



EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2015

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 34 OECD countries and a number of partner countries.

Russian Federation

Educational attainment, skills and participation in the labour market

Educational achievement in the Russian Federation: high in terms of the level of education, but relatively low in terms of expected years of education.

- The proportion of young individuals aged 25-34 who did not attain upper secondary education is much lower in the Russian Federation (5%) than on average across OECD countries (17%), but it is comparable to the average of eight Central and Eastern European countries (hereafter the eight countries): the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovenia and the Slovak Republic. The average among these countries is 9%.
- In the Russian Federation, about half of young men aged 25-34 have a tertiary education, the second highest proportion after Korea and much higher than the average among OECD countries of about 35%. About 65% of young women have completed tertiary education, substantially more than the OECD average of 46% than most OECD and partner countries with available data.
- Despite the high achievement in terms of the level of education, the expected number of years in education from age 5 through 39 is lower in the Russian Federation (about 14) than on average across OECD countries (about 16).

More educated individuals are more likely to be employed

- The employment rate of tertiary graduates aged 25-64 in the Russian Federation was 83% in 2013, close to the OECD average. Tertiary-education graduates were 10 percentage points more likely to be employed than individuals with only upper secondary education, a difference in line with the OECD average. In turn, these individuals were 23 percentage points more likely to be employed than individuals with below upper secondary education, a difference slightly larger than the OECD average.
- The employment rate among 55-64 year-olds is comparatively very low in the Russian Federation, due to comparatively early retirement: official retirement age for women is 55 and for men it is 60. Only 28% of individuals with below upper secondary education were employed, less than the OECD average (43%) and closer to the average for the eight Central and Eastern European countries (30%). However, on average across these eight countries the employment rate for 55-64 year-olds rises steeply with educational attainment, and is equal to the OECD average for tertiary-educated individuals (69%). In contrast, the employment rate of tertiary graduates in this age group is relatively low in the Russian Federation (54%).

There is a relatively low level of information and communication technologies (ICT) and problem-solving skills in the Russian Federation.

- The Russian Federation (excluding the Moscow municipal area) had one of the lowest percentages of adults with good ICT and problem-solving skills among countries participating in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC), irrespective of educational attainment (24%). The proportion of teachers (defined as those who teach both pre-primary and primary school, primary teachers and secondary teachers) with good ICT and problem-solving skills was 29% in the Russian Federation, substantially lower than the sample average of 47%.

Early childhood through upper-secondary education

Enrolment in early childhood education is relatively low in the Russian Federation for 4-6 year-olds.

- Some 79% of 4-year-olds were enrolled in early childhood education in the Russian Federation in 2013, compared to 88% on average across OECD countries. This difference is much smaller than it was in 2005, when 55% of 4-year-olds were enrolled in early childhood education in the Russian Federation, compared with 72% on average across OECD countries.
- The enrolment rates in the Russian Federation for 5 and 6-year-olds in 2013 were, respectively, 81% and 88% – both lower than the OECD averages of 95% and 97%.
- In the Russian Federation, there was 1 contact staff member (including teacher's aides) for every 4 children enrolled in pre-primary education, and 1 teacher for every 10 students, a ratio similar to Norway's and the lowest among OECD and partner countries with available information.

Compulsory instruction time in primary education in the Russian Federation is shorter than in any other OECD or partner country with available data.

- Primary education students in the Russian Federation attend an average of 169 days of school per year which is, along with Latvia, the lowest number among OECD and partner countries. Lower secondary education students attend 175 days on average, compared to 183 days on average across OECD countries. At primary level, Russian students attend only 517 hours of compulsory instruction time per year, by far the lowest among OECD and partner countries (the OECD average is 804), and 877 hours in lower secondary education (about 40 hours less than the OECD average).
- Partly as a result of this, primary and lower secondary teachers in the Russian Federation have one of the lowest number of net teaching hours per year among OECD and partner countries: 561 for primary teachers (the OECD average is 772) and 483 for lower secondary teachers in general programmes (the OECD average is 694 hours).

Financing of education

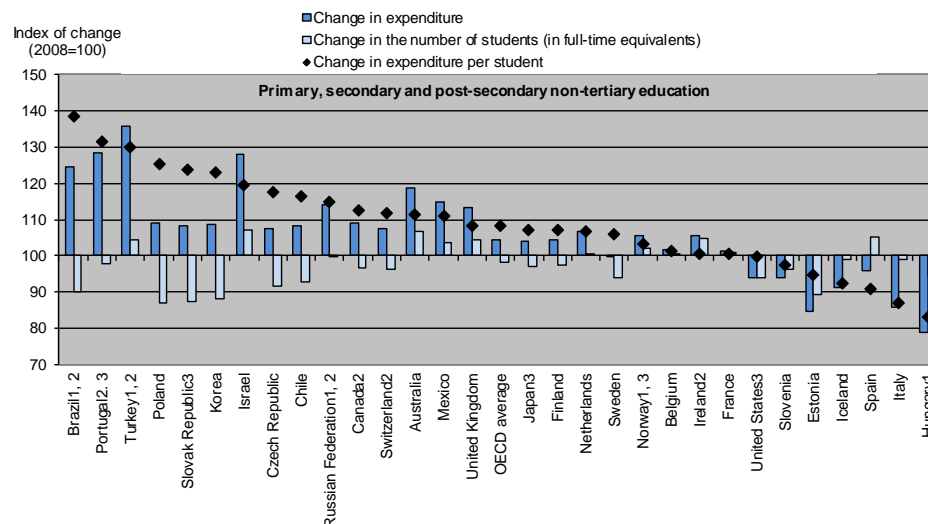
Expenditure per student is increasing in the Russian Federation across all levels of education, but as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) it is still comparatively low.

- The Russian Federation spent 2.3% of its GDP on primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary educational institutions in 2012, about 1.4 percentage points less than the OECD average. Total expenditure on educational institutions at these levels increased by 14% in the Russian Federation over the period 2008-12, more than the three times the increase in the OECD average. This increase in total expenditure translated into a large increase in expenditure per student as the number of students at these levels of education remained stable during this period.
- Expenditure on tertiary educational institutions as a proportion of GDP was 1.4% in the Russian Federation, in line with the OECD average. However, it fell by 4% between 2008 and 2012, whereas it increased by 13% on average across OECD countries. The decrease in the total

expenditure was more than compensated by an even larger decrease (almost 20%) in the number of tertiary education students, so expenditure per student actually increased by 18%.

Figure: Changes in the number of students, expenditure on educational institutions and expenditure per student, by level of education (2008, 2012)

Index of change between 2008 and 2012 (2008 = 100, 2012 constant prices)



Source: OECD. Tables B1.5a and B1.5b.

See Annex 3 for notes (www.oecd.org/education/education-at-a-glance-19991487.htm).

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933283935> (Education at a Glance 2015, Chart B1.5)

References

OECD (2015), *Education at a Glance 2015: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2015-en>.

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.

Note regarding data from the Russian Federation in the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC)

Readers should note that the sample for the Russian Federation does not include the population of the Moscow municipal area. The data published, therefore, do not represent the entire resident population aged 16-65 in Russia but rather the population of Russia *excluding* the population residing in the Moscow municipal area. More detailed information regarding the data from the Russian Federation as well as that of other countries can be found in the *Technical Report of the Survey of Adult Skills* (OECD, forthcoming).

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For more information on Education at a Glance 2015 and to access the full set of Indicators, visit 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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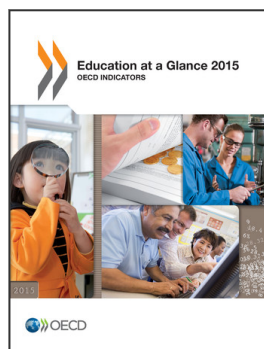
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Key Facts for Russian Federation in Education at a Glance 2015

| Table | Indicator | Russian Federation | OECD average |
|--|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Educational Access and Output | | | |
| | Enrolment rates | 2013 | 2013 |
| C2.1 | 3-year-olds (in early childhood education) | 73% | 74% |
| | Highest educational attainment level of 25-64 year-olds | 2014 | 2014 |
| A1.4a | Below upper secondary | 5% | 24% |
| | Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary | 40% | 43% |
| | Tertiary | 54% | 34% |
| | Highest educational attainment level of 25-64 year-olds (disaggregation at tertiary level) | 2014 | 2014 |
| A1.1a | Short cycle tertiary | ** | 8% |
| | Bachelor's or equivalent | 54% | 16% |
| | Master's or equivalent | ** | 11% |
| | Doctoral or equivalent | ** | 1% |
| | Entry and graduation rates | 2013 | 2013 |
| C3.1 | Percentage of today's young people expected to enter tertiary education at least once during their lifetime | ** | 67% |
| A3.1 | Percentage of today's young people expected to graduate with a bachelor's or equivalent degree in their lifetime | 6% | 36% |
| Economic and Labour Market Outcomes | | | |
| | Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds | 2014 | 2014 |
| A5.4a | Below upper secondary | 12.5% | 12.8% |
| | Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary | 6.2% | 7.7% |
| | Tertiary | 2.9% | 5.1% |
| | Average earnings premium for tertiary-educated 25-64 year-olds (upper secondary = 100) | 2013 | 2013 |
| A6.1a | Short cycle tertiary | ** | 125 |
| | Bachelor's or equivalent | ** | 157 |
| | Master's, Doctoral or equivalent | ** | 214 |
| | All tertiary | ** | 160 |
| | Percentage of people not in employment, education or training (NEET) for 15-29 year-olds | 2014 | 2014 |
| C5.2b | Men | ** | 13.2% |
| | Women | ** | 17.9% |
| Financial Investment in Education | | | |
| | Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs) | 2012 | 2012 |
| B1.1a. | Primary education | ** | 8247 USD |
| | Secondary education | 5345 USD | 9518 USD |
| | Tertiary (including R&D activities) | 8363 USD | 15028 USD |
| | Total expenditure on primary to tertiary educational institutions | 2012 | 2012 |
| B2.2 | As a percentage of GDP | 3.7% | 5.2% |
| | Total public expenditure on primary to tertiary education | 2012 | 2012 |
| B4.2 | As a percentage of total public expenditure | ** | 11.6% |
| Schools and Teachers | | | |
| | Ratio of students to teaching staff | 2013 | 2013 |
| D2.2 | Primary education | 20 students per teacher | 15 students per teacher |
| | Secondary education | 9 students per teacher | 13 students per teacher |
| | Average actual teachers' salaries | 2013 | 2013 |
| D3.4 | Pre-primary school teachers | 24995 USD | 37798 USD |
| | Primary school teachers | 25648 USD | 41248 USD |
| | Lower secondary school teachers (general programmes) | 25648 USD | 43626 USD |
| | Upper secondary school teachers (general programmes) | 25648 USD | 47702 USD |

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

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



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