

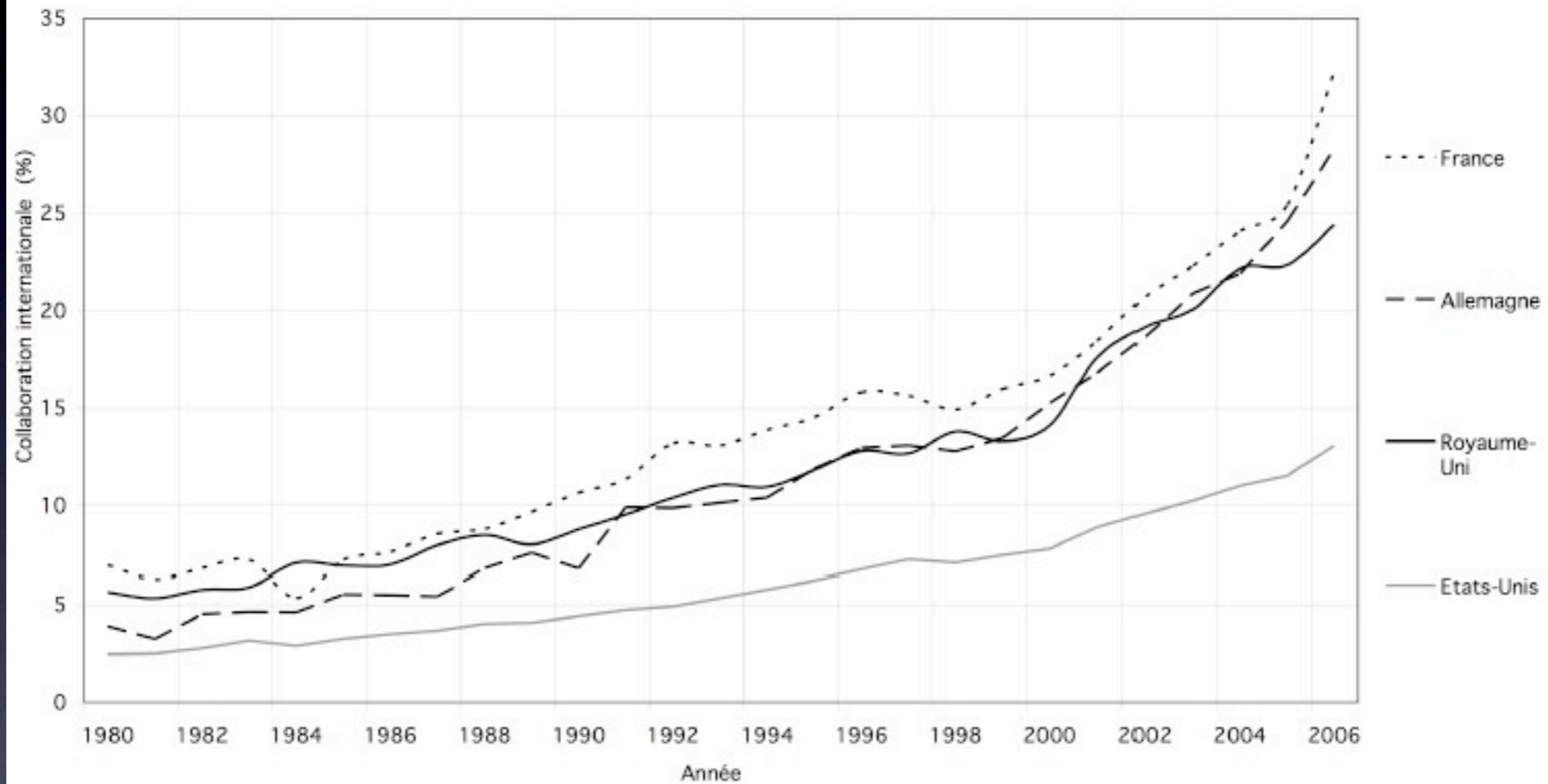
The Internationalization of Higher Education: Foreign Doctorate Holders in a Russian Academic Market as Agents of Transformation

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Internationalization of Higher Education

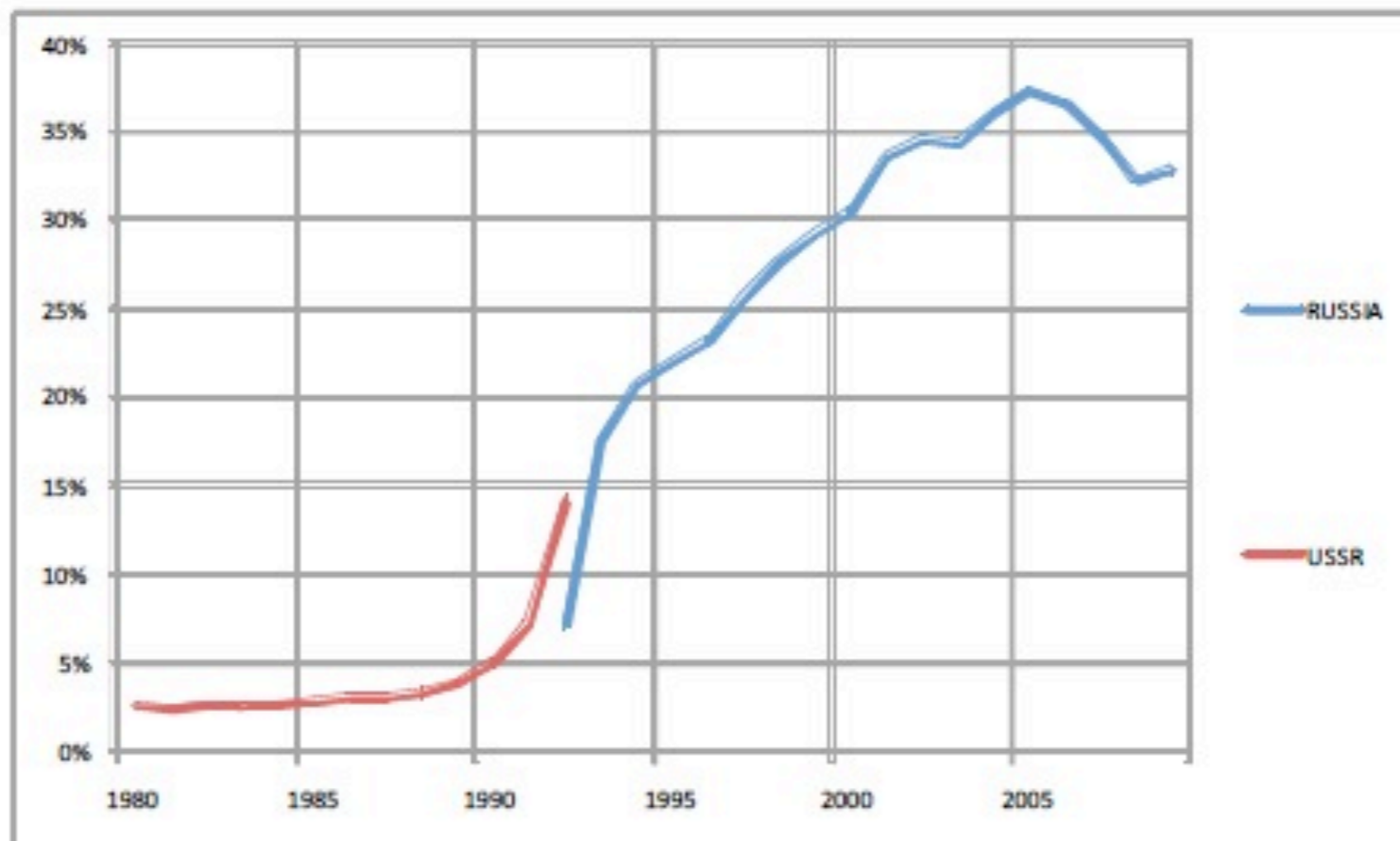
- a growing number of joint research projects and publications by scholars from different countries;
- unification of education models and curricula;
- joint diploma and exchange programs;
- intensification of academic mobility (students and professors).

International collaborations in Social sciences and humanities



Source: OST, Canada

Growth of International Collaboration of Russia



Source: OST, Canada

Students mobility (I)

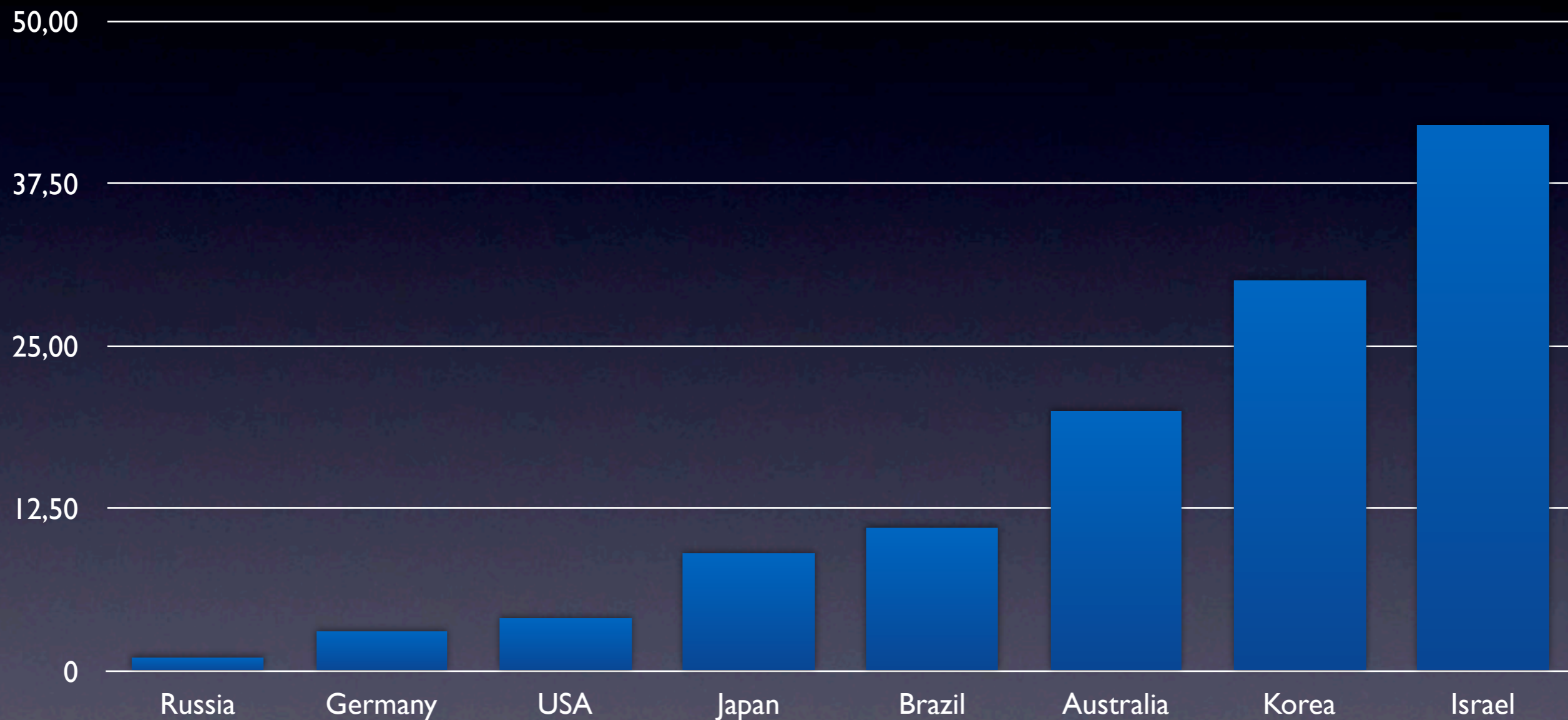
- US, UK, and Australia: 45% of the international market of higher education
- Germany and France: 20%
- Japan, Canada, and New Zealand: 13%
- Malaysia, Singapore, and China: 7%

Students mobility (2): doctorate level

- In 2008, USA universities delivered a PhD to:
 - 4526 students from China;
 - 2316 students from India;
 - 1440 from Korea;
 - 194 students from Germany;
 - **171 students from Russia;**
 - 147 students from France;
 - 61 from Ukraine.

Internationalization of the academic profession

■ % professors with a foreign doctorate degree



Source: International Survey of the Academic Profession (1996) в: Welch, 1997.

Problem of identification of foreign degree holders in a Russian academic market

- Official statistics (2010) on foreign professors in Russian universities: 1048 persons or 0,25% of the staff
- A survey on academic employees (all types of institutions, 2010): 5 cases from 3400 persons, or 0,15% of the sample*

* A part of an international survey on “Careers of doctorate holders” (OECD)

A survey on foreign doctorate holders in a Russian academic market

- By the 1st December 2009 (102 cases):
 - 40% of surveyed foreign doctorate degree holders were employed by a Russian university less than 2.5 years;
 - 68% - less than five years;
 - almost 90% - less than ten years.

Distribution of foreign doctorate holders by location and type of institution

- 74% are working in Moscow and 20% in Saint-Petersburg;
- 67% are employed by universities and only 12,5% by the Russian Academy of Science;
- Only six universities (mostly established after 1991 and “internationally” oriented) were hiring >3 foreign doctorate degree holders in December 2009.

Distribution of foreign doctorate holders by discipline

- Economics: 39
- Other Social Sciences: 27
- Humanities: 16
- Mathematics: 13
- Biology: 3
- Other natural sciences and engineering: 2
- Medicine and psychology: 2

Why economics?

- Market demand;
- Career opportunities;
- Traditional scientific specialization;
- Disciplinary academic culture;

International mobility and cooperation

Forms of international cooperation	Foreign doctorate degree holders (%)	«Mobile» doctorate degree holders (%)	«Stay-at-home» doctorate degree holders (%)
International co-authorship of articles	62,2	37,7	11,8
Participation in joint research projects	56,1	48,7	21,0
Participation in international conferences abroad	84,1	49,2	23,7
Participation in international conferences in Russia	75,6	56,6	52,2

International mobility and careers practices

Participation in:	Foreign doctorate degree holders (%)	«Mobile» doctorate degree holders (%)	«Stay-at-home» doctorate degree holders (%)
Foreign/ International learning societies	35,3	19,8	7,5
Editorial board/ council of an international journal	11,8	6,7	1,3
Organizational committee of an international conference	14,7	20,9	9,1

Reasons for a low internationalization level of the academic profession in Russia

- uncompetitiveness of the majority of Russian universities in terms of funding, salaries and research infrastructure;
- administrative barriers (non-recognition of foreign doctorate degrees, qualification requirements, etc.);
- “cultural” reasons (language, academic communication and hierarchy, etc.).

Thank you for your
attention!