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**ОСОБЕННОСТИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ МИГРАЦИИ
ВИСОКОКВАЛИФИЦИРОВАННЫХ РАБОТНИКОВ**

Аннотация. В статье исследованы особенности международной миграции высококвалифицированных работников, проблемы и последствия интеллектуальной миграции. Проанализированы основные направления и центры притяжения мигрантов в мире. Охарактеризованы факторы влияния на международную миграцию высококвалифицированных кадров. Определено место Украины в международной миграции высококвалифицированной рабочей силы.

Ключевые слова: международная миграция, интеллектуальная миграция, «утечка мозгов», высококвалифицированные работники, миграционные процессы, безвизовый режим, международная мобильность.

FEATURES OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OF HIGH-SKILLED WORKERS

Summary. In this article the features of international migration of high-skilled workers, problems and consequences of intellectual migration are investigated. The main directions and centers of gravity of migrants in the world are analyzed. The factors influencing the international migration of high-skilled personnel are described. The place of Ukraine in international migration of high-skilled labor is determined.

Key words: international migration, intellectual migration, brain drain, high-skilled workers, migration processes, visa-free regime, international mobility.

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Zhuravlova Yu. O.
*Candidate of Sciences in Public Administration (PhD),
Doctoral Student
Odessa National Economic University*

Журавльова Ю. О.
*кандидат наук з державного управління,
докторант
Одеського національного економічного університету*

PUBLIC GOODS AS A FACTOR OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

Summary. The article examines the impact of such public goods as education, healthcare, and the environment on the human development of the country. The state of health, education, environment in Ukraine is considered. It is noted that health is an indicator of the level, method, and quality of life of people. Education enhances the general intellectual and cultural level of society. The level of education and the state of the environment directly affect the health of the population. Human development depends on life expectancy, knowledge gained, access to resources that provide a decent standard of living.

Key words: human development, public goods, education, health, environment.

Formulation of the problem. The development of society in recent years shows the impact on human development of such public goods as education, healthcare, the environment. The above factors of human development have a significant influence on solving a whole range of socio-economic, political, and humanitarian problems. Therefore, the issue of improving the health of the population, the level of education and environmental protection occupy an important place in the development of the country.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Human development in Ukraine is devoted to the collective monograph edited by Libanova E.M. [1], sustainable human development is being studied by Ivashchenko T.Yu. [2], an econometric improved model of estimation and forecasting of human development is offered by O.M. Lyashenko and O.Ya. Kovalchuk [3], the comparative analysis of components of the index of development of human potential is carried out by Moroz V. [4], diagnosis and evaluation of the development of the human potential of the country are studied in the research of Stepanchuk S.O. [5], educational risks in the context of human development are in the field of view of Khmelevskaya O.M. [6] and others.

Setting objectives. The main purpose of human development is to create a comfortable environment for the provision of a material wealth of people and the opportunity to live a long and healthy life. Therefore, the purpose of the work is to study the impact of public goods such as education, healthcare, and the environment on the human development of the country.

Presentation of the main research material. By definition of UNDP, "Human development is the process of providing people with a wider choice. Fundamentally, this choice can be endless and change over time. But at all levels of development, the main aspects of human development are the ability to live a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge, and to have an access to the resources necessary for a decent standard of living. In the event that there is no access to these basic elections, the person will not have access to other possibilities. Thus, human development has two parties, one of which is the formation of human capabilities, such as improving health, knowledge, etc." [7, p. 11].

The component of the Human Development Index (HDI) combines three basic dimensions of human development. The expected life expectancy at birth reflects the ability to lead a long and happy life. The average and expected duration of training reflects the ability to learn, and the gross national income per capita reflects the ability to achieve a decent standard of living [8, p. 3].

Such components of human development as health and education were considered. Health is a major factor in the development of human potential. According to the European Regional Office of the World Health Organization (WHO), the current state of health of the population of Ukraine is characterized by high rates of morbidity and mortality, low life expectancy, lack of access to appropriate medical care [9].

The analysis of Figure 1 shows that during 2008–2017 the existing Ukrainian population decreased by 3788.2 thousand people (8.2%), including urban population – by 2 186.5 thousand people (6.9%); rural – by 1 601.7 thousand people (10.9%). The share of the urban population in the total number of 69.23% is in 2017.

The analysis of Table 1 shows that the consolidated budget expenditures on healthcare during 2000–2016 increased by 0.2% to GDP, while the total expenditures decreased by 1.2%. Decrease: the total mortality rate – by 1.7%, the mortality rate of children under 1 year of age – by 4.5%.

The key indicator of HDI is life expectancy. In countries with high levels of health – a high average life expectancy. At the same time, among the factors influencing the average life expectancy, there are the following factors, which take people's lives, namely: armed conflicts, natural disasters, epidemics, pandemics.

The analysis of Table 2 shows that during 2000–2015 the average life expectancy at birth in Ukraine increased by 3.55 years, in the European Union – by 3.65 years. At the same time, the average life expectancy at birth in Ukraine is 8.35 years lower than in the countries of the European Union; in particular, the average life expectancy at birth in men is less by 10.4 years, women – by 6.3 years.

As regards the health of citizens, Ukraine is one of the lowest ranking places in the European region. Thus, in the rating of the health status of the citizens of different

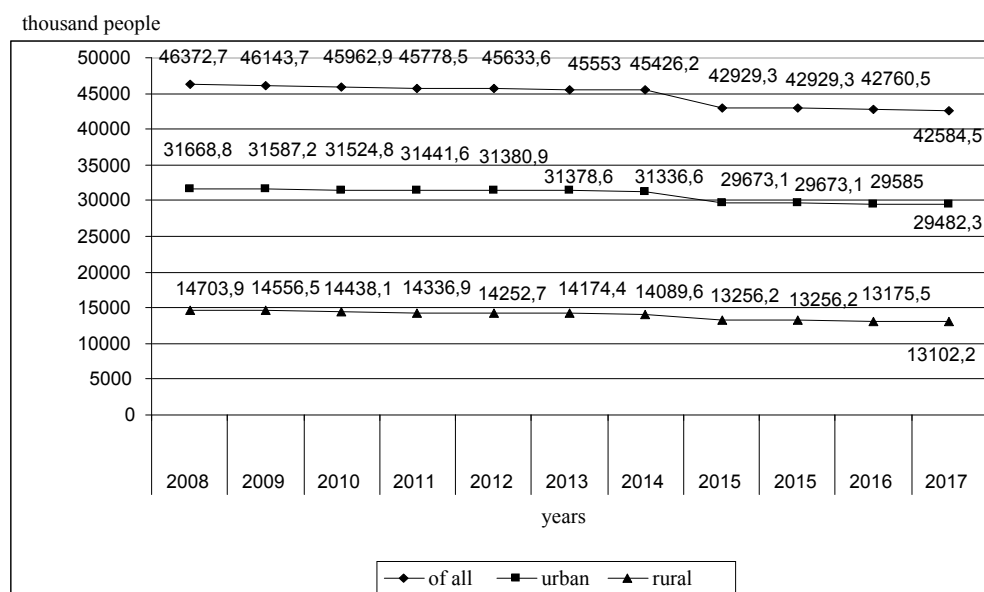


Fig. 1. Dynamics of the existing population of Ukraine

Note: data for 2015–2017 are given without taking into account the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

Source: [10]

Table 1

Some indicators of human development

	years								
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Consolidated Budget Expenditures on Health Care, % to:									
- GDP	2,9	3,5	4,1	3,8	4,1	4,2	3,6	3,6	3,1
- Total Expenditures	10,2	10,9	11,8	11,7	11,9	12,2	10,9	10,4	9,0
Total mortality rate, %	15,4	16,6	15,3	14,5	14,5	14,6	14,7	14,91	13,7 ¹
Mortality rate of children under 1 year of age, %	11,9	10,0	9,1	9,0	8,4	8,0	7,8	7,9	7,4
Number of population per physician, persons	218	209	203	203	209	208	230	229	228

¹ Information is formed without data on Donetsk and Luhansk regions

Source: [11, p. 3; 12, p. 53]

Table 2

Average life expectancy at birth by gender

	years						
	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ukraine							
both articles	67,8	70,4	71,0	71,1	71,3	71,35	71,35
men	62,1	65,3	66,0	66,1	66,3	66,3	66,4
women	73,5	75,5	75,9	76,0	76,2	76,4	76,3
EU28							
both articles	76,05	78,75	79,05	79,15	79,5	79,8	79,7
men	72,6	75,6	75,9	76,1	76,5	76,8	76,8
women	79,5	81,9	82,2	82,2	82,5	82,8	82,6

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of [12, p. 131, 132]

countries, as determined by the Bloomberg Agency in 2013, Ukraine ranked 99th among 145 countries of the world [9].

Figure 2 shows that mortality from the disease of the circulatory system is 67.2% in the structure of total mortality, and mortality from oncological diseases – 13.5%. In fact, these two classes of diseases account for almost 80% of the annual loss of the population of Ukraine.

The analysis of Figure 3 shows that during 2000–2009, Ukraine has an increase in fertility by 12 799 people (24.9%),

in 2010 there is a decline, in 2011 and 2012 we see an increase in fertility, with 2012 the highest birth rate – 520 705 males. From 2013 to 2016, the tendency towards fertility decline stands at 123 668 people (23.8%).

One indicator of the quality of the health system is the infant mortality rate.

The analysis of Figure 4 shows that among the causes of mortality among children under the age of 1 year predominate perinatal conditions (53.1%) and birth defects, deformities

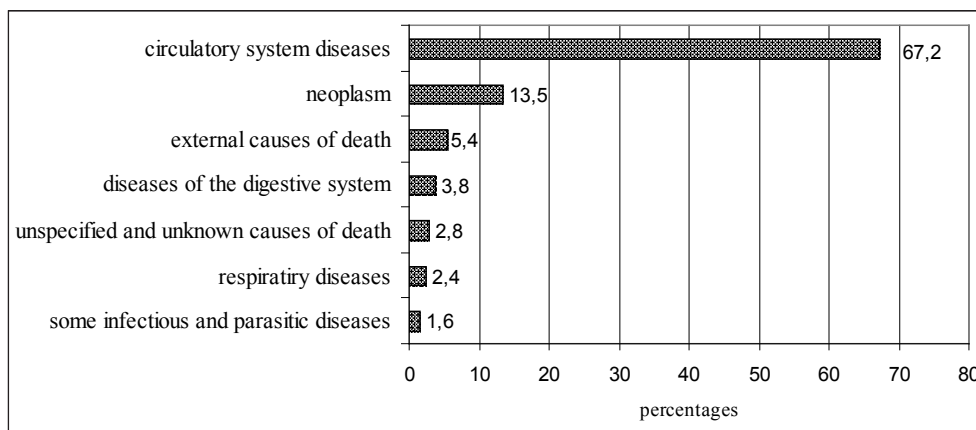


Fig. 2. The number of deaths due to death in 2016

Source: [12, p. 109, 110]

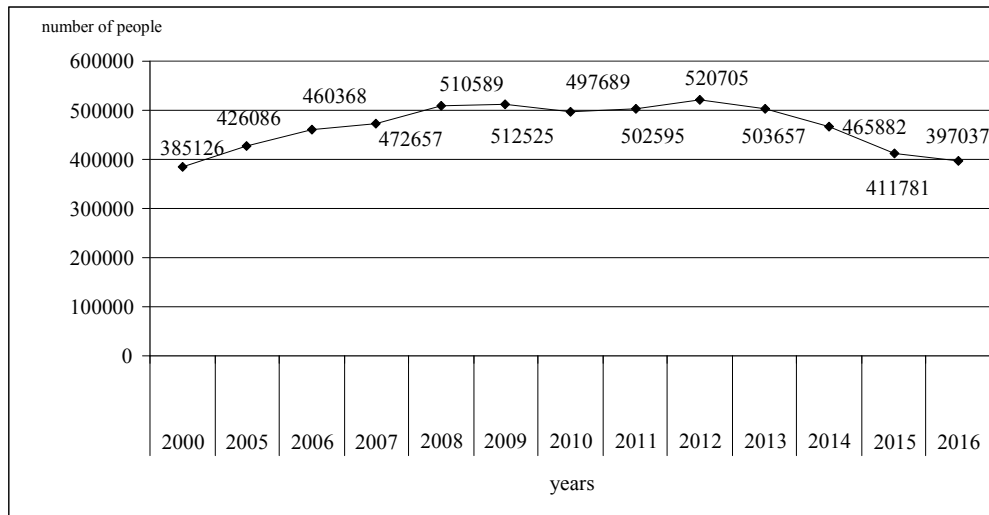


Fig. 3. Birth rate in Ukraine, 2000–2016

Source: [12, p. 41]

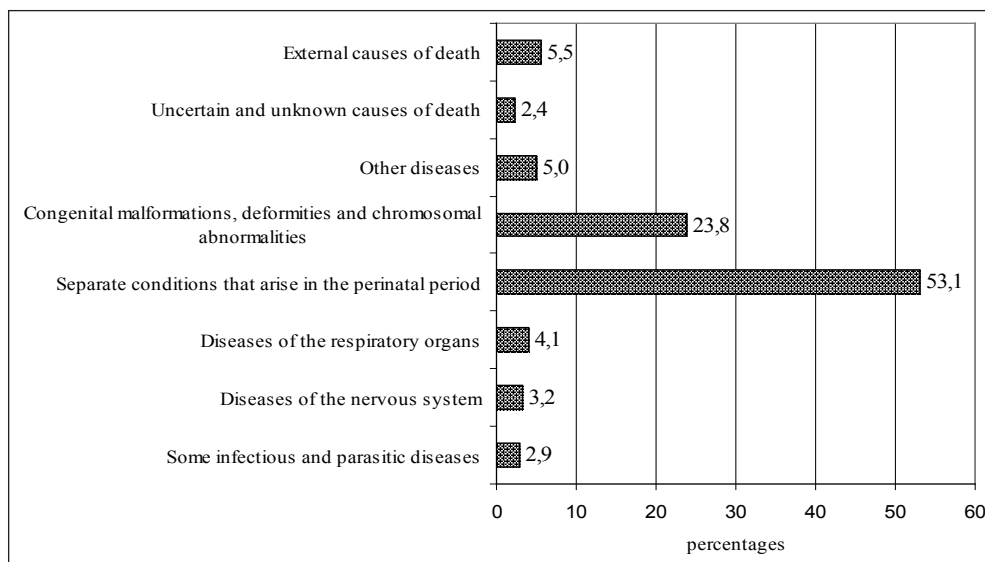


Fig. 4. Structure of causes of death of children under 1 year in 2016

Source: [12, p. 105]

and chromosomal abnormalities (23.8%). These causes determine 76.9% of deaths among children under the age of 1 in Ukraine. At the same time, infant mortality in Ukraine is twice as high as the European Union countries [9].

Recently, there was a difficult situation with the spread of certain infectious diseases, in particular, the bark. For example, in the city of Odesa from 322 patients with confirmed kidney disease registered in 2018, 96.3% had not been vaccinated with measles; one dose of vaccine was received in 3.4% of patients and 0.3% of patients with measles received two doses of the vaccine [13].

The analysis of Table 3 shows that in 2016 vaccines for children aged 0-2 years covered by: tuberculosis – 72.4%; diphtheria/tetanus – 35.0%; coughing – 34.9%; poliomyelitis – 70.3%; hepatitis B – 41.3%; haemophilic infection – 48.0%; measles, epidemic mumps, rubella – 61.4%. This indicates a real threat of infection, the incidence of which has been reduced to isolated cases (diphtheria, tetanus, etc.) and which measures have been taken to eliminate them (measles, poliomyelitis).

It should be noted that as of 01.01.2017 the implementation of the vaccination plan against tuberculosis among children of the first year of life with BCG vaccine was 75.5%; The primary vaccine complex against poliomyelitis (three vaccinations in 2, 4, and 6 months) was vaccinated with 170 832 children under one year of age (47.4% of the planned amount); the primary vaccine complex against coughing, diphtheria and tetanus (3 vaccines in 2, 4, and 6 months of the ACP vaccine) in all regions of the country, a total of 171 401 children under one year of age (47.5% of the number of children scheduled for vaccination) were vaccinated; 322 637 children under the age of one year were vaccinated against measles, mumps and rubella with a combined PDC vaccine, (87.8% of the planned number of children to be vaccinated); the primary vaccine complex against hepatitis B (3 doses – in the first day of life, 1 month, 6 months) – 180 608 children of the first year of life were vaccinated (50.8% of the planned quantity) [14].

Ukraine remains the leader in HIV and tuberculosis rates. As of 01.07.2017, 136965 HIV-infected citizens of

A number of children aged 0-2 years inclusive, who made the appropriate vaccination against certain infectious diseases in Ukraine in 2016*

Type of vaccine	Number of children 0-2 years inclusive, persons		Specific gravity of vaccinated children in % of children subject to vaccination
	which were to be vaccinated	which has been vaccinated	
Vaccination against:			
tuberculosis	374366	270937	72,4
diphtheria/tetanus	389809	136353	35,0
coughing	389809	135947	34,9
poliomyelitis	389809	274118	70,3
Hepatitis B	389809	161074	41,3
haemophilic infection	389809	187034	48,0
Measles, epidemic mumps, rubella	422768	259665	61,4

*Infant tuberculosis data are provided for infants; diphtheria/tetanus, pertussis, poliomyelitis, hepatitis B, and haemophilic infection – for children of one year; bark, epidemic mumps, rubella-two years.

Source: [11, p. 55]

Ukraine were present at the AIDS service under the medical supervision, of which 41 524 were AIDS patients. During the six months of 2017, the prevalence of HIV infection (323.7 per 100 000 population) and AIDS (98.1), as compared to the same period in 2016, was 5.5% and 14.4%, respectively [15, p. 5].

Especially threatening is the untimely treatment of patients with medical assistance, the late detection of tuberculosis and the combined forms of HIV/tuberculosis, which results in a high mortality rate from tuberculosis and is the result of the absence of an integrated approach to combining prophylactic and therapeutic programs at the state and regional levels into a single effective counteraction system [14].

The state of the environment is directly influenced by the health and life of people. Air pollution is considered one of the leading elements of the human habitat, which has a detrimental effect on its health. Permanent atmospheric pollution affects the general morbidity of the population. A direct correlation is established between the intensity of air pollution and the state of health, as well as the growth of chronic non-specific diseases, such as atherosclerosis, heart disease, lung cancer, and the like. Contaminated air significantly reduces immunity: affects the respiratory system, contributing to the emergence of respiratory diseases, catarrh of the upper respiratory tract, laryngitis, laryngotracheitis, pharyngitis, bronchitis, pneumonia [16, p. 36]. Unfortunately, in recent years, Ukraine has recorded an increase in emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere due to reduced consumption of natural gas and more intensive use, in particular, coal or fuel oil for production, heating of premises, etc. [17].

Problem is the issue of providing people with quality drinking water. Thus, in Ukraine, centralized water supply is provided by more than 90% of cities and 22% of villages (from 2.7% in Rivne region to 98.6% in Kherson). Residents of 1270 villages and settlements of southern regions (approximately 950 thousand people) still use imported water. Over 30% of the length of the water supply system is in an emergency and inferior condition [18, p. 52].

In 2015, the share of investigated samples of drinking water from sources of decentralized water supply that did not meet the sanitary requirements was 32.7% for sanitary-chemical (above the level of the indicator for 2014–2013–2012 – 31.4%, 30.4%, and 29.3%) and 18.0% according to bacteriological indicators (above the level of 2014–2013 – 15.5%, 16.7% and 2012 – 16.2%) [16, p. 79].

Consequently, the non-conformity of drinking water quality with regulatory requirements is one of the reasons for the spread of many infectious diseases in the state (viral hepatitis A, typhoid, rotavirus infection, etc.) and non-infectious diseases (diseases of the digestive system, cardiovascular, endocrine system, etc.).

So, in 2016, an outbreak of intestinal infection has been reported in Izmail, Odesa region. The reason for this was rotaviruses and new viruses that got into the body of the victims due to the use of low-quality drinking water, the pollution of which occurred as a result of torrential rains. Among the victims – 678 people, including 386 children. 93% of people with symptoms saw the relationship between their infection and the use of raw drinking water, another 3% associated diseases with eating home-made dairy products, and 4% believed that poisoning provoked vegetables and fruits, washed under running water with water [19].

The deterioration of environmental conditions can have a negative impact not only on the health of the population but also on heredity. Many innate diseases, as well as physiological immaturity of new-borns, are associated with deterioration of the environment.

The next indicator of human development is education, which is the basic element of the country's development and human potential, an instrument of scientific and technological innovation that influences the socio-economic development and the competitiveness of the state. When considering the system of education should take into account the demographic situation of the country, which affects not only the market consumption of educational services but also on the education system itself.

The analysis of Figure 5 shows that during 2009/2010 – 2015/2016 academic years, the number of 9-year graduates decreased by 237 637 people (42%); 11 classes – 152 399 people (41.2%).

The analysis of Table 4 shows that from 2010 to 2017, the number of registered for the training of EIT decreased by 192 628 people (44.4%) including the graduates of the current year – by 100 282 people (34.2%), and in 2017, the EIT was mandatory as a state final certification (SFE).

During the years 2013–2017, the volume of the state order for initial training (junior specialist, bachelor, specialist, and master on the basis of complete general secondary education) decreased from 203 122 to 145 252, i.e. by 57 870 (28.5%) [36].

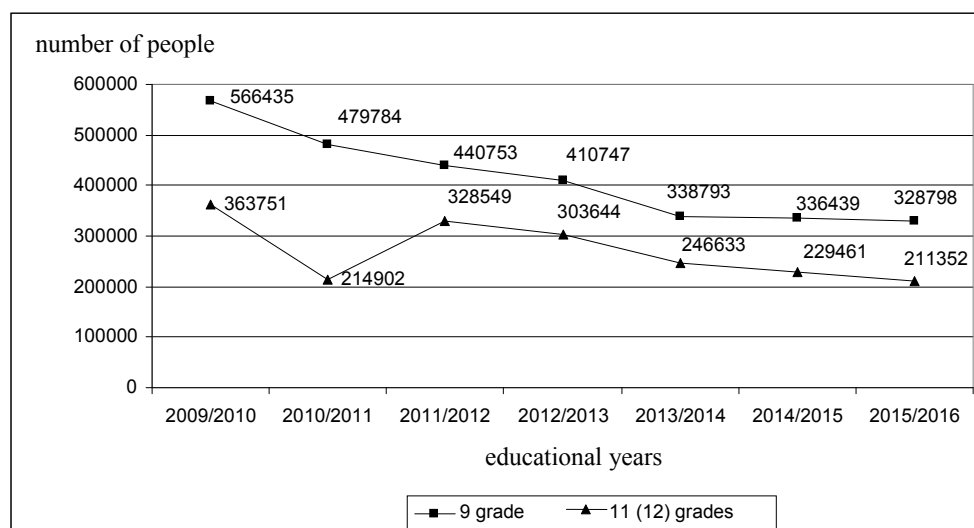


Fig. 5. Dynamics of the issue of 9th and 11th-grade pupils (12th grade) by general secondary education institutions

Source: compiled by the author for [20–27]

Table 4

The number of high school graduates registered for external independent evaluation

	years							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Graduates of high school	433517	257322	328540	322088	297036	288977	267167	240889
incl. this year	293067	161827	260264	238090	219198	221104	200538	192785

Source: compiled by the author for [28–35]

Table 5

The number of people who studied in educational institutions (at the beginning of the school year, thousand people)

Educational establishments	Educational years						
	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Total	7224	7013	6815	6648	5762	5692	5718
In institutions of general secondary education	4299	4292	4222	4204	3757	3783	3846
Institutions of professional (vocational) education	434	409	423	391	316	304	286
In institutions of higher education	2491	2312	2170	2053	1689	1605	1586
<i>incl.</i>							
Colleges, technical schools	361	357	345	329	251	230	217
Universities, academies, institutes	2130	1955	1825	1724	1438	1375	1369

Source: [37, p. 50]

Analysis of Table 5 shows that during 2010/2011 – 2016/2017 academic years, the number of people studying in educational institutions decreased by 1 506 thousand people (20.8%), including: institutions of general secondary education – by 453 thousand persons (10.5%); institutions of professional (vocational) education – by 148 thousand people (34.1%); colleges, technical schools, schools – 131 thousand people (39.9%); universities, academies, institutes – by 761 thousand people (35.7%).

In the long run, the demographic factor will continue to affect, in particular, the employment of the employed population.

Conclusions. Thus, we can conclude that one of the factors that influence human development is such public goods as education, health, environment. Human development depends on the longevity of life, knowledge gained, access to resources that provide a decent standard of living. Health is the economic resource of society and the main condition for the reproduction of potential because only healthy and educated population can provide economic and scientific and innovative development of society.

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СУСПІЛЬНІ БЛАГА ЯК ЧИННИК ЛЮДСЬКОГО РОЗВИТКУ КРАЇНИ

Анотація. У статті досліджено вплив таких суспільних благ як освіта, здоров'я, навколишнє середовище на людський розвиток країни. Розглянуто стан здоров'я, освіти, навколишнього середовища в Україні. Зазначено, що здоров'я – показник рівня, способу та якості життя людей. Освіта підвищує загальний інтелектуальний та культурний рівень суспільства. Рівень освіти та стан навколишнього середовища напряму впливають на стан здоров'я населення. Людський розвиток залежить від тривалості життя, отриманих знань, доступу до ресурсів, які забезпечують гідний рівень життя.

Ключові слова: людський розвиток, суспільні блага, освіта, охорона здоров'я, навколишнє середовище

ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ БЛАГА КАК ФАКТОР ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ СТРАНЫ

Аннотация. В статье исследуется влияние таких общественных благ как образование, здравоохранение, окружающей среды на человеческое развитие страны. Рассмотрено состояние здоровья, образования, окружающей среды в Украине. Отмечено, что здоровье – показатель уровня, образа и качества жизни людей. Образование повышает общий интеллектуальный и культурный уровень общества. Уровень образования и состояние окружающей среды напрямую влияют на состояние здоровья населения. Человеческое развитие зависит от продолжительности жизни, полученных знаний, доступности к ресурсам, которые обеспечивают достойный уровень жизни.

Ключевые слова: человеческое развитие, общественные блага, образование, здоровье, окружающая среда.