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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL MIGRATION

According to numerous reports, the number of international students in 2016 has increased five times compared to 1975. As a result of education migration most countries are facing a brain drain problem. Clear understanding of migration trends and patterns can help to adjust programs and take measures to regulate the migration of qualified professionals. The article addresses major trends of students' international migration in the field of higher education; identifies factors, affecting the choice of the country of study. The article also assesses similarities and differences in the international migration coordination policies of the countries, leading in educational migration. As a result, the top educational migration destinations, as well as the most qualitative and promising ways of regulating international educational migration were identified. This experience will allow other countries to improve the quality of education received by international students, as well as motivate highly qualified specialists to return home upon graduation.

Key words: migration; international education; factors of influence; dynamics of educational migration.

Fig. 1. Table 3. Ref.: 4 titles.

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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ МИГРАЦИЯ

По многочисленным данным, количество иностранных студентов в 2016 году увеличилось в пять раз по сравнению с 1975-м. В результате процессов образовательной миграции множество стран столкнулись с проблемой «утечки мозгов». Четкое понимание тенденций и закономерностей миграции может помочь корректировать программы и принимать меры по регулированию миграции квалифицированных специалистов. В статье рассматриваются основные тенденции международной миграции студентов в сфере высшего образования; определены факторы, влияющие на выбор страны обучения. Статья также оценивает сходства и различия в политике координации международной миграции стран, лидирующих в сфере образовательной миграции. В результате были определены популярные направления и наиболее качественные и перспективные пути регулирования международной образовательной миграции. На примере опыта наиболее популярных в сфере получения образования стран другие страны могут повысить качество образования, получаемого иностранными студентами, и мотивировать высококвалифицированных специалистов вернуться на родину после окончания обучения.

Ключевые слова: миграция; международное образование; факторы влияния; динамика образовательной миграции.

Рис. 1. Табл. 3. Библиогр.: 4 назв.

Introduction. Since 2011, the number of international students has increased by 900 thousand people (Figure 1). Most governments are facing a brain drain problem. They are developing programmes to regulate international migration of skilled personnel. Special attention should be paid to educational initiatives, aimed at attracting schoolchildren, university students and international educational migrants. As a rule, they are aimed at creating conditions for retaining students of these universities in the host country. The process of globalization strengthens the international labour market every year, and international labour migration is the most important mechanism for development. Given this analysis of educational migration, it is important to understand main trends in the dynamics of migration of qualified personnel.

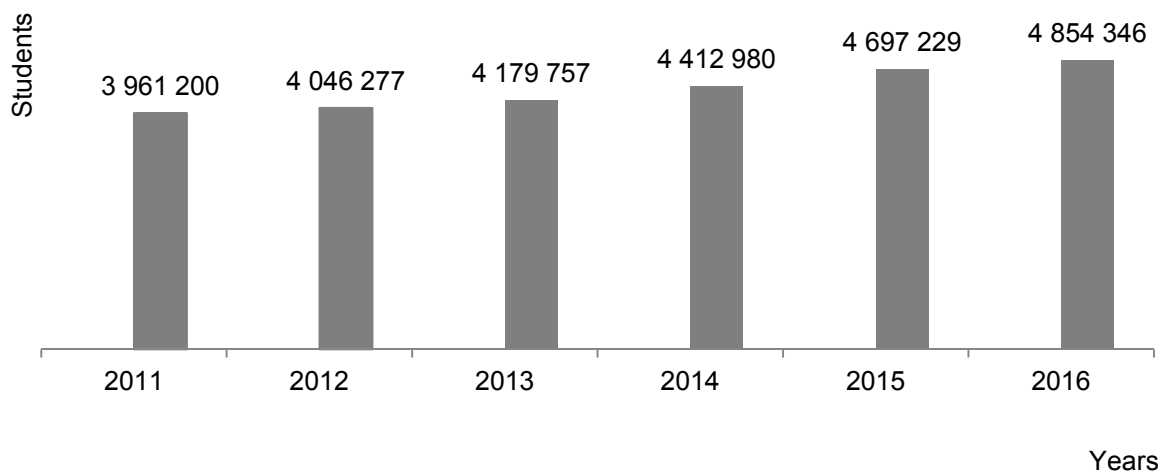


Figure 1. — Internationally mobile students, Global

Note. Own development based on [1].

Migration of higher education students is characterized by substantial positive dynamics in the number of foreign students enrolled in higher education institutions. It is crucial that the mobility of students increases with reaching more advanced levels of education. International students account for only 6 % of total enrolment in tertiary education, but they represent 26 % of enrolment in doctoral programmes. Also Asian students are more internationally mobile at short-cycle tertiary and masters level, while European students tend to be more mobile at bachelor's level.

Statistics from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) show a long-term trend of increasing number of international students. Over the past 30 years, the number of foreign students has increased almost fivefold, from 800.000 in 1975 to 4.6 million in 2015. The growth in the number of foreign students is associated with the following factors: first, the strategies pursued by states to preserve and develop political and social ties between countries. Especially in connection with the construction of a single European environment. Secondly, there is a significant increase in the number of students receiving higher education. Third, the democratization of prices in the context of globalization in the field of transport [2].

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