



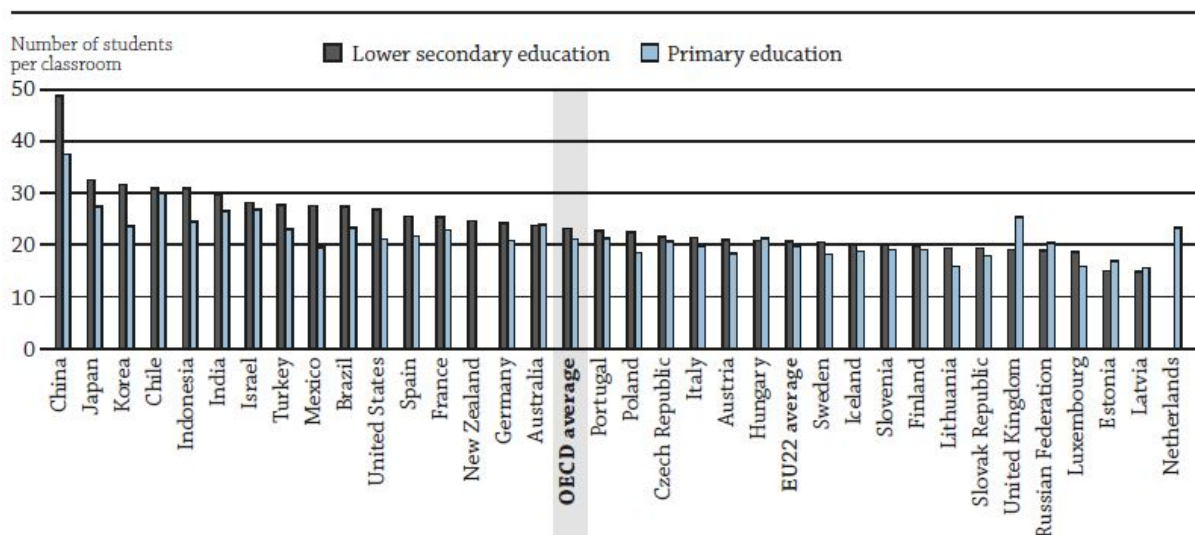
## EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2016

*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

- **Russia has the second highest share of adults attaining tertiary level education out of all OECD and partner countries:** 54% of 25-64 year-olds, which is 19 percentage points more than the OECD average.
- **The Russian Federation has one of the lowest ratios of students to teachers at tertiary level,** at 11 to 1, compared to the OECD average of 17 tertiary students to each teacher.
- **Despite a rise in the average size of primary school classes between 2005 and 2014, class sizes in the Russian Federation remain at or below the OECD average:** 20 students per class in primary school (OECD 21), and 19 in lower secondary school, 4 less than the OECD average of 23.
- **Students in the Russian Federation at primary and lower secondary levels spend less time in the classroom** than their counterparts in most OECD and partner countries: for primary education, this figure is the lowest across all countries at 517 hours per year.
- Expenditure on education in the Russian Federation has risen over the past years, but remains **below the OECD average both per student and as a share of gross domestic product (GDP).**

Figure 1. Average class size, by level of education (2014)



Countries are ranked in descending order of the average class size in lower secondary education.

Source: OECD, Table D2.1. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm](http://www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm)).

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## Tertiary education has a strong impact in the labour market

- In the Russian Federation, 54% of 25-64 year-olds hold a tertiary degree, the second highest after Canada of all OECD and partner countries and 19 percentage points more than the OECD average. The employment rate among tertiary-educated adults in the Russian Federation stood at 83% in 2015, compared to 72% among those whose highest level of education is upper secondary, and 49% among the small share of the population without an upper secondary education.
- Tertiary education is also associated with higher life satisfaction rates: in the Russian Federation, life satisfaction among 25-64 year old tertiary educated people stands at 87%, 13 percentage points above that of non-tertiary educated people.
- Two-thirds of first-time graduates from tertiary education followed a long first degree (equivalent to a master's degree). Only 7% graduate for the first time with bachelor's-equivalent degrees, in contrast to many OECD and partner countries where these are common as first degrees. Short-cycle tertiary degrees are also a frequent entry point into tertiary education: they constitute 26% of first degrees in the Russian Federation, over 10 percentage points more than the OECD average.
- Participation among students aged 30-64 in tertiary education has more than tripled to 1.3% between 2005 and 2014 in the Russian Federation, but remains significantly below the OECD average of 2.1%.
- At 11 to 1, the ratio of students to teachers in the Russian Federation at tertiary level is one of the lowest among OECD and partner countries, compared to the OECD average of 17 students to each teacher at tertiary level.

## Access to high-quality early childhood education and care makes a difference later on

- Although Russian compulsory primary education starts at the age of seven, among the latest of all OECD and partner countries, early childhood education is still relevant. The Russian Federation spends 1.1% of its gross domestic product (GDP) on early childhood education, against an OECD average of 0.8%. All children in early childhood education attend public institutions, while in many OECD countries private institutions play an important role at this level of education.
- Some 47% of 2-year-olds are enrolled in early childhood education (Программы развития детей младшего возраста), more than the OECD average of 36%. At the age of three, 78% of children are enrolled in pre-primary education (Дошкольное образование), 7 percentage points more than on average across the OECD.
- Although it has nearly doubled since 2005 to 83%, participation in early childhood education at the age of four remains below the OECD average of 86%. Nor is enrolment in this level universal among 5- and 6-year-olds either: in 2013, it stood at 83% and 88%, respectively, while the majority of OECD countries have enrolment rates exceeding 90% at these ages.
- The Russian Federation has one contact staff member (including teachers' aides) for every four children at this level, and one teacher for every ten students, one of the lowest ratios across OECD and partner countries with available information.

## School environment and workload all influence teachers' decisions to enter – and remain in – the profession

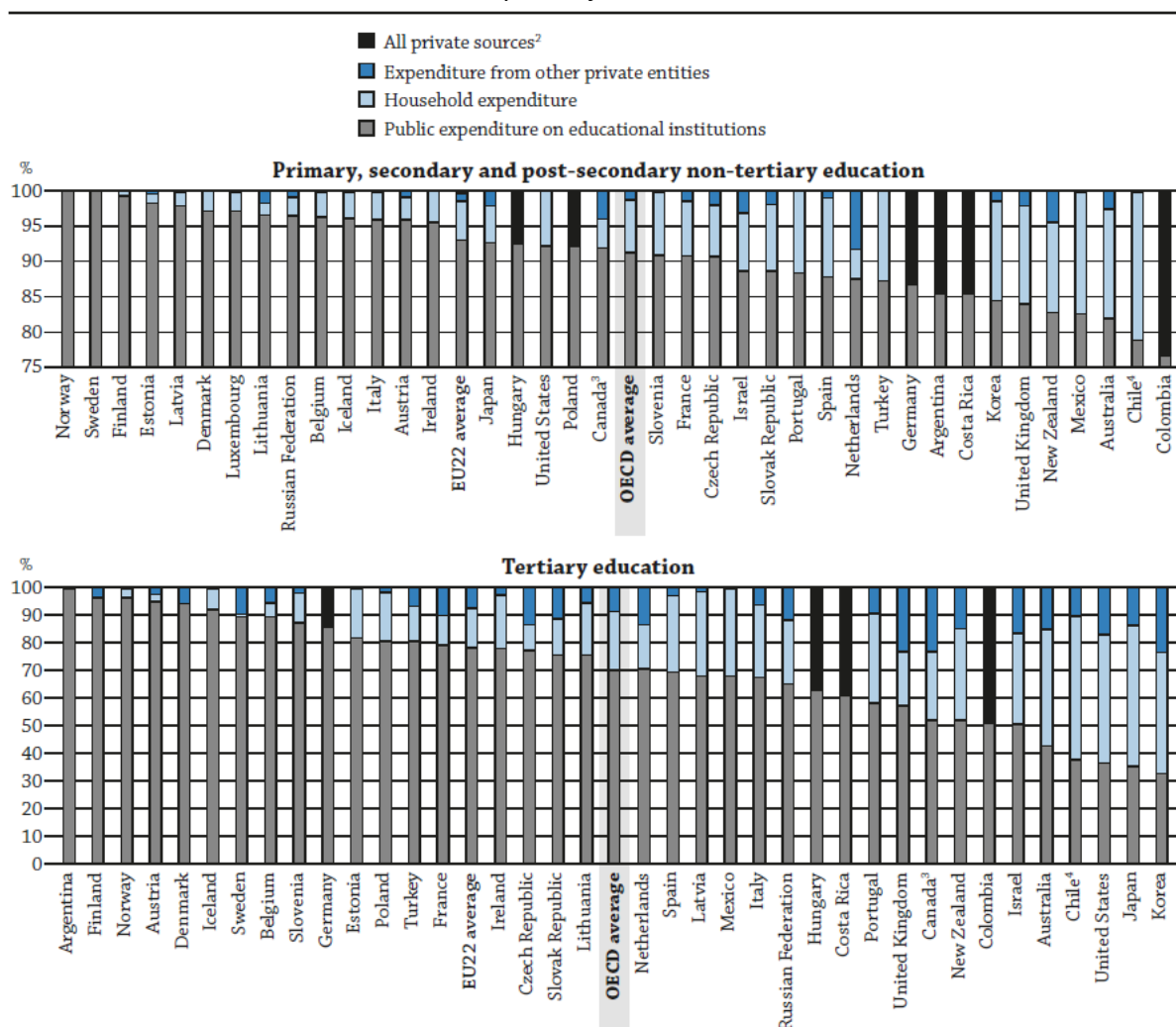
- Between 2005 and 2014, the average class size in Russian primary schools increased by 31% to 20 students per class, which is similar to the average class size across OECD countries (21). In lower secondary school, class size remained at 19 over this period, 4 less than the OECD average in 2014 (Figure 1).
- Measured in terms of compulsory instruction time, students at primary and lower secondary level spend less time in the classroom in the Russian Federation than their counterparts in most OECD and partner countries: at primary level, this figure is 517 hours per year, the least of all, while in contrast compulsory instruction time in Denmark and Chile is more than twice as long.
- Students in the Russian Federation also have one of the shortest school years: 169 days of instruction per year at primary level and 175 days at lower secondary. In upper secondary school, however, the position reverses: students in the Russian Federation spend 210 days per year in school, the most of all countries with available data.

- Correspondingly, teachers at all levels spend less time teaching than their colleagues across the OECD on average. Primary school teachers teach 561 hours per year, the lowest of all countries with available data. At both lower and upper secondary school the average is 483 hours per year, making the Russian Federation one of three countries with the lowest average teaching hours per teacher at both levels. Taken together, this means 3.3 teaching hours per teacher per day in primary school and 2.3 in secondary school, again one of the lowest of all OECD and partner countries.
- Only 20% of lower secondary school principals reported frequently collaborating with teachers to solve classroom discipline problems, the lowest proportion of all countries participating in TALIS. In contrast, 69% of them state that they often observe instruction in classrooms, compared to 41% of principals in OECD countries.

### High-quality education needs sustainable funding

- As a share of GDP, the Russian Federation’s expenditure on primary through to tertiary education has risen from 2.7% in 2005 to 3.8% in 2013, but remains below the OECD average of 5.2%.

**Figure 2. Distribution of public and private expenditure on educational institutions (2013)**  
By level of education



1. Excluding international funds.  
 2. Including subsidies attributable to payments to educational institutions received from public sources.  
 3. Year of reference 2012.  
 4. Year of reference 2014.

Countries are ranked in descending order of the proportion of public expenditure on educational institutions by level of education.

Source: OECD, Table B3.1b. See Annex 3 for notes ([www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm](http://www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm)).

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## Russian Federation - Country Note - Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators

- Total expenditure on primary through to upper secondary non-tertiary education has increased by 19% between 2008 and 2013. Since the number of students stayed constant over this period, expenditure per student has also risen by 19% to reach USD 5 1001 in 2013, compared to the OECD average of USD 9 258.
- Total expenditure on tertiary education remained largely constant over the period 2008-13, at a time when it increased on average by 17% across the OECD. However, since student numbers declined over the same period, expenditure per student has risen by 32% . In 2013, it stood at about half the OECD average, at USD 8 483.
- Public sources fund 96% of primary through to post-secondary non-tertiary education in the Russian Federation (Figure 2). At tertiary level, in contrast, 35% of expenditure comes from private sources, exceeding the OECD average of 30% by 5 percentage points. Two-thirds of this expenditure came from households and one-third from other private entities, including companies.

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This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

### Note regarding data from Israel

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and are 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.

### Subnational comparisons


*Education at a Glance* provides an authoritative compilation of international comparisons of key education statistics. While countries attain specific values in these comparisons, readers should not assume that countries themselves are homogeneous. Country averages can conceal significant variations between subnational jurisdictions.

Regional policy makers can benefit most from the comparisons presented in *Education at a Glance* when they can compare the results from their own subnational areas with national and subnational data from other countries. To this end, the OECD, with support from the U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, is releasing select subnational data for six indicators in this edition of *Education at a Glance* (see <http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/annualreports/oecd/index.asp>).

### References

OECD (2016), *Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2016-en>.

**For more information on Education at a Glance 2016** and to access the full set of Indicators, visit [www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm](http://www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> 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 2016

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Russian Federation		OECD average	
<b>Gender</b>					
<b>Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment</b>		<b>2015</b>			
		<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
Chart A5.2.	Below upper secondary	58%	40%	66%	46%
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	79%	64%	81%	67%
	Tertiary	89%	79%	88%	80%
<b>Full-year earnings of women as a percentage of men's earnings, by educational attainment (25-64 year-olds)</b>		<b>2014</b>			
		<b>Ratio (women/men)</b>		<b>Ratio (women/men)</b>	
Table A6.2	Below upper secondary	**		76%	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	**		77%	
	Tertiary	**		73%	
<b>Percentage of people not in employment, nor in education or training (NEET)</b>		<b>2015</b>			
		<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
Table C5.2	15-29 year-olds	10%	19%	12%	17%
<b>Percentage of female graduates, by tertiary levels of education</b>		<b>2014</b>			
		<b>% Women</b>		<b>% Women</b>	
Table A3.4	Short-cycle tertiary	52%		56%	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	57%		58%	
	Master's or equivalent	60%		57%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	43%		47%	
<b>Field of education studied among tertiary-educated adults (25-64 year-old non-students)</b>		<b>2012</b>			
		<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
Table A1.5.	Teacher training and education science	3%	17%	7%	18%
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	52%	18%	31%	7%
<b>Vocational Education and Training (VET)</b>					
<b>Distribution of enrolment, by programme orientation</b>		<b>2014</b>			
		<b>General</b>	<b>Vocational</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>Vocational</b>
Table C1.3a	Upper secondary education	**	**	56%	44%
<b>Educational attainment, by programme orientation</b>		<b>2015</b>			
		<b>General</b>	<b>Vocational</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>Vocational</b>
Table A1.4.	25-34 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education	**	**	17%	26%
<b>Unemployment rate, by programme orientation</b>		<b>2015</b>			
		<b>General</b>	<b>Vocational</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>Vocational</b>
Table A5.5	25-34 year-olds with upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education as their highest educational attainment level	**	**	10%	9.2%
<b>Financial Investment in Education</b>					
<b>Annual expenditure per student, by level of education (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)</b>		<b>2013</b>			
Table B1.1	Primary education	**		USD 8 477	
	Secondary education	USD 5 100		USD 9 811	
	Tertiary (including R&D activities)	USD 8 483		USD 15 772	
<b>Total expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions</b>		<b>2013</b>			
Table B2.2	As a percentage of GDP	3.8%		5.2%	
<b>Total public expenditure on primary to tertiary education</b>		<b>2013</b>			
Table B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	**		11.2%	
<b>Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC)</b>					
<b>Enrolment rates in early childhood education at age 3</b>		<b>2014</b>			
Table C2.1	ISCED 01 and 02	78%		71%	
<b>Expenditure on all early childhood educational institutions</b>		<b>2013</b>			
Table C2.3	As a percentage of GDP	1.1%		0.8%	
	Proportions of total expenditure from public sources	90%		81%	
<b>Teachers</b>					
<b>Actual salaries of teachers in public institutions relative to wages of full-time, full-year workers with tertiary education</b>		<b>2014</b>			
Table D3.2a	Pre-primary school teachers	**		0.74	
	Primary school teachers	**		0.81	
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	**		0.85	
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	**		0.89	
<b>Annual statutory salaries of teachers in public institutions, based on typical qualifications, at different points in teachers' careers (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)</b>		<b>2014</b>			
		<b>Starting salary</b>	<b>Salary after 15 years of experience</b>	<b>Starting salary</b>	<b>Salary after 15 years of experience</b>
Table D3.1a	Pre-primary school teachers	**	**	USD 29 494	USD 39 245
	Primary school teachers	**	**	USD 31 028	USD 42 675
	Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes)	**	**	USD 32 485	USD 44 407
	Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes)	**	**	USD 34 186	USD 46 379

## Russian Federation - Country Note - Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators

Source	Main topics in <i>Education at a Glance</i>	Russian Federation		OECD average	
	<b>Mean monthly earnings of tertiary-educated 25-64 year-old, by selected field of education studied</b>	2012		2012 <sup>1</sup>	
Table A6.4	Teacher training and education science	USD 700		USD 3 004	
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	USD 1 000		USD 3 883	
	<b>Ratio of students to teaching staff</b>	2014			
Table D2.2	Primary education	20 students per teacher		15 students per teacher	
	Secondary education	9 students per teacher		13 students per teacher	
	Tertiary education	11 students per teacher		17 students per teacher	
<b>Tertiary Education</b>					
	<b>Percentage of adults who have attained tertiary education, by tertiary level of educational attainment and age group</b>	2015			
		25-34 year-olds	25-64 year-olds	25-34 year-olds	25-64 year-olds
Table A1.2	Short-cycle tertiary	**	**	8%	8%
	Bachelor's or equivalent	58%	54%	21%	16%
	Master's or equivalent	**	**	14%	11%
	Doctoral or equivalent	**	**	1%	1%
	All tertiary levels of education	58%	54%	42%	35%
	<b>Employment rate of 25-64 year-olds, by tertiary educational attainment</b>	2015			
Tables A5.1 & A5.3	Short-cycle tertiary	**		80%	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	83%		82%	
	Master's or equivalent	**		87%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	**		91%	
	All tertiary levels of education	83%		84%	
	<b>Relative earnings of full-time full-year 25-64 year-old workers, by tertiary educational attainment (upper secondary education = 100)</b>	2014			
Table A6.1	Short-cycle tertiary	**		120	
	Bachelor's or equivalent	**		148	
	Master's, doctoral or equivalent	**		191	
	All tertiary levels of education	**		155	
	<b>Share of international or foreign students, by level of tertiary education</b>	2014			
Table C4.1.	Bachelor's or equivalent	**		5%	
	Master's or equivalent	6%		12%	
	Doctoral or equivalent	5%		27%	
	All tertiary levels of education	3%		6%	
	<b>First-time entry rates into tertiary education</b>	2014			
Table C3.1.	All tertiary levels (including international students)	**		68%	
	All tertiary levels (excluding international students)	**		61%	
	All tertiary levels (students younger than 25 years old and excluding international students)	**		51%	
<b>Other: Immigration and intergenerational mobility in education</b>					
	<b>Proportion of adults with same educational attainment levels as their parents, by parents' immigrant status<sup>2</sup></b>	2012		2012 <sup>1</sup>	
		Native-born parents	Foreign-born parents	Native-born parents	Foreign-born parents
Table A4.3	25-44 year-old adults with below upper secondary education as their highest educational attainment level	10%	**	27%	37%
	<b>Other: Adult education and learning</b>	2012			
	<b>Participation of 25-64 year-olds in formal and/or non-formal education, by level of education<sup>2</sup></b>	2012		2012 <sup>1</sup>	
Table C6.3	Below upper secondary	6%		26%	
	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	11%		46%	
	Tertiary	24%		70%	
	<b>Other: Education and social outcomes</b>	2012			
	<b>Percentage of 25-64 year-old adults reporting that they are in good health, by selected literacy proficiency level</b>	2012		2012 <sup>1</sup>	
Table A8.1 (L)	Low literacy proficiency (Level 1 or below)	**		67%	
	High literacy proficiency (Level 4 or 5)	**		90%	
	<b>Life satisfaction today and life satisfaction expected in five years for 25-64 year-olds, by educational attainment<sup>3</sup></b>	2015			
		Life satisfaction today	Life satisfaction in 5 years	Life satisfaction today	Life satisfaction in 5 years
Table A8.3a	Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	75%	82%	83%	87%
	Tertiary	87%	92%	92%	94%

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

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

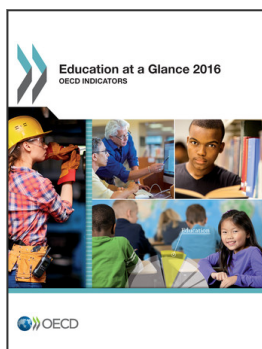
1. OECD average includes some countries with 2015 data.

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

3. Educational attainment categories collected by Gallup World Poll may differ from ISCED-A 2011.

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





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