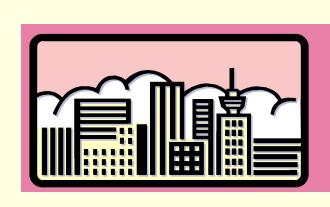
Chelyabinsk region: economical and geographic portrait of the region



© Pavel Degtyarev., 2011

Factors of territory development

«That doesn't depend on us»

«That depend on us»





Subsystems of the region

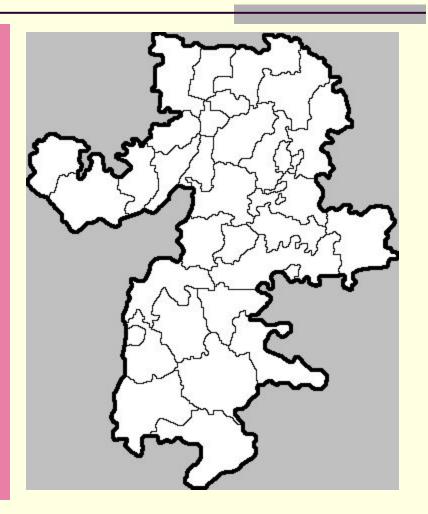


Region: in brief

Square – 88,5 (0,5 %) A – 83,8

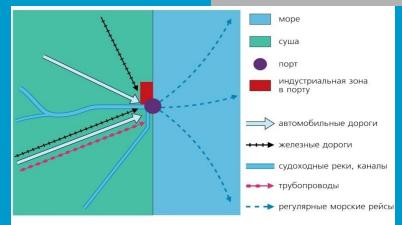
Population – 3,5 (2,5 %) A – 8,4

Gross regional product – 650,0 (2 %)



Geographical location









Territory

Features:

Efficiency.
 Relative size.
 Relative location .
 Integrity.
 Saturation.
 Structure.



Natural conditions

20 % - mountain territory
Almost comfortable territory
Periodical draughts
Spring's big water
Geochemical anomaly
Infected territory



Природно-ресурсный потенциал



Челябинская область является монополистом в России по добыче и переработке: графита (95%), магнезита (95%), талька (70%), металлургического доломита (71%)

Более 300 месторождений:

железные и медно-цинковые руды, золото, огнеупорное сырье, тальк, графит, кварц, каолин, барит, фосфориты и др.

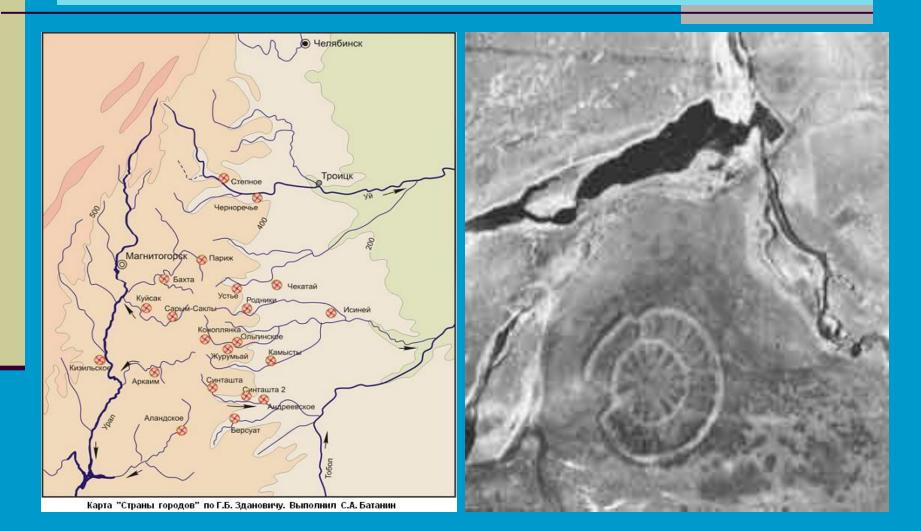
Железные руды: 24 месторождения, 1276 млн. тонн

Медно-цинковые руды: 11 месторождений

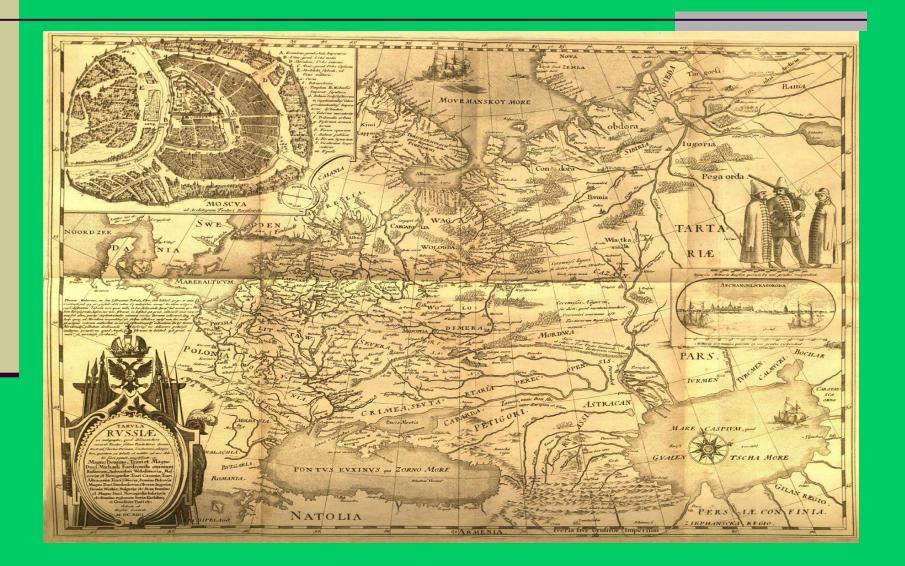
Золото:

7 рудных и 35 россыпных месторождений

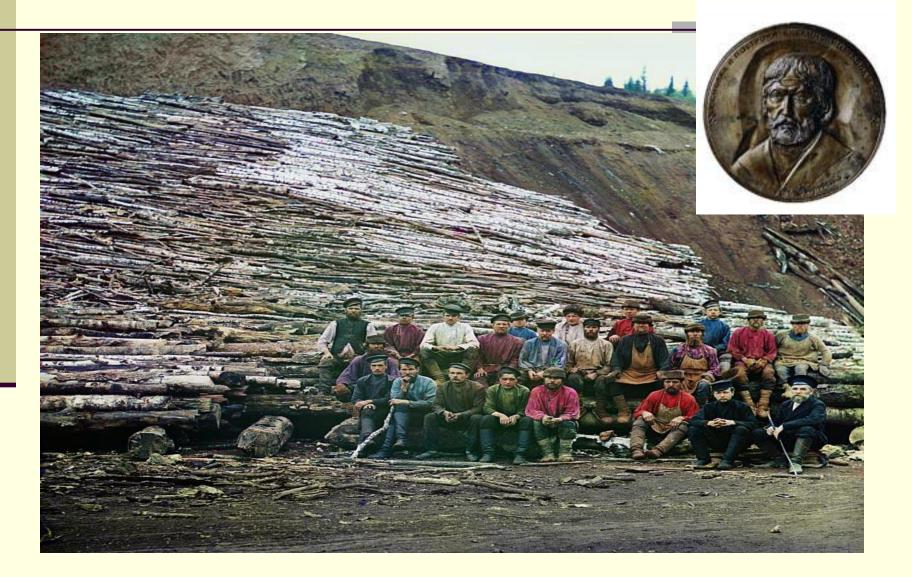
Territory: bronze age



Territory: early new time



Territory: 18-19th centuries



Time – main resource of economical development

Chelyabinsk region (250 лет) Verkhneuralsk, 1735 год

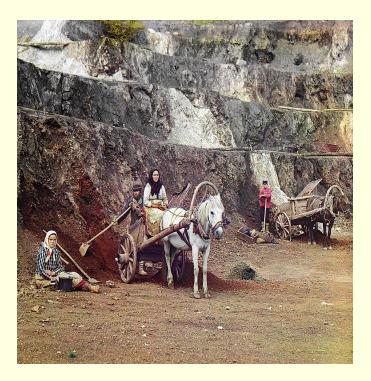


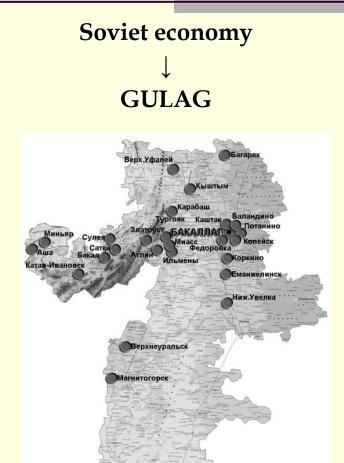
Austria (2 000 лет)

Vindbona (Vienna), 90 A.D.

Development based on forced labour

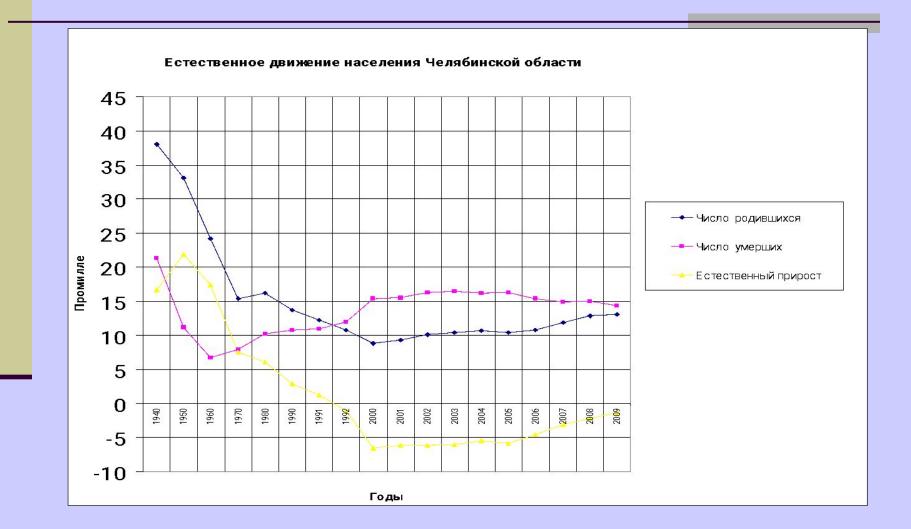
Крепостное право $$\downarrow$$ Peasants fixed to the factories





Лагерные центры и группы

Dynamics of populations



Demographic features

Negative:

Population decrease (from 1992) High death rate (especially, men) Increase of old population Disproportion between sexes Reducing numbers of marriges

Low density of population

Low density of population (40 p/sq.km.) ↓↓↓ 1. «Small» market. 2. Low infrastructure saturation 3. Long pay back period of capital investment. 4. 'Wild' territory. 5. Slow market exchange.



Polyethnic structure









Employment



Вид на центральную часть Златоуста с г. Бутыловки. В центре Оружейная фабрика и Арсенал, в верхнем левом углу Двуглавая сопка Таганая, в нижнем правом углу Свято-Троицкий собор. Фото С. М. Прокудина-Горского. 1909 г.

Unemployment – how to use labour force



Income per capitaabout 400 euro



Growth of social differentiation

Poor - 20 % **Rich – 20 % 50** % 5 % gross gross income income

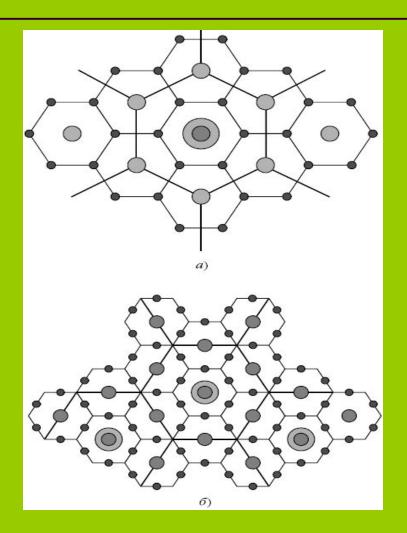
Social segregation

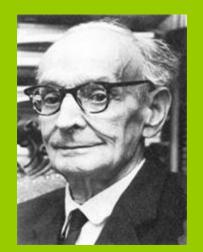
For poor people

For rich people

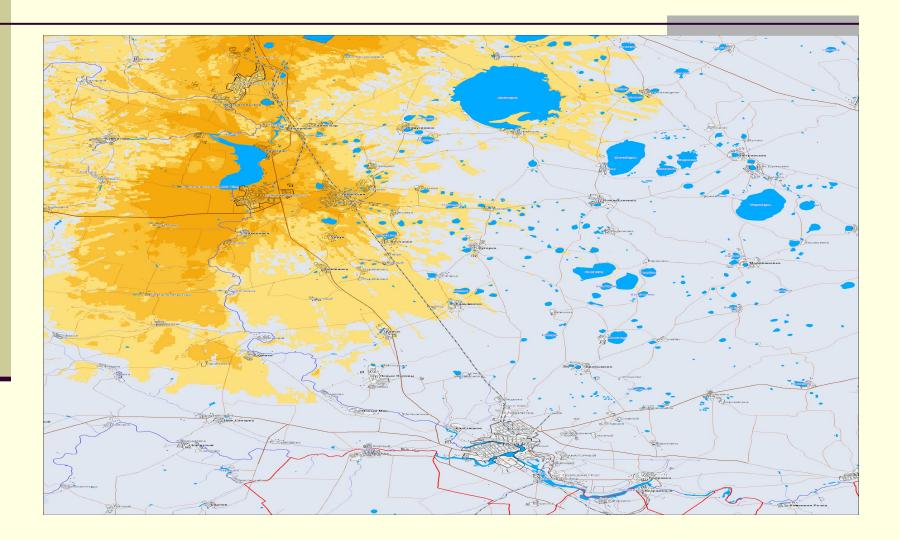


Ideal settlement of population

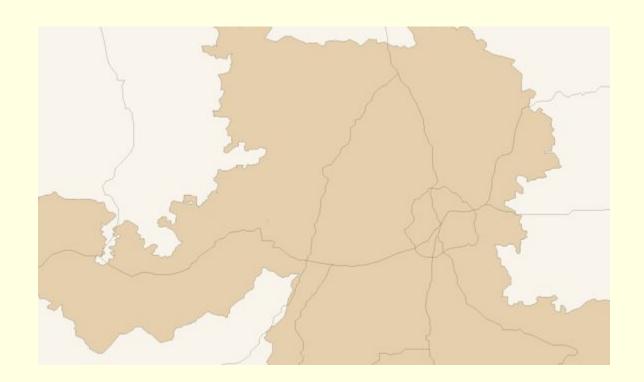




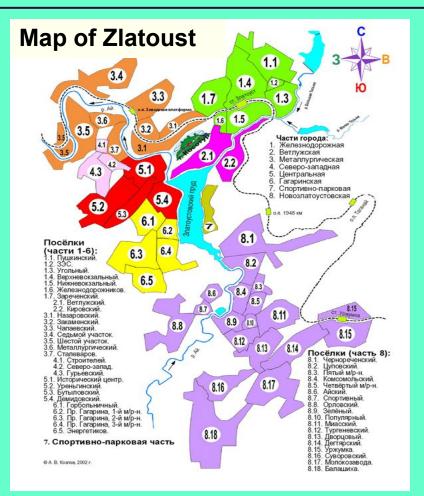
Actual settlement of population



Perspective settlement – concentration in the basic points of the region



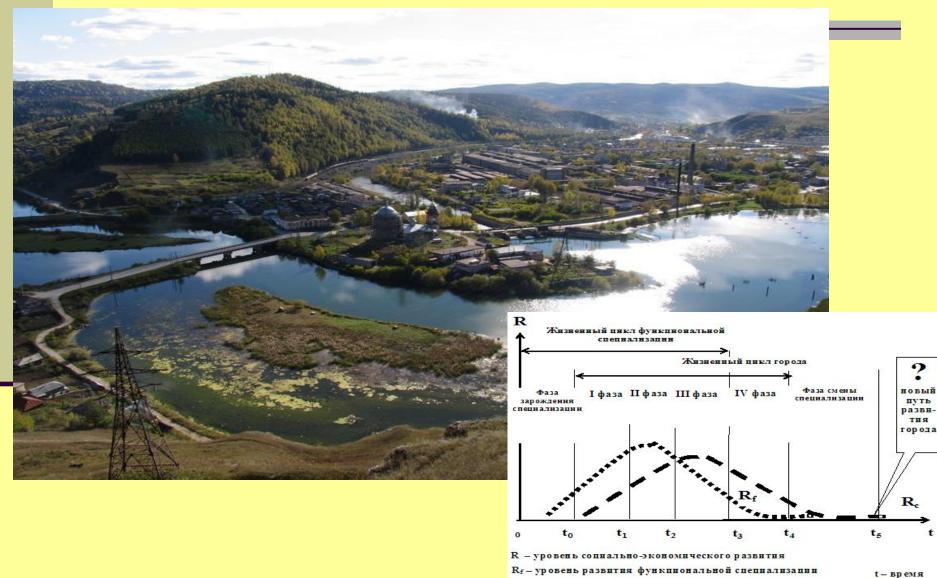
Urbanization – 82 %



Magnitogorsk from space



Each second town is monotown

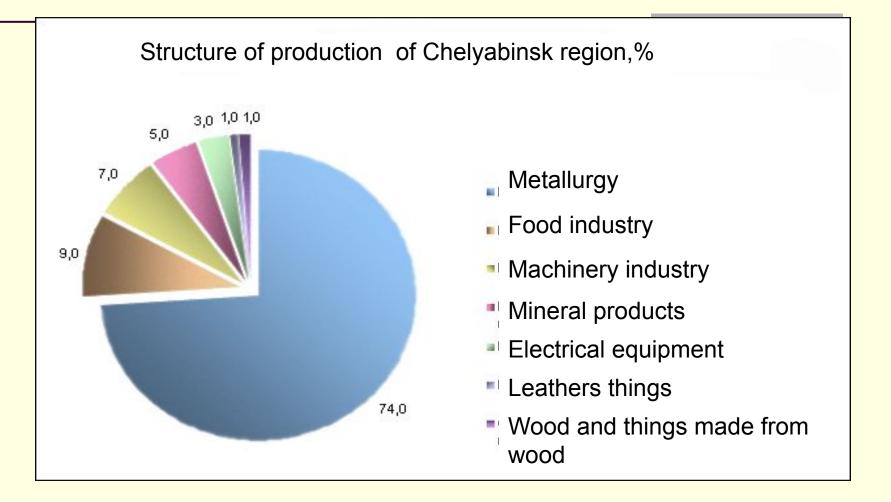


R₅ – уровень развития функциональной специализации R₆ – уровень развития города

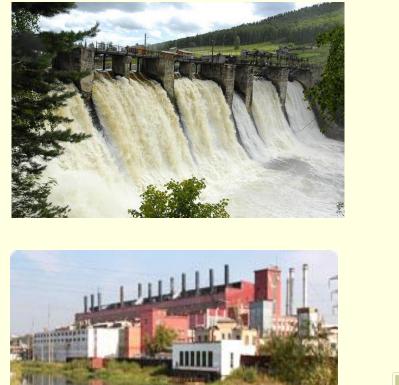
Rural – 18 % of population

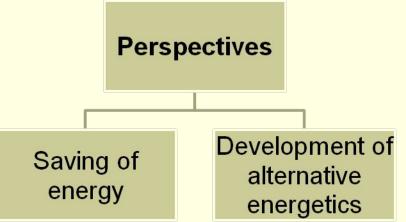


Mono-industry structure of economy



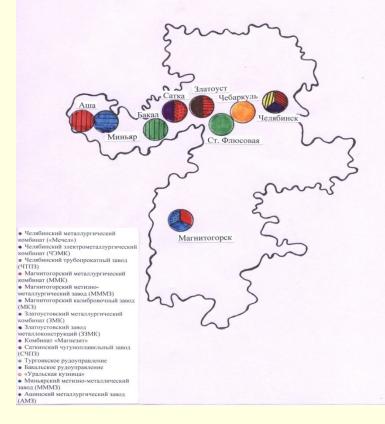
Traditional energetics





Ferrous metallurgy→ **income of budget**

Geography of ferrous metallurgy enterprises





Foundry of Kasli

Non-ferrous metallurgy – dependency of international conjuncture



Источник: Лондонская биржа металлов



Degrading of machinery building industry



Food security – about 60 %

Periphery – extensive (grain)

 Low yields
 Non-efficiency land tenure
 Depletion of soil fertility (richness).

Suburban - intensive

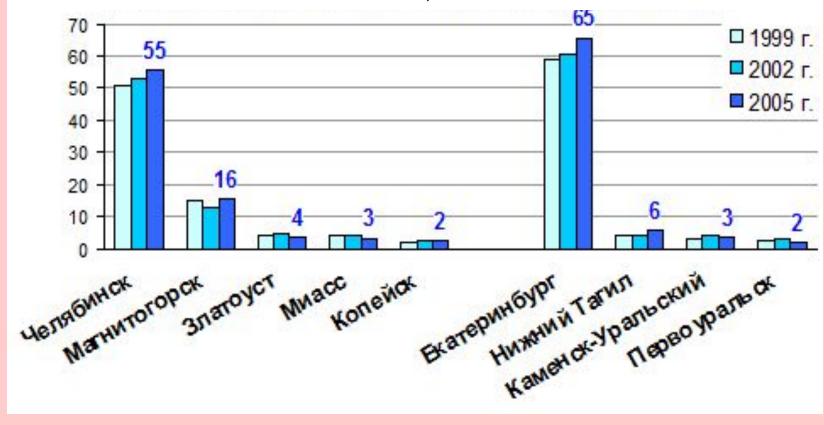


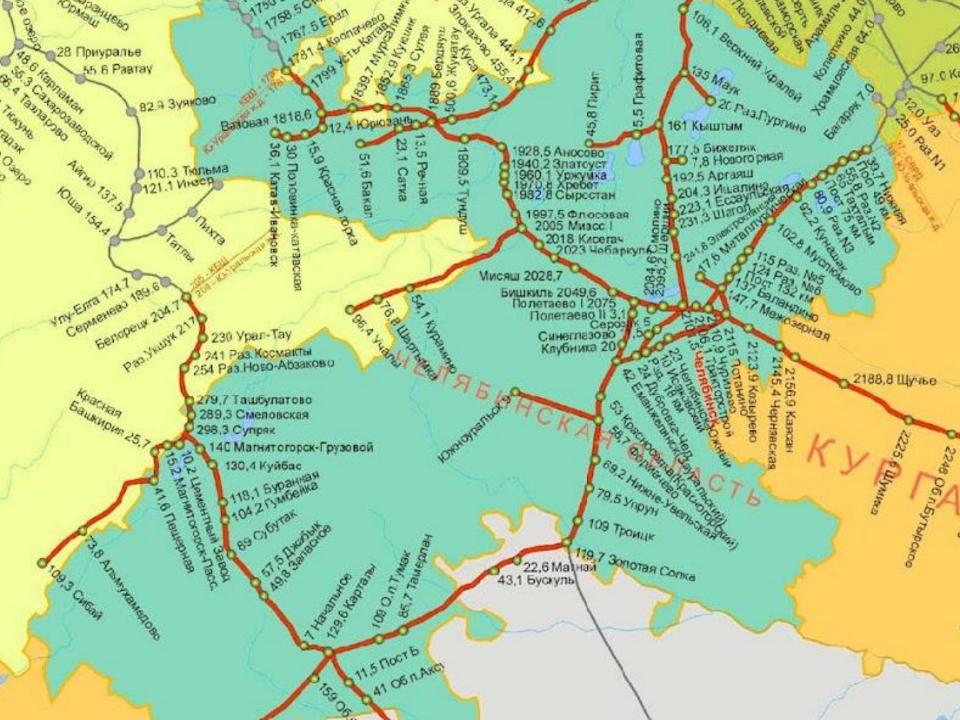




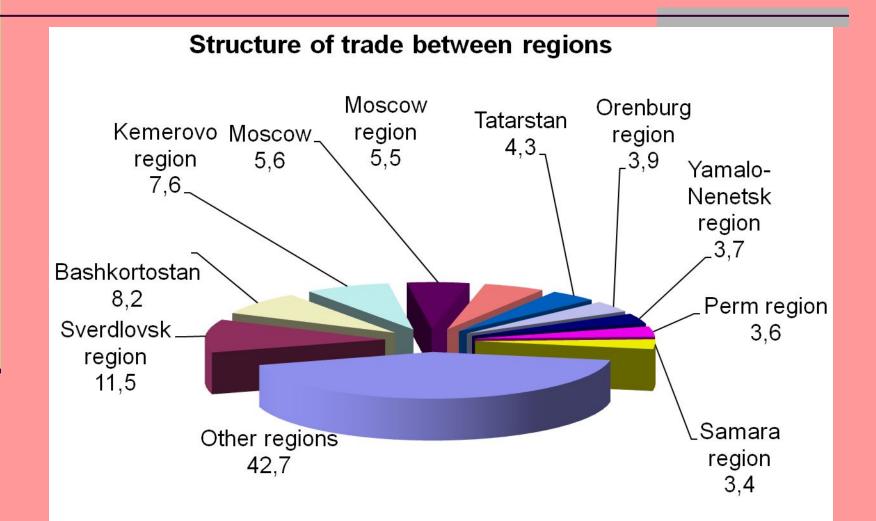
Internal trade

Position of the big cities of Chelyabinsk and Sverdlovsk regions in retail trade, %





Trade between regions of Russia, 2010

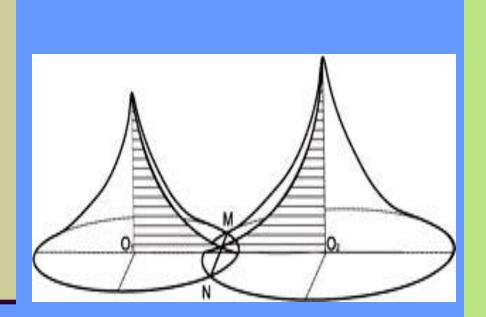


International relations

- More than 120 countries
- 1 600 companies
- Positive trade balance
- Semi-food export (-)
- Raw material import (-)
- Dominance of long distance relations (-)
 Outbound tourism (-)
 - Outbound tourism (-)



Bipolar organization of regional economy



Chelyabinsk + Magnitogorsk =

50 % of population, 70 % retail trade and 80 % industries' production

Main problems

Development based on inertia (persistence)

Market without competition

