

СЕКЦІЯ 5. МІЖДИСЦИПЛІНАРНІСТЬ У СТАТИСТИЧНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯХ

STATISTICS ON EDUCATIONAL MIGRATION IN UKRAINE

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Dynamics processes of education migration, development of the system for academic mobility, introduction of double diplomas and students exchange call for a new approach to organization of the education process in Ukrainian Higher Education Establishments (HEEs). Academic mobility is treated as an integration process in the field of education, enabling for the participation of students and researchers in various kinds of programs for education or education and R&D, and for the recruitment of outstanding lecturers from other countries in Ukrainian HEEs. The academic mobility increases chances of the youth for professional self-realization and has positive impact on the quality of workforce training for the national economy [1]. The academic mobility is based on education migration that has positive impact on the education level of students, thus increasing intellectual capacities of the future society.

Empirical data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine and respondent interviews show boosting numbers of school pupils and university students over the latest 15 years, choosing HEEs in other countries for education purposes. A young person chooses a university abroad, conforming to his/her social needs and enabling him/her to get the desired education. It means that the education migration is caused by one's desire to have high quality education, enhanced intellectual level and professional competencies. Statistical data on educational migration from official state sources indicate that up to 68,000 Ukrainians are currently studying in other countries. At the same time, up to 30 thousand of them left for Poland, where they receive educational services under various qualification programs [2], fig.1, according to the [3].

The recent processes of integration and internationalization of the higher education system provoked a foreign students' interest in education in Ukraine, which is shown by the statistical data on the dynamics of incoming young people from other countries. As of 2017, the number of foreign students in Ukraine, according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, was 52,147 persons from 148 countries, who trained at I and II education level (bachelor, master). If III level of education, scientific levels (PhD and doctor of sciences) and language training are counted, the number will reach 63,000.

A statistical analysis needs to focus on the data about migration flows from the countries with the largest representation in Ukraine, specialties most demanded by foreigners, and motives behind the choice of a country and a specialty.

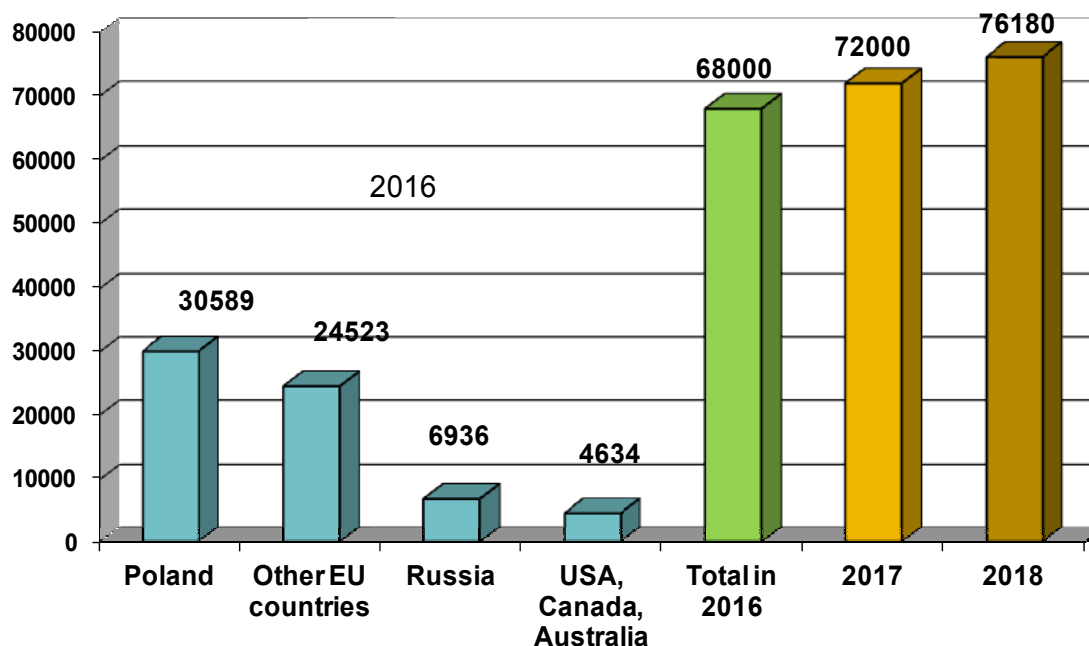


Fig. 1. Number of Ukrainian students abroad in 2016–2018

The period from 2014 to 2017 is chosen by us for analysis purposes, considering the socio-political and economic specifics in Ukraine. This period should be regarded as a critical one, having implications for all the spheres of life and economy. These implications were inevitable in the education system as well, as shown by the statistical data on training of foreign students in Ukraine (Table 1, 2 compiled by the authors by data of [3]).

Table 1

Training of foreign students in Ukraine from the post-soviet area

№	Country	Numbers of students training in Ukraine				Rank by number of students
		2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017	
1	Azerbaijan	7599	9257	9734	8833	1
2	Turkmenistan	14053	13485	9979	6291	2
3	Russia	2930	1814	1509	1114	5
4	Uzbekistan	2072	2061	2049	2022	4
5	Georgia	1517	895	1015	2506	3
6	Moldova	1703	763	630	875	6
7	Armenia	604	431	46	73	10
8	Belarus	461	351	270	309	7
9	Tajikistan	422	334	288	210	8
10	Kazakhstan	350	249	139	112	9
11	Kyrgyzstan	30	21	11	11	13
12	Latvia	30	18	11	19	11
13	Lithuania	27	48	10	14	12
14	Estonia	8	2	14	4	14

Table 2

Training of foreign students in Ukraine from Asian and African countries

№	Country	Number of students training in Ukraine			
		2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
1	India	3587	3925		5885
2	Nigeria	3578	3328	3252	3035
3	China	2380	1750	1299	1252
4	Iraq	2694	2611	2102	1320
5	Jordan	1814	1911	2090	2075
6	Morocco	1509	1978	2348	2854
7	Turkey	1186	1400	1465	1427
8	Syria	781	623	501	444
9	Israel	690	822	886	1079
10	Ghana	539	715	887	1000
11	Lebanon	535	567	557	594
12	Egypt	120	259	546	1145
13	Ecuador	254	370	371	408
14	Tunisia	507	479	439	404

The data from tables 1, 2 show that the education in Ukraine is most attractive for countries of the post-soviet area. By number of foreign students, the top five ranks are with Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Georgia, Uzbekistan, and Russia. For students from African countries, the Ukrainian education is the priority for India, Nigeria, Morocco, Jordan, and Turkey.

References

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