

Problems and Prerequisites of Modernization of Higher Education Institutions Network

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(a specific feature of the educational sphere)

Negative consequences of the reduction in quality of education have a long-term "delayed effect".

Loss in the quality of education *today* – failure to receive a share of the National income from such graduates during the period of their active economic activity (from the moment they enter the labour market until retirement age)



Loss in human capital

Since 2022, Ukraine has experienced significant losses in human capital:

In quantitative terms, the population decline (migration, refugees, increase in mortality);

By quality (migration of the working age population with work experience and a certain level of qualification)



Loss in human capital

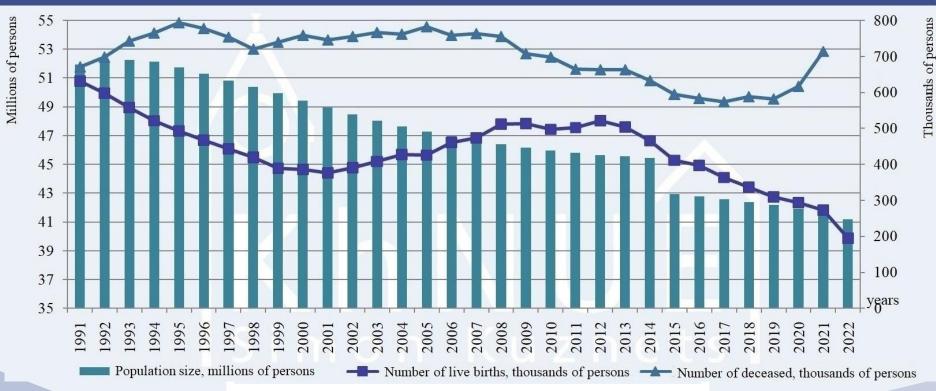
Trend to population decline in Ukraine has increased due to migration

Almost 4 million refugees are registered only in EU countries.

700,000 people of this number work legally. 450,000 children study at educational institutions.



Population dynamics in Ukraine, number of births and deaths





Loss in human capital

According to UNICEF, among the people who were forced to leave the territory of Ukraine, more than 75% have a high level of education, in particular, almost 50% have higher education.

Age structure of adults, active population from 18 to 59 years old is 82%.



Losses in education

Educational process in Ukraine has been carried out in the conditions of a pandemic and a full-scale war for almost four years. Such conditions could not but affect the results of studies at schools.



Losses in education

Children who had limited access to education from the eighth to the eleventh form leave school for adulthood.

Only a small number of them have mastered the necessary amount of knowledge, skills and abilities to continue their studies at higher education institutions.



PISA assessment results

Ukraine showed results lower than the average for OECD countries;

Significant deterioration in education quality indicators compared to 2018;

Losses equivalent :

in reading equals two years, in mathematics – one year, in natural sciences – half a year

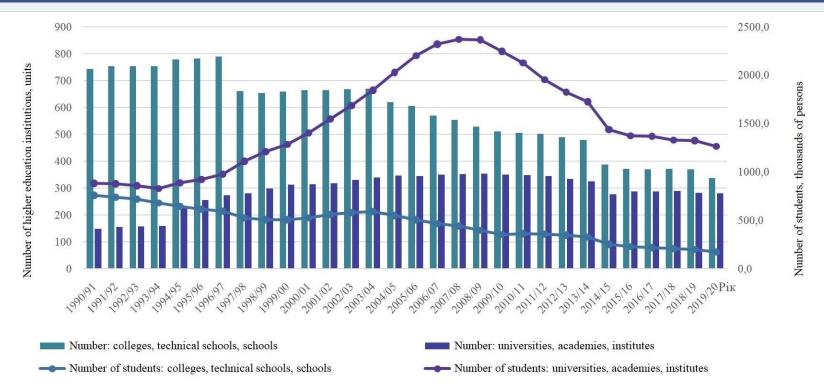


Network of educational institutions must meet the needs of post-war economic recovery

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Network of educational institutions of Ukraine





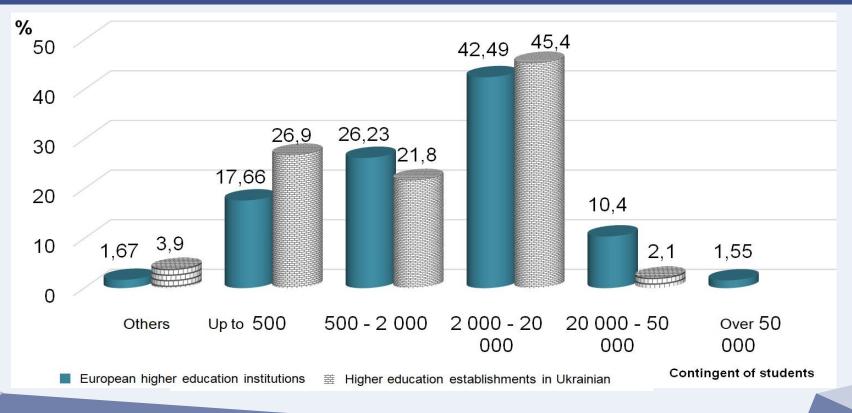
Average indices of "coverage" of higher education institutions network in different countries

Index	USA	Germany	France	Ukraine
Population size, persons	331 893 745	83 237 124	67 626 396	41 902 000
Number of students, persons	19 637 000	2 945 000	1 935 800	1 183 207**
Number of higher education institutions, units	3982	422	331	335*
Calculated indices				
Coverage level (average population per 1 higher education institution), persons	83 348,50	197 244,37	204 309,35	124 708,33
Average number of students per 1 higher education institution, persons	4 931,44	6 978,67	5 848,34	3 521,45

Note: * – without taking into account educational institutions that train cadets who are conscripted according to the USEDE; ** – without taking into account the contingent of cadets of military institutions according to the USEDE

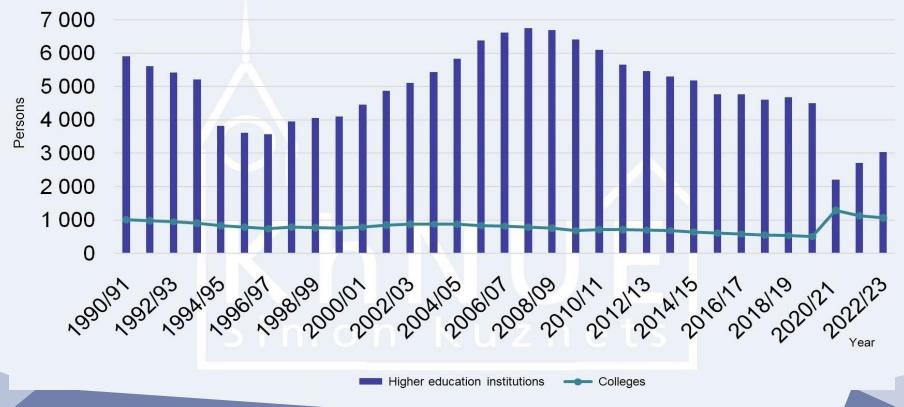


Structure of the European and Ukrainian higher education institutions network by the number of students



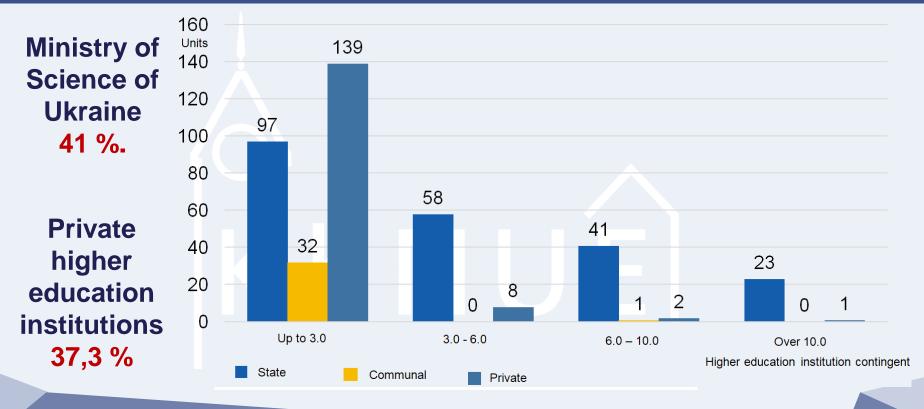


Dynamics of the average number of graduates of an educational institution





Structure of the higher education institutions network by contingent





Thesis:

"A large higher education institution is more competitive, more attractive" It is not an axiom

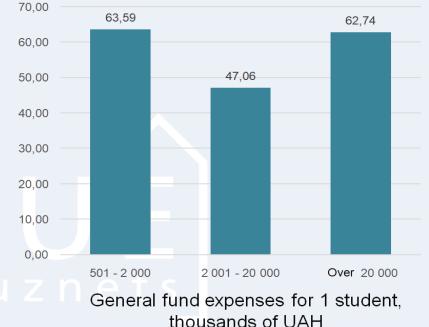
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Efficiency of the average indices in terms of the contingent of higher education institutions

Attractiveness of higher education institutions 1,4 1,2735 1,2 1,0256 0,7652 0.8 0.6 0,4 0,2 0 501 - 2 000 2 001 - 20 000 Over 20 000

Average number of contract students per 1 state employee by a group of higher education institutions *Higher education institutions maintenance cost*





Optimization of the higher education institutions network should be comprehensive

We state the **fact**. The higher education system of Ukraine **needs reform and modernization**.

This thesis reflects today's realities.

Reforming and modernization of the higher education system should ensure training high-quality specialists with higher education in the conditions of limited funding.



Modernization of higher education

Quality of education;

- Compliance with market needs;
- Rational use of financial funds;
- Preventing dispersion of budget funds;
- Barring spending budget funds to finance education of low (inadequate) quality



Content component

Quality of education; quality of specialist training;

Training specialists in accordance with the labour market needs for the restoration and development of the country's economy. Provision of the country's economy with relevant specialists

(Reduction of "distortions" of imbalance in the labor market. Low attractiveness of specialties needed by the state).



Resource support

Limited funds require their rational use

Preventing dispersion of budget funds;

Barring spending budget funds to finance education of low (inadequate) quality;



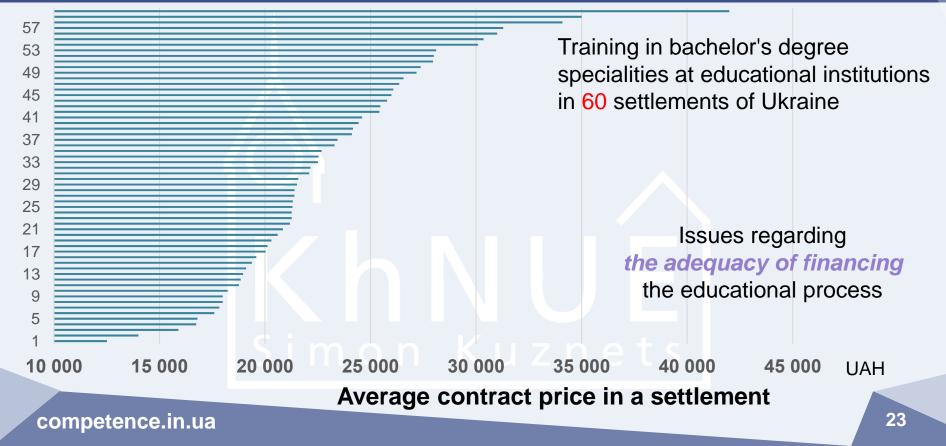
Territorial features

Specific territorial location of the region requires preventing the "Imbalance in the region" and social tension

The front-line region suffers the greatest losses. Accordingly, for its faster recovery, it needs significant resources, not only financial, but also human capital

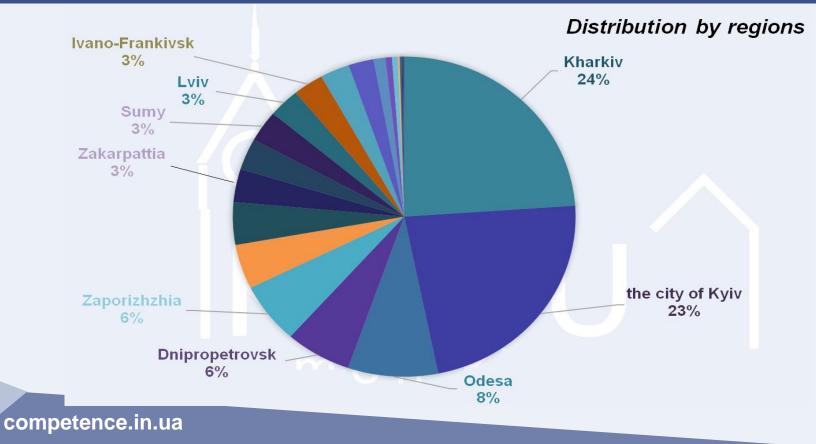


Extensive network of educational institutions





Education of international students



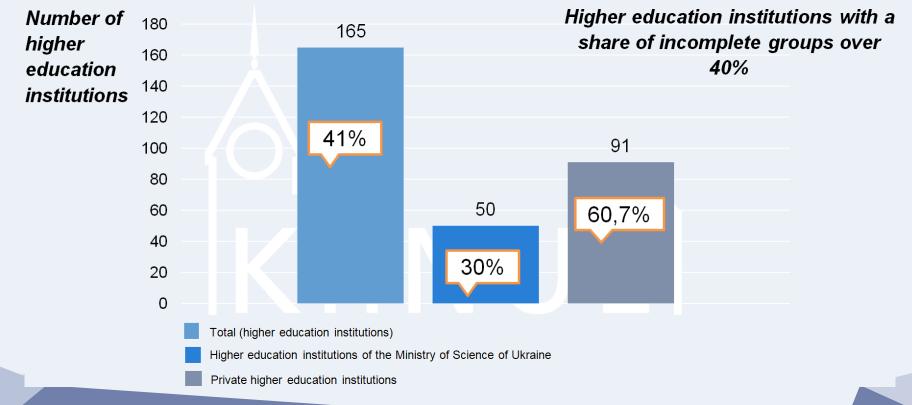


Problem of small groups

	Index	Higher education institutions of the Ministry of Science of Ukraine	Other state and communal establishments	Private higher education institutions
Bachelor	Number of specialties in which training is carried out	115	63	77
	of them, incomplete	110	45	68
	%	95,65 %	71,43 %	88,31 %
Master	Number of specialties in which training is carried out	117	61	69
	of them, incomplete	94	57	61
	%	80, 34 %	93,44 %	88,41 %

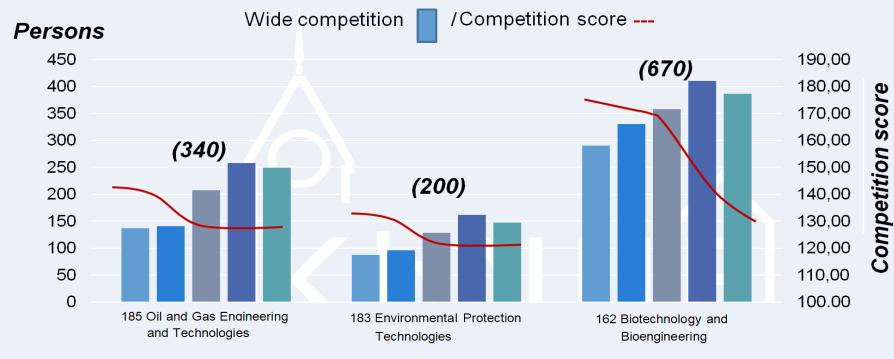


Problem of small groups





Specialities that are not very popular among students

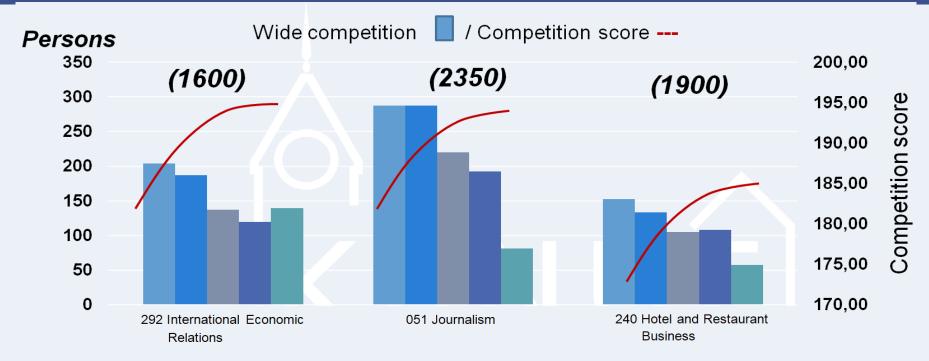


■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022

(..) – budget + contract included



Specialities that are popular among students



■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ 2022

(..) – budget + contract included



Improvement of the state order system for specialists with higher education

It is important to ensure the attractiveness for entrants of those specialities that the state really needs.

It is important that entrants with high competition scores go on to acquire the specified specialities Simon Kuznets



Improvement of the state order system for specialists with higher education

The grant system and the loan system will not ensure the selection of the best entrants for the specialities required by the state.

In the best case, it can reduce the tension in society from the decrease in the volume of state orders for popular specialities



Improvement of the state order system for specialists with higher education

A state program, covering economic, organizational and media components and aimed at forming the attractiveness of necessary specialties in society, should be adopted in the country.



We consider it necessary to

- Stimulate business investment in scientific research and personnel training;
- Form a state program to attract the best entrants to study in the specialities that Ukraine needs to restore the economy;
- Improve the system of distribution of the state order between higher education institutions;



We consider it necessary to

- Improve the system of funding distribution between higher education institutions;
- Coordinate the criteria for the modernization of Ukrainian higher education institutions network;
- Increase attention to the interaction of university scholars with enterprises and joint activities to improve the efficiency of the industry.



We consider it necessary to

- Assess licensing conditions and implement a mechanism for their systematic verification, barring the technologies that allow the existence of pseudo-universities without personnel potential, appropriate material and technical base, educational and methodological support, etc.



Education financing is an investment in human capital



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