

# Prospects for the Development of Educational Migration in the Russian Federation

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**Abstract**— The article reviewed the state of educational migration in the Russian Federation for 2016-2018. It is established that the overall growth rate of educational migration in the Russian Federation is 32%. We found that the main countries “donors” of educational migration are: Kazakhstan, China, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The largest number of migrants arrives in the regions of the Central Federal District (about 30%), then in the regions of the North-Western Federal District (about 20%), Privolzhsky (17%), Siberian (14%), Southern (9%), Ural (5%), Far Eastern (3%) and North Caucasus (2%). The largest number of educational migrants arrives in Moscow. Their number for the period 2016-2018 increased from 70.1 to 93.7 thousand people, i.e. by 33.6%. The second place in the influx of educational migrants is Moscow region. Over the same period, the number of migrants arriving to study here increased from 14.7 to 15.8 thousand in 2018, i.e. by 7.6%. The growth of migrants in St. Petersburg and the Leningrad region was almost 30%: from 72 to 92 thousand people annually. On the one hand, educational migration contributes to the growth of the social infrastructure of the host Russian regions, and on the other hand, it partially compensates for the shortage of cheap labor in the services and tourism sector (where young people work during their free time).

**Keywords**—*migration, causes, educational migration, studies, federal districts, Russian Federation, countries*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Globalization processes occurring in the world, within which migration takes the leading place, lead not only to improving the development of the economy, social and scientific fields of activity, but also to the cultural, spiritual and moral development of people's livelihoods. Information is exchanged not only through electronic means of communication, but also through the acquisition of personal impressions, exchange of experience, mutual cultural and intellectual enrichment. Migration transformations play an important role in this. The study of migration flows is important for making management decisions and developing sound state migration policy, for timely regulating and controlling the excess or shortage of labor resources, ensuring a balanced material and technical base, financial and land resources, etc.

## II. METHODOLOGY AND GOALS

The article is based primarily on secondary sources. The informational basis of the study was: official statistics of the Migration Service of the Russian Federation, scientific and educational literature, information collected in the professional press, discussions or previous participation in professional seminars and conferences on a chosen topic.

The purpose of this article is to present an analysis of the state of educational migration in the Russian Federation for the period 2016-2018, to identify the centers of attraction of migrants.

## III. LITERATURE REVIEW

There are many different opinions related to the study of the problems of migration movements, especially educational migration. On the one hand, many authors believe that this is the main factor in the exchange of information, knowledge and intellectual improvement. On the other hand, there are a number of problems that must be promptly identified and resolved in order to prevent depopulation, degradation and outflow of intellectual capital.

According to Docquier F., Kone Z.L., Mattoo A., Ozden C. (2019), the labor resources of “each industrialized country are formed by three forces: aging, education and migration”. An empirical analysis of data for 2000-2010 years, conducted by the authors, showed that “the differentiation in the age and educational structure of the labor force manifests itself as a dominant influence on the change in the remuneration of workers” [1].

Swedish scientists Waddling J., Bertilsson E., Palme M. (2019) in their work “Fight against capital: an analysis of educational strategies among internationally mobile middle class families in Sweden” made two key conclusions: “first, as shown by quantitative analysis of middle-class immigrants and their children a little, which has little effect on the demand for international education”; “Secondly, even well-educated international participants face serious challenges, turning their knowledge, skills and contacts into well-informed social, professional and educational strategies in their new context” [2].

According to the Kazakhstani researchers Yessentayeva A., Akhmetova B.Z., Kadirsizova S.B., Kaziev K., Baiulov G., Rakhimbekova G.O., Akhtanova S.K. (2019), "in recent years there has been a rapid increase in student migration." The authors note that "in 2016, 100,000 Kazakhstanis studied at foreign universities", "for three years in a row Russia accepts 15,000 foreigners for free education at several hundreds of universities in 659 different areas and specialties," and the British company QS recently delivered Russia on the 26th place in the world for the quality of the higher education system. The competition among foreigners in 2016 was 5 people per budget place in Russia [3]. According to the authors, the student mobility is developed in the Republic of Belarus: over the past fifteen years, the outgoing student mobility has increased 5 times, and the incoming mobility in 2018-2019 is about 23 thousand students and by 2020 will be increased to 50 thousand.

According to the English scientist Carnicer J.A. (2019) in his work "transnational migration and educational opportunities: an example of migration from Brazil to Germany", the author shows how "migrants from disadvantaged social groups are actively involved in the transnationalization of education" [4].

According to Counted V., Mustafa A., Renzaho A. (2019), "migration and socio-demographic factors associated with the attitude to specific geographical conditions (attachment to a place, the identity of a place, dependence on a place)". As a result of their research, scientists came to the conclusion that the success of educational migration is largely dependent on knowledge of the language [5].

In addition, attachment to a permanent place of residence is lower for women than for men. We also noticed that the return of educational migrants to their former place of residence is higher among men than among women.

A.R. Kuznetsova's work investigated the causes of migration movements in the European Union, inequality and poverty, the impact of migration movements on labor market formation in the European Union [6], migration processes and their impact on the labor market in Poland and neighboring countries [7], the Baltic Sea Region in the demographic dimension [8].

Thus, modern scientists interpret the causes of migratory movements in different ways. Some scientists believe that these may be gender-related reasons, others believe that the education of migrants is important and the possibility of applying their qualifications in another new country. Still others believe that the reasons for migration movements can be economic reasons. At the same time, the whole world clearly understands that the "strongest" survives in any situation, that is, the one who possesses the largest set of key competencies that are in demand in the labor market of the host countries.

**IV. STATISTICAL DATA ANALYSIS**

Migrants arrive in Russia from more than 180 countries of the world. According to official data of the Federal Migration Statistics for the Russian Federation, for the period from 2016 to 2018, the number of migrants registered for migration increased from 14.3 to 17.7 million people, i.e. by 23.9% (table 1).

**TABLE 1. THE REASONS FOR THE ARRIVAL OF MIGRANTS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION FOR THE PERIOD FROM 2016 TO 2018**

Indicators	2016 y.		2018 y.		2018 y. to 2016 y.	
	thousand people	%	thousand people	%	in %	+/-
Migration registration, total people	14337,1	100,0	17764,5	100,0	123,9	0
Job	4284,2	29,9	5047,8	28,4	117,8	-1,5
Tourism	2245,2	15,7	3069,6	17,3	136,7	+1,6
Private	1907,4	13,3	2662,4	15,0	139,6	+1,7
Study	406,1	2,8	536,5	3,0	132,1	+0,2
Other	5494,3	38,3	6448,2	36,3	117,4	-2,0

Calculated by: [8]

The largest share of migrants arrives in the country due to getting a job. Every year more than 4-5 million people come to our country to find the best way to exchange personal capital for more decent wages. The value of this indicator in 2016 was equal to 29.9%, in 2017 - 30.9%, in 2018 - 28.4%. From 2016 to 2018, the number of labor migrants increased by 17.8%.

The second main reason for the entry of migrants into the country is tourism. From year to year the value of this indicator tends to increase. In 2016, it was equal to 15.7%, in 2017 - 15.9%, in 2018 - 17.3%. For three years, the number of tourists increased by 36.7%. Russia has a rich natural and cultural heritage, diverse geographical landscapes and architecture that attract an impressive number of tourists. Many of the tourists, having fallen in love with the country, subsequently become permanent residents.

The third official reason for the influx of migrants is private (guest, family visits). Their share is 13.3-15%. After the 90s of the twentieth century, a significant number of people who had relatives, parents or children left at home migrated from Russia. Therefore, private cross-country visits are an integral characteristic of global socio-economic movements.

The fourth reason for the influx of migrants is to study. Education is the main factor and indicator of success and competitiveness of any country. Russian education has traditionally been considered one of the best. Perhaps that is why from year to year there is a growing influx of young people wishing to get an education in the Russian Federation. If in 2016 more than 406 thousand people arrived in Russia, then in 2018 more than 536.5 thousand people arrived, which is 32.1% more (Table 2).

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL MIGRANTS ARRIVING TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION FOR THE PERIOD FROM 2016 TO 2018

Indicators	2016 y.	2018 y.	2018 y. to 2016 y., %	2016 y.	2018 y.	2018 y. to 2016 y., %
	thousand people	thousand people		thousand people	thousand people	
TOTAL by country	406,1	536,5	132,1	100,0	100,0	0
Kazakhstan	77,8	86,4	111,1	19,2	16,1	-3,1
China	47,9	76,5	159,7	11,8	14,3	+2,5
Turkmenistan	22,4	40,0	178,5	5,5	7,5	+2,0
Tajikistan	25,3	34,8	137,7	6,2	6,5	+0,3
Uzbekistan	24,6	34,2	138,9	6,1	6,4	+0,3
Ukraine	31,1	29,1	93,5	7,7	5,4	-2,3
India	10,5	21,0	199,5	2,6	3,9	+1,3
Kyrgyzstan	12,5	16,7	133,1	3,1	3,1	0
Azerbaijan	14,8	13,4	90,5	3,7	2,5	-1,2
Iraq	6,5	10,4	160,7	1,6	1,9	0,3
Armenia	8,8	9,8	111,6	2,2	1,8	-0,4
Moldova	10,0	9,5	95,2	2,5	1,8	-0,7
Egypt	2,9	9,5	326,3	0,7	1,8	+1,1
Mongolia	7,4	7,4	99,8	1,8	1,4	-0,4
Belarus	5,8	7,1	122,5	1,4	1,3	-0,1
Morocco	4,7	6,8	142,3	1,2	1,3	+0,1
Vietnam	6,2	6,7	107,7	1,5	1,3	-0,2
Iran	1,6	5,1	321,9	0,4	0,9	+0,5
Korea	3,8	4,9	130,3	0,9	0,9	0
USA	3,6	4,5	122,3	0,9	0,8	-0,1
Germany	3,7	4,2	111,2	0,9	0,8	-0,1
Syria	2,1	4,2	199,8	0,5	0,8	0,3
France	2,7	3,9	143,4	0,7	0,7	0
Italy	2,8	3,7	133,6	0,7	0,7	0
Algeria	1,6	3,3	202,4	0,4	0,6	+0,2
Jordan	1,8	2,8	157,4	0,4	0,5	+0,1
Tunisia	2,5	2,8	110,9	0,6	0,5	-0,1
Korea	0,2	2,6	1366,5	0,0	0,5	+0,5
Malaysia	3,5	2,5	72,1	0,9	0,5	-0,4
Nigeria	1,9	2,4	129,1	0,5	0,4	-0,1
Japan	1,8	2,4	135,9	0,4	0,4	0
Turkey	2,1	2,4	111,7	0,5	0,4	-0,1
Colombia	1,1	2,2	204,1	0,3	0,4	+0,1
Estonia	1,8	2,1	115,7	0,4	0,4	0
Angola	2,0	2,0	99,7	0,5	0,4	-0,1
Latvia	1,5	2,0	133,6	0,4	0,4	0
Afghanistan	1,3	2,0	150,3	0,3	0,4	+0,1
Sri Lanka	1,0	1,8	184,1	0,2	0,3	+0,1
Great Britain	1,6	1,7	112,6	0,4	0,3	-0,1
Yemen	1,0	1,7	163,7	0,3	0,3	0
Brazil	1,4	1,6	114,5	0,3	0,3	0

Calculated by: [8]

From the data presented in Table 2, it follows that of the total number of migrants who arrived to study in the Russian Federation, the largest share belonged to representatives of Kazakhstan. For three years, the number of Kazakhstani who arrived to study in Russia increased from 77.8 to 86.5 thousand, i.e. 11% more. The proportion of migrants from Kazakhstan was equal: in 2016 - 19.2%, in 2017 - 16.4%, in 2018 - 16.1%.

The second largest number of educational migrants to Russia belongs to China. Over the last three years, their number increased from 47.9 to 76.5 thousand people, i.e. by 59.7%. The proportion of migrants from China was equal: in 2016 - 11.8%, in 2017 - 13%, in 2018 - 14.3%.

Third place in the number of educational migrants belongs to Turkmenistan. If in 2016 their number was equal to 22.4 thousand people, then in 2018 almost 40 thousand people became equal. The growth was 78.5%, and the share in 2016 was equal to 5.5%, in 2017 - 6.6%, in 2018 - 7.5%.

Tajikistan ranks fourth in the number of educational migrants. In 2016, 25.3 thousand youth of Tajikistan arrived in Russia, in 2018 - already 34.8 thousand, which is 37.7% more. The share of migrants from Tajikistan in 2016 was equal to 6.2%, in 2017 - 6.7%, in 2018 - 6.5%.

The fifth place in the number of educational migrants to Russia belongs to Uzbekistan. In 2016, 24.6 thousand people of Uzbek youth arrived, and in 2018 - 34.2 thousand people. For the last three years, an increase of 38.9%. The share of migrants from Uzbekistan in 2016 was equal to 6.1%, in 2017 - 6.4%, in 2018 - 6.4%.

For a more detailed analysis of migration flows arriving in Russia for education, we will analyze the dynamics for the period from 2016 to 2018 by federal districts of the Russian Federation (Table 3).

TABLE 3. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE PUT ON MIGRATION REGISTRATION AND THE NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL MIGRANTS BY FEDERAL DISTRICTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Federal districts	Migrated to accounting of all, thousand		2018 y. to 2016 y. in %	Communication migration with study, thousand people		2018 y. to 2016 y. in %
	2016 г.	2018 г.		2016 г.	2018 г.	
	Central	5958,1	6712,0	112,7	126,3	162,1
Northwestern	2637,2	3825,0	145,0	80,1	103,8	129,6
Volga	1402,1	1623,8	115,8	53,7	91,9	171,0
Siberian	1111,4	1563,6	140,7	64,6	74,1	114,7
Southern	1248,3	1539,4	123,3	37,8	47,6	126,1
Ural	977,9	1142,3	116,8	21,0	28,8	137,0
Far Eastern	730,9	1025,8	140,4	13,1	16,7	127,1
North Caucasus	271,2	332,6	122,7	9,5	11,6	121,9
Russia	14337,1	17764,5	123,9	406,1	536,5	132,1

Calculated by: [8]

From the data of table 3 it follows that absolutely in every federal district of the Russian Federation there is a steady increase in both the total number of migrants and migrants arriving for study.

The largest number of migrants arriving for study belong to the Central Federal District (about 30%), then to the North-Western Federal District (about 20%), Privolzhsky (17%), Siberian (14%), Southern (9%), Ural (5%), Far Eastern (3%) and North Caucasus (2%).

Visually, the structure of educational migration can be represented in Figure 1.

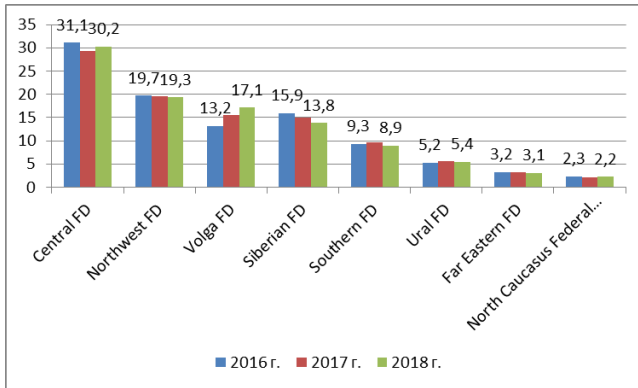


Fig.1. The share of educational migration by federal districts in the total volume of migration in the Russian Federation,%

Calculated by: [8]

From the data presented in Figure 1, it is clearly seen that the Central and North-West Federal Districts attract about 50% of migrants to study, and the Volga and Siberian regions - more than 30%. Thus, the four leading federal districts attract more than 80% of young people from far and near foreign countries, as well as from other Russian regions. Over the past three years, the rapid growth of educational migration inflows has been noted in the Volga Federal District.

Consider the number of educational migrants by region of the Central Federal District in table 4.

TABLE 4. THE NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL MIGRANTS BY REGION OF THE CENTRAL FEDERAL DISTRICT

Federal districts	Migrated to accounting of all, thousand		2018 y. to 2016 y. in %	Communication migration with study, thousand people		2018 y. to 2016 y. in %
	2016 r.	2018 r.		2016 r.	2018 r.	
Central FD	5958,1	6712,0	112,7	126,3	162,1	128,4
Moscow	3270,3	3486,8	106,6	70,1	93,7	133,6
Moscow region	1239,2	1626,0	131,2	14,7	15,8	107,6
Belgorod region	88,2	89,8	101,8	6,7	9,6	144,6
Voronezh region	165,2	156,1	94,5	5,3	7,8	147,7
Kursk region	63,2	60,9	96,3	5,5	6,5	119,3
Tambov Region	51,9	55,9	107,8	4,4	5,9	135,5
Tver region	121,4	111,9	92,1	2,7	3,3	122,4
Tula region	154,3	191,2	123,9	2,9	2,7	94,1
Vladimir region	131,4	161,2	122,7	1,1	2,3	204,4
Oryol Region	37,2	42,0	112,8	0,8	2,1	254,6
Yaroslavskaya oblast	72,2	79,6	110,4	1,5	1,9	131,3
Smolensk region	62,4	62,4	100,1	1,8	1,8	96,8
Ryazan Oblast	74,6	108,9	146,0	1,7	1,7	97,5
Bryansk region	53,9	54,0	100,2	1,4	1,7	120,6
Kostroma region	32,4	33,7	104,0	1,5	1,6	104,8
Kaluga region	214,5	264,8	123,4	1,6	1,5	93,8
Lipetsk region	87,2	81,0	92,8	0,8	0,9	106,9
Ivanovo region	38,7	45,8	118,3	1,7	1,2	71,5

Calculated by: [8]

From the data of table 4 it follows that in the whole of the Central Federal District for the period from 2016 to 2018, the number of migrants registered for migration increased by 12.7%, and the number of migrants arriving for training increased by 28.4%.

The largest number of educational migrants arrives in Moscow increased from 70.1 thousand people in 2016 to 93.7 thousand people in 2018, i.e. increased by 33.6%. The second place in the influx of educational migrants is Moscow region. The number of migrants arriving for training increased from 14.7 thousand people in 2016 to 15.8 thousand people in 2018, i.e. by 7.6%. The third place in the Central Federal District for the influx of migrants takes the Belgorod region. In 2016, 6.7 thousand migrants arrived here, and in 2018 - 9.6 thousand people, i.e. 44.6% more.

The number of migrants arriving also in the Oryol region - by 2.5 times, in the Vladimir region - by 2 times, in the Voronezh region - by 47.7%, in the Tambov region - by 35.5%, in the Yaroslavl region - by 31, 3%, in the Tver region - by 22.4%, in the Kursk region - by 19.3%, in the Bryansk region - by 20.6%, in the Lipetsk region - by 6.9%, in the Kostroma region - by 4, eight%.

The decline in migrants was observed in the Ivanovo region - by 28.5%, in the Tula region - by 5.9%, in the Kaluga region - by 5.2%, in the Smolensk region - by 3.2%, in the Ryazan region - by 2, five%.

Consider the number of migrants who arrived to study in the regions of the North-West Federal District in table 5.

TABLE 5. THE NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL MIGRANTS BY REGION NORTHWESTERN FEDERAL DISTRICT

Federal districts	Migrated to accounting of all, thousand		2018 y. to 2016 y. in %	Communication migration with study, thousand people		2018 y. to 2016 y. in %
	2016 r.	2018 r.		2016 r.	2018 r.	
Northwest FD	2637,2	3825,0	145,0	80,1	103,8	129,6
St. Petersburg and Leningrad region	2216,7	3300,4	148,9	71,7	92,3	128,7
Pskov region	55,7	58,8	105,6	1,4	2,2	155,0
Republic of Karelia	47,2	57,2	121,2	1,7	1,9	108,5
Kaliningrad region	71,4	149,5	in 2,1 time	1,0	1,8	179,8
Arkhangelsk region	24,9	29,4	118,2	1,0	1,7	168,2
Murmansk region	45,9	71,0	154,7	0,9	1,4	152,0
Novgorod region	89,3	74,9	83,9	1,1	1,0	92,3
Komi Republic	31,3	31,3	99,6	0,7	0,8	116,1
Vologodskaya Oblast	50,0	47,6	95,1	0,4	0,6	149,7
Nenets AO	4,9	5,0	102,9	0,02	0,03	17,6

Calculated by: [8]

From the data of table 5 it can be seen that for the period from 2016 to 2018, the total number of people registered for migration increased by 45%, and the number of migrants who came to study increased by 29.6%. The largest number of migrants remains in St. Petersburg and in the Leningrad region – over the past three years, has increased by 28.7%. This trend suggests that the cultural and historical heritage of the second Russian capital is attractive for young people not only from abroad, but also from other Russian regions.

Consider the number of migrants who arrived to study in the regions of the Volga Federal District in table 6.

**TABLE 6. THE NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL MIGRANTS BY REGION VOLGA FEDERAL DISTRICT**

Federal districts	Migrated to accounting of all, thousand		2018 y. to 2016 y. in %	Communication migration with study, thousand people		2018 y. to 2016 y. in %
	2016 r.	2018 r.		2016 r.	2018 r.	
	Volga FD	1402,1	1623,8	115,8	53,7	91,9
Republic of Tatarstan	250,5	345,8	138,0	12,9	29,6	230,6
Samara Region	303,4	305,7	100,8	5,9	9,1	155,4
Perm region	98,8	106,6	107,9	3,1	7,8	255,0
Nizhny Novgorod Region	194,1	250,1	128,9	5,7	7,1	124,4
Republic of Bashkortostan	150,4	151,2	100,5	4,1	5,3	127,0
Saratov region	90,1	101,5	112,6	5,2	5,1	98,4
Ulyanovsk region	43,2	54,3	125,9	2,1	5,0	243,6
Orenburg region	107,7	106,9	99,2	3,5	4,8	135,4
Chuvash Republic	18,5	21,9	118,3	2,5	4,6	186,1
Mari El Republic	10,7	14,0	131,3	2,4	4,4	182,6
The Republic of Mordovia	24,5	37,7	153,7	1,8	3,9	212,9
Penza region	45,9	58,3	126,9	2,6	3,3	130,3
Udmurtia	44,2	47,6	107,5	1,3	1,2	90,4
Kirov region	20,1	22,3	111,1	0,7	0,5	80,5

Calculated by: [8]

From the data in Table 6, it can be seen that over the period from 2016 to 2018, the number of migrants registered for migration in the Volga Federal District increased by 15.8%, while the number of migrants arriving for training increased by 71%. The largest number of migrants arrives in the Republic of Tatarstan – over the past three years, increased from 12.9 thousand to 29.6 thousand people, i.e. 2.3 times more. The Samara region is in the second place by the influx of migrants, then the Perm region, the Nizhny Novgorod region, the Republic of Bashkortostan, the Saratov region, the Ulyanovsk region, the Orenburg region, etc.

A reduction in the influx of migrants to study in the Volga Federal District is observed in the Saratov Region -

by 1.6%, in the Udmurt Republic - by 9.6%, in the Kirov Region - by 19.5%.

Consider the number of migrants who arrived to study in the regions of the Siberian Federal District in table 7.

**TABLE 7. THE NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL MIGRANTS BY REGION SIBERIAN FEDERAL DISTRICT**

Federal districts	Migrated to accounting of all, thousand		2018 y. to 2016 y. in %	Communication migration with study, thousand people		2018 y. to 2016 y. in %
	2016 r.	2018 r.		2016 r.	2018 r.	
	Siberian FD	1111,4	1563,6	140,7	64,6	74,1
Novosibirsk region	259,5	313,8	120,9	14,7	16,7	113,2
Tomsk region	71,8	78,7	109,6	14,7	16,4	111,5
Omsk region	83,0	100,7	121,4	12,8	13,2	103,7
Altai region	80,6	90,9	112,8	6,3	8,1	127,5
Irkutsk region	229,8	508,4	221,2	6,2	7,1	115,6
Krasnoyarsk region	179,5	220,7	122,9	3,3	4,7	141,1
Kemerovo region	75,4	78,6	104,2	3,2	4,5	138,1
The Republic of Buryatia	46,8	74,4	158,9	1,9	2,1	109,7
Transbaikal region	54,3	64,5	118,9	0,8	0,7	83,3
Altai Republic	11,4	12,1	105,5	0,3	0,2	80,4
Tyva Republic	4,4	6,6	149,9	0,1	0,2	170,5
The Republic of Khakassia	14,9	14,2	95,9	0,1	0,2	131,0

Calculated by: [8]

From the data in Table 7, it can be seen that over the period from 2016 to 2018, the number of migrants registered for migration in the Siberian Federal District increased by 40.7%, while the number of migrants arriving for training increased by 14.7%. The largest number of migrants arriving in the Novosibirsk region – over the past three years, increased from 14.7 thousand to 16.7 thousand, i.e. 13.2% more. The Omsk Region is in second place in terms of the influx of migrants, then the Altai Territory, the Irkutsk Region, the Krasnoyarsk Territory, the Kemerovo Region, the Republic of Buryatia, the Trans-Baikal Territory, the Tomsk Region, the Altai Republic, the Tyva Republic, and the Republic of Khakassia.

A reduction in the influx of migrants to study in the Siberian Federal District is noted in the Trans-Baikal Territory - by 16.7%, in the Republic of Altai - by 19.6%.

Consider the number of migrants who arrived to study in the regions of the Southern Federal District in table 8.

**TABLE 8. THE NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL MIGRANTS  
BY REGION SOUTHERN FEDERAL DISTRICT**

Federal districts	Migrated to accounting of all, thousand		2018 y. to 2016 y. in %	Communication migration with study, thousand people		2018 y. to 2016 y. in %
	2016 г.	2018 г.		2016 г.	2018 г.	
Southern FD	1248,3	1539,4	123,3	37,8	47,6	126,1
Astrakhan region	129,4	146,1	112,9	8,2	13,9	170,3
Krasnodar region	535,7	677,4	126,5	7,6	10,0	131,5
Rostov region	214,3	269,9	126,0	10,7	9,9	92,7
Volgograd region	160,1	186,6	116,6	5,2	7,2	139,7
Republic of Adygea	30,6	35,0	114,2	2,5	3,1	122,7
Republic of Crimea	142,6	189,6	133,0	2,5	2,0	81,6
Republic of Kalmykia	8,5	9,8	115,7	0,7	1,2	162,8
Sevastopol	27,2	24,9	91,6	0,3	0,2	63,1

Calculated by: [8]

From the data of table 8 it can be seen that for the period from 2016 to 2018, the number of migrants registered for migration in the Southern Federal District increased by 23.3%, while the number of migrants who arrived for training increased by 26%. The largest number of migrants arriving in Astrakhan region— over the past three years, has increased from 8.2 thousand to 13.9 thousand people, i.e. by 70.3%.

Consider the number of migrants who arrived to study in the regions of the Ural Federal District in table 9.

**TABLE 9 THE NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL MIGRANTS  
BY REGION OF THE URAL FEDERAL DISTRICT**

Federal districts	Migrated to accounting of all, thousand		2018 y. to 2016 y. in %	Communication migration with study, thousand people		2018 y. to 2016 y. in %
	2016 г.	2018 г.		2016 г.	2018 г.	
Ural FD	977,9	1142,3	116,8	21,1	28,8	137,0
Chelyabinsk region	178,8	206,7	115,6	9,7	11,9	122,3
Sverdlovsk region	296,8	398,3	134,2	5,2	9,2	178,3
Tyumen region	161,8	202,8	125,4	2,4	3,1	131,0
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area	225,8	208,1	92,2	1,9	2,4	127,8
Kurgan region	22,3	23,9	107,2	1,3	1,7	128,4
Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug	92,5	102,4	110,7	0,5	0,5	86,8

Calculated by: [8]

From the data in Table 9, it can be seen that over the period from 2016 to 2018, the number of migrants registered for migration in the Urals Federal District

increased by 16.8%, while the number of migrants arriving for training increased by 37%. The largest number of migrants arrives in the Chelyabinsk region— over the past three years, has increased from 9.7 thousand to 11.9 thousand people, i.e. 22.3% more. The Sverdlovsk Region is in second place in the influx of migrants, then the Tyumen Region, the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area, the Kurgan Region and the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Area.

The decline in the influx of migrants to study in the Urals Federal District is noted in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District - 13.2%. This is explained by the territorial remoteness and poorly developed social infrastructure, natural and weather-climatic conditions.

Consider the number of migrants who arrived to study in the regions of the Far Eastern Federal District in table 10.

**TABLE 10. THE NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL MIGRANTS  
BY REGION FAR EASTERN FEDERAL DISTRICT**

Federal districts	Migrated to accounting of all, thousand		2018 y. to 2016 y. in %	Communication migration with study, thousand people		2018 y. to 2016 y. in %
	2016 г.	2018 г.		2016 г.	2018 г.	
Far Eastern FD	730,9	1025,8	140,4	13,1	16,7	127,1
Primorsky Krai	320,9	481,8	150,1	6,7	9,2	136,5
Khabarovsk region	122,6	177,3	144,7	2,6	3,7	144,1
Amur region	59,6	119,1	199,9	2,9	2,7	92,8
Saha Republic	74,0	73,3	99,0	0,5	0,6	129,3
Jewish Autonomous Region	16,9	18,2	107,8	0,3	0,3	96,2
Kamchatka Krai	37,4	49,8	133,1	0,1	0,1	137,8
Magadan Region	28,2	37,8	133,9	0,0	0,1	278,8
Sakhalin region	66,7	63,9	95,9	0,1	0,1	64,5
Chukotka	4,7	4,6	98,5	0,0	0,0	600,0

Calculated by: [8]

From the data of table 10 it can be seen that for the period from 2016 to 2018, the number of migrants registered for migration increased by 40.7%, while the number of migrants arriving for training increased by 14.7%. The largest number of migrants arriving in the Novosibirsk region —over the past three years, increased from 14.7 thousand to 16.7 thousand, i.e. 13.2% more. The Omsk Region is in second place in terms of the influx of migrants, then the Altai Territory, the Irkutsk Region, the Krasnoyarsk Territory, the Kemerovo Region, the Republic of Buryatia, the Trans-Baikal Territory, the Tomsk Region, the Altai Republic, the Tyva Republic, and the Republic of Khakassia.

Consider the number of migrants who arrived to study in the regions of the North Caucasus Federal District in table 11.

**TABLE 11 THE NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL MIGRANTS IN THE REGIONS OF THE NORTH CAUCASUS FEDERAL DISTRICT**

Federal districts	Migrated to accounting of all, thousand		2018 y. to 2016 y. in %	Communication migration with study, thousand people		2018 y. to 2016 y. in %
	2016 r.	2018 r.		2016 r.	2018 r.	
North Caucasus Federal District	271,2	332,6	122,7	9,5	11,6	121,9
Stavropol region	134,1	152,1	113,4	4,8	5,9	124,6
Kabardino-Balkaria	21,8	37,1	169,8	0,7	2,2	332,7
Karachay-Cherkess Republic	24,0	29,8	123,9	0,8	1,4	183,6
The Republic of Dagestan	47,7	64,8	135,9	2,7	0,9	33,5
Republic of North Ossetia (Alania)	24,4	25,5	104,3	0,5	0,8	169,1
Chechen Republic	5,9	10,6	179,0	0,1	0,2	350,7
The Republic of Ingushetia	13,2	12,8	97,1	0,0	0,0	372,7

Calculated by: [8]

From the data of table 11 it can be seen that for the period from 2016 to 2018, the number of migrants registered for migration increased by 22.7%, while the number of migrants arriving for training increased by 21.9%. The largest number of migrants arrives in the Stavropol Territory. Over the past three years, their number has increased from 4.8 thousand to 5.9 thousand people, i.e. by 24.6%.

## V. CONCLUSION

In a strategic perspective, educational migration will solve several important tasks:

- 1) in the socio-cultural development of young migrants arriving in their social stratification;
- 2) to compensate for the shortage of labor resources in the host Russian regions;
- 3) in the growth of labor productivity and others.

Despite the substantial differentiation in the quality of basic knowledge of migrants, as well as differing cultural and national traditions and customs, the positive role of educational migration lies in smoothing down the shortcomings and increasing the value of human capital.

Our analysis suggests that the overall growth rate of educational migration in the Russian Federation is 32%. We found that the main countries “donors” of educational migration are: Kazakhstan, China, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

The largest number of migrants arrives in the regions of the Central Federal District (about 30%), then in the regions of the North-Western Federal District (about 20%), Privolzhsky (17%), Siberian (14%), Southern (9%), Ural (5%), Far Eastern (3%) and North Caucasus (2%).

The largest number of educational migrants arrives in Moscow – for the period 2016-2018 increased from 70.1 to 93.7 thousand people, i.e. by 33.6%. The second place in the influx of educational migrants is Moscow region. Over the same period, the number of migrants arriving to study here increased from 14.7 to 15.8 thousand in 2018, i.e. by 7.6%. The growth of migrants in St. Petersburg and the Leningrad region was almost 30%: from 72 to 92 thousand people annually.

On the one hand, educational migration contributes to the growth of the social infrastructure of the host Russian regions, and on the other hand, it partially compensates for the shortage of cheap labor in the services and tourism sector (where young people work during their free time).

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