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Modeling the duration of return labor migration (by the example of kalmykia)

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Abstract

The article considers the process of internal labor migration in the Republic of Kalmykia and shows its econometric modeling. Econometric methods allow determining the nature and consequences of the influence of social and economic factors on migration. A set of socio-economic factors was identified that affect the duration of labor migration. Kalmykia is characterized by a large number of the outgoing population outside its region. To a large extent, the duration of labor migration depends on the age and level of education of labor migrants, as well as the amount of their income.

Key words: Migration, Labor, Regional, Socio-Economic.

Modelando la duración de migración laboral de retorno (por el ejemplo de Kalmykia)

Resumen

En este artículo se considera la migración laboral interna en la República de Kalmykia y se hace su modelaje econométrico. Los métodos econométricos permiten determinar la esencia y las consecuencias de la influencia socioeconómica en la migración. Fue definido un grupo de factores socioeconómicos que influyen la duración de migración laboral. Kalmykia se caracteriza por un gran número de personas que salen de la región. La duración de migración laboral depende en gran medida de la edad y nivel educativo de los migrantes laborales así como del monto de su ingreso.

Palabras claves: Migración, Laboral, Regional, Socioeconómica.

1. INTRODUCTION

The population migration reflects what is happening in the social processes. Attention to migration issues is due to the growing impact of migration on society, the complexity of the causes and the results of its effect (Denisenko et al., 2010; Krasinets, 2012; Lifshits, 2012; Papademetriou and Meissner, 2006). The world and Russian socio-economic processes should be investigated in the context of global migration (Fielding, 2012; Harris and Todaro, 1970; Korel and Korel, 2014; Martin et al., 2006; Todaro, 1976). The reason for the generation of large-scale migration is growing

incomes differentiation and life quality in various countries around the world. Currently, migration has a large and deep influence on the socio-economic dynamics of donors and recipients.

Modern Russia is also characterized by intense migration situation. However, given the intensification of migration flows has increased the concentration of internal migrants in some Russian regions. As a result of labor irregular migration in the regions of the Russian Federation, the population decrease, especially in its active working age, reduce dramatically the economic and innovative potential. Due to the increasing role of migration as one of the important factors of transformation (deformation), there is the issue of regulation and management of migration flows at the regional, national and global levels. Complete, reliable data on labor migration are important in assessing the implications of migration for socio-economic development and demographic situation.

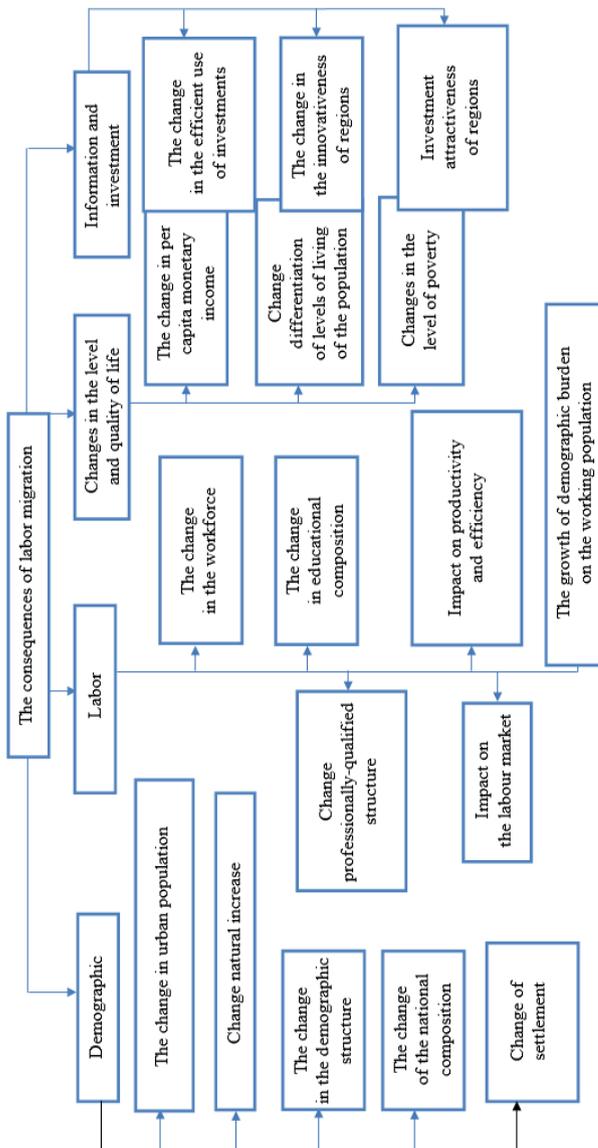
2. METHODOLOGY

The information was based on official statistical data and materials specially organized sample survey conducted by the authors. Official government statistics provide the volume of interregional labor migration in the mid-annual calculation, which is based on the federal sample surveys and is representative of a particular region. In this regard, to identify a reliable migration

situation in the regions it is necessary to conduct sample surveys. The Republic of Kalmykia is part of the Southern Federal District of the Russian Federation. Recently the region has seen a reduction in the number and the main reason is the large migration outflow of the population which is not able to block the natural increase. The traditional branch of industry in the Republic is agriculture, which employs more than a quarter of the employed population in the region's economy. The nature and scale of migration flow in the region predefined permanent crisis state in the traditional industry.

The impact of internal labor migration can have positive and negative consequences for the region. In our view, examining the effects of labor migration, it is necessary to use an integrated approach to identify changes in socio-economic and demographic spheres of constituent entities in the country. All the possible consequences of labor migration can be grouped into 4 broad groups: population; labor; social and innovative investment (Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. Classification of labor migration effects



Internal displacement dominates migration flows in the region. They account for over 95 % of the gross turnover of population migration in the region and we see the increase in their role in the dynamics of migration flows. The structure of migration flows in the region is extremely heterogeneous and constantly changing, what determines the differentiated power of its influence.

In the structure of migration flows in the region most of all relocations account for intra-regional movement of rural residents to cities. Recently, however, the share of the inter-regional migration of the population is constantly growing and its growth is evidence that the Republic is quickly included in the process of inter-territorial movement of the population and becomes a provider of labor resources (Table 1).

Table 1. The overall results of the population migration according to a sample survey in the Republic of Kalmykia

Indicator	The number of arrival - Total	out of which				The number of departures - Total	out of which			
		within Russia	including		outside Russia		within Russia	including		outside Russia
			within the region	from other regions			within the region	to other regions		
Total population, pers.	237	232	69	163	5	1155	1120	708	412	35
Men, pers.	102	100	27	73	2	485	517	418	99	14
Women, pers.	135	132	42	90	3	670	603	290	313	21
Urban population, pers.	156	153	43	110	3	289	275	119	156	14
Men, pers.	72	71	25	46	1	82	76	55	21	6
Women, pers.	84	82	18	64	2	207	199	64	135	8
Rural population, pers.	81	79	26	53	2	866	845	589	256	21
Men, pers.	30	29	2	27	1	449	441	363	78	8
Women, pers.	51	50	24	26	1	417	404	226	178	13

*Compiled by the authors according to a sample survey

Cities of the region are in need of labor, and arriving rural migrants fill vacant niches of the urban population, often low paid, not prestigious, heavy and hazardous activity (Table 2). The active involvement of rural labor migrants is a factor in developing the complex branches of construction, housing, communal services, wholesale and retail trade. The influx of cheap labor from the village can slow down innovation processes, production modernization and impair the competitiveness of the aforementioned industries.

Table 2. The number distribution of internal labor migrants by types of economic activity according to a sample survey

Economic activity	Arrived			Left		
	total amount pers.			total amount pers.	including	
		Men	Women		Men	Women
employed per. - total	232	100	132	1120	517	603
including						
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	48	31	17	91	63	28
Fisheries and aquaculture sectors	17	17	0	42	38	4
Mineral production	0	0	0	19	18	1
Manufacturing	15	3	12	43	18	25
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	5	3	2	28	10	18
Construction	41	24	17	157	98	59
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, household goods and individual supplies	33	5	28	234	77	157
Hotels and restaurants	14	2	12	190	94	96
Transport and communications	19	7	12	56	22	34
Financial activities	4	1	3	48	19	29
Operations with real estate, rent and granting of services	2	0	2	37	22	15
Public administration and military security; obligatory social security	5	2	3	29	17	12
Education	7	0	7	37	13	24
Health and social services	12	2	10	53	5	48
Other community, social and personal services	10	3	7	32	3	29
Other community, social and personal services	0	0	0	24	0	24
Activities of extraterritorial organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Compiled by the authors according to a sample survey

Economic reasons are generating the size and the intensity of migration flows in the region. However, the sharp fall in the living standard of the rural population in crisis conditions increases the importance of social factors, developing migration processes. The outflow of the able-bodied population of the Republic of Kalmykia is replaced by foreign labor migrants from the CIS countries and China. Against a background of increasing labor migration of regional residents, Kalmykia has a steady positive balance in foreign migration. It should be noted the equivalence of the migration exchange with regard to educational level. The educational level of the foreign labor force remains lower compared to internal migrant workers out of the region. Large-scale labor migration is directly related to increasing socio-economic inequality in the development of the region, with a sharp drop in real incomes and low employment rates. The population outflow from the Republic will be permanent as there may still have reasons for its generation. Shortcomings of internal migrants' current registration and incompleteness of statistical accounting

In the world practice of organization for internal migrants' record keeping is one of the most difficult areas and it is considered to be unsatisfactory in comparison with other types of demographic accounting (natural movement of the population and registration of international migrants) (Biryukova, 2013; Chudinovskikh, 2010; Lifshits, 2011). Labor migration accounting is responsible for several authorities and is carried out by different methods. Such an organization does not provide complete, comparable and reliable information for the study of internal and international migration and

migration flows. The basic problem of accounting in many countries, that has not been solved yet, is to identify the individual involved in migration processes.

One of the most frequently used indicators is a place of permanent (usual) residence of the migrant. However, when using this criterion, the problem of achieving symmetry in the primary account arises. That is, a citizen registered as arrived in a new place must be at the same time removed from registration at a previous place of residence. This rule is not respected in droves, causing a discrepancy regarding the number of migrant' departures and arrivals. Russia is also characterized by strong asymmetry of the statistics of internal migration: a mismatch in the number of registered migrants' arrivals and departures. The problem of statistical accounting is that a person commits multiple moving and the method of accounting is considered as a record, registries the fact of moving. The magnitude of the internal noise of labor migration is significant. The change in accounting rules «at the temporary residence» and without the establishment of maximum residence periods, without adequate primary statistical accounting that has led to an underestimation of not only arrivals, but also of outflows of internal migrants. For internal migrants the procedure of canceling registration became optional, and that radically affected the quality of statistical accounting.

Complete and accurate information is critical for regional and municipal authorities and management. In Russia, the most labor migration indicators development is centralized in the on state

statistics. It should be noted drawback of the generalized (aggregated data) on migration, including census data and regional governments that are the insufficient outcome in the whole region needed regional section.

A number of researchers, due to the imperfections of the existing migrants' registration system, talk about the need to find alternative data sources (Messina, 2007; Moiseenko, 2002; Taranova, 2013). Improving the system of monitoring migration flows at the regional level. Based on periodic sample surveys of the population on problems of employment, Rosstat publishes figures, showing the sizes of interregional population exchange as a result of labor migration: the number of employed people leaving to work in other regions and the number of employed people coming to work in other regions. These figures are generated on an annual average basis. But for all the thoroughness of a sample observation sample, which is planned for the country will not be representative for some regions and should be specified (Eldayeva and Kovanova, 2015; Kovanova and Eldayeva, 2017). In this regard, to identify a reliable migration situation in the regions, it is necessary to conduct periodic sample surveys of labor migrants in the region.

Incomplete, untimely data on internal labor migration, especially organized sample surveys is a real alternative to the official statistical monitoring and the value of such surveys for the

formation of an effective migration policy in the region increases. The goal of sample surveys is to obtain accurate and complete information on the structure, the scale of migration flows and the impact intensity of internal labor migration on the dynamics of the economy and social sphere in the region. In addition to these essential characteristics, sampling will help to determine the geography and directions of internal population labour migration in the subject; to know the reasons for migration and to assess the recurrence of internal labour migrants; to determine the impact of migration on the income level of the population and on the balance of the local labour market; to identify the temporal duration of labour migration. In the sample, 1,830 households were selected, out of which 801 households are located in urban settlements and 1,029 in rural areas. The structure of the surveyed households shows the current population of the Republic.

Analyzing the results of a sample survey of population migration mobility in the subject country in the context of city-village, it is necessary to emphasize that the rural population is increasingly migrating to the urban one. Separate sex-age groups of rural and urban populations participate with different intensity in migration processes. It is worth noting that the working population of young age is most active in migration processes (Table 3).

Table 3. The size and structure of internal migrants by sex and age in the Republic of Kalmykia*

	Total population, per.	out of which								
		16-19 y.o.	20-24 y.o.	25-29 y.o.	30-34 y.o.	35-39 y.o.	40-44 y.o.	45-49 y.o.	55-59 y.o.	60 and older
Arrived population										
Urban and rural population	232	27	38	42	25	14	17	29	31	9
Men	100	13	17	18	11	6	8	10	14	3
Women	132	14	21	24	14	8	9	19	17	6
Urban population	153	17	35	34	19	9	11	14	9	5
Men	71	10	16	16	9	4	4	6	4	2
Women	82	7	19	18	10	5	7	8	5	3
Rural population	79	10	3	8	6	5	6	15	22	4
Men	29	3	1	2	2	2	4	4	10	1
Women	50	7	2	6	4	3	2	11	12	3
The retired population										
Urban and rural population	1120	96	213	326	218	158	73	19	13	4
Men	517	45	87	169	97	77	27	9	5	1
Women	603	51	126	157	121	81	46	10	8	3
Urban population	275	31	69	67	50	29	17	7	5	0
Men	76	9	23	21	13	7	3	0	0	0
Women	199	22	46	46	37	22	14	7	5	0
Rural population	845	65	144	259	168	129	56	12	8	4
Men	441	36	64	148	84	70	24	9	5	1
Women	404	29	80	111	84	59	32	3	3	3

* Compiled by the authors according to a sample survey.

One of the main features of regional labor migration is rather high educational level. The outflow of the educated workforce would adversely affect security in the region with qualified personnel, years of education and improvement of professional skill where the subject had spent significant budgetary and extra-budgetary funds. In the future, this loss of human capital can retard economic growth and reduce the competitiveness and investment attractiveness of the region (Table 4).

Table 4. The composition of the internal labor migrants in age, education levels and reasons for changing place of residence in the Republic of Kalmykia*

	The number of arrivals of the population aged 16 y.o. and older	Levels of education:					level of education not mentioned
		higher vocational education (higher)	vocational secondary education (secondary)	general secondary education (completed)	not have secondary education (completed)		
Total	232	171	48	13	0	0	
including due to: unemployment	56	41	12	3	0	0	
desire to achieve a high material security	40	27	9	4	0	0	
desire to get creative, interesting work	23	18	4	1	0	0	
desire to improve their living conditions	51	37	11	3	0	0	
family circumstances	13	11	2	0	0	0	
admission of children in educational institutions of another region	17	12	5	0	0	0	
desire to have a family life	12	9	3	0	0	0	
returning to former place of residence	20	16	2	2	0	0	
other motives	0	0	0	0	0	0	
The reason is not mentioned	0	0	0	0	0	0	

* Compiled by the authors according to a sample survey

The proportion of migrants, who left, searching work, is 20.7%, and the share of migrants who went in search of creative and interesting activities is 6.9%. Other reasons to change the residence was indicated the insufficient level of material provision and improvement of housing conditions. In other words, economic reasons for migration were indicated by 70.4% of retired migrant workers; therefore, migration from the region has purely labor nature. In labor

migration in connection with the admission of children in educational institutions and for family reasons leave 19.2% of the surveyed entities. Among the retired migrants, there are dominated persons with higher education (71.6%), followed by migrants with secondary vocational education (21.5%), followed by migrants with secondary general education (6.9%) (Table 5).

Table 5. The internal labor migrants' composition in educational level and reasons to change the residence in the Republic of Kalmykia*

	The number of arrivals of the population aged 16 y.o. and older	Levels of education::				
		higher vocational education (higher)	vocational secondary education (secondary)	general secondary education (completed)	not have secondary education (completed)	level of education not mentioned
Total	1120	802	241	77	0	0
Including due to unemployment	232	187	31	14	0	0
desire to achieve a high material security	197	156	29	12	0	0
desire to get creative, interesting work	79	55	18	6	0	0
desire to improve their living conditions	281	198	62	21	0	0
family circumstances	98	59	35	4	0	0
admission of children in educational institutions of another region	117	81	29	7	0	0
desire to have a family life	59	38	16	5	0	0
returning to former place of residence	51	24	19	8	0	0
other motives	6	4	2	0	0	0
The reason is not mentioned	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Compiled by the authors according to a sample survey

Internal migration has a multifaceted impact on various aspects of social relations and processes in the region. It changes the numbers and has a powerful effect on the age-sex structure of the population, affects the regional labor market. The results of these changes not always may be positive. Returned to the Republic, the migrants have various migration, social and economic experience. Pull factors of the region and push factors of the host territory can be a reason for the return migrants. Pull factors include the stabilization of social, economic and political conditions in the subject, and push factors may include the difficulties and obstacles for labor migrants' integration that appear in the receiving environment. The main problem 37.9% among arrived migrant called housing and consumer problems, 7.3% (had legal problems Table 6).

Table 6. Problems encountered by migrants*

	Total, pers.	Percentage
Total respondents:	232	100
– legal problems;	17	7.3
– housing and domestic problems;	88	37.9
– lack of decent work and decent wages;	45	19.4
– lack of qualification;	37	16
– other	45	19.4

* Compiled by the authors according to a sample survey

The majority of respondents noted the existence of administrative barriers and problems of registration and also pointed out the infringement of the migrant workers' rights. To solve the registration problems, the respondents used the services of the firms involved in the illegal registration. Important scientific and practical

result of the sample survey is that the data were obtained on the duration of return labor migration (Table 7).

Table 7. The arrivals' number distribution for the duration of labor migration in the Republic of Kalmykia*

Number of the arrivals	Returned to the place of permanent residence after a temporary stay in another territory	Labor migration duration				
		up to six months	from six months to one year	from one year to two years	from two years to three years	three years or more
232	107	11	24	21	27	24

* Compiled by the authors according to a sample survey

These studies indicate that less than half of the citizens withdrew from the register at the previous place of registration. It should be noted that labor mobility is long-term in the region and the extent of the incomplete accounting of labor migrants is significant; more than 80% of migrants can be attributed to the quasi-permanent. Due to existing illegal registration, migrant workers in the region are considered to be in a new place, while they are not removed from the register at the previous place, which leads to a mismatch of population and migrants.

3. RESULTS

Providing extensive and intensive influence, migration becomes an essential and unavoidable component of the socio-economic development of the analyzing region. The migration studying complexity and its consequences caused by the variety, diversity,

interpenetration and interplay of various economic, social, labor, and other factors. The scale, structure and causes of migration flow largely determine its depth, effect, intensity and direction of its effects.

Predominant in the migration analysis the discrete approach, based not on research processes, taking into account the interdependence of phenomena and on the correlation of certain circumstance in the dynamics, ultimately leads to the loss of necessary information, in particular in the explanation of factors. Econometric methods can provide substantial assistance, studying migration. They allow you to define the direction and character to influence the complex social and economic factors on its outcomes and consequences. The econometric approach has allowed reconciling in a single analysis of the migration determinants and consequences. Another advantage of econometric modeling is the consideration of factors demonstrating a comprehensive effect on the migration forming.

The purpose of the study is to identify factors influencing the actual duration of the return labor migration. To implement the methodology of the study, it is more important to have indices that represent the collection of independent variables $X_1, X_2... X_n$.

A preliminary, qualitative analysis for regression modeling of the temporal duration of labor migration showed eight independent variables X which hypothetically affect the duration of labor migration Y :

X_1 - gender;

X_2 - age;

X_3 - marital status;

X_4 - education;

X_5 - point of arrival;

X_6 - income;

X_7 - work on the specialty;

X_8 - problems during migration.

Values of all independent variables were taken from the sample survey. The matrix of pair coefficients of correlation allows making a conclusion about the absence of multicollinearity.

Table 8. The matrix of paired correlation coefficients*

	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	X_6	X_7	X_8
X_1	1.000	-0.054	0.117	0.014	-0.044	-0.152	-0.095	-0.102
X_2	-0.054	1.000	0.324	-0.115	0.052	0.147	-0.021	0.073
X_3	0.117	0.324	1.000	-0.045	0.112	-0.005	0.082	-0.006
X_4	0.014	-0.115	-0.045	1.000	0.094	0.083	-0.025	-0.069
X_5	-0.044	0.052	0.112	0.094	1.000	0.081	-0.006	0.063
X_6	-0.152	0.147	-0.005	0.083	0.081	1.000	-0.111	0.120
X_7	-0.095	-0.021	0.082	-0.025	-0.006	-0.111	1.000	0.201
X_8	-0.102	0.073	-0.006	-0.069	0.063	0.120	0.201	1.000

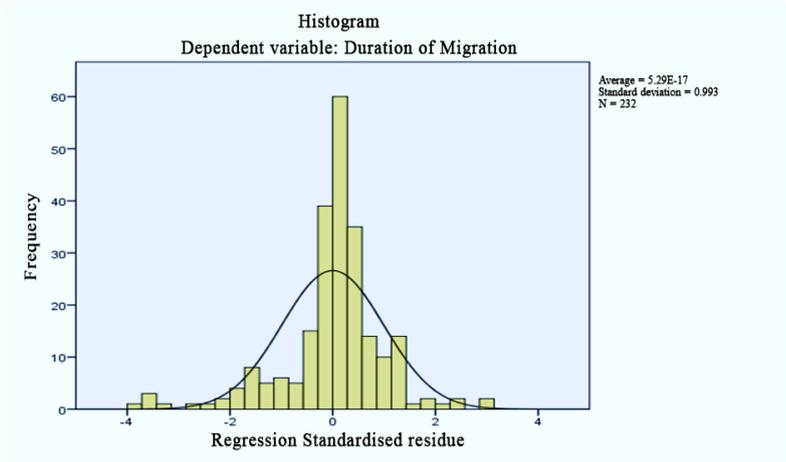
* Compiled by the authors according to a sample survey

The equation to determine the effect of factors on the migration duration is obtained by the step enabling method forward stepwise. This equation has the form:

$$(Y_x) = -0.376+0.57X_2+0.238X_4+0.773X_6 \tag{1}$$

t - Statistics: (19.158) (2.762) (2.547)

A graphical representation of the distribution indicates its normal character (Fig. 2). A small asymmetry of the distribution curve indicates the detected heterogeneity and variability of active migration processes in time, in a depicted distribution number of their frequency increasing to the maximum and decreasing from it unevenly. The presence of asymmetry and bias is an indirect indication that the investigated process is in the actively developed stage.



The calculated value of the Fisher criterion (138.556) far exceeds the tabulated value, which suggests that the constructed regression is rather significant and the hypothesis of equality to zero all regression coefficients is rejected. The resulting regression coefficients are statistically significant by Student's t-test. Analysis of variances shows that the model explains more than 80% of the variation of the resultant variable from the chosen independent factors. The model proves that the income of migrants largely depends on the duration of labor migration, as well as their age and educational level. The decision on the duration of labor migration is dominated by economic factor. The change in lifestyle, administrative barriers and other factors cannot compete with the desire to raise the population life quality. Given the difficult state of the economy, it should be noted that economic reasons in the future are not only going to continue, but increase their influence.

4. DISCUSSION

Most of the studies devoted to the problems of external migration. On the background of increasing differentiation in the socio-economic development of regions, internal migration problems are of particular importance. Studying of works, written by domestic and foreign economists on the subject, given the opportunity to group together classical and modern positions on the nature, functions and mechanism of the internal migration impact on the social and economic development of the state and its subjects. The problem of the

length of internal labor migration is poorly understood and complex. The adoption by migrants the decision to return to the permanent place of residence may take different time intervals, which depend on many reasons. Duration of labor migration or the criterion of time is not only of academic interest. Short or long stay of a migrant worker has substantive effects given its links with the territory and the place of departure. When examining the role of migration into account duration of migrants' residence is important in the economic, social and demographic development of the region.

5. CONCLUSION

Migration has become an essential and unavoidable component of socio-economic dynamics in the examined region. The complexity of studying migration and its consequences due to the diversity and complex interweaving of the multiple economic, social, labor, and other factors. One of the most difficult areas is the consideration of internal labor migrants. The quality of the recording and registration of internal migrants is unsatisfactory. Modern organization of the current registration of internal migration has significant disadvantages, expressed in the incompleteness of information; the imperfection of the forms, migrants' registration, and the lack of control over quality and precision filling in primary forms.

In the analysis of migration is dominated by the discrete approach, based on the comparison of dynamic parameters, which

leads to the loss of useful information. Another drawback of this approach is the limited studies the causal nature of migration processes. The econometric approach has allowed reconciling in a single model the determinants and consequences of migration. The advantage of econometric modeling is the consideration of factors demonstrating a comprehensive effect on the development of migration. The original data set for modeling was obtained as a result of a sample survey of internal migrants. Thus were overcome the limitations of the existing database of the state statistics. The simulation results showed that to a large extent the duration of labor migration depends on the amount of income received by migrants, their age and level of education. This suggests that economic reasons such as the size of migration income dominate the decision-making process on the duration of labor migration. The change in lifestyle as a result of migration, administrative barriers and other factors cannot be compared with the desire of the population to improve their quality of life.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The practical significance of the study lies in using the results by municipal and regional public authorities and administration in the development of demographic policy, taking into account the effects of internal labor migration in the region. The applied nature of the methodology is directed to determine the prospects for socio-economic

development of the Russian regions and demographic dynamics, taking into account the influence of population labor migration.

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