

Ukraine



REGION: EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA (EECA)

Also included in this region: Kazakhstan, Poland, Romania, Russia

PART I: ENROLMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

The Ukrainian HE system is built along the Former Eastern Bloc model. More than three-quarters of all of students were enrolled in comprehensive universities in 2018, with the remainder enrolled either in specialised universities or short-cycle HEIs. Due mainly to adverse demographic trends, total enrolments fell by nearly 40% between 2010 and 2018, which was slightly sharper than across the rest of Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA). There were much larger declines at private HEIs than at public ones. The number of HEIs has also fallen, mainly due to a culling of short-cycle HEIs in the mid-10s. Ninety-percent of HE enrolments in Ukraine were with public providers in 2018, which was above the average for the rest of the EECA.

TABLE 1 – Types of higher education providers

CATEGORY	INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS COUNT IN 2018		
		PUB.	PRIV.	TOTAL
Comprehensive Universities	Universities	152	33	186
Specialised Universities	Academies; institutes; conservatories	60	44	103
Short-cycle HEIs	College (does not include uchilysche or technicums)	205	42	247

FIGURE 1 – Numbers of institutions by type, 2006-2018

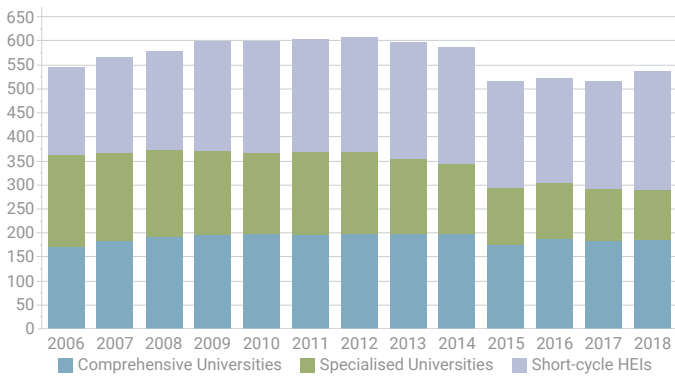
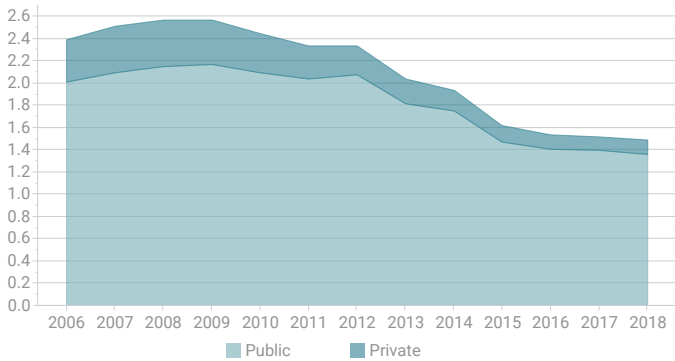


FIGURE 2 – Total enrolments with public and private higher education providers, 2006-2018 (Millions)



Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

FIGURE 3 – Changes in enrolment, in the Ukraine, the rest of EECA and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018

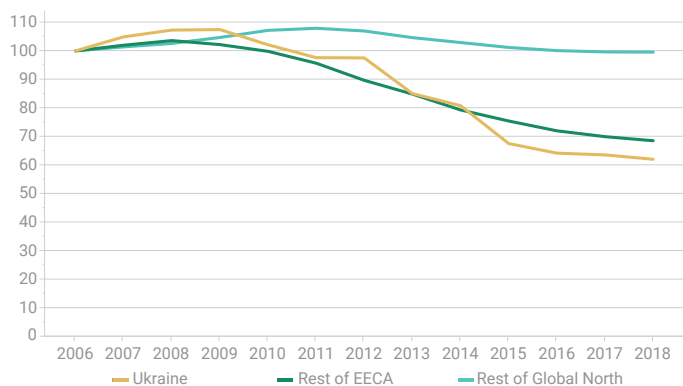


FIGURE 4 – Share of enrolments by institution type in the Ukraine and the rest of EECA, 2006 and 2018 (2006=100)

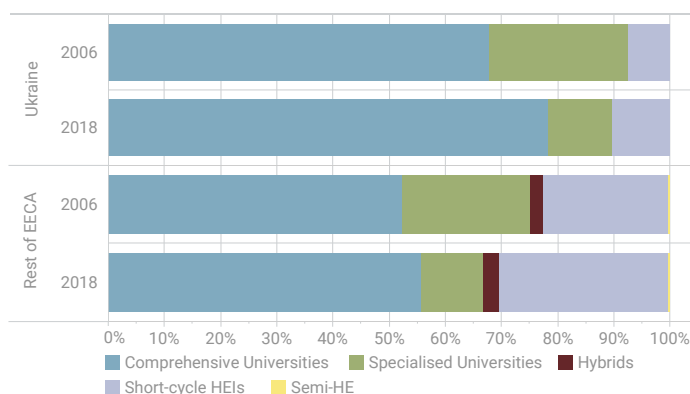


FIGURE 5 – Share of enrolments in public and private institutions, by institution type in the Ukraine and the rest of EECA, 2018

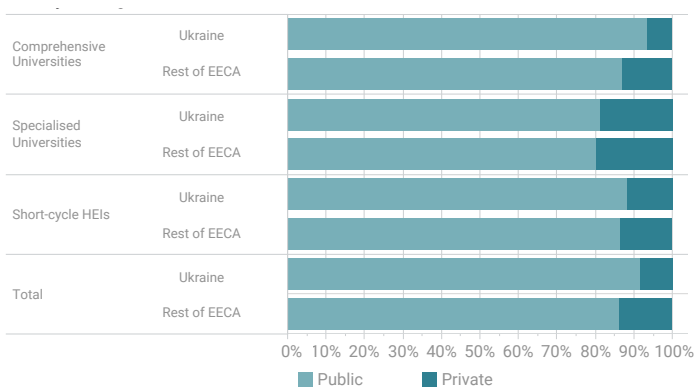
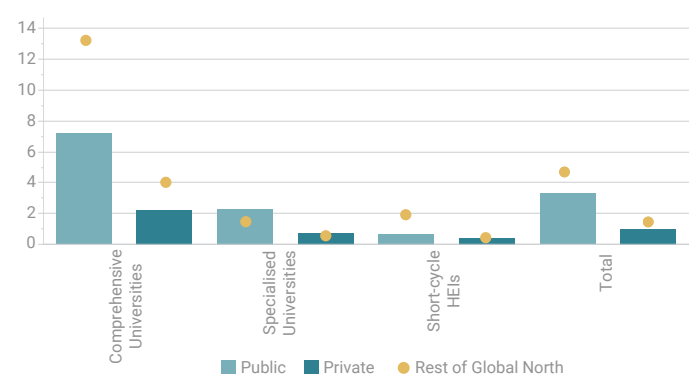


FIGURE 6 – Average institution-size by institution type in the Ukraine and the rest of the Global North, 2018 (Thousands)



PART II: HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCING

Public HE spending in Ukraine rose by a little over 40% in constant dollars during from 2006 to 2014. However, public HE spending fell by half after the start of the war in Donbas in 2014. In 2010, spending on HE was higher relative to GDP than practically anywhere else at 2.4%, but subsequently it almost halved. Total expenditures of public HEIs plummeted even further, as student fee income also fell. Still, government funding to HEIs actually remained relatively constant on a per-student basis, due to the dramatic decline in enrolments.

FIGURE 7 – Change in real total public spending on higher education in the Ukraine, the rest of EECA and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018 (2006=100)

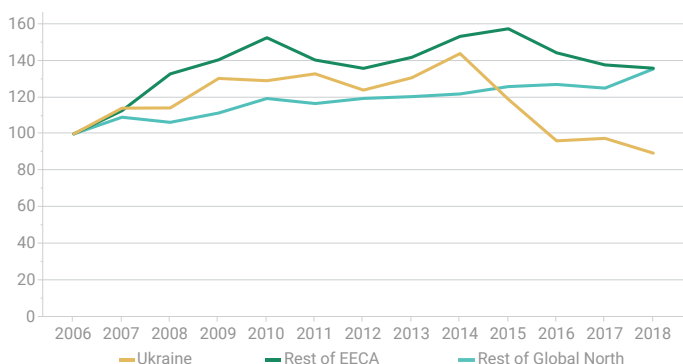


FIGURE 8 – Total public spending on higher education relative to GDP in the Ukraine, the rest of EECA and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018

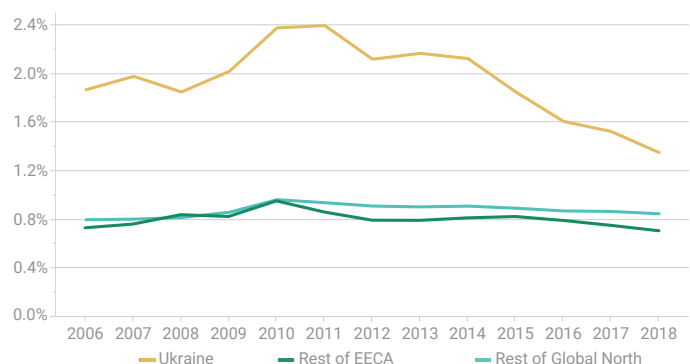


FIGURE 9 – Change in real total institutional spending of public institutions by institution-type in the Ukraine and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018 (2006=100)

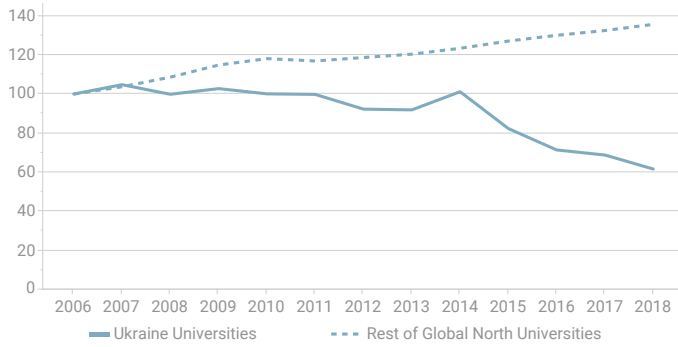


FIGURE 10 – Per-student total institutional spending of public institutions by institution-type in real PPP, in the Ukraine and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018

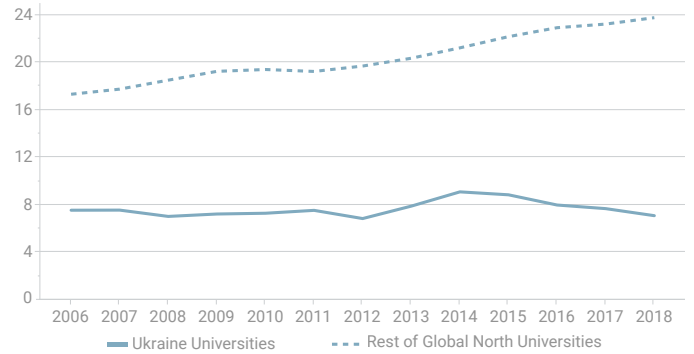
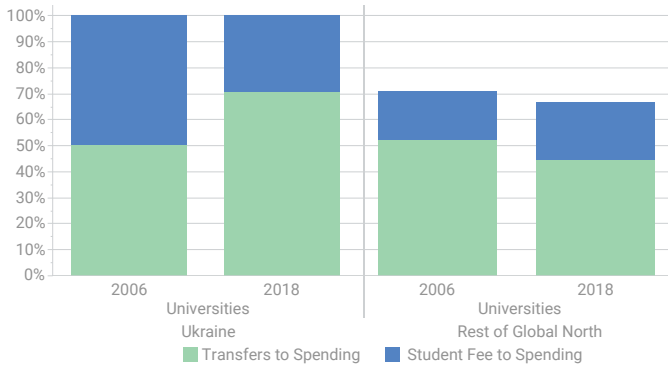


FIGURE 11 – Government transfers relative to total institutional spending of public institutions by institution-type in the Ukraine and the rest of the Global North, 2006 and 2018



PART III: STUDENT FEES

Just under half of (45%) of students in public HEIs in Ukraine paid no compulsory fees in 2018, up slightly since 2006. This percentage of students paying no fees was somewhat below the average for the rest of the EECA in 2018. Fee revenues per fee-paying student declined by roughly 50% between 2006 and 2018.

FIGURE 15 – Share of students at public institutions under each type of tuition regime in the Ukraine, the rest of EECA and the rest of the Global North, 2006 and 2018

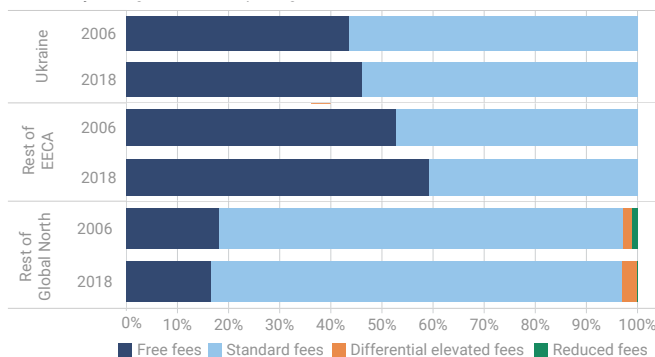
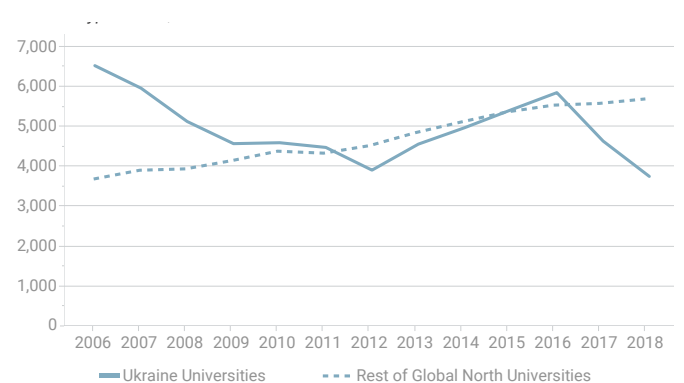


FIGURE 16 – Fee revenues per student paying “regular” rates at public institutions by institution type in PPP, 2006-2018



PART IV: STUDENT FINANCIAL AID

Ukrainian governments only provide direct financial aid to students in the form of grants. Just under 24% of Ukrainian students received a grant in 2018, which was fairly close to the level in 2006. However, given the steep decline in enrolment, this represents a significant drop in the absolute number of recipients. The value of grants fell significantly, particularly from 2006 to 2009, recognising that our data only provide minimum amounts and so may not capture changes in amounts above the minimum. In GDP terms, student financial aid disbursements fell by over 75% from 2006 to 2018, though Ukraine's 2018 figure still remained above the average for the rest of the EECA.

TABLE 2 – Student financial aid regime, including recipients and amounts disbursed in 2018

CATEGORY	PROGRAMS	BASIS OF ALLOCATION	RECIPIENTS	AMOUNTS DISBURSED (USD)
Grants	Academic and social scholarships	Mostly merit-based with need-based social supplements	347,350	899,391,893

FIGURE 18 – Student financial aid spending or total disbursements to students in financial aid relative to Gross Domestic Product, in the Ukraine, the rest of EECA and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018

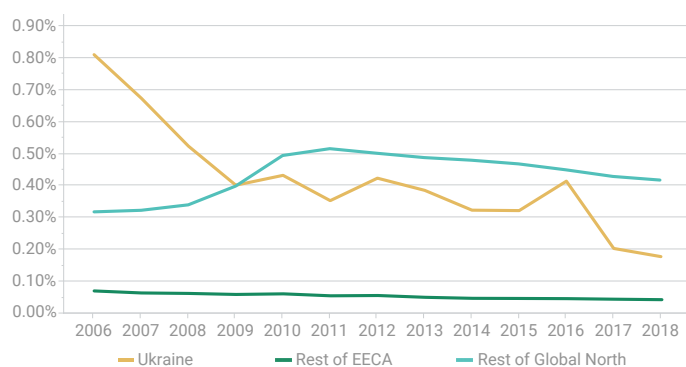


FIGURE 19 – Change in amounts disbursed to students by form of financial aid in the Ukraine and other Global North countries that offer financial aid of this type, 2006-2018 (2006=100)

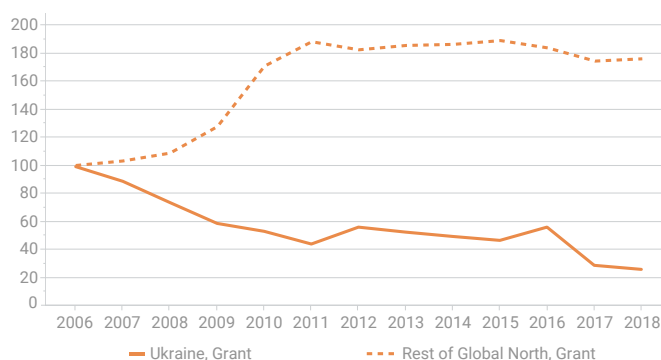


FIGURE 20 – Share of higher education students receiving student financial aid by type in the Ukraine and other Global North countries that offer financial aid of this type, 2006-2018

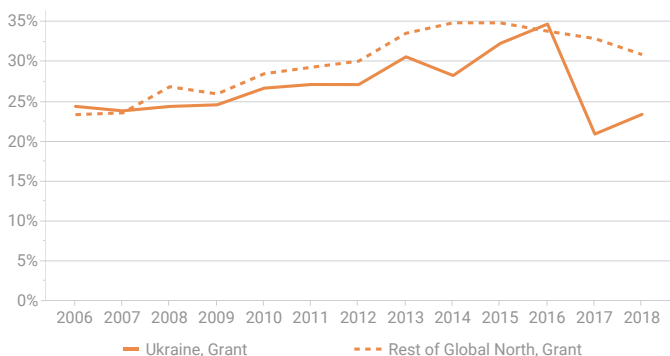
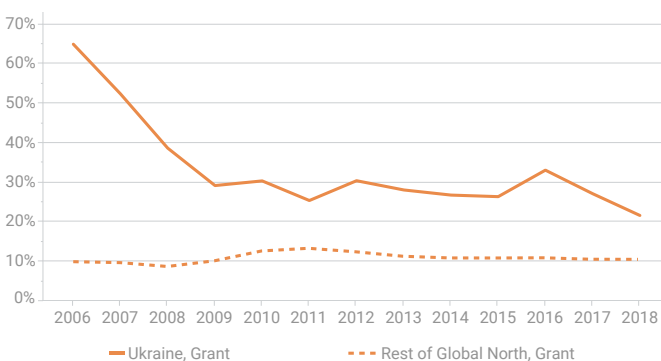


FIGURE 21 – Financial aid per recipient relative to GDP per capita by form of financial aid in the Ukraine and other Global North countries that offer financial aid of this type, 2006-2018



*Note: For more on methodology and data quality please see [Appendices A and B](#).