

The migration of Russian universities graduates: Trends and reasons

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Abstract

The modern period is characterized by the increasing intensity of migratory processes. The increasing attention of scientists is drawn by problems of intellectual labor migration in case of which outflow of highly qualified specialists, scientists, university graduates is observed. The purpose of this article was to analyze features of the Russian universities graduates migratory processes. In work the structure of migrations by Federal Districts of the Russian Federation is analyzed, the main directions of migration flows are determined. According to the received results it has been established that the greatest number of the graduates who have left the region is fixed in large capital cities that first of all is caused by returnable migration of the nonresident students trained in capital higher education institutions. During research of migration flows geography it has been revealed that internal migration of university graduates is common to the majority of the Russian regions. Only for two Federal Districts the insignificant number of the graduates who have left abroad is fixed. Within the country for the majority of regions the main direction of migration flows are Moscow and St. Petersburg. Migration tendency of the neighboring regions graduates should be noted. By means of economical and statistical models communication between migrations of graduates and social and economic condition of Russian regions is shown in the article. It is established that average per capita cash incomes belong to number of the most significant factors causing a migratory tendency.

Keywords

Correlation analysis, Migration, Region, Socio-economic factors, University graduates