured into the country. Since then, the Latin American diaspora has begun to grow: both legally and unregulated way. As a result of the Clinton reform, there are more than 10 million undocumented migrants in the United States, and their flow is growing. All these people are criminals according to US laws and should be arrested. The main difficulties of the issue: 10 million people can not be arrested. It is also impossible to send them all at once: many have settled. Of course, formally they can be convicted, and then amnesty - in fact it is difficult and requires some legislative changes.

A certain reform of the migration system was attempted by the previous US President. Barack Obama planned to start with young people. He accepts all illegal migrants that born in the United States and over the age of 16, as American citizens. They can claim American citizenship in any case, but parents rarely begin these procedures because they did not want to give up their illegal status. But in the end, Obama's project was not accepted.

To achieve a solution to this problem, Donald Trump offers a two-stage program: before thinking about what to do with migrants already in the country, he limits the flow of illegal migration from countries, such as Syria, Oman and Mexico. The US president intends to build a wall to prevent illegal crossing.

At the end of the first half of 2017, a new presidential decree was introduced in the US, which made a number of significant changes in the migration legislation.

A number of basic and in-depth studies in the scientific literature have been devoted to the study of American immigration legislation.

The first legal study of this problem is S.V. Philippov's work "USA: Immigration and citizenship" (Филиппов С.В., 1973).

At the end of the 20th century, new legal works on the US immigration law were published. In 2000-2017 published a number of interesting studies about the

US immigration policy by V.R.Zolotykh (Золотых В.Р., История. 2012. № 2, p. 160-167), A.A. Philipenko (Филипенко А.А., 1990-2015 гг.), Chertina (Чертина З.С., 2011).

Obviously, Trump's migration policy could cause a new wave to study this problem. In addition, this policy causes a strong public resonance and is accompanied by internal political events.

D.Trump warned during the election campaign, what to expect in this area. The essence of his position - the country must be protected from the threat of terrorism. According to Trump, this is related to the influx of migrants from countries that the basics of modern terrorism.

The first practical step on this path was made immediately after the Trump came to power. On January 27, 2017, he issued a decree affecting the entry of citizens of seven Islamic countries into the United States, such as Iran, Libya, Syria, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen, Iraq (Защита страны от иностранных террористов, пытающихся въехать в США).

President Trump's decree ensured a 90-day ban on entering the United States for the citizens from countries of the Middle East and a 120-day ban on accepting refugees in the United States. At the time of Barack Obama, the quota for the reception of refugees was 110,000 people a year, but in January 2017, Trump double reduced it. At the time of the adoption of the decree, the annual quota for the reception of refugees was almost fulfilled: less than a thousand people remained from the reception of 50,000 people (Козловский В. Иммиграционный указ Трампа вступил в силу: как его приняли?).

But the decision-making caused to another problem. Immediately after the publication of the decree, already issued 100.000 visas were canceled (Суд отклонил запрос Трампа восстановить миграционный указ).

According to Trump's decree, citizens of the United States, Iraq, Iran, Yemen, Libya, Syria, Somalia and Sudan should refuse to fly to America if they do not have a residence permit in the United States or do not have a diplomatic visa.

Not surprisingly, the Trump decree was criticized by human rights organizations and public figures in the United Nations.

The main argument against the presidential decree is the violation of constitutional principles on the right to religious and national equality.

Thus, the US immigration policy has undergone a number of changes, a new page has been opened in the development of migration legislation.

It is necessary to remember some facts that characterize the development of migration legislation in the United States for properly assess the nature of the changes made by the Trump administration and understand the reasons for them.

Especially the environment of illegal refugees has been a source of growing violence and crime in American society.

Feeling the attitude of the citizens of the United States, Trump declared to end such cases.

Changes in the US migration legislation for this purpose have been fixed in a number of normative documents of the Trump administration.

The first is the presidential decree "to protect the country from foreign terrorists trying to enter the United States".

In addition, the Trump administration introduced two laws to the Congress on this subject.

The first bill was called "the law of Keith" in honor of Keith Stanley. She killed by an illegal immigrant who was deported several times before the murder, but return to the USA each time.

The second draft law is the "Prohibition of safe shelters for criminals".

Both of these bills were immediately adopted by the House of Representatives. In this regard, D. Trump said: "This is an important step to ensure the security of our society and our people" (Трамп пообещал ужесточить иммиграционные законы).

## **CHAPTER III: THE ROLE OF MIGRATION ON THE WORLD'S ECONOMIC SITUATION**

### **3.1 Analysis of the main migration flows in modern economy (GDP)**

International labor migration is an important form of international economic relations at the present stage of development. The process of formation and development of labor force has gone through a rather complex and long evolutionary path, directly related to the development of human society. The emergence of the first centralized states and the establishment of economic, social and cultural relations between these states led to the migration of the population associated with a number of economic, political and social problems in certain states. As the world economy and economic relations between the countries developed, labor migration changed its direction in the context of states and regions of the world in accordance with the current socio-economic climate and the general trend of the world economy as a whole and its individual units. It should be noted that during the period of new geographical discoveries, when new continents and undeveloped continents abolished the population of the "Old World", the development and colonization of these new lands took place, the flows of large migration processes were observed.

The process of labor migration is still largely associated with the economic component, that is, it differs depending on the level of remuneration for the same job and the level of chronic unemployment that exists in individual states. Migration flows existing in the global economy can be divided into separate groups based on the level of socio-economic development of states. When studying the world economy, the countries of the world are classified into three groups: industrialized, developing and transition economies and labor migration occurs between these groups.

In the modern world economy, it should be noted that the single integrated economic system has an unequal ratio in the detection of the problem of unemployment, especially in countries where the high level of development of the natural population is produced at a low level, or even in all regions (for example,

the countries of the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, Africa continent). This situation is the main factor of labor migration in the modern world economy.

In terms of economic development, industrialized countries have the highest rates, which is the main cause of labor migration from developing countries to industrialized ones.

The analysis shows that the migration flow in the world economy in 2013 amounted to 231.5 million people, which is 3.2% of the world's total population. For the period 1990-2000, this indicator was 1.2% on average per cent, and relating to the growth trend of labor migration, in the last two decades (2000-2013), was 2,2%. Thus, in particular, the influx of migrants has increased significantly in 2013, which, in our opinion, is due to the negative effects of the global financial and economic crisis (stagnation of production and associated cyclical unemployment). In 2013, the largest flow in the countries was 135.6 million people (10.8 per cent of the total population) in industrial countries, 95.6 million (1.6 per cent) in developing countries. It is interesting that in the mid-70s of the XX century, the Western states actively investigated the uneven distribution of production and labor resources in the world economy. For example, 2-3 years ago, the US Secret Services signed a document (a letter sent by one of the US senators to the US government in the mid-70s of the 20th century), which reflects the study of unequal growth of the world population among countries. The content of this letter is as follows: "the high rates of natural population growth in developing countries in recent decades will ultimately work in favor of the US and Western countries, so the US government should catalyze this process in every possible way and contribute to its further growth." In the 70s of the 20th century, Western countries use their material interests at a high level, using low-level education, income, ethical and cultural norms in developing countries.

It should be noted that the influx of migrants from the CIS countries has increased in the past decades, which, in our opinion, is associated with socio-economic reforms for the transition, the formation of the management market and

the emergence of structural unemployment in these countries. In particular, there are large influx of immigrants from the republics of Central Asia and Transcaucasia to Russia. Our analysis of labor migration shows that when migrants choose country, they are based on the language factor and it recognize its customs better.

Labor migration is the key for social and political stability in a number of countries and regions of the world. Because it fixes the unequal share of world income, which is very important for the global economy. For individual states, migrant remittances are the basis for providing urgent needs.

Analysis shows that migrant remittances in all six countries that take part in survey exceed 20% of the country's GDP, and in some countries, such as Tajikistan-48%, Kyrgyzstan-31%. Migrant remittances is the main share of GDP. For this group of countries, the concept of "Megadollars" was formed as a new term in the global financial system, especially in the period 2010-2013. For example, the share of IDPs in the country's GDP in Tajikistan in 2013 was 48% (35% in 2010), in Kyrgyzstan 31% (15.4% in 2010), in Moldova 24% (23.1% in 2010) and it is the important argument for the purchasing power demand of the population of these countries (Бахабоб А. Б., 2014).

It is difficult to imagine the social situation of these countries without money transfers, therefore, the government of this country, strengthens and confirms the transfer of money although to some negative aspects of this operation (the growth of inflation, etc.).

The analysis of labor migration carried out by us is based on the following results:

1. labor migration as a form of IER is an integral part of the modern world economy and international relations between the states of the world;
2. the labor migration process has increased significantly in recent years, there is a trend of growth in the global economy due to the negative effects of the global financial and economic crisis in 2008;

3. in the middle of the last century, Western countries engaged the positive and negative impact of this process of the world economy on individual countries and regions in the study of this form of IER;

4. the weakest link in the producer chain is economically weak developing countries in the context of globalization of the world economy and increased competition between producers and hence the forced dollar is the only stable source of income for the population of these countries;

5. labor migration fixes unequal share of labor and production opportunities in the global economy, which is the key to political, social and, in some cases, economic stability in the world;

6. the globalization of the world economy by nature and by reasons has constituted the following main directions of labor migration on a global scale:

- from developing and transition economies to industrialized countries;
- among the industrialized countries;
- among developing countries;
- from industrialized countries to developing countries.

Prediction of the number of citizens coming from foreign countries to Azerbaijan for permanent residence by correlation-regression method based on dependence between some of the factors associated with it

The number of citizens coming to Azerbaijan from foreign countries for permanent residence is associated with to the development trend. There are a lot of factors. But the following factors can be cited like these:

- average monthly income per capita of the population,
- number of population,
- the amount of the new apartment for use,
- opening new jobs,
- the number built apartment.

It was analyzed on the basis of statistical data of Azerbaijan (2018 edition) and given in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1. The number of citizens coming to Azerbaijan for permanent residence and the indicators associated with development tendency**

Years	Y	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5
2005	2013	80	8553,1	1593	109,8	15700
2006	2232	100	8666,1	1583	127,9	13900
2007	1954	141	8779,9	1616	105,6	14700
2008	3597	198	8897,0	1845	89,6	17100
2009	2292	213	8997,6	1501	54,5	13500
2010	2228	239	9111,1	2049	52,7	17600
2011	2181	282	9235,1	2033	72,4	16100
2012	2172	315	9356,5	2147	93,7	19900
2013	3129	423	9477,1	2403	83,0	21100
2014	1859	445	9593,0	2197	105,1	17400
2015	2649	467	9705,6	1932	91,1	16200
2016	3233	500	9810,0	2121	154,9	14600
2017	3073	529	9898,1	2017	179,3	15400

Source: The table was compiled by the author in the base of Azerbaijan SSC.

- Y-The number of citizens who came to permanent residence from foreign countries (per 1 person);
- X1 - average monthly income per capita of population (manat);
- X2-population number, 01.01. date – (per thousand people);
- X3-the amount of new used apartment (thousand sq. m. of total area);
- X4-opening new workplaces (per thousand places);
- X5-The number of built apartments.

Correlation analysis conducted in the dissertation study makes it possible to assess the relationship between productive characteristics and different factors. The application of regression analysis allows us to construct an equation that reflects the correlation relationship between results of several factors. Correlation analysis means the analysis of the dependence of random variables on random arguments, whereas regression analysis involves the analysis of the dependence of random variables on non-random arguments. Correlation analysis is applied under certain conditions:

- 1) Random variables Y and X (in multidimensional case X1, X2,... Xp) is an example of a choice from a two-dimensional (multidimensional) large set with the law of normal distribution;

2) Individual observations are stochastic independent;

3)  $Y = F(X)$  analytical expression that approximates the experimental curve, (in the multidimensional case  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_p$ ), should be linear relative to its parameters;

4) When  $X$  quantity changes,  $Y$  random quantity dispersion remains constant.

The conditions of application of regression analysis implies the necessity of the implementation of 2 - 4 provisions of correlation analysis. It is closely related to correlation analysis. But regression analysis suggests less stringent requirements for initial information. During the correlation analysis, the following conditions were observed: availability of the amount of necessary observations on the quantities of studies factors and result indicators have quantitative dimensions and are reflected in the sources of information (Azerbaijan statistical indicators, 2018). With the help of correlation and determination indicators, the relationship between the number of citizens arriving from foreign countries for permanent residence ( $Y$ ) and the average monthly income per capita ( $X_1$ ), the number of population ( $X_2$ ), the amount of new used apartment ( $X_3$ ), the opening of new workplace ( $X_4$ ) and the number of built houses ( $X_5$ ) was assessed. After selecting the model, the author determined the forecast number of future citizens for permanent residence from foreign countries to our republic by 2023.

Based on the data of Table 3.1, the analysis of the regression multiplicity allowed to establish the equation (1) of the number of citizens who came to permanent residence from foreign countries, depending on the factors listed above. Table given in appendix 3.

After selecting the model, the forecast number of future citizens for permanent residence from foreign countries to our republic has been determined. First, it is necessary to predict the change of characteristic of factor, and then the change the in price in the initial market in the next years with the help of the trend function of the Microsoft Excel program for XP office.

After the selection of the model, the forecast number of future citizens for permanent residence from foreign countries to our republic was determined with

the help of trend analysis method. Perspektiv and the results of the forecast are given in table 3.3.

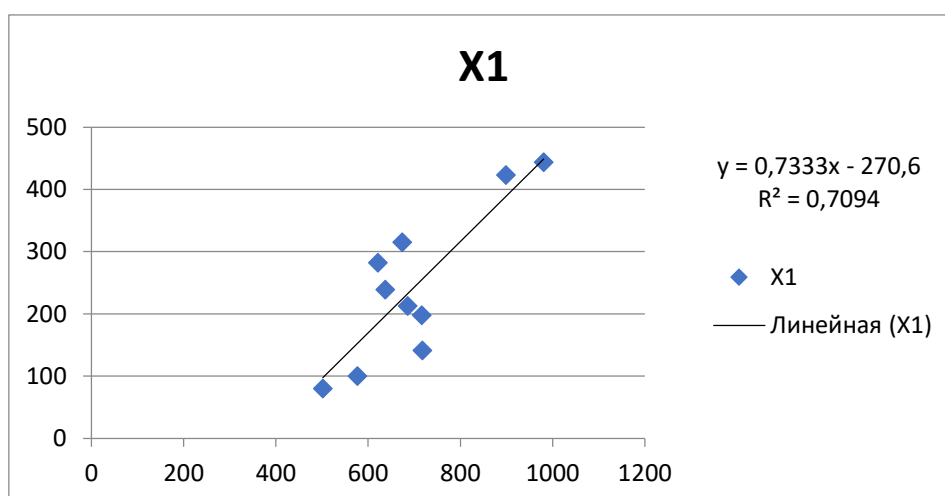
**Table 3.2. Actual, expected and forecast number of future citizens for permanent residence from foreign countries to Azerbaijan, per person**

Years	Y
2017	3073
2018	3544
2019	4170
2020	4556
2021	4827
2022	5174

Source: The table was compiled by the author in the base of Azerbaijan SSC.

Now, let's give a statistical link between the random variables of the number of citizens coming to Azerbaijan for permanent residence from foreign countries in the Republic in figures 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5.

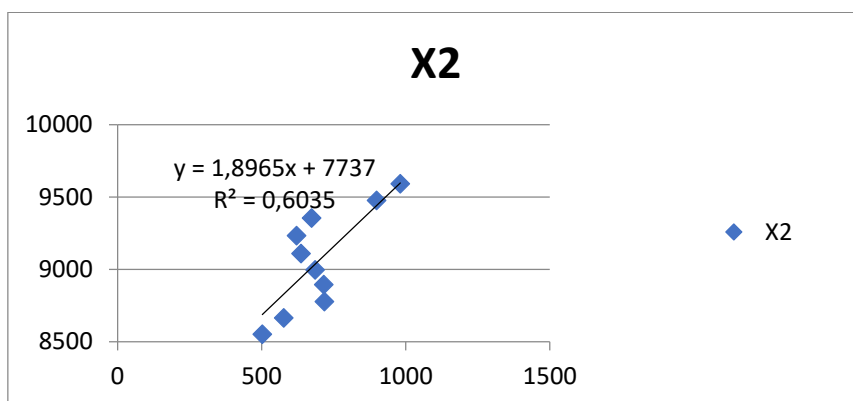
**Figure 3.1. The number of citizens coming to Azerbaijan from foreign countries for permanent residence and the average monthly income per capita of the population is an area of correlation dependence**



Source: The table was compiled by the author in the base of Azerbaijan SSC.

The correlation coefficient is equal to "0,8420213". A positive sign indicates that with the growth of one of the variables, the other also increases, with the decrease of one of them, the other decreases.  $R^2 = 0.709$  shows that 84% of the number of citizens arriving from foreign countries to Azerbaijan for permanent residence is described as a non-dependent variable with a per capita average income model.

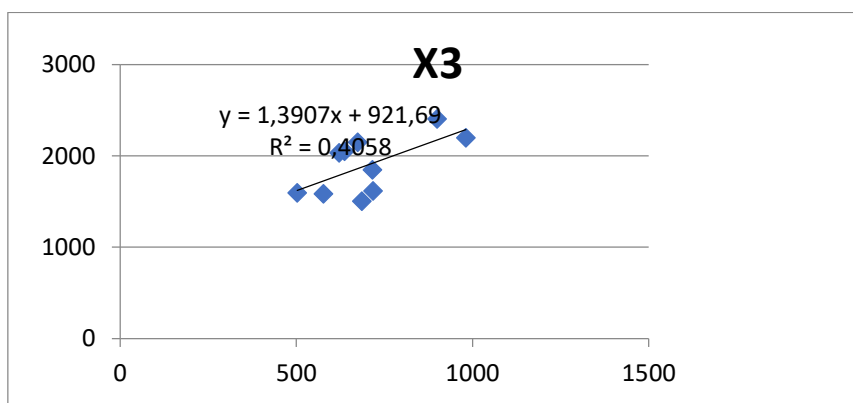
**Figure 3.2. The sphere of correlation dependence between the number of citizens arriving from foreign countries to Azerbaijan for permanent residence and the number of population**



Source: The table was compiled by the author in the base of Azerbaijan SSC.

The correlation coefficient is equal to "0,7765307". A positive sign shows that with the increase in the population, the number of citizens coming to Azerbaijan from foreign countries for permanent residence increases and vice versa.  $R^2 = 0,603$  shows that 60 percent of the population who came to Azerbaijan for permanent residence from foreign countries is described as a non-dependent variable by the population model.

**Figure 3.3. The area of correlation dependence between the number of citizens arriving from foreign countries to Azerbaijan for permanent residence and the amount of house**

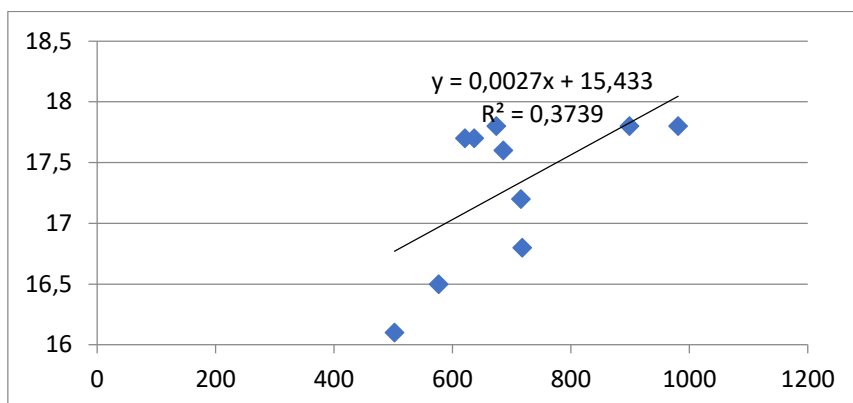


Source: The table was compiled by the author in the base of Azerbaijan SSC.

The correlation coefficient is equal to "0,6363961". A positive sign shows that with the increase in the amount of new apartments in the country, the number of citizens from foreign countries coming to Azerbaijan for permanent residence increases.  $R^2 = 0,405$  shows that 40% of the number of citizens arriving from

foreign countries to Azerbaijan for permanent residence is described by the non-dependent variable model of new used apartment.

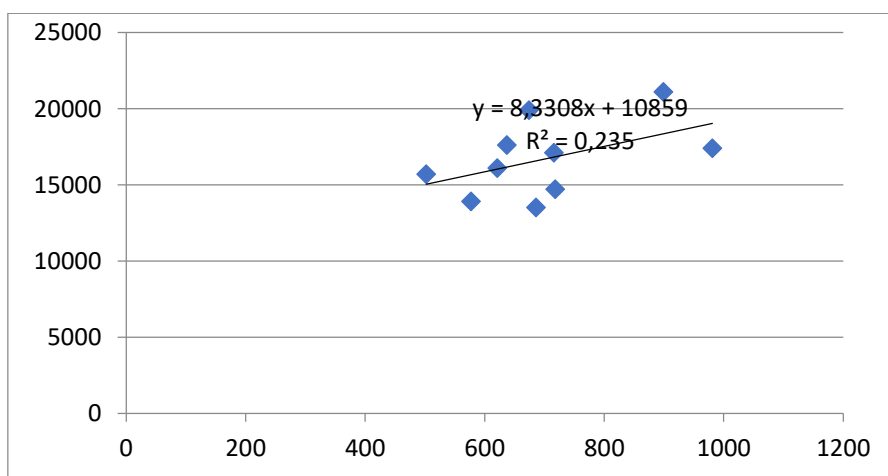
**Figure 3.4. The area of correlation dependence between the number of citizens arriving from foreign countries to Azerbaijan for permanent residence and the opening of new**



Source: The table was compiled by the author in the base of Azerbaijan SSC.

The correlation coefficient is equal to "0,6107372". A positive sign shows that with the increase in the opening of new, the number of citizens coming to Azerbaijan for permanent residence from foreign countries is growing.  $R^2 = 0,373$  shows that 37 percent of the number of citizens arriving from foreign countries for permanent residence in Azerbaijan is described as a non-dependent variable by the new job creation/workplace model.

**Figure 3.5. The area of correlation dependence between the number of citizens arriving from foreign countries to Azerbaijan for permanent residence and the number of built apartments**



Source: The table was compiled by the author in the base of Azerbaijan SSC.

The correlation coefficient is equal to “0,4847679”. A positive sign shows that with the increase in the number of built apartments, the number of citizens from foreign countries coming to Azerbaijan for permanent residence also increases and vice versa.  $R^2 = 0,235$  shows that 24 percent of the number of citizens arriving from foreign countries to Azerbaijan for permanent residence is described by the model number of apartments built as a non-dependent variable.

The quantities obtained allowed to assess the relationship between the factors and parameters of the Migration market in the country and to establish a matrix of the results of the correlation analysis. The correlation coefficient was evaluated for this purpose.

**Table 3.3. Matrix of results of correlation analysis**

	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5
Y	0,8420213	0,7765307	0,6363961	0,6107372	0,4847679

Source: The table was compiled by the author in the base of Azerbaijan SSC.

Correlation coefficient (R) - this measures the degree of linear relationship of two random variables, with the number located between -1 and +1. The positive correlation coefficient shows that with the growth of one variable, the other also increases, with the decrease of one of them, the other decreases. The negative quantity indicates that with the growth of one of the variables, the other decreases, with the decrease of one of them, the other increases.

### **3.2 The influence of migration on growth of population in European countries**

At present, migration affects almost every state, so it is necessary to look over the statistics on the number of arrivals and the differences between the population of each thousand people (according to the average annual population statistics). The fact that the number of population exceeds the number of people entering the country is called "net immigration" and the number of population exceeds the number of people leaving the country is called "net emigration". The net migration coefficient shows how the total population of a particular country varies and does

not take into account the difference in different types of migration. These statistics also include illegal migrants along with the rest (Table 3.4).

**Table 3.4. Statistics of migrants per 1000 population in European countries in 2018**

Countries	Migrants per 1000 People	Countries	Migrants per 1000 People
UK	2,5	Latvia	-6,1
Austria	4,8	Lithuania	-20,3
Ireland	4,0	Macedonia	-0,5
Cyprus	8,7	Netherlands	1,9
Denmark	2,1	Norway	5,9
Estonia	-3,2	Poland	-0,4
France	1,1	Poland	2,5
Finland	2,9	Serbia	0
Germany	1,5	Singapore	13,1
Greece	2,3	Slovakia	0,1
Greenland	-6	Slovenia	0,4
Hungary	1,3	Spain	7,8
Iceland	4	Sweden	5,3

Source: Central Intelligence Agency- <https://www.cia.gov/index.html>

Compared to 1990 and 2000, the number of international migrants in Europe increased by 54.7% and 35.3%, respectively, until 2017 (Table 3.2).

**Table 3.5. Dynamics of international migrants by regions of Europe (mln.people, %)**

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2017	2017/1990
Europe	49,2	52,8	56,1	64,1	72,4	76,1	154,7
Western Europe	22,0	21,3	20,3	19,8	19,1	19,6	89,5
Northern Europe	6,7	7,1	7,8	9,5	11,8	13,2	200,5
Southern Europe	4,3	6,0	7,4	12,0	16,2	15,7	362,8
Western Europe	16,2	18,3	20,3	22,8	25,3	27,3	168,6

Source: UN, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2017). <http://www.un.org/>

At the same time, their share in the world's total number decreased by 1.1 per cent in 1990-2017.

At present, Western Europe differs in terms of the number of migrants living in the European regions. However, the maximum growth of migrants in 1990-2017 was observed in Southern Europe.

The average annual growth rate of international migrants in the world and

Europe is fluctuating and varies by region and time. The number of international migrants rose to the maximum in the world and in Europe in 2000-2005.

Among the European regions, the highest average annual growth rate of migrants in Southern Europe showed itself until 2010. However, in 2010-2017, they fell sharply because of such countries as Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia and Spain, where there was mainly good population emigration.

Western and Northern Europe has had a steady positive growth of international migrants since 1990. But recently, in these regions it has fallen. Migration growth in Eastern Europe was negative until 2010. Only in 2010-2017, Romania, Bulgaria and Slovakia experienced some growth due to a significant increase in net migration (Table 3.3).

**Table 3.6. Percentage of annual changes in the number of migrants (both sexes),%**

<b>Region</b>	<b>1990-1995 years</b>	<b>1995-2000 years</b>	<b>2000-2005 years</b>	<b>2005-2010 years</b>	<b>2010-2017 years</b>
World	1,05	1,43	2,03	2,95	1,89
Europe	1,42	1,26	2,61	2,43	1,02
Eastern Europe	- 0,60	- 0,88	- 0,67	- 0,65	0,58
Northern Europe	1,59	1,87	3,86	4,25	2,34
Southern Europe	6,42	4,55	9,32	5,98	-0,50
Western Europe	2,41	2,18	2,17	2,06	1,63

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). <https://www.un.org/>

In European countries migration to affects the dynamics of the number and structure of their population in Europe. In 2017, 10.3% of the population was migrants. Among the European regions, Southern Europe has the same indicator. This indicator is significantly higher in the countries of the West (14.4%) and Northern Europe (13.0%), but in Eastern Europe it is the lowest (6.7%). Small sovereign states differs from other with a high share of immigrants in the total population. Thus, 100% of the Vatican's population, Liechtenstein -62.6%, Andorra-59.7%, Monaco - 55.8%, Luxembourg - 44.0% are immigrants.

In 2017, 31.25% of international migrants in the world were concentrated in Europe. At the same time, 25,65% of them lived in 10 countries of the European region. More than 1/6 of the region's migrants are from three countries-Germany, Russia and the UK.

The index of migrants can be from 0 (absolute equal) to 100 (absolute unequal) (World Data Atlas. [www.knoema.com](http://www.knoema.com), p. 118).

The index of migrants rose from 38,4 in 2005 to 43,0 in 2017 in Europe and these indexes show us unequal share of immigrants within the countries.

There is a disparity in the volume and intensity of migration, the net migration ratios calculated for European countries by this formula:

$$V = a \cdot 100\% / x$$

Here V-variation coefficient; a-standard deviation; x-the average quantity of the indicator.

In 2005, the variation coefficient was 347.1%, in 2017 was 605.85%. Thus, the inequality coefficient of net migration of the population in Europe has significantly increased over 12 years, which is the result of the migration crisis in recent years.

In 2017, Luxembourg (18.12), Switzerland (9.48), Norway (9.33) ranked the top three countries of European region in terms of GDP per capita. On the other hand, in 2017, Lithuania (-11.3), Latvia (-7.23) and Albania (-6.33) had the maximum negative quantity of net migration, thereby migrant flows increased to other European countries from the countries mentioned above in order to find better job and better living (World Data Atlas [www.knoema.com](http://www.knoema.com)).

Despite the increase in international migrant displacement, 52% of international migrants that living in Europe are from the same region. However, this indicator is low in Latin America (64%), Asia (79%) and Africa (81%), but it is high compared to North America (2%) and Oceania (14%), where most migrants come from different countries of the world (Илгербакова Е., [www.demoscape.ru](http://www.demoscape.ru))

In Europe, international migrants differ from the local population of the region with the contingent, age and sex composition. Among international

migrants, the share of children is small, but the share of the population of active age is higher. In 1990-2017, the number of migrants in middle and old groups increased more rapidly. During this period, the number of children among international migrants (up to 15 years) decreased by 5,0%.

The share of young people (15-24 years) increased by 2,0% and the number of other age groups of international migrants also increased (Table 3). As a result, the share of children (up to 15 years) decreased from 9.7% to 5.7%, and the share of young people (15-24 years) from 13.4% to 9.7%. The share of international migrants in the 25-59 age group rose from 58.8% in 1990 to 62.8% in 2017.

**Table 3.7. Composition and structure of international migrants in age groups**

Age	1990-ci il		2017-ci il		2017/1990
	Person	%	Person	%	%
Up to 15 years	4577,3	9,3	4348,3	5,7	95,0
15-24	6613,7	13,4	7404,1	9,7	112,0
25-44	18769,1	38,1	29430,6	38,6	156,8
45-59	10174,7	20,7	18389,6	24,2	180,7
60 and above	7083,7	18,5	16572,6	21,8	182,4

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017).. International migrant stock at mid-year by age and sex and by major area, region, country or area, 1990.

An important trend of modern migration is feminization. 52.4% (58.9% in 2000) of all international migrants were women in Europe and 48.2% (49.1% in 2000) worldwide in 2017. Thus, migration of women in Europe is more than men compared to other parts of the world. Among the regions of Europe, the maximum percentage of migrant women is in the Southern Europe (53.2%) and minimum level is in the Western Europe (51.8%) (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division 2017).

Migrant women mostly engaged with difficult and low-level work. Nevertheless, they get opportunity to buy education and medical services for themselves and their children, send money to their relatives and find a new world for themselves.

Today, a number of countries in Africa and the Middle East are distinguished by low living standards, high unemployment, social and religious concerns, lack of

education opportunities for young people are women. This encourages many of them to change the place of residence.

Currently, immigration is a sharp problem for many European countries. It undermines the state budget and can lead to a crisis. In a number of countries, this process is associated with increase of unemployment, decrease of job, criminal risks, rape and terrorists acts. In addition, according to the statement of the Islamic State agent published in the British edition of the Sunday Express, more than 4000 terrorists secretly entered the EU under the guise of refugees ( <http://www.topwar.ru>).

As a result, all this is reflected in the civil population of host countries. The main terrorist acts shook Paris (January, November 2015), Brussel (March 2016), London (March 2017), Manchester (May 2017). Over the few years, more than 250 people have died in the hands of terrorists from North Africa and the Middle East, and the number of victims was hundreds (<http://www.ntv.ru/novosti>).

After A.Merkel announced its open door policy, thousands of refugees from Syria (28% of total migrants), Afghanistan (14%), Iraq (10%) settled in Europe, in 2015. The situation has become critical. At the same time, a large number of people die on the way to Europe. Thus, the death toll in the sea in 2015 was 3777 people, in 2016 was 4690 people (Europe's refugee and migrant crisis in 2016).

Those who reached Europe also faced a number of problems. The movement of migrants was very large: 562,680 in 2014, 1,255,640 in 2015 (<http://www.ntv.ru>), in 2016, 370.000 people (Europe's refugee and migrant crisis in 2016).The governments of some countries (especially Italy, Greece, Hungary) could not cope with the influx of refugees who do not have enough staff and heated accommodation. This is related to the fact that inadequate material supply, which is not provided for in the budgets of the country. The situation become worse after Hungary, and some other countries closed their borders in 2016 and more than 75,000 refugees changed direction to Central and Western Europe (Europe's refugee and migrant crisis in 2016).

The decline in population in Eastern Europe consists of two sides: natural decline and migration. For example, since 1990, the population of Latvia has

decreased about 10% for natural reasons which related to a decrease in birth and a decrease in life span. According to sociologists, the remaining 17% fall into migration. Kosovo compensate 50 percent of own population with high birth rate. Thus, by 2017, this region lost "only" 7% of the population.

The rich countries of Western Europe, especially Switzerland, Germany and the UK, have experienced population growth in recent years. In Switzerland, this trend is mainly related to migration. However, natural growth is observed in these countries. In most countries of Western Europe, for example, Sweden and Switzerland, birth rate is high. Only in some countries, for example, Germany and Italy, the death rate exceeds the birth rate.

The main reason for the migration of the people is the economic situation and political conflicts. The difference in incomes of residents of Eastern and Western Europe is very large. According to statistics for 2014, the average salary in the EU is 25 euros per hour. The first place is Denmark with high level of salary, the average salary is 52 euros per hour. Half of the Danish population earns more than this amount, and the second half earns less. In Germany, the "upper" half-salary is more than 15.60 euros per hour. In Latvia this amount is 3,35 euros, in Romania it is 2 euros, in Bulgaria it is 1,67 euros. Denmark is the first place and Bulgaria is the last for purchasing power of population. Switzerland is also the leader in all Europe.

Migration from weak Eastern Europe to rich Western Europe is growing rapidly related to the expansion of the EU. Since 2004, it includes 13 countries. So, according to the International Organization of Migration, Latvia's accession to the EU, first of all, caused rapid exclusion of labor to Ireland and the UK.

In February 2018, the European Commission developed a strategy for the development of the Western Balkans. The implementation of this program is intended for joining new countries to EU. We are talking about additional investments, reforms and cooperation, which we can get when Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Albania, Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina become a member of the EU.

The freedom of movement of the population is not the only reason for migration. Thus, Romania entered the EU at the same time as Bulgaria in 2007. Despite this, after the collapse of the communist regime in 1992-2000, the emigration from this country reached Europe. After that, the number of migrants began to decline. Most of the Romans moved to Italy for language and cultural reasons.

First of all, young people between 18-30 years leave their countries for economic reasons. When young people leave, this automatically means a reduction in the birth rate. On average, every woman should have at least 2 children for compensate for the influx of the population.

At the same time, the decline in productivity is still a general trend. For example, in Albania, the number of children per woman in 1990-2017 fell from 3 to 1.7. In central Europe, this figure was 1.48 and 1.58 in South-Eastern Europe in 2016. High birth rate in Western Europe was 1.8. Rarely, women give birth in the southern countries - Spain and Italy.

In the late 1990s, economic reforms and prospects for EU membership led to economic growth in Eastern and Central Europe, the Balkans and the Baltic countries. This positive development is also reflected in the birth rate: the decline in childbirth, stabilized in all European countries. Most of them, began to grow again in 2012.

Based on the analysis of the migration situation, the main factors in Europe have been identified:

- socio-political changes in past socialist countries;

The main difference between the countries of Eastern and Western European countries and the developing countries of Africa and Asia is the significant difference in living standards, mainly the level of wages.

- the expansion of integration processes in Europe was outdated and created a new influx of migration;
- development of entrepreneurship based on differentiation in the provision of consumer market;

- the emergence of ethnic conflicts and local wars in the former Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union and in the countries of Asia and Africa;
- socio-economic, legal and cultural ties of the nations of different countries living outside their own states.

We can differ in two stages, in the dynamics of modern immigration to Europe. First, from 1980 to 1991, there was an increase in the rate of immigration. At this time, most countries were characterized by a steady increase in the migration balance. The second stage is the stabilization of the rate of immigration, characterized by minor changes in the period of immigration in most countries of Western Europe from 1992 to today.

The main types of emigration in Europe are economic (labor), illegal, ethnic and compulsory. Among the migration flows for economic reasons in Europe, we identified the following: migration for the education; migration for the regular employment with limited-term contracts; migration in connection with ethnic employment; migration beyond the borders of the state and related to international tourism. It has been established that economic (labor) migration is widespread.

Labor migration and trade associated with it is an alternative and sufficiently accessible type of work, created on initiative of the population. With a sharp decline in the standard of living in the Russian economy, labor migration has become the most realistic, effective and the only way to the economic well-being of the economically active population in the Russian regions.

Forced migration in Europe is also geographical and ethnic flow. The migration of refugees to European countries is closely linked with the ethnic and political situation in different parts of the world. At the same time, it has become increasingly difficult to leave asylum seekers for socio-economic reasons. The use of forced migration channel by economic migrants has become widespread.

The problem of forced migration is quite relevant for Russia and its separate regions. The research provides an opportunity to draw several conclusions on the problems, strategies and prospects of socio-economic adaptation of IDPs in new settlements against Russia.

First, in the process of forced resettlement, family, relationship and social relations act as an important social mechanism.

Secondly, many IDP families often face a number of urgent problems that require solutions and support from public institutions. First, this is the problem of accommodation, employment, pension and benefits. Although these problems have been identified, but many of them have not yet been solved.

Thirdly, the movement of IDPs is extremely heterogeneous in terms of socio-economic strategies. In fact, only a small part of IDPs need social protection (in its traditional sense). For many families, it would be much more effective to start working, to realize entrepreneurial, professional and labor potential, to support them in creating future educational opportunities and a new profession. Thus, the state could help many families of immigrants "stand up" and adapt to a new place of residence.

Fourth, the problem of unemployment will often remain the most acute for the regions of concentration of IDPs. In some Russian regions, local authorities cannot solve the situation, they need help from the federal Center to create new jobs for the compact space of Internally Displaced Persons. The creation of new jobs will reduce social pressure, education and social potential of migrants is an important factor in the development of the labor market and individual sectors of the economy.

Illegal migration is a very common method of territorial movement for Russia and developed countries of Europe. However, it is impossible to estimate its size with high accuracy. More precisely, we can only talk about the channels, methods and causes of illegal migration. For illegal migration, Eastern Europe and Russia strengthened borders and migration regime.

In the progression of the research, it was found that currently the European community has an ethnically distinct structure. Migration processes continue to increase the ethnic range of the population. The dominant direction in the mechanical movement is the formation of the migration model "Colony-metropolis". This takes place on the basis of migration, resettlement and formation

of diasporas in European countries. It must be acknowledged that now the European Society has become multinational.

At the same time, integration of immigrants into a new society in many European countries is accompanied by numerous problems and contradictions. The duration of residence in a new place depends on a number of factors, including the nature of the relocation and the number of immigrants, the level of education and the socio-economic status of immigrants. In many societies, migrants are perceived as a dangerous element. In their behavior, they disrespect cultural norms and traditions.

Integration of migrants is a two-sided process of people entering a new society. How good immigrants integrate into it, on the one hand, depends on the prosperity of the immigrant, on the other hand, on the socio-economic and political stability in society as a whole. In this regard, the role of programs to combat external hostility and extremism, which include the formation of tolerance in modern society and all existing methods, is increasing.

Analysis of the dynamics of demographic indicators shows that over the past decade demographic and migration processes have undergone significant changes over time, depending on various factors. The role of migration in the formation of the population of many countries in Western Europe is very large, and migration in some countries has been an excellent source of population. Despite the general development models of the migration situation, European countries have a number of same characteristics of natural movement (especially productivity), but countries distinguished from each other with the impact of migration on population formation.

Migration has a significant impact on the age structure of the population. In addition, emigration for European countries undoubtedly has a positive demographic impact. If we do not avoid influx of immigrant and direct them in the right direction and show the necessary quality characteristics (high qualities, certain types of demand in the labor market, etc.), number of states of the EU will be able to solve their demographic and labor problems.

Migration currently attaches great importance to national and regional labor markets in Europe and the Russian Federation. However, this effect does not lead to an increase in the unemployment rate, but to an increase in employment (often in influential sectors of the economy). Migrants in many labor markets have seized a very special ground that does not attract workers among the citizens of this state. In most cases, labor migration is mutually beneficial for countries and regions.

Informal employment among migrants in Russia is concentrated in the legal sector (small private enterprises and firms) and in the informal sector of the economy (private recruitment to work without contracts, spontaneous trade). Many migrants have to exist in the shadow and criminal economy, because it is more profitable and easier than legalized them. The greatest danger to the life and health of migrants is their involvement in criminal cases.

The socio-economic results of various migration flows were calculated on the basis of the author's methodology using the examples of some European countries and some migrants in the 1990s.

In terms of assessing the socio-economic consequences of migration for host countries, the final indicator of the socio-economic assessment of legal migration is usually positive, and the assessment of legal migration in individual countries is also positive. At the same time, in some European countries - Spain, France and Switzerland, the result of socio-economic assessment of legal migration has a negative value. The consequences of forced migration are generally detrimental to host countries. At first glance, it is surprising that there is a positive equivalent of the indicator of illegal migration. This reduces government spending for illegal migrants.

The most effective migration is family unification. Forced migrants do not cover the costs of perfect migration in the short term, because the volume of variable costs is relatively large.

For a long time the situation is changing dramatically - almost all types of migration is "have to pay", because the amount of the total income of migrants in the new place of residence is significantly increased. After nearly three years of

stay, the transfer of the legal IDP, was "postponed", which generated significant costs during the relocation and after about six years - determined illegal relocation of IDP. In the second year of the movement, an illegal economic compulsion is paid for itself.

The calculations show that almost all types of migration are reversible over a long period of time, and in some cases the payback period is very inexact. These calculations allow us to explain that despite the policy of tightening the border crossing regime for various migrants, their income is more than all expenses that occur when traveling.

A number of important trends have been created on the basis of the analysis of the evolution of migration legislation in European countries.

First, for many European countries in the last decade, immigration laws and migration procedures have been strengthening.

Secondly, the countries of the continent accept significant flows of refugees. There is a fairly well-built system of IDP management.

Thirdly, the policy of granting citizenship has gone through a certain evolution and is based on a combination of the principles of "blood" and "place". Many European countries use the principle of granting citizenship only on the basis of the principle of "blood". Migration opportunities for family unification have also significantly decreased.

Fourth, there is a tendency to combine national legislation in a single economic space.

Any migration process, affects the dynamics of the population in different countries and regions. During the period of resettlement, migrants make significant changes in the public life of the country. In the modern world, migration plays a major role in the political, economic and social life of any country. Thus, it is extremely important to take into account the importance of this phenomenon. According to research, the crisis began with the migration of Syrian and Lebanese refugees in 2013 and has been steadily growing in recent years. The total number of migrants was about 4 million in 2015 and 2016 (Агафошин М.М, 2017 Р. 56-64).

The scale of migration flows has turned the global problems of mankind and the whole world has considered it in a crisis. Migrants have a great influence on various aspects of the life of the countries. For example, international migration has been an important factor for population growth and recovery in many countries where birth rates is low. A large influx of migrants is accompanied by many negative consequences. There are a number of problems that arise as a result of the clash of cultures - migrants are often faced with discrimination and the threat of death. But the integration of international migrants into the host community is getting stronger.

At all times, States have taken measures to regulate migration policy. But in the conditions of the current migration crisis, European countries need new measures. Recently, border control has been strengthened in many countries, barrier-free walls and fences have been built, refugee camps have been abolished, military units have been involved, nevertheless, at this time, it does not give very bright positive results. As a result, European countries are not ready to deal with the problem of migration flows.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the socio-economic life of society has an important role of migration. Search for high wages, new jobs, free agricultural territories, etc. can be shown as a reason of migration that take place in the socio-economic life. Improving life conditions is the main goal of this process.

By analyzing of migration we can show following results:

- ✓ labor migration is part of the international relations between the states of the world;

- ✓ in recent years the process of migration has increased and since 2008th crisis it continues to grow;

- ✓ Western countries engaged in the positive and negative affect of this process on regions and individual countries;

- ✓ labor migration fixes unequal share of labor in the world and affects economic stability;

- ✓ main directions of migration on a global scale are:

- from developing countries to industrialized ones;

- among the industrialized ones;

- among developing ones;

- from industrialized countries to developing ones.

Today, population movement is not only an issue of the European region, but also of the entire world. Economic, ecological, interreligious and military factors contributed to the large-scale movement of people between states and continents. Many aspects of the life is influenced by international migration of the population.

Migration processes are not only actual in the context of attracting cheap labor resources. Migrants from Africa and the Middle East have a different culture than in Europe. In a number of European countries (France, Norway, Denmark, etc.) events show that uncontrolled international migration of people living in languages, cultures, traditions and generally can lead to interreligious and ethnic conflicts and ultimately affect national security and international stability. In addition, economic assistance to migrants is a blow to the state budget, an

economic threat to the population. Europe also has to cope with its own crisis (a clear manifestation of this is the result of the referendum, which the UK left the EU on 23 June 2016).

Therefore, taking into account the geopolitical, demographic and economic capabilities of the country and the region, an in-depth and comprehensive analysis of migration processes the adoption of effective migration policies at various hierarchical levels is necessary (at the state, major region, interregional and global level). At the same time, for its implementation, goals and tasks must be clearly stated. In general, in the countries of the speech of migrants, it is necessary to identify their reasons (poverty, violence, conflicts, etc.). If they start to overcome, migration flows will be significantly reduced.

According my research and some analysis from it, i can give some suggestions:

1. As we know refugees are one of the main reason of migration crisis. States must give them stability by ensuring refugees with asylum system.
2. Generally, developed countries do not want migration flow to their country. Because in developed countries the most improved area is service sector which needs resourceful and skillful migrants. That is why these countries interested in only skilled labor.
3. There is no matter between skilled or low-skilled migrants for developing countries. There is always a great demand for all types of migrants, as industrial sector is still improving in developing ones.

Migration flows can be regulated by laws. My point is that: we can turn skilled labor to the countries where there is a lack of skilled migrants and low-skilled workers mostly to developing countries where needed cheap workforce rather than skilled migrants.

In my opinion, countries should calculate the statistics of the areas where need of migrants and every country must adopt as much migrants as it needs. Thus, migration will not be a problem and its impression will be only positive.

## REFERENCES

### In Azerbaijani

1. Abdullayev F. (2009) Müasir Azərbaycan dövlətinin miqrasiya siyasəti və beynəlxalq əməkdaşlıq. Bakı, "Elm və Təhsil", 328 s.
2. Azərbaycanın Statistik Göstəriciləri (2017), Bakı: Səda, 2018, 824 s.
3. Azərbaycanın demoqrafik göstəriciləri (2017), (Statistik məcmuə). Bakı, 2018, 480 s.
4. "Əcnəbilərə və vətəndaşlığı olmayan şəxslərə Azərbaycan Respublikasında müvəqqəti yaşamaq üçün icazənin verilməsi Qaydaları". AR NK-nın 30 iyun 2009-cu il tarixli 102 sayılı qərarı.
5. Əliyev Ə. (2007), Müasir beynəlxalq hüquqları, əhali və miqrasiya problemləri, Bakı, 488 s.
6. Qaçqınların statusu haqqında 28 iyul 1951-ci il konvensiyası. (2008) İnsan hüquqları-beynəlxalq müqavilələr toplusu. Bakı.
7. Mehbalıyev S.S., İsgəndərov R.K. (2002), Əmək bazarı və əhalinin sosial müdafiəsi, Bakı, 544 s.
8. Mehrəliyev E. (1991) Azərbaycanda əhalinin miqrasiyası və demoqrafik proses.// "İqtisadiyyat və həyat" jurnalı, № 5
9. Miqrasiya bələdçisi. Redaktor M.Məmmədquliyev. (2004) Bakı,.117 s.
10. "Miqrasiya proseslərinin öyrənilməsinə dair" seçmə statistik müəyyənin nəticələri haqqında HESABAT, (2010) Bakı –, 366 s.
11. Muradov R.Ş. (2000) Müasir şəraitdə Azərbaycan Respublikasında əmək bazarının formalaşması xüsusiyyətləri. Bakı, "Elm", 340 s.
12. Muradov Ş.M. (2004) İnsan potensialı: əsas meyllər, reallıqlar, problemlər. Bakı, "Elm", 660 s.
13. Muradov Ş.M. (1997), Müasir mərhələdə demoqrafiya və məşğulluq siyasətinin formalaşması problemləri, AMEA Xəbərləri, İqtisadiyyat seriyası, Bakı, №1-4, s.30-45.
14. Muradov Ş.M., Baxış Ç.Ə. (2013) Azərbaycan Respublikasında etno-demoqrafik proseslər: tarixi dəyişikliklər və reallıqlar. Bakı, 135 s.

15. Şirinov Ə.A. (2008) Miqrasiya və sığınacaq məsələləri üzrə terminlərin izahlı lüğəti-Bakı, 161 s.
16. Yozef E. (2004), Stiqliz Qloballaşma və onun doğurduğu narazılıqlar Bakı: 317 c.

### **In foreign language**

1. Агафшин М.М. (2017)Факторы миграции населения арабских стран Азии в ЕС / М.М. Агафшин // Известия высших учебных заведений. Поволжский регион. Естественные науки, № 2 (18). С. 56-64.
2. Вахабов А. В., Хажибакиев Ш. Х., Рахманов Ш. И. (2014) и др. «Мировая экономика международные экономические отношения» учебное пособие Ташкент.
3. Демографический энциклопедический словарь. (1985) М.: Советская энциклопедия.
4. Золотых В.Р. (2012)Консервативные подходы к проблеме иммиграции в США: этнокультурный аспект // Вестник Пермского университета. Серия: История. № 2. С. 160-167.
5. Иванов М.М. Неиммиграционные визы США. - М.: Русская деловая литература, (1997) Иванов М.М. США: правовое регулирование иммиграционного процесса. - М.: Международные отношения,.
6. Ионцев В.А.(1999) Международная миграция: теория и история изучения. Научная серия «Международная миграция населения: Россия и современный мир». Вып. 3. М.: Диалог-МГУ.
7. Краткий словарь по социологии. (1988) М.: Пометиздат.
8. Кузмина О.Е., Пучков П.И. (1994) Основы этнодемографии: Учебное пособие. М.: Наука.
9. Маркс.К. Капитал. М. (1960): Госполитиздом, (Маркс.К., Энгельс Ф. Соч. 2-е изд.т.23).
10. Мобильность кадров на промышленном предприятии. (1981) Киев: Наука- думка.

11. Потуданская В.Ф., Бояркин Г.Н., Юсова Ю.С. (2004)Трудовая миграция как фактор трансформации рынка труда. Омск: изд-во Омск ГТУ.
12. Современные миграционные процессы: состояние, проблемы, опыт государственного и общественного регулирования.(2008) Монография. Ростов н/Д. Изд-во: СКАГС.
13. Филипенко А.А. Проблемы иммиграционной политики США в период 1990-2015 гг. (2015) Диссертация на соискание учёной степени кандидата исторических наук М., МГИМО.
14. Филиппов С.В.(1973) США: иммиграция и гражданство (политика и законодательство). - М.
15. Хорев Б.С., Чапек В.Н. (1978) Проблемы изучения миграции населения. М.,.
16. Чертина З.С. (2011)Нелегальные иммигранты в США: иммиграционный вызов в начале XXI века. Миграции в глобализирующемся мире. М.:ИВИ РАН.
17. Юдина Т.Н. (2006) Социология миграции: Учеб. Пособие. для вузов М.: Академический Проект.
18. Юрченко С. А., Юрченко Е. Е. (2011)Методика научных исследований: учеб пособие для студентов спец. «Туризм». Харьков: ХНУ им. В. Н. Каразина, 176 с.
19. Espinq – Andersson Gosta. (1990) Three worlds of welfare capitatism. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.
20. Gross D. (1998) Immigration flows and regional labor markets dynamics. Wash.
21. Harris J.R. and Todaro M.P. (1970) Migration, unemployment and development, a two sector analysis, American Economic Review, 60: 126-142.
22. Stores Sustaining Fiscal Political Economy. (2000). №2.

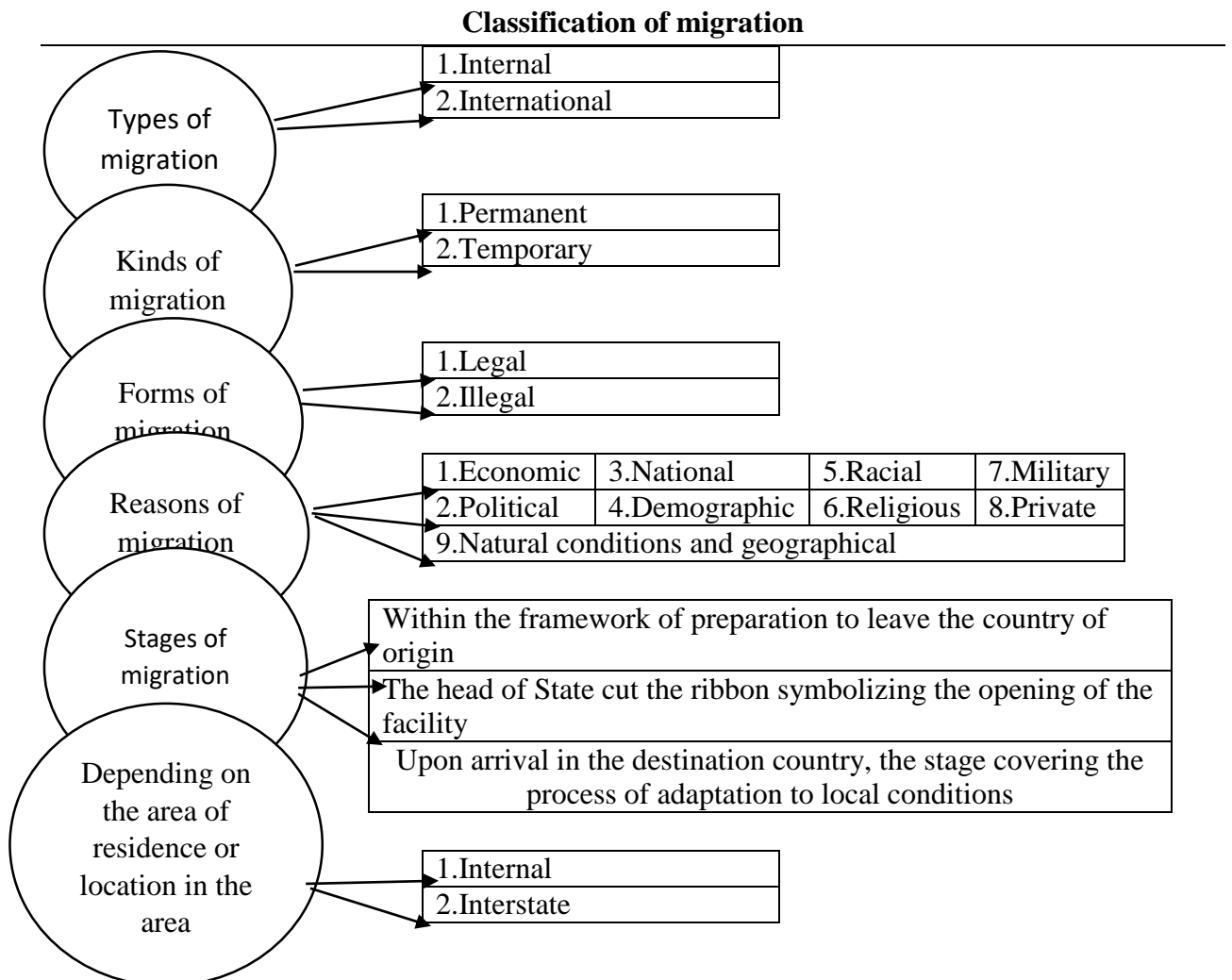
23. Stalker P. (2000 ) Workers without Frontiers: The Impact of Globalization on International Migration/Boulder.
24. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). Trends in International Migrant Stock

### **Online resources**

- 1.[www.archiloq.ru](http://www.archiloq.ru)
- 2.[www.azwikipedia.org](http://www.azwikipedia.org)
- 3.[www.azstat.org](http://www.azstat.org)
- 4.[www.bbc.co.uk](http://www.bbc.co.uk)
- 5.[www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com)
- 6.[www.demoscope.ru](http://www.demoscope.ru)
- 7.[www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu)
- 8.[www.e-qanun.az](http://www.e-qanun.az)
- 9.[www.gundelik-baku.com](http://www.gundelik-baku.com)
- 10.[www.inosumi.ru](http://www.inosumi.ru)
- 11.[www.knoema.org](http://www.knoema.org)
- 12.[www.lent.az](http://www.lent.az)
- 13.[www.ntv.ru](http://www.ntv.ru)
- 14.[www.respublica-news.az](http://www.respublica-news.az)
- 15.[www.un.org](http://www.un.org)
- 16.[www.weforum.org](http://www.weforum.org)

## APPENDIX 1.

### Classification of migration



Note: the scheme was designed by the author.

## APPENDIX 2.

### Results of the use of foreign labor for bringing labor migrants to the country

Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
Results for the labor market	
Reduction of labor shortages	Embezzlement in the labor market leads to a reduction in wages of local workers
Migrant employment at home contributes to the employment of women.	Increased unemployment among the local population and marginalization of less skilled workers
Increase small business and entrepreneurship	Crime of private sectors of the labor market.
Providing employment in unemployed places.	
The employment of migrants in "non-influential" sectors of the economy contributes to the vertical mobility of local workers.	
Impacts on human capital development	
Improving the quality of the workforce through the selection of young and qualified employees (in the highly skilled labor segment).	Given the prevalence of low-skilled workers and the availability of substitute trends, the overall level of national manpower decreases.
	Increased poverty (in the case of concealment of the migrant due to loss of work).
Economic growth, effects on the production of goods and services	
The formation of a resource for regional changes in the economy in connection with the possibility of migrant resettlement in certain regions	Limitation of the possibility of introducing labor protection technology.
Reduction of wages and total costs associated with it.	As a result of the use of cheap labor, productivity and productivity have been reduced, problems with the introduction of new equipment and technologies have arisen.
Stimulation of additional employment, creation of additional workplaces and development of infrastructure resulting from the demand of foreign workers for goods and services	The migrant worker's concentration is not in industries or regions where extra labor demand is needed, but the place where you can count on quick earnings.
Highly skilled labor migration, increased innovative activity, increased labor productivity are possible.	
Increase the competitiveness of local goods and services by reducing costs	

An increase of direct investment (including foreign) due to the availability of cheap labor	
Development of transport sector	
Results of the financial sector and formalization of the state budget	
The increase in the tax collection from the salary of migrants, mandatory payments (state duties, advance payments, etc.) and contributions to social funds.	Increase in the cost of social assistance for unemployed migrants.
Increase in payments for the use of housing and communal services by migrants.	Increase in public expenditure on migration policy
Saving on education costs.	Additional effects of migrants on social sphere and infrastructure.
Inflation declines due to higher propensity to protectionism from foreign workers.	Capital losses associated with the transfer of part of the salary of migrants abroad.
	Additional negative pressure on the national currency.
Impacts for foreign economic activity	
Growth in the number of joint ventures with the economy of labor resources of the exporting country.	
Increased trade between the exporting country and the importing country of labor resources.	

Note. It was designed by the author.

### APPENDIX 3.

#### Final results of regression analysis.

<i>Regression statistics</i>					
R majority		0,930798391			
R square		0,866385646			
Normal R square		0,699367703			
Standard error		78,5140874			
Observations		10			
Corellation coefficient		R			
Y	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5
1					
0,706974					
0,842285	1				
0,77684	0,986409	1			
0,63699	0,887832	0,880814	1		
0,611435	0,853264	0,904598	0,732978	1	
0,484772	0,717693	0,697815	0,907472	0,558241	1

It was designed by author based on calculations on thesis.

## **List of tables**

Table 1.1 International migrants in 1960-2005 .....	24
Table 3.1. The number of citizens coming to Azerbaijan for permanent residence and the indicators associated with development tendency.....	50
Table 3.2. Actual, expected and forecast number of future citizens for permanent residence from foreign countries to Azerbaijan, per person.....	52
Table 3.3. Matrix of results of correlation analysis.....	55
Table 3.4. Statistics of migrants per 1000 population in European countries in 2018.....	56
Table 3.5. Dynamics of international migrants by regions of Europe (mln.people, %). .....	56
Table 3.6. Percentage of annual changes in the number of migrants (both sexes, %).....	57
Table 3.7. Composition and structure of international migrants in age groups.....	59

## **List of Figures**

Figure 3.1. The number of citizens coming to Azerbaijan from foreign countries for permanent residence and the average monthly income per capita of the population is an area of correlation dependence .....	52
Figure 3.2. The sphere of correlation dependence between the number of citizens arriving from foreign countries to Azerbaijan for permanent residence and the number of population .....	53
Figure 3.3. The area of correlation dependence between the number of citizens arriving from foreign countries to Azerbaijan for permanent residence and the amount of house.....	53

Figure 3.4. The area of correlation dependence between the number of citizens arriving from foreign countries to Azerbaijan for permanent residence and the opening of new .....54

Figure 3.5. The area of correlation dependence between the number of citizens arriving from foreign countries to Azerbaijan for permanent residence and the number of built apartment.....54