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## **STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN UKRAINE**

### **Abstract**

*Realization of active long-term reformation of higher education in Ukraine promoted of getting corresponding results and consequences, that was represented on its modern state. The analysis of these changes allows to investigate existent tendencies that were in development of higher education of Ukraine for the ground of its further prospects. Methodology of this research is totality of theoretical and scientific methods: analysis, synthesis, comparison, theoretical and logical generalization, prognostication. The existent position of Ukraine in the different rating that belong to the estimation of higher education of the country is analysed. On the basis of statistical and analytical materials of Government statistical service of Ukraine, Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, Ukrainian institute of scientific and technical and economic information is investigated the tendencies that the modern state of higher education of Ukraine is characterized during the period of 2010-2016: the high level of higher education availability among the population,*

*reduction of higher educational establishments, preparation of specialists in the fields of knowledge, preparation of foreign students of higher educational establishments in Ukraine in the cut of countries. Educated problems of higher education are: low level of state financing, nonappropriateness of the distribution system of government order to the queries of labour-market and country's progress, increase of educational migration trends. Reasons of educational migration and negative factors that assisted on it are investigated. The prognosis of quantity of potential university entrants of higher educational establishments to 2034 to on the basis of index of birth-rate and actual value of middle amount of entrants to higher educational establishments during the period of 2007-2017, that testifies the positive prospects for the set of potential students. The necessity for further reformation of higher education with the aim of providing of high level of quality of education on the basis of OECD indicators in relation to education and introduction of norms, standards and basic principles of European higher education are described.*

Keywords: strategic development, higher education, rating, problems, educational migration, prognosis, quality.

### **Introduction**

Ukraine entered into the new stage of the active transformations directed upon the completion of forming of institutional system and reform of higher education. In this regard the important stages of reformation of higher education in the country are envisaged: updating of the normatively-legal providing of integration of higher education of Ukraine in educational space of European Union; development of new standards of education; improvement of material and technical base of educational establishments; bringing of the best pedagogical workers and increase of prestige of pedagogical labour; input of the just and transparent system of financing of education.

A powerful push for reformation of higher education is integration of Ukraine to European community, including European educational establishments. It requires a collaboration and consolidation of efforts of all concerned parties: public organs, scientists, teachers, students, employers, stipulates the necessity of study of advanced

experience of the best foreign institutions of higher education for the improvement of educational process and forming of innovative potential of higher educational establishments.

Study of achievements and recommendations in relation to the development of higher education of given by European organizations: European Quality Assurance Network for of Higher Education (ENQA), European Association of of Universities (EUA), European Student International Bureau (ESIB), and also Organisation of Economic Co-operation and of Development (OECD) in the review of «Education at a Glance 2017», testifies that domestic HEE are on the stage of active reformation on the basis of Bolognian process with the aim of adaptation to European educational space and input of processes of internalization in education. The question about the influence on the conducted state reforms on the modern state and progress trends of higher educational establishments (HEE) is actual and needs further researches.

### **Chapter 1. The modern state of higher education in Ukraine**

According to Social Progress Index (by the Index of social development) (ICP), worked out by American ungovernmental organization of Social Progress Imperative at support of company «Deloitte», Ukraine occupies 64 places among 128 countries (in 2016 it was 63 places among 133 countries) [5, p.4]. Ukraine traditionally demonstrates relatively high indexes in the field of access to higher education and to basic knowledge, where occupies the 31 place [6], and after the level of education is on the 40 rate among 188 countries of the world [7]. According to the researches on determination of countries' rating which are the bestfor getting education in 2018, that came true on the basis of systematization of the global questioning that are used compiling of points from three equal attributes of the country: well developed system of state education, the students of the universities get qualified education, combination of federal and decentralizing system of education. The best countries where people can get good education is determined 5 countires: 1) Great Britain that in 2016 spent 42,421 thousand USA dollars of GDP in calculation on one person of population; 2) the USA spent 57,608 thousand of USA dollars; 3) Canada spent

46,411 thousand of USA dollars; 4) Germany spent 48,449 thousand USA dollars; 5) France spent 42,336 thousand USA dollars [8]. In the comparable expenses of Ukraine, they presented 8,23 thousand USA dollars of GDP in calculation on one person of population, that in 5-6 times less than in developed countries. At the same time the familiarization with experience of higher education management of these countries would be useful for further strategic development of the educational system of Ukraine.

Ukraine has a high access level to education: over 60% of university entrants that act to study to higher educational establishments (III- IV level of accreditation), hand in applications right after secondary school. The analysis of amount of higher educational establishments (HEE) testifies that reformations of educational processes brought substantial changes in their activity (table 1).

*Table 1*

**Dynamics of students' quantity and amount of HEE  
during the period of 1995-2016**

<b>Indexes</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Amount of persons, who study at HEE, thousand of persons	1541	1931	2709	2418	1689	1605
<i>In % to 1995</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>125,4</i>	<i>175,8</i>	<i>156,9</i>	<i>109,6</i>	<i>104,1</i>
Amount of HEE, unity	1037	979	957	814	664	659
<i>In % to 1995</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>94,4</i>	<i>92,3</i>	<i>78,5</i>	<i>64,0</i>	<i>63,5</i>
As well:						
– state HEE	936	816	749	618	520	525
<i>In % to 1995</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>87,2</i>	<i>80,0</i>	<i>66,0</i>	<i>55,5</i>	<i>56,1</i>
– Private HEE	111	163	202	196	144	134
<i>In % to 1995</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>146,8</i>	<i>181,9</i>	<i>176,6</i>	<i>129,7</i>	<i>120,7</i>
Amount of persons for one HEE, person /unity	1486	2366	3616	3912	3248	3057
<i>In % to 1995</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>159,2</i>	<i>243,3</i>	<i>263,4</i>	<i>218,5</i>	<i>205,7</i>

Is designed for reference [9]

During the period of 1995-2016 there is increase in the amounts of persons, who study in higher educational establishments of the country. Thus, in comparing to 1995: in 2000 the increase makes 390 thousand persons (25,4%), in 2005 is on 1168 thousand persons (75,8%), in 2010 is on 877 thousand persons (56,9%), in 2015 is on 148 thousand persons (9,6%), in 2016 is on 64 thousand persons (4,1%).

At the same time the dynamics of the amount of higher educational establishments testifies to their substantial decline in comparing to 1995: in 2000 reduction made 58 units (5,6%), in 2005 t was 80 unities (7,7%), in 2010 it was 223 unities (21,5%), in 2015 it was 373 unities (36%), in 2016 it was 378 unities (36,5%). Mainly reduction of HEE took place due to the state HEE. At the same time the amount of HEE exceeds the available amount of students. Also during the period of 1995-2016 the increase of the amount of students is marked on one of HEE more than in twice, that is related to the tendencies of reduction to HEE in the country.

Financing of education comes true by Ministry of education and science of Ukraine at the level of about 76%. Financing of higher education remains at low level in comparison with the developed countries and during the period of 2010-2016 constantly goes down: in 2015 on 37%; in 2016 on 59,3%.

Existent mechanism of financing of HEE, the high level of government order (49%) in 2016 and accordingly requiring payment contract of studies (51%) does not assist forming of competitive environment at the market of educational services of the country and does not stimulate innovative development of HEE. The question about the academic autonomy of HEE remains unsolved and declarative. Dynamics of financing of higher education in Ukraine during the period of 2000-2016 is given in the table 2.

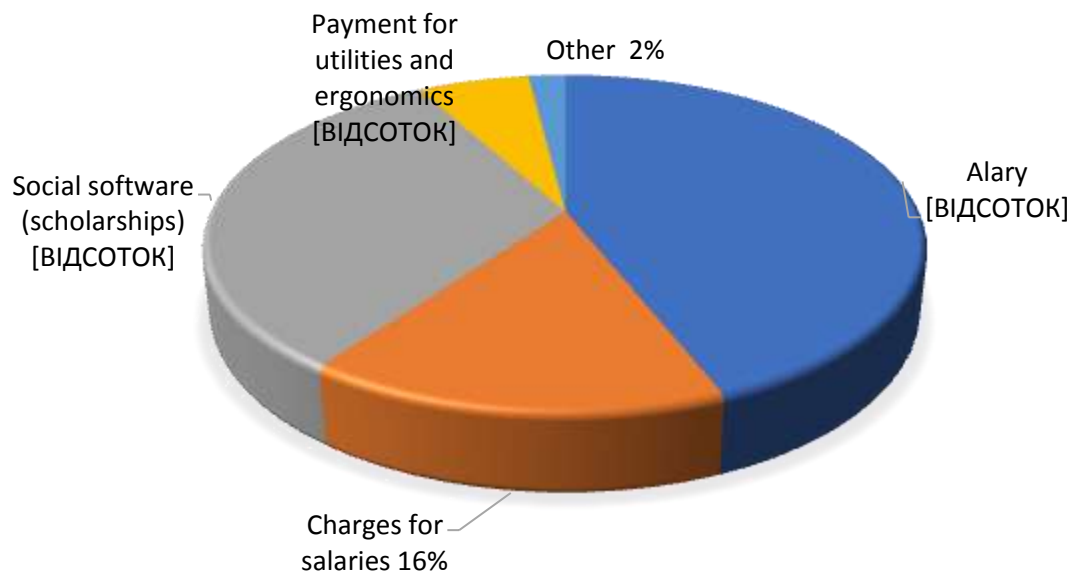
*Table 2*

**Financing of HEE during the period of 2000-2016**

Years	Expenses of tabulated budget on the education, millions of USA dollars		Expenses on Higher education in % to	
	General	On Higher Education	General expenses	Gross Domestic Product (BBII)
2000	9230,41	438,14	4,7	1,3
2005	26769,26	1495,81	5,6	1,8
2010	47319,1	3130,67	6,6	2,3
2015	43117,16	1964,85	4,6	1,6
2016	29233,19	1274,46	4,4	1,9

*Is designed for reference [9]*

In accordance with the project of Ministry of education and science the reformation of education envisages the input of new model of its financing for 4 funds: basic financing, special fund, growth fund and state target fund. Thus, it is planned by Ministry of education and science of Ukraine, that higher educational establishments will get 80% of the state financing, and 20% on results efficiency of work of HEE [10]. Allocation of expenses of government order in the system of Ministry of education and science according to the types of expenses in 2016 (fig.1).



*Fig. 1. The structure of expenses of state order in the system of Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, %*

The ponderable stake in the structure of expenses of government order in the system of Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine there are expenses on the remuneration of labour is over 44% and payment of grants is over 32% that is related to the increase of salary and public welfare in the country.

## **Chapter 2. Preparation of HEE's specialists in Ukraine**

On the average, the financing of preparation of one student Ukraine pays: in 2014 is 1307 USA dollars, in 2015 is 835,1, in 2016 is 782,5 USA dollars, that in 10 times below than in the developed countries [9]. Thus, the espenses on the education of one student in 2014 were: in Germany it was 15711 USA dollars; in Poland it was 19269; in France it was 14642; in Japan it was 15957; in the USA is 29201; in

Norway it was 38162; in Denmark it was 31982; in Sweden it was 20619 USA dollars [11].

During the period of 2010-2016 the most widespread specialties which are elected by young people for studies: 1) social sciences, business, law; 2) engineering; 3) health protection; 4) humanitarian sciences and art; 5) education. At the same time the analysis of structure of specialists' preparation of higher educational establishments on the fields of knowledge in 2010-2016 shows certain reductions of specialties – social sciences, business, law; engineering in behalf on specialties, such as transport, agriculture, forest and fish agriculture, health protection (table 3).

*Table 3*

**Dynamics of specialists' preparation of HEE of the fields of knowledge  
during the period of 1995-2016**

Fields of knowledge	2010-2011		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017	
	persons	structure, %	persons	structure, %	persons	structure, %	persons	structure, %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Education	183495	7,36	129368	7,66	127960	7,97	83997	7,90
Humanitarian science and art	223205	8,96	162708	9,64	156663	9,76	104233	9,80
Social science, business, law	954432	38,31	542702	32,13	484801	30,2	308834	29,05
Natural sciences	99131	3,98	75053	4,44	70739	4,41	46143	4,34
Engeneering	505786	20,3	328290	19,43	304237	18,95	198220	18,64
Construction an architecture	72877	2,93	53553	3,17	49102	3,06	31879	3,0
Transport	115016	4,62	84142	4,98	81268	5,06	56946	5,36
Agriculture, fiah and forest agriculture	62789	2,52	48867	2,89	47950	2,99	32614	3,07
Health protection	150194	6,03	129099	7,64	143062	8,91	112537	10,59
Other specialties	124363	4,99	135444	8,02	139488	8,69	87733	8,25
Total	2491288	100	1689226	100	1605270	100	1063136	100

*Is designed for reference [9]*

At choice of specialities to HEE the structure of government order influences on entrants after the fields of knowledge, that is given by Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (figure 2).

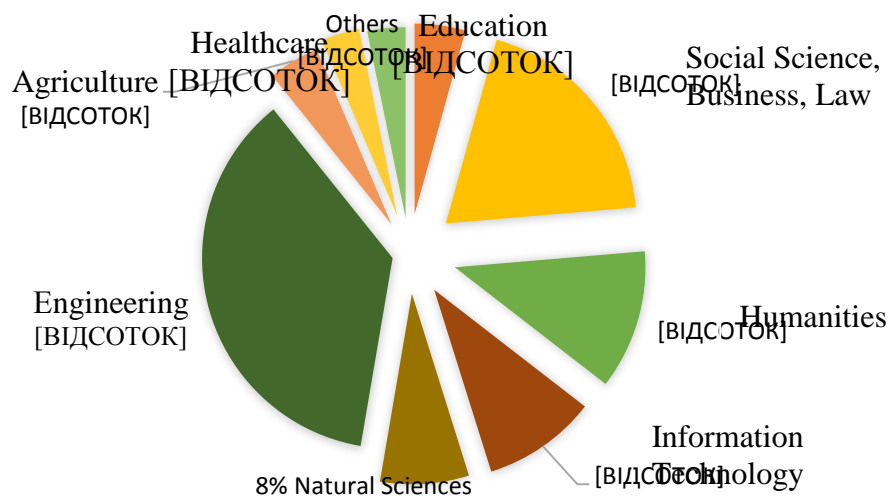


Figure 2. The structure of state order on the fields of knowledge, %

The most state's orders are presented exactly by specialities mentioned above. At the same time in accordance with the structure of vacancies (prognosis of 2018) at the labour market it is necessary to have specialists on processing industry is 20%; forest and fish agriculture is 15; state administration is 8; educations is 7; health protection is 6; transport is 6% [12].

During the period of 2010-2016 demand on Ukrainian education increased in countries, such, as: India, Morocco, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Nigeria, Georgia, Jordan, Uzbekistan (table 4).

Table 4

#### Quantities of foreign students in HEE of Ukraine during the period of 2010-2016

Countries	2010/2011		2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	ociб	%	ociб	%	ociб	%	ociб	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
China	4698	12,3	1749	3,07	1299	2,43	1252	2,4
India	2427	6,35	3925	6,9	4773	8,92	5885	11,28
Iran	1191	3,12	285	0,50	235	0,44	194	0,37
Jordan	2171	5,7	447	0,8	2090	3,91	2075	3,98
Moldova	954	2,5	760	1,33	630	1,18	875	1,68
Morocco	871	2,3	1978	3,5	2348	4,39	2854	5,47
Russia	3453	9,05	1789	3,14	1509	2,82	1114	2,14
Turkey	1035	2,71	1400	2,45	1465	2,74	1427	2,74
Turkmenistan	4463	11,7	13485	23,7	9972	18,64	6291	12,06



Azerbaijan	-	-	9257	16,25	9734	18,19	8833	16,94
Nigeria	-	-	3326	5,84	3252	6,08	3035	5,82
Georgia	-	-	893	1,56	1012	1,89	2605	5,0
Uzbekistan	-	-	2061	3,62	2049	3,83	2022	3,88
Poland	-	-	689	1,21	672	1,25	718	1,38

*Continuation of Table 4*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Israel	-	-	822	1,44	886	1,66	1079	2,06
Ghana	-	-	715	1,25	887	1,66	1000	1,92
Egypt	-	-	259	0,45	546	1,02	1145	2,2
Iraq	-	-	2611	4,58	2101	3,93	1320	2,53
Other	16903	44,27	10482	18,41	8033	15,02	8423	16,15
Together	38166	100,0	56933	100,0	53493	100,0	52147	100,0

*Is designed for reference [9]*

During the period of 2001-2016 the population of foreign students that study in higher educational establishments of Ukraine grew more than in 3 times: from 16075 persons (in 2001) to 52147 persons (in 2016). Specialities in the fields of expertise, that foreign students are studied: health protection, engineering, social sciences, business, economy, service.

### **Chapter 3. Educational migration and its reasons**

During the last 3 years the population of Ukrainians substantially increased, people who chose foreign higher educational establishments. The most popular countries are: Poland, Czech Republic, Russia, Germany, Canada and other (table 5).

*Table 5*

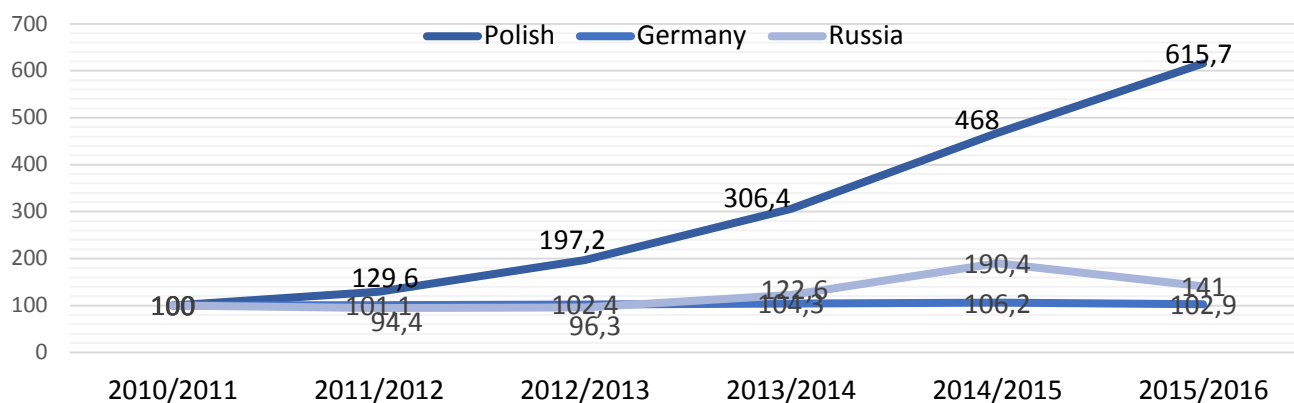
#### **The population of Ukrainians who went abroad for studying during the period of 2010-2016 pp.**

Countries	2010/2011		2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	ociб	%	ociб	%	ociб	%	ociб	%	ociб	%
Russia	4919	15,5	4737	12,3	6029	13,0	9365	15,7	6936	9,83
Poland	4879	15,42	9620	24,98	14951	32,23	22833	38,28	30041	42,56
Germany	8830	27,91	9044	23,48	9212	19,86	9379	15,72	9088	12,88
Canada	1314	4,15	1611	4,18	2053	4,43	2356	3,95	2790	3,95
Check Repub	1336	4,22	1584	4,11	2019	4,35	2015	3,38	2395	3,39
Italy	1314	4,15	1724	4,48	1894	4,08	2200	3,69	2348	3,33
USA	1583	5,0	1490	3,87	1464	3,16	1551	2,6	1680	2,38
Spain	840	2,65	1323	3,44	1418	3,06	1545	2,59	1612	2,29
France	1447	4,57	1282	3,33	1320	2,85	1332	2,23	1348	1,91
Great Britain	505	1,6	710	1,84	835	1,8	835	1,4	820	1,16
Austria	990	3,13	1282	3,33	1279	2,76	1460	2,45	1607	2,28
Hungary	862	2,73	803	2,08	807	1,74	1003	1,68	1026	1,45

Bulgaria	333	1,05	411	1,07	463	1,0	519	0,87	561	0,79
Switzerland	98	0,31	112	0,29	397	0,85	423	0,71	332	0,47
Other countries	2064	6,52	2781	7,22	2241	4,83	4377	7,34	7998	11,33
Total	31641	100,0	38514	100,0	46382	100,0	59648	100,0	70582	100,0

*Is designed for reference [9]*

Educational migration to Poland grew to 30 thousand persons, that influenced on the total level, that increased to 70,5 thousand of persons in 2015. The dynamics of changes of educational migration during the period of 2010-20 is presented on Fig 3.



*Fig 3. Dynamics of increase of quantity of students-Ukrainians in the countries during the period of 2010-2015, %*

On the increase of educational migration in Ukraine some negative factors are influenced:

1) decline of economic development of the country is increase of the level of inflation: in 2010 was 9,1%, in 2015 it was 43,3%, in 2016 it was 12,4% [14];

2) reduction of employment opportunities on the speciality after graduation of higher education establishments, the level of unemployment in the country in 2016 is 9,3%, (for young people at the age of 15-24 – 23%, of 25-29 – 11,7%) not employed after graduation the higher education establishments is 15,6% [15];

3) decline of labour motivation, where the level of minimum wage on 01.01.2017 was 118 USA dollars per month, on 01.01.2018 it was 135 USA dollars;

4) difficult political situation in the east regions of the country.

Also the other factors are influenced:

1) active advertisement company of foreign HEE on the territory of Ukraine in relation to bringing of potential university entrants for applying;

2) simplifications of entry rules for foreign students in foreign HEE;

- 3) providing of high quality of education in foreign countries;
- 4) possibilities of free education obtaining (Poland, Germany, Czech Republic, Slovakia and other);
- 5) increase of the level of academic mobility of students and the level of cross-cultural communication;
- 6) higher living standard in foreign countries, economic stability, possibility of getting the work on the speciality.

Factors that refrain young people from leaving to study abroad:

- 1) high level of expenses on living for a month that is: Poland – 300 Euros; Italy is 417; Austria is 450; Spain is 532; France is 615; Germany is 670; Czech Republic is 320; Great Britain is 878; The USA is 850; Canada is 690 Euros [16];
- 2) insufficient level of foreign language for studying;
- 3) high level of payment for studying by contract form (Bachelor's Degree), that on the average is [15]: Poland is 900 Euros; Italy is 500; Austria is 800; Spain is 4000; France is 500; Great Britain is 10540; The USA is 10230; Canada is 8290 Euros per year and others like that.

#### **Chapter 4. Prospects and directions of reformation of HEE in Ukraine**

Ministry of Education and Science worked out the project of Strategy of reformation of higher education in Ukraine to 2020, the main tasks of which are [17]:

- providing of constitutional rights of citizens on qualitative higher education;
- reorganization of control system of higher education with the aim of providing of defence of national, regional and local interests of Ukraine;
- transformation of universities in the centers of independent idea;
- providing of honest competition between establishments of higher education;
- creation of connection between the labour-market and the system of higher education;
- integration of higher education of Ukraine in the world and European educationally-scientific space.

In the Project to 2020 the envisaged modernisation and professional qualification of higher education management by the decision of problem of deoverorganisation of control system. The main challengers of the system of higher education is necessity of providing the preparation of skilled specialists for labour-market, transformation of economic model on «economy that is based on knowledge», providing of innovativeness of the development of education and economy system [17].

In the Project, taking into account foreign advanced experience, all directions of reformation of higher education are considered in theory, it remains only to convert its basic theses into the real events.

Demographic crisis of birth-level of children, that lasted from 1990-2001 made off in 2002. Thus, from 2002 there is a positive dynamics of birth-level in Ukraine, that was represented on the increase of index of birth-level: in 2002 it was 103,7%; in 2003 it was 104,6%; in 2004 it was 104,6%; in 2005 it was 99,7%; in 2006 it was 108%; in 2007 it was 102,6%; in 2008 it was 108%; in 2009 it was 100,4%; in 2010 it was 97,1%; in 2011 – 101%; in 2012 it was 103,6%; in 2013 it was 96,7% [18].

Prognosis of quantity of potential university entrants of HEE on the basis of average level of entrants on the 1-st course of HEE to the general quantity of graduates of high schools, is presented in the table 6.

*Table 6*

#### **Prognosis of quantity of potencial entrants to HEE to 2034**

<b>Index</b>	<b>Year of birth /Year of entrance to the 1<sup>st</sup> course of HEE of III-IV level of accreditation</b>					
	<b>1990/2007</b>	<b>1991/2008</b>	<b>1992/2009</b>	<b>1993/2010</b>	<b>1994/2011</b>	<b>1995/2012</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
Quantity of entrants, thousand/persons	491,2	425,2	370,5	392	314,5	341,2
In % to the general quantity of graduates of secondary schools	74,7	67,4	62,1	70,3	60,3	69,2
<b>Index</b>	<b>1196/2013</b>	<b>1997/2014</b>	<b>1998/2015</b>	<b>1999/2016</b>	<b>2000/2017</b>	<b>2001/2018</b>
Quantity of entrants, thousand/persons	348	291,6	259,9	253,2	236,1	253**
In % to the general quantity of graduates of secondary schools	74,4	69,5	62,0	65,0	64,9	67,2*

<b>Index</b>	<b>2002/2019</b>	<b>2003/2020</b>	<b>2004/2021</b>	<b>2005/2022</b>	<b>2006/2023</b>	<b>2007/2024</b>
Quantity of entrants, thousand/persons	262,5**	274,6**	287,1**	286,3**	309,4**	317,6**
In % to the general quantity of graduates of secondary schools	67,2*	67,2*	67,2*	67,2*	67,2*	67,2*

*Continuation of Table 6*

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Index</b>	<b>2008/2025</b>	<b>2009/2026</b>	<b>2010/2027</b>	<b>2011/2028</b>	<b>2012/2029</b>	<b>2013/2030</b>
Quantity of entrants, thousand/persons	343,1**	344,4**	334,4**	337,7**	349,9**	338,4**
In % to the general quantity of graduates of secondary schools	67,2*	67,2*	67,2*	67,2*	67,2*	67,2*
<b>Index</b>	<b>2014/2031</b>	<b>2015/2032</b>	<b>2016/2033</b>	<b>2017/2034</b>		
Quantity of entrants, thousand/persons	313,1**	276,7**	266,8**	244,6**		
In % to the general quantity of graduates of secondary schools	67,2*	67,2*	67,2*	67,2*		

Average level of 2007-2017 =  $(74,7 + 67,4 + 62,1 + 70,3 + 60,3 + 69,2 + 74,4 + 69,5 + 62 + 65 + 64,9) / 11 = 67,2\%$

*Prognosis, counted on the average level for reference [18].*

At the same time from 2014 there is a decline of index of the level of birth, that it is related to that in statistical data, the data are not taken into account from the birth-level of the temporally occupied territory of Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol and part of zone of anti-terror operation realization in the east of Ukraine. Thus, the index of birth-level went down: in 2014 it decreased on 7,5%; in 2015 on 11,6%; 2016 on 3,6%; and in 2017 on 8,3% [18].

The prognosis of quantity of potential university entrants of HEE to 2034 testifies that Ukrainian HEE have positive prospects for the set of potential students to study, but must pay attention to provide high quality of education, not to lose possible professional qualification in behalf on foreign institutions of higher education.

For this purpose it is necessary to inculcate in life the real and certain events in relation to the improvement of functioning of HEE.

Reformation of higher education is based on adaptation of the system of higher education of Ukraine to the norms, standards and basic principles of European space of higher education, providing of social context of higher education. Domestic HEE of with the aim of improvement the quality of higher education and providing of innovative development are oriented on achievements and recommendations of European Quality Assurance Network for of Higher Education, European Association of Universities, European Student International Bureau and other European organizations which are connected with the improvement of higher school functioning.

Thus, the system of providing the quality of formation HEE must be based on the European standards and recommendations in relation to providing the quality of higher education (ESG) guarantees and to take into account its basic principles: fully responsible for quality of rendered educational services; to provide teaching quality and accordance of maintenance of the educational programs to the necessities of labour-market; to support development of culture of quality; to take into account the necessities and expectations of students, employers and other concerned parties.

### **Conclusions**

In the foreign rating, that behave to the estimation of higher education of the countries, Ukraine does not occupy high positions, that requires bringing of cardinal changes in their activity and further development: education upgrading, expansion of academic freedom and autonomy of HEE, alteration of control system by HEE, search of financial sources and conditioning for realization of research, innovative activity, strengthening of skilled potential due to increase level of qualification, forming staff competence due to increasing the level of qualification, forming of entrepreneurial of HEE and others like that.

As the conducted analysis testifies the modern state of higher education of Ukraine during the period of 2010-2016 is characterized:

- 1) reductions of HEE of state-owned legal entity;
- 2) insufficient state financing is at the level of 76%;

3) by the low level of expenses on one student in comparing to the developed countries;

4) systems of government order of distribution on the fields of knowledge (by specialities), that does not answer the queries of domestic labour-market;

5) preparation of foreign students mainly from the countries, such as: India, Morocco, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Nigeria, Georgia, Jordan, Uzbekistan, there are more than 52 thousand persons in general amount, that is 3,2% from the general quantity of students of HEE.

6) substantial increase of educational migration to Poland, Czech Republic, Russia, Germany, Canada, Italy and other countries is over 70 thousand persons, that is 4,4% from the general quantity of students of HEE;

7) prognosis of quantity of potential university entrants of HEE to 2034 that is optimistic and has a positive dynamics;

8) reformatations of higher education on the basis of introduction of norms, standards and basic principles of European space of higher education with the aim of bringing of positive changes in providing of high quality of educational services and innovative development of HEE.

Result form the said before with the aim of improvement the quality of higher education in Ukraine it is necessary: to continue reformation of the system of higher education due to implementation of requirements of European higher education; introduction of the renewed system of providing the quality in accordance with the requirements of European standards and recommendations; coersion to the new standards of higher educational programs; taking into account the necessities of labour-market at distributing government order in accordance with the fields of knowledge; strengthening of training of scientific personnels and others like that.

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