



Interdependence of International Educational Flows and Countries' Economic Development: Issues of Statistical Approach

Maria V. Frolova
Togliatti Academy of Management, Togliatti, RUSSIA
mfrolova.ru@gmail.com

At present moment most countries in the world are in difficult geopolitical and economic conditions. Globalization processes are coming to the local and regional levels. However transnational corporations are acting globally and conquering for the markets, looking for the suitable personnel worldwide. In this research we are considering the interaction of labour market, education and real sectors of economy. The interdependence regulations are defined between the program choice made by the international students from the developing countries coming to study to the developed countries and the perspectives of future economic growth of their home countries where they return.

Keywords: labour market, education systems efficiency, forecasted economic development, cognitive consumer behavior.

Introduction

Globalization is entering a new phase with the regions united in various clusters, organizations and unions. Factors bringing the countries together depend on the goals the participants want to achieve. World international organizations classified due to various political, economic and cultural reasons are based on creating the mutually beneficial development factors contributing to the interaction in the certain branches and activities. Simultaneously, on one hand we observe the concentration of cross country links and interaction, and on the other countries are getting more separated.

The situation mentioned above is having a considerable influence on the interaction in the sphere of global business, labour market, institutional cooperation in the sphere of higher education, experience exchange.

Transnational corporations are operating worldwide, competing for the bigger market share and consumers loyalty. To provide the necessary quality of goods and services they need personnel able to operate due to standards set by the companies' headquarters and not the place where production or subsidiary is located. Globally there is a tendency for the unification of competences and knowledge the graduates should have.

We see that internationalization in the sphere of higher education that is mainly accomplished through student and academic exchange, joint research and educational programs, internships, scientific and practical conferences, on one hand is the consequence of labour market development and business collaboration between the countries, on the other, it influences the efficiency and future development of these processes.

There is a necessity to make the qualitative research of these processes as their influence will increase in a long-term perspective. These processes have their own statistical regulations with a situational character.

International comparison of higher education systems efficiency (Russia, Great Britain)

There has been accomplished a comparative analysis of the undergraduate and post-graduate educational systems of Russia and Great Britain for the period 2006 - 2010.

Research results:

A complex method of international comparison of the systems of higher professional education was developed and tested.

There was given a qualitative evaluation of the interdependence of graduates employment and the distribution of students due to study programs and forms in the comparative aspect for Russia and Great Britain.

A complex comparative analysis of the higher education structure and educational institutions classification in European and Russian systems was accomplished, higher educational institutions (HEIs) were grouped in clusters.

There was developed a system of statistical indices appropriate for studying the influence of the student cohort due to gender, citizenship, higher educational institution choice, study level, program and form on their future employment.

Comparative statistical evaluation of the interdependence of the student cohort and their future employment was accomplished on the base of correlation-regressive analysis.

The indices of direct and reverse influence were revealed on the base of the developed econometric model and its statistical parameters.

The efficiency of higher education systems in Russia and Great Britain was evaluated.

This research was reasonable as the processes in the sphere of higher education were comparable, and were not influenced by the geopolitical separation of countries and their cooperation in the cross-country economic unions. Since 2013 the situation has changed during a very short period

Current situation at global education and labour markets

In a new format Eurasian Union is interacting, collaboration between Russia and China is getting stronger, while there is less intensive cooperation between the Russian and USA markets, as a consequence of the Ukrainian crisis. However, top world businesses are still seeking the well-trained personnel to develop their business worldwide.

The disproportion at the labour market is evident and could be predicted for the next few years due to the surfeit of low qualified personnel and the lack of highly qualified and qualified ones.

Fig.1. World largest economies, 2014 (CNN data)

However, the leading economies of the world - the key players (countries represented in Fig 1.) are having different education strategies. We see this analyzing government expenditures for education (see Table 1, Fig. 2).

Country	Expenditures for education
USA	5.4 % of GDP
China	¥ 388.39 billion No information about % of GDP
Japan	3,8 % of GDP
Germany	4,6 % of GDP
France	5.9 % of GDP
UK	5,6 % of GDP
Brazil	5,7 % of GDP
Italy	4,7 % of GDP
Russia	4,1 % of GDP
India	3,1 % of GDP