

THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION TREND ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION (ON MATERIALS OF OMSK REGION)

Albina Kiseleva – Olga Gokova

Abstract

The article raises questions of the dependence of the socio-economic development of the region on the state of migration processes occurring on its territory. Attention is given to one of the key categories of the population, which has the greatest impact on the sustainability of the region - youth. Young people represent the basis of the able-bodied population and act as the resource potential of the territory. This dependence is shown on the example of the Omsk region, which, due to the prevailing negative migration trends, is gradually becoming a region of retirement. The article presents some data on the statistical recording of migration processes and individual results of a study of the migration situation in the youth environment, conducted in 2017 in the Omsk Region on the basis of a grant from the Russian State Scientific Foundation. Research materials allow us to disclose the reasons for the unfavorable migration trends that are concentrated in the current conditions of life and the possibility of good employment, and also reflect the solution of problems through the eyes of respondents.

Key words: migration, migration processes, migration trend, sustainable development of the region, migration flow

JEL Code: J28, R23, R58

Introduction

Today the relevance of the migration issues is due to the reflection of complex economic systems, social and political contradictions in society. For more than a hundred years, the migration issues have not only been considered in the geographical science, but also have become the object of scientific interests of economists, demographers, sociologists, politicians and even psychologists, since the migration as a phenomenon has the complex behavioral

characteristics (Nestorowicz & Anacka, 2018). The regional processes of demand and supply of labor resources and their reproduction structure set the conditions for ensuring sustainable economic growth and social territory's development on the labor market. The structural and functional basis of the regional economic system determines the complex of values and motives for the behavior of the employable population, their professional attitudes and socio-economic activities. These issues were repeatedly considered by Bonjour and Chauvin (2018), Burzyński (2018), Haas and Fokkema (2011), Heckert J. (2015), Mulder (2018), Nestorowicz and Anacka (2019), Rybakovsky (2017), etc.

According to the recent economic reforms, the migration has become the most important factor of the organization of the employable population that has a significant impact on the supply and demand of the regional labor market and on the process of the labor resource's reproduction of any region. That fact creates the conditions for ensuring sustainable economic growth in the region and the social development of the territory and the communities living there. Therefore, the purpose of the study is to identify the impact of the migration behavior of the employable population, especially the younger generation, on the socio-economic development of the region and ensuring its sustainability.

1 The general state of the migration processes of Omsk region

This study of the problem of migration trends is presented on the materials of Omsk region. The development of the migration processes occurring in the region reflects the all-Russian trends that characterized by the migration decline of the population. The migration trends of recent years (with the exception of 2014) have formed the position of Omsk region as a retirement region.

Tab. 1: The overall results of the population migration in Omsk region for 2015-2017

	The number of arrived people			The number of people, who left		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Total migration in the region	58 165	55 095	54 082	59 965	61 037	63 935
	from this:					
1. Migration within the Russia	47 664	45 600	45 306	55 685	55 792	56 327
	from this:					
intraregional migration	31 104	29 525	28 764	31 104	29 525	28 764
interregional migration	16 560	16 075	16 542	24 581	26 267	27 563
2. International migration	10 501	9 495	8 776	4 280	5 245	7 608
	from this:					
with CIS countries	9 536	8 669	8 027	3 342	4 237	6 819
with foreign countries	965	826	749	938	1 008	789
3. External migration (for the region)	27 061	25 570	20 516	28 861	31 512	29 364

Source: Rosstat, from http://omsk.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_ts/omsk/ru/statistics/population/

Beginning from 2010, the gradual decline of the employable population is noted on the territory of the region. The migration increase / decrease in the employable population of the region is ensured through various territorial movements, such as the international, interregional and intraregional migration (Table 1).

It is interesting to note that in 2016 there was a negative migration balance in Omsk for the first time in recent times; 970 people more than arrived left the city left. Although, according to the data of 2015 the migration to Omsk city increased by 2 212 people.

According to the data of Omsk region migration, which is presented at Table 2, the negative dynamics in migration continued in 2018 and in January 2019. An average of 104 people left the region each day. Thus, the current migration situation reflects a steady outflow of the employable population.

Tab. 2: The overall results of the population migration in Omsk region for the entire 2018 and January 2019

	The number of arrived people		The number of people, who left		Migration balance	
	2018	January 2019	2018	January 2019	2018	January 2019
Total migration in the region	54 605	3 148	66 707	3 650	-12 102	-502
from this:						
1. Migration within the Russia	45 352	2 567	58 360	3 087	-13 008	-520
from this:						
intraregional migration	29 009	1 726	29 009	1 726	-	-
interregional migration	16 343	841	29 351	1 361	-13 008	-520
2. International migration	9 253	581	8 347	563	906	18
from this:						
with CIS countries	8 327	546	7 481	533	846	13
with foreign countries	926	35	866	30	60	5
3. External migration (for the region)	25 596	1 422	37 698	1 924	-12 102	-502

Source: Omskstat, from http://omsk.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_ts/omsk/ru/statistics/population/

2 Youth migration trends

At the same time, young people, who represent the core human resources of the region and are the most promising category of the population in terms of ensuring the effective functioning of the labor market, require special attention. Usually, the representatives of the younger generation between 15 and 29 years old have a high migration mobility, constituting more than 30% of the employable population of the region and ensuring the sustainability of the regional economy can be noted (Table 3).

Tab. 3: The distribution of Omsk region population by age groups from 15 to 29 years and sex

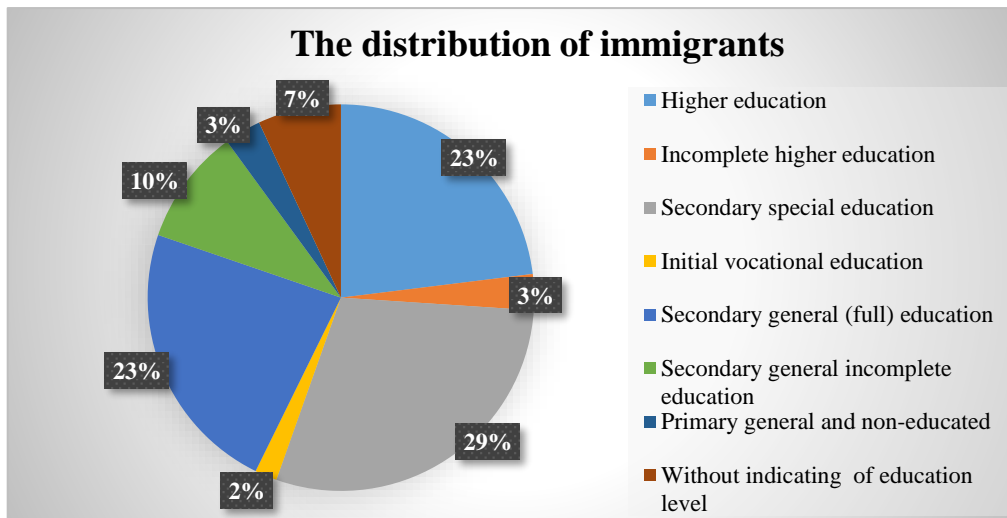
Age	Whole population, people		Urban population, people		Rural population, people	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
On 1th January 2016						
15-19	45 661	43 969	31 263	30 023	14 398	13 946
20-24	62 264	59 410	47 263	45 964	15 001	13 446
25-29	81 773	82 033	62 986	66 030	18 787	16 003
On 1th January 2017						
15-19	44 098	42 534	30 544	29 346	13 554	13 188
20-24	57 899	54 241	42 370	40 332	15 529	13 909
25-29	77 794	78 421	60 801	64 414	16 993	14 007
On 1th January 2018						
15-19	44 543	42 805	30 977	29 587	13 566	13 218
20-24	52 792	49 791	37 450	35 247	15 342	14 544
25-29	73 151	73 445	57 501	61 178	15 650	12 267
Employable population	566 676	520 906	413 144	394 333	153 532	126 573

Source: Omskstat, from http://omsk.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_ts/omsk/ru/statistics/population/

The migration growth of young people is provided by 90% of the CIS countries (Kazakhstan, Armenia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan). The largest share is made up of citizens of Kazakhstan, because of the common border between Omsk Region and the Republic of Kazakhstan. The international immigration trend of 2018 indicates (the first three places of the rating): in the CIS countries: Kazakhstan - 6810 people, Ukraine - 306, Armenia - 271, on foreign countries: Germany - 272 people, Turkey - 245, China - 84. During this period, the international emigration is presented (the first three places of the rating): CIS countries: Kazakhstan - 5411 people, Ukraine - 962, Uzbekistan - 258; foreign countries: Germany - 403 people, China - 161, Vietnam - 26 (The main demographic indicators of the Omsk region in January-December 2018; in January 2019).

The level of education of the arriving population plays an important role for the sustainable development of the regional economy. Unfortunately, Omsk region is becoming more attractive for people who do not have the necessary educational level for regional enterprises and branches and for the regional economy as whole. It should be noted that the main part of visitors to the region is low-skilled or unskilled population, only 26% of 44973 people over 14 years old who arrived in Omsk region had completed and incomplete higher education (Figure 1). At the same time, 30% of 53336 people at the same age group left Omsk region (Figure 2).

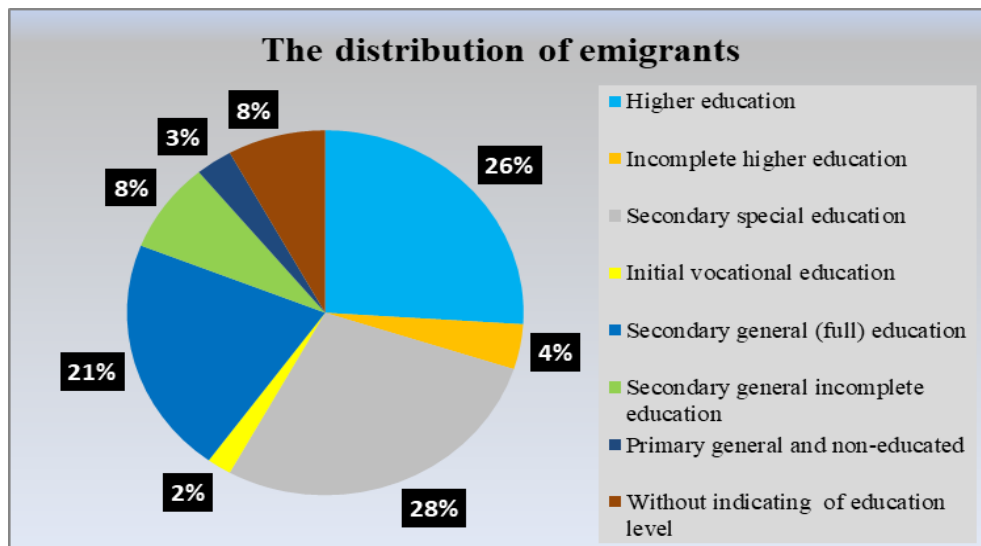
Fig. 1: The distribution of Omsk region immigrants over the age of 14 years old by level of education



Source: Rosstat, from

http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1140096034906

Fig. 2: The distribution of Omsk region emigrants over the age of 14 years old by level of education



Source: Rosstat, from

http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1140096034906

Therefore, the problem of university graduate's migration is particularly acute for Omsk region, as a category of the working population related to qualified professionals. There were 11.5 thousand university graduates in 2016 at Omsk region; almost 5 thousand

specialists of them left Omsk because they did not have any professional prospects for themselves in the regional economy (Kiseleva, 2018). Thus, the part of graduates who have left Omsk is 42%, which, in turn, leads to a personnel hunger in the region. The scale of the labor migration in the region increases every year and becomes a typical phenomenon of the socio-economic life of the region. The migration situation has a significant impact on the formation of the employable population, because according to the data of the Ministry of Labor of Omsk Region, more than 70% of migrants are in working age. In addition, there is not only a quantitative decrease in the employable population in working age, but also its qualitative deterioration, especially the aging of the economically active population (Labor market of the Omsk region, 2019).

3 The assessment of the attractiveness of Omsk Region: the migration region

A study on the topic “Migration processes as a factor of socio-economic development of the region: assessment and regulation methods” conducted in Omsk region in 2017 confirms the current and statistically reflected trends in the regional migration processes (sample - 849 people). The main reasons for the outflow of young people to other regions are the problem of employment for the received education and the low level of salaries in the region (the average monthly nominal accrued wages per employee in January 2019 amounted to 31,486 rubles). Omsk Region among 10 subjects of the Siberian Federal District ranks 8th in this indicator. From this point of view, the direction of migration flows from the region with low personal incomes, which, according to the respondent’s opinions is Omsk Region, to regions with higher incomes, is quite natural. In addition, the existing parameters of the living standard in the region make a significant negative contribution to the migration outflow (Table 4).

The migration movement’s statistics in the regions is not taken into account in the context of local age groups. However, the interregional youth migration coincides in the direction with the general migration flows. The most attractive destinations for immigrants of Omsk region are Central (Moscow, Moscow Region), Southern (Krasnodar Territory), North-West (St. Petersburg) and Ural (Tyumen Region) federal districts.

It should be noted that the reasons for the youth migration trend are mainly economic, because of the difficulties on regional labor market and the labor competition with other constituent entities of the Russian Federation. This is due to the difficulty of providing work places to young people fitted with their professional needs, the education they received and the requirements for wages.

Tab.4: Rating of respondents' assessments of the availability and sufficiency of conditions for comfortable living in the Omsk Region

The presence of conditions in Omsk region	Rating of life's parameter				
	1	2	3	4	5
missing	Road and sidewalk condition	The possibility of good earnings	Affordable housing	Region Management Policy	1.Availability of quality medical care 2.Cleanliness and landscaping
limited	The level of small business development	Life safety	Social infrastructure	The work of public transport	Employment Opportunities
present in full	Cultural life (theaters, exhibitions, concerts)	Climatic conditions	The quality of leisure activities	Low inflation	Access to quality education

Source: authors' research

The low level of the authority's responsiveness and operational impact on the migration decline of young people is noted at the region, also the formation of a system for securing young graduate specialists at enterprises and organizations in the region requires the development of the joint action plans for regional authorities with representatives of the university community and employers.

Tab.5: The answers of the respondents to the question “What would keep you from emigration from Omsk region?” % of the number of respondents (several answers were allowed)

Factors affecting the rejection of emigration	Age group	
	16-20	21-30
Improved economic conditions (higher wages, quality of life, more opportunities to find attractive jobs, etc.)	96.0	93.0
Improving social infrastructure (quality of roads, medical care, etc.)	80.0	41.0
Region management policy change	44.0	37.0
Improving social well-being	20.0	14.0
Improving the cultural environment	4.0	10.0
Improving the environment	0.0	11.0
Other	0.0	3.0

Source: authors' research

The current research indicated the factors that could support the reduction trend of the migration outflow of young people from the Omsk region beyond its borders (Table 5), and also showed the degree of influence of respondent's' opinions on the rejection of the migration attitudes due to changes in a particular situation in the region.

At the same time, respondents pointed out the areas of the regional authority's activation, which, in their opinion, could contribute to the improvement of the migration situation in the region by taking into account the individual perception of living conditions. The first three places at rating proposals led the responses related to raising living standards and wages, improving socio-economic conditions of life (Table 6).

Tab. 6: Distribution of respondents' answers to the question “What should the authorities do in order to reduce the migration outflow and make Omsk region more attractive for residents from other regions of Russia?” % of respondents (several answers were allowed)

Reforming areas	Age group	
	16-20	21-30
Raise the standard of living	64.7	51.2
Raise salaries	52.9	47.9
Improve socio-economic conditions	38.2	48.4
Increase housing affordability	33.8	42.3
Reduce prices for products, utilities	25.0	20.5
Improve region management policy	20.6	21.4
Develop state youth policy	26.5	9.8
Develop transport and social infrastructure	7.4	8.8
Improve the environment and ecology	2.9	5.6
Develop cultural environment	1.5	2.3
Nothing, there is no migration outflow	0.0	0.5
Nothing, Omsk region is attractive for residents of other regions	1.5	0.9
Other	0.0	1.9

Source: authors' research

Conclusion

Finally, it should be said that the migration processes in the region are caused by the unfavorable migration balance, when the young people of working age, who have a higher level of educational and professional characteristics, leave the Omsk region. And, on the contrary, the low-skilled labor personnel or young people who do not have any qualifications arrive at the region. To sum up the statistical data and individual research materials, the general areas that are recommended for regional authorities to improve the system of the regional sustainable development due to a positive change in migration trends can be identified. It is important to note:

- the need of the regulation of youth migration resulting from the differentiation of regional development, especially by improving the life quality in the region, which will help reduce the migration outflow of young professionals (“brain drain”) and, on the other hand, will regulate educational migration, which leads the possibility of choosing young specialists from a number of young immigrants arriving on the territory of Omsk Region;

- the involvement of the authorities in the regional migration policy of joint activities with representatives of the education sector and employers on the effective retention of young specialists on the regional labor market, on the immigrant’s adaptation and integration into the territorial community of the region.

As practice shows, the youth migration flows are directed to the more developed central part of the state that negatively effects on the regional development strategy’s implementation due to a shortage of labor resources, whole country's economy and the problems of the emerging socio-economic differentiation of regions. Also in order to avoid the processes of centralizing the migration outflow of youth people, it is necessary to lay the balance of the interests of the center of Russia and its regions in the issues of regulating the migration flows of young people as the basis for regional migration policy.

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Contact

Albina Kiseleva

Dostoevsky Omsk State University, Department of Regional Economy and Territory Management.

644077, Omsk, Lickiewicz Square, 1

albkis@mail.ru

Olga Gokova

Dostoevsky Omsk State University, Department of Regional Economy and Territory Management.

644077, Omsk, Lickiewicz Square, 1

capri484@yandex.ru