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Some features of the educational market of Lviv region

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Abstract. A brief review of the Demographic forecast for Lviv region 2030 is given. Therewith statistics about specificity of training in high educational institutions of region is shown, such as: changes in the number of Universities, students, classification of graduates on the basis of discipline, their fraction in the structure of unemployment. Conclusions are drawn that due to the aging of the nation and reducing the proportion of young people, downward trend in the number of students will continue. Notwithstanding the popularity of the «Social sciences, business and law» students preparation direction, the biggest part in the unemployment structure belongs to persons with such specialties as «Economy, Commerce and Business» and «Jurisprudence». Results are drawn that the Universities of such preparation directions will have to correct the existing final professions, combine them or create some new. Further researches are perceived through the influence of internally displaced persons to the quantitative and qualitative aspect of the personnel potential training.

Keywords: educational market, population aging, higher education institutions, graduates, training areas, unemployed.
Formulas: 0; **fig.:** 7; **tabl.:** 2; **bibl.:** 12.

Особливості розвитку ринку освітніх послуг Львівщини

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Анотація. Проаналізовано специфіку розвитку ринку освітніх послуг та особливості підготовки спеціалістів у вищих навчальних закладах Львівщини як чинник формування кадрового потенціалу регіону. Наведено динаміку кількості вищих навчальних закладів України та області, кількості студентів. Проаналізовано розподіл випускників за галузями знань і показано їхні частки у структурі безробітних. Зроблено висновки щодо висвітлених даних у контексті демографічного прогнозу і запропоновано напрями подальших наукових досліджень.

Ключові слова: освітній ринок, старіння населення, установи вищої освіти, випускники, навчальні галузі, безробітна людина.

Формул: 0; **рис.:** 7; **табл.:** 2; **бібл.:** 12.

Особенности развития рынка образовательных услуг Львовщины

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Аннотация. Проанализирована специфика рынка образовательных услуг и особенности подготовки специалистов высших учебных заведений Львовщины как фактор формирования кадрового потенциала региона. Приведена динамика количества высших учебных заведений Украины и области, количества студентов. Проанализировано распределение выпускников по отраслям знаний и показаны их доли в структуре безработных. Сделаны выводы относительно освещенных данных в контексте демографического прогноза и предложены направления дальнейших научных исследований.

Ключевые слова: образовательный рынок, старение населения, учреждения высшего образования, выпускники, учебные области, безработный человек.
Формул: 0; рис.: 7; табл.: 2; библи.: 12.

Introduction. Now Lviv region is experiencing the slow population decline. As stated in the Demographic forecast for Lviv region to 2030, from 1 January 2003 to 1 January 2011 the population decreased by 2.6% – from 2.59 mln. to 2.53 mln. people [1]. The most important feature of the demographic forecast for Lviv region is a serious population aging. The aging of population – is a natural consequence of low fertility and life expectancy increasing. According to official statistics, the demographic aging in Ukraine began with the first half of the 50th years of the twentieth century and Census 1959 accounted nearly 10.5% of persons aged over 60 [2, p. 296]. In 2011, 65 incapacitated persons (elderly and children) were accounted for 100 persons of working age, and by 2030 this figure will increase to 73 disabled people for 100 persons of working age. At the same time there will be a relative lack of children. The proportion of young people of working age will decline primarily due to low fertility rates in the 1990 and early 2000 s.

The aging of the population and reducing the share of able-bodied young people will influence on the personnel potential of the region. One of the factors of its formation can be called the specificity of training in higher educational institutions of Lviv region. The actual information will be on the dynamics of the number of higher education institutions, students and popular training areas. This will make it possible to draw certain conclusions about the quantity and quality of labor supply in the near future.

Analysis of research confirms the relevance of the question of specialist training as a factor in the formation of human potential as the region and the country in general. This problem is considered in his works such scholars as S. Y. Vovkanych, L. K. Semiv, D. P. Bohynya, O. A. Grishnova, V. M. Hrynkova and others.

The purpose of the article is a synthesis of statistical data on training in universities and their analysis in the context of the regional demographic forecast.

The results of the study. According to the press release of the Central Statistical Office in Lviv region «Higher education institutions of Lviv region at the beginning of the academic year 2014/15» [3], there were 22 independent higher education institutions of III–IV accreditation and 21 – of I–II levels of accreditation in 2014 in Lviv region. Among them – 12 universities, 6 academies, 4 institutes, 14 colleges, 6 schools and one college. 6 universities and 2 academies are with the national statuses.

According to the methodological explanations of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine [4], the technical schools, colleges, institutes, conservatories, academies, universities and others are called the higher education institutions. According to the status of higher education institutions, the four levels of accreditation are established: I – technical schools, II – college and other equivalent institutions, III and IV – academies, universities, institutes, conservatories.

There are the following educational levels of the higher education institutions training:

- the Junior specialist – are providing by technical schools and other higher education institutions of I accreditation level;
- the Bachelor – are providing by colleges and other higher education institutions of II–IV accreditation levels;
- the Specialist, Master – are providing by higher education institutions of third and fourth levels of accreditation.

Table 1 shows the number of institutions of different accreditation levels of Ukraine and Lviv region, as well as regional institutions share in the overall structure of the state.

Table 1

The Number of higher educational institutions of Ukraine and Lviv region of the different levels of accreditation

Study year	Ukraine		Lviv region			
	I–II levels of accreditation	III–IV levels of accreditation	I–II levels of accreditation	% of total	III–IV levels of accreditation	% of total
1995/1996	782	255	44	5,63	15	5,88
1996/1997	790	274	46	5,82	15	5,47
1997/1998	660	280	40	6,06	14	5,00
1998/1999	653	298	42	6,43	14	4,70
1999/2000	658	313	40	6,08	17	5,43
2000/2001	664	315	40	6,02	17	5,40
2001/2002	665	318	39	5,86	19	5,97
2002/2003	667	330	39	5,85	20	6,06
2003/2004	670	339	39	5,82	24	7,08
2004/2005	619	347	36	5,82	26	7,49
2005/2006	606	345	33	5,45	28	8,12
2006/2007	570	350	28	4,91	28	8,00
2007/2008	553	351	26	4,70	27	7,69



Completion table 1

Study year	Ukraine		Lviv region			
	I-II levels of accreditation	III-IV levels of accreditation	I-II levels of accreditation	% of total	III-IV levels of accreditation	% of total
2008/2009	528	353	27	5,11	26	7,37
2009/2010	511	350	25	4,89	24	6,86
2010/2011	505	349	23	4,55	23	6,59
2011/2012	501	345	22	4,39	22	6,38
2012/2013	489	334	22	4,50	22	6,59
2013/2014	478	325	22	4,60	22	6,77
2014/2015	387*	277*	21	5,43	22	7,94

Note. * excluding the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol.
 Source: developed by the author on the basement of [3; 5; 6].

During the period of 1995–2014, there was a tendency of reducing the number of higher educational institutions of I-II level of accreditation. Number of III-IV accreditation levels institutions for this period gradually increased

and reached its peak in 2006 (28 schools), and began to decline in the coming years. This phenomenon is not only inherent in the Lviv region, but in the whole Ukraine (Fig. 1, 2).

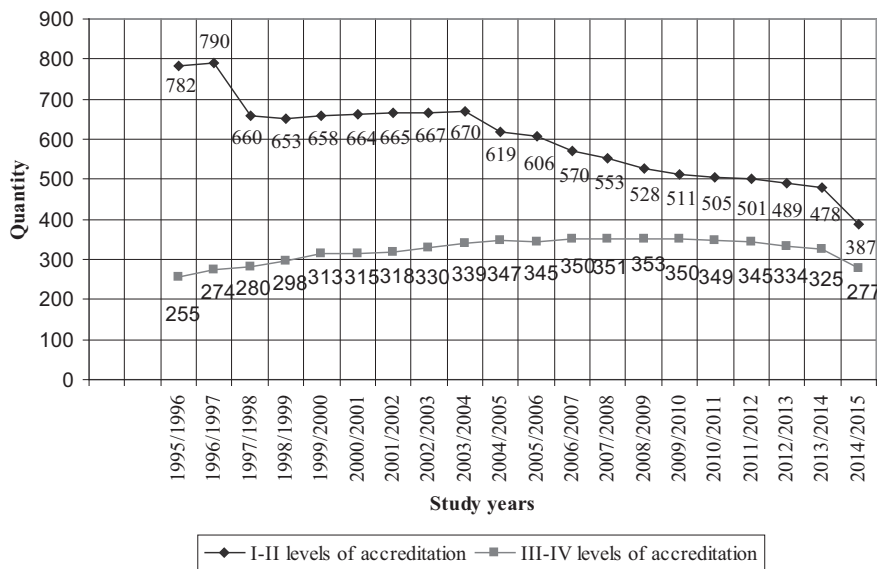


Figure 1. The network of higher educational institutions of Ukraine of different levels of accreditation

Source: developed by the author on the basement of Table 1.

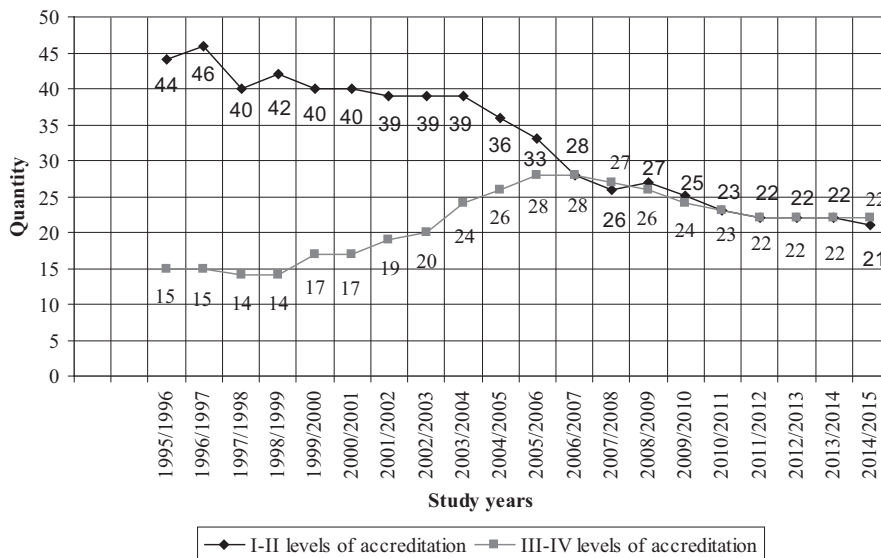


Figure 2. The network of higher educational institutions of Lviv region of different levels of accreditation

Source: developed by the author on the basement of Table 1.



At the beginning of the school year 2014/15, nearly 129.3 thousand students were educating in higher educational institutions, including 114 thousand persons in institutions of III–IV level of accreditation and 15.3 thousand students – in institutions of I–II levels of accreditation.

Throughout 2014, nearly 37.6 thousand young professionals will complete a full cycle of training and will be issued. Master’s degree will be get by the number of 8 thousand graduates, Specialists degree – by the number of 10

thousand, Bachelors degree – by the number of 9,5 thousand and Junior specialist degree – by the number of 10.1 thousand persons.

As it is shown in the *Figure 3*, for the last nine years, the number of students grew and peaked in 2008–2009 academic years – the number of 167.6 thousand people. Then there is a tendency to reduce the number of students to the point of 129.3 thousand people in 2014–2015 academic years.

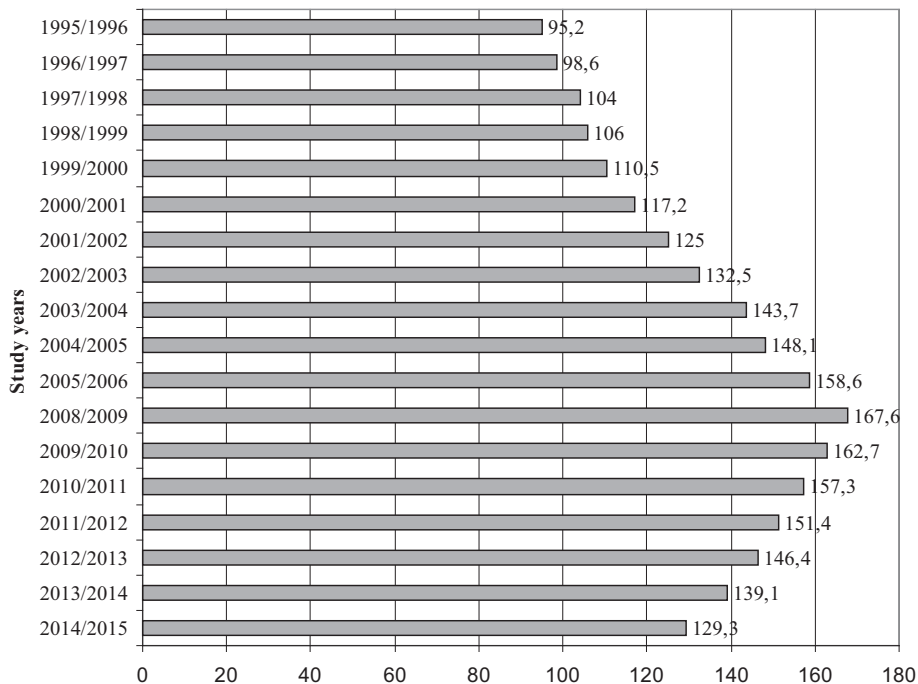


Figure 3. The number of students in higher educational institutions of Lviv region

Source: developed by the author on the basement of [3; 6; 8].

According to a press release of the Central Statistical Office in Lviv region «Dedicated to student» № 101 from 14.11.2014 [7], the Lviv region ranks the third place among the regions of Ukraine in the calculation of the number of students per 10 thousand of population (after Kyiv city and Kharkiv region).

However, according to the State Employment Service of Ukraine, the number of registered unemployed with higher education was 24.3% in their overall structure (*Fig. 4*). Regarding persons, who registered in the employment service during the year after graduation, the lowest is the share of graduates with Master’s degree (*Fig. 5*).

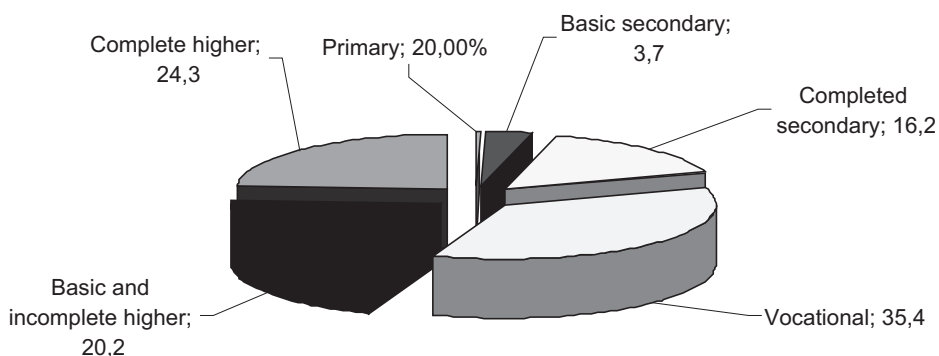


Figure 4. The structure of the unemployed on January 1, 2014 (by education, %)

Source: on the basement of [9].

Among the students of Lviv region, the most popular area of expertise are such as «Social sciences, business and law», «Engineering», «Humanities and arts». *Table 2* shows the distribution of graduates of Lviv region by the disci-

plines in percentage of total. The previous tabled at a can be graphically visualized as a *Figure 6*, which shows that the most popular knowledge branch for the 2012–2015 is the «Social sciences, business and law».

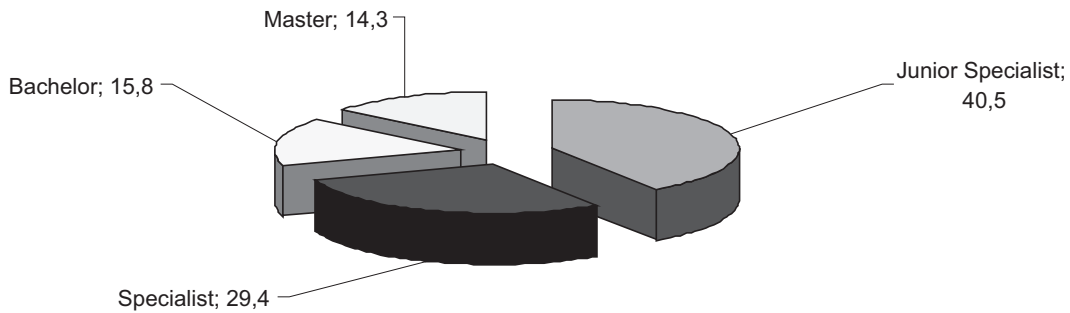


Figure 5. The structure of the unemployed persons, who registered in the employment service during they ear after graduation, end of the 2014 (by educational and qualification levels, %)

Source: on the basement of [9].

Table 2
The distribution of graduates by knowledge branches of Lviv region (% of total)

The knowledge branch	Study years		
	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Social sciences, business and law	39,6	38,8	36,2
Engineering	14,9	14,4	15,6
Humanities and arts	9,6	9,8	9,6
Medical sciences	7,2	8,2	7,6

Completion table 2

The knowledge branch	Study years		
	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Construction and architecture	5	4,7	5,4
Natural sciences	4,4	4,5	4,9
Education	4,8	4	4,5
Others	14,5	15,6	16,2

Source: developed by the author on the basement of [7; 10].

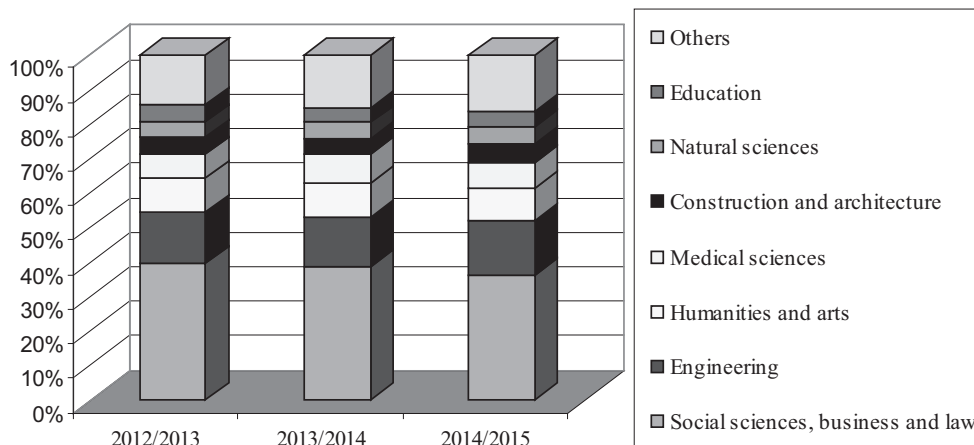


Figure 6. The distribution of graduates by the knowledge branches of Lviv region for the period of 2012/2013–2014/2015 study years

Source: developed by the author on the basement of Table 2.

However, in the structure of persons, who registered in the employment service during the year after graduation (at the end of 2014), the biggest fraction belonged to the direction of «Economy, Commerce and Business» with a share of 32.7%. Specializations «Right» and «Social Sciences» held the third and ninth positions respectively with shares of 9.7% and 3.8% (Figure 7).

As for the demand of Ukrainian enterprises for the employees of the financial sphere, then such dynamics was not accounted for until 2005. However, in a subsequent period 2005–2013, there was a sharp decline in the demand for such specialists, although with minor correction. Thus, in 2005, demanded on the labor market were 4.7 thousand employees of the financial sector, in 2009 – 3.6 thousand people, and in 2013 – 0.7 thousand people [11].

As L. K. Semivnotes, to eliminate the education and labor markets imbalances, the coordinated action of the se markets are needed. On the part of providers of education services (HEIs), it is necessary to step up actions to improve the quality of educational services through: improving the quality of education and quality characteristics of the teaching staff, continuous contact universities and employers. The infrastructure of innovative economics needs further development through: activation of the effective mechanisms of innovative exchange between potential participants, deepening the cooperation inside the triad of «University – Science – Business», creation the specialized organizations of the innovations support, such as: technology parks, business incubators, technological firms etc. [12].

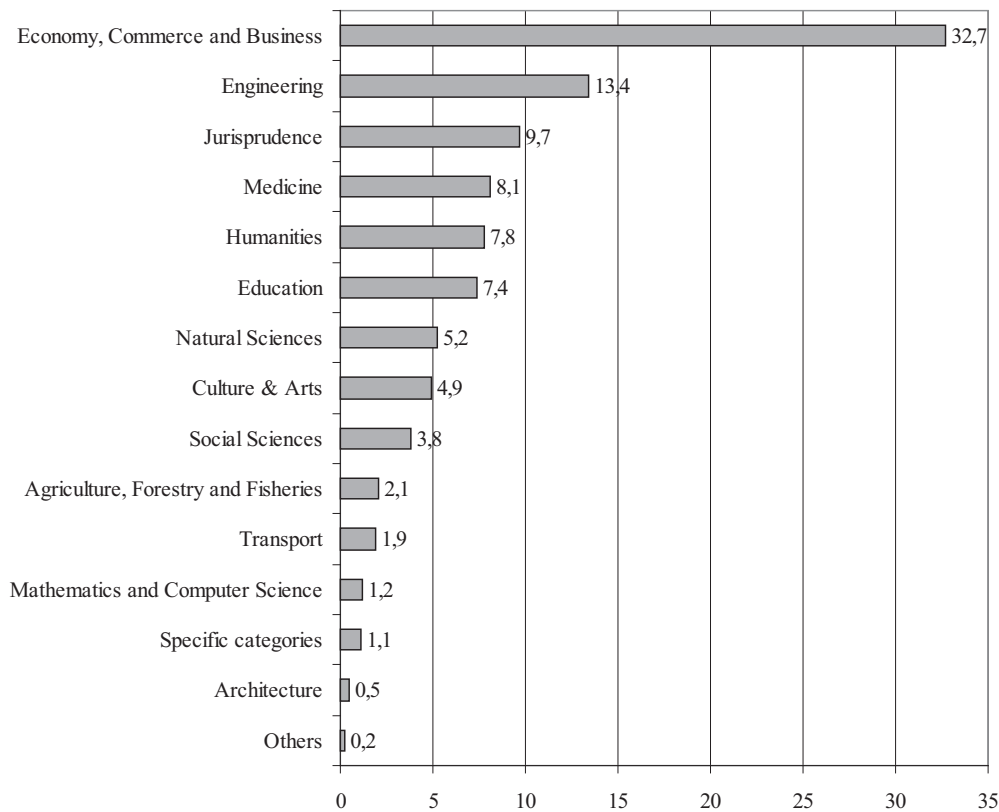


Figure 7. The structure of the unemployed persons, who registered in the employment service during the year after graduation, end of the 2014 (by the training directions, %)

Source: developed by the author on the basement of [9].

Conclusions. There is a tendency to reduce the number of university students (from 167.6 thousand to 129.3 thousand people) during the period from 2008 to 2015 in the Lviv region. This process is also accompanied by the decrease in the number of higher educational institutions of different levels of accreditation. Considering also the low fertility rates in the Lviv region in the early 2000s, the expectation of a sharp change of trend direction will be unreasonable.

However, if the number of universities will decline, all the same it will be up to a certain point, because in the structure of unemployed, who registered at the employment services during the year after graduation, the smallest proportion of persons held people with Master's degree (see Figure 5).

However, the alarming is a fact that the unemployment rate for the most popular among the youth branch of knowledge «Social sciences, business and law» is quite large. Thus, in the structure of unemployed during the year after graduation, the biggest part belongs to training areas as «Economy, Commerce and Business» and «Jurisprudence», taking first and third place, respectively (see Figure 7). This suggests that higher education institutions of such specific training directions will be required to correct the existing final profession, merge them or create new ones in the near future. However, while analyzing the statistics, were not taken into account the effect that can create internal displaced persons as a result of events in the east and south of Ukraine. According to the author, research in this area is important and needs its further development.

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