INTERNATIONAL STUDENT MIGRATION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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The problem of student migration becomes important for our country due to the deepening of its integration in the global economic area and increased cooperation with the European Union. Traditionally, issues of labour migration are more scientifically interesting than educational because consequences of labour migration are more common for economies of emigration and immigration. However, in the context of the growing role of human and especially intellectual capital for our country, a question arises about the need to develop a strategy for regulating student migration, so that its benefits will greatly exceed the drawbacks as it is common in the developed countries.

The research singles out the notion of student migration among other terms describing the movement of the population for the purpose of gaining knowledge. Student migration is defined as the conscious temporary movement of persons outside of the country of his or her nationality in order to obtain a degree of knowledge and higher education.

The article analyses that student migration makes a comprehensive impact on the economy of the receiving countries and the donor countries. For the host country, it means the increase in revenues to budgets of educational institutions, consumer costs associated with accommodation of students, and enrichment of human capital with highly intellectual and productive segment (in the case of the transformation of movement into the “emigration through education”). As for the country, that provides migrants, in the case of the unreturning to the country of citizenship, the state not only gets hidden benefit from cost savings on training highly qualified specialists but also receives economically active, educated, and open to innovation groups.

An inquiry survey of students is conducted on the issue of awareness about the opportunities for the international education and the participation of young people in short-term training. The survey allowed finding out the factors that are denotative for students in choosing the country and training institution, the main sources of information used by students in finding opportunities for student migration.