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MIGRATION ATTRACTIVENESS AS A FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF KAZAKHSTAN CITIES

Territorial development in Kazakhstan is characterized by uneven distribution of resources and population settlement, forming zones of attractiveness and regions that remain undeveloped and unattractive for the majority of the country's population. Large cities with attractive living conditions, where there is a concentration of labor (talented youth and specialists), along with managed urbanization, are seen as a factor in the economic growth of regions and an improvement in the quality of life of the population. In this context, the ability of a place to attract migrants is essential for enhancing its economic competitiveness and innovative potential. In this work, the authors set the task of studying the migration attractiveness of the largest Kazakhstani cities in order to identify the relationship between the migration balance and indicators of their socio-economic attractiveness. The authors suggest that the migration attractiveness of cities is determined by the state of socio-economic development. To analyze the role of individual factors in the formation of migration processes based on the concept of sustainable development, a correlation analysis of the country's cities was carried out according to the main indicators of socio-economic development. Cities are characterized by a stable population inflow over the studied years and migration processes depend on the social and economic indicators of urban development. The identified indicators of urban migration attractiveness can be taken into account when developing a system of regional standards for large cities.

Key words: city, urban population, indicators, migration, migration attractiveness, migration growth, urbanization.

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Көші-қон тартымдылығы Қазақстан қалаларының даму факторы ретінде

Қазақстанның аумақтық дамуы ресурстардың біркелкі бөлінбеуімен және халықтың біркелкі қоныстанбауымен сипатталады. Тартымдылықтың негізгі аймақтарымен қатар ел тұрғындарының көпшілігі үшін әлі де дамымаған және тартымсыз болып қалатын өңірлер бар. Жұмыс күші (дарынды жастар мен мамандар) шоғырланған тартымды өмір сүру жағдайлары бар ірі қалалар басқарылатын урбанизациямен қатар аймақтардың экономикалық өсуіне және халықтың өмір сүру сапасының жақсаруына ықпал етеді деп есептеледі. Бұл тұрғыда аймақтың қоныс аударушыларды тарту мүмкіндігі оның экономикалық бәсекеге қабілеттілігін және инновациялық әлеуетін арттыру үшін маңызды. Берілген жұмыста авторлар көші-қон балансы мен әлеуметтік-экономикалық тартымдылық көрсеткіштері арасындағы байланысты анықтау мақсатында ірі қазақстандық қалалардың көші-қон тартымдылығын зерттеу міндетін қойды. Авторлар қалалардың көші-қон тартымдылығы әлеуметтік-экономикалық даму жағдайымен анықталады деп болжайды. Тұрақты даму тұжырымдамасы негізінде көші-қон процестерінің қалыптасуындағы жеке факторлардың рөлін талдау үшін әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамудың негізгі көрсеткіштері бойынша елдің қалаларына корреляциялық талдау жүргізілді. Қалалар зерттелген жылдар аралығында халықтың тұрақты келуімен сипатталады. Көші-қон процестері қала дамуының әлеуметтік-экономикалық көрсеткіштерімен анықталады. Ірі қалалар үшін аймақтық стандарттар жүйесін әзірлеу кезінде қалалық көші-қон тартымдылығының анықталған көрсеткіштерін ескеруге болады.

Түйін сөздер: қала, қала халқы, көрсеткіштер, көші-қон, көші-қон тартымдылығы, көші-қон өсімі, урбанизация.

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Миграционная привлекательность как фактор развития казахстанских городов

Территориальное развитие Казахстана характеризуется неравномерностью распределения ресурсов и расселения населения, формирующие зоны привлекательности и регионы, которые остаются неразвитыми и малопривлекательными для большинства населения страны. Крупные города с привлекательными условиями жизни, где происходит концентрация рабочей силы (талантливой молодежи и специалистов) наряду с управляемой урбанизацией рассматриваются как фактор экономического роста регионов и улучшения качества жизни населения. В этом контексте, способность места привлекать мигрантов имеет важное значение для повышения его экономической конкурентоспособности и инновационного потенциала. В данной работе авторы ставили задачу изучения миграционной привлекательности крупнейших казахстанских городов с тем, чтобы выявить взаимосвязь между миграционным балансом и показателями их социально-экономического развития. Авторы предполагают, что миграционная привлекательность городов определяется состоянием социально-экономического развития. Для анализа роли отдельных факторов в формировании миграционных процессов на основе концепции устойчивого развития был проведен корреляционный анализ городов страны по основным показателям социально-экономического развития. Города характеризуются стабильным притоком населения на протяжении исследуемых лет, миграционные процессы зависят от социально-экономических показателей городского развития. Выявленные индикаторы городской миграционной привлекательности могут быть приняты во внимание при разработке системы региональных стандартов для крупных городов.

Ключевые слова: город, городское население, индикаторы, миграция, миграционная привлекательность, миграционный прирост, урбанизация.

Introduction

Territorial development in Kazakhstan is characterized by uneven distribution of resources and population settlement, where there are main zones of attractiveness and regions that remain rather undeveloped and unattractive for the majority of the country's population. The socio-economic development of functional urban areas is one of the priority directions of the state policy of territorial and spatial development of the country's regions. Large cities with attractive living conditions, that are experiencing a concentration of labor force (talented youth and specialists), along with managed urbanization are considered as a factor in the economic growth of regions and an improvement in the quality of life of the population. (State program ..., 2019; Resolution ..., 2019). In this context, the ability of a place to attract migrants is essential for enhancing its economic competitiveness and innovative potential.

In this work, the authors set the task of studying the migration attractiveness of the largest Kazakhstani cities in order to identify the relationship between the migration balance and indicators of their socio-economic attractiveness. The authors suggest that the migration attractiveness of cities is deter-

mined by the state of socio-economic development. The identified indicators of urban migration attractiveness can be taken into account when developing a system of regional standards for large cities.

Migration attractiveness concept

In recent decades, more and more attention of scientists, government officials, investors has been drawn to the reasons for the attractiveness of cities. Territorial attractiveness is also related to the terms regional attractiveness, location attractiveness and city attractiveness.

In the scientific literature, the attractiveness of the region for the working-age population is often described by the term "migration attractiveness" (Chanysheva, 2021: 8). L. Litavniece refers to the attractiveness of the city as its strengths, which are necessary for ensuring long-term development (Litavniece, 2014: 4). Kiselev and his colleagues define migration attractiveness as a generalized characteristic of the region's prospects for potential migrants, based on social, economic and climatogeographic factors (Kiselev, 2018: 114). It should be noted that there is no single definition of the concept of territorial attractiveness and the methodology for its assessment. S. Ezmал notes that the factors of attractiveness are defined in

different ways for different types of territories and target groups, and therefore, when analyzing, it is advisable to take into account regional differences in territories (Ezmales, 2012).

Macro and micro approaches in assessing the attractiveness of a place

There are two relatively different approaches to assessing the attractiveness of a place in terms of migration: assumption-based and statement-based (Niedomysl, 2006). In the first case, we are talking about the indirect determination (assumption) of objective reasons that influence the decision of people to move to certain territories. Despite the apparent consistency and simplicity, this macro-approach has its own limitations, in order to avoid which it is necessary to more carefully approach the formulation of assumptions and their connection with migration attractiveness. In the second case, the researcher deals with the personal preferences of individuals in choosing a place to live, which are subjective in nature. This micro-approach requires analysis at the level of aggregated data. Potential target groups assessing the attractiveness of a city are residents, business community and / or visitors.

In this study, the authors did not set the task of studying the opinions and subjective perception of the attractiveness of the city by the population; instead, the study was aimed at conducting a comparative analysis of the objective conditions in cities that determine their migration attractiveness.

In assessing the attractiveness of cities from a migration perspective, researchers (Todd, 1977;

Petukhov, 2017; Glebova, 2015; Kiselev, 2018; Beglova, 2018) associate attractiveness with the pace of socio-economic development of cities. Under certain conditions, cities that maintain a balance in socio-economic development are more attractive and competitive. Glebova and her colleagues propose to choose strategies for the development of cities depending on the level of socio-economic development and give a specific example: if the level of development of a city is above average, the main priority will be balanced socio-economic development, while at a level of development below the average for the city a vital strategy is to create "growth points" that allow them to withstand competition and increase the level of attractiveness (Glebova, 2015: 287). Todd R. attributes geographical location, city population, urban growth rate, and city age to attractiveness factors (Todd, 1977: 1). The concept of balanced socio-economic development of the territory is used as a synonym for the concept of sustainable development and is defined by the authors as a proportional simultaneous increase in social and economic indicators in accordance with their ratio.

The results of sociological studies conducted on this topic show, in addition to socio-economic conditions, the importance of such factors as cultural heritage, art, transport, leisure opportunities, quality and opportunities for education (Ezmales, 2012; Sinkienė, 2010). Table 1 summarizes some of the work carried out in this area.

Table 1 – Some studies and indicators of the migration attractiveness of regions and cities

Indicators / subindicators	Authors	Analysis methods
Socio-economic indicators: 1. Investment per capita; 2. The share of those not employed in the economy in the total number of the economically active population; 3. Incomes of the population / average wages of workers, referred to the subsistence level (in the absence of data on the incomes of the population); 4. Retail turnover, catering and paid services per capita, also adjusted for prices; 5. Commissioning of housing per capita; 6. Provision of the housing stock with water supply, sewerage and telephones.	Nefedova T.G. Slepukhina I.L. Brade I. (Nefedova, 2016)	Comparative analysis of statistical data
Social indicators: 1. Commissioning of housing per capita; 2. Living wage; 3. The number of children in preschool educational institutions; 4. The proportion of the population engaged in sports 5. The number of registered crimes. Economic indicators: 1. Average number of employees; 2. The number of unprofitable companies; 3. The cost of the minimum set of food products.	Glebova I.S. Khamidullina A.M. Anisimova E.A. (Glebova, 2015)	Correlation analysis, regression analysis

Table continuation

Indicators / subindicators	Authors	Analysis methods
Indicators: 1. Average accrued wages; 2. Average assigned pension; 3. Provision with preschool educational organizations; 4. The total area of residential premises per inhabitant on average; 5. The number of doctors; 6. Number of hospital beds; 7. The number of registered crimes.	Petukhov N.A. Goridko N.P. (Petukhov, 2017)	Regression analysis
Indicators: 1. Population by region; 2. Average per capita monetary incomes of the population (per month); 3. Consumer spending per capita (per month); 4. Share of urban population in the region (%); 5. The ratio of men and women in the region (women per 1000 men); 6. Coefficients of migration growth (per 10,000 people); the number of economically active population (thousand people); 7. Average annual number of people employed in the economy (thousand people); 8. Unemployment rate (%); 9. Environmental and climatic conditions (points); 10. Coefficients of migration growth (per 10,000 people).	Samonina S.S. (Samonina, 2017)	Multivariate Linear Regression Analysis
12 criteria, 5 groups of factors: 1. The quality and availability of state and municipal services, 2. The quality and availability of state-controlled services (energy supply and water supply, etc., 3. Material well-being and employment; 4. Quality and availability of medical services; 5. Culture and leisure opportunities.	Ezmale S. (Ezmale, 2012)	Factor analysis, survey, comparative analysis

Methodology for assessing the migration attractiveness of Kazakhstani cities

To identify the role of individual factors in the formation of migration processes based on the concept of sustainable development, a correlation analysis of the country's cities was carried out according to the main indicators of socio-economic development.

Research hypothesis – cities characterized by a high level of socio-economic development affect their migration attractiveness. The object of the study was 2 largest cities – Almaty and Nur-Sultan. These cities were chosen because of their relatively high level of socio-economic development and migration attractiveness at the moment. The sources of data in the conducted research are statistical data, including the Bureau of National Statistics of the ASPR of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Unfortunately, not all data could be obtained in equal volumes for all cities. The research was carried out in several stages. To achieve the goal, the methods of comparative and correlation analysis were applied.

Stage 1 – the formulation of the problem, the definition and selection of indicators of the socio-

economic development of cities. Collection of statistical data.

The migration balance or net migration was chosen as the main (dependent) indicator of migration attractiveness. Indicators were selected based on theoretical assumptions and data availability (table 2). In total, 5 groups of indicators were selected: demographic (10), social (23), economic (9), environmental (4) and cultural (2).

Vetrov and other authors provide a system of indicators for the socio-economic development of cities, consisting of three levels. Primary indicators are those that can be obtained directly from statistical sources (government or other statistics, internal reporting). The base of primary indicators serves as the basis for the preparation of calculated indicators. Indicators are relatively simple specific and structural indicators obtained by calculation from primary indicators. Some of them already exist in official statistics, some are new indicators. Composite indices – a small number of complex indices characterizing complex parameters such as quality of life, state of the economy, human development. (Vetrov, 2002). The factors causing migration processes are divided into uncontrollable, permanent

(climatic, geological, etc.), temporary, regulated by indirect impact (population composition, social infrastructure, etc.) and adjustable variable factors (wages, social benefits). Depending on their manifestation, they can act as push and pull factors (Samonina, 2017: 236).

Stage 2 – determination and comparative analysis of the migration growth of cities for 10-year period (2010-2020).

Stage 3 – correlation analysis of the migration balance and the main indicators of the socio-economic development of cities.

Results and Discussion

Migration balance and development features of the largest Kazakhstani cities

Nur-Sultan has been the capital of the Republic since December 10, 1997. On March 20, 2019, the city was renamed Nur-Sultan. The city consists of four districts – “Almaty”, “Saryarka”, “Esil” and “Baikonur”.

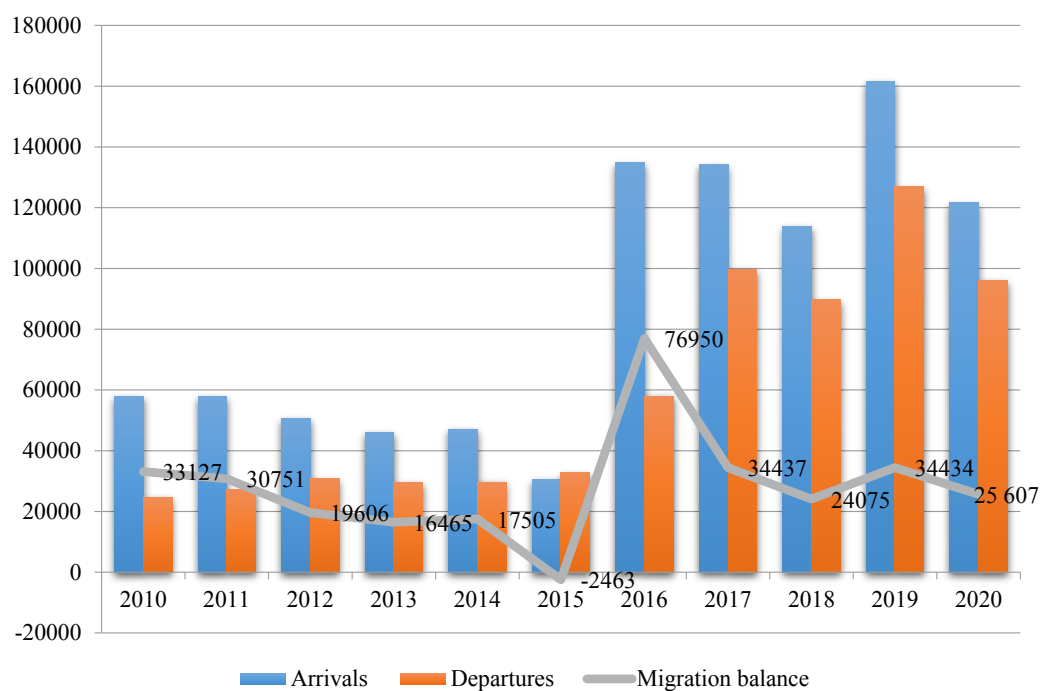
Nur-Sultan has a developed post-industrial structure of the economy, the basis of which is the service sector and trade. The city produces 9.8% of the country’s GDP. The city has developed services in the field of financial and insurance activities, edu-

cation, medicine, entertainment, science and others (Resolution ..., 2019).

Almaty is the largest financial, trade, tourist and cultural center of the country. It consists of 8 districts (Alatau, Almali, Auezov, Bostandyk, Medeu, Nauryzbay, Turksib, and Zhetysu). The share of Almaty in the republic’s GDP is 20.6% and is the highest in comparison with other regions. The city specializes in services and trade, including financial and insurance activities, tourism, educational services, medical services, transport and logistics, distribution and others (Resolution ..., 2019). The city relies on human capital and entrepreneurship, specialized research institutes, international companies.

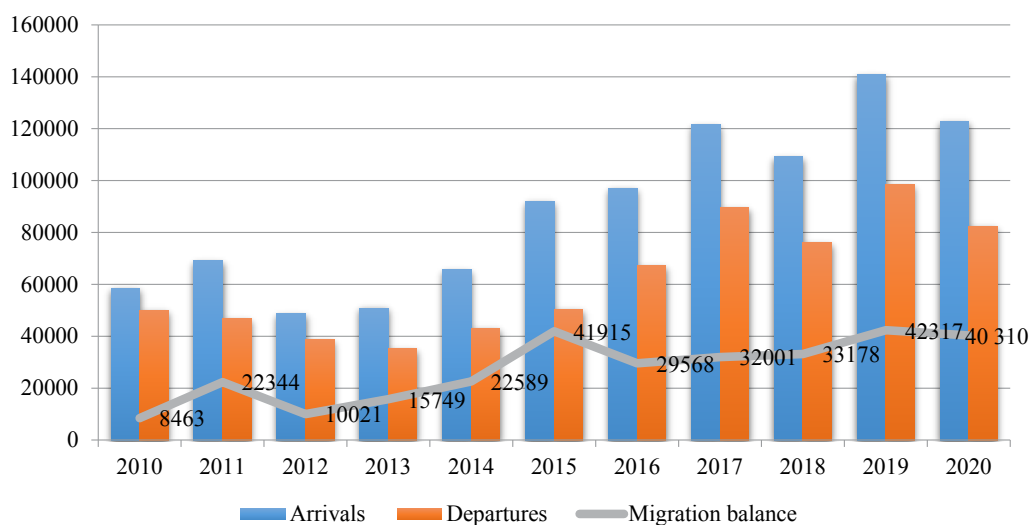
As the graphs (Fig. 1-2) show, in the last decades, in the two cities, in general, there was a positive migration increase, with the exception of 2015. The migration decline in Nur-Sultan in this period is explained by changes in the methodology for registering data on the arrival and departure of the population.

The analysis showed the dependence of migration growth on demographic, social, economic, environmental and cultural factors (table 2). Nevertheless, in general, the attractiveness of cities for migration depends most of all on demographic and socio-economic factors, while environmental factors are less obvious.



Source: Data of the Bureau of National Statistics of the ASPR RK

Picture 1 – Migration balance in Nur-Sultan, 2010-2020



Source: Data of the Bureau of National Statistics of the ASPR RK

Picture 2 – Migration balance in Almaty, 2010-2020

Table 2 – Assessment of the relationship between the migration balance and demographic, social, economic, environmental and cultural indicators for the 2010-2020 period (based on the correlation coefficient)

Indicator	Almaty	Nur-Sultan
	Migration balance Pearson correlation Significance (2-sided) N	
Demographic factors		
Population	,865** ,001	,357 ,281
Population density	,856** ,001	855** ,001
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 births)	-,734* ,010	-,791* ,004
Fertility	,870** ,000	,855** ,001
Proportion of men	,865** ,001	830** ,002
Proportion of women	,865** ,001	830** ,002
Social factors		
Commissioning of new housing (thousand sq. m)	,798** ,003	,682* ,021
Housing provision (total area per person)	,815* ,002	,858** ,001
The level of improvement of the housing stock with a water supply	,665* ,026	,805** ,003
The level of improvement of the housing stock with sewerage	,685* ,020	,773** ,005
The level of improvement of the housing stock with central heating	-,671* ,024	,713* ,014

Table continuation

Indicator	Almaty	Nur-Sultan
	Migration balance Pearson correlation Significance (2-sided) N	
The level of improvement of the housing stock with hot water supply	-,766** ,006	,763** ,006
The level of improvement of the housing stock with gas	,808** ,003	-,851** ,001
Number of doctors	,629* ,038	,849** ,001
Provision of the population with places in hospitals for inpatient treatment per 10,000	-,806** ,003	-,260 ,440
Provision of preschool children with places in preschool institutions	,827** ,002	,792** ,004
Number of schools, units	,741** ,009	-,273 ,417
Number of colleges	,725* ,012	,415 ,204
Number of universities	-,624* ,040	,711* ,014
R&D growth	-,246 ,466	,633* ,037
Crime level	,144 ,674	,077 ,822
Economic indicators		
GRP	,833** ,003	,844** ,002
Total retail turnover (million tenge)	,816** ,002	,821** ,004
Innovation, units	,791** ,004	,857** ,001
The level of activity in the field of innovations, in%	,534 ,091	,785** ,004
Unemployment rate %	-,846** ,001	-,895** ,000
Increase in the number of employed (thousand people)	,876** ,000	,876** ,000
Average monthly salary	,829** ,002	,837** ,001
Median salary	,755* ,012	,797** ,006
Cultural factors		
Landscaping area for 1000 people	,689* ,019	,710* ,014
Environmental factors		
Emissions of air pollutants from stationary sources (per capita, kg)	,798** ,003	-,839** ,001
Emissions of solid pollutants (thousand tons)	,844** ,001	-,830** ,002

* Correlation is significant at 0.05 (2-sided).

** Correlation is significant at 0.01 (2-sided).

Conclusion

The main conclusions of the study are as follows: the presented cities are characterized by a stable population inflow over the studied years and migration processes depend on the social and economic indicators of urban development.

Additional analysis aimed at building a linear regression model to predict the attractiveness of cities helps to explain the reasons for migration flows. Understanding the migration processes in cities, in turn, will make it possible to develop recommenda-

tions for attracting human resources to the region, which will contribute to the successful development of its innovative potential.

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