

EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2017

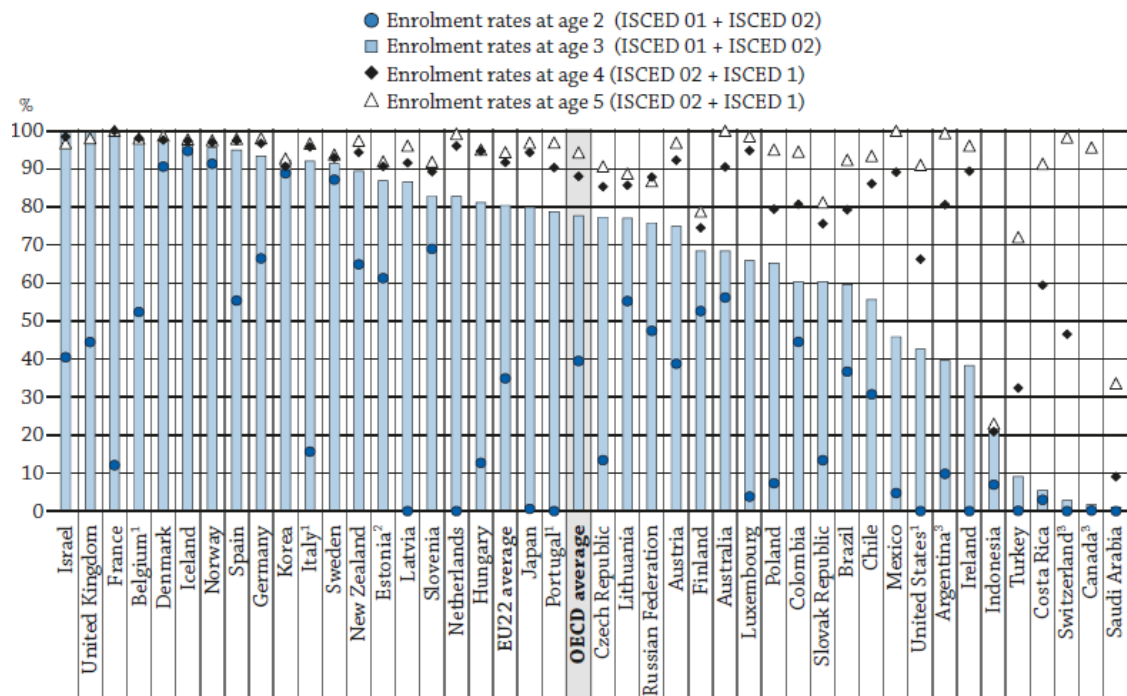
Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators is the authoritative source for information on the state of education around the world. It provides data on the structure, finances and performance of education systems in the 35 OECD countries and a number of partner countries.

Russian Federation

- Tertiary graduates are most likely by far to have studied business, administration and the law, followed by engineering, manufacturing and construction.
- The Russian Federation has the second highest share (56%) of adults who have attained tertiary education out of all OECD and partner countries. Although 3% of the country's tertiary students are foreign, less than 1% of Russian students study abroad.
- Enrolment in early childhood education has been increasing, and expenditure at this level is above the OECD average.
- Expenditure on education in the Russian Federation has risen over recent years, but remains below the OECD average both per student and as a share of gross domestic product (GDP).

Figure 1. Enrolment rates at ages 2 to 5 in early childhood and primary education (2015)

Early childhood educational development programmes = ISCED 01, pre-primary education = ISCED 02, primary education = ISCED 1



1. Includes only pre-primary education at the ages of 2 and 3 (ISCED 02).

2. Includes early childhood development programmes at the ages of 4 and 5 (ISCED 01).

3. Year of reference 2014.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the enrolment rates of 3-year-olds.

Source: OECD (2017), Table C2.1. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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As in most OECD countries, business, administration and law programmes are the most popular among tertiary students

- In 2015, 38% of Russian tertiary students graduated with degrees in business, administration and law, one of the highest shares across OECD and partner countries (OECD average, 24%). These were followed by engineering, manufacturing and construction, which accounted for 22% of graduates (OECD average, 14%). Although the shares are higher in the Russian Federation, these two broad fields are also the most popular in many OECD and partner countries.
- Despite the large share of tertiary students graduating with degrees in engineering, manufacturing and construction, only 7% graduate with a degree in the other science-related fields: 2% in natural sciences, mathematics and statistics, and 5% in information and communication technologies (ICT). On average across OECD countries, the shares are 6% for natural sciences, mathematics and statistics, and 4% with for ICT.
- At just 6%, the Russian Federation has one of the smallest shares of graduates in the field of health and welfare of all OECD and partner countries, behind only India and Saudi Arabia. This is less than half the OECD average of 15%.

Enrolment in early childhood education is growing in the Russian Federation, but is still relatively low compared to the OECD average

- Although compulsory primary education starts at the age of 7 in Russia, among the latest of all OECD and partner countries, enrolment in early childhood education is still significant. Some 47% of 2-year-olds are enrolled in early childhood education, more than the OECD average of 39%. At the age of 3, 76% of children are enrolled in pre-primary education (Figure 1). Although the enrolment of 3-year-olds is slightly below the OECD average of 78%, it represents a remarkable increase from 2005, when only 42% of them were enrolled.
- In 2015, participation by 4-year-olds in early childhood education had more than doubled since 2005, from 42% to 88%, one of the largest increases across all OECD and partner countries. In 2015, enrolment among 5-year-olds stood at 87% and of 6-year-olds at 89% while OECD countries have, on average, enrolment rates of over 95% at these ages.
- The Russian Federation spends 1.0% of its gross domestic product (GDP) on early childhood education, against an OECD average of 0.8%. Nearly all children in early childhood education attend public institutions, while on average in OECD countries 55% of pupils in early childhood educational development and 33% of pre-primary pupils attend private institutions.
- Student-teacher ratios provide information on the availability of teaching resources at each education level. There are 11 children per teacher in early childhood education programmes in the Russian Federation, below the OECD average of 13. The country also employs teachers' aides at this level, and the ratio of children to contact staff (teachers plus teachers' aides) drops to 7, again below the OECD average of 11.

A large share of the country's population attain tertiary education, but very few go abroad to study

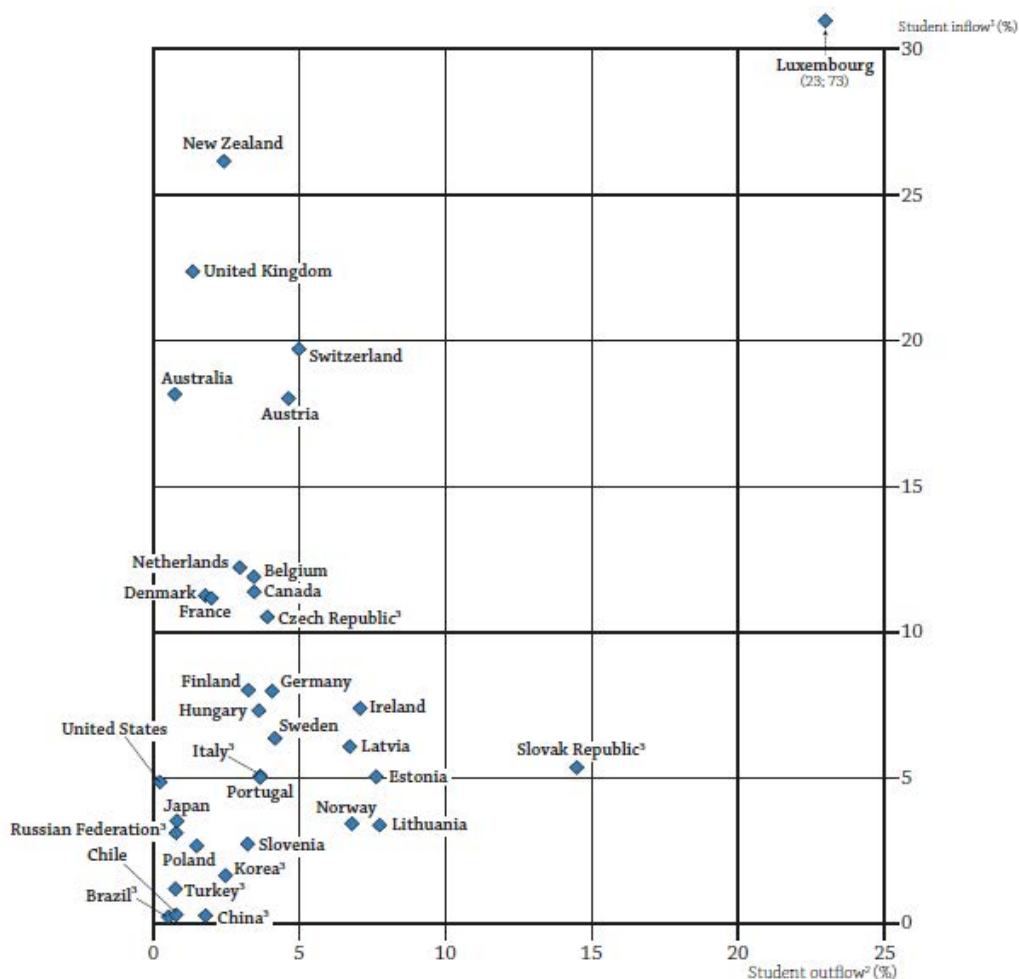
- In the Russian Federation, 56% of 25-64 year-olds hold a tertiary degree, the second highest attainment rate after Canada of all OECD and partner countries, and 19 percentage points more than the OECD average. As in most OECD and partner countries, tertiary-educated adults enjoy advantages in the labour market. The employment rate among tertiary-educated adults in the Russian Federation stood at 82% in 2016, 2 percentage points lower than OECD average. Among those whose highest level of education is upper secondary, 72% are employed, which is 3 percentage points lower than the OECD average. Only a relatively small share of the population have not attained upper secondary education, but just 51% of them are employed, compared to 57% on average among OECD countries.
- Almost 60% of first-time graduates from tertiary education in the Russian Federation followed a long first degree – a programme that lasts at least five years and is equivalent to a master's degree in the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). Only 13% graduated for the first time with bachelor's or equivalent degrees, in contrast to many OECD and partner countries where these are the most common first degrees (OECD average, 72%). This situation is now changing as the Russian Federation reforms its higher education system after joining the Bologna Process in 2003. In 2015, 49% of new entrants into tertiary education entered a bachelor's or equivalent programme, compared to 9% for a long first degree. Short-cycle tertiary degrees are also a frequent entry point into tertiary education: they made up 29% of first-time tertiary graduates in the Russian Federation, 12 percentage points more than the OECD average.
- More than 226 000 foreign students are enrolled in tertiary education in the Russian Federation, which corresponds to 3% of the country's tertiary students. However, only 0.8% of Russian tertiary students study

abroad, compared to an average of 6% across OECD countries. Of all OECD and partner countries with available data, only Brazil and the United States have a lower percentage of nationals going abroad to study. This imbalance suggests that the country benefits from “brain gain” among tertiary students (Figure 2).

- Most of the foreign students in the Russian Federation are concentrated at the bachelor’s and master’s levels, where they represent over 11% of students. At the doctoral level, they account for 5%. This distribution is different from most OECD and partner countries, where the share of international or foreign students tends to be higher at the doctoral level than at bachelor’s or master’s.

Figure 2. International student circulation in total tertiary education (2015)

International or foreign students studying in the country and national students studying abroad as a percentage of total national students studying home and abroad



1. Student inflow represents the number of international students on a country’s soil for every 100 national students studying home or abroad in the OECD area (y-axis).

2. Student outflow represents the percentage of national students studying abroad (x-axis).

3. Data refer to foreign students instead of international students.

Source: OECD (2017), Table C4.3. See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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Expenditure on education has been increasing, but remains comparatively low

- As a share of GDP, the Russian Federation’s expenditure on primary through tertiary education rose from 2.5% in 2005 to 3.4% in 2010, and it remained fairly stable during the period 2010-14, reaching 3.3% of GDP in 2014. Despite this increase, the figure is the lowest of all OECD and partner countries and considerably below the OECD average of 5.2%.
- Public expenditure alone on primary to tertiary education accounts for 2.8% of GDP, compared with the OECD average of 4.8%. Public expenditure on those levels of education amount to 8% of total government expenditure, again below the OECD average of 11%, and below other BRICS countries with available data as well: Brazil (16%), India (13%) and South Africa (16%).

Russian Federation - Country Note - Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators

- Primary to post-secondary non-tertiary institutions spent USD 4 939¹ per student in 2014, around half the OECD average. However, spending per student has been increasing considerably in recent years. Between 2010 and 2014, expenditure on these levels of education increased by 17%; coupled with a 3% increase in the number of students enrolled, this led to a 13% increase in expenditure per student. The OECD average expenditure per student only increased 5% over the same period.
- Total expenditure on tertiary education in the Russian Federation fell by 5% between 2010 and 2014, but the number of students fell even more, by 19%. As a result, expenditure per student increased by 16%. In comparison, OECD countries increased their spending on tertiary education by 11% on average over the same period and the expenditure per student increased by 6%. Despite these increases, actual expenditure per tertiary student in the Russian Federation was USD 8 808 in 2014, half the OECD average of USD 16 138.
- In 2014, public sources funded 96% of primary through to post-secondary non-tertiary education in the Russian Federation. At the tertiary level, however, 34% of expenditure came from private sources, exceeding the OECD average of 30%. Two-thirds of the private expenditure in tertiary education comes from households and one-third from other private entities, such as religious organisations, charitable organisations, and business and labour associations. However, while public expenditure on tertiary education remained relatively stable between 2010 and 2014, private expenditure decreased by 15% between 2010 and 2014.

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Note regarding data from Israel


The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

References

OECD (2017), *Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2017-en>.

For more information on **Education at a Glance 2017** and to access the full set of Indicators, visit www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm.

Subnational data are available at <http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/annualreports/oecd/index.asp>.

Updated data can be found on line at [OECD.Stat](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-data-en) as well as by following the **StatLinks**  under the tables and charts in the publication <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-data-en>.

Explore, compare and visualise more data and analysis using:  **EducationGPS**
<http://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=RUS&treshold=10&topic=EQ>.

Questions can be directed to:	Country note author:
Marie-Hélène Doumet	Tse Chi Sum
Senior analyst	Directorate for Education and Skills
Directorate for Education and Skills	ChiSum.TSE@oecd.org
Marie-Helene.Doumet@oecd.org	

¹ Values reported in equivalent US dollars (USD) have been converted using purchasing power parities (PPPs).

Key Facts for the Russian Federation in Education at a Glance 2017

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Russian Federation		OECD average	
Fields of study					
Graduates in upper secondary vocational programmes					
2015					
		%	% Women	%	% Women
Table A2.1	Business, administration and law	**	**	20%	66%
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	**	**	34%	12%
	Health and welfare	**	**	12%	82%
	Services	**	**	17%	60%
New entrants to tertiary education					
2015					
		%	% Women	%	% Women
Table C3.1	Education	9%	**	9%	78%
	Business, administration and law	22%	**	23%	54%
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	24%	**	16%	24%
Tertiary students enrolled, by mobility status					
2015					
		International students¹	National students	International students¹	National students
Table C4.2.	Education	**	**	3%	8%
	Business, administration and law	**	**	27%	23%
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	**	**	17%	12%
Tertiary-educated 25-64 year-olds					
2016					
Table A1.3	Education	**	**	13%	23%
	Business, administration and law	**	**	17%	83%
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	**	**	87%	85%
Employment rate of tertiary-educated 25-64 year-olds					
2016					
Table A5.3	Education	**	**	83%	85%
	Business, administration and law	**	**	87%	87%
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	**	**	87%	87%
Early childhood education					
Enrolment rates in early childhood education at age 3					
2015					
Table C2.1	ISCED 01 and 02	76%	76%	78%	78%
Expenditure on all early childhood educational institutions					
2014					
Table C2.3	As a percentage of GDP	1%	1%	0.8%	0.8%
	Proportions of total expenditure from public sources	90%	90%	82%	82%
Vocational education and training (VET)					
Enrolment in upper secondary education, by programme orientation					
2015					
		General	Vocational	General	Vocational
Table C1.3	Enrolment rate among population aged 15-19 year-olds	19%	**	37%	25%
Graduation rates, by programme orientation					
2015					
		General	Vocational	General	Vocational
Table A2.2	Upper secondary education - All ages	49%	50%	54%	44%
Employment rate, by programme orientation					
2016					
		General	Vocational	General	Vocational
Figure A5.3.	25-34 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education as their highest educational attainment level	75%	86%	70%	80%
Tertiary education					
Share of international or foreign students, by level of tertiary education					
2015					
Table C4.1.	Bachelor's or equivalent	**	**	4%	12%
	Master's or equivalent	11%	11%	26%	6%
	Doctoral or equivalent	5%	5%	6%	6%
	All tertiary levels of education	3%	3%	6%	6%
Educational attainment of 25-64 year-olds					
2016					
Table A1.1	Short-cycle tertiary	25%	25%	8%	16%
	Bachelor's or equivalent	1%	1%	12%	12%
	Master's or equivalent	29%	29%	1%	1%
	Doctoral or equivalent	0%	0%	1%	1%
Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment					
2016					
Table A5.1	Short-cycle tertiary	78%	78%	81%	83%
	Bachelor's or equivalent	87%	87%	87%	91%
	Master's or equivalent	86%	86%	84%	84%
	Doctoral or equivalent	87%	87%	122	146
	All tertiary levels of education	82%	82%	198	156
Relative earnings of full-time full-year 25-64 year-old workers, by educational attainment (upper secondary education = 100)					
2015					
Table A6.1	Short-cycle tertiary	**	**	122	146
	Bachelor's or equivalent	**	**	198	156
	Master's, doctoral or equivalent	**	**	156	156
	All tertiary levels of education	**	**	156	156

Russian Federation - Country Note - Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Russian Federation		OECD average	
Adult education and learning					
	Participation of 25-64 year-olds in adult education²	2012		2012³	
Table C6.1a	Participation in formal education only	**		4%	
	Participation in non-formal education only	**		39%	
	Participation in both formal and non-formal education	**		7%	
	No participation in adult education	**		50%	
Financial investment in education					
	Annual expenditure per student, by level of education (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2014			
Table B1.1	Primary education	**		USD 8 733	
	Secondary education	USD 4 939		USD 10 106	
	Tertiary (including R&D activities)	USD 8 808		USD 16 143	
	Total expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions	2014			
Table B2.1	As a percentage of GDP	3.3%		5.2%	
	Total public expenditure on primary to tertiary education	2014			
Table B4.1	As a percentage of total public expenditure	7.9%		11.3%	
Teachers					
	Actual salaries of teachers in public institutions relative to wages of full-time, full-year workers with tertiary education	2015			
Table D3.2a	Pre-primary school teachers	**		0.78	
	Primary school teachers	**		0.85	
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	**		0.88	
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	**		0.94	
	Annual statutory salaries of teachers in public institutions, based on typical qualifications, at different points in teachers' careers (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)	2015			
		Starting salary	Salary after 15 years of experience	Starting salary	Salary after 15 years of experience
Table D3.1a	Pre-primary school teachers	**	**	USD 29 636	USD 39 227
	Primary school teachers	**	**	USD 30 838	USD 42 864
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	**	**	USD 32 202	USD 44 623
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	**	**	USD 33 824	USD 46 631
	Organisation of teachers' working time in public institutions over the school year	2015			
		Net teaching time	Total statutory working time	Net teaching time	Total statutory working time
Table D4.1	Pre-primary school teachers	**	**	1001 hours	1608 hours
	Primary school teachers	561 hours	**	794 hours	1611 hours
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	483 hours	**	712 hours	1634 hours
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	483 hours	**	662 hours	1620 hours
	Percentage of teachers who are 50 years old or over	2015			
Table D5.1	Primary education	**		32%	
	Upper secondary education	**		40%	
	Share of female teachers in public and private institutions	2015			
Table D5.2	Primary education	99%		83%	
	Upper secondary education	**		59%	
	Tertiary education	59%		43%	
	Ratio of students to teaching staff	2015			
Table D2.2	Primary education	21		15	
	Secondary education	10		13	
	Tertiary education	11		16	
Equity					
	Intergenerational mobility in education²	2012		2012³	
		Both parents have less than tertiary	At least one parent attained tertiary	Both parents have less than tertiary	At least one parent attained tertiary
Tables A4.1 and A4.2	Less than tertiary education (30-44 year-olds' own educational attainment)	**	**	69%	31%
	Tertiary-type B (30-44 year-olds' own educational attainment)	**	**	12%	16%
	Tertiary-type A and advanced research programmes (30-44 year-olds' own educational attainment)	**	**	20%	55%
Transition from school to work					
	Percentage of people not in employment, nor in education or training (NEET)	2016			
Table C5.1	18-24 year-olds	16%		15%	
Education and social outcomes					
	Percentage of adults who report having depression	2014			
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Table A8.1	Below upper secondary	**	**	10%	15%
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	**	**	6%	10%
	Tertiary	**	**	5%	6%

The reference year is the year cited or the latest year for which data are available.

Refer to Annex 3 for country-specific notes and for more information on data presented in this key facts table (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

1. For some countries foreign students are provided instead of international students.

2. Data refer to ISCED-97 instead of ISCED-A 2011.

3. OECD average includes some countries with 2015 data.

** Please refer to the source table for details on this data.

Cut-off date for the data: 19 July 2017. Any updates on data can be found on line at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-data-en>



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