Artículo de investigación

Migration processes and socio-economic development of the regions

Миграционные процессы и социально-экономическое развитие регионов

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Abstract

Migration processes management is an important public administration element. Migration affects many aspects of society — economics, public safety, and culture. Without a competent migration policy, a conflict between residents and migrants is inevitable in society. The problem of the relationship between migration flows and the level of socio-economic development of territories is considered herein. The data from the RIA Rating Agency and the Federal State Statistics Service of Russia are used in this study. The main research method is the correlation-regression analysis. As part of the study, the hypothesis that migration flows tend to the regions that are strong in terms of socioeconomic status has not been confirmed.

Key Words: Migration flows, migration, socio-economic development of the region.

Аннотация

Управление миграционными процессами является важным элементом государственного управления. Миграция влияет на многие аспекты жизни общества - экономику, общественную безопасность и культуру. Без грамотной миграционной политики в обществе неизбежен конфликт между резидентами и мигрантами. Здесь рассматривается проблема взаимосвязи между миграционными потоками и уровнем социально-экономического развития территорий. В исследовании использованы данные Рейтингового агентства РИА и Федеральной службы государственной статистики России. Основным методом исследования является корреляционно-регрессионный анализ. В рамках исследования не подтверждена гипотеза о том, что миграционные потоки стремятся в регионы с сильным социально-экономическим статусом.

Ключевые слова: миграционные потоки, миграция, социально-экономическое развитие региона.

Introduction

Russia's geopolitical position largely determines the intensity and dynamism of migration flows on its territory. Huge areas, the remoteness of large cities from each other, strong socio-economic differentiation of the regions leads to increased migration movement of the population, both cross-country and in-country. Under these conditions, it is important to effectively manage migration flows in order not only to prevent the negative consequences of migration, but merely,

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to use it to increase the socio-economic status of the territories.

In this regard, it is possible to formulate the following problem for the purpose of state regulation of migration, namely, how to manage migration flows in order to ensure maximum social and economic development of the region. In addition, the interests of participants in the migration process should be taken into account in order to prevent social conflicts due to ill-conceived migration policies.

The formation and implementation of the state migration policy in the Russian Federation have been considered by domestic and foreign scientists. Generally, the works of scientists are aimed at studying the impact of labor migration on the country's economy and identification of positive and negative consequences (Massey, 2005; Obokata, 2010; Burda, 2014; Volokh, 2019; Ryazantsev, 2016). There are works that consider the risks associated with migration, mainly labor and low-skilled one (Follesdal, 2008; Galas, 2017) and its impact on the national security of the state (Martin, 2008).

The works related to the study of internal migration and its impact on the socio-economic situation of the territories (Todaro, 1980) should also be mentioned.

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The studies are mainly concerned with the impact of intercountry labor migration on the state economy, however, the issue of the overall impact of migration on the socio-economic situation of the territory and migration management as a factor in increasing the socio-economic situation of the territory is poorly studied.

Moreover, before managing migration processes, the motives and interests of its participants (actually migrants, employers, government agencies, other participants) should be understood. It is important to determine the true interests of the participants in the migration process and their motives to regulate them effectively, although this is not as simple as it might seem at first glance. For example, the group of labor migrants includes several categories: there are those who come only to earn money, and then spend them in their main place of residence, also, there are those who come with the intention of staying, and therefore they earn money to buy housing, study and actively join the new socio-cultural space. In the first case, the migrant affects the economy mostly, while in the second case, the migrant not only affects the economy, but also the social sphere.

The aim of the study is to determine the dependence of the socio-economic development of Russian regions on the migration processes and to form the conceptual approaches to population migration management based on them.

Methodology

The empirical base of the study is the analysis of the materials of the Main Directorate for Migration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, international agreements, regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, as well as the expert materials of public organizations related to the migration sphere. In order to process the empirical material, quantitative and qualitative research methods were used.
The following data are used herein:

1) Rating of socio-economic situation in the regions (2017, 2018);
2) Data on migration in the Russian Federation (2017, 2018).

It should be noted that the rating of the socio-economic situation of the regions for 2017-2018, was compiled on the basis of an analysis of the array of indicators characterizing various aspects of the socio-economic situation in the subjects of the Russian Federation. As a result of the analysis, many key indicators have been formed that have made it possible to determine the position of the region according to the level of socio-economic development. The analyzed indicators are conventionally divided into 4 groups:

- Economic scale indicators;
- Economic efficiency indicators;
- Public sector indicators;
- Social sphere indicators.

The economic scale indicators combine the indicators, characterizing the absolute volumes of production of goods and services, the volume of the budget, the availability of labor resources, and the trade turnover in the region. The analysis of this group makes it possible to assess the scale of the economy of the subject of the Russian Federation and its contribution to the formation of all-Russian indicators. The group includes four indicators:

- The volume of production of goods and services;

- The volume of revenues of the consolidated budget;
- The number of people employed in the economy;
- The retail turnover.

The economic performance indicators combine the indicators, that characterize labor productivity, investment activity, and the financial situation of the enterprises in the region. An analysis of these indicators makes it possible to give a comparative assessment of the effectiveness of using the potential of the region. This group includes four indicators:

- The volume of production of goods and services per capita;
- The investment in fixed capital per capita;
- The share of profitable enterprises;
- The ratio of tax arrears to the amount of taxes and fees received in the budget system of the Russian Federation.

The budgetary indicators characterize the stability of the budgetary system, including the level of debt burden, the availability of own financial resources, and the volume of the revenue base. The source of information for the analysis of the budget system is the data on reports on the execution of the consolidated budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, published on the website of the Federal Treasury, which contain the operational information on the execution of the consolidated budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation as of the end of the year, as well as the information on the volume of state debt of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation as of January 1 of this year, published on the website of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation. When evaluating the budget system, the following indicators were analyzed:

- Consolidated budget revenues;
- The share of tax and non-tax revenues in the total revenue of the consolidated budget;
- The ratio of public debt to tax and non-tax revenues of the consolidated budget;
- The ratio of non-tax and tax revenues to the expenses of the consolidated budget.

The indicators of the social sphere and living standards of the population were evaluated on the basis of the analysis of the following indicators:

- The ratio of cash incomes of the population to the cost of a fixed set of consumer goods and services;
- Unemployment rate;
- Life expectancy at birth;
- Infant mortality rate;
- Mortality of the working-age population;
- The proportion of the population with incomes below the subsistence level.

Among the data of the Federal State Statistics Service on population migration for 2017-2018, characterizing migration processes, the following indicators were selected by region:

- Migration population growth, total;
- Migration growth of the population, total (women);
- Migration growth of the population, total (men);
- Migration growth of the population, total (urban population);
- Migration growth of the population, total (rural population);
- Migration growth of the population, total (interregional migration);
- Migration population growth, total (including CIS countries);
- Migration growth of the population, total (including foreign countries);
- Migration population growth, total (age from 0 to 14 years);
- Migration growth, total (age from 15 to 24 years);
- Migration growth of the population, total (age from 25 to 64 years);
- Migration growth of the population, total (age 65 years and older);
- Migration growth rate per 10,000 people.

Results and discussion

To determine the dependence of the socio-economic development of the regions of Russia on migration processes, a correlation and regression analysis of the impact of migration processes on the socio-economic development of the regions of Russia was carried out. The following hypothesis was laid down for this purpose: migration flows tend to the regions with a higher standard of living, that is, the higher the socio-economic situation of the territory, the more migrants tend to get there.

To test this hypothesis, the authors analyzed the data on the socio-economic situation of the regions (Rating of socio-economic situation in

the regions 2017, 2018) and data on migration growth according to the Federal State Statistics Service of Russia (Data on migration in the Russian Federation 2017, 2018). The indicated data for 2018 by regions are presented in Appendix 1. A preliminary analysis of the data and its presentation in the form of a graph (Appendix 2) makes it possible to identify the following leading migration regions: Moscow Region (105 479 people) Moscow (98 763 people), Krasnodar Territory (47 570 people), Leningrad Region (43 741 people), St. Petersburg (27 776 people).

Outsider regions: Omsk Region (-12 102 people), the Republic of Dagestan (-11 008 people), Saratov Region (-10 348 people), Orenburg Region (-10 294 people), Tambov Region (-9 917 people).

However, to assess the impact of the socio-economic situation of the region on migration flows, the correlation analysis was carried out (Table 1).

Table 1. Correlation analysis of the socio-economic situation of the regions of Russia according to the rating compiled by RIA Rating and data on population growth

	Integrated rating of the socio-economic situation of the region according to the RIA Rating
Integrated rating of the socio-economic situation of the region according to the RIA Rating	1
Migration growth, total	0,468311
Migration growth, total (women)	0,469559
Migration growth, total (men)	0,464187
Migration growth, total (urban population)	0,46981
Migration growth, total (rural population)	0,345598
Migration growth, total (interregional migration)	0,432253
Migration growth, total (incl. Commonwealth of Independent States)	0,602656
Migration growth, total (incl. foreign states)	0,054928
Migration growth, total (age from 0 to 14)*	0,467477
Migration growth, total (age from 15 to 24) *	0,517654
Migration growth, total (age from 25 to 64) *	0,464565
Migration growth, total (age 65 and older) *	0,441386
Migration growth rate per 10,000 inhabitants	0,131687

Source: calculated by the authors

As can be seen from the correlation analysis, the strongest relationship between the socio-economic situation of the region and migration growth is due to the migrants from the CIS countries with a dependency level of 0.602656 and the migrants aged 15 to 24 with a dependency level of 0.517654. The remaining indicators of migration growth have a weak relation to the data on the socio-economic situation of the region.

Table 2. Regression analysis of the integrated rating of the socio-economic situation of the regions according to the RIA Rating and migration growth, total (incl. CIS)

Regression statistics					
Multiple R	0,602656484				
R-squared	0,363194838				
Standardized R-squared	0,355522487				
Standard error	13,71170354				
Of observation	85				
Analysis of variance					
	df	*SS*	*MS*	*F*	*Relevance F*
Regression	1	8900,082145	8900,082145	47,3381395	1,04412E-09
Balance	83	15604,89757	188,0108141		
Total	84	24504,97971			
	Coefficients	*Standard error*	*t-statistics*	*P-Value*	
Y-intersection	36,04311678	1,691561675	21,30759836	2,10848E-35	
Variable X 1	0,003651446	0,000530713	6,880271761	1,04412E-09	

Source: calculated by the authors

To identify the tightness of communication, the authors conducted a regression analysis on the above indicators (Tables 2, 3). However, a regression analysis showed that the indicators of migration growth due to migrants from the CIS countries (R2 – 0.36, F – 47.34) and due to migrants aged 15 to 24 years (R2 – 0.27, F – 30.38) and the socio-economic situation of the region there is no stable connection and it is impossible to build a reliable mathematical model.

Table 3. Regression analysis of the integrated rating of the socio-economic situation of the regions according to the RIA Rating and migration growth, total (age from 15 to 24)

Regression statistics					
Multiple R	0,51765413				
R-squared	0,267965798				
Standardized R-squared	0,259146109				
Standard error	14,70123479				
Of observation	85				
Analysis of variance					
	df	*SS*	*MS*	*F*	*Relevance F*
Regression	1	6566,496451	6566,496	30,38268	3,91E-07
Balance	83	17938,48326	216,1263		
Total	84	24504,97971			
	Coefficients	*Standard error*	*t-statistics*	*P-Value*	
Y-intersection	40,55408642	1,605566995	25,25842	1,01E-40	
Variable X 1	0,003573151	0,000648244	5,512049	3,91E-07	

Source: calculated by the authors

Conclusions

The hypothesis that migration flows tend to the strong regions from the point of view of the socio-economic situation has not been confirmed. Moreover, this hypothesis was not confirmed by the data for 2017. It should also be noted that a correlation and regression analysis of

the indicators of migration growth and separately indicators (a total of 18 indicators) was carried out, making up the rating of the socio-economic situation of the regions of Russia. And on the basis of these data, it was also impossible to build stable mathematical models, which suggests that there is no stable relationship between migration processes and the socio-economic situation of the region.

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Data on the socio-economic situation of the regions of Russia according to the RIA Rating and data on migration growth.

Region	Integrated rating of the socio-economic situation of the region according to the RIA Rating	Migration growth, total	total (women)	total (men)	total (urban population)	total (rural population)	total (interregional migration)	total (incl. CIS	total (incl. foreign states)	total (age from 0 to 14)*	total (age from 15 to 24)*	total (age from 25 to 64)*	total (age 65 and older)*	Migration growth rate per 10,000 inhabitants
Altai Territory	38,474	-7411	-4414	-2997	173	-7584	-8746	1426	-91	-368	-1022	-4660	-528	-31,65
Amur Region	35,254	-3392	-2079	-1313	-1452	-1940	-3166	185	-411	-122	-374	-2224	-371	-42,62
Arkhangelsk Region	38,381	-6701	-3896	-2805	-3006	-3695	-6464	44	-281	-347	-1085	-3931	-609	-61,70
Astrakhan Region	36,866	-3496	-2037	-1459	-1025	-2471	-4479	798	185	-256	-32	-2360	-237	-34,42
Belgorod Region	55,598	4123	1727	2396	1787	2336	237	3355	531	236	1326	1936	157	26,62
Bryansk Region	35,937	-3651	-2324	-1327	-1968	-1683	-4439	778	10	-110	-682	-1939	-173	-30,28
Vladimir Region	41,185	-3259	-2132	-1127	-1910	-1349	-4779	1505	15	-144	-441	-1710	-256	-23,75
Volgograd Region	47,18	-3767	-2393	-1374	537	-4304	-4115	582	-234	-267	298	-2834	-319	-14,98
Vologda Region	46,734	-4445	-2488	-1957	-2438	-2007	-3886	-515	-44	-101	-1382	-2400	-214	-37,92
Voronezh Region	53,882	6863	3977	2886	7492	-629	181	6757	-75	610	940	3923	431	29,44
Moscow	88,049	98763	59190	39573	81840	16923	86094	11855	814	5437	12094	68863	7230	-110,46
St. Petersburg	86,141	27776	17427	10349	27776	0	21034	6636	106	884	9510	18049	2633	-69,40
Sevastopol	29,476	7739	3769	3970	7695	44	5220	2461	58	373	957	4737	618	-33,26
Jewish Autonomous Region	12,593	-1778	-1063	-715	-1034	-744	-1769	8	-17	-118	-135	-1082	-134	-24,61
Trans-Baikal Territory	27,059	-7421	-4301	-3120	-3107	-4314	-7428	11	-4	-482	-817	-4383	-603	-38,89
Ivanovo Region	29,795	-3357	-2031	-1326	-1877	-1480	-3901	466	78	-210	-339	-2026	-173	94,82
Irkutsk Region	49,69	-5910	-3123	-2787	-4982	-928	-5361	-538	-11	-247	-1403	-3381	-480	19,15
Kabardino-Balkarian Republic	18,877	-3368	-2037	-1331	-2067	-1301	-3266	-169	67	-104	-744	-1930	-274	-22,28
Kaliningrad Region	43,278	9467	5045	4422	9545	-78	5960	3676	-169	586	1031	5757	908	-33,46
Kaluga Region	47,086	1936	621	1315	273	1663	-1878	3771	43	23	705	832	211	-31,34
Kamchatka Territory	24,413	-702	-901	199	-209	-493	-2759	2106	-49	-150	467	-552	-374	-36,82

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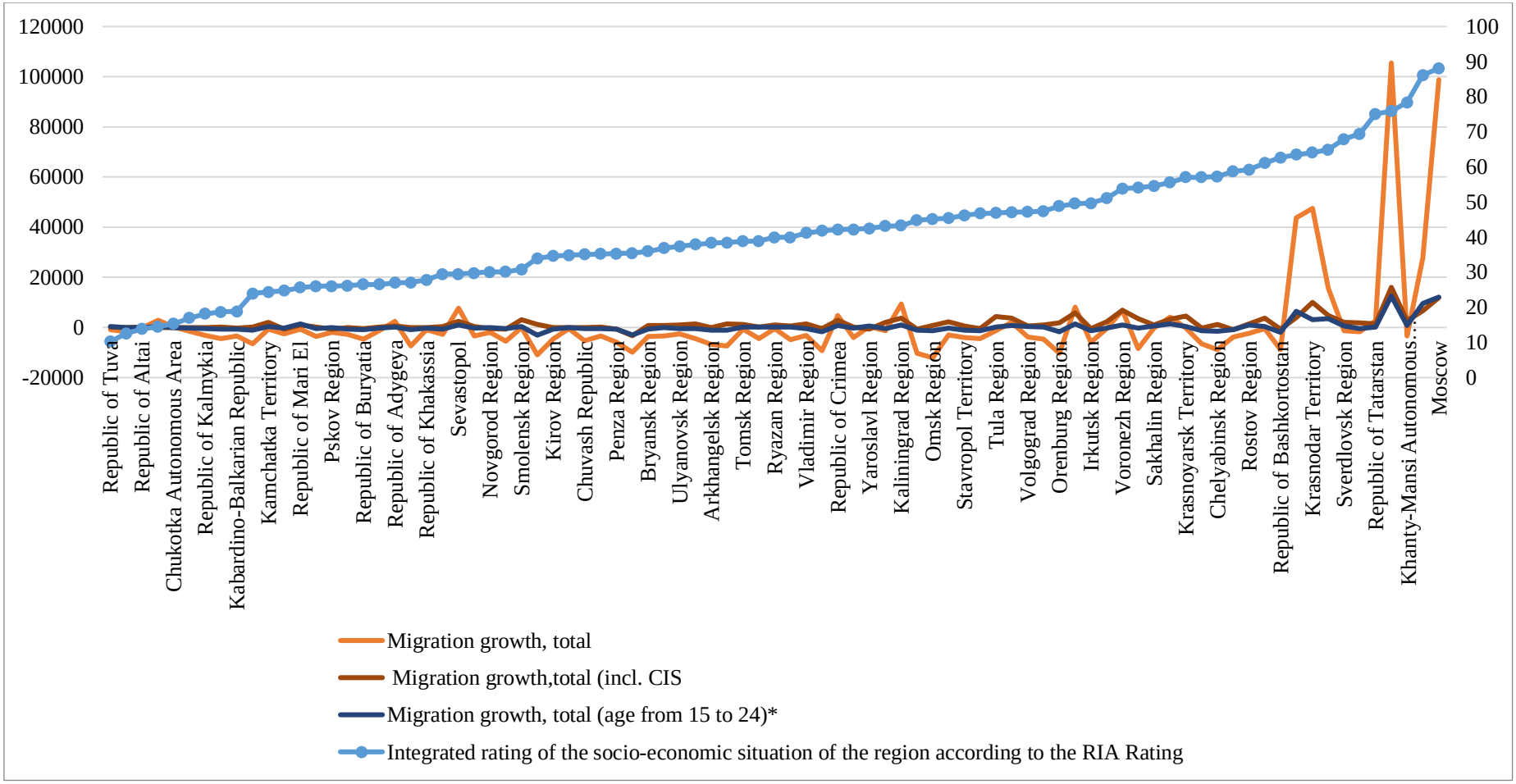
Karachayevo-Circassian Republic	17,005	-1559	-918	-641	-250	-1309	-1574	18	-3	-64	-195	-840	-143	-43,37
Kemerovo Region	54,055	-8413	-5580	-2833	-5688	-2725	-11923	3608	-98	-548	-306	-5681	-761	84,56
Kirov Region	34,594	-4705	-2738	-1967	1381	-6086	-4492	-112	-101	-193	-720	-2880	-302	-0,97
Kostroma Region	26,154	-2777	-1643	-1134	-1392	-1385	-2785	-26	34	-80	-656	-1593	-144	-77,23
Krasnodar Territory	64,066	47570	27379	20191	38128	9442	36505	9964	1101	2352	3151	33269	3738	-11,66
Krasnoyarsk Territory	57,034	-278	-863	585	2793	-3071	-4192	4657	-743	166	370	-684	-216	238,91
Kurgan Region	23,948	-6488	-3838	-2650	-2497	-3991	-6619	137	-6	-391	-1053	-3596	-446	-3,57
Kursk Region	43,138	-1296	-911	-385	690	-1986	-3177	1944	-63	-108	-377	-611	38	-186,66
Leningrad Region	63,472	43741	24547	19194	7133	36608	39973	3932	-164	1689	6465	24814	1518	78,63
Lipetsk Region	51,085	-409	-516	107	402	-811	-2809	2348	52	90	-268	-471	164	139,68
Magadan Region	24,76	-2663	-1380	-1283	-2371	-292	-2078	-582	-3	-105	-321	-1719	-318	-58,63
Moscow Region	75,922	105479	57805	47674	75531	29948	89070	15988	421	4671	12506	62168	3586	-89,27
Murmansk region	38,913	-4402	-2439	-1963	-4638	236	-4406	68	-64	-139	111	-3857	-948	-11,57
Nenets Autonomous Area	34,842	-392	-185	-207	-143	-249	-257	-134	-1	-27	-75	-231	-27	-32,02
Nizhny Novgorod Region	58,715	-3731	-1833	-1898	-4555	824	-2075	-845	-811	-84	-811	-2261	-209	28,77
Novgorod Region	30,095	-1932	-1167	-765	-23	-1909	-1663	-375	106	-145	-44	-1538	-11	-61,99
Novosibirsk Region	49,591	8030	4724	3306	7003	1027	2778	5707	-455	599	1404	4625	511	-52,24
Omsk Region	45,157	-12102	-6601	-5501	-6487	-5615	-13008	846	60	-582	-1376	-7659	-623	-36,52
Orenburg Region	48,81	-10294	-5885	-4409	-2975	-7319	-11988	1726	-32	-542	-1638	-6058	-550	-43,91
Orel Region	29,447	-2715	-1502	-1213	-2142	-573	-3140	422	3	-81	-712	-1423	-140	-24,87
Penza Region	35,315	-5818	-3314	-2504	-2470	-3348	-5088	-701	-29	-235	-654	-3800	-343	-24,39
Perm Territory	57,054	-6508	-3849	-2659	-3562	-2946	-5771	-322	-415	-232	-1322	-3946	-337	-29,36
Primorye Territory	47,449	-4654	-2496	-2158	-1041	-3613	-4785	1087	-956	-237	254	-3652	-616	54,44
Pskov Region	26,036	-1859	-1098	-761	-747	-1112	-1161	-597	-101	-97	-34	-1528	-29	-15,70
Republic of Adygeya	26,991	2472	1301	1171	585	1887	1635	642	195	269	115	872	-22	-21,83
Republic of Altai	13,814	-343	-263	-80	332	-675	-469	133	-7	-26	-140	-74	18	-46,52
Republic of Bashkortostan	62,695	-8858	-4767	-4091	-1840	-7018	-7827	-764	-267	-451	-1938	-4777	-431	-35,80
Republic of Buryatia	26,541	-4577	-2643	-1934	-2475	-2102	-4162	-375	-40	-268	-984	-2536	-316	57,84
Republic of Daghestan	33,983	-11008	-6054	-4954	569	-11577	-12287	1233	46	-539	-3079	-4698	-182	-115,46
Republic of Ingushetia	14,505	2850	1472	1378	2831	19	2983	-83	-50	104	419	1950	266	-21,28
Republic of Kalmykia	18,162	-3164	-1823	-1341	-1188	-1976	-3152	-3	-9	-128	-530	-1943	-171	-111,02
Republic of Karelia	26,564	-1320	-768	-552	-70	-1250	-1170	94	-244	26	-281	-1061	-35	25
Komi Republic	41,78	-9276	-5232	-4044	-6847	-2429	-8789	-450	-37	-360	-1626	-5864	-584	-10,26

Republic of Crimea	42,184	4781	2502	2279	3707	1074	1630	2868	283	129	699	3134	636	-68,49
Republic of Mari El	25,662	-699	-871	172	2333	-3032	-2029	921	409	-76	1381	-1540	-94	-30,45
Republic of Mordovia	30,176	-5481	-2564	-2917	-1593	-3888	-4886	-689	94	-272	-481	-3844	-78	-64,41
Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	45,427	-2940	-2298	-642	1385	-4325	-5178	2165	73	-189	-182	-1778	-486	7,02
Republic of North Ossetia – Alania	18,663	-4512	-2442	-2070	-2497	-2015	-5039	229	298	-208	-626	-2779	-363	-30,33
Republic of Tatarstan	75,069	2737	985	1752	766	1971	1425	1331	-19	219	241	1690	-137	-16,69
Republic of Tuva	10,21	-980	-503	-477	-147	-833	-1099	113	6	-115	303	-685	-222	-5,68
Republic of Khakassia	27,794	-896	-630	-266	740	-1636	-762	-97	-37	-73	-313	-487	12	-3,80
Rostov Region	59,238	-2390	-2199	-191	1313	-3703	-3868	1486	-8	-243	999	-2000	-458	-1,28
Ryazan Region	39,963	-425	-428	3	1915	-2340	-1498	1039	34	-46	167	-430	-8	51,74
Samara Region	61,083	-407	-977	570	-5445	5038	-4012	3657	-52	-86	309	-373	-125	-42,20
Saratov Region	44,794	-10348	-6376	-3972	-3761	-6587	-9562	-748	-38	-477	-1002	-7150	-624	-6,61
Sakhalin Region	54,611	-324	-591	267	234	-558	-1386	1081	-19	-75	543	-490	-336	-3,01
Sverdlovsk Region	67,91	-1300	-907	-393	4538	-5838	-3069	2012	-243	-168	612	-1445	-371	175,91
Smolensk Region	30,829	-147	-1903	1756	-1947	1800	-3498	3142	209	-159	432	245	-103	-1,55
Stavropol Territory	46,233	-4031	-2015	-2016	1826	-5857	-4948	665	252	-100	-1176	-2515	-359	-14,41
Tambov Region	35,436	-9917	-4189	-5728	-4631	-5286	-4728	-3311	-1878	-233	-2899	-5811	-348	-96,77
Tver Region	37,883	-4348	-2722	-1626	-1541	-2807	-5706	1338	20	-235	-467	-2535	-315	-34,06
Tomsk Region	38,833	-663	-403	-260	153	-816	-1759	1153	-57	-40	98	-647	126	-6,15
Tula Region	46,921	-1306	-1146	-160	-288	-1018	-5948	4385	257	-129	162	-178	-439	-8,79
Tyumen Region	64,934	15683	7548	8135	14478	1205	10873	4811	-1	563	3499	8765	1143	28,38
Udmurtian Republic	42,2	-3998	-2510	-1488	-745	-3253	-4069	70	1	-172	-344	-2693	-222	-26,47
Ulyanovsk Region	37,403	-2552	-1690	-862	234	-2786	-3644	1010	82	-64	-481	-1765	-66	-20,54
Khabarovsk Territory	39,973	-4931	-2423	-2508	-3503	-1428	-4170	576	-1337	-236	91	-3947	-588	-37,22
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area – Yugra	78,398	-3424	-1653	-1771	-1802	-1622	-6169	2723	22	118	712	-3754	-605	-20,63
Chelyabinsk Region	57,264	-8953	-4697	-4256	-7308	-1645	-9964	1298	-287	-420	-1564	-5538	-571	-25,69
Chechen Republic	26,013	-3558	-1608	-1950	-1952	-1606	-3813	255	0	-175	-436	-2008	-80	-24,59
Chuvash Republic	35,073	-5325	-3250	-2075	901	-6226	-5179	-33	-113	-174	-492	-3695	-95	-43,39
Chukotka Autonomous Area	15,307	237	89	148	297	-60	186	42	9	44	12	95	-54	47,87
Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Area	69,388	-1735	-1458	-277	-837	-898	-3662	1921	6	-87	-387	-960	-446	-32,13
Yaroslavl Region	42,467	396	541	-145	1480	-1084	1144	-720	-28	81	658	-461	68	3,14

* incomplete data - Source: Rating of socio-economic situation in the regions – 2017-2018, Data on migration in the Russian Federation – 2017-2018

Annex 2.

Data on the socio-economic situation of the regions of Russia according to the RIA rating and data on migration growth



Source: Rating of socio-economic situation in the regions – 2017-2018, Data on migration in the Russian Federation – 2017-2018