

DIFFERENTIATION OF RUSSIAN REGIONS AND CITIES BY MEDIAN AGE OF POPULATION AS A CONSEQUENCE OF INTERNAL MIGRATION

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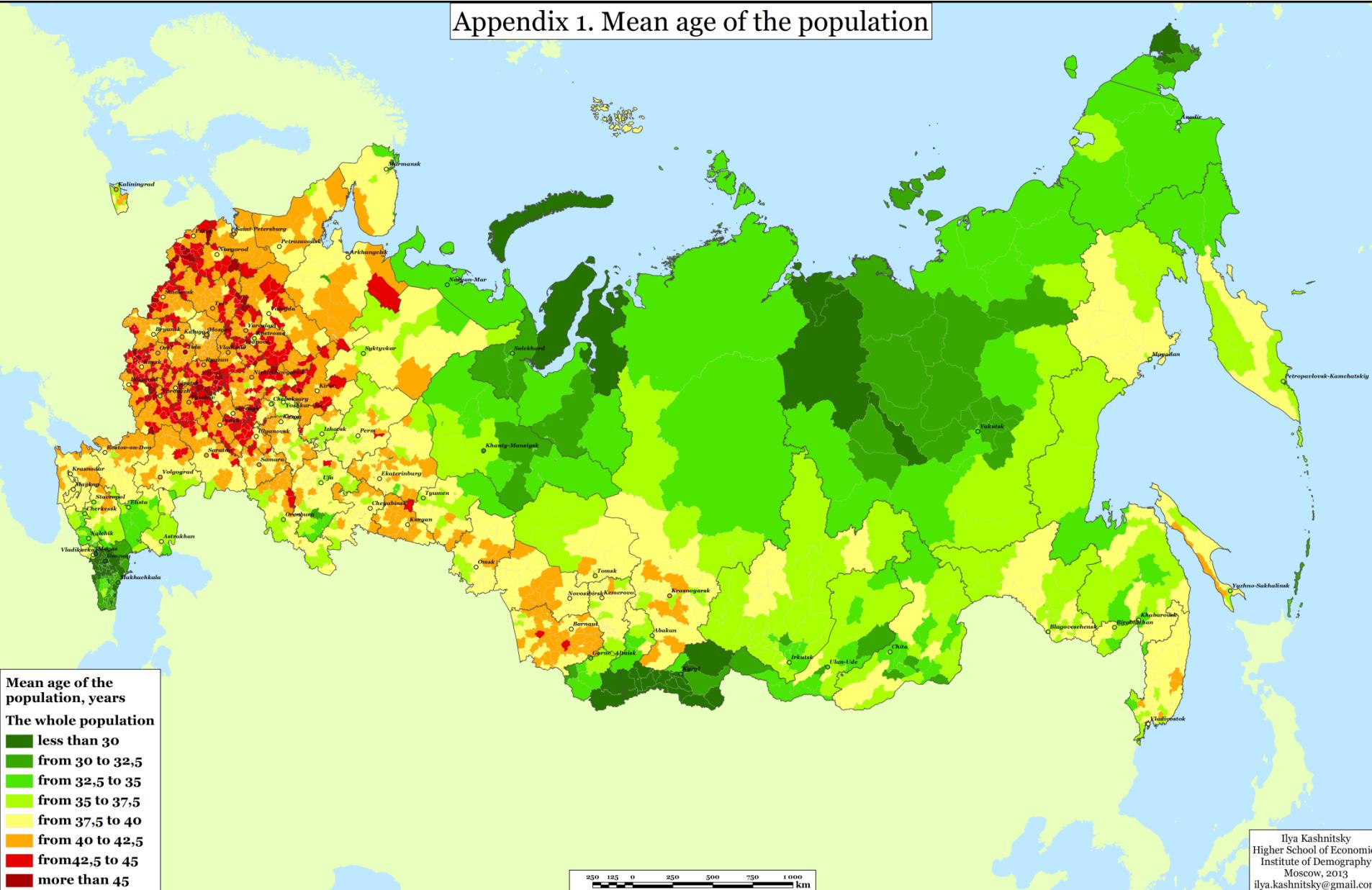
Scientific adviser: Nikita Mkrtchan

BSPS 2013, Migration: interregional patterns
Swansea, Great Britain

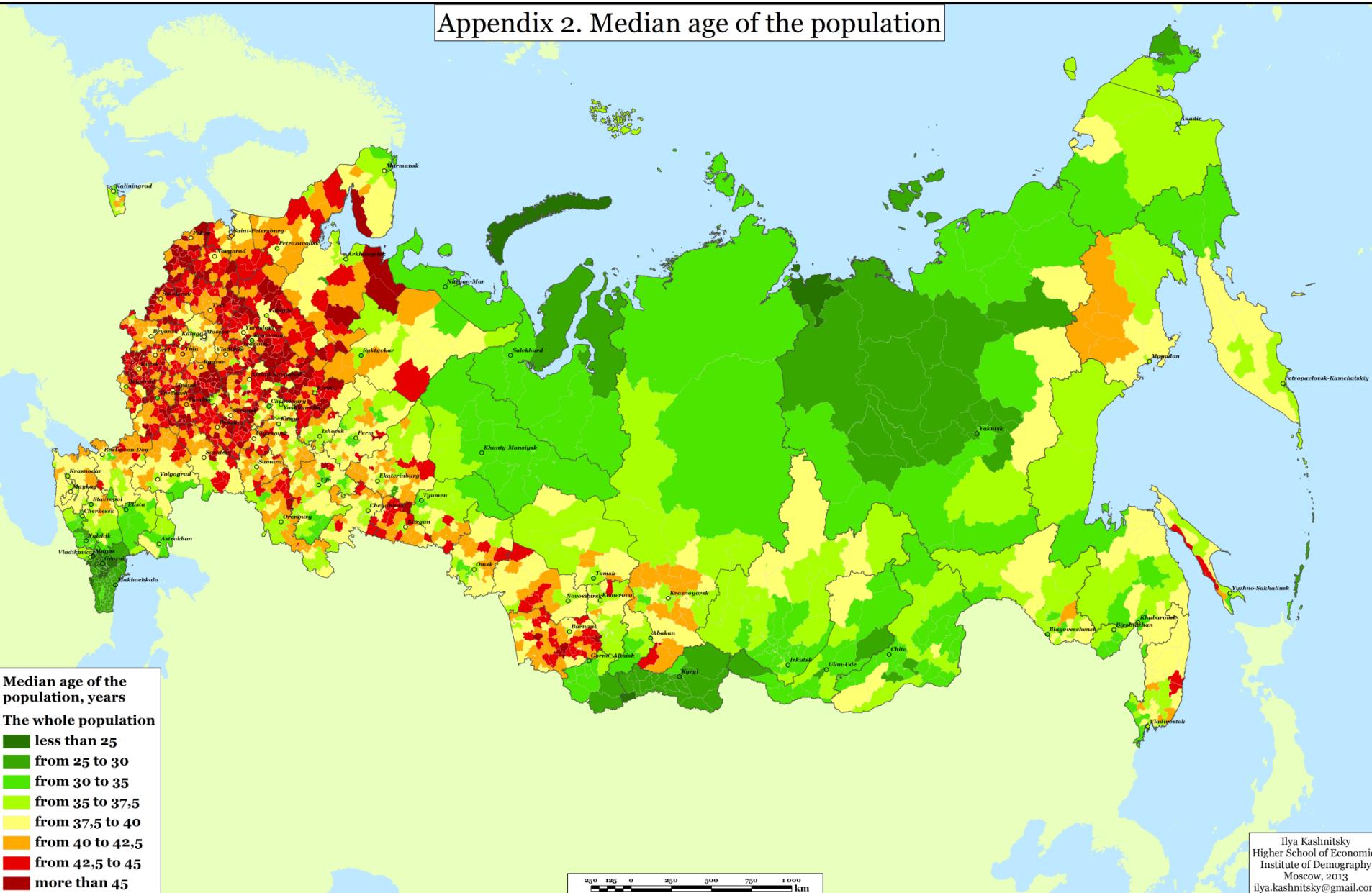
Maps of Russia

- Built on Census 2010 data
- Municipal district administrative level (2343 items)
- Consequence of migration (mainly)

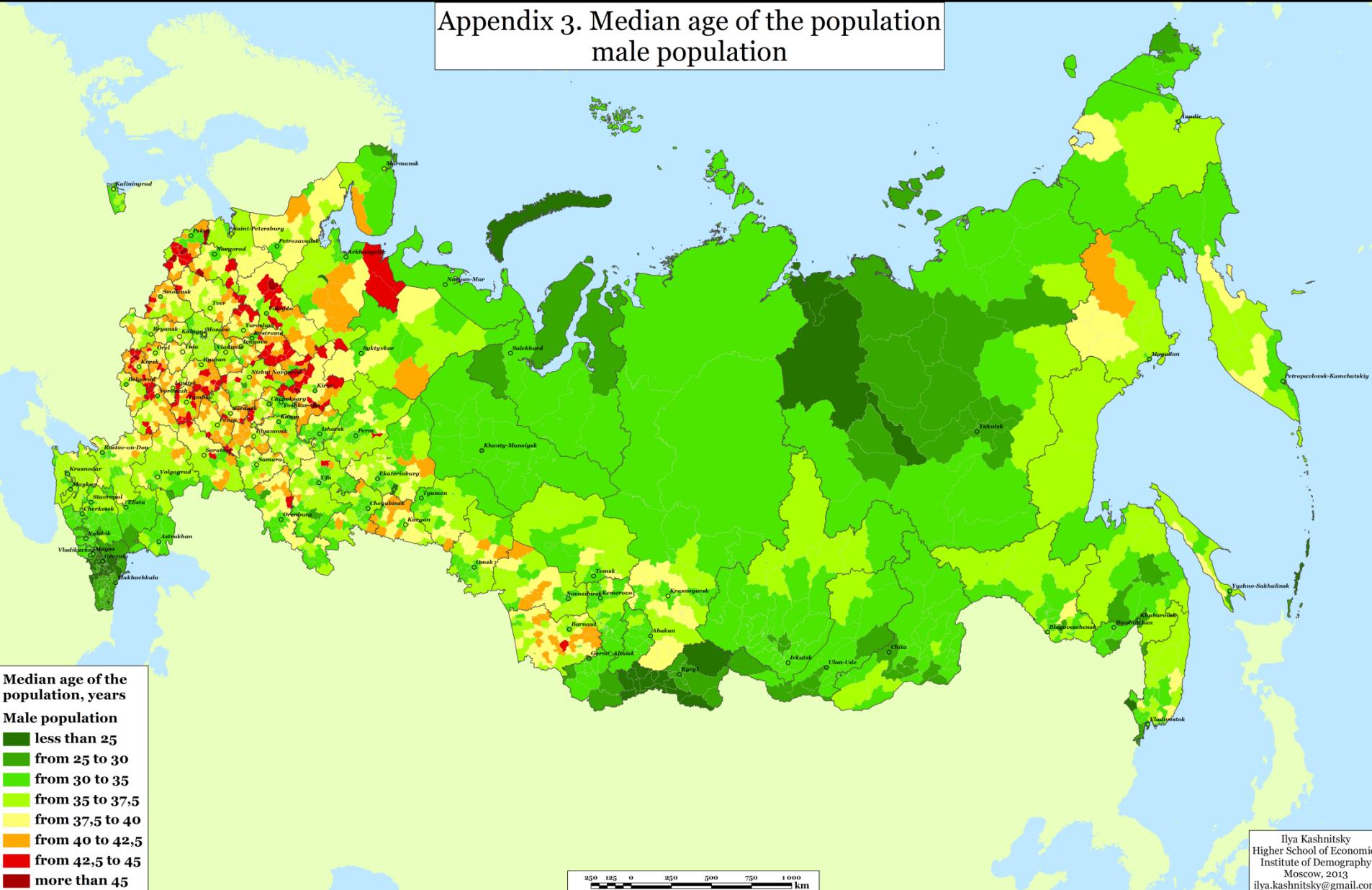
Appendix 1. Mean age of the population



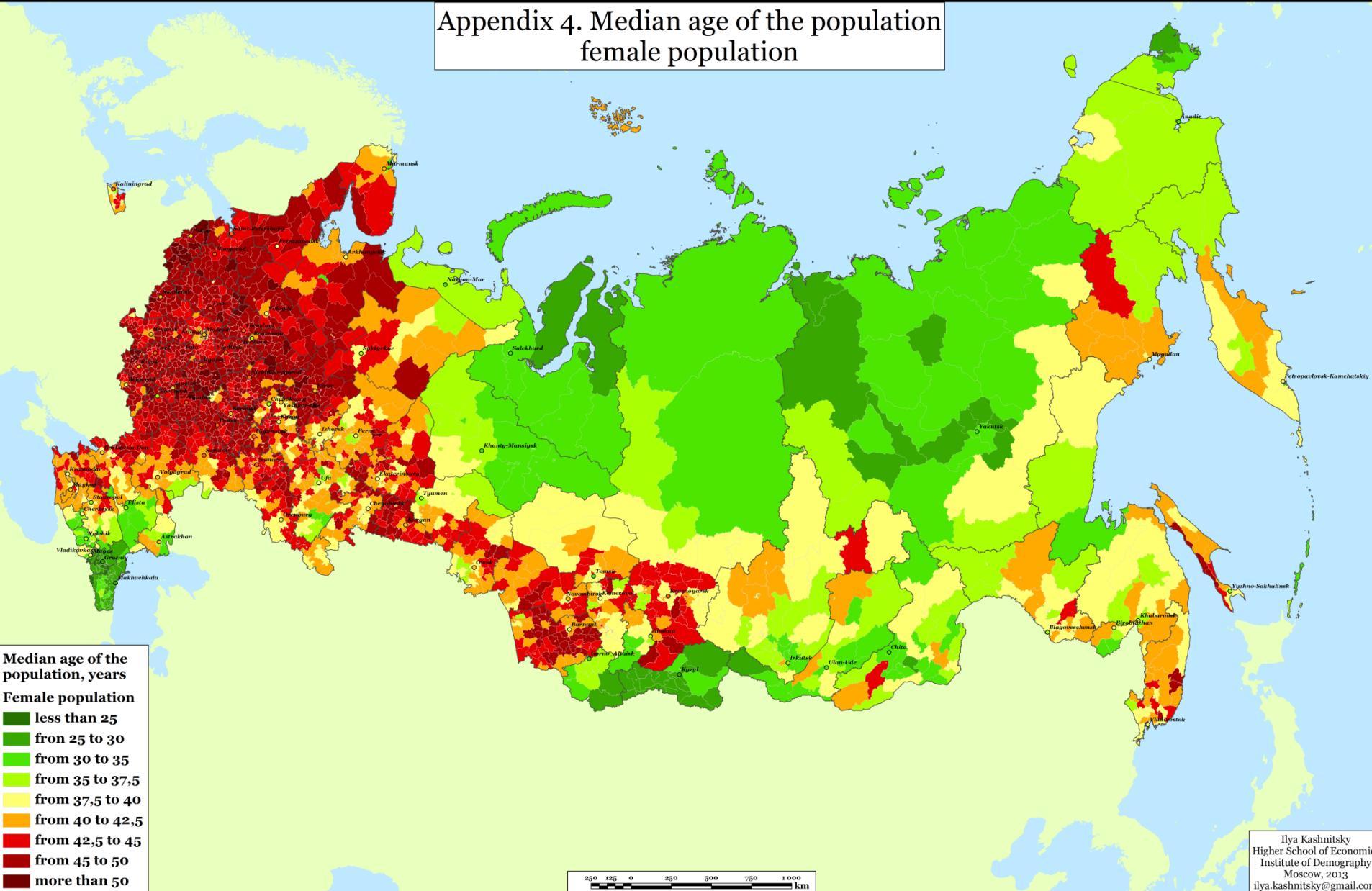
Appendix 2. Median age of the population



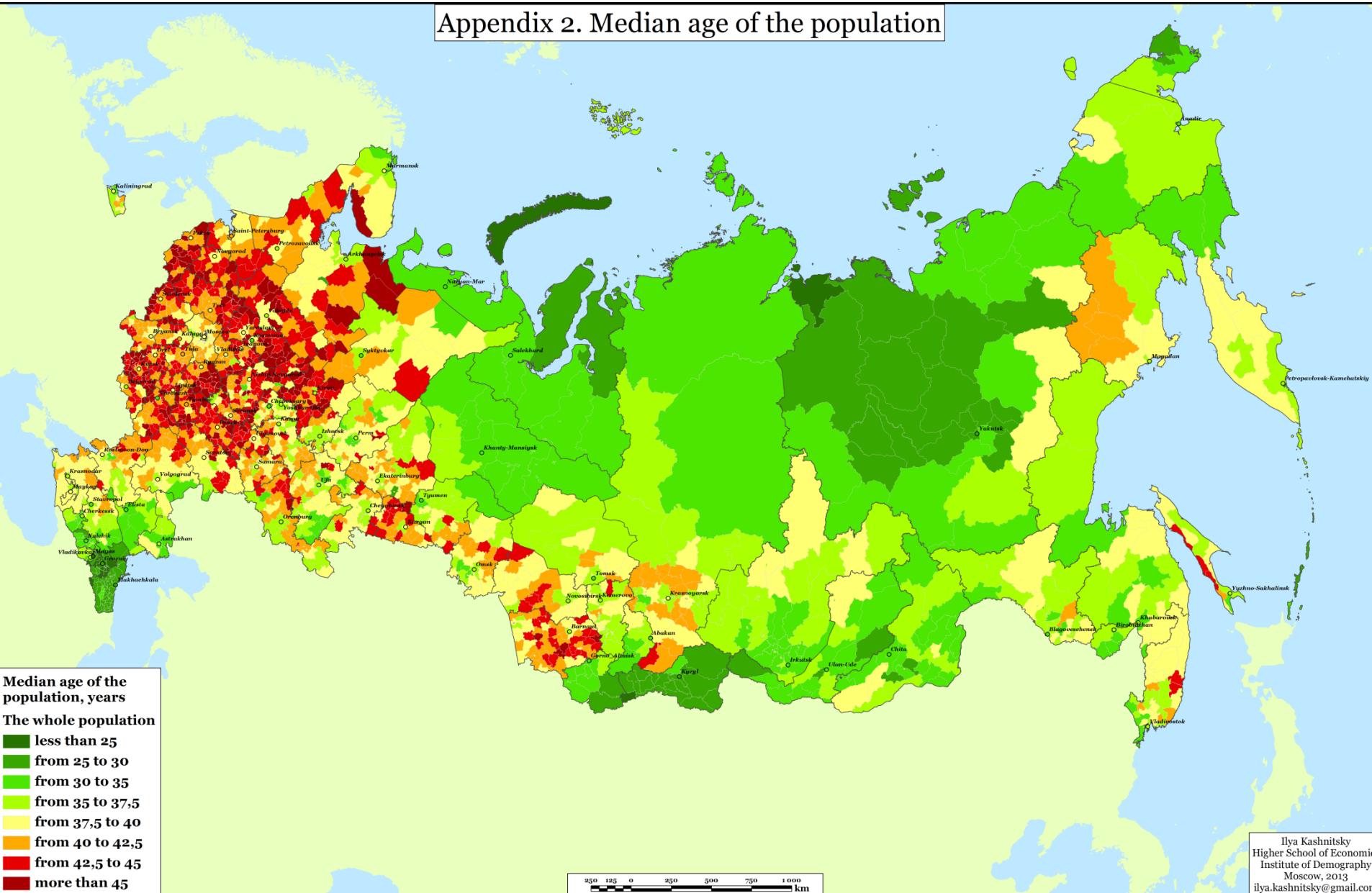
Appendix 3. Median age of the population male population

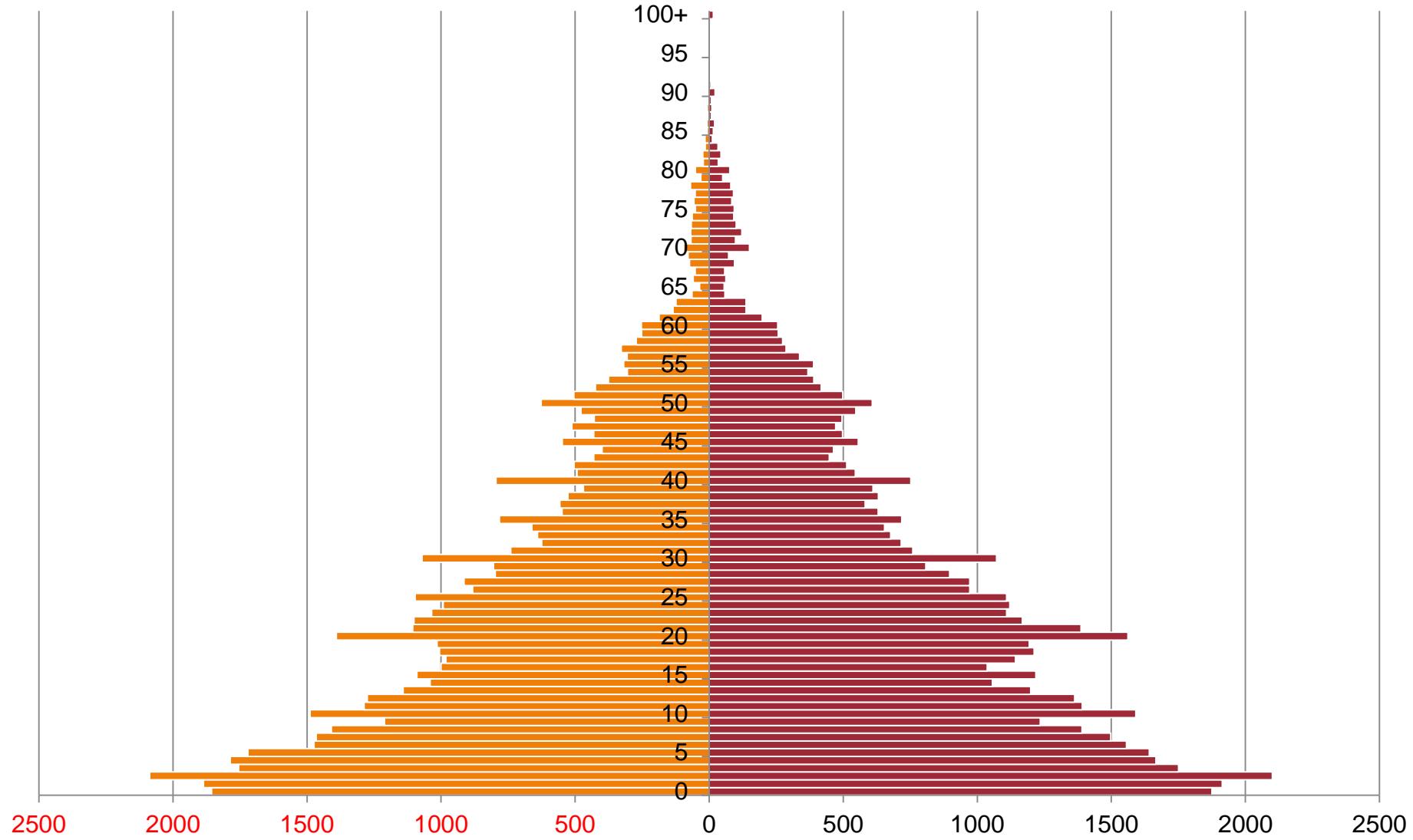


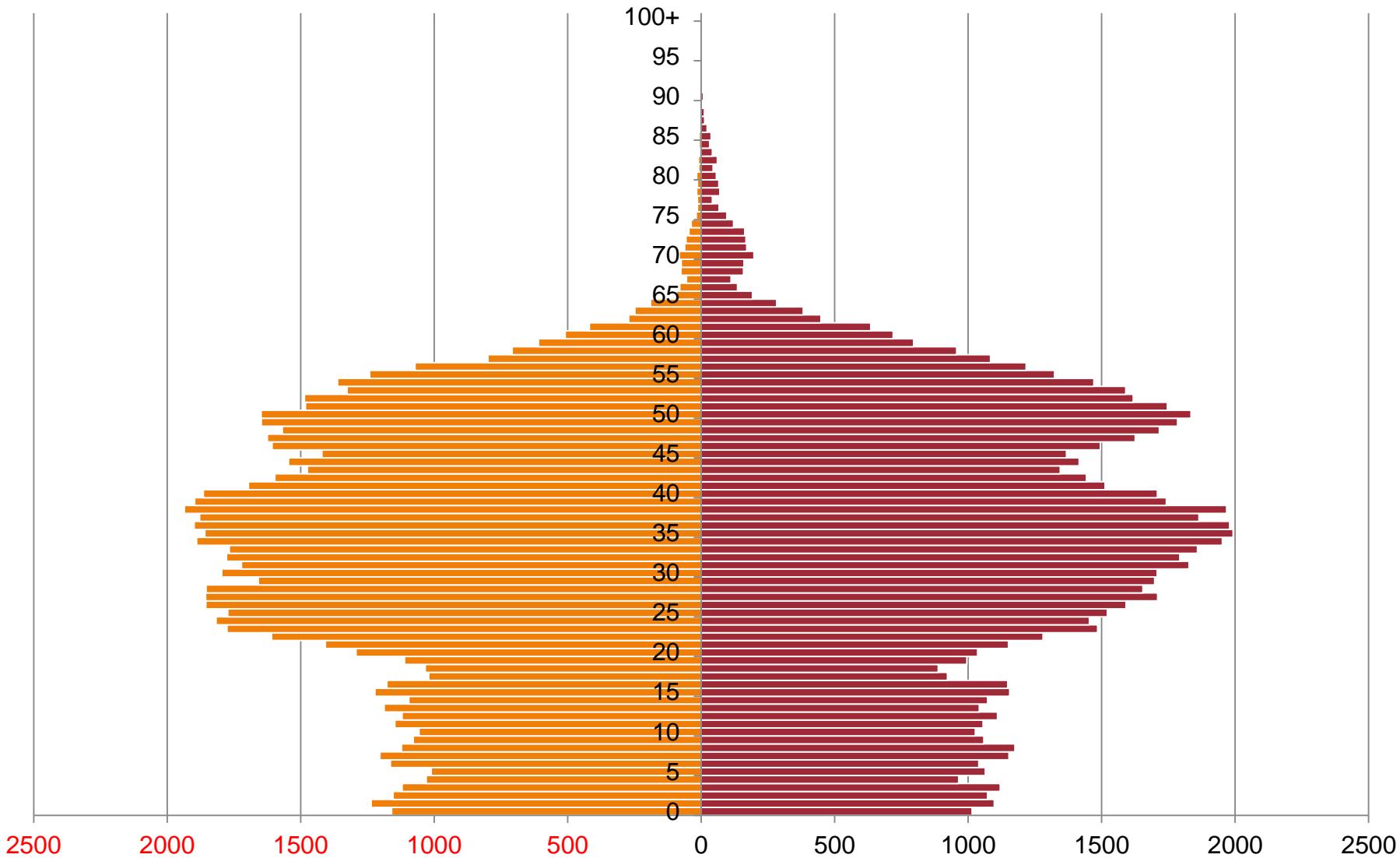
Appendix 4. Median age of the population female population



Appendix 2. Median age of the population





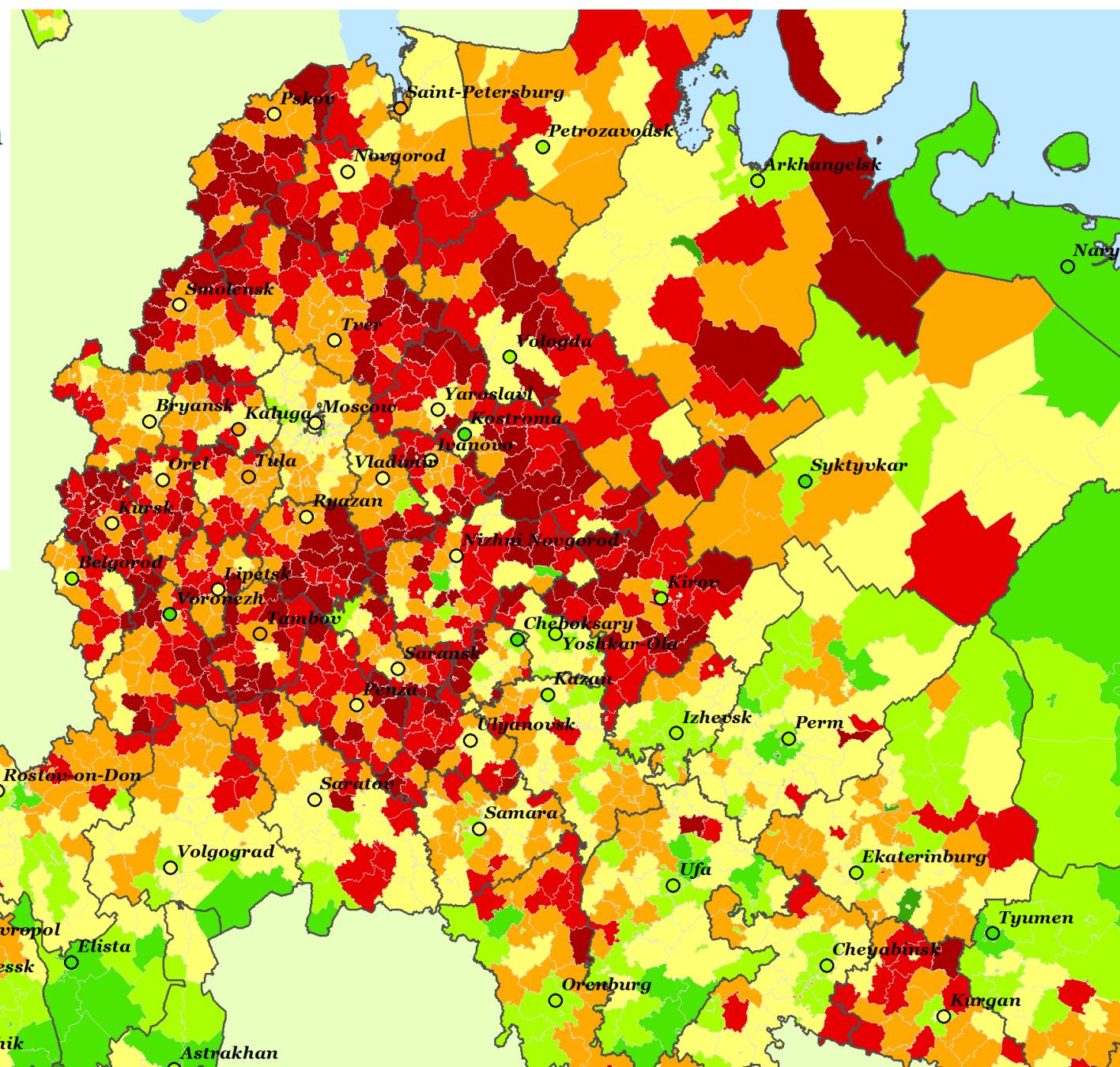
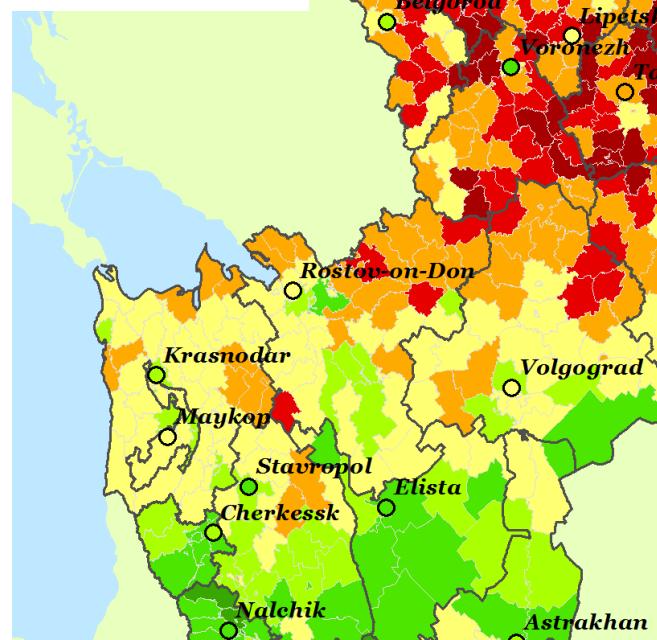


The demographic structure of Norilsk, Krasnoyarskiy Krai. Median age: 33,7 years.

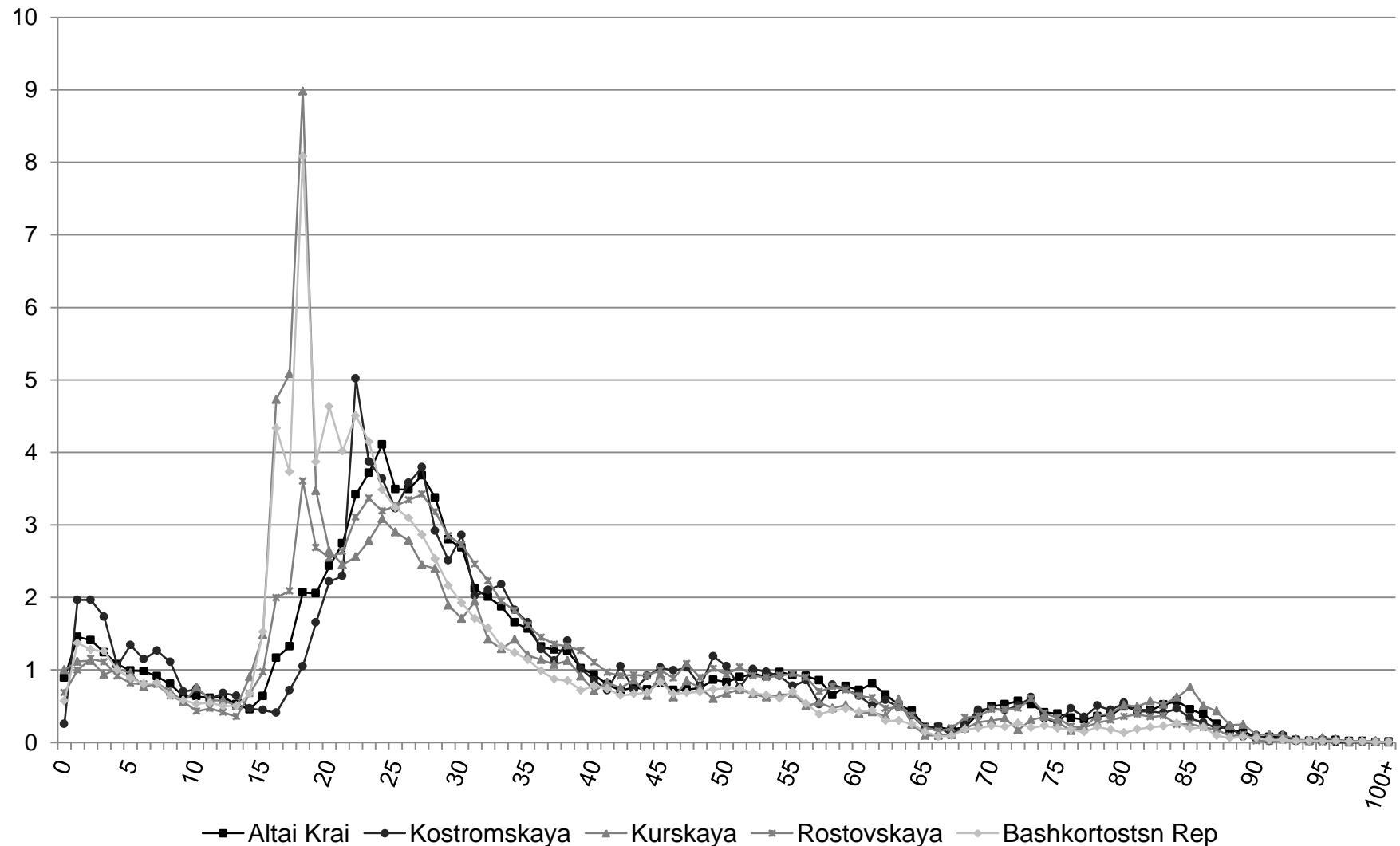
Median age of the population, years

The whole population

- less than 25
- from 25 to 30
- from 30 to 35
- from 35 to 37,5
- from 37,5 to 40
- from 40 to 42,5
- from 42,5 to 45
- more than 45

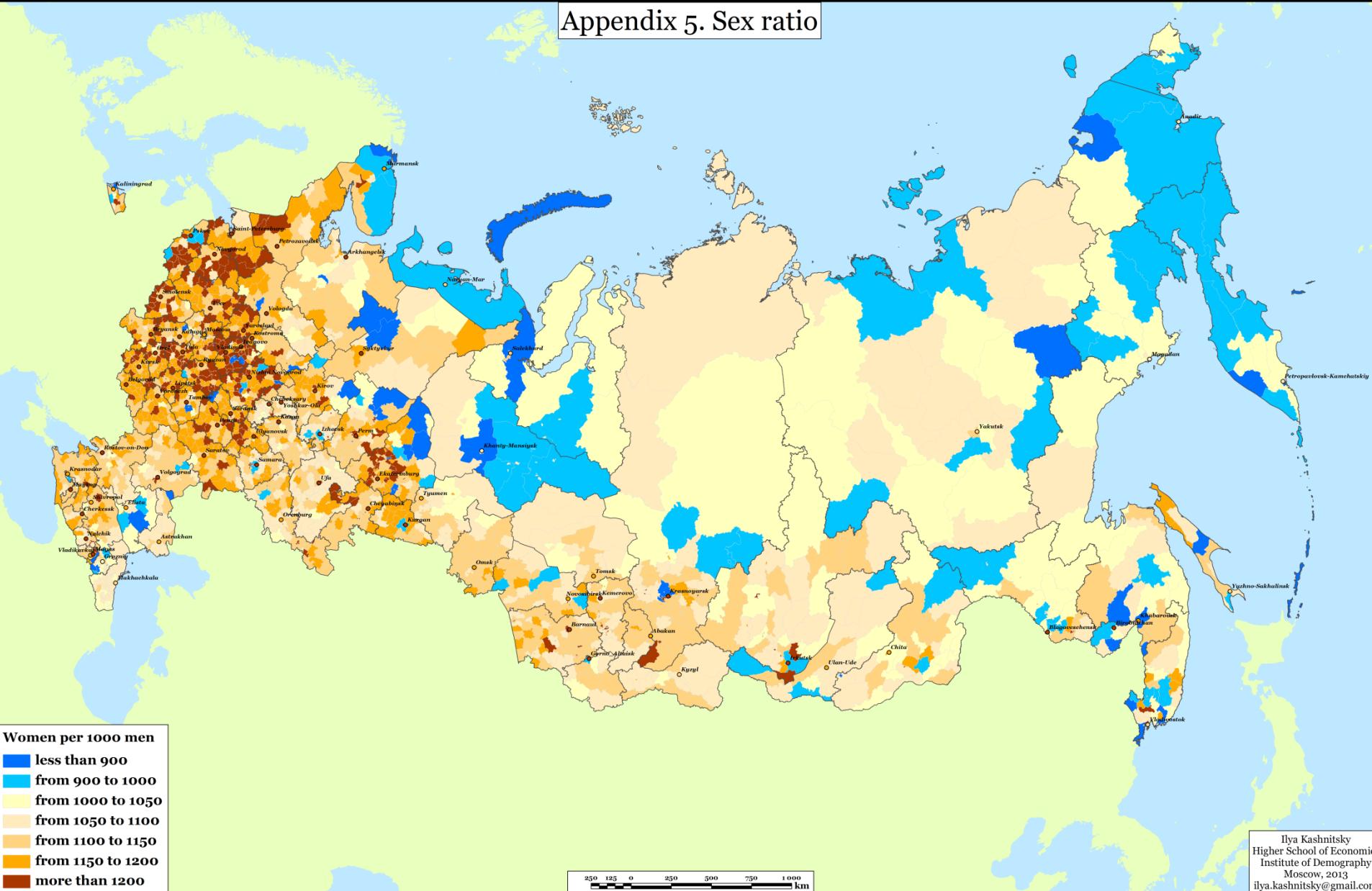


Selectiveness of migration (age issue)

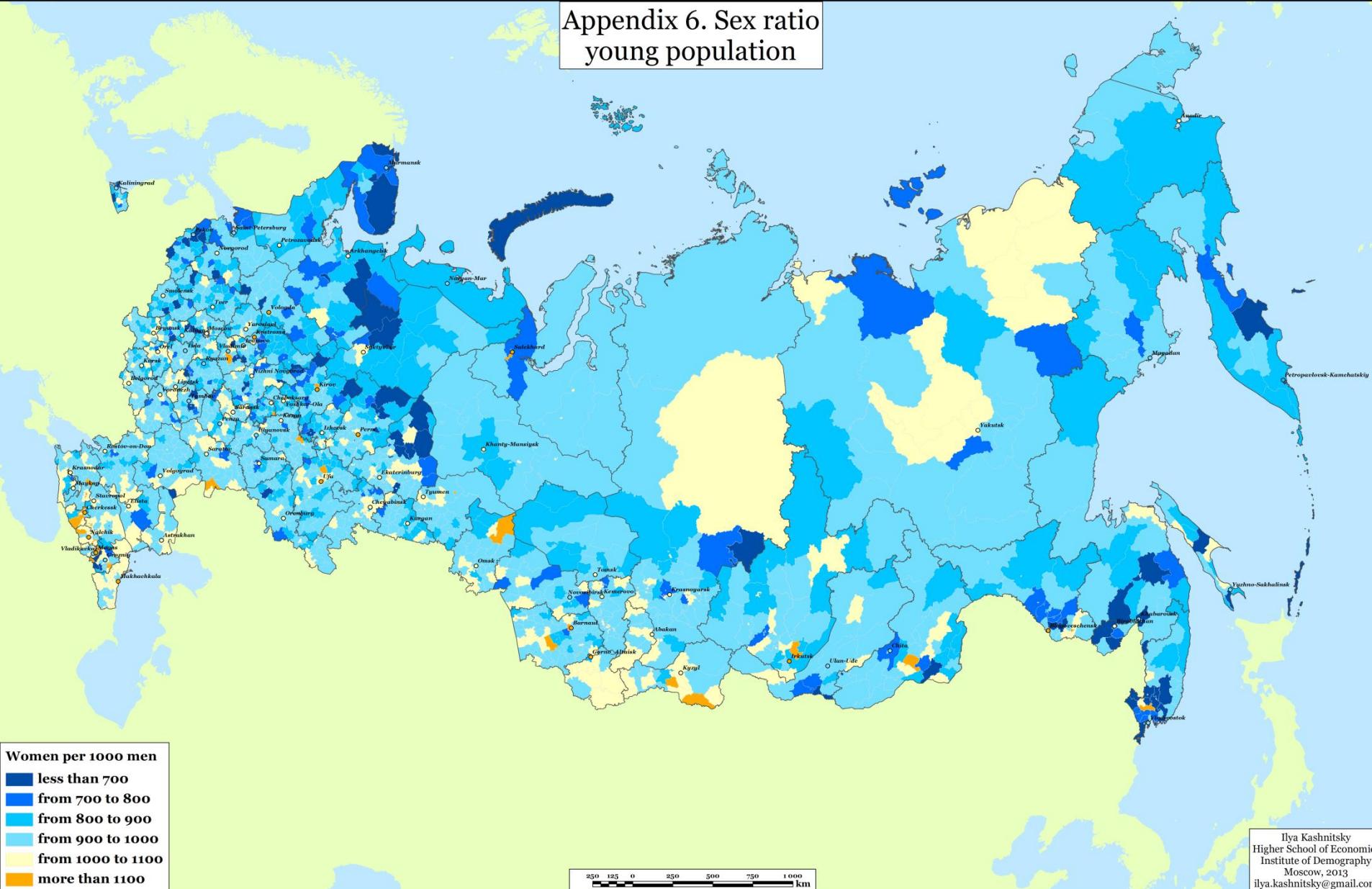


Age specific profiles of intraregional migration (inflow, age group share in the total number of migrants). Source: Rosstat, current migration record, 2010.

Appendix 5. Sex ratio

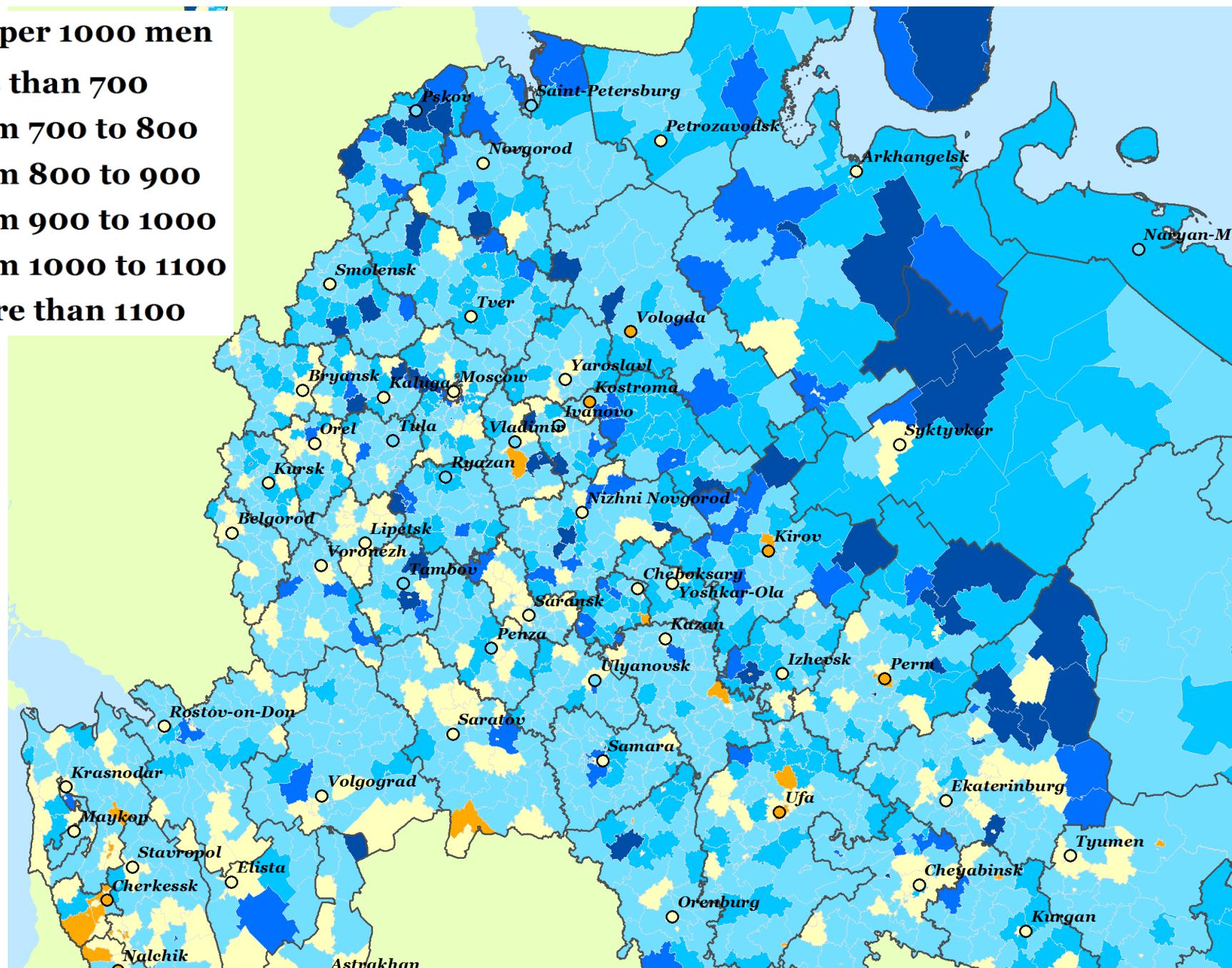


Appendix 6. Sex ratio young population

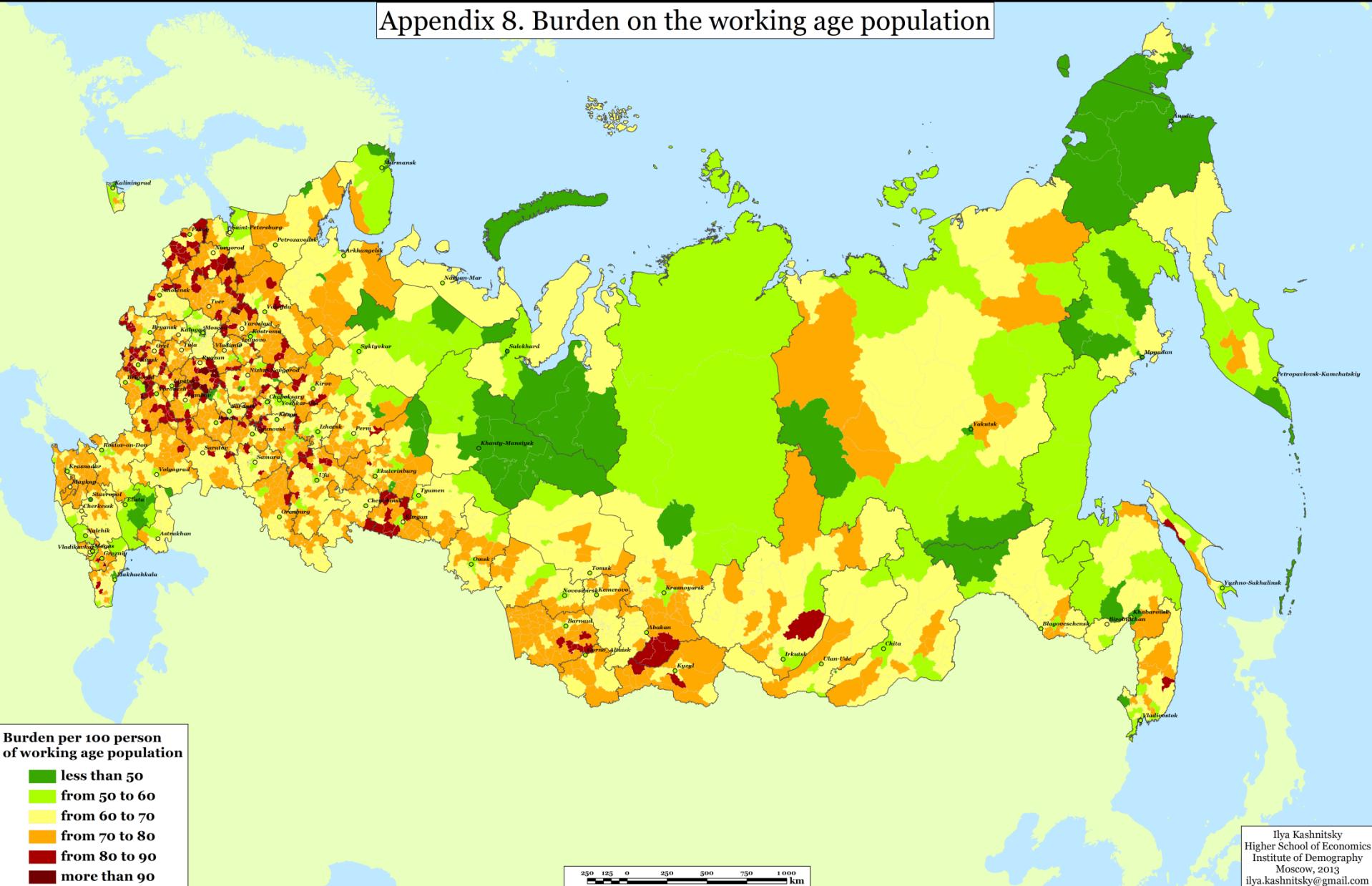


Women per 1000 men

- less than 700**
- from 700 to 800**
- from 800 to 900**
- from 900 to 1000**
- from 1000 to 1100**
- more than 1100**

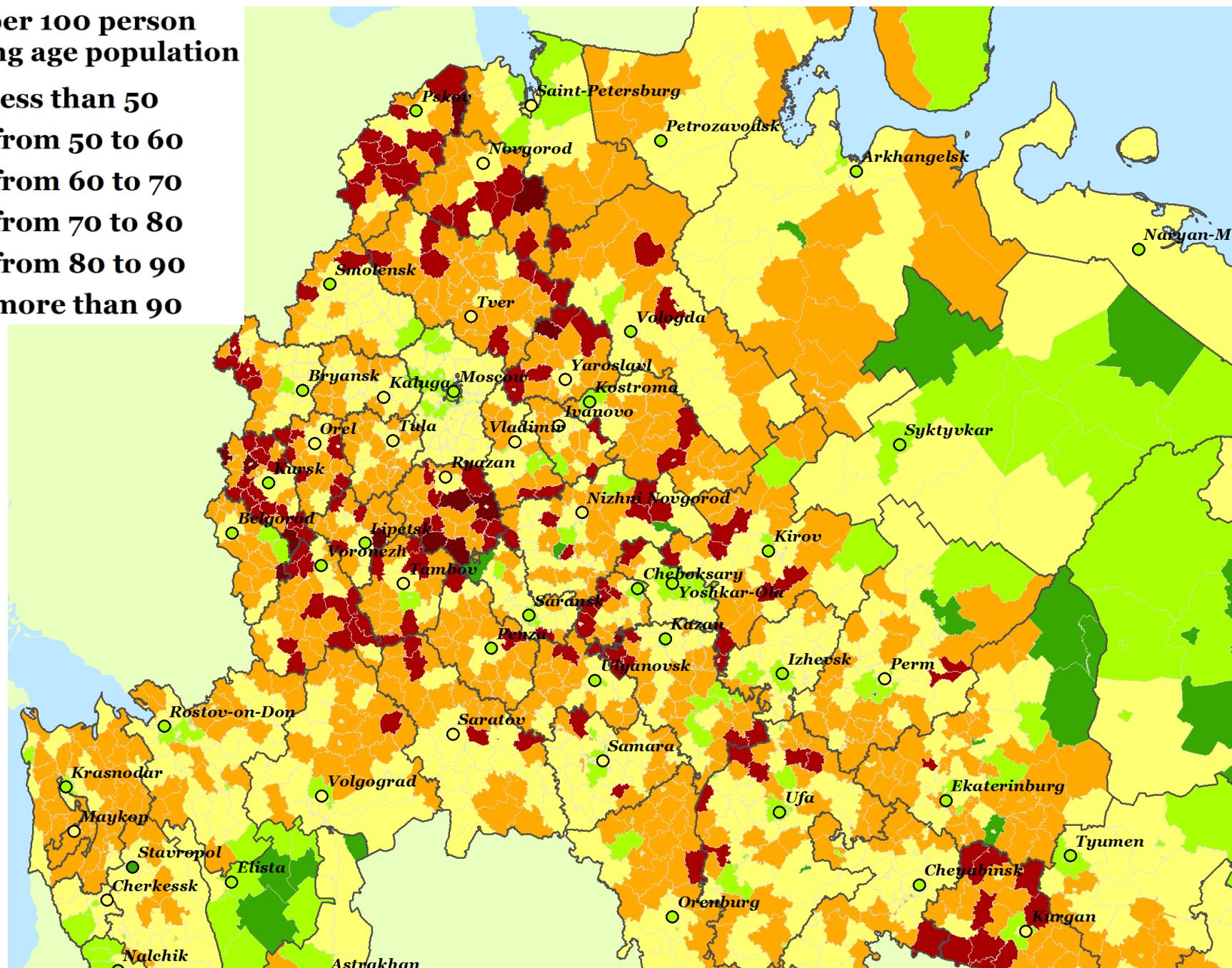


Appendix 8. Burden on the working age population



Burden per 100 person of working age population

- less than 50
- from 50 to 60
- from 60 to 70
- from 70 to 80
- from 80 to 90
- more than 90



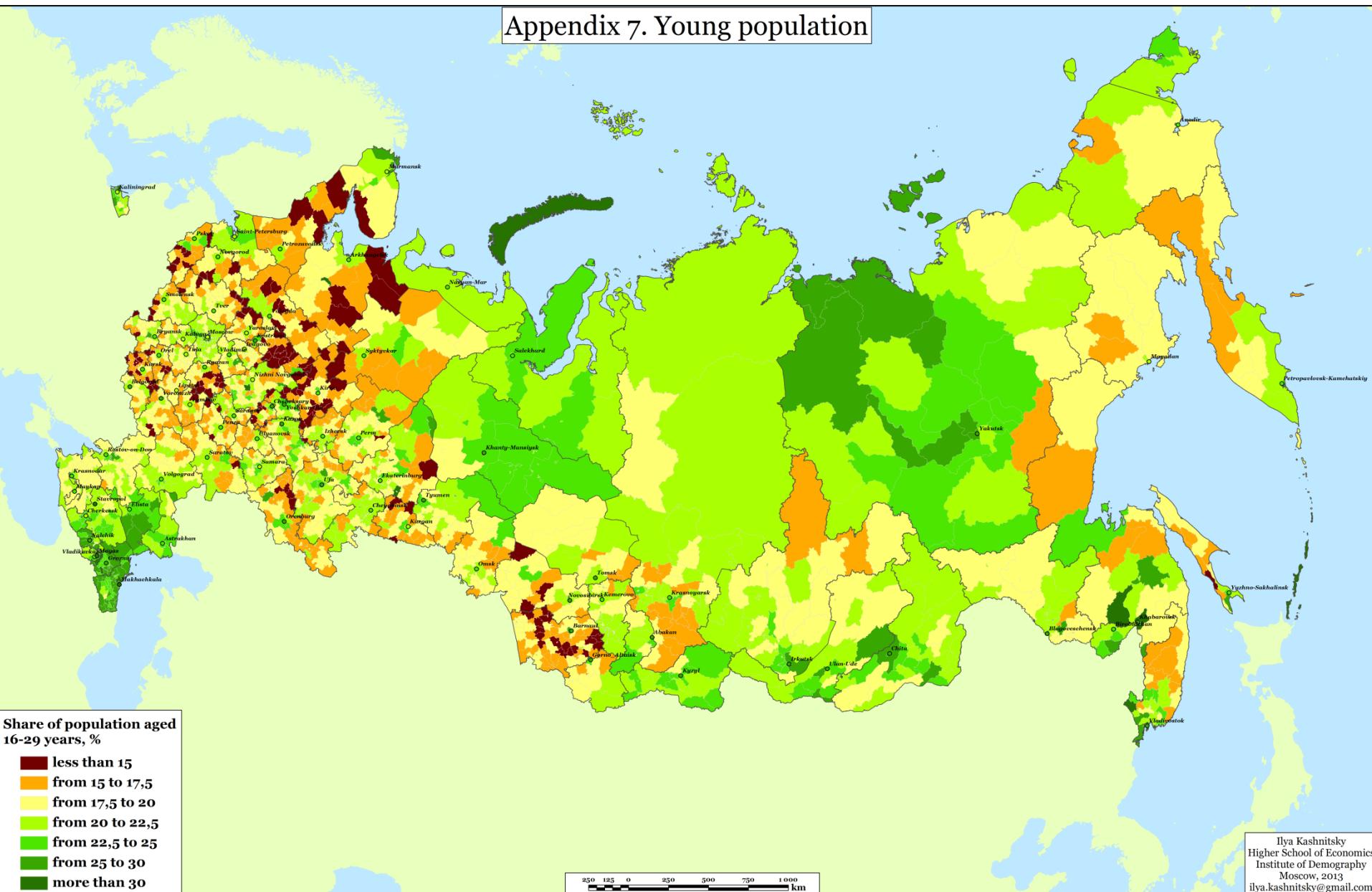
Share of youths (16-29 years)

This age group is responsible for
40,5% of all interregional resettlements and
40% of all intraregional migrations
recorded in 2010 in Russia

Region	Share of the youth age group (16-29 years) in intraregional movements
Altai Krai	39,9
Kostromskaya obl.	36,9
Kurskaya obl.	48,2
Rostovskaya obl.	41,3
Bashkortostan Rep.	54,7

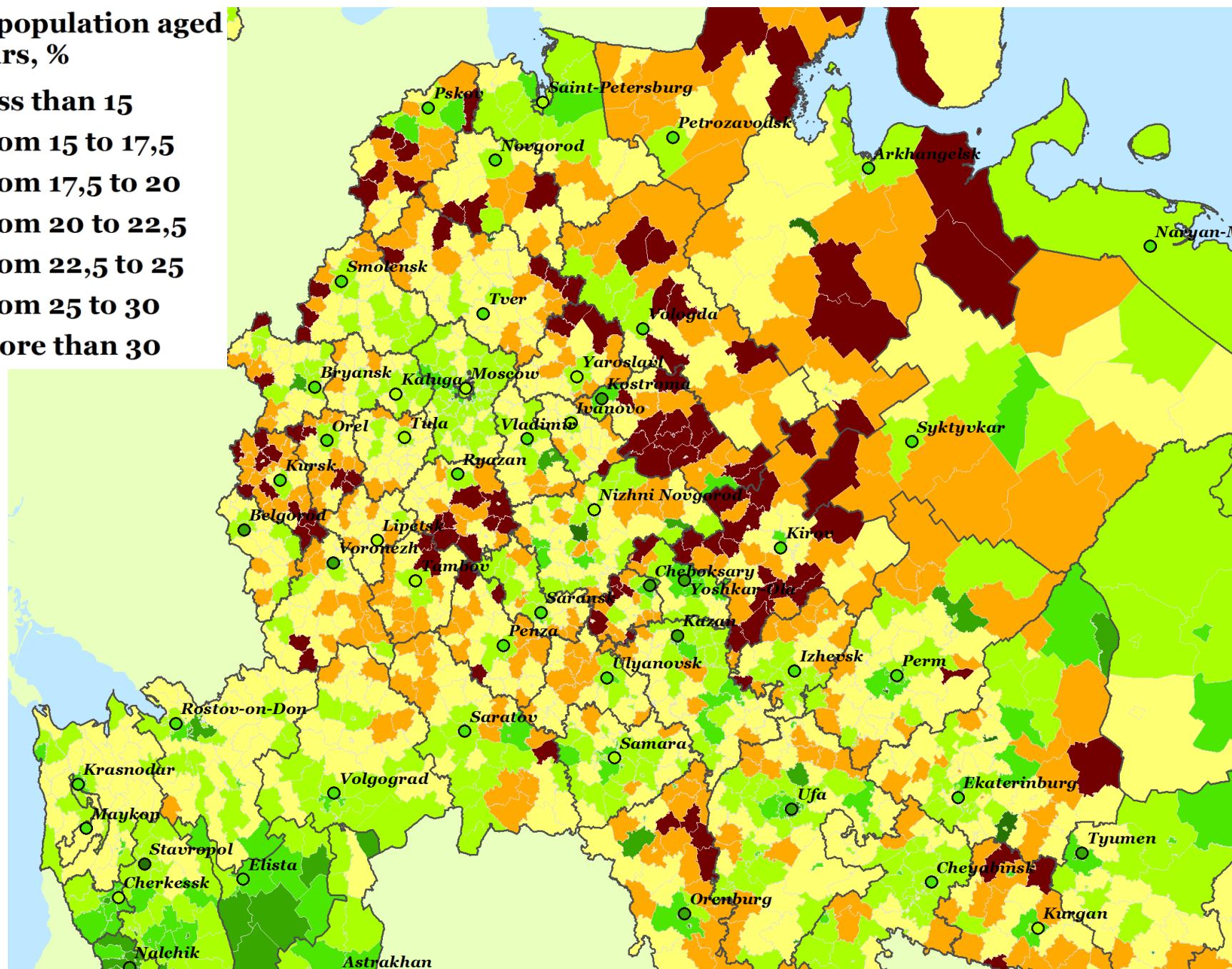
Source: Rosstat, current migration record, 2010

Appendix 7. Young population



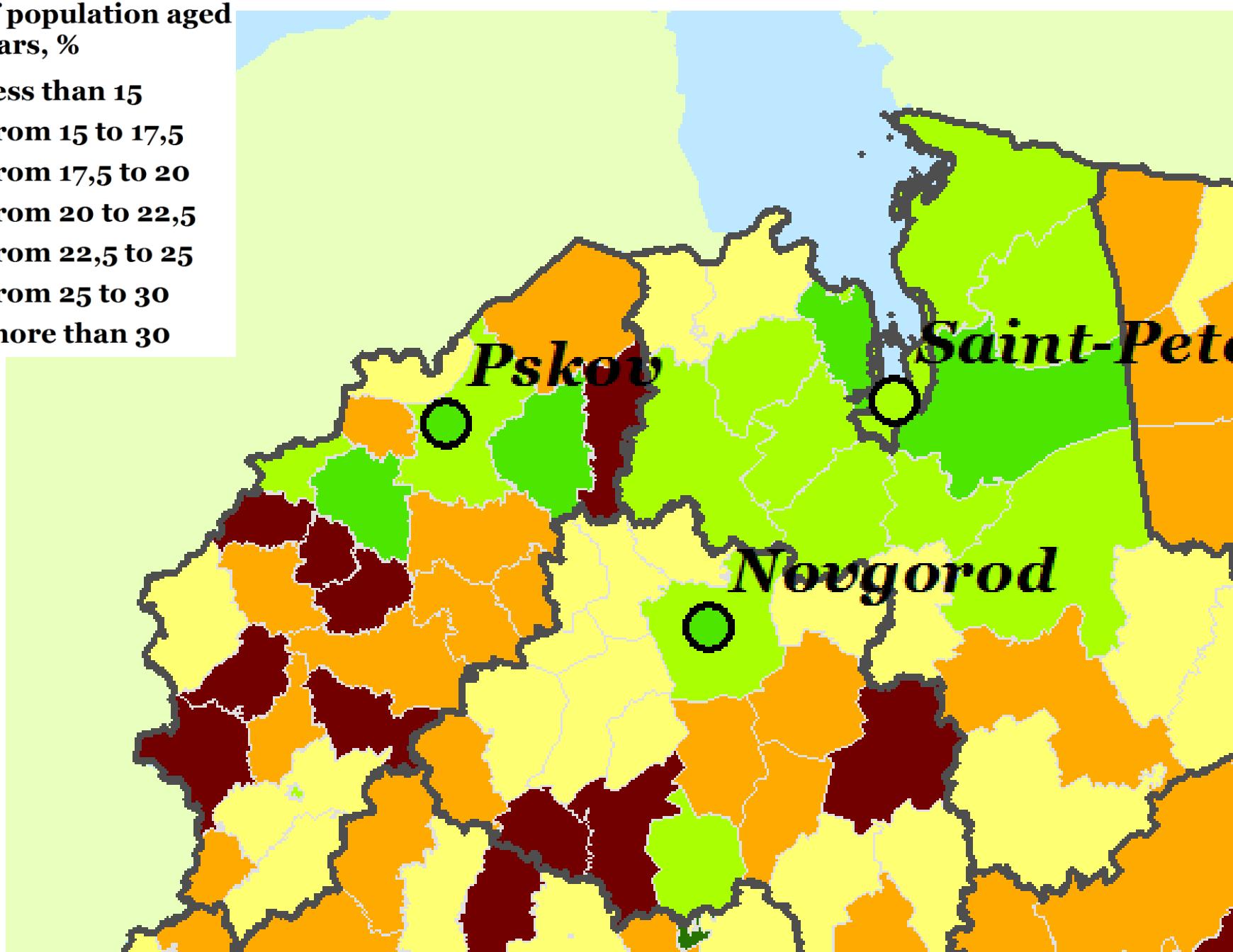
Share of population aged 16-29 years, %

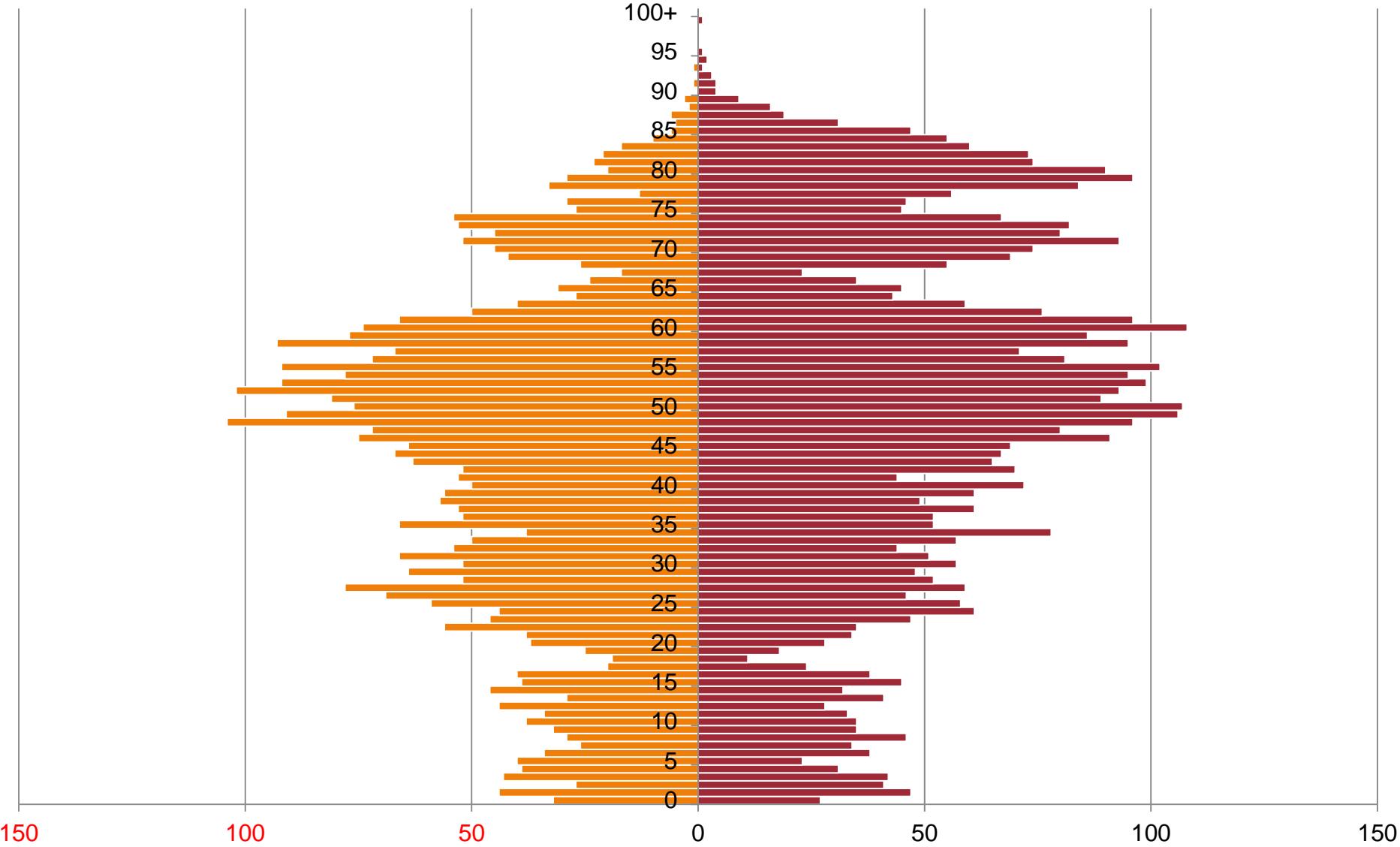
- less than 15**
- from 15 to 17,5**
- from 17,5 to 20**
- from 20 to 22,5**
- from 22,5 to 25**
- from 25 to 30**
- more than 30**



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

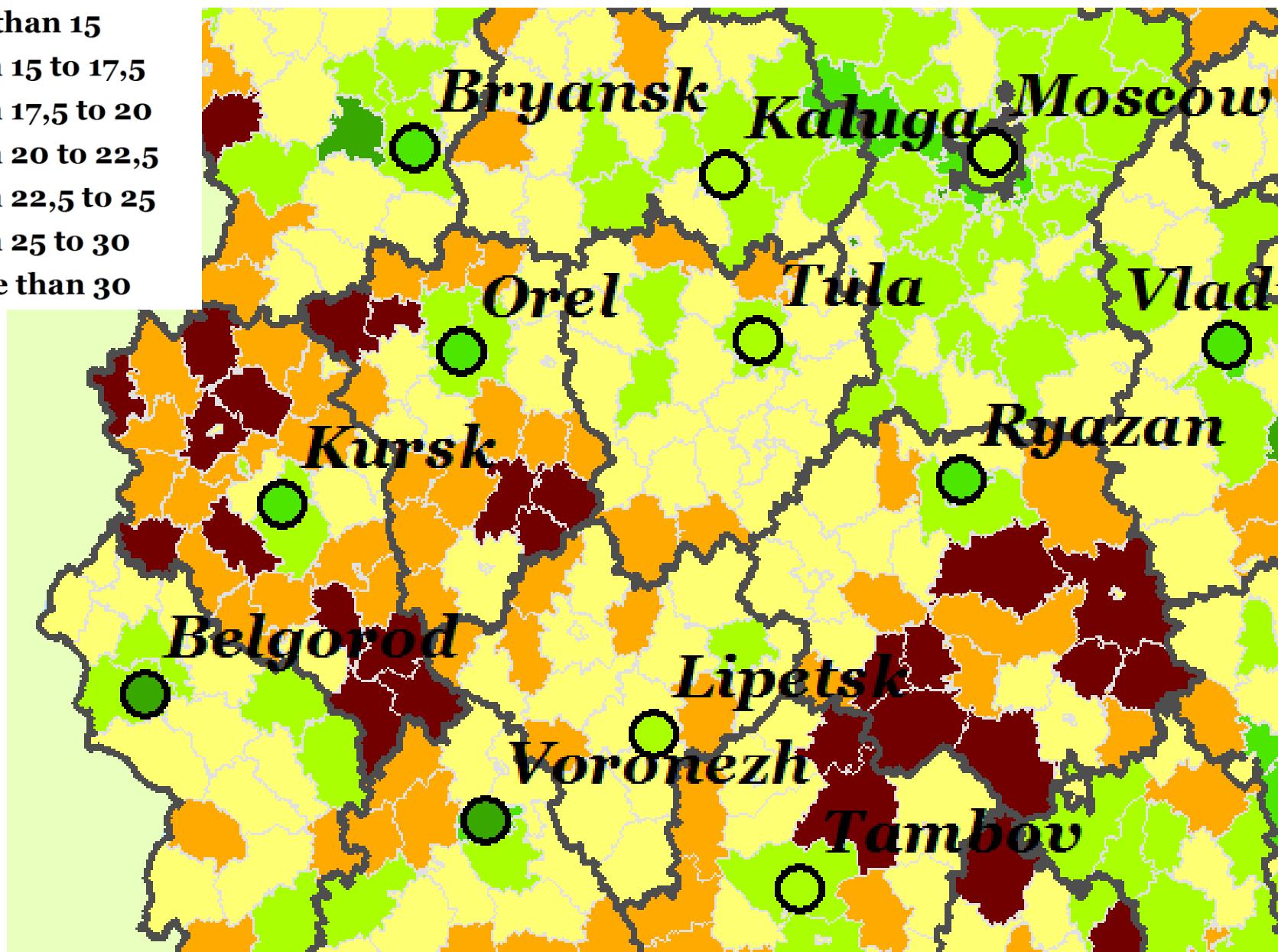


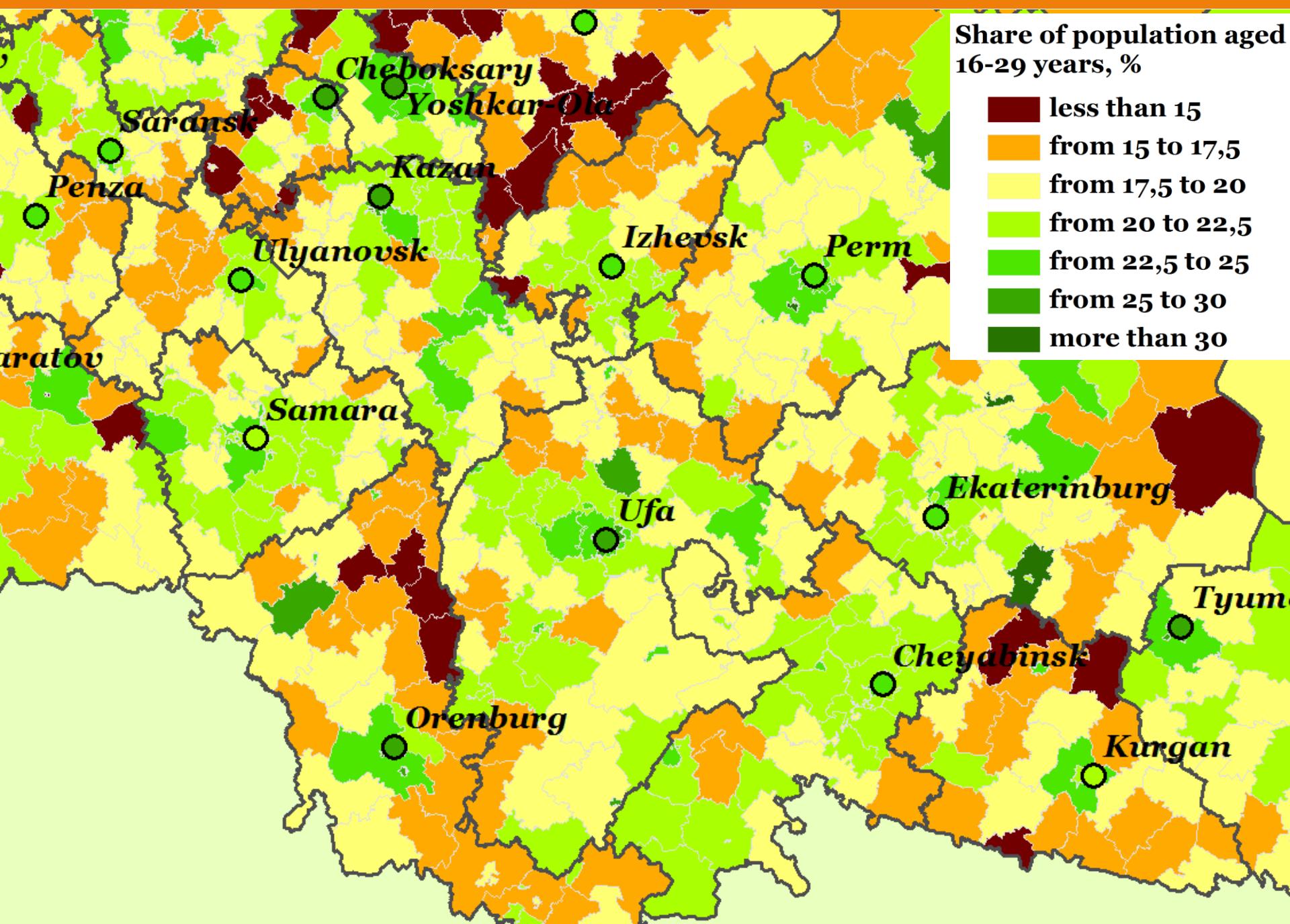


The demographic structure of Pustoshkinskiy municipal district, Pskovskaya oblast'.
Median age: 48,8 years (51,4 for women!).

Share of population aged
16-29 years, %

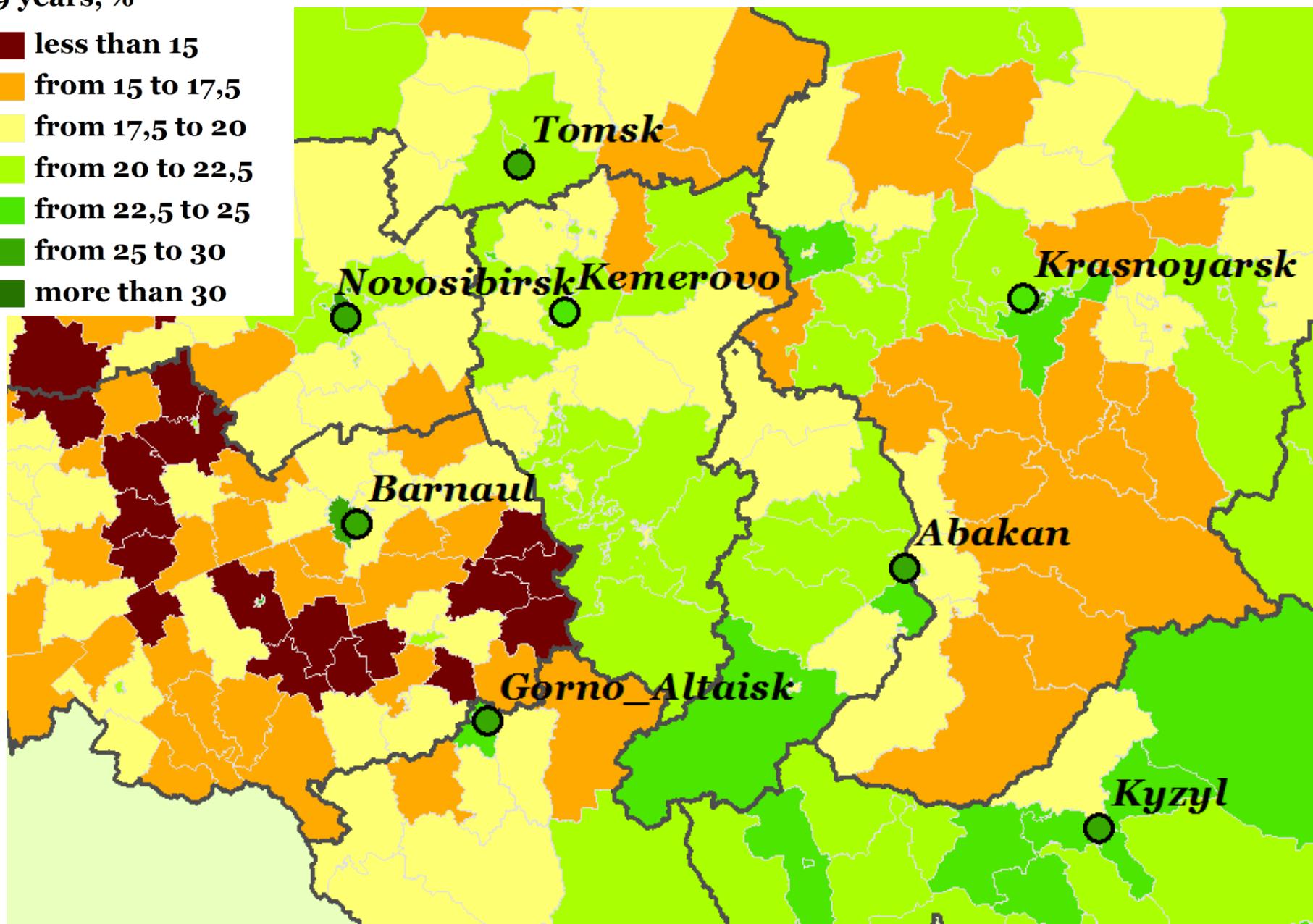
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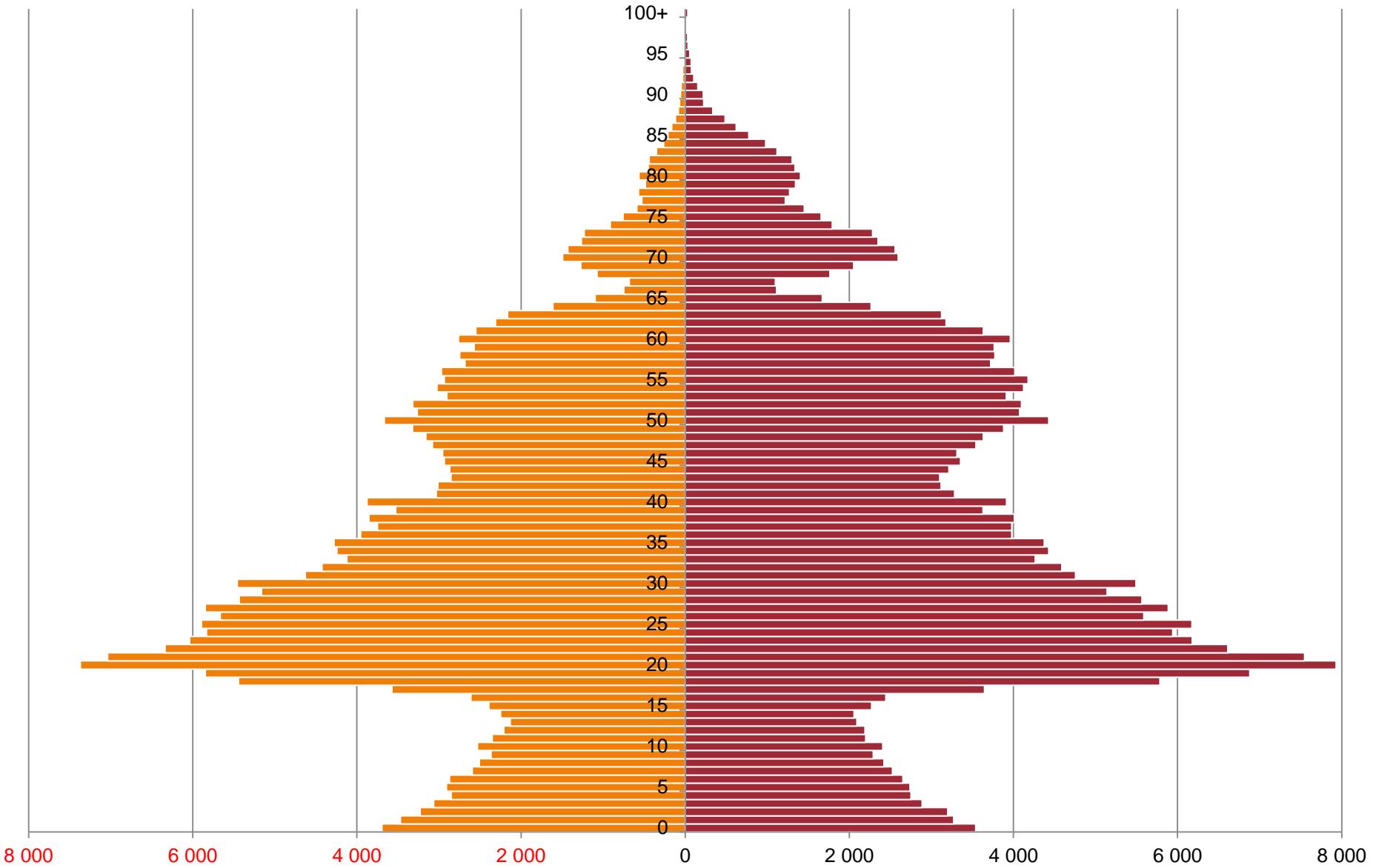




Share of population aged 16-29 years, %

- less than 15
- from 15 to 17,5
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- from 22,5 to 25
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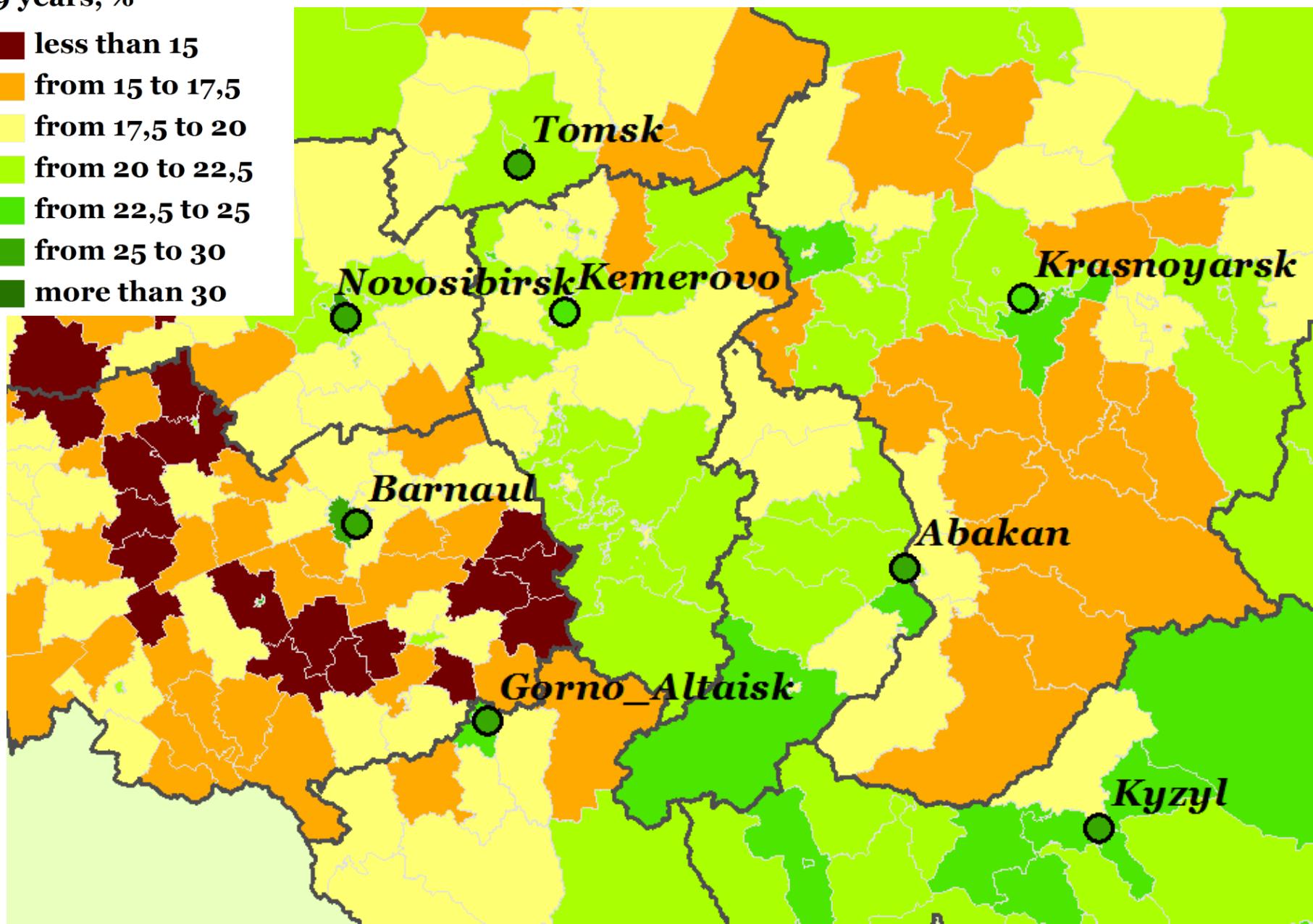




The demographic structure of Tomsk, Tomskaya oblast'. Median age: 32,9 years.

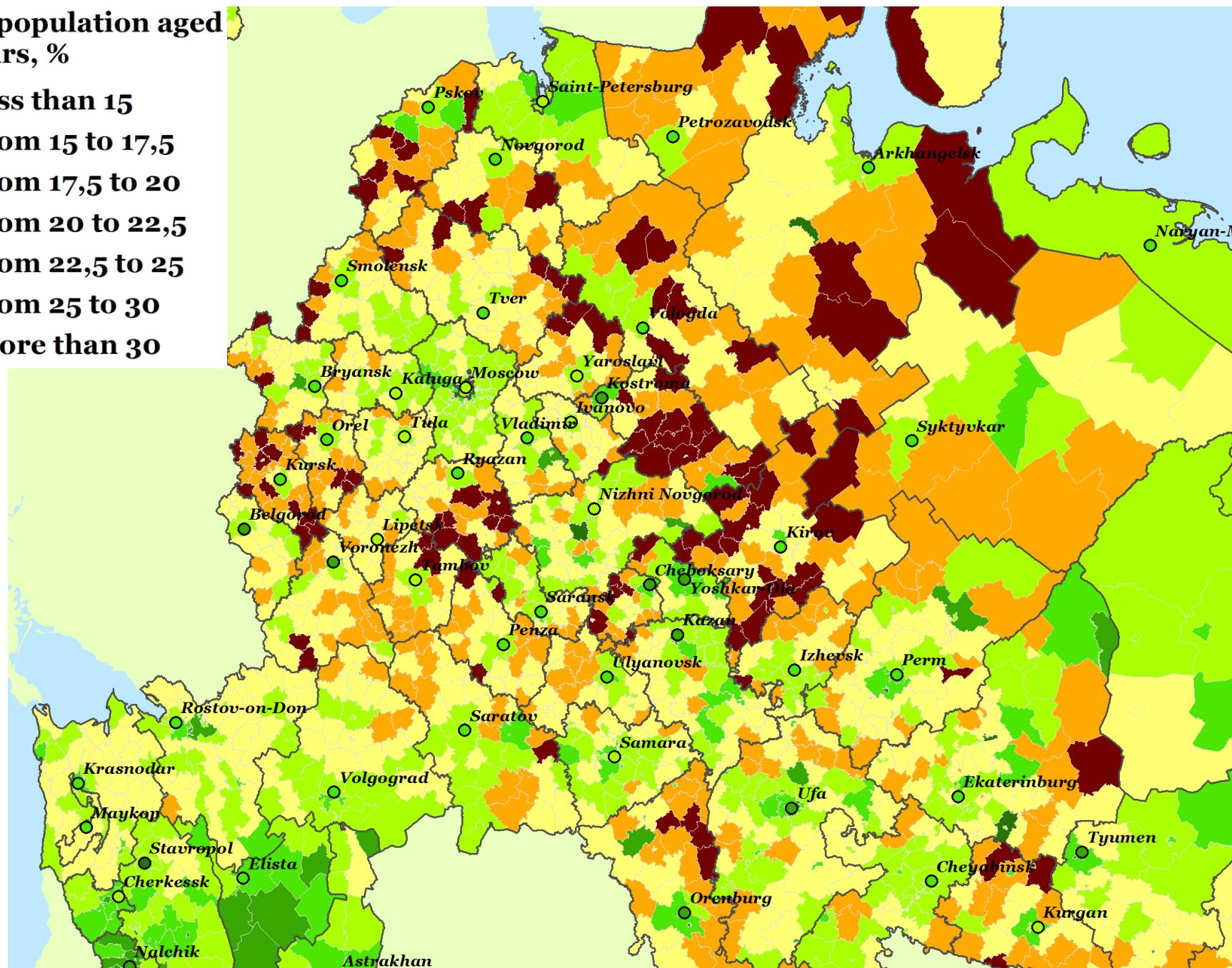
Share of population aged 16-29 years, %

- 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



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**



Group of territories	Mean value						The share of the young (16-29 years)	
			Median age		Burden on the working age population			
	Women per 1000 men	The whole population	Men	Women				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
Regional centers	1218	36,3	33,6	39,1	57	24,5		
More than 250 K	1169	37,6	34,8	40,5	58	22,1		
More than 100 K	1160	37,7	34,7	40,7	64	21,6		
Towns (< 100 K)	1140	37,6	34,7	40,6	64	20,7		
Municipal districts	1118	39,7	36,7	42,6	70	19,1		
Closed areas	982	33,7	30,7	37,4	50	26,7		
RUSSIA	1125	39,0	36,0	42,0	67,8	19,8		

Source: Census 2010 data

The goal of the research is

- to see how the demographic structures form under the influence of migration
- to look the differences on municipal level caused by internal migration
- to evaluate the scale of centripetal youth migration

Cohort research on youth migration

- **5 regions:**

*Altai Krai, Kostromskaya oblast',
Kurskaya oblast', Rostovskaya oblast'
and Bashkortostan Republic*

- **5 cohorts:**

from 1988 to 1992 years of birth

- **2 Censuses:**

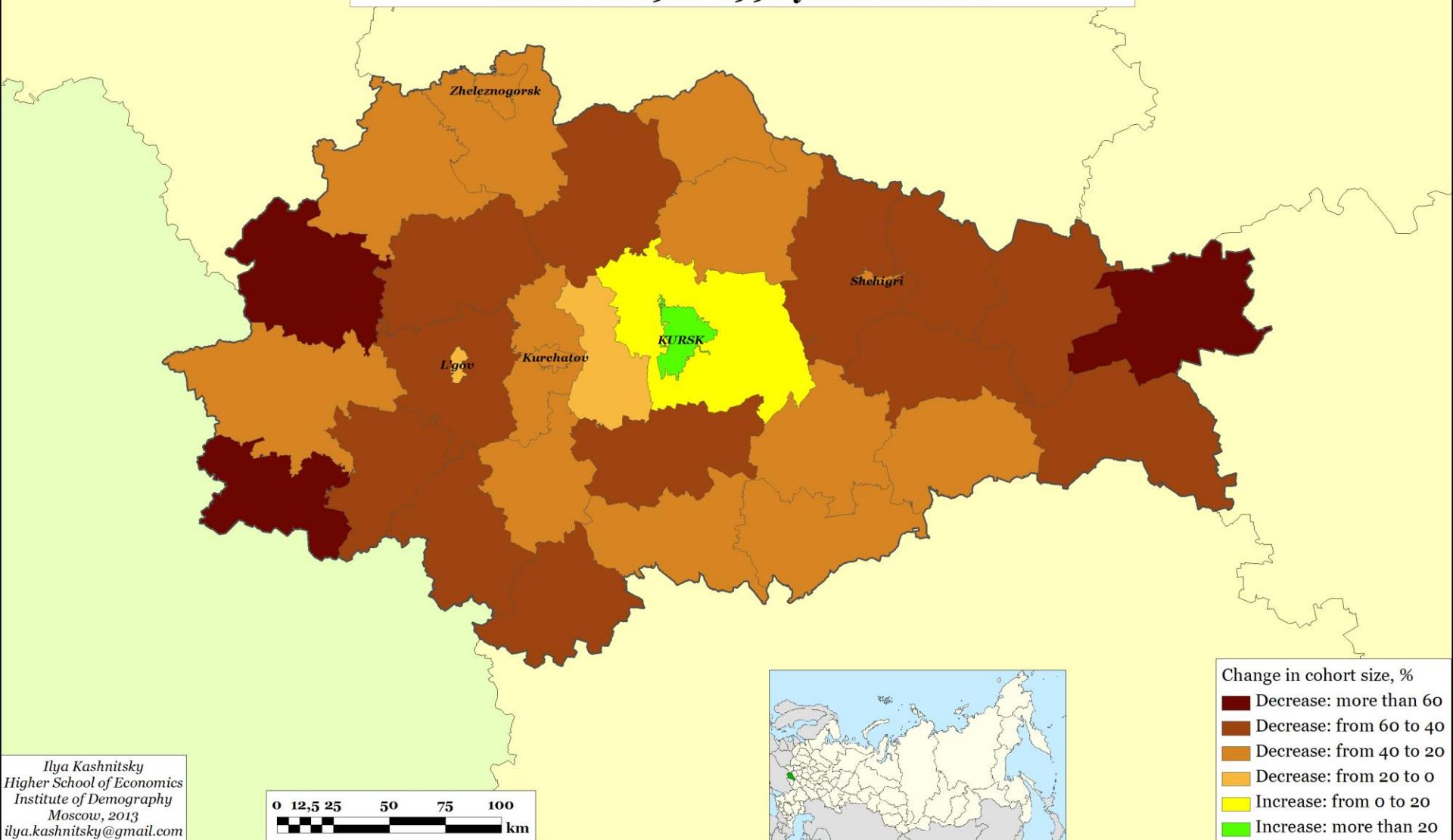
2002 and 2010

Statistic discrepancy

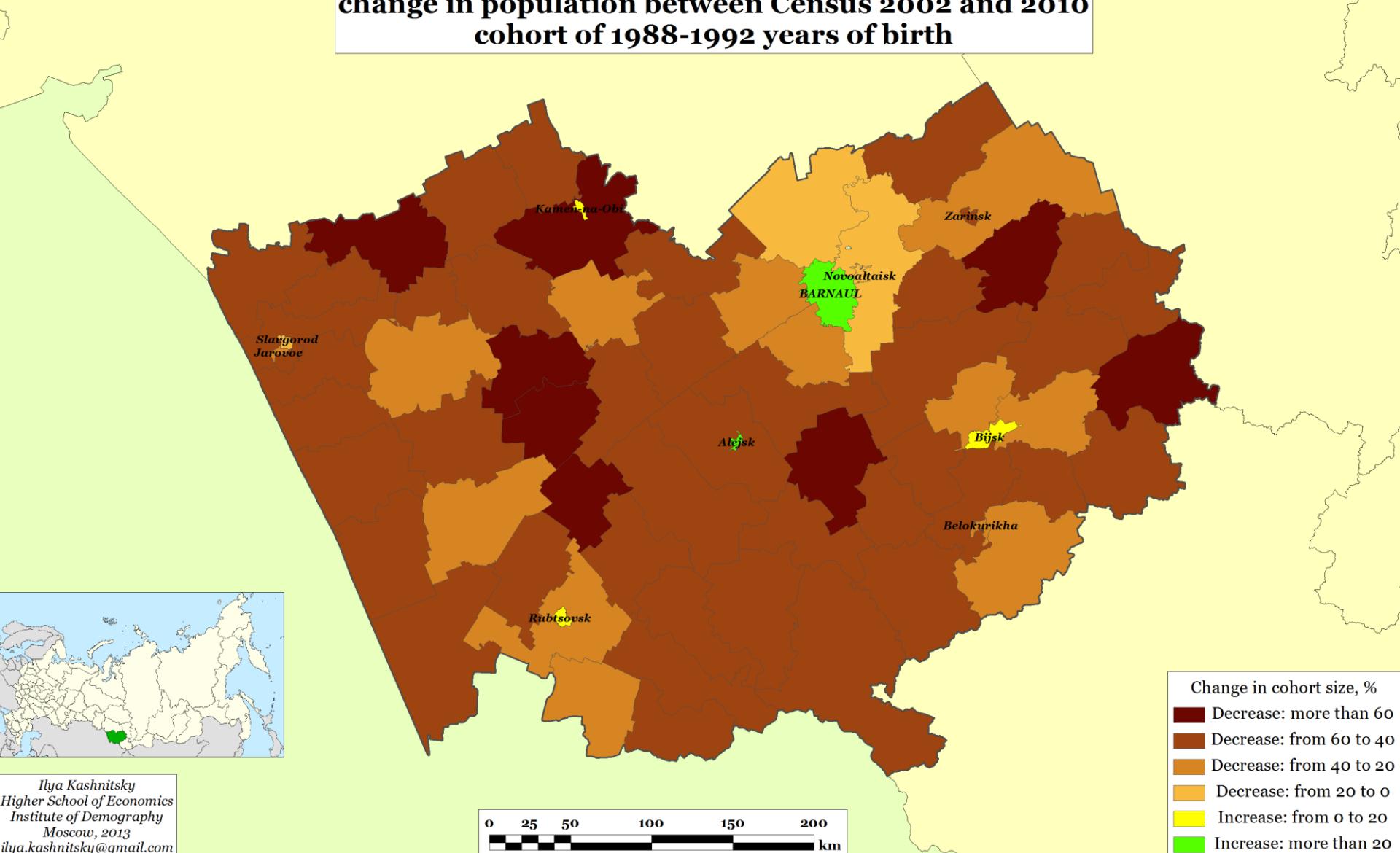
Cohort of 1988-1992 years of birth	Region				
	Altai Krai	Kostromskaya oblast'	Kurskaya oblast'	Rostovskaya oblast'	Bashkortostan Republic
Population in 2002	183477	51412	84398	297503	346412
Population in 2010	172493	44446	74400	335303	324327
Dead in 2003-2010	1617	430	587	1968	2967
Change by the Censuses	-10984	-6966	-9998	37800	-22085
Registered migration in 2003-2010	-5880	-1435	-583	1428	-1066
Discrepancy	-3487	-5101	-8828	38340	-18052
Unaccounted change, %	-1,9	-9,9	-10,5	12,9	-5,2

Source: the Censuses 2002 and 2010, Rosstat, the current record.

**Appendix 13. Kurskaya oblast'
change in population between Census 2002 and 2010
cohort of 1988-1992 years of birth**



**Appendix 9. Altai Krai
change in population between Census 2002 and 2010
cohort of 1988-1992 years of birth**



Regional center's migration attractiveness

- **The idea:**

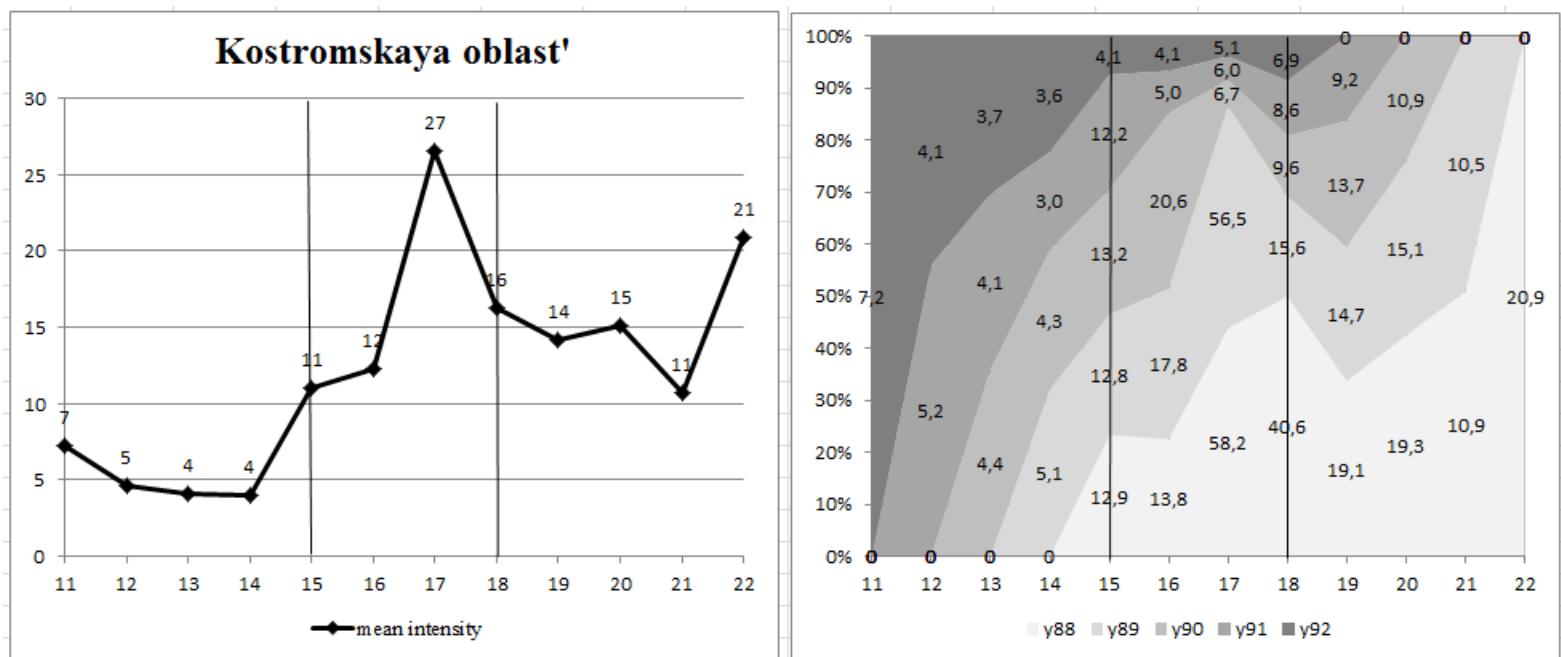
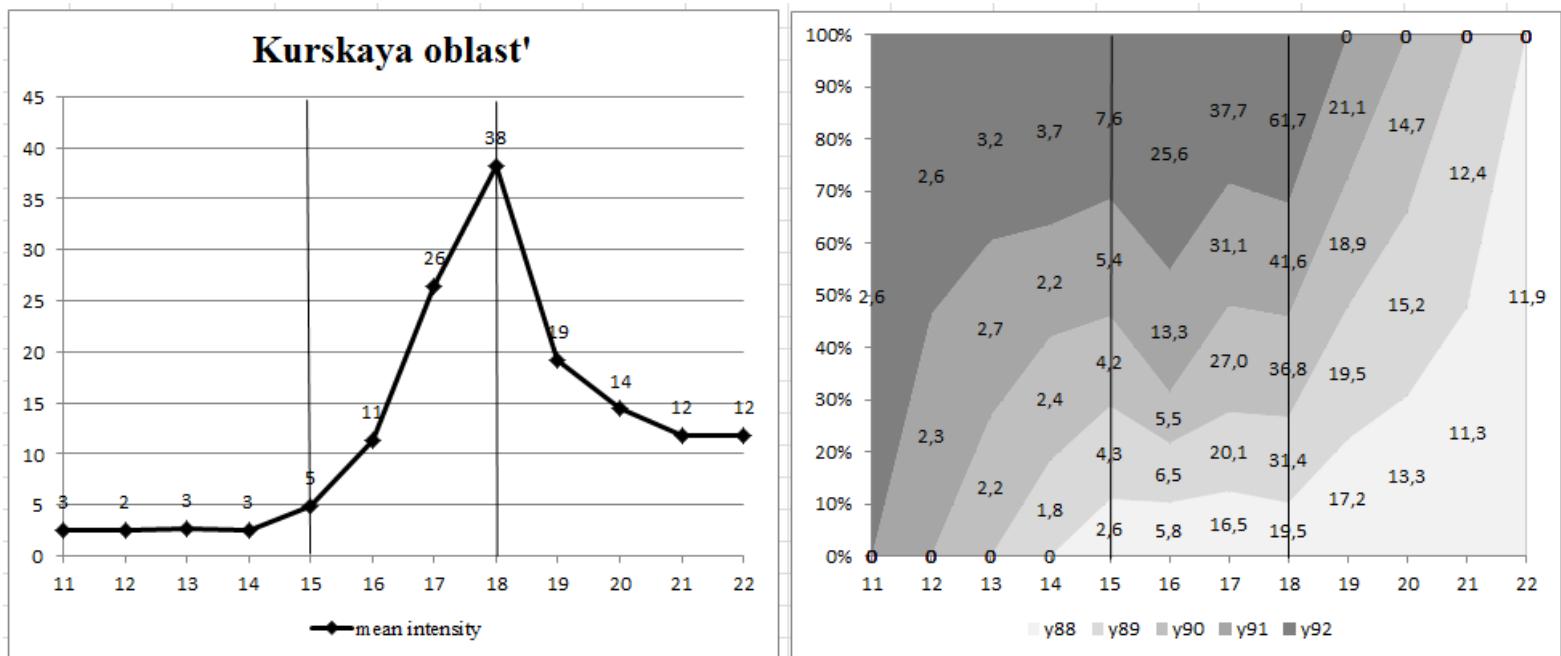
to compare the cohort intensity of intraregional migration by several adjacent one-year cohorts (from 1988 to 1992 in our case)

- **The task:**

to calculate the intensity of migration for every age of every cohort in every possible calendar year

- **The hypothesis:**

by the means of this analysis we can roughly judge the dynamics of regional center's (centers) migration attractiveness



Results

- Migration proves to be the main factor of changes in the demographic structures
- The most depressive districts have lost more than 60% of school graduates during the last inter-Census period
- The remoteness of the peripheral district determines the level of its depressiveness
- Every big center of migration attraction forms a depressive ring around itself
- Author's method of apprising the dynamics of regional center's (centers) migration attractiveness

Links for the maps

The whole gallery of maps (18) can be viewed and downloaded here:

Via Google Drive

<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B1Cid1hm5YLRRk5oQ09Zd3FJX00&usp=sharing>

Via Yandex Disk

<http://yadi.sk/d/4RNwbvgb6NGoo>

Via Dropbox

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/uxp809hqos4gtyk/po1grLna-w>

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