



## EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2014

*Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators* is the authoritative source for accurate and relevant information on the state of education around the world. It provides data on the structure, finances and performance of the education systems in the 34 OECD member countries, as well as a number of G20 and partner countries.

## Russian Federation

**Russia continues to rank first in tertiary attainment, but this is not reflected in the level of literacy skills among the population.**

In 2012, the Russian Federation continued to have the largest percentage of adults (25-64 year-olds) who had attained tertiary education out of all OECD and partner countries with available data: 53% compared with an OECD average of 32% and a G20 average of 27%. Moreover, **94% of Russians have attained at least an upper secondary education**, which is markedly higher than the OECD average of 75%. Compared with its fellow BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China) countries, the figure for the Russian Federation is more than double that of Brazil and over four times that of China.

Even though a large percentage of the population has attained tertiary education, **the Russian Federation is the only country among those with available data where the mean literacy score of adults with tertiary education is below 280 points** according to the OECD Survey of Adult Skills.<sup>1</sup> Moreover, the Russian Federation recorded the smallest average difference in score between adults with tertiary education and those with below upper secondary education – only 30 points, compared with an average difference of 60 points.

**The risk of unemployment changes considerably depending on the level of education.**

In the great majority of OECD and partner countries, including the Russian Federation, unemployment rates are inversely proportional to the level of education attainment. However, the difference in unemployment rate between educational levels is particularly striking in the Russian Federation. Indeed, **the unemployment rate among Russian 25-64 year-olds without an upper secondary education (12.2%) was over four times higher than the rate among those with a tertiary education (2.8%)**. Despite this difference, the Russian Federation's unemployment rate was lower than the OECD average for every level of education. In addition, the unemployment rate for 25-34 year-olds in the Russian Federation has decreased at all levels of education since 2011, which is not the case for most OECD countries.

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<sup>1</sup> The Survey of Adult Skills is a product of the OECD Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC).

## Public investment in education is still comparatively low.

The Russian Federation's total public spending on education lags behind the OECD average both as a percentage of GDP and as a percentage of total public expenditure. For all levels of education combined, the Russian Federation spends 3.9% of GDP and 10.9% of total public expenditure on education, in contrast with OECD averages of 5.6% and 12.9%.

Total expenditure on educational institutions from both public and private sources has increased considerably in the Russian Federation in the period between 2000 and 2011: from 2.9% of GDP to 4.6%. However, it is still below the OECD average of 6.1% and is the fourth lowest of all OECD and partner countries with available data.

## Other findings

- **The Russian Federation has markedly small average class sizes for primary and lower secondary education, especially in private institutions.** The average class size for primary education in the Russian Federation is 12 students in private and 18 in public institutions (both compared with OECD averages of 21 students). In lower secondary education, the average class size is 11 in private and 18 in public institutions (compared with OECD averages of 22 and 24 students respectively). Meanwhile, the number of hours teachers spend teaching in public institutions per year is comparatively low, particularly for primary teachers (561 hours). That is the lowest figure of all OECD and G20 countries, and is 221 hours lower than the OECD average of 782 hours.
- **Unlike most other countries, tertiary students are almost evenly divided between vocational (type B) and academic (type A) programmes.** In 27 of the 31 OECD and partner countries with available data, the percentage of students who attend academic programmes is at least 5 percentage points higher than those who attend vocational ones.
- **Although the enrolment rate at age 4 is lower than the OECD average (77% compared with 84%), the level of total expenditure on pre-primary education is higher (0.8% compared with 0.6%).** Compulsory education in the Russian Federation starts at the age of 7, which is later than in the majority of other OECD and partner countries.

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### Note regarding data from the Russian Federation in the Survey of Adult Skills

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).

**For more information** on *Education at a Glance 2014* and to access the full set of Indicators, visit [www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm](http://www.oecd.org/edu/eag.htm).

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# Key Facts for Russian Federation in Education at a Glance 2014

Table	Indicator	Russian Federation		OECD average		Rank among OECD countries and partner countries*
<b>Educational Access and Output</b>						
	<b>Enrolment rates</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2005</b>	
C2.1	3-year-olds (in early childhood education)	70%	m	70%	64%	22 of 37
	4-year-olds (in early childhood and primary education)	77%	m	84%	79%	28 of 38
C1.1a	5-14 year-olds (all levels)	93%		98%		38 of 44
	<b>Percentage of population that has only attained below upper secondary education</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2000</b>	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	6%	m	24%	34%	36 of 36
	<b>Percentage of the population whose highest level of attainment is upper secondary education</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2000</b>	
A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	41%	m	44%	44%	21 of 37
	<b>Percentage of population that has attained tertiary education</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2000</b>	
A1.3a A1.4a	25-64 year-olds	53%	m	33%	22%	1 of 37
	25-34 year-olds	57%	m	40%	26%	4 of 36
	55-64 year-olds	49%	m	25%	15%	1 of 36
	<b>Entry rates into tertiary education</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2000</b>	
C3.1b	Youth expected to enter tertiary-type A programmes before turning 25	m	m	48%	m	
	<b>Graduation rates</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2000</b>	
A2.2a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete upper secondary education in their lifetime	m	m	84%	76%	
A3.2a	Percentage of today's young people expected to complete university education (tertiary-type A) in their lifetime	m	m	38%	28%	
<b>Economic and Labour Market Outcomes</b>						
	<b>Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Men and Women</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2008</b>	
A5.4a	Below upper secondary	12%	m	14%	9%	17 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6%	m	8%	5%	20 of 36
	Tertiary	3%	m	5%	3%	31 of 36
	<b>Unemployment rate of 25-64 year-olds - Women</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2008</b>	
A5.4c (Web)	Below upper secondary	11%	m	13%	9%	18 of 35
	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary	6%	m	9%	6%	22 of 35
	Tertiary	3%	m	5%	4%	32 of 35
	<b>Average earnings advantage for 25-64 year-olds with tertiary education**</b>	<b>2012 or latest year available</b>		<b>2012 or latest year available</b>		
A6.1a A6.1b (Web)	Men and women	m		159		
	Men	m		164		
	Women	m		162		
	<b>Average earnings penalty for 25-64 year-olds who have not attained upper secondary education**</b>	<b>2012 or latest year available</b>		<b>2012 or latest year available</b>		
A6.1a A6.1b (Web)	Men and women	m		78		
	Men	m		78		
	Women	m		75		
	<b>Percentage of 15-29 year-olds neither employed nor in education or training, by highest level of education</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2008</b>	
C5.3d (Web)	Below upper secondary	m	m	15%	14%	
	Upper secondary	m	m	16%	14%	
	Tertiary	m	m	13%	11%	

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Table	Indicator	Russian Federation		OECD average		Rank among OECD countries and partner countries*
<b>Financial Investment in Education</b>						
	<b>Annual expenditure per student (in equivalent USD, using PPPs)</b>	<b>2011</b>		<b>2011</b>		
B1.1a	Pre-primary education	m		7428		
	Primary education	m		8296		
	Secondary education	4470		9280		32 of 38
	Tertiary education	7424		13958		35 of 37
	<b>Total expenditure on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2000</b>	
B2.2	Percentage of GDP	5%	3%	6%	5%	34 of 37
	<b>Total public expenditure on education</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2000</b>	
B4.2	As a percentage of total public expenditure	11%	11%	13%	13%	26 of 34
	<b>Share of private expenditure on educational institutions</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2000</b>	
B3.1	Pre-primary education	11%		19%		21 of 33
B3.1	Primary, secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education	4%		9%		25 of 36
B3.1	Tertiary education	37%		31%		11 of 34
B3.1	All levels of education	15%		16%		14 of 33
<b>Schools and Teachers</b>						
	<b>Ratio of students to teaching staff</b>	<b>2012</b>		<b>2012</b>		
D2.2	Pre-primary education	m		14		
	Primary education	20		15		7 of 36
	Secondary education	10		13		32 of 37
	<b>Number of hours of teaching time per year (for teachers in public institutions)</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2000</b>	
D4.2	Pre-primary education	m		1001		
	Primary education	561	m	782	780	33 of 33
	Lower secondary education	483	m	694	697	32 of 33
	Upper secondary education	483	m	655	628	31 of 33
	<b>Index of change in statutory teachers' salaries for teachers with 15 years of experience/minimum training (2005 = 100)</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2008</b>	
D3.5	Primary school teachers	m	m	103	103	
	Lower secondary school teachers	m	m	102	103	
	Upper secondary school teachers	m	m	101	103	
	<b>Ratio of teachers' salaries to earnings for full-time, full-year adult workers with tertiary education</b>	<b>2012</b>		<b>2012</b>		
D3.2	Pre-primary school teachers	m		0.80		
	Primary school teachers	m		0.85		
	Lower secondary school teachers	m		0.88		
	Upper secondary school teachers	m		0.92		
<b>New data from the Survey of Adult Skills</b>				<b>Russian Federation</b>	<b>Average of countries with available data</b>	
	<b>Students in tertiary education... (20-34 year-olds)</b>			<b>2012</b>	<b>2012</b>	
A4.1a	...whose parents have not attained upper secondary education			6%	9%	
	...whose parents have an upper secondary education			38%	37%	
	...whose parents have a tertiary education degree			56%	55%	
	<b>Adults in formal and non-formal education</b>			<b>2012</b>	<b>2012</b>	
C6.1(L)	25-64 year-olds			15%	51%	

\* Countries are ranked in descending order of values.

\*\* Compared to people with upper secondary education; upper secondary = 100.

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m': data is not available. 'n': magnitude is either negligible or zero. 'c': there are too few observations to provide reliable estimates.