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FACTORS OF ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE RUSSIAN REGIONS FOR MIGRANTS

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The paper examines the trends of demographic processes in the Russian regions. The results of the uniformity assessment of the studied processes in the spatial aspect are obtained using matrix analysis. The authors discuss the values of variation parameters of the natural and mechanical growth coefficients and their changes for the period since 2005 to 2012. The system of 12 indicators-factors of the territory attractiveness for migrants is formed using the content theories of motivation. The migration growth coefficient modelling makes it possible to obtain multifactorial dependencies for the considered periods and to estimate changes in priorities among migrants in accordance with the concepts of economic, sustainable and inclusive development. For the studied period, the priority changes are identified using the standardized beta-coefficients in the direction towards the employment and creation of conditions for the labour potential development.

Keywords: population growth, migration, attractiveness of territories, multifactorial model

1. INTRODUCTION

Population is one of the main variables of development. Migration and reproductive processes result in changes in the spatial distribution of the human capital. The relevance of the problem to European countries is determined by the large wave of migration that is observed in the last two years. Regulation of migration flows is relevant for Russia due to developing the strategy of spatial development and economic growth on the underpopulated territories. This issue is of particular importance in the period of the demographic decline in Russia (Aleshkovski I.A., 2012), (Zaionchkovskaya Z., Mkrtchian N. and Tyuryukanova E., 2014). The novelty of the conducted research is application of content theories of motivation for justifying the variables to obtain the multifactorial dependencies of migration parameters. Identification of the most attractive characteristics of the territory, as well as of the changes of preferences associated with changes in the value orientations of migrants, constitutes the relevance of the proposed approach. The aim of the current work is development of models of migration growth coefficients for the Russian Federation.

2. DATA AND METHODS

In this research, the authors's task is to identify the factors of attractiveness of the Russian regions and to track changes in the preferences of migrants for the seven-year period on the basis of indicators of the regional statistics on migration and socio-economic development of territories. To conduct the study, the set of data for 78 subjects of the Russian Federation in 2005 and 2012 is collected. The authors

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consider 83 administrative units (republics, territories, regions, autonomous regions) operating in the studied period, and five subjects are excluded from analysis because of not typical characteristics comparatively with the whole set. These exceptions are: the agglomeration centers – Moscow and St. Petersburg, as well as regions with abnormally low and extremely high levels of the natural and mechanical population growth – Nenets Autonomous District, the Republic of Ingushetia and the Chechen Republic. The phases of the research are as follows:

1) study of the dynamics of the population growth coefficients;
2) matrix analysis of changes in demographic processes in the Russian regions;
3) study of the homogeneity of the regions in terms of the natural and mechanical growth;
4) exploratory analysis of the migration growth coefficient;
5) justification of the indicators-factors of the territory attractiveness for migrants;
6) modelling of the migration growth coefficient dependence using the procedure "Regression / Linear" in the package IBM SPSS and evaluation of models based on statistical criteria;
7) analysis of changes in the value orientations regarding the evaluation of the attractiveness of the Russian regions by migrants.

3. THE ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

3.1. Dynamics of the population growth coefficients

The population is a characteristic of the quantitative component of the human capital. The population change is related to reproductive and migration processes in the regions. In Russia, the most difficult demographic situation is observed on the basis of official statistics (Rosstat) in the early 2000s. This is the result of two negative trends:

- the highest natural population decline, that constitutes more than 60 people per 10 000 residents in 2000-2003;
- the minimal population growth due to migration in 2003-2004, that is less than 10 people per 10 000 residents.

The positive migration balance and the natural population decline is observed during 1995-2012. In these conditions, the average value of the migration growth coefficient is 20 people per 10 000 people, and the average natural decline is 44 people. Dynamics of the migration growth coefficient has a wavy character in the analysed period. The authors notice that the migration decline correlates with the crisis periods with the lag of one year. Thus, as shown on Figure 1, the minimum

values of the migration growth coefficient are observed in 1999 (after the crisis in 1998), in 2003 (due to slowdown in GDP growth in 2002), and in 2010 (following the crisis in 2008-2009). Migration flows, on the one hand, depend on the trends in economic activity, and, on the other hand, they form the human potential acting as a driver of the economic growth.

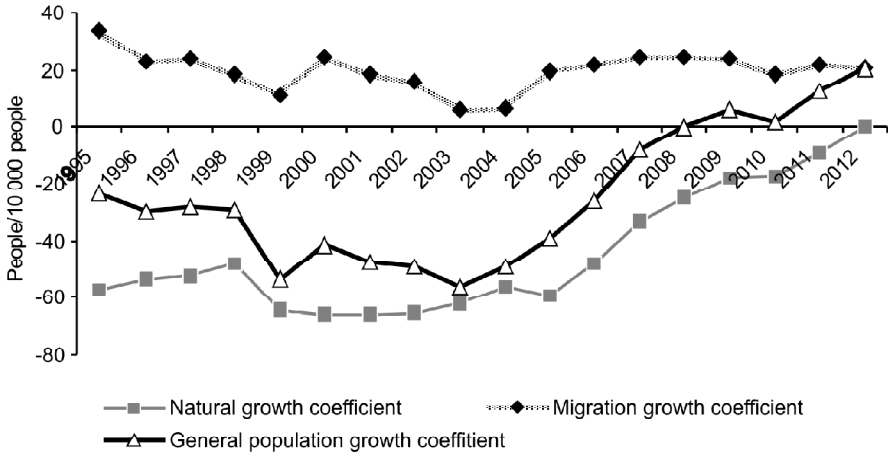

Figure 1: Dynamics of the coefficients of natural, migration and general population growth in Russia in 1995-2012

Starting from 2005, the positive dynamics is reflected in all parameters of population movements in Russia (Iontsev V., Ivakhnyuk I., Soboleva S., 2010).

3.2. Matrix analysis of changes in demographic processes in regions of Russia

The spatial distribution of demographic processes in the Russian regions and spatial transformations can be studied according to the matrix "Natural growth – Migration growth" proposed by the authors and presented on Figure 2 and 3 for 2005 and 2012.

3.3. Study of regional homogeneity in terms of natural and mechanical growth parameters

Matrix analysis allows visual tracking of favorable demographic shifts in the positioning of the subjects of the Russian Federation during the studied period. These shifts are the most visible if the natural growth component is used. At the same time, the authors observe the convergence process in the coefficient values and the natural and mechanical movements of the population in the regions of Russia. The variation range of the natural population growth coefficient is reduced from 253 to 240 people per 10 000 population, and the migration growth coefficient

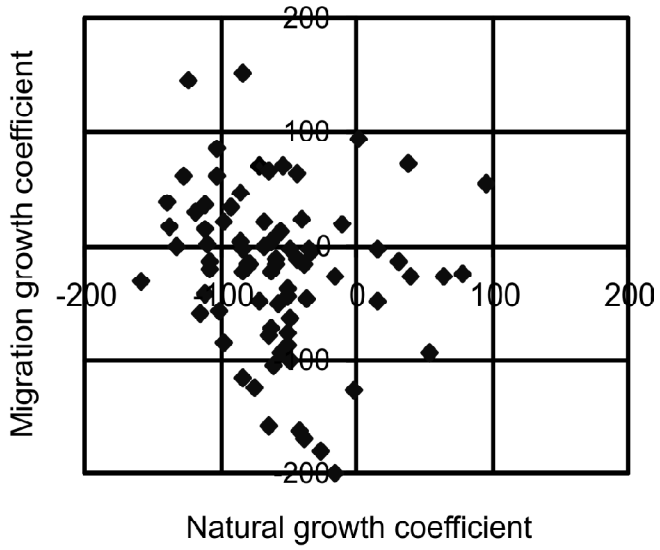

Figure 2: Positioning of the Russian regions in matrix "Natural growth – Migration growth" in 2005, people / 10 000 residents

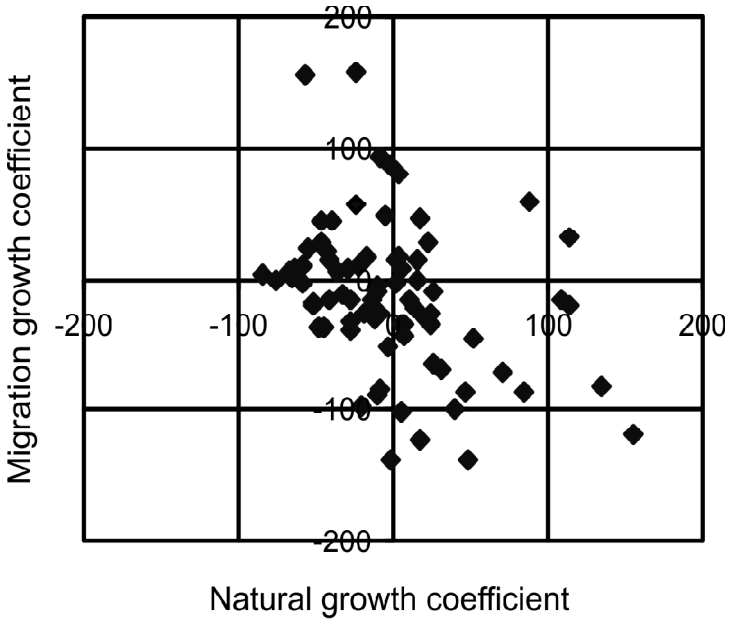

Figure 3: Positioning of the Russian regions in matrix "Natural growth – Migration growth" in 2012, people / 10 000 residents

range decreases from 352 to 295 people per 10 000 population. The standard deviation of the studied parameters reduces, respectively, from 51.6 to 48.5 for the natural growth and from 69.1 to 56.3 for the mechanical growth. This is also confirmed by dynamics of the structural characteristics of parameters of the natural and mechanical growth level of population (as shown in the Table 1):

- for the natural growth coefficient, the gap between the ninth (18 people per 10 000 people in 2005 and 72 people – in 2012) and the first (-119 and -57 people respectively) deciles decrease from 137 to 129, and the difference between the third (-38 and 18) and the first (-98 and -37) quartile decrease from 60 to 55;
- for the migration growth coefficient, the similar changes take place – the gap between the ninth and the first decile decrease from 182 people per 10 000 people in 2005 to 140 in 2012, and between the third and the first quartile – from 79 to 51.

TABLE 1: PERCENTILES (QUANTILES) OF THE NATURAL AND MECHANICAL POPULATION GROWTH COEFFICIENTS IN THE SUBJECTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION (PEOPLE / 10 000 PEOPLE)

Parameter	*Year*	*Percentiles (quantiles)*				
		First decile	*First quartile*	*Median*	*Third quartile*	*Ninth decile*
Natural growth	2005	-119	-98	-63	-37	18
	2012	-57	-38	-7	18	72
Mechanical growth	2005	-116	-58	-16	21	66
	2012	-90	-38	-13	13	50

Reduction in the variation and differentiation values in the studied parameters of the population movements (dispersion, standard deviation, range) (Table 2) is

TABLE 2: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF THE COEFFICIENTS OF NATURAL AND MECHANICAL POPULATION GROWTH IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Statistics	*Natural growth coefficient, people per 10 000 population*		*Migration growth coefficient, people per 10 000 population*	
	2005	*2012*	*2005*	*2012*
Average	-58.5	-1.0	-20,0	-13.7
Median	-63.0	-6.5	-15.5	-13.0
Dispersion	2696	2380	4835	3216
Standard deviation	51.9	48.8	69.5	56.7
Minimum	-158	-85	-199	-138
Maximum	95	155	153	157
Range	253	240	352	295
Interquartile range	60	56	79	52
Asymmetry	0.816	1.069	-0.259	0.307
Excess	0.781	1.362	0.458	1.171

the evidence that the totality of subjects in the Russian Federation becomes more homogeneous in terms of natural and mechanical growth in 2012. It also indicates that differences in these parameters between subjects within the country become less significant than in 2005.

3.4. Exploratory analysis of the migration growth coefficient

The preliminary exploratory and cluster analysis of the migration growth coefficient (MGC) in the compared periods shows the following:

1. The average value of the number of departures from the territory is more than the number of arrivals in this territory on 20 and 13.7 people per 10000 population respectively in 2005 and 2012 (see Table 2).
2. The largest positive values of the migration growth coefficient belong to the following subjects of the Russian Federation: Moscow (153/157) and Leningrad Region (146/156) in both periods; in 2005 – the Republic of Karachay-Cherkessia (93), Voronezh Region (85), Chukotka Autonomous Region (73); in 2012 – Kaliningrad (92), Novosibirsk (80) and Krasnodar Regions (87) (Table 3, Figures 4, 5).

TABLE 3: EXTREME VALUES OF THE MIGRATION GROWTH COEFFICIENT PER 10 000 PEOPLE IN 2005 AND 2012

Releases	*2005*		*2012*	
	Subject of the Russian Federation	*Value*	*Subject of the Russian Federation*	*Value*
Highest	Moscow Region	153	Moscow Region	157
	Leningrad Region	146	Leningrad Region	156
	Republic of Karachay-Cherkessia	93	Kaliningrad Region	92
	Voronezh Region	85	Krasnodar Region	87
	Chukotka Autonomous District	73	Novosibirsk Region	80
Lowest	Region of Kamchatka	-199	Republic of Kalmykia	-138
	Magadan Region	-180	Magadan Region	-137
	Murmansk Region	-169	Republic of Komi	-122
	Republic of Komi	-163	Republic of Tyva	-119
	Jewish Autonomous Region	-159	Murmansk Region	-101

3. The largest negative balance of migration calculated per 10 000 population is observed in 2005 in the Region of Kamchatka (-199) and Jewish Autonomous Region (-159). In both periods, it is registered in Magadan (-180/-137) and Murmansk (-169/101) Regions, the Republic of Komi (-163/-122); and in 2012 – in the Republics of Kalmykia (-138) and Tyva (-119) (see Table 3, Figure 4 and 5).
4. Distribution of the subjects of the Russian Federation in terms of the MGC values in 2005 has a little left-handed asymmetry (the asymmetry coefficient is -0.259, and the average MGC is less than the modal value). That means, the majority of subjects within the Russian Federation is

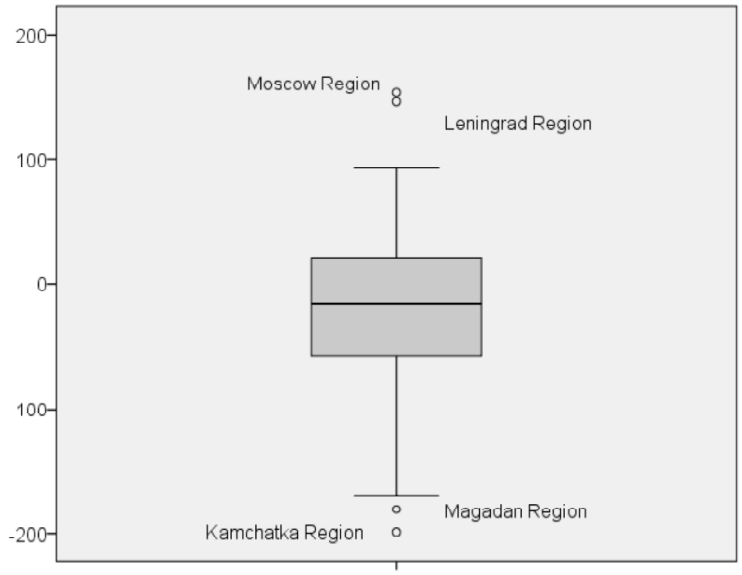

Figure 4: Box diagram of the distribution of the subjects of the Russian Federation according to the migration growth coefficient (per 10 000 people of population) in 2005

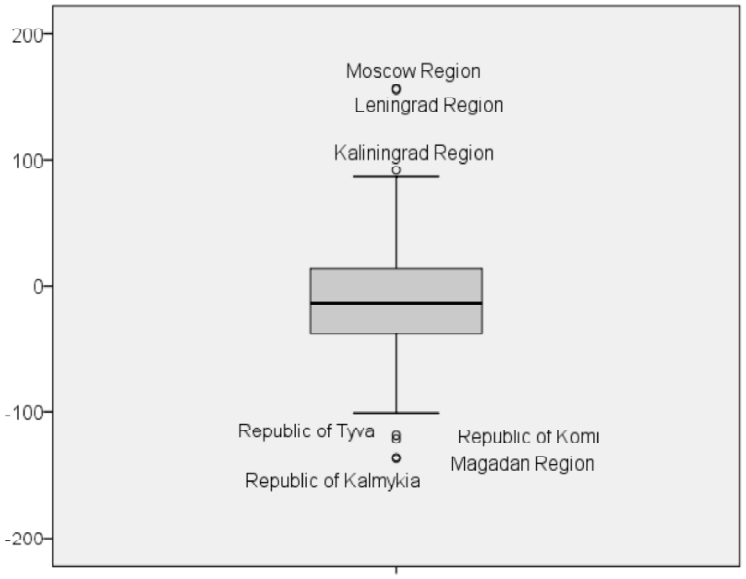

Figure 5: Box diagram of the distribution of the subjects of the Russian Federation according to the migration growth coefficient (per 10 000 people of population) in 2012

characterized by the migration growth coefficient lower than average (refer to the Table 2).

5. In 2012, the absolute value of the average MGC reduces (to -13.7) and becomes closer to the median value (-13.0), and the asymmetry of the distribution gets the right-handed character (asymmetry coefficient 0.307) while the excess parameter increases to 1.171 (from 0.458 in 2005). Thus, the majority of subjects of the Russian Federation is concentrated in 2012 in the MGC interval higher than the average value (see Table 2).
6. Clustering of the subjects of Russia in terms of the migration growth coefficient values using the Ward's method in the procedure IBM SPSS "Classification", using the analogy with (Druzhinina, 2015), allows to observe positive shifts in the concentration of research units (subjects of Russia) (Table 4). The authors observe the reduction of clusters with the negative values of this parameter (they include 69% of subjects of the Russian Federation in 2005 – clusters # 2, 4, 6, 7, and 60% of all the subjects in 2012 – clusters # 2, 4, 6) and the increase of the average value of the migration growth coefficient. Against this background, the average value of the mechanical growth parameter increases in all the set of subjects.

TABLE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF THE SUBJECTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN TERMS OF THE MIGRATION GROWTH COEFFICIENT IN 2005 AND 2012

2005				*2012*			
	Amount of subjects				*Amount of subjects*		
Cluster	*units*	*% of the total amount*	*Average value of the migration growth coefficient*	*Cluster*	*units*	*% of the total amount*	*Average value of the migration growth coefficient*
1	9	11.5	71	1	9	11.5	62
2	27	34.6	-13	2	32	41.0	-23
3	13	16.7	28	3	20	25.6	13
4	13	16.7	-56	4	4	5.1	-129
5	2	2.6	150	5	2	2.6	157
6	9	11.5	-103	6	11	14.1	-85
7	5	6.4	-174	7	-	-	-
Total for all set of subjects	78	100.0	-20	Total for all set of subjects	78	100.0	-14

3.5. Justification of the parameters-factors of the territory attractiveness for migrants

The classic theories of motivation (Maslow, 1943; Murray, 1968; McClelland, 1970; Alderfer, 1972) and also the results of the authors' investigations (Kurushina,

Druzhinina, 2015) are used in this paper to justify the system of factors of the territory attractiveness for migrants. In the current research, 16 factors of the regional attractiveness are used for building the parametric model of the migration growth coefficient. These factors are chosen in accordance with the system of needs to reflect the physiological needs, needs of safety, communication and achievements:

1) average real wage (f_1);
2) provision of the population with not dilapidated housing (f_2);
3) sickness rate for 1 000 people (f_3);
4) unemployment rate (f_4);
5) real average pension (f_5);
6) number of reported crimes per 100 000 people (f_6);
7) population density (f_7);
8) road density (f_8);
9) provision of telecommunication services (f_9);
10) export per capita (f_{10});
11) specific weight of innovatively active enterprises (f_{11});
12) specific weight of workers in small enterprises (f_{12});
13) number of doctors (f_{13});
14) availability of places in kindergarten (f_{14});
15) number of students in universities per 10 000 population (f_{15});
16) number of spectators in theaters (f_{16}).

3.6. Modelling of the migration growth coefficient dependence

The study is conducted on the basis of the multifactorial models of the migration growth coefficient for the considered set of subjects of the Russian Federation. Modelling of the dependence of the migration growth coefficient (MGC) in the procedure "Regression / Linear" in IBM SPSS package is made using the methods of elimination of irrelevant factors from 16 selected parameters of motives for 2005. It can be expressed in equation (1):

$$MGC^{2005} = 18.296 - 0.021 f_1 + 6.715 f_2 - 0.010 f_3 - 0.043 f_4 - 0.002 f_5 - 0.012 f_{15} \quad (1)$$

The obtained model is adequate from the standpoint of its quality because F-statistics is bigger than the critical value, determination coefficient is R^2=0.53, and the multiple correlation coefficient is R=0.728 (Table 5). These characteristics provide the evidence that the obtained dependence describes the close linear connection between the resulting variable and the factors included in the model.

TABLE 5: STATISTICAL CRITERIA OF THE QUALITY ASSESSMENT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF MODELS OF THE MIGRATION GROWTH COEFFICIENT OF POPULATION IN THE REGIONS OF RUSSIA

Parameter	*Acceptable value / symbol*	*2005*	*2012*
1. Criterion of the model quality assessment			
1.1. Regression coefficient (R)	≥ 0.7	0.728	0.815
1.2. Determination coefficient (R^2)	≥ 0.7	0.530	0.665
1.3. F-statistics	> 3.920 (if there is 1 degree and 68-70 degrees of freedom, and the level of significance is 0.05)	3.570 (> 2.748 only if the significance level is 0.10)	6.273
1.4. Criterion of Durbin-Watson	≈ 2	2.293	2.069
2. Standardized β-coefficient of the factor:			
2.1. Real wage	f_1	-0.183	-
2.2. Provision of housing	f_2	0.502	-0.237
2.3. Sickness rate	f_3	-0.185	-
2.4. Unemployment	f_4	-0.299	-0.189
2.5. Real size of pensions	f_5	-0.258	-
2.6. Entrepreneurial climate	f_{12}	-	0.408
2.7. Provision of doctors	f_{13}	-	0.139
2.8. Educational environment	f_{15}	-0.197	-0.222

From the standpoint of the current research, the dependence (1) can be interpreted in the following way. In 2005, migrants are attracted by the Russian regions, which have the highest parameters of living conditions. First of all, they include factor of the new housing provision (f_2). It has the highest standardized coefficient of regression equal to 0.502. According to the data of the research about the size and the quality of housing provision, the proportion of people experiencing low provision and provision lower than the average level constitutes from 83.7% of the Russian population in 1994 to 69.3% in 2010. (Chereshnev and Tatarkin, 2015).

The second position in the territory attractiveness rating belongs to the employment factor (f_4), because β-coefficient is (-0.299). The third position in the analyzed period is occupied by the factor of the real pension size (f_5). The negative value of the standardized coefficient (-0.258) indicates, on the one hand, that the attractiveness of the region is assessed by migrants from the standpoint of not a pensioner, but a worker. On the other hand, economic motives are not crucial for migrants, because the real wage factor (f_1) is also characterized by the negative value of β-coefficient (-0.183). Furthermore, migrants are attracted by regions, which are not educational centers. It is indicated by the standardized coefficient of the factor X_{15} that constitutes (-0.197). The studies conducted by other scientists confirm the absence of connection between the educational level and the satisfaction with work (Ross and Reskin, 1992; Cabelkova, Kiseleva and Strielkowski, 2015).

Migrants prefer to move into the territories with low level of the population sickness rate (f_3). The most important factor of the sickness rate is the external environment quality (Shabunova and Fakhradova, 2015), thus, the regions with the advantageous climate conditions are attractive for living.

Territory attractiveness factors identified on the basis of the dependence (1) are in accordance with the value system within the modern concept of sustainable and inclusive growth (Kurushina, E.V. and Kurushina, V.A., 2014). The sustainable growth is based on the ecological and social priorities (Europe 2020). The inclusive development orientation is the provision of population employment, the creation of conditions for the labor potential realization and the reduction of inequality (The Growth Report). Herein, the relationship of the mentioned groups of the value orientations constitutes 3:1 in 2005 that characterizes the attractiveness of territories for migrants, mostly, as attractiveness of environment. The economic values are not in the priority group for migrants, as mentioned above.

The most significant motives for migrants in conditions of 2012 are also identified by application of the statistical analysis methods. The authors obtain the following multifactorial model for the migration growth coefficient:

$$MGC^{2012} = -56.090 - 0.95 f_2 - 0.420 f_4 + 6.123 f_{12} + 0.871 f_{13} - 0.122 f_{15} \quad (2)$$

3.7. Analysis of the value orientation changes regarding the attractiveness of the Russian regions assessed by migrants

The succession of the migration growth coefficient models (1) and (2) is visualized in conservation of the territory attractiveness factors f_2, f_4 and f_{15}. The stability of the mentioned set of the regional space characteristics and the insignificant change in their influence on the dependent variable, as shown in the table data, allow to suggest which regions are the most attractive as a direction of the labor migration in the compared periods:

1) regions with a high level of the new housing provision (f_2) and employment possibilities (f_4);
2) regions with not a high level of the educational environment development (f_{15}), that in some way characterizes the age and the mentality of migrants.

Changes in the regional attractiveness evaluations in the seven-year period appear in the way that having a job (f_4) becomes not that important thing for a labor migrant as the auspiciousness of the entrepreneurial environment in the region. According to the factor (f_{12}) in the model (2), the authors observe the highest level of the standardized coefficient equal to 0.408. After the crisis in 2008-2009, the significance of the possibility to engage in business outpaces the main sustainable attractiveness factor – the provision of new housing (f_2). The reliable health care system becomes the next important feature of the migrant preference

transformations. It is indicated through the motive (f_{13}) (provision of the population with medical personnel) in the model (2). The third feature is the absolute absence of any connection between the economic incentives and the migration level. The regression coefficients for factors related to getting real income by population (f_1 and f_5) have zero value in the model (2). The ratio of the value system within the concept of the sustainable development and inclusive growth is set at the level 2:3, that indicates the raise of significance of the territory attractiveness from the viewpoint of the labor migration.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The conducted research showed that demographic transformation in the totality of subjects of the Russian Federation in 2005-2012 are characterized:

- firstly, by the positive role of the migration processes in the formation of the demographic situation in Russia in the studied period. It is reflected in smoothing of the negative influence of the natural movements of population due to the positive migration balance that is more than three times higher than the coefficient of the natural reduction of population in the country;
- secondly, by the demographic variable variation reduction in terms of the subjects of the Russian Federation by 6% in the natural growth coefficient and by 18% in the migration growth coefficient;
- thirdly, by the structural improvement of the totality of subjects of the Russian Federation, as a result of drifting of their majority from the area of the migration growth coefficient values lower than average in the whole set in 2005 to the interval higher than average in 2012, and by the reduction of the proportion of clusters with the negative migration balance from 69% to 60%;
- fourthly, by the social and ecological preferences of migrants in the territory assessment and by disregards to economic values;
- fifthly, by the change in the priorities of migrants in regional attractiveness assessment, because the significance of the auspicious entrepreneurial environment in combination with the employment level increased twice relatively the factors of living conditions in the regions.

The obtained results can be applied during the formation of the socio-economic and spatial politics aiming to increase the attractiveness of regions of Russia for living and also to create the regional brand (Fedorova, Chizhevskaya, Kot, 2013). The modern context, related to the problems of the population migration from the Middle East countries to Europe, justifies the relevance of the question of the migration flow control. This problem takes the global importance, and its solution requires, besides strict measures, application of the soft factors of regulation of the spatial distribution of human resources.

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