

Verejná správa a regionálny rozvoj

Vysoká škola ekonómie a manažmentu verejnej správy v Bratislave

Public administration and regional development

School of Economics and Management in Public Administration

Redakcia (Editorial Office):

Vysoká škola ekonómie a manažmentu verejnej správy v Bratislave
Furdekova 16
851 04 Bratislava
Tel.: +421905864457
E-mail: edita.kulova@vsemvs.sk

Redakčná rada (Editorial Board):

Členovia:

Viera Cibáková, VŠEMvs – predseda (Chairperson of Editorial Board)
Viera Čihovská, VŠEMvs – šéfredaktorka (Editor in Chief)
Vladimír Gozora, VŠEMvs – zástupca šéfredaktora (Co-Editor)
Marta Hamalová, VŠEMvs – zástupca šéfredaktora (Co-Editor)
Stanislav Filip, VŠEMvs
Monika Hudáková, VŠEMvs
Anna Kachaňáková, VŠEMvs
Jozef Kuril, VŠEMvs
Silvia Matúšová, VŠEMvs
Michal Oláh, VŠEMvs
Zoltán Rózsa, VŠEMvs
Katarína Stachová, VŠEMvs
Peter Škultéty, VŠEMvs
Judita Táncošová, VŠEMvs
Lucia Balajová, VŠEMvs – výkonná redaktorka (Executive Editor)

(Associate Editors)

Zoran Čekerevac, Business School Čačak, Serbia
Atrur Horbovyi, Volyn Institute for Economics and Management, Lutsk, Ukraine
Sebastian Jabłoński, Kielce School of Economics, Tourism and Social Sciences, Poland
Ľudmila Lipková, Ekonomická univerzita, Bratislava
František Palko, Ministerstvo dopravy, výstavby a regionálneho rozvoja SR
Janus Paweska, International University of Logistic and Transport in Wroclaw, Poland
Agota Raisene, Mikolas Romeris University Vilinius, Litva
Oleg Soskin, National Academy of Management, Kyiv, Ukraine

Vydavateľ (Publishing House):

Vysoká škola ekonómie a manažmentu verejnej správy v Bratislave
Furdekova 16
851 04 Bratislava
Tel.: +421905864457

Náklad: 100ks

Tlač (Printed by):

Merkury, spol. s r. o.
Martinčekova 2
821 09 Bratislava
Tel./fax: +421/2/ 53 41 59 22
E-mail: info@merkury.sk

EV 2950/09
ISSN 1337-2955

Verejná správa a regionálny rozvoj

Vysoká škola ekonómie a manažmentu verejnej správy v Bratislave

Public administration and regional development

School of Economics and Management of Public Administration

**Číslo 1, jún 2013, ročník IX.
No. 1, June 2013, Volume IX.**

Vedecké state Scientific studies

Nové členské krajiny EÚ v procese ekonomickej a sociálnej konvergenencie.....	7
<i>The New EU Member Countries Under the Process of Economic and Social Convergence</i>	
Ladislav KABÁT	
Regional Disparities in Distribution of Educational Potential of Economically Active Population in the Countries of the Central and Eastern Europe	23
Elena BENOVA – Nadiya DUBROVINA – Mychailo GONCHARENKO – Vira DUBROVINA	
Cieľavedomé formovanie organizačnej kultúry – predpoklad úspešného pôsobenia zamestnancov.....	36
<i>Purposeful Formation of Organisational Culture – Precondition of Successful Impact of Employees</i>	
Anna KACHAŇÁKOVÁ – Renata STASIAK-BETLEJEWSKA	
Support Units in Poland’s Local Government Administration System	48
Tomasz WOJEWODZIC – Lukasz SATOLA	
Medzinárodné investície ako súčasť spoločnej obchodnej politiky Európskej únie	55
<i>International Investments as a Part of the Common Commercial Policy of the European Union</i>	
Andrej KARPAT	
Defining Criteria for Small and Medium Business: Foreign Experience and Modern Ukrainian Approach	65
Alexander SALAMANOVYCH	
Význam daňovej asignácie pre neziskové organizácie 2004 – 2011	73
<i>Tax Assignment as a Income Source of Non-profit Organisations 2004 – 2011</i>	
Zoltán RÓZSA	
Vybraté otázky regionálneho školstva v Európe.....	85
<i>Selected Questions of Regional Schools in Europe</i>	
Iveta DUDOVÁ	
Ekonomické teórie a hospodársky cyklus.....	94
<i>Economic Theories and Business Cycle</i>	
Ľudovít KORČEK	
Štruktúra poslancov obecných zastupiteľstiev v podmienkach obcí Slovenska (Prípadová štúdia)	100
<i>The Structure of Municipality Council Members in Municipalities’ Conditions of Slovakia (The case study)</i>	
Ivana GECÍKOVÁ	

DAŇOVÉ INOVÁCIE – vybrané problémy	109
<i>Tax Innovations (Innovations in Tax Management) – Selected Issues</i>	
Emil BURÁK	
Výkonnosť v činnosti starostu obce s využitím časovej štúdie¹	121
<i>Performance in Activities of Mayor Using Time Study</i>	
Peter KOČKIN – Juraj TEJ	
Bariéry spolupráce v mestských regiónoch na Slovensku	132
<i>Barriers of Cooperation of Town Regions in Slovakia</i>	
Viktor NIŽŇANSKÝ	
Konsenzuálny model vládnutia – železovský experiment¹	137
<i>Consensual Model of Governance – Experiment Železovce</i>	
Györgyi KAPUSTA – László LETENYEI – Ladislav LEVICKÝ	
Základná infraštruktúra podpory vedy a výskumu na Taiwane	146
<i>Basic Infrastructure for Science and Research Promotion in Taiwan</i>	
Marek CSABAY	
Analýza príjmov a výdavkov VÚC z DPFO na zabezpečenie výkonu originálnych školských kompetencií za roky 2009 – 2012	159
<i>Analysis of Income and Expenditures of Self-governing Regions from Income Tax of Natural Persons to Ensure the Performance of Original Educational Competencies in the Period of 2009 - 2012</i>	
Jana SLÁDEČKOVÁ	
Elektronická komunikácia podnikov s inštitúciami štátnej správy v SR	175
<i>Electronic Communications Companies with Administration Institutions in Slovakia</i>	
Jozef BUCKO - Martin VEJAČKA	
Foreign Direct Investments and their Disproportional Effect on the Economics of the CEE-7 Countries	187
Anatolii VDOVICHEN	
Harmonizácia vnútorného trhu služieb a ekonomika Slovenska	194
<i>Harmonization of Internal Market of Services and Slovak Economy</i>	
Barbora KOVAŘÍKOVÁ	
Factors of Youth and Elderly Urban Migration: Spatial Aspect	204
<i>Faktory mestskej migrácie mladých ľudí a starších: priestorový aspekt¹</i>	
Tetyana NESTORENKO	
Prístupy k vnímaniu rizika	216
<i>Approaches to Risk Perception</i>	
Katarína KAMPOVÁ, Jozef RISTVEJ	

Factors of Youth and Elderly Urban Migration: Spatial Aspect

Tetyana NESTORENKO*

Faktory mestskej migrácie mladých ľudí a starších: priestorový aspekt¹

Abstract

This paper reviews urbanization as a necessary condition for economic growth. Examining how the cost of higher education influences the decisions of young people about their future places of residence and work. For this purpose, this paper uses a model of intertemporal choice. Further, the urban ecosystem services are analyzed as a factor of elderly urban in-migration.

Keywords: *urbanization, amenity, geographic mobility, youth migration, elderly migration, higher education, urban ecosystem services.*

JEL Classification: I22, J31, R23.

Introduction

Migration is the event of relocation (beyond administrative boundaries). A migrant refers to a person who relocates. In migrant data, relocation is measured by comparing the according to the concept of the new economic geography, people migrate from areas with low wages to areas with high pay, seeking to secure maximum earnings, the terms of which are their level of education, skills and chances of getting a suitable job.

From this point of view, the migration from rural to urban areas is the most likely, taking into account the significant differences in the amount of pay, typical for rural and urban areas. This statement is the basis of most studies of in-migration in developing countries. However, in some cases, migration from rural to urban areas may not be the most characteristic form of in-migration in many countries. One of the areas of in-migration is the migration of the population from one city to another one.

The migration direction depends on the population category. Most of the young people migrate from small towns to big cities for education. At the time, as might be expected, some elderly move from large cities to small towns to benefit from the difference in the cost of housing in cities and towns, and also to have better access to urban ecosystem services.

Some areas of these problems are not fully covered by the existent publications. Therefore, this study is devoted to some factors of youth and elderly migration in the conditions of urbanization.

* Tetyana Nestorenko, PhD, Associate Professor, Berdyansk State Pedagogical University, 4 Shmidta str., Berdyansk, Ukraine, e-mail: tetyana.nestorenko@gmail.com.

¹ The article was written thanks to the stipend of the National Scholarship Programme of the Slovak Republic.

The paper is structured as follows. The next section discusses the urbanization as a necessary condition for economic growth. The paper then investigates the influence of higher education cost to the youth's choice of their future residence and work place in section 2. Section 3 presents the hypothesis about the importance of quality urban ecosystem services in the elderly migration. The last section contains our concluding remarks.

1 Urbanization as a necessary condition for economic growth

The world is fast becoming predominantly urban. At the beginning of the 19th century, only 2% of the world's population was urban. The population living in urban areas reached 50% at the beginning of the 21st century and is expected to reach 60% by 2030. At the same time the world's population has grown from 900 million to 7 billion [14].

Annual growth rate of urban population is almost double the increase of the world population as a whole. In 2008, for the first time in history, the local population caught up with the rural population and reached 3.4 billion people [30].

There are significant differences in the rate of urbanization in different countries and regions. The highest rates are in the most economically developed regions of the world. Thus, the level of urbanization has exceeded 80% in Australia, New Zealand and North America. Of the developed world, Europe is the least urbanized major region, with only 72% of the population lives in cities. In developing countries, the urban share is lower, but the rate of the urban population growth is higher. According to experts in the next decade, the urbanization rates will increase all over the world, with Africa and Asia experiencing a faster rate of growth than other regions. By 2030, three of four countries are expected to become predominantly urban (now – one of four) [23].

In Ukraine, the level of urbanization is growing, from 67.2% in 2000 [17] to 68.9% at the beginning of 2013 [31]. Further, according to the experts of the World Bank it will continue to rise – to 70.2% in 2015 [17].

Historical economic studies have established that there is a positive correlation between planned urbanization and development [11]. It is also clear that the urban economy is more productive due to the proximity of the factors of production, increased specialization and market sizes. Because of this, proper urbanization should be used as a powerful tool for creating employment and livelihoods [14].

Reasons for changing dwellings have not changed dramatically over the years, since the majority of moves relate to individual decisions about where to maximize utility by looking at economic, social and environmental aspects.

Against the backdrop of negative natural increase of the population in Ukraine the main factor in the growth of cities is in-migration. People migrate to the cities, because cities can provide them the best conditions for living and working. Benefits provided to individual living in a big city, some researchers call amenities [2, 13]. Sousa (2012) prefers

to call them as urban externalities [10]. We think that urban externalities and amenities are interchangeably terms.

Sousa highlights several examples of urban externalities include inter alia varieties of entertainment (such as cinemas, theatres and restaurants, for example), pollution, congestion and violence.

As they occur where people reside, they might affect inhabitants' decision about where to live. However, they are a result of social interactions which enables them to present an additional feature: neighboring effects. For example, in a city surrounded by others with high levels of violence is affected by this neighboring effect. Therefore, neighboring effects of urban externalities might be interesting to address as they are not restricted to the region where they are located. Urban externalities may hence have an impact not only where they are located, but also in surroundings areas.

New economic geography suggests the existence of benefits associated with urbanization. These benefits accrue to both consumers and producers. There is the spatial concentration of population and labor force in a city, the number of markets for consumer goods and associated specialized industries increases. The diversification helps to meet the aspirations of consumers for diversity – the city offers a wide range of goods and productive resources. Therefore, the utility of consumers increases. Cities, according to Kolomak, should show higher productivity and increased consumer welfare in proportion with their size [22].

Producers benefit through cost savings due to the proximity of counterparties, which provides localization and agglomeration effects of the city. The resources, suppliers and consumers accommodation close to each other leads to lower overall costs, promotes efficiency, helps to reduce the prices of goods. Ultimately, the localization of benefit not only for the manufacturer prepared firm but also consumers.

The main advantages (amenities) of large cities for consumers are:

- a greater opportunity in finding paid work, that related to the specialty and preferences of the employee
- the prospects for career growth and self-realization
- the access to quality education, as it is often in the big cities where the best schools exist
- the exemption from the scrutiny of relatives and neighbors rather than the “glory” of provincial towns and rural areas
- the variety of leisure (cinemas, theaters, clubs, museums, attractions, theme parks, etc.)
- better health care providers
- the greater variety and higher quality of public services (water supply, electric power, etc.)
- the diversity of goods and services, etc. [6].

It should be noted that the city (and especially – the large cities) are the place of concentration of higher education institutes. Therefore, the city is an attractive place of residence for young people getting higher education and building their career.

2 Higher education as a factor of Ukrainian youth in-migration and out-migration

Education is a major input to human capital accumulation. In Ukraine, young people make decisions about attaining higher education based on various reasons. One is the fact that higher education makes it possible to qualify for a higher salary. If the economic motive is regarded as the main reason of determining the feasibility of obtaining higher education, it is necessary to determine how to change the individual's salary after completing degrees and programs of higher education. This problem can be solved by using a model of intertemporal choice [24].

Dividing the entire life cycle of the individual to T ($T = k + p + 1$) periods. Let one period will be equal to the duration of study (under the form we mean any education except the secondary one).

Consider when and under what conditions the rational individual beneficial to pursue higher education.

Rational consumer solves the problem of maximizing utility (U):

$$U = U(C_1, C_2, C_3) \rightarrow \max \quad (1)$$

under the budget constraint in the three-period model of the life cycle:

$$(1+r)^2 C_1 + (1+r)C_2 + C_3 = (1+r)^2 Y_1 + (1+r)Y_2 + Y_3 + (1+r)(d-r)L \quad (2),$$

where Y_i – individual's income in the period i ; C_i – consumption expenditures in the period i ; L – education costs in the first period, d – returns received by the individual in the second period on investment in education cost facilities (in the form of interest on the funds aimed at education).

Getting an education is beneficial to the individual, if the inequality holds:

$$\frac{1}{r}(1+r)^p((1+r)^k - 1)Yh - (1+r)^T L > \frac{1}{r}(1+r)^p((1+r)^{k+1} - 1)Yl \quad (3)$$

where Yl – average salary of individuals without high education; Yh – average salary of individuals with high education;

We get the next inequality from (3):

$$Yh > (Yl + rL)(1+r) + \frac{r}{(1+r)^k - 1}(Yl + (1+r)L) \quad (4)$$

Than the duration of the period of getting high education by individual is smaller, then the increase of salary has to be less (for example, bachelor's degree in comparing to master's degree).

Consider the cases when a young girl from any Ukrainian town decides the place of getting of high education: Kiev, Bratislava, Warsaw or Moscow. Let's assess the change of her wages after completing her course of higher education with the qualification of Bachelor's and Master's degrees. All the calculations are given in Euros. The discount rate can be taken at the level of 8% per annum for Ukraine, 3.5% – for Russia, 3% – for Slovak Republic and Poland. The duration of time in completing her education is dependent on the country (Table 1). The costs of education were considered without the addition of administrative payments, which are very often set by Slovak and Polish universities.

Table 1

Data analyze of effectiveness of investment to getting higher education

Country	Poland	Russian Federation	Slovak Republic	Ukraine
City	Warsaw	Moscow	Bratislava	Kyiv
University	University of Warsaw	Moscow State University	School of Economics and Management in Public Administration in Bratislava	Kyiv National Economic University
Year of information about cost of education	2012/2013	2012/2013	2013/2014	2013/2014
Bachelor's degree, cost of education, €	9000 1	28720 3	4200 6	5415 9
Duration education	3 years	4 years	3 years	4 years
Master's degree, cost of education, €	3000 1	14360 3	1700 7	1650 9
Duration of education	1 year	2 years	1 year	1 year
The average monthly salary in the capital, €	1242 2 (industry), March 2013	1240 4, 5, March 2013	1001 8, Bratislava region, 2011	472 € 10, March 2013

Source:

compiled by the author based on 1) Wysokości opłat za studia ustalone dla cudzoziemców 1 podejmujących studia na zasadach odpłatności w Uniwersytecie Warszawskim w roku akademickim 2012/2013. Available at: <http://www.bss.uw.edu.pl/aktualnosci/oplatydlacudzoziemcow.pdf>; 2) Statystyka Warszawy. Urząd Statystyczny w Warszawie. Marzec, 2013 r. # 3. – 2013, kwiecień 2013 r. Available at: http://www.stat.gov.pl/cps/rde/xbcr/warsz/ASSETS_komunikat_03_waw_2013.pdf; 3) Об установлении размеров оплаты за оказание образовательных услуг в 2012/2013 учебном году. Приказ №356 ректора МГУ им. М.В.Ломоносова от 15 мая 2012 г. Available at: http://edu.msu.ru/order/pdf/20120515_356.pdf; 4) Средняя заработная плата в 2013 году в России и мире. Available at: <http://bs-life.ru/rabota/zarplata/srednyaya-zarplata2013.html>; 5) Средняя заработная плата в Москве в 2013 году. Available at: <http://bs-life.ru/rabota/zarplata/moskwa2013.html>; 6) Pokyny na prijímacie konanie na I. stupeň

štúdia pre akademický rok 2013/2014. Vysoká škola ekonómie a manažmentu verejnej správy v Bratislave. Available at: <http://www.vsemvs.sk/Prij%C3%ADmaciekonanie/Pokynynaprijkonanienalstupe%C5%8820132014/tabid/560/language/en-US/Default.aspx>; 7) Pokyny na prijímacie konanie na II. Stupeň štúdia pre akademický rok 2013/2014. Vysoká škola ekonómie a manažmentu verejnej správy v Bratislave. Available at: <http://www.vsemvs.sk/Prij%C3%ADmaciekonanie/Pokynynaprijkonanienalstupe%C5%8820132014/tabid/561/language/en-US/Default.aspx>; 8) Average Monthly Wage. 2012. Available at: <http://portal.statistics.sk/showdoc.do?docid=6599>; 9) Вартість навчання студентів ДВНЗ «КНЕУ імені Вадима Гетьмана», що будуть навчатися на контрактній основі у 2013/2014 рр. Available at: <http://kneu.edu.ua/ua/plicants/missions/kontrakt>; 10) Середня заробітна плата за регіонами за місяць у 2013 році. Available at: http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2013/gdn/reg_zp_m/reg_zpm13_u.htm

The first assumption is that the higher education for Ukrainians at the universities of all the selected cities is paid for by the student. Second, the longest duration of individual's labor activity can be 47 years – until retirement age. The form study mode is full-time education. All cost indicators are given in the last year labor activity of the individual (using the discount rate). In constructing the model, the assumption is made that there is no inflation.

The results of substantiation cost-effective salary for graduates of the Bachelor and Master programs in the analyzed cities are presented in Table 2. Let's consider the case of a young woman returning to her native town after completing her education.

Table 3 shows the ratio of cost-effective wages of the individual under the condition of getting by her the different levels of education in the universities listed in Table 1.

Table 2

Evaluation indicators of the effectiveness of investment in higher education

Indicator	Warsaw	Moscow	Bratislava	Kyiv
Salary of the specialist without degree, €	-	-	-	110
Salary of the specialist with a bachelor's degree, €	213	393	174	197
Salary of the specialist with a master's degree, €	252	574	200	226

For example, in order to invest in training to be economically reasonable, wage of bachelor educated in Warsaw and returned to Ukraine, should be above 1.94 times more than the salary of employee without high education (Table 3).

Table 3

The ratio of cost-effective wage of individuals with different levels of education

Indicator	Warsaw	Moscow	Bratislava	Kyiv
The ratio of wages of individuals with a bachelor's degree and no higher education	1,94	3,57	1,58	1,79
The ratio of wages of individuals with a master's degree and no higher education	2,29	5,22	1,82	2,05
The ratio of wages of individuals with a master's degree and a bachelor's degree	1,18	1,46	1,15	1,15

Thus, studying in the magistracy will be an economically reasonable step for this young girl if, after the completion of her degree, her salary increases as compared with the salary of a person with a bachelor degree in Kiev by more than 1.15 times. Trained with a Masters Degree in Bratislava, upon her return to Ukraine, she will qualify for a salary increase of 15%. In a similar situation, but receiving a Master's Degree in Warsaw, her wage growth should reach at least 18%. The high prices set by the Moscow State University for foreigners make it economically unprofitable for Ukrainians, who plan to come back to Ukraine, to receive their education there.

Thus, the desire to compensate expenses for education by obtaining a higher salary is one of the factors determining the direction of youth migration. A young girl who receives higher education in Moscow, most likely will not come back home: it is very difficult to find in Ukraine a job with an average salary of about 600 €. Therefore the young girl, who was educated at Moscow State University, most likely will stay in Moscow, and thus joins the ranks of immigrants.

Obtaining higher education in Slovakia and Poland is becoming more attractive for Ukrainians, because the difference in the cost of education in the universities of Ukraine, Slovakia and Poland is relatively low. On the other hand, the return of Ukrainians in Ukraine after studying abroad would be economically reasonable.

Other factors influence on the direction of the elderly migration. These will be discussed in the next section.

3 The hypothesis about the importance of quality urban ecosystem services in the elderly in-migration

The process of urbanization not only leads to benefits for producers and consumers but also to the emergence and strengthening of negative externalities. That is concentration and diversity of resources in large cities is accompanied by negative effects. Cities with high rates of development form the ever-increasing demand for production factors such as land and water. Shortage of land leads to it high cost and, consequently, to rising house prices. Water pollution leads to increased costs related with the establishment and maintenance of cleaning systems, water supply and sanitation. In large cities, the environmental conditions deteriorate and the level of pollution increases, which leads to poor health.

Later-life migration has long been recognized as an important factor in local and regional economic development. The impact of this migration can be expected to increase even further as the elderly population continues to grow.

Tosun, Williamson and Yakovlev reexamine intergenerational conflict in education financing using several advanced econometric techniques that are applied to U.S. state and county data on education spending and elderly migration [15]. Authors show that states with higher share of elderly population and higher elderly migration experienced lower education spending per pupil.

The life course model, introduced in [9], is based on the idea that residential mobility often rises in response to particular life course events such as marriage, occupational advancement, and the departure of children from the household. Elderly migration has been linked to several life course events: retirement, the onset of disability, income decline, and the loss of a spouse [16].

Most studies focus on three primary goals: 1) identifying the events most closely associated with geographic mobility in later life, 2) classifying and describing the individuals most likely to move in response to each event, and 3) identifying and assessing the place characteristics most often associated with the mobility of each migrant group.

Preferences of location of residence may play an important role in the in-migration process of the elderly. If a town provides a lot of amenities for the elderly, this category of the elderly population will migrate from large cities to smaller ones. For example, recent in-migration in Canada has reflected a response to the lure of amenity inspired attractions of British Columbia on the west coast [5].

The elderly are different from other demographic groups in ways that are interesting from a theoretical perspective.

As considered [3] for a broader range of amenities, retirement leads to an increase in mobility with movement directed more toward amenities (e.g., pleasant climates) than is the case for those of working age.

Unlike the working-age people, the advantages of large cities providing opportunities to build career, are not determining factors for place of residence for the elderly. Therefore, in Ukraine elderly can migrate from large cities (for example, from Kyiv) to small (for example, regional centers), which can provide them with a good level of health care and a higher level of the urban ecosystem services. Elderly residents of Kyiv can form additional capital on the difference cost of apartments in Kyiv (1500 € per m²) and in a smaller cities (900-950 € per m²). This capital will allow to seniors to buy better food, medicines, and to acquire sanatorium permits.

This statement is in accordance with the viewpoint of Zuleta, Ávila and Rodríguez who found that the elderly had incentives to migrate from economies where productivity was high to economies with low productivity because of the lower cost of living [20]. These authors also substantiated, that when countries differed in their saving rates, elderly migrated to economies with lower saving rates due to same reason (lower cost of living) [20]. In more general terms, elderly migration is likely to go from rich to poor countries or from rich to poor cities.

The quality of life of the elderly is largely dependent on the urban ecosystems services.

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people obtain from the environment [4]. They include provisioning services such as food, water, timber, fiber; regulating services that affect climate, floods, natural disasters, human waste and water quality; cultural services that provide recreational, aesthetic, and spiritual needs; support services, such as soil formation, photosynthesis, and nutrient cycling.

Urban ecosystem services are the benefits that people obtain from the environment in city.

Changes in ecosystem services affect human well-being. Such well-being includes a variety of components, including: the basic material for a good life, such as a safe and healthy living conditions, constant provision of sufficient food, shelter, clothing and access to the benefits of consumption, health, including good health and having a healthy physical environment, clean air and access to clean water, good social relations, such as social cohesion, mutual respect, the ability to help others and take care of children, safety, perceived safety of access to natural and other resources, personal security and protection against natural and man-made disasters [4].

Conclusion

Urbanization is necessary for ensuring economic growth. Large cities attract different demographic groups, as they can provide the benefits and advantages to their inhabitants that are not available in small towns or rural areas.

The city's main amenities (or urban externalities) for youth are a opportunity to get high education; a greater opportunity to find paid work; the prospects for career growth and self-realization; the variety of leisure activities; the greater variety and higher quality of public services; the diversity of goods and services, etc.

Youth from developing countries (including Ukraine) have an opportunity to get a higher education in developed countries (for example EU countries). But with the higher cost of studying and the more years of schooling, it seems less desirable to come back to Ukraine, where wages are several times lower than in the EU countries.

Therefore, if the EU wants to limit the migrant flows from developing countries, priority should be given to short-term training program for students from developing countries in the framework of the European Neighborhood Policy. If the EU countries are interested in attracting highly educated workers, the students from developing countries should be given the opportunity to study long-term programs.

In any case, the desire of young people to get higher education leads to their migration to the big cities. Thus, the processes of urbanization will only be intensified under the influence of this factor.

If the youth migrate to the cities in order to get a higher education and then to build a career, then the elderly migrate because of other factors.

The elderly have incentives to migrate from economies where productivity is high to economies with low productivity because of the lower cost of living. This explains the tendency elderly to migrate from large cities to small, where the lower cost of living, but that can provide them quality services to the urban ecosystem - a low level of pollution, clean air, good water. Elderly in-migration has a positive effect in wages and capital accumulation for cities and towns.

Bibliography

- [1] Average Monthly Wage. 2012. Available at: <http://portal.statistics.sk/show-doc.do?docid=6599>.
- [2] BLOMQUIST, G. C., HOEHN, J. P. et al. 1987. A hedonic model of interregional wages, rents, and amenity values. *Journal of Regional Science*, 27(4): 605-620.
- [3] GRAVES, P. E., REGULSKA, J. 1982. Amenities and migration over the life-cycle. *The Economics of Urban Amenities* (D. B. Diamond and G. S. Tolley, Eds.), Academic Press, New York.
- [4] Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005. *Ecosystems and human well-being: synthesis*, Washington, D.C.: Island Press.
- [5] NEWBOLD, K. BRUCE. 2004. Indirect estimates of age-specific interregional migration flows in Canada. 4th Colorado Conference on Migration, convened at the Aspen Lodge, Estes Park, Colorado, on September 24-26, 2004.
- [6] NESTORENKO, T. 2013. Why people prefer to live in large cities. Collection of materials of 3rd Conference 'The finance and credit mechanism in country's socio-economic development', Makeevka; 169-171.
- [7] Pokyny na prijímacie konanie na I. stupeň štúdia pre akademický rok 2013/2014. Vysoká škola ekonómie a manažmentu verejnej správy v Bratislave. Available at: <http://www.vsemvs.sk/Prij%C3%ADmaciekonanie/Pokynynaprijkonanie-nallstupe%C5%8820132014/tabid/560/language/en-US/Default.aspx>
- [8] Pokyny na prijímacie konanie na II. stupeň štúdia pre akademický rok 2013/2014. Vysoká škola ekonómie a manažmentu verejnej správy v Bratislave. Available at: <http://www.vsemvs.sk/Prij%C3%ADmaciekonanie/Pokynynaprijkonanie-nallstupe%C5%8820132014/tabid/561/language/en-US/Default.aspx>
- [9] ROSSI, PETER H. 1955. Why families move: A study in the social psychology of urban residential mobility. Glencoe, IL: Free Press. Section 3.1.
- [10] DE SOUSA, F. L. 2012. Urban Externalities and Migration Flows. Available at: http://www.gdnet.org/~research_papers/Urban%20externalities%20and%20migration%20flows
- [11] State of the World's Cities 2010/2011. Available at: <http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=2917>. – UN HABITAT, 2010.
- [12] Statystyka Warszawy. 2013. Urząd Statystyczny w Warszawie. Marzec, 2013 r. #3. Available at: http://www.stat.gov.pl/cps/rde/xbcr/warsz/ASSETS_komuni-kat_03_waw_2013.pdf
- [13] TABUCHI, T. THISSE, J. 2002. Taste heterogeneity, labor mobility and economic geography. *Journal of Development Economics*, Volume 69, Issue 1, October, 155-177.
- [14] Time to think. Urban UN-Habitat. Vision on Urbanization. 2013. United Nations Human Settlements Programme, April 2013.

- [15] TOSUN, MEHMET SERKAN; WILLIAMSON, CLAUDIA R.; YAKOVLEV, PAVEL. 2009. Population aging, elderly migration and education spending: intergenerational conflict revisited, IZA discussion papers, No. 4161. Available at <http://nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:101:1-20090605181>
- [16] WALTERS, WILLIAM H. 2002. Journal of Planning Literature, Vol. 17, No. 1 (August 2002).
- [17] World development report 2009: Reshaping Economic Geography. 2009. The World Bank. Washington, DC. 410 p.
- [18] Wysokości opłat za studia ustalone dla cudzoziemców 1 podejmujących studia na zasadach odpłatności w Uniwersytecie Warszawskim w roku akademickim 2012/2013. Available at: <http://www.bss.uw.edu.pl/aktualnosci/oplatydlacudzoziemcow.pdf>.
- [19] Zarządzenie nr 20 rektora Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego z dnia 28 marca 2013 r. w sprawie wysokości opłat za usługi edukacyjne w roku akademickim 2013/2014. Available at: http://www.uw.edu.pl/strony/student/oplaty/2013/zarz_28.03.13.pdf.
- [20] ZULETA, H., ÁVILA, J., RODRÍGUEZ, M. 2009. The Balassa-Samuelson Hypothesis and Elderly Migration. Available at: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1502947>.
- [21] Вартість навчання студентів ДВНЗ «КНЕУ імені Вадима Гетьмана», що будуть навчатися на контрактній основі у 2013/2014 рр. Available at: <http://kneu.edu.ua/plicants/missions/kontrakt>.
- [22] КОЛОМАК Е.А. 2011. Оценка влияния урбанизации на экономический рост России // Регион: экономика и социология, 2011, № 4, с.51-69.
- [23] Мониторинг мирового населения с уделением основного внимания распределению населения, урбанизации, внутренней миграции и развитию. Доклад Генерального секретаря ООН. 2008. Available at: <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/205/16/PDF/N08205-16.pdf?OpenElement>.
- [24] НЕСТОПЕНКО Т.П., НЕСТОПЕНКО О.В. 2009. Моделювання впливу освіти на міграційні процеси // Зб. праць “Соціально-економічні проблеми сучасного періоду України. Міграційні процеси в умовах поліетнічного середовища регіону: [зб. наук. пр.] // НАН України, Ін-т регіональних досліджень. – Львів. – Вип. 6 (80). – 544 с. – С.226-234.
- [25] Об установлении размеров оплаты за оказание образовательных услуг в 2012/2013 учебном году. Приказ №356 ректора МГУ им. М.В.Ломоносова от 15 мая 2012 г. Available at: http://edu.msu.ru/order/pdf/20120515_356.pdf.
- [26] Середня заробітна плата за регіонами за місяць у 2013 році. Available at http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2013/gdn/reg_zp_m/reg_zpm13_u.htm.
- [27] Средняя заработная плата в 2013 году в России и мире. Available at: <http://bs-life.ru/rabota/zarplata/srednyaya-zarplata2013.html>.
- [28] Средняя заработная плата в Москве в 2013 году. Available at: <http://bs-life.ru/rabota/zarplata/moskwa2013.html>.

- [29] Україна 2020: демографічний та міграційний виміри безпеки. 2012. – Український інститут публічної політики. Available at: <http://uiipp.org.ua/publication/proektni-publikatsiyi/ukrayina-2020-demografichnita-migratsijni-vimiri-bezpeki.html>.
- [30] Чисельність населення на 1 березня 2013 року та середня чисельність за січень-лютий 2013 рік. Available at: http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2013/ds/kn/kn_u/kn0313_u.html.

Ing. Ivana Gecíková, PhD. Katedra verejnej správy, Ústav verejnej správy, Vysoká škola ekonómie a manažmentu verejnej správy v Bratislave, Furdekova 16, 850 05 Bratislava
e-mail: ivana.gecikova@vsemvs.sk

Ing. Emil Burák, PhD., Katedra ekonómie a financií, Vysoká škola ekonómie a manažmentu verejnej správy v Bratislave, Furdekova 16, 851 04 Bratislava, e-mail: emil.burak@vsemvs.sk

doc. Ing. Juraj Tej, PhD.; Ing. Peter Kočkin, PhD.; Prešovská univerzita v Prešove, Fakulta manažmentu, Katedra manažmentu, Ul. 17. novembra 1, 080 01 Prešov; juraj.tej@unipo.sk,
peter.kockin@unipo.sk

Ing. Viktor Nižňanský, PhD., hosťujúci profesor na VŠEMvs, Komunálne výskumné a poradenské centrum, n.o., Námestie SNP 4, 921 01 Piešťany, e-mail: niznansky@komunal.eu

Györgyi Kapusta, Katedra masmediálnej komunikácie a reklamy FF UKF v Nitre, Drážovská 4, gkapusta@ukf.sk

László Letenyei, Sociologický a politický inštitút Fakulty spoločenských vied Univerzity Corvína v Budapešti, Maďarsko, llet@uni-corvinus.hu

Ladislav Levický, Mestský úrad Želiezovce, SNP 2, llevicky@centrum.sk

Ing. Marek Csabay, PhD., Paneurópska vysoká škola, Fakulta ekonómie a podnikania, Tematínska 10, 851 05 Bratislava, E-mail: marek.csabay@uninova.sk

Ing. Jana Sládečková, Katedra regionálneho rozvoja a verejnej správy, Ekonomická fakulta UMB Banská Bystrica, MŠVVaŠ SR, Stromová č.1, 813 31 Bratislava, e-mail: jana.sladeckova@minedu.sk

doc. RNDr. Jozef Bucko, PhD., Ing. Martin Vejačka, PhD., Ekonomická fakulta, Technická univerzita v Košiciach, e-mail: jozef.bucko@tuke.sk, martin.vejacka@tuke.sk

Anatolii Vdovichen, Department of International Economics, The Faculty of Commercial Entrepreneurship and International Economics, Chernivtsi Trade and Economics Institute of KNTEU, 7, Tsentralna Square, 58002 Chernivtsi, Ukraine, e-mail: danjapolina@ukr.net

Ing. Barbora Kovaříková PhD., Katedra marketingu, Vysoká škola ekonómie a manažmentu verejnej správy v Bratislave, Furdekova 16, 851 04 Bratislava, e-mail: barbora.kovarikova@vsemvs.sk

Tetyana Nestorenko, PhD, Associate Professor, Berdyansk State Pedagogical University, 4 Shmidta str., Berdyansk, Ukraine, e-mail: tetyana.nestorenko@gmail.com.

Ing. Katarína Kampová, PhD., Žilinská univerzita v Žiline, Fakulta špeciálneho inžinierstva, Katedra bezpečnostného manažmentu, Univerzitná 8215/1, Žilina, e-mail: katarina.kampova@fsi.uniza.sk

Ing. Jozef Ristvej, PhD., Žilinská univerzita v Žiline, Fakulta špeciálneho inžinierstva, Katedra krízového manažmentu, Univerzitná 8215/1, Žilina, e-mail: jozef.ristvej@fsi.uniza.sk