

Cohort Research on Russian Youth Intraregional Migration

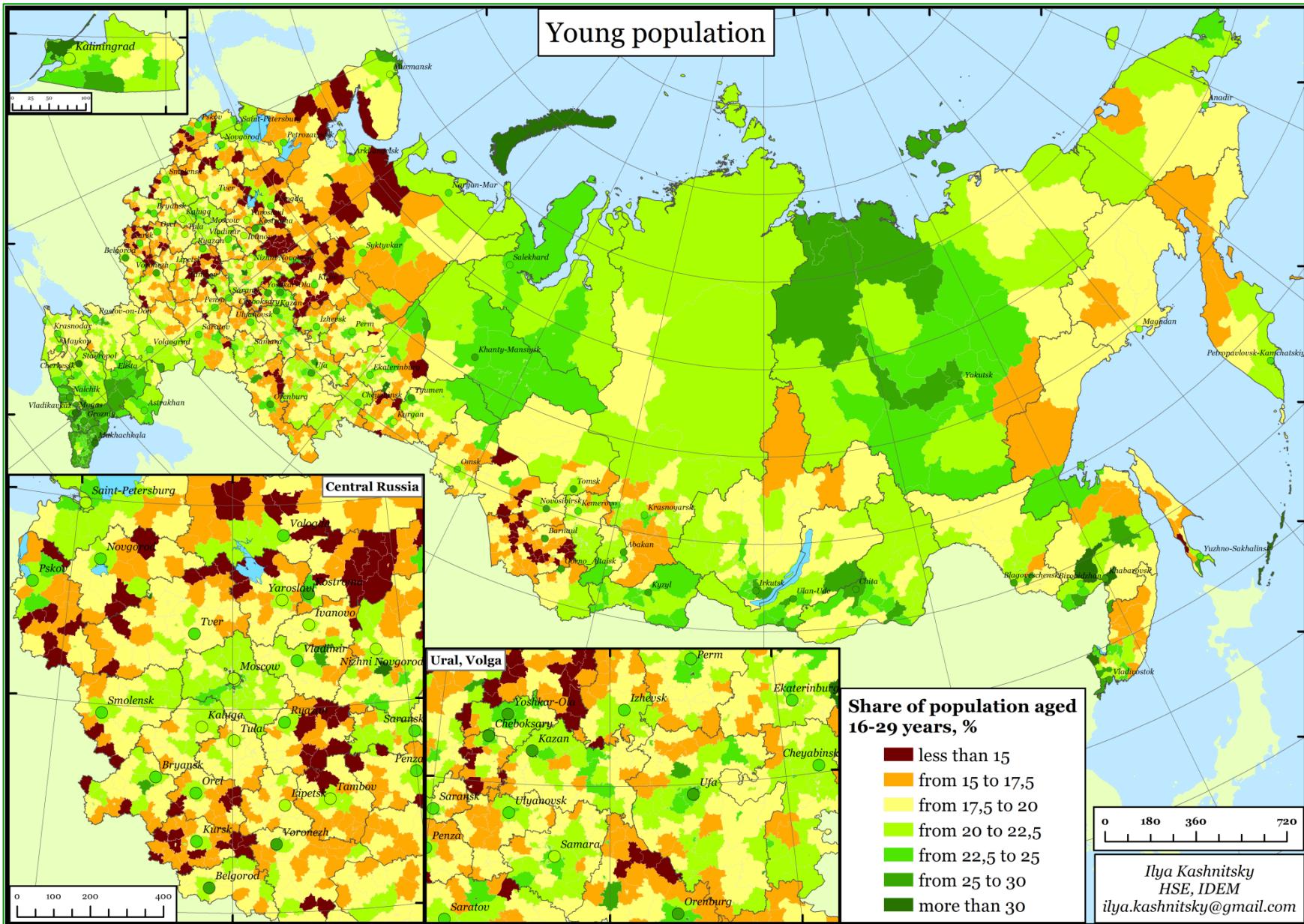
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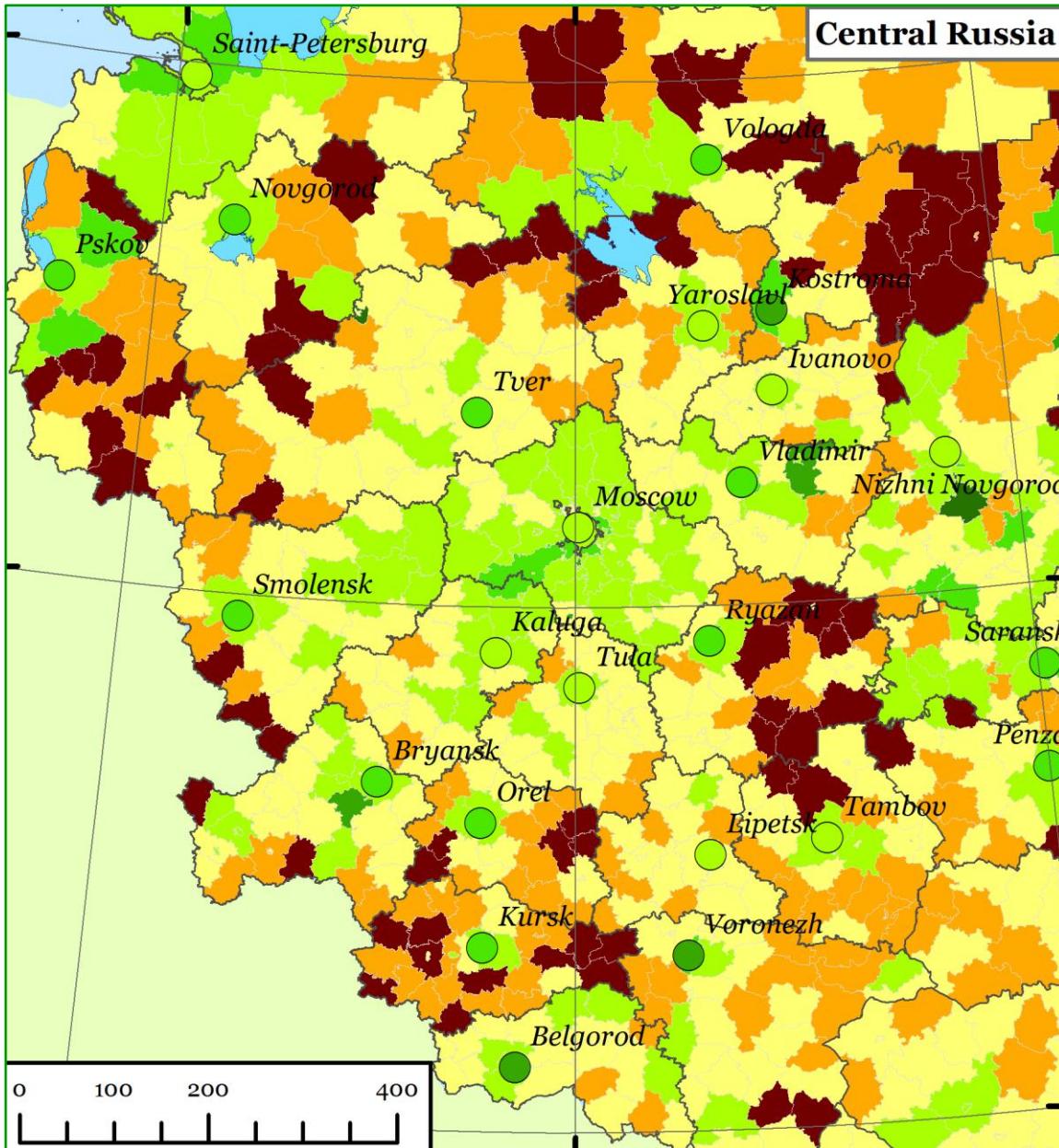
Motivation

Russian mean share of young population is 19,2 %



Motivation

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Every regional center is younger than the regional inner periphery

Hypothesis:
this is the result of
long-lasting
patterns of migration
(mainly internal)

Share of population aged 16-29 years, %

- less than 15
- from 15 to 17,5
- from 17,5 to 20
- from 20 to 22,5
- from 22,5 to 25
- from 25 to 30
- more than 30

Research outline

- Quick glance at Russia maps based on Census 2010 data in order to form hypothesis
- Census data VS current record data
- Cohort research on intraregional youth migration
 - ✓ 5 regions: Altai, Bashkortostan, Kostroma, Kursk, Rostov
 - ✓ 2 Censuses: 2002 and 2010
 - ✓ 5 one-year cohorts: 1988-1992 years of birth (10-14 in 2002; 18-22 in 2010, "student ages")
- Do the "students" return to periphery?

Why do we use Census data?

- Only Census data gives us the opportunity to “look inside” the regions to see “catch” intraregional movement patterns
- Census data seems much more convenient than the current migration record in dealing with “student ages” migration (see the next slide)
- Current migration record appeared to systematically fail to take into consideration the biggest part of student migration due to registration limitations
- The situation changed only in 2011 which leaves the intercensus period internal migration to be verified

Statistics discrepancy

All figures (but for the last row) are given in thousands

Cohort of 1988-1992 years of birth	Region				
	Altai Krai	Kostromskaya oblast'	Kurskaya oblast'	Rostovskaya oblast'	Bashkortostan Republic
Population in 2002	183,5	51,4	84,4	297,5	346,4
Population in 2010	172,5	44,4	74,4	335,3	324,3
Change by the Censuses	-11,0	-7,0	-10,0	37,8	-22,1
Dead in 2003-2010	-1,6	-0,4	-0,6	-2,0	-3,0
Registered migration in 2003-2010	-5,9	-1,4	-0,6	1,4	-1,1
Discrepancy	-3,5	-5,1	-8,8	38,3	-18,1
<i>Unexplained change, %</i>	31,7	73,2	88,3	101,4	81,7
<i>Unaccounted cohort change, %</i>	-1,9	-9,9	-10,5	12,9	-5,2

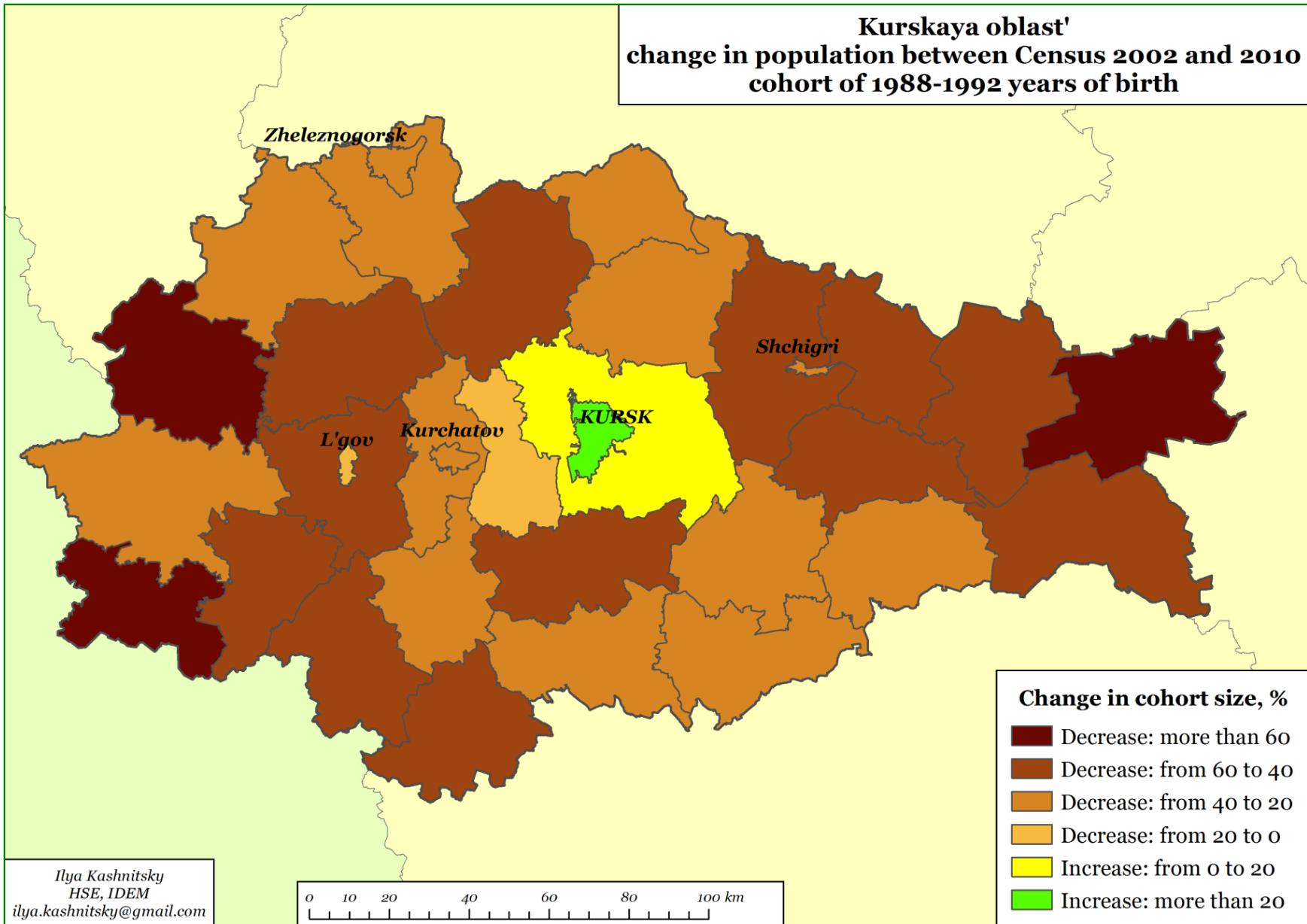
Current record fails only "student ages"

$$\text{CENS} = \text{IntMG} + \text{RegMG} - \text{Mort}$$

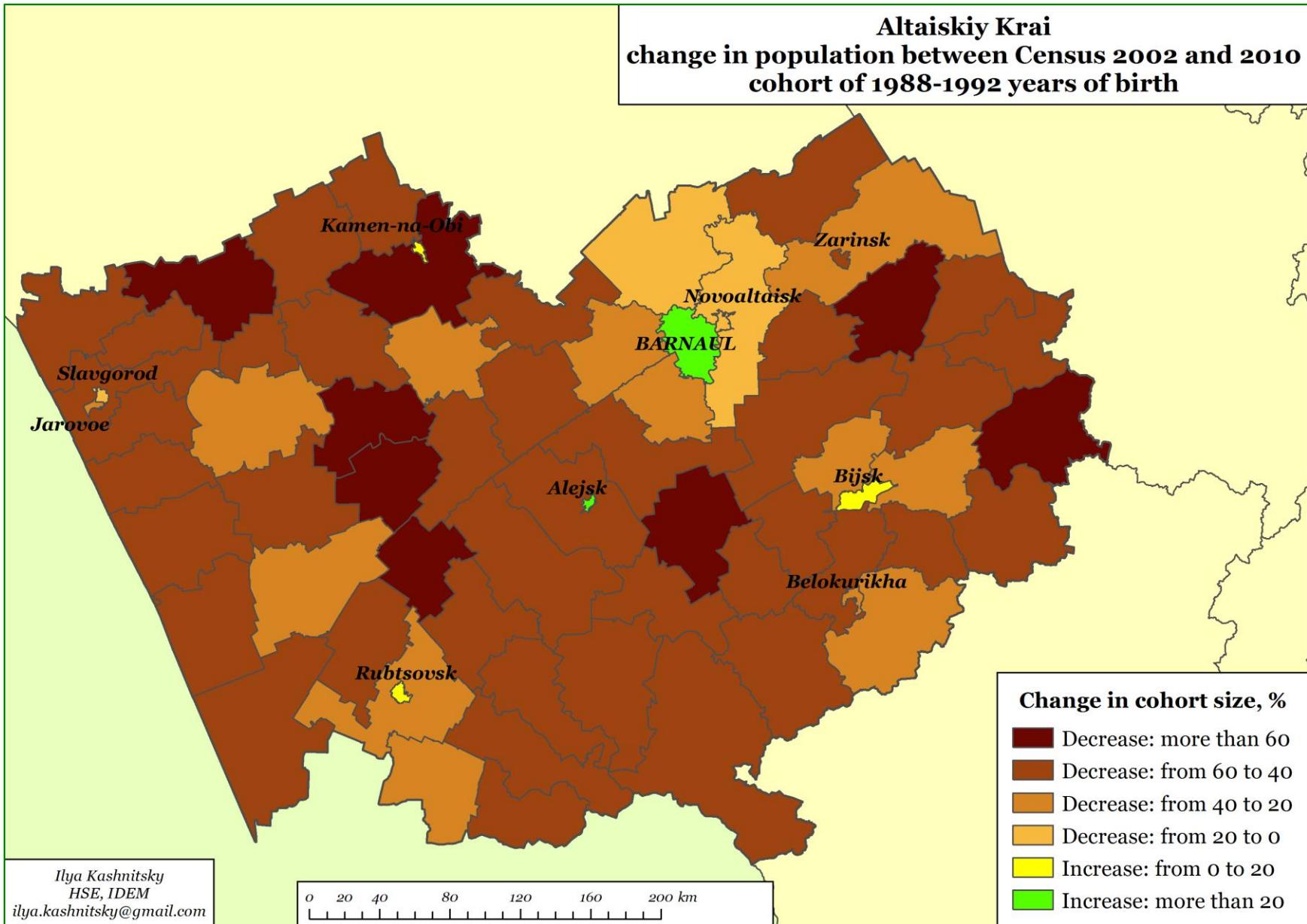
Discr
abs %

KURSK						
cohort88-92	-9998	823	-1406	587	<i>-8828</i>	<i>88,3</i>
cohort80-84	-4199	1779	-4576	1663	<i>261</i>	<i>6,2</i>
KOSTROMA						
cohort88-92	-6966	223	-1658	430	<i>-5101</i>	<i>73,2</i>
cohort80-84	-2782	626	-2140	1285	<i>17</i>	<i>0,6</i>

Kursk region – cohort 1988-92

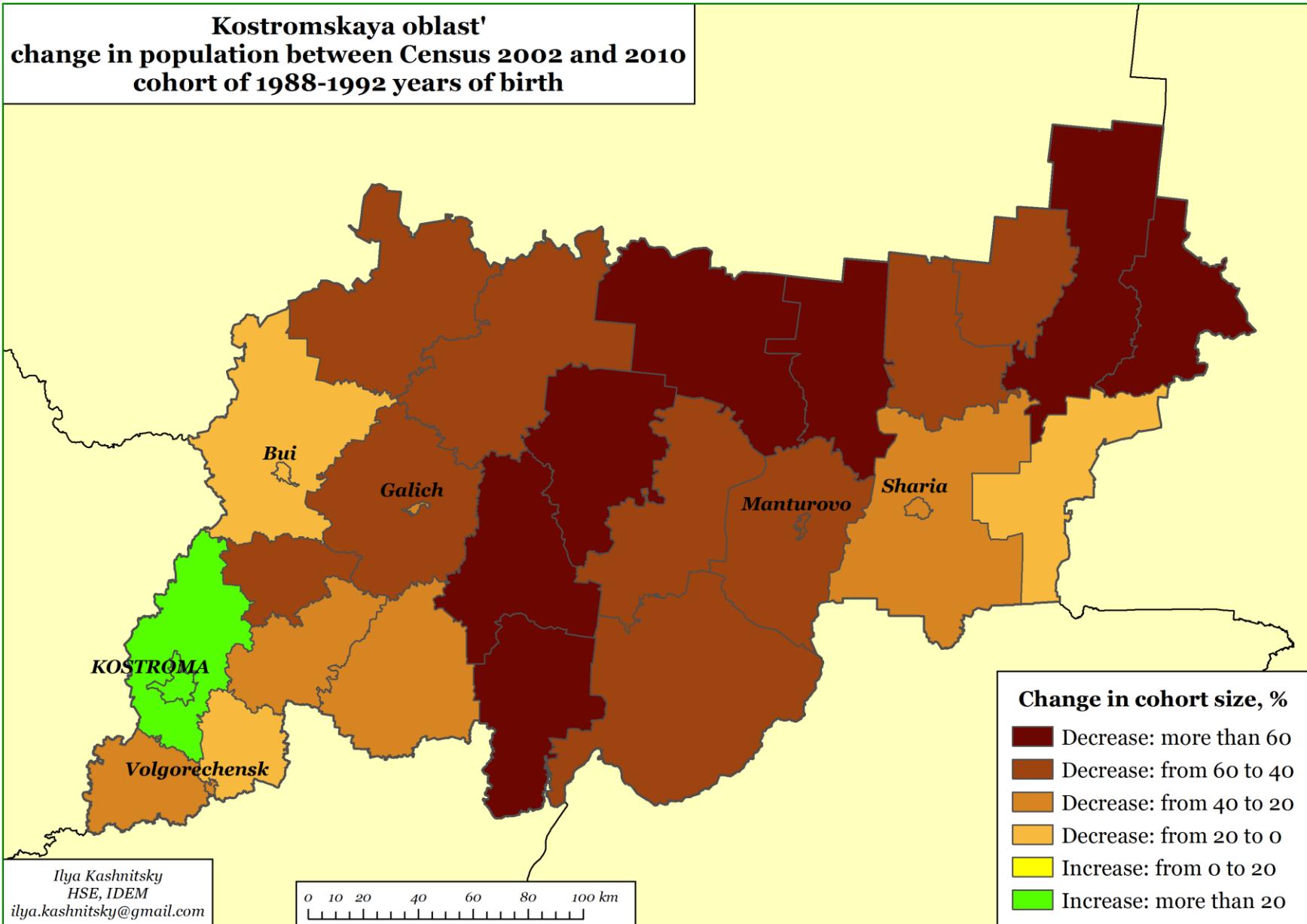


Altai Krai – cohort 1988-92

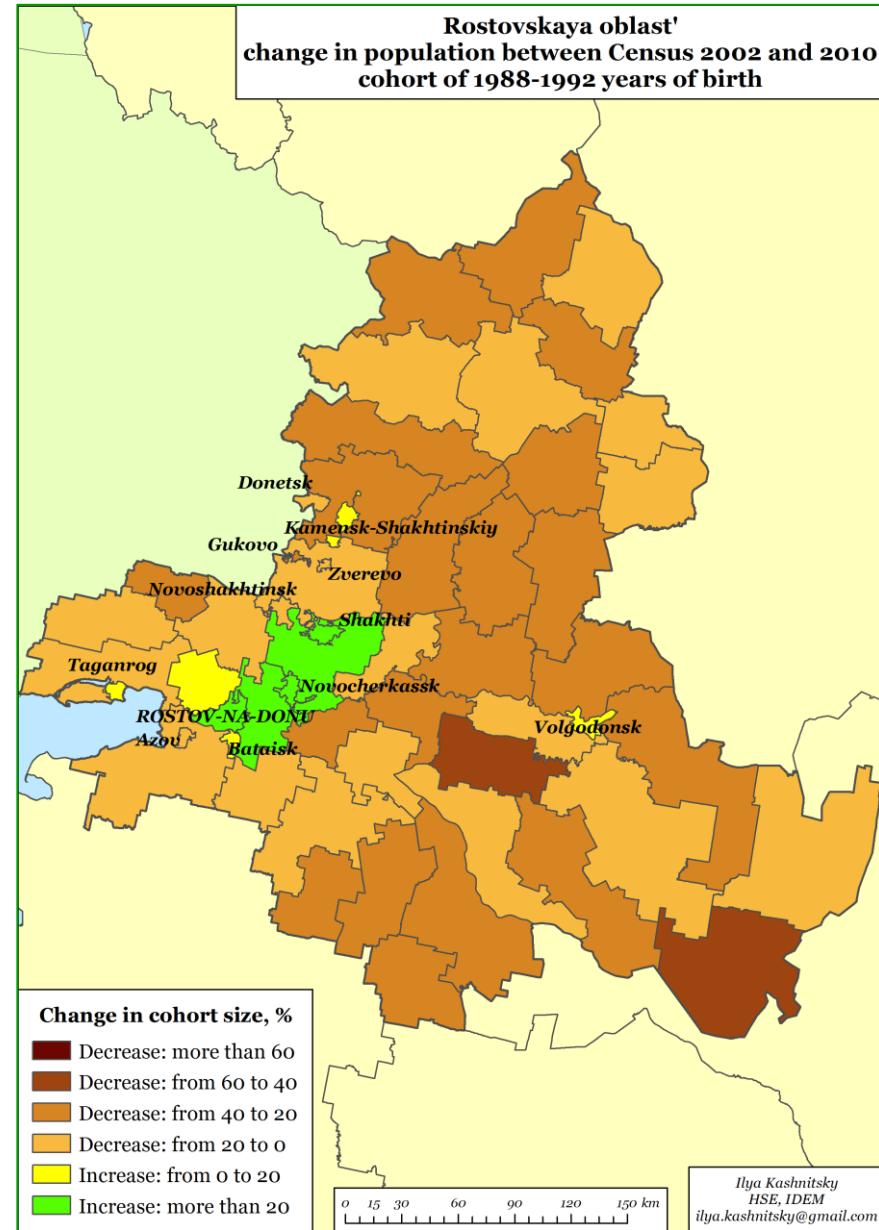
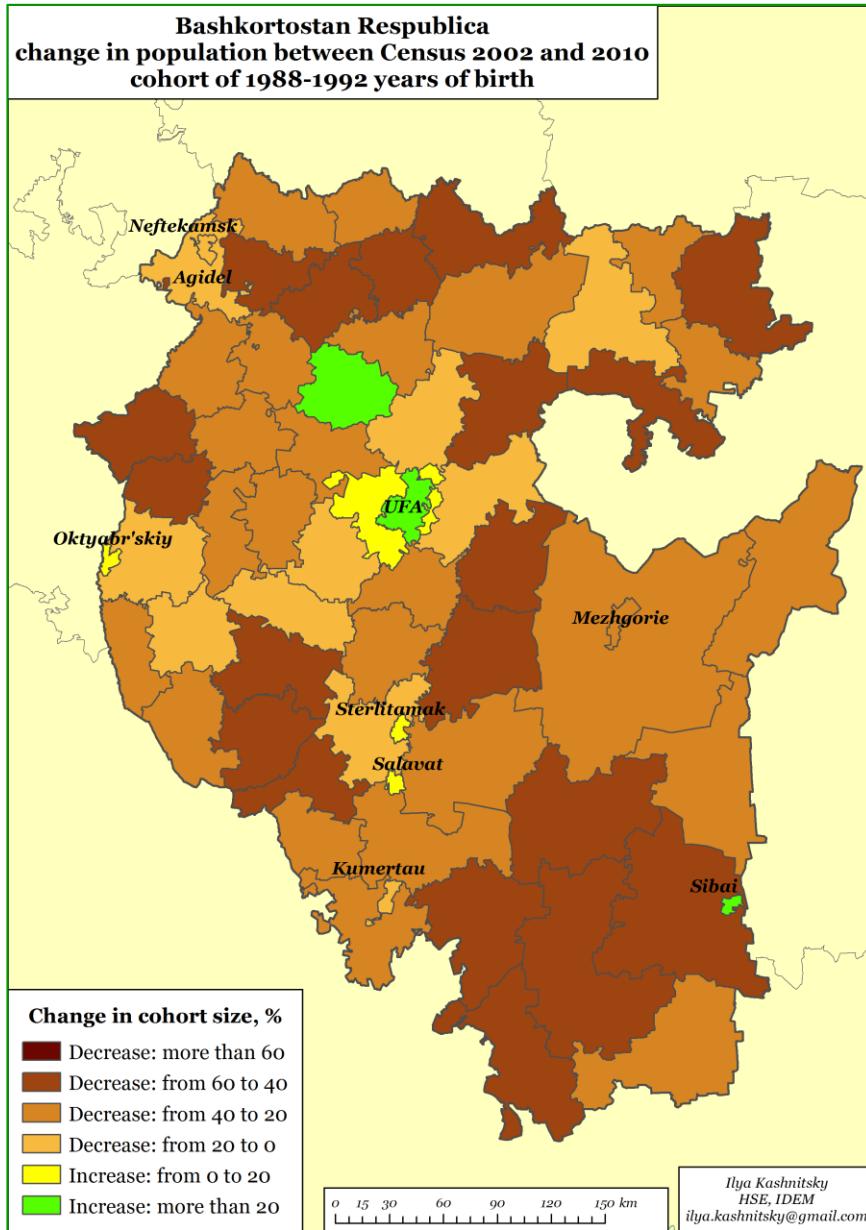


Kostroma region – cohort 1988-92

**Kostromskaya oblast'
change in population between Census 2002 and 2010
cohort of 1988-1992 years of birth**



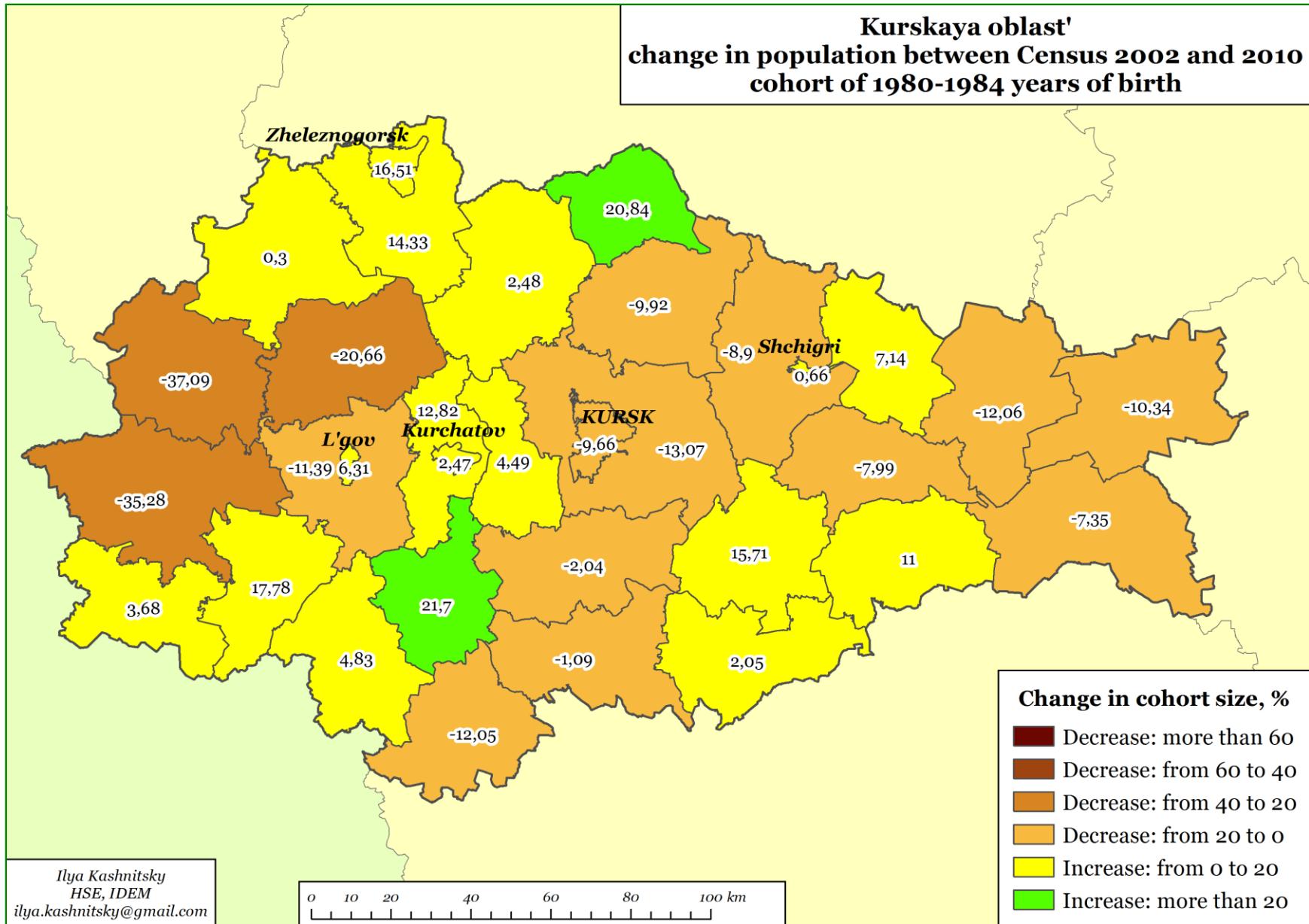
Bashkortostan, Rostov region



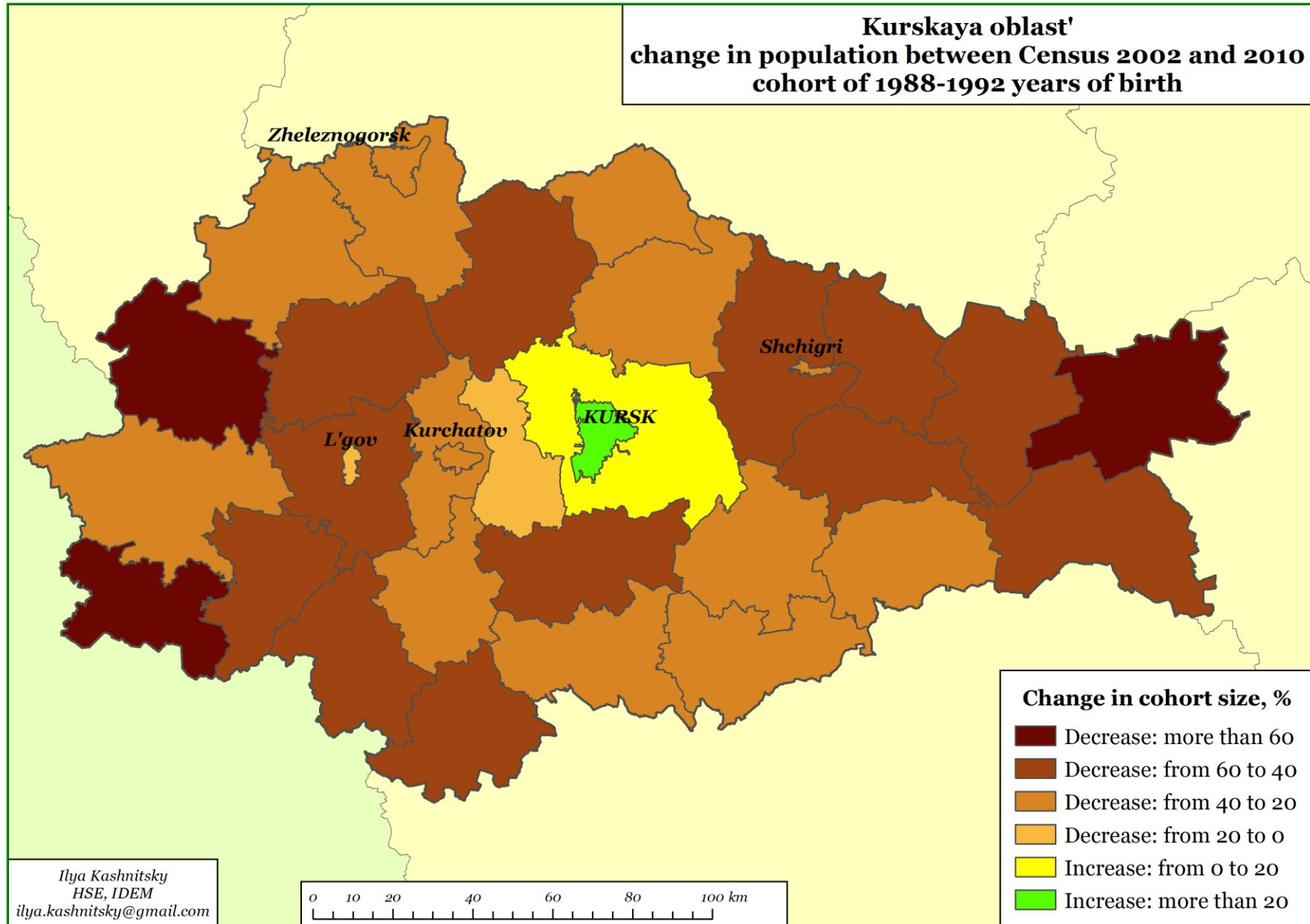
Do the “students” come back?

- If the youths only move for education there should be a mass return migration
- As we do not have long time series to trace the real cohorts we are forced to make some synthetic cohort assumptions
- Let's see the intercensus population change in cohorts who were 18-22 in 2002 (1980-84 years of birth)
- Then we assume that the intensity of migration (and also mortality) for the 88-92 cohort in the nearest future would be the same as it was for 80-84 cohort in 2002-2010 intercensus period

Kursk - Change in 1980-84 cohort

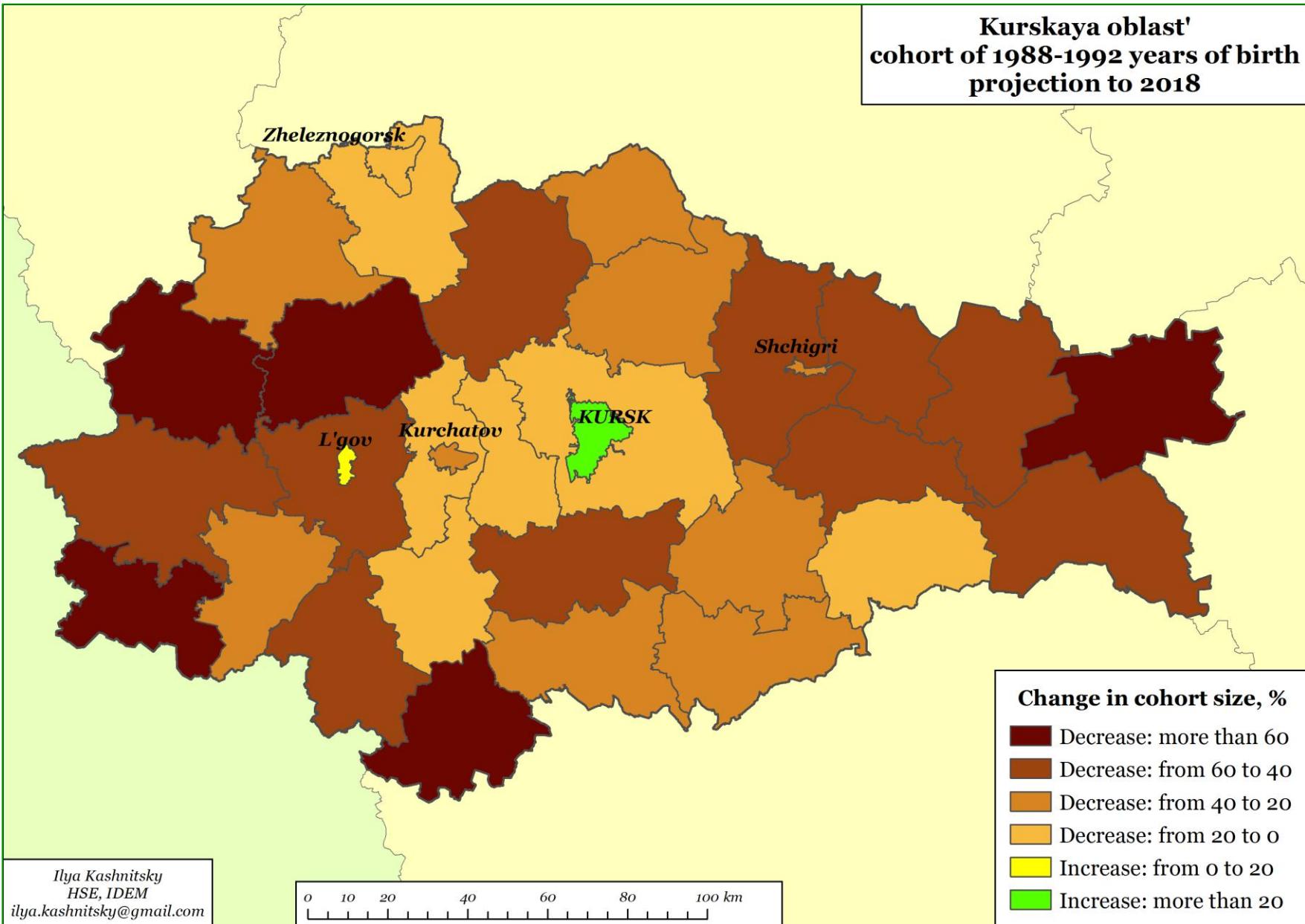


Kursk - Change in 1988-92 cohort

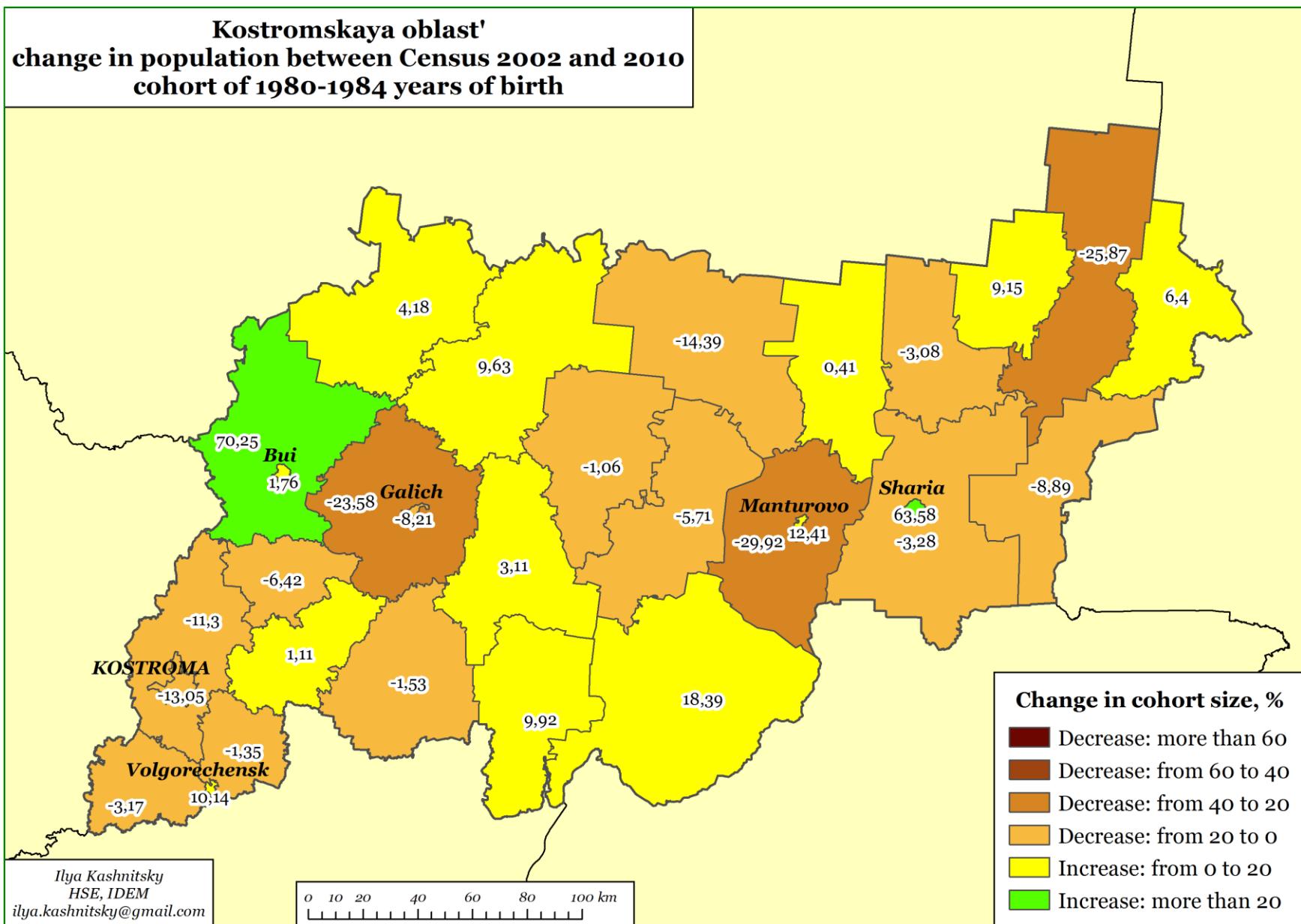


Projection for Kursk region

Kurskaya oblast'
cohort of 1988-1992 years of birth
projection to 2018

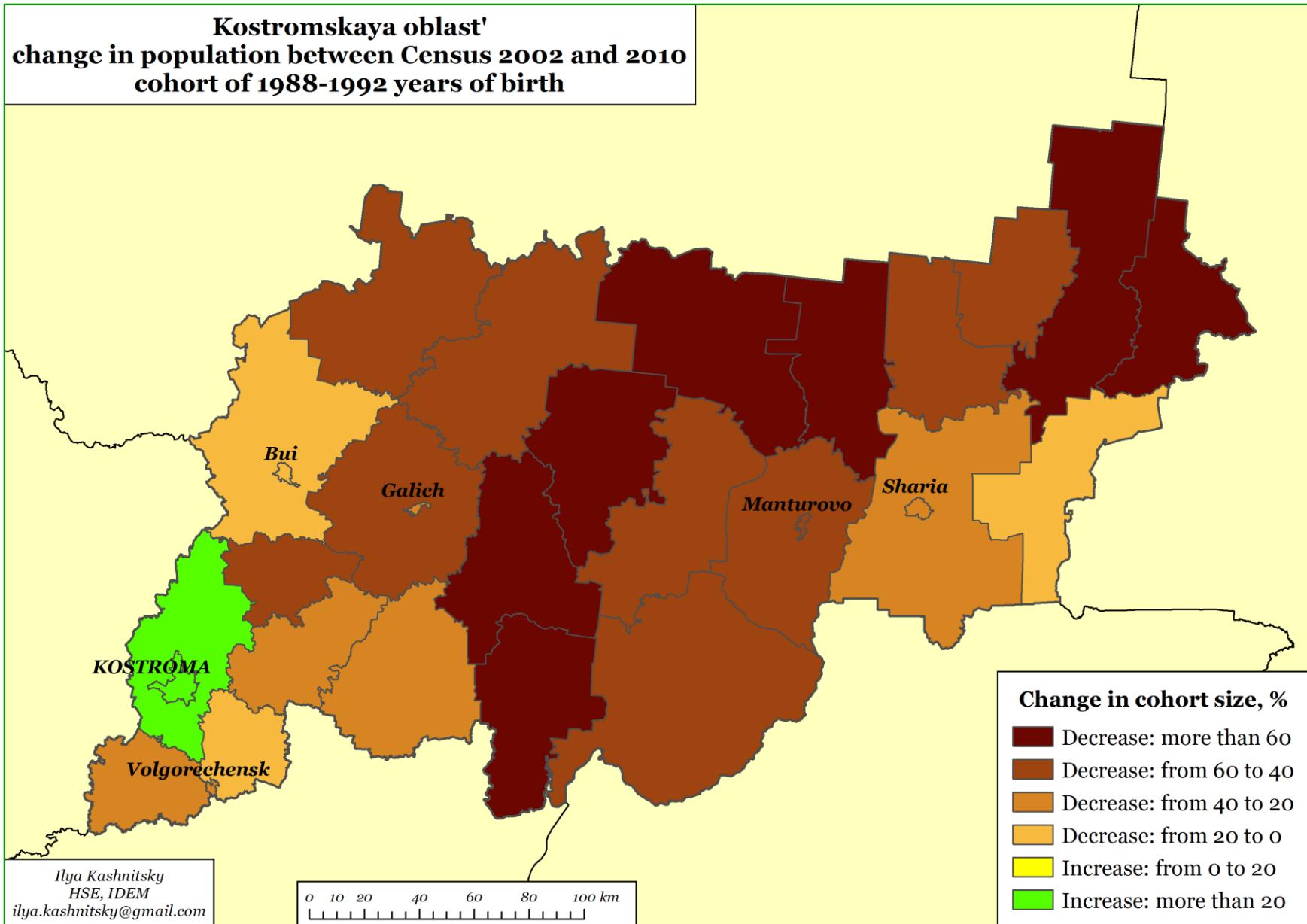


Kostroma - Change in 1980-84 cohort



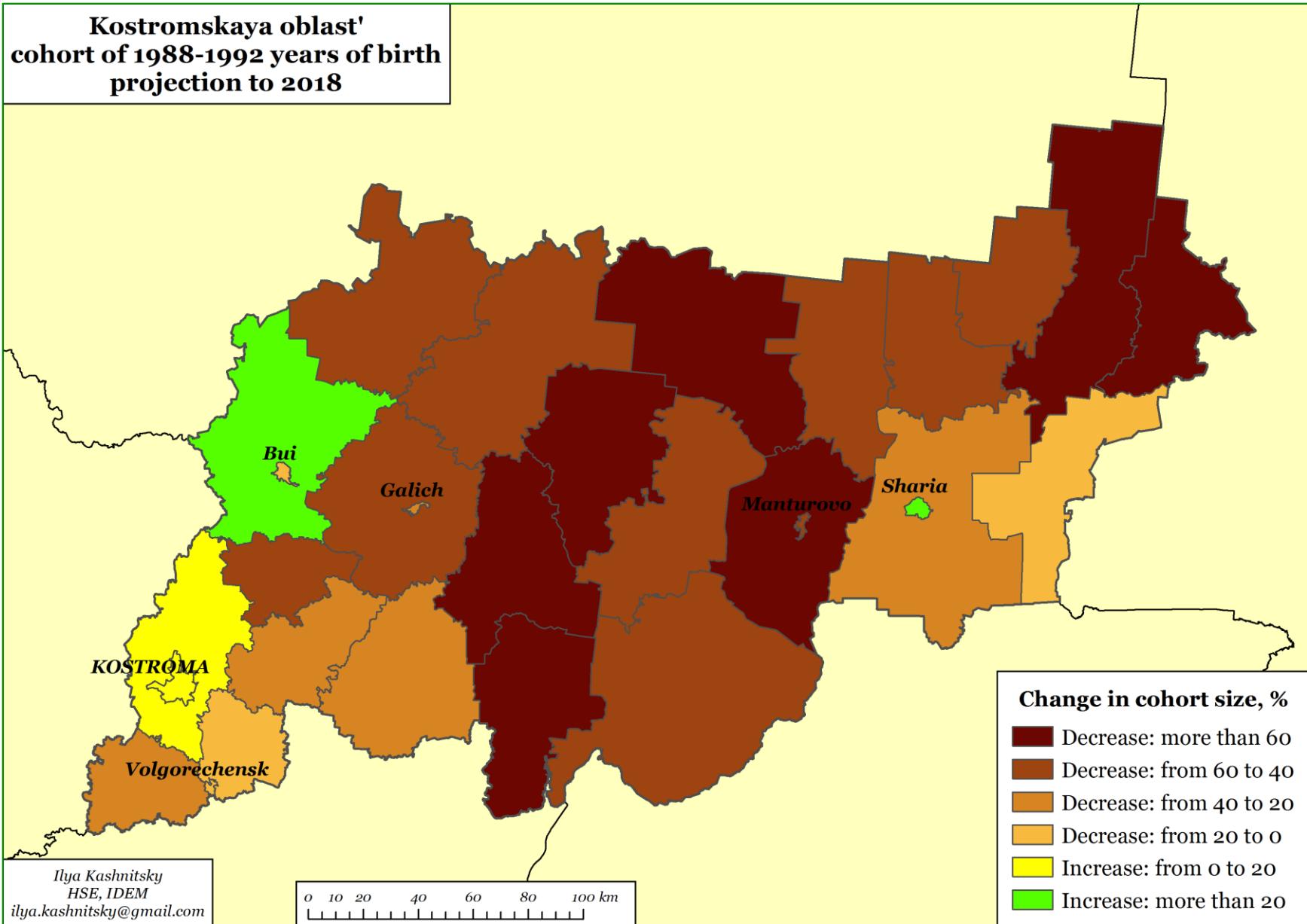
Kostroma - Change in 1988-92 cohort

Kostromskaya oblast'
change in population between Census 2002 and 2010
cohort of 1988-1992 years of birth



Projection for Kostroma region

Kostromskaya oblast'
cohort of 1988-1992 years of birth
projection to 2018



Conclusions

- Census data is more reliable source of data for researching youth migration in Russia in 2002-2010 period than current record
- Census data allow us to study intraregional migration
- There is a lasting pattern of "student" centripetal internal migration
- Up to 70% of school graduates leave the most depressive peripheral districts
- The return rate of "students" from inner periphery is not significant or not present at all. Though some small towns do manage to attract young workers
- Regional centers face surplus of high school graduates

Thanks for attention

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