What is at stake for education in Ukraine?

Ukraine overview
Data from 2020

- **72yrs** Life expectancy at birth
- USD$13,017 GDP per capita
- 43.5 M Population
- 75.3% Population reporting to use the Internet over the past 12 months (2020)
- 100% Adult literacy rate

Population movements
Since the beginning of the conflict with Russia, almost 4 million Ukrainians moved to other countries (March, 2022).

In 2020, before the beginning of the current conflict, there were already 1.4 million Internally Displaced Person. (July 2020, IOM)

Population decrease—with the largest share amongst youth

- **Total population** 51.5 million 1991
- 43.5 million 2021
- **-15.5%** (8.0 million)
- **Age group proportion**, out of total population (2021)
  - Male: 70%
  - Female: 64%
  - 0-14: 13%
  - 15-64: 18%
  - 65+: 21%
  - 65+: 14%

- **Fertility rate**
  - less than 2 births per woman since 1990

The population has been shrinking and is rapidly ageing, mainly due to migration and an extremely low fertility rate.

Youth form part of the largest share of the population, with 15.9% between 0-14 years

Figure 1: Number of Ukraine refugees by receiving country (in thousands)

- Poland 2084
- Hungary 312
- Slovakia 250
- Romania 535
- Moldova 365
- Belarus 3.8
- Russia 232

Romania
Slovakia
Belarus
Moldova
Hungary
Poland

Population reporting to use the Internet over the past 12 months (2020)

- Rural: 30% | Urban: 70%
- Rural: 64.1% | Urban: 81.0%

Life expectancy at birth

- Male: 66.39 | Female: 76.22

GDP per capita

- Male: 70%
- Female: 64%

Fertility rate

- Male: 70%
- Female: 64%
Enrolment

Decreasing and stagnant enrolment numbers reflect population changes

School education is universal and more than 80% students from targeted age groups are enrolled at higher education.

Girls form the greater part of enrolment at tertiary level.

Education expenditure is in line with international benchmarks

At 12% and 15% of total government expenditure

And 4-6% of Gross Domestic Product.
Education Institutions

**Number of educational institutions decreased since 1991 at all levels**

98% Almost all rural schools have internet access

Teachers are overwhelmingly female at 98% in primary and 80% in secondary schools

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**Student mobility**

A high number of Ukrainian students are studying abroad, with almost a third in Russia

Top five destination of Ukrainian students (2020)
1. Poland (26938, 35%),
2. Russian Federation (21609, 28%),
3. Germany (6313, 8%),
4. Czechia (3132, 4%)
5. Slovakia (2911, 4%).

Total 77,586 students

The numbers of foreign students in Ukraine is high and was increasing.

Top five countries sending students to Ukraine 2020
1. India (14383, 24%),
2. Morocco (5721, 9%),
3. Azerbaijan (4718, 8%),
4. Turkmenistan (4304, 7%)
5. Nigeria (3302, 5%)

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Figure 4: Number of educational institution by level of education and year

Figure 5: Percentage of female teacher by year

Figure 6: Number of inbound (Ukraine) internationally mobile student by year
Learning

Results are improving and are better in reading than in mathematics

Table 1: Minimum proficiency level at end of lower secondary and end of primary level by year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Mathematics</th>
<th>Mathematics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>74.1</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>50.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>81.1</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>49.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>50.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban (both Sex)</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>60.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural (both Sex)</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Affluent socioeconomic background</td>
<td>89.1</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>51.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very poor socioeconomic background</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Proficiency levels (MPL) in reading at the end of lower secondary level were achieved by 74% students in 2018, with higher proportion for girls (81%) compared to boys (68%).

MPL in mathematics at the end of lower secondary was around 50% in 2011, showing no improvement from 2007; with boys at a higher proportion than girls.

The gap between urban and rural proportions are significant in both subjects at about 24% points.

The gap between higher income and lower income groups is also significant for reading (32% points) but much lower for mathematics (4% points).

Sources other than UIS database, March 2022:

1. UNHCR, March 20th 2022, Refugees fleeing Ukraine (since 24 February 2022), Situation Ukraine Refugee Situation.
2. The accumulated data in this table is higher than the total number of refugees fleeing Ukraine presented above since it also takes into account people crossing the border between Romania and Moldova.
3. Government expenditure on education as % of GDP (%) for 2020 data is from 2019.
4. Pre-school and secondary education numbers are presented in hundred (100) and Tertiary level is mentioned in absolute number.
5. For 2005 and 2010, data are used from 2000 for secondary level due to unavailability of data at UIS database and secondary level disaggregated data is not available before 1999.