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Demography of Tatarstan: The contemporary
situation and its influence on future Economy
and Politics

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Tatars in the Russian Federation and Volga Federal District

Tatars in the Russian Federation - the second biggest ethnic group

Census	1989	2002	2010
Tatars	5 522 096	5 554 601	5 310 649
% to 1989	100.0%	100.6%	96.2%
Share of Tatars of Russia's adult population	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%

Demographical aspects of Tatar population

- The Tatar population decreased by **4.4%** (243.9 thousand) from 2002 to 2010. The Russian population decreased by **4.2%** (4.9 mln) during the same period. Adult population of the Russian Federation decreased only by **1.6%** (2.2 mln).
- Problem of Kryashen Tatars.

Map of Volga Federal District



Tatars in Volga Federal District

- Share of Tatars in population of the Volga Federal District increase from **13.0%** (2002) to **13.4%** (2010).
- Share of Russians in Volga Federal District was **67.9%** in 2002 & **66.3%** in 2010. Share of Russians in Russian Federation is 77.7% (2010).
- The Republic of Tatarstan is “Heartland” for Volga Federal District. Tatars same kind of network in Volga Federal District.

Number of Tatars in regions of Volga Federal district

Region	Number of Tatars	Share of Tatars
Bashkortostan republic	1 009 295	24.8
Chuvashia republic	34 214	2.7
Kirov oblast	36 457	2.7
Mari El republic	38 357	5.5
Mordovia republic	43 392	5.2
Nizhegorodskaya oblast	44 103	1.3
Orenburg oblast	151 492	7.5
Penza oblast	86 431	6.2
Perm krai	115 544	4.4
Samara oblast	126 124	3.9
Saratov oblast	52 884	2.1
Tatarstan republic	2 012 571	53.2
Udmurt republic	98 831	6.5
Ulyanovsk oblast	149 873	11.6

Demography of the Republic of Tatarstan

General Introduction in Tatarstan Demography

- Total population – **3 882 038** (January 1, 2014)
- Tatarstan population is only **2.7%** of total population of the Russian Federation. And only **0.4%** of total area of Russia.
- Population density in the republic is only **56.5** person per square kilometer. It is only the **16th** place in Russia and the **3rd** place in Volga Federal District (after Chuvash republic and Samara region). Population density of Russia is only **8.39** person per square kilometer.
- Urban population – **74.7%**. (Russia – **73%**). Kazan takes the **6th** place among the biggest Russian cities.

Dynamic of natural increase rates of the Republic of Tatarstan population, 2000-2013

Rate	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Crude birth rate	9,4	9,5	10,2	10,2	10,3	9,8	9,9	10,9	11,8	12,4	12,9	13,4	14,5	14,8
Crude death rate	13,2	13,3	13,7	13,8	13,6	13,8	13,1	13,0	13,0	12,7	13,1	12,4	12,2	12,1
Rate of natural increase	-3,8	-3,8	-3,5	-3,6	-3,3	-4,0	-3,2	-2,1	-1,2	-0,3	-0,2	-0,1	2,3	2,7

Migration increase in the Republic of Tatarstan, 2008-2013

Rate	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Migration increase (persons)	10 433	11 211	4 691	11 998	9 786	5 926
Including migration from other regions of Russian Federation	2651	2220	3045	3429	2853	2666
Share of internal migration in total migration increase	25,4	19,8	64,9	28,6	29,2	45,0

Result of natural and migration changes

Rate	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Natural increase	- 4662	- 1287	- 922	+ 3706	+ 9063	+10266
Migration increase	+ 10433	+ 11211	+ 4691	+ 11998	+ 9786	+ 5926
Result	+ 5771	+ 9924	+ 3769	+ 15704	+ 18849	+ 16192

Demographical result

Migration compensated for the losses of reproduction change up to 2011. Without migration the population of the region amounted in 2010 would be only 3629.3 thousand people (in reality 3786.5 thousand).

So, migrations might be a possible way to compensate for labor force losses and aging of population in future.

The amount of citizens that arrived from foreign countries to Tatarstan Republic

State	2012		2013		State	2012		2013	
	Number	Share in %	Number	Share in %		Number	Share in %	Number	Share in %
Uzbekistan	48 432	33,4	56 453	33,9	Turkey	6 740	4,7	8 688	5,2
Tajikistan	14 234	9,8	16 908	10,1	Germany	6 128	4,2	6 285	3,8
Azerbaijan	10 078	7,0	10 494	6,3	China	2 353	1,6	4 074	2,4
Kyrgyzstan	6 840	4,7	7 434	4,5	USA	1 931	1,3	2 330	1,4
Ukraine	5 717	3,9	6 731	4,0	Italy	2 481	1,7	2 096	1,3
Kazakhstan	7 996	5,5	6 083	3,6	France	1 767	1,2	1 690	1,0
Armenia	3 114	2,2	4 599	2,8	Total from distant countries	41 918	28,9	50 360	30,2
Belarus	2 268	1,6	2 729	1,6					
Moldova	1 730	1,2	2 113	1,3					
Total from CIS countries	102 941	71,1	116 288	69,8					

Ethnic structure of Tatarstan population, 1989-2010

Census	Share of ethnic Tatars	Share of ethnic Russians
1979	47.6%	44.0%
1989	48.5%	43.3%
2002	52.9%	39.5%
2010	53.2%	39.7%
2030 <i>(forecast of Niyaz Gabdrakhmanov, KFU)</i>	58,8%	35,3%.

Ethnic & cultural diversity of the Republic of Tatarstan

Tatarstan, one of Russian regions, with the most ethnical differentiation of people.

According to the Census enumeration in 2010, in the region there are representatives of more than 173 nationalities.

Moreover, 8 nationalities have population more than 10 thousand people (Tatars, Russians, Chuvashes, Udmurts, Mordovians, Maris, Ukrainians and Bashkirs).

Religious structure of population of the Republic of Tatarstan

Census	Share of ethnic Muslims	Share of ethnic Orthodoxes
1989	49.3%	50.1%
2002	53.4%	45.6%
2010	53.6%	45.2%

But, in the results of sociological poll (Research center "Sreda", 2012) only 34% of regional population had self-identity as a Muslims, 30% - as a Orthodoxes.

Number of Kryashen Tatars in the Republic of Tatarstan

Census	Number	Share in Tatar population in the Republic of Tatarstan
1926	99 041	8.5%
1989	<i>200 000 (estimates and forecasts)</i>	<i>~10.0%</i>
2002	18 760	0.9%
2010	29 962	1.5%

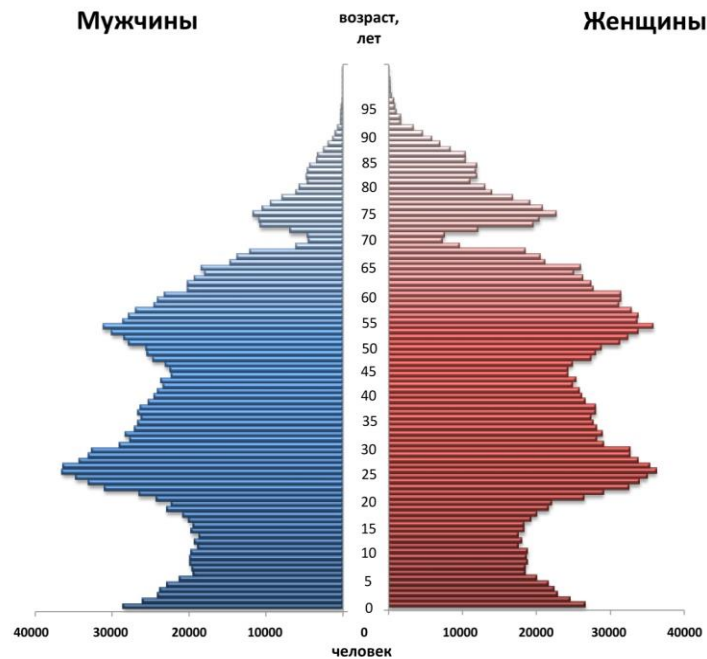
What is it?

Is it changes of identity?

Or administrative barriers?

Or both?

**ВОЗРАСТНО-ПОЛОВАЯ СТРУКТУРА НАСЕЛЕНИЯ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ ТАТАРСТАН НА НАЧАЛО 2013 ГОДА**



Age-sex structure of the Republic Tatarstan population

Age group	Total population			Urban population			Rural population		
	Adult	Male	Female	Adult	Male	Female	Adult	Male	Female
	3822038	1766901	2055137	2900747	1323691	1577056	921291	443210	478081
до 1 года	55154	28475	26679	42901	22192	20709	12253	6283	5970
1-4	188330	96592	91738	146728	75222	71506	41602	21370	20232
5-9	194572	99932	94640	149096	76533	72563	45476	23399	22077
10-14	186598	96037	90561	135384	69846	65538	51214	26191	25023
15-19	204120	102487	101633	147842	73459	74383	56278	29028	27250
20-24	308983	151663	157320	245324	118207	127117	63659	33456	30203
25-29	343946	173095	170851	280038	138584	141454	63908	34511	29397
30-34	280907	138612	142295	230691	112515	118176	50216	26097	24119
35-39	264976	128610	136366	207932	99734	108198	57044	28876	28168
40-44	240553	115696	124857	178065	83422	94643	62488	32274	30214
45-49	267181	126520	140661	194694	88318	106376	72487	38202	34285
50-54	315459	145803	169656	238880	105906	132974	76579	39897	36682
55-59	273746	119005	154741	211019	88555	122464	62727	30450	32277
60-64	216442	90393	126049	167338	68214	99124	49104	22179	26925
65-69	104661	40997	63664	79871	30911	48960	24790	10086	14704

Results of the analysis: The great reduction of population in age groups from 30 to 49 is demonstrated in the table (especially in urban population, in rural population only from 30 to 39).

Factors:

- "demographic echo" of the Second World War;
- consequences of increasing of mortality in these cohorts in the 1990s;
- result of migrations in the 1970s - 1990s.

Main points of Demography influence on Economy of the Republic of Tatarstan

- Mostly part of labor resources of Tatarstan have a **retired age or age before retired** (In common view it is the population of age groups from 50 to 69 ages).
- During next 10 or 15 years we can wait serious decreasing of labor resources in the region. Because of new generations of labor resources (who were born at the end of 1990-s and first half of 2000-s) have a less number than generations of 1950-s and 1960-s. We estimate that number of population at labor ages will decrease during **next 10-15 years by 8-10% or by 200-250 thousands people** (including 150 – 180 thousands people in urban settlements). For example, next year labor force will decrease by 30 thousand people (*the head of apartment of Internal policy of Administration of the Republic of Tatarstan Mr. Aleksandr Terent'ev estimate*).
- After 30 years, the region will meet a **new challenge**. It is aging of labor resources. The current generations of 20 – 35 years old will become a retired population or population before retired age. But new generations of labor resources will have less number. The possible forecast for middle and long-time prospects is to have **serious deficit of labor forces in the region**, especially at young ages.

Structure of labor resource of the Republic of Tatarstan (thousand people)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adult	2432.0	2446.4	2440.5	2443.3	2429.9
People in working age	2311.8	2316.4	2309.8	2301.1	2285.4
Foreign labor migrants	25.8	30.6	28.7	20.1	19.1
Retired people, busy in economy	92.7	98.4	100.5	111.9	123.1
Teenagers, busy in economy	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.2	2.3

Structure of labor resource of the Republic of Tatarstan (%)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adult	100	100	100	100	100
People in working age	95.1	94.7	94.6	94.5	94.0
Foreign labor migrants	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8
Retired people, busy in economy	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.1
Teenagers, busy in economy	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1

At same time, aging of population will become the important demographical trend in the Republic of Tatarstan. During the next 10 years near 0.5 mln people in the Republic of Tatarstan will retired. Now a total number of retired populations in region is 852 thousand people.

According “aging factor” the total number of retired people will increase by 20% during next 10 years.

What the social and economical consequences will it provoke?

- The growth of load of medical care system of the Republic of Tatarstan and costs for medical system in the regional budget.
- The growth of social costs of municipalities and region government (for example, retired people have a right for free transfer on public transport in limits of municipal area, and then municipal budget makes a reimbursement of costs of transport companies).
- The reduction in number of taxpayers in the region, especially for the municipal budget (for example retired people have free for discharge of private person immovable property taxes).
- The growth of "Age dependency ratio" (now it is 17.3 children and 22.3 retired persons on 100 working people), that can provoke a increasing of taxes of employers and stopping of growth of salary and real financial returns of working people.

Possible ways of labor productivity increasing:

- The growth of outputs and saving the number of working people.
- The reduction in number of working people and saving the volume of production.
- Replacing the domestic working people with more cheap labor force (for example labor immigrants).

Sex ratio of Republic of Tatarstan population in 2013 year (at the beginning of the year)*

Age(years)	The quantity of women required for 1000 men		
	Urban population	Rural population	All population
0-4	947	948	947
5-9	948	944	947
10-14	938	955	943
15-19	1013	939	992
20-24	1075	903	1037
25-29	1021	852	987
30-34	1050	924	1027
35-39	1085	975	1060
40-44	1135	936	1079
45-49	1204	897	1112
50-54	1256	919	1164
55-59	1383	1060	1300
60-64	1453	1214	1394
65-69	1584	1458	1553
70 and above	2399	2213	2332

Problems of gender balance in the region

- In **gender-age structure** of population there is an imbalance (excess amount of women over men), furthermore, imbalance stronger expressed in the age of urban population and in the age of retirement people.
- In **urban districts** serious imbalance in sex ratio becomes manifesting, actually from 35 and older. The age group of from 0 to 35 is rather enough balanced, excluding the strong imbalanced age group from 20 to 24.
- In **rural areas**, men outnumber women in the age groups up to retirement age.

Demography & Economy
of the Republic of Tatarstan: aspects of impact

Main point of Tatarstan economy

The industrial face of the region is determined by:

- oil-gas-chemical complex (oil extraction, manufacturing of synthetic rubber, tyres, polyethylene as well as a wide range of petroleum processing products),
- large mechanical engineering plants (production of heavy trucks, helicopters, and planes, aircraft engines, compressors, oil and gas equipment, river and sea vessels, cars)
- electric and radio instrument engineering.
- The factories of the region produced goods and provided services for 600 billion rubles in 2013. The overall volume of regional industrial production is made up by the extraction of natural resources – 32.5%, chemical production – 12.6%, the production of vehicles and equipment -14.7%, petroleum production - 9.9%, the production and allocation of electricity, gas and water -7.1%, etc.

The dynamics of GRP of the Tatarstan Republic in 2009-2013

Index	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (forecast)
GRP in basis prices, mln rubles	885 064	1 001 622	1 305 947	1 436 932	1 520 115	1 600 000
GRP per capita, rubles	234 206	264 561	334 092	376 889	396 883	412 000

Forecast of GRP for 2015 is 1 800 mln rubles (Mr. Artem Zdunov, Minister of economy of the Republic of Tatarstan, 30.10.2014).

Or

Same time 23.4% of Tatarstan enterprises have a financial losses and they can be closed (President of the Republic of Tatarstan Mr. Rustam Minnekhanov, 13.10.2014).

Labor productivity in the Republic of Tatarstan

Rate	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Index of labor productivity (%)</i>	107,9	98,3	103,9	105,4	105,9
<i>Nominal average monthly wages (roubles)</i>	14904,0	15206,9	17350,1	20009,4	23233,7
<i>Real wages, in % to past year</i>	115,1	92,8	107,1	106,7	111,1

Consequences:

- Deficit of labor force provokes a strong competition of entrepreneurs for employers.
- It provokes increase in salary of high-quality labor force.
- High level of salary led to decreasing in economic efficiency of businesses.
- It is stopping of labor efficiency's growth.

Demography & Politics
of the Republic of Tatarstan:
several remarks

Pro-governmental support in the Republic of Tatarstan in 2007-2014

Election	Type of election	Voter turnout	Result		
			Putin	Medvedev	“Edinya Rossia”
2014	Regional parliament	80.9%			84.2%
2012	President RF	83.0%	82.7%		
2011	State Duma	79.5%			77.8%
2009	Regional parliament	78.4%			79.3%
2008	President RF	87.1%		79.24%	
2007	State Duma	85.4%			81,1%

What does it mean?

- High level of population loyalty toward regional authorities?
- Or strong and effective control of population's by regional elites?
- Or impact of both factors?

Changes of ethnic structure of population of main cities

City	1989		2010	
	Russians	Tatars	Russians	Tatars
Kazan	48.7%	47.6%	48.6%	40.5%
Naberezhnye Chelny	48.7%	40.6%	44.9%	47.4%
Nizhnekamsk	46.1%	46.5%	44%	50%
Almet'evsk	46.1%	46.5%	37.1%	55.2%
Total urban population	50.9%	42.1%	45.8%	48.6%
Level of Urbanization	85.7%	63.4%	86.8%	68.8%

Disbalance in Public sphere of Tatarstan

- President RT, Prime-minister, Chairman of Regional parliament – Tatars.
- Regional parliament – more than 65% of deputies is Tatars.
- Regional Government – more than 70% is Tatars.
- In 10 municipalities, where Russians are more than 50% of population – 6 majors are Tatars.

Misbalance in religious sphere

Mosque - 1200

Orthodoxies Churches – less 300

Ethnic structure of population of the republic of Tatarstan

Ethnics	Number	In percentage from total sum of population	Ethnics	Number	In percentage from total sum of population
All nationalities	3786488	100	Uzbeks	8881	0,2
Tatars	2012571	53,2	Armenians	5987	0,2
Kryashen tatars	29962	0,8	Tajiks	5859	0,2
Russians	1501369	39,7	Belarusians	4592	0,1
Chuvashes	116252	3,1	Jewishs	2624	0,1
Udmurts	23454	0,6	Germans	2200	0,1
Mordvinians	19156	0,5	Kazakhs	1758	0,05
Maries	18848	0,5	Georgians	1478	0,04
Ukrainians	18241	0,5	Kyrgyzes	1156	0,03
Bashkirs	13726	0,3	Other nationalities	12757	0,3
Azerbaijanians	9527	0,2	People of unknown nationality	6052	0,15

Increasing in number of several non-indigenous ethnic groups in the Republic of Tatarstan, 1989-2010

Ethnic groups	Person			In % to 1989	
	1989	2002	2010	2002	2010
Azerbaijanians	3915	9987	9527	255.1	243.3
Uzbeks	2692	4852	8881	180.2	329.9
Armenians	1815	5922	5987	326.3	329.8
Tadjiks	742	3625	5859	488.5	789.6
Kyrgyz	536	482	1156	89.9	215.7

Migration (including internal and external migration) became the most important factor of Tatarstan Demography:

- As a high developed region with needs of labor force and with aging population, Tatarstan will be attractive both for internal, and for external migration.
- The main external migration flow to Tatarstan comes from the countries of Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan), and also from Azerbaijan and – recently – from Ukraine.
- The overwhelming part of the labor immigrants is occupied in the sphere of construction (over 70% of the total number) and, as a rule, by the professions that do not demand high qualification.
- Despite some recess in economic growth, Tatarstan has and will continue having a serious deficiency in highly skilled labor (in the industrial sphere), and the low-qualified labor (in the sphere of construction).

Forecast of political situation in the Republic of Tatarstan according migration processes (project ALLMEET)

- For Tatarstan the most significant negative factors are the expansion of radical Islam, high level of immigration and online extremism.
- On the regional level we also witness the desire to avoid the discussions of the painful issue as long as possible, presenting any ethnically motivated conflict as domestic violence.
- Project group consider three possible scenarios for the development of the immigrant and ethnic minorities' situation in Tatarstan, which hypothetically called «Cold indifference», «Growth of alienation» and «Safe integration».
- Project group believe that the realization of the first scenario («Cold indifference») is the most probable; at the same time possibility of the realization of the second or third scenarios depends on set both internal, and external (for Tatarstan) factors, including the macroeconomic situation in Russia and its relations with Western Europe and the USA.