



Ministry of Education and Science
of the Russian Federation



Federal Service
for State Statistics



HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY

Education in Figures

Pocket Data Book



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The pocket data book contains main indicators characterizing trends in the development of preschool, general education, lower and secondary vocational education as well as higher and postgraduate professional education in the Russian Federation. It covers also key education indicators for the OECD countries.

The data book includes information of the Federal Service for State Statistics, Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as well as results of own methodological and analytical studies of the Institute for Statistical Studies and Economics of Knowledge, National Research University «Higher School of Economics».

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Symbols used in tables are:

- ... data not available
and not included in the totals,
- data not applicable,
- 0.0 insignificant value.

In some tables, details may not add to the totals
because of rounding.



1 Educational Attainment of the Population

1.1. Educational attainment of the population aged 15 and over*

(per 1000 population of the respective age)

	All population		Male		Female	
	1989	2002	1989	2002	1989	2002
Education attained:						
Professional						
Higher (including postgraduate)	113	160	117	156	110	163
Incomplete higher	17	31	17	31	17	31
Secondary vocational	192	271	166	250	214	289
Lower vocational	130	127	177	157	90	101
General						
Secondary (complete)	179	175	198	187	163	166
Basic	175	138	179	141	172	135
Primary	129	77	119	61	137	90
Without primary general education	65	10	27	5	97	14

* According to population censuses.

1.2. Adult population having attained at least secondary (complete) general and lower vocational education (ISCED 3)*

(as a percentage of the total population of the respective age)

	All population aged 25–64	Population by age group, years			
		25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64
Russia	88.0	91.0	93.7	89.4	71.2
Canada	87.1	91.9	90.2	85.6	79.6
France	70.0	82.9	76.7	64.3	55.0
Germany	85.3	85.8	86.9	85.8	82.2
Italy	53.3	68.9	57.1	49.4	35.2
Japan	...	...	...	...	...
Korea	79.1	97.6	93.3	68.1	40.4
Sweden	85.0	91.2	90.4	83.6	75.0
United Kingdom	69.6	76.6	69.7	67.0	63.4
United States	88.7	88.1	88.6	89.2	88.8

* Data for the OECD countries refers to 2008 and excludes ISCED 3C short programmes leading to direct access to the labour market or to post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 4); for Russia – according to the 2002 population census.

1.3. Adult population having attained higher and postgraduate education (ISCED 5A and 6)*

(as a percentage of the total population of the respective age)

	All population aged 25–64	Population by age group, years			
		25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64
Russia	20.6	21.3	21.3	20.2	18.7
Canada	25.2	29.8	28.5	21.1	21.1
France	16.4	23.7	18.2	11.6	11.8
Germany	16.4	17.5	17.3	15.9	15.0
Italy	14.0	19.6	14.6	11.5	9.5
Japan	24.3	30.9	25.8	25.3	16.0
Korea	25.6	34.5	31.7	18.9	10.5
Sweden	23.4	32.4	24.3	19.3	17.8
United Kingdom	23.6	30.7	23.3	20.3	18.5
United States	31.5	32.3	33.1	29.6	31.1

* Data for the OECD countries refers to 2008; for Russia – according to the 2002 population census.

1.4. Education enrolment of the population aged 5–29: 2009*

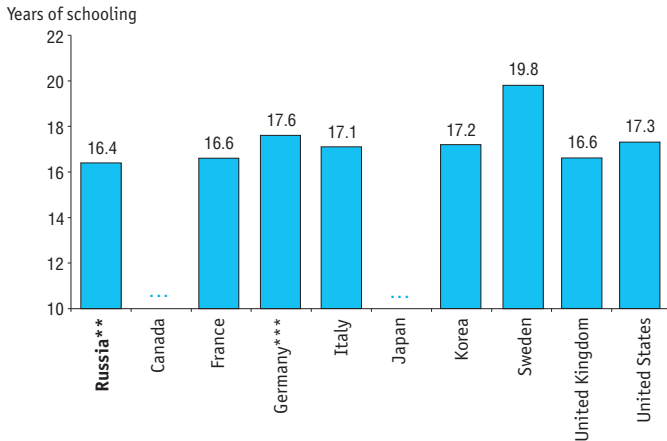
(per cent)

	Education enrolment of the population aged, years		
	5–14	15–19	20–29
Russia	93.6	92.8	22.5
Canada	...	80.2	25.4
France	100.7	85.6	19.2
Germany	99.3	88.7	28.4
Italy	100.3	82.2	21.3
Japan	100.7	...	...
Korea	95.1	88.5	28.2
Sweden	99.3	86.1	33.2
United Kingdom	101.5	72.6	17.0
United States	98.6	80.8	23.2

* Data for the OECD countries refers to 2008 or nearest years.

** Est. by the Institute for Statistical Studies and Economics of Knowledge, National Research University «Higher School of Economics».

1.5. Average education expectancy during the lifetime for 5 year-old children: 2009*



* Data for the OECD countries refers to 2008.

** Est. by the Institute for Statistical Studies and Economics of Knowledge, National Research University «Higher School of Economics».

*** Excluding postgraduate education (ISCED 6).



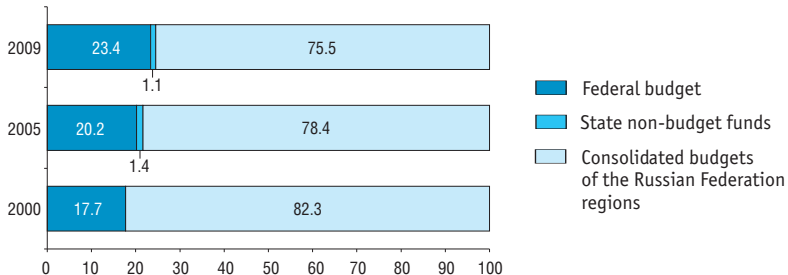
2 Funding

2.1. Public expenditure on education

(billion roubles)

	2000	2005	2009
Consolidated budget of the Russian Federation and state non-budget funds:			
at current prices	214.7	801.8	1783.5
at constant 2000 prices	214.7	364.8	510.1

2.2. Percentage distribution of public expenditure on education by level of the budget system



2.3. Public expenditure on education by section of the budget expenditure classification

(billion roubles)

	2000	2005	2009
Consolidated budget of the Russian Federation and state non-budget funds	214.7	801.8	1783.5
Preschool education	32.0	113.0	287.0
General education	107.9	356.0	795.6
Lower vocational education	13.4	39.4	66.8
Secondary vocational education	10.2	43.3	102.2
Higher and postgraduate education*	24.4	125.9	347.2
Professional training, retraining and raising the level of professional skills**	1.4	6.7	12.0
Policy for young people's problems and children's health recreation	...	24.8	48.8
Applied scientific research in education	...	1.8	6.0
Other***	25.4	90.8	117.9

* Before 2008 – section «Higher education» of the budget expenditure classification.

** Before 2008 – section «Retraining and raising the level of professional skills» of the budget expenditure classification.

*** Before 2005 – section «Other expenditure on education» of the budget expenditure classification.

2.4. Public expenditure on education as a percentage of total public expenditure: 2009*

	Total	Primary, basic general, secondary (complete) general, lower vocational, post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 1, 2, 3, and 4)	Secondary vocational, higher and postgraduate education (ISCED 5 and 6)
Russia	11.1	5.4	2.8
Canada**	12.3	7.8	4.5
France	10.7	7.1	2.3
Germany	10.3	6.6	2.6
Italy	9.0	6.4	1.6
Japan**	9.4	6.8	1.7
Korea	14.8	11.0	2.1
Sweden	12.7	8.2	3.4
United Kingdom	11.7	8.9	2.0
United States	14.1	9.9	3.3

* Data for the OECD countries refers to 2007 or nearest years. It includes non education-related public subsidies to households for maintaining the level of students' life; for Russia – appropriations from a consolidated budget and state non-budget funds.

** Expenditure on post-secondary non-tertiary education is included in expenditure on higher education.

2.5. Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP: 2009*

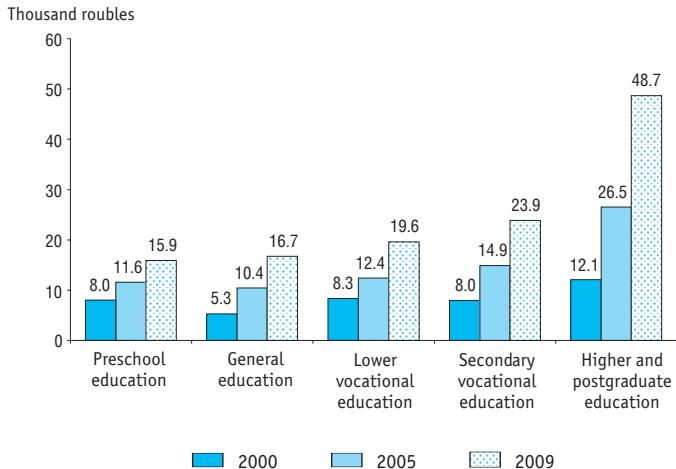
	Total	Primary, basic general, secondary (complete) general, lower vocational, post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 1, 2, 3, and 4)	Secondary vocational, higher and postgraduate education (ISCED 5 and 6)
Russia	4.6	2.2	1.1
Canada**	4.6	3.1	1.5
France	5.5	3.7	1.2
Germany	4.0	2.6	0.9
Italy	4.1	3.0	0.6
Japan**	3.3	2.5	0.5
Corea	4.2	3.1	0.6
Sweden	6.1	4.1	1.4
United Kingdom	5.2	4.1	0.7
United States	5.0	3.7	1.0

* Data for the OECD countries refers to 2007 or nearest years. It includes public subsidies to households attributable for educational institutions, and direct expenditure on educational institutions from international sources; for Russia – appropriations from a consolidated budget and state non-budget funds.

** Expenditure on post-secondary non-tertiary education is included in expenditure on higher education.

2.6. Public expenditure on education per student by level of education

(at 2000 prices)



2.7. Paid services in the education system*

	2000	2005	2009
Paid services:			
Million roubles	41530	152670	310213
As a percentage:			
of the previous year level, <i>in comparable prices</i>	121.7	107.7	95.1
of all paid services rendered to the population	6.9	6.7	6.9
Paid services per capita, <i>roubles</i>	285.3	1075.4	2186.0

* Taking shadow and informal activities into account.

2.8. Household expenditure on paid educational services*

	2000	2005	2009
Expenditure on paid educational services per one household member, <i>roubles</i>	137	931	1596
By level of education, <i>per cent</i> :			
Preschool and primary	2.4	11.8	5.8
Secondary**	34.2	8.6	11.1
Secondary vocational	–	10.4	7.7
Higher	52.2	64.9	69.0
Not determined by level	11.2	4.3	6.5
As a percentage:			
of consumer expenditure	1.0	1.8	1.5
of expenditure on paid personal services	7.2	7.8	7.7

* Based on data of a sample survey of households budgets.

** 2000 – including expenditure on vocational (professional) education.

2.9. Average consumer prices for educational services

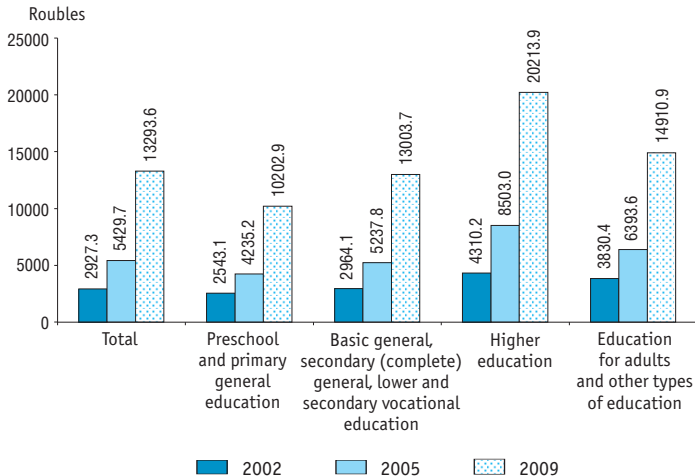
(at the end of the year; roubles)

	2000	2005	2009
Visiting a day nursery-kindergarten, <i>for a day*</i>	9.19	26.53	53.44
Studying at private full-time general education, <i>for a month**</i>	1703.76	4168.46	8134.97
Paying for additional studies in public and municipal full-time general education, <i>for the academic hour</i>	...	...	67.97
Studying at specialized secondary education, <i>for a semester</i>	4232.07	8672.05	13148.96
Studying at public higher education institutions, <i>for a semester</i>	7033.69	16026.90	24556.03
Studying at private higher education institutions, <i>for a semester</i>	8310.66	15153.15	22389.11
Studying at foreign languages courses, <i>for the academic hour</i>	31.09	72.24	135.8
Studying at professional training courses, <i>for the academic hour</i>	21.87	49.60	76.99

* A day nursery-kindergarten intended for children from two months to five years old.

** Before 2008 – studying at secondary general education institutions.

2.10. Average monthly salaries in the education sector



In 2002, average monthly salary in the education sector has accounted for 67.1% of that in the national economy, in 2005 – 63.5%; in 2009, this figure raised to 71.3%.



3

Educational Institutions

3.1. Preschool education institutions*

(at the end of the year)

	2000	2005	2009
Total			
Total	51329	46518	45346
Of which preschool and primary general education institutions	2737	1825	1574
Urban area			
Total	28584	26420	26833
Of which preschool and primary general education institutions	1153	918	670
Rural area			
Total	22745	20098	18513
Of which preschool and primary general education institutions	1584	907	904

* Including those under capital repairing.

As of the end 2009, 5418 preschool education institutions (12.1% of their total) contained groups for short-term children's attendance (compared to 4172 and 9.0% respectively in 2005).

3.2. Preschool education institutions where the number of children exceeded the number of places

(at the end of the year)

	Total	Urban area	Rural area
2000			
Total	14259	11084	3175
Preschool education institutions with the number of children per 100 places, <i>head-count</i> :			
101–110	4909	3880	1029
111–120	3692	2918	774
121–130	2146	1678	468
131 and above	3512	2608	904
2009			
Total	24019	18768	5251
Preschool education institutions with the number of children per 100 places, <i>head-count</i> :			
101–110	7004	5233	1771
111–120	6187	4818	1369
121–130	4374	3603	771
131 and above	6454	5114	1340

3.3. General education institutions

(at the beginning of the academic year)

	2000/01	2005/06	2009/10
Total	68804	63174	53102
General education institutions (excluding part-time (shift) institutions)	67063	61497	51657
Public and municipal institutions*	66428	60771	50977
Urban area	21271	20404	18799
Rural area	45157	40367	32178
Private institutions	635	726	680
Urban area	...	...	639
Rural area	...	...	41
Public and municipal part-time (shift) basic general education institutions	1741	1677	1445
Urban area	1423	1339	1137
Rural area	318	338	308

* Including those under capital repairing.

3.4. Lower and secondary vocational education institutions

	2000	2005	2009
Lower vocational education institutions, <i>at the end of the year</i>	3893	3392	2658
Secondary vocational education institutions, <i>at the beginning of the academic year*</i>	2703	2905	2866
Public and municipal institutions	2589	2688	2564
Of which colleges	989	1250	1347
Private institutions	114	217	302
Of which colleges	76	133	141

* As of the beginning of respective academic years.

3.5. Higher education institutions

(at the beginning of the academic year)

	2000/01	2005/06	2009/10
Total	965	1068	1114
Public and municipal higher education institutions	607	655	662
Universities	312	332	345
Academies	165	172	177
Institutes	130	151	140
Private higher education institutions	358	413	452

3.6. Institutions implementing postgraduate training of highly qualified personnel

(at the end of the year)

	2000	2005	2009
Number of institutions having postgraduate courses	1362	1473	1547
Research institutes	797	833	800
Higher education institutions	565	640	730
Non-formal education institutions	...	...	17
Number of institutions having doctoral courses	492	535	598
Research institutes	178	173	204
Higher education institutions	314	362	391
Non-formal education institutions	...	...	3



4 Enrolment

4.1. Enrolment by level of education: 2009*

	Total, million persons	Education, <i>per cent</i>			
		Preschool (ISCED 0)	Primary general (ISCED 1)	Basic and secondary (complete) general, lower vocational and post-secondary non-tertiary (ISCED 2, 3, and 4)	Secondary voca- tional, higher and postgraduate (ISCED 5 and 6)
Russia	29.0	18.1	17.7	30.7	33.6
Canada	...	...	...	...	...
France	14.8	17.3	27.9	40.2	14.6
Germany	16.5	14.6	19.6	51.7	13.6
Italy	11.2	14.8	25.6	41.7	18.0
Japan	21.7	14.0	33.0	34.0	18.2
Korea	11.4	4.7	32.3	34.8	28.1
Sweden	2.4	15.6	27.9	39.6	17.0
United Kingdom	13.8	8.0	32.4	42.6	16.9
United States	75.2	9.6	32.8	33.4	24.3

* Data for the OECD countries refers to 2008 or nearest years.

4.2. Preschool education enrolment

(at the end of the year)

	2000	2005	2009
Preschool education enrolment, <i>thousand</i>	4263.0	4530.4	5228.2
Urban area	3408.5	3611.0	4158.1
Rural area	854.5	919.4	1070.2
Of the total enrolment – girls	2013.0	2144.1	2525.9
Preschool education enrolment per 100 places, <i>head-count</i>	81	95	106
Urban area	88	102	112
Rural area	62	75	88
Number of children attending short-term groups, <i>thousand</i>	–	70.7	120.5

As of the beginning 2010, 1895.0 thousands children were in need of places at preschool education institutions (as of the beginning 2001, 238.2 thousand children).

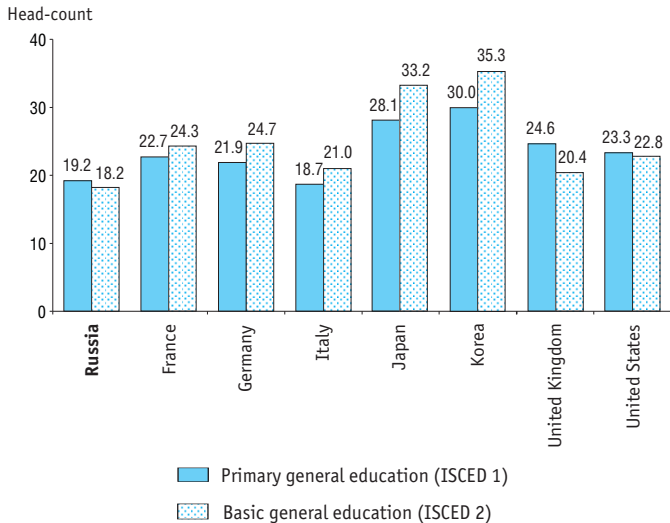
4.3. General education enrolment

(thousand)

	2000/01	2005/06	2009/10
General education enrolment, at the beginning of the academic year	20553.5	15630.9	13690.0
General education institutions (excluding part-time (shift) institutions)	20073.8	15185.1	13329.5
Public and municipal institutions	20013.3	15112.8	13258.3
Urban area	13998.0	10496.8	9404.8
Rural area	6015.2	4615.9	3853.5
Private institutions	60.6	72.3	71.2
Public and municipal part-time (shift) basic general education institutions	479.6	445.8	360.5
General education graduates having received certificate*:			
of basic general education	2199.5	1944.1	1234.4
of secondary (complete) general education	1457.8	1466.0	886.5

* At the end of the calendar year.

4.4. Average class size: 2009*



* Data for the OECD countries refers to 2008 or nearest years.

4.5. Lower vocational education enrolment and entrants*

(thousand)

	2000	2005	2009
Enrolment, at the end of the year	1679.3	1509.4	1035.2
Full-time institutions	1591.7	1429.1	953.4
In which:			
departments on the basis of secondary (complete) general education	255.3	185.7	120.0
departments on the basis of basic general education	1174.7	1117.0	740.2
groups not providing secondary (complete) general education	161.7	126.3	93.2
Part-time (shift) and other educational institutions	87.7	80.3	81.8
Of the total enrolment – female	642.0	541.2	356.9
Entrants	844.9	687.8	542.5

* Including secondary vocational and higher education institutions implementing lower vocational education programmes.

4.6. Lower vocational education graduates by occupation for different types of economic activity*

(thousand)

	2001	2005	2009
Total	758.6	702.5	537.6
Occupation by economic activity:			
Industry	230.9	214.0	168.1
Agriculture	96.5	77.4	47.9
Construction	88.1	83.5	73.0
Transport	95.3	81.3	61.6
Communications	4.1	3.9	3.0
Public catering, trade and manufacture of food products	109.2	109.6	78.4
Services	14.8	17.3	16.0
Common occupations for all types of economic activity	61.2	62.1	52.6
Other	58.6	53.4	37.0

* Including secondary vocational and higher education institutions implementing lower vocational education programmes.

4.7. Secondary vocational education enrolment and entrants*

(thousand)

	2000/01	2005/06	2009/10
Enrolment, at the beginning of the academic year	2360.8	2590.7	2142.1
Attendance status:			
Full-time	1721.5	1960.3	1588.9
Part-time	93.4	70.8	53.5
Distant	540.1	549.4	484.9
External	5.8	10.3	14.8
Of the total enrolment – female	1293.6	1327.0	1082.4
Of the total enrolment – students studying at institutions:			
Public and municipal	2308.6	2473.0	2052.3
Private	52.2	117.7	89.8
Entrants**	867.2	854.1	694.4

* Including higher education institutions implementing secondary vocational education programmes.

** At the end of the calendar year.

4.8. Secondary vocational education graduates by field of study*

(thousand)

	2004	2005	2009
Total	702.7	684.4	630.9
Physics and mathematics	0.3	–	–
Other natural sciences	0.5	0.5	0.4
Humanities	72.3	72.1	59.7
Social sciences	1.0	1.1	1.2
Education and pedagogics	58.6	54.9	50.4
Healthcare	67.7	57.3	64.3
Culture and arts	18.3	18.3	18.4
Economics and management	207.9	203.1	159.6
Information safety	–	–	0.3
Services	9.0	10.0	13.8
Agriculture and fishery	28.6	28.4	21.9
Geodesy and land use planning	2.2	2.5	2.8
Geology, exploration and exploitation of mineral resources	7.6	7.5	8.2
Power generation and machinery, electrical machines	19.6	19.0	18.6

* Including higher education institutions implementing secondary vocational education programmes.

(continued)

	2004	2005	2009
Metallurgy, machinery and materials processing	30.5	30.2	26.8
Aircraft, rocket-building, and space engineering	2.2	2.0	2.2
Marine equipment	4.1	3.9	3.5
Motor vehicles	51.0	50.5	51.4
Instruments and optical equipment	1.7	1.7	1.5
Electronic equipment, radio engineering, and communications	12.9	12.2	10.8
Automation and control	8.2	7.5	7.0
Informatics and computers	22.1	26.0	36.0
Chemical and biotechnology	5.5	5.4	4.4
Reproduction and processing of timber resources	6.6	6.3	5.9
Technology of food products and consumer goods	29.0	28.1	25.2
Architecture and construction	32.6	33.0	33.7
Safety of life, nature use planning, and environment protection	2.5	2.9	2.7

4.9. Higher education enrolment and entrants

(thousand)

	2000/01	2005/06	2009/10
Enrolment, at the beginning of the academic year	4741.4	7064.6	7418.8
Attendance status:			
Full-time	2625.1	3508.0	3280.0
Part-time	302.2	371.2	323.6
Distant	1761.8	3031.9	3639.2
External	52.2	153.4	175.9
Of the total enrolment – female	2686.3	4113.8	4253.8
Of the total enrolment – students studying at institutions:			
Public and municipal	4270.8	5985.3	6135.6
Private	470.6	1079.3	1283.3
Entrants*	1292.5	1640.5	1544.2

* At the end of the calendar year.

4.10. Higher education graduates by field of study and direction of education*

(thousand)

	2004	2005	2009
Total	1076.6	1151.7	1442.3
Physics and mathematics	23.8	17.5	17.6
Other natural sciences	16.6	16.7	17.6
Humanities	216.6	226.6	288.7
Social sciences	11.8	12.8	19.0
Education and pedagogics	137.3	138.4	134.6
Healthcare	27.1	28.3	33.1
Culture and arts	16.2	18.2	22.1
Economics and management	354.4	395.8	551.7
Information safety	0.9	1.4	3.5
Services	4.8	8.1	17.0
Agriculture and fishery	33.6	35.9	37.5
Geodesy and land use planning	3.3	3.7	5.0
Geology, exploration and exploitation of mineral resources	11.3	12.1	15.3
Power generation and machinery, electrical machines	24.8	26.6	30.1

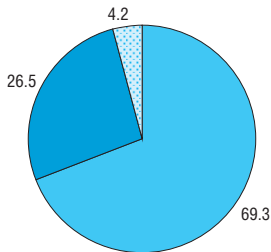
(continued)

	2004	2005	2009
Metallurgy, machinery and materials processing	27.9	30.2	29.9
Aircraft, rocket-building, and space engineering	5.2	5.4	5.9
Weapon and armament systems	0.6	0.6	0.6
Marine equipment	3.5	3.6	4.3
Motor vehicles	27.1	30.5	35.4
Instruments and optical equipment	7.7	8.2	9.4
Electronic equipment, radio engineering, and communications	17.2	17.8	19.0
Automation and control	12.6	13.4	17.6
Informatics and computers	21.5	22.0	31.5
Chemical and biotechnology	11.1	12.1	12.9
Reproduction and processing of timber resources	5.9	6.0	6.6
Technology of food products and consumer goods	16.5	18.6	21.4
Architecture and construction	28.8	31.9	41.4
Safety of life, nature use planning, and environment protection	8.4	9.4	13.6

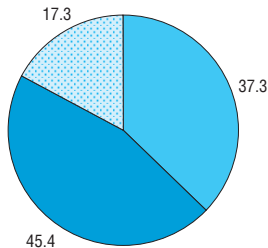
4.11. Percentage distribution of secondary vocational and higher education enrolment by source of funds: 2009/10




(at the beginning of the academic year)

Secondary vocational education institutions



Higher education institutions



-  Public and municipal educational institutions on a budget basis
-  Public and municipal educational institutions on a pay basis
-  Private educational institutions

4.12. Main indicators of postgraduate and doctoral courses activities

(thousand)

	2000	2005	2009
Postgraduate courses' enrolment, <i>at the end of the year</i>	117.7	142.9	154.5
Of whom female	51.8	61.8	70.9
Postgraduate courses' entrants	43.1	46.9	55.5
Postgraduate courses' graduates	24.8	33.6	34.2
Of which with defended dissertation	7.5	10.7	10.8
Doctoral courses' enrolment, <i>at the end of the year</i>	4.2	4.3	4.3
Of whom female	1.6	1.9	2.0
Doctoral courses' entrants	1.6	1.5	1.6
Doctoral courses' graduates	1.3	1.4	1.3
Of which with defended dissertation	0.5	0.5	0.4

In 2009, 137.1 thousand postgraduate courses' students (88.7% of their total) and 4.0 thousands of doctoral courses' students (92.3%) studied at higher education institutions.

4.13. Foreign students: secondary vocational, higher and postgraduate education (ISCED 5 and 6), 2009*

	Foreign students		Students from Russia**, <i>thousand</i>
	Thousand	As a percentage of the total enrolment	
Russia	157.6	1.6	–
Canada***	185.8	13.1	1.6
France	243.4	11.2	3.3
Germany	245.5	10.9	12.5
Italy	60.4	3.0	0.9
Japan	126.6	3.2	0.4
Korea	40.3	1.3	0.2
Sweden	34.6	8.5	0.6
United Kingdom	462.6	19.9	3.9
United States****	624.5	3.4	4.9

* Data for the OECD countries refers to 2008 or nearest years; for Russia – excluding secondary vocational education enrolment in private educational institutions.

** According to data provided by recipient countries.

*** Excluding private educational institutions.

**** Including individuals arrived in the country for studying.



5 Personnel

5.1. Number of students per one teacher: 2009*

(head-count)

	Primary general education (ISCED 1)	Basic secondary (complete) general and lower vocational education (ISCED 2 and 3)	Secondary vocational, higher and postgraduate education (ISCED 5 and 6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Russia	n(2)**	12.2	10.4
Canada***	n(2)**	16.3****	...
France*****	19.9	11.9	16.2*****
Germany	18.0	14.7	11.5
Italy	10.6***	10.8***	19.5
Japan	18.8	13.4*****	10.4*****
Korea	24.1	18.2	...
Sweden	12.2	13.1	8.5
United Kingdom	20.2	13.4*****	16.9
United States	14.3	15.1	15.0

* Data for the OECD countries referring to 2008 is presented in full-time equivalents; data for Russia refers to the teaching staff of all types of general education institutions coordinated by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation excluding part-time (shift) general education institutions (ISCED 1, ISCED 2 and 3) and secondary vocational and higher education institutions (ISCED 5).

** Data is included in another column the number of which is given in brackets after «n».

*** For public educational institutions.

**** Including preschool education (ISCED 0)

***** Excluding government-independent private institutions.

***** Including post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 4).

5.2. Female proportion in the teaching staff total: 2009*

(per cent)

	Primary general education (ISCED 1)	Basic general education (ISCED 2)	Secondary (complete) general and lower vocational education (ISCED 3)**	Secondary vocational, higher and postgraduate education (ISCED 5 and 6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Russia	98.9	n(3)***	89.2	61.5
Canada	...	...	...	...
France	82.4	64.6	54.6	37.3****
Germany	85.2	61.6	51.3	36.7
Italy	95.3*****	71.4*****	70.4*****	35.2
Japan	64.8	40.7	26.4****	18.5****
Korea	77.2	66.3	44.0	32.4
Sweden	81.0	66.6	59.2	44.1
United Kingdom	81.4	62.5	62.5	41.7
United States	85.6	64.3	55.7	45.8

* Data for the OECD countries refers to 2008; data for Russia refers to the teaching staff of all types of general education institutions coordinated by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation excluding part-time (shift) general education institutions (ISCED 1, ISCED 2 and 3), public and municipal secondary vocational and higher education institutions (ISCED 5).

** Common programmes; for the United States and Japan – all programmes.

*** Data is included in another column the number of which is given in brackets after «n».

**** Including post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 4).

***** For public educational institutions.

5.3. Educators of preschool education institutions

(including senior educators; at the end of the year)

	2000*	2005*	2009
Educators, <i>thousand</i>	439.1	446.7	480.5
Of whom having professional education, <i>per cent</i> :			
Higher	21.2	26.0	33.6
Secondary vocational pedagogical	69.4	62.3	55.7
Number of children per one educator, <i>head-count</i>	10	10	11
Staffing level, <i>per cent</i>	97.4	97.6	97.6

* Including persons employed on a plural basis.

At the end of 2009, 99.5% of educators and senior educators were women, 19.8% – persons aged below 30, 11.9% – aged 55 and above. The total figure including persons employed on a plural basis was 483.8 thousand educators and senior educators (2009).

5.4. Teaching staff of public and municipal general education institutions*

	2000**	2005**	2009***
Teaching staff (excluding personnel employed on a plural basis), <i>thousand</i>	1363.7	1196.9	1086.5
Of whom teaching staff in grades 1–4	325.7	296.3	274.9
Of the teaching staff total, <i>per cent</i> :			
Having professional education			
Higher	75.8	78.7	82.3
Secondary vocational pedagogical	18.2	15.8	14.5
Female	86.1	86.5	87.5
Persons at over the working age	10.6	15.1	17.7
Number of students per one teacher, <i>head-count</i>	14	12	12

* General education institutions coordinated by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation. Excluding part-time (shift) general education institutions.

** Excluding special (correctional) educational institutions for children and teenagers with limited health capacities and the deviant behaviour; educational institutions for children in need of psycho-pedagogical and medico-social assistance; as of October, 1.

*** As of September, 20.

5.5. Teaching staff of private general education institutions*

(at the beginning of the academic year)

	2000/01	2005/06	2009/10
Teaching staff (including personnel employed on a plural basis), <i>thousand</i>	14.2	16.5	15.7
Of whom, <i>per cent</i> :			
Having professional education			
Higher	91.3	92.2	92.4
Secondary vocational pedagogical	4.9	4.5	4.4
Female	84.1	86.6	86.4
Teaching staff (excluding personnel employed on a plural basis), <i>thousand</i>	9.6	12.1	12.0
Pluralists, <i>thousand</i>	4.6	4.4	3.6
Number of students per one teacher (excluding personnel employed on a plural basis), <i>head-count</i>	6	6	6

* Excluding part-time (shift) general education institutions.

5.6. Teaching staff of part-time (shift) public and municipal general education institutions

(at the beginning of the academic year)

	2000/01	2005/06	2009/10
Teaching staff (excluding personnel employed on a plural basis), <i>thousand</i>	20.0	20.2	16.6
Pluralists, <i>thousand</i>	34.6	38.0	12.7
Number of students per one teacher (excluding personnel employed on a plural basis)*, <i>head-count</i>	13	11	10

* Here and below the calculation of this and analogous indicators is based on the full-time enrolment plus 25% of the part-time enrolment plus 10% of the distant enrolment (including the external form).

As of the beginning 2009/10 academic year, 95.5% of the total teaching staff (excluding pluralists) of part-time (shift) public and municipal general education institutions had higher education, 85.2% – women, 3.5% – persons aged below 25, 34.9% – persons over working age.

5.7. Teachers and industrial training instructors in lower vocational education institutions

(excluding personnel employed on a plural basis; at the end of the year)

	2000*	2005*	2009
Teachers** , <i>thousand</i>	57.5	53.9	34.2
Of whom, <i>per cent</i> :			
Having higher education	88.2	87.9	87.7
Female	66.9	71.0	69.8
Staffing level, <i>per cent</i>	87.7	76.6	72.7
Industrial training instructors , <i>thousand</i>	72.5	65.1	42.1
Of whom, <i>per cent</i> :			
Having higher education	25.4	30.5	36.0
Female	56.6	60.5	54.7
Staffing level, <i>per cent</i>	69.4	65.9	71.4

* Data source – Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation.

** Including teachers of physical training and basic life safety.

As of the end 2009, 4.6% of teachers and industrial training instructors were persons aged below 25, 22.8 – persons over working age; 27.9% – had the higher qualificational category. On the average per one teacher (including industrial training instructors) fell 11 students.

5.8. Teaching staff of public and municipal secondary vocational education institutions

(at the beginning of the academic year)

	2000/01	2005/06	2009/10
Teaching staff, <i>thousand</i>	129.5	140.4	136.3
Of whom with higher education	120.2	131.4	129.9
Having scientific degree	2.0	2.6	2.7
Having academic status	0.5	0.6	0.5
Of the teaching staff total, <i>per cent</i> :			
Female	74.9	76.5	78.4
Persons aged below 30*	14.6	16.6	13.8
Persons aged 60 and above*	12.2	13.3	18.0
Pluralists, <i>thousand</i>	29.7	36.0	30.6
Teaching personnel working by the hour remuneration, <i>thousand</i>	25.0	24.1	21.9
Number of students per one teacher on the staff, <i>head-count</i>	14	14	12

* Full years as of January, 1.

5.9. Teaching staff of private secondary vocational education institutions

(at the beginning of the academic year)

	2000/01	2005/06	2009/10
Teaching staff (including personnel employed on a plural basis; excluding foreign specialists), <i>thousand</i>	5.3	10.4	9.9
Of whom with higher education	5.2	10.8	9.7
Having scientific degree	0.6	1.1	1.1
Having academic status	0.8	1.8	1.7
Teaching staff, <i>thousand</i>	2.5	5.8	6.6
Pluralists, <i>thousand</i>	2.8	4.5	3.3
Foreign specialists, <i>head-count</i>	4	12	20
Number of students per one teacher on the staff, <i>head-count</i>	11	13	9

5.10. Teaching staff of public and municipal higher education institutions

(at the beginning of the academic year)

	2000/01	2005/06	2009/10
Teaching staff, <i>thousand</i>	265.2	322.1	342.7
Having scientific degree:			
Doctor of science	28.0	37.3	42.6
Candidate of science	125.4	155.3	175.9
Having academic status:			
Professor	27.0	33.3	35.7
Assistant professor	89.8	102.2	111.3
Of the teaching staff total, <i>per cent</i> :			
Female	49.1	53.3	55.2
Persons aged below 30*	13.4	16.1	13.9
Persons aged 60 and above*	20.5	21.3	24.7
Pluralists, <i>thousand</i>	50.6	89.9	93.8
Number of students per one teacher on the staff, <i>head-count</i>	10	11	10

* Full years as of January, 1.

5.11. Teaching staff of private higher education institutions

(at the beginning of the academic year)

	2000/01	2005/06	2009/10
Teaching staff, <i>thousand</i>	14.4	36.7	35.1
Having scientific degree:			
Doctor of science	1.7	5.9	4.4
Candidate of science	5.9	16.8	17.1
Having academic status:			
Professor	1.8	5.2	3.7
Assistant professor	4.4	10.5	9.8
Of the teaching staff total – female, <i>per cent</i>	57.1	53.8	57.5
Pluralists, <i>thousand</i>	27.8	28.5	19.7
Foreign specialists, <i>head-count</i>	209	131	113
Number of students per one teacher on the staff, <i>head-count</i>	15	11	11

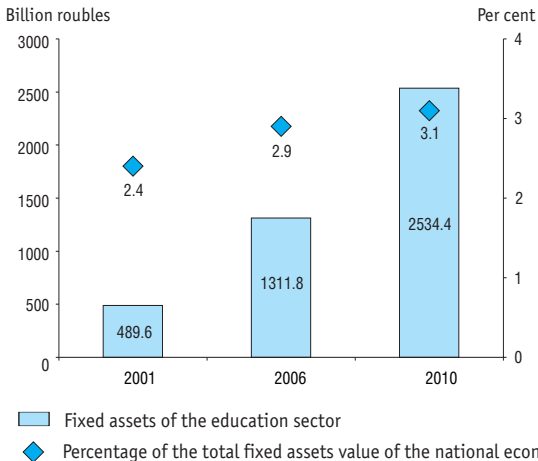
As of the beginning 2009/10 academic year, 12.2% of private higher education teaching staff were persons aged below 30, 19.1 – aged 60 and above (full years as of January, 1).



6 Fixed Assets

6.1. Fixed assets of the education sector*

(at the beginning of the academic year)



* Data for 2001 is represented according to the Russian Classification of Economy Branches, for 2006 and 2010 – the ISIC/NACE-compatible Russian Classification of Economic Activities.

6.2. Commissioning of education institutions

	2000	2005	2009
Preschool education institutions, <i>thousand places</i>	6.8	5.0	19.6
General education institutions, <i>thousand pupil places</i>	133.8	73.0	77.2
Lower vocational education institutions, <i>thousand pupil places</i>	0.6	0.3	1.9
Secondary vocational education institutions, <i>thousand sq. m of the total floor of training and laboratory premises</i>	18.2	11.5	11.7
Higher education institutions, <i>thousand sq. m of the total floor of training and laboratory premises</i>	105.6	161.3	154.6

6.3. Technical state and amenities of preschool and general education institutions

	2001	2004	2009
Preschool education institutions, <i>at the end of the year :</i>			
Requiring the capital repair, <i>thousand</i>	16.4	14.3	12.3
As a percentage of institutions total	33.3	30.6	26.6
Being in the emergency state, <i>thousand</i>	0.6	0.4	0.7
As a percentage of institutions total	1.3	1.0	1.5
Having all kinds of amenities, <i>thousand</i>	40.0	38.1	40.2
As a percentage of institutions total	81.2	81.7	86.5

(continued)

	2001	2004	2009
Public and municipal general education institutions (excluding part-time (shift) general education institutions)*, at the beginning of the academic year:			
Requiring the capital repair, <i>thousand</i>	23.7	20.6	12.5
As a percentage of institutions total	37.0	35.2	22.6
Being in the emergency state, <i>thousand</i>	3.3	1.8	1.0
As a percentage of institutions total	5.1	3.1	1.8
Having all kinds of amenities, <i>thousand</i>	33.2	34.0	38.2
As a percentage of institutions total	51.8	58.0	69.4

* As of the beginning 2001/02, 2005/06, 2009/10 academic years, data for beginning of 2001/02 and 2005/06 – excluding special (correctional) institutions for children and teenagers with limited health capacities and the deviant behaviour; educational institutions for children in need of psycho-pedagogical and medico-social assistance.

6.4. Rigging of educational process in public and municipal general education institutions (excluding part-time (shift) general education institutions): 2009/10

(at the beginning of the academic year; as a percentage of institutions total)

	Total	Urban area	Rural area
Institutions having:			
Sports hall	78.9	93.8	71.2
Dining-hall and (or) canteen	89.7	97.8	85.5
Library	93.5	98.4	91.0
Classroom(s) for learning foundations of computer science and computer engineering	78.6	91.4	71.9
Fire signalling	81.6	94.1	75.1
Securities	51.2	64.2	44.4
CCTV (closed circuit television)	12.6	28.3	4.5

6.5. Availability of student hostels in public and municipal secondary vocational and higher education institutions

(at the beginning of the academic year)

	2000/01	2005/06	2009/10
Number of secondary vocational education students needing in hostels, <i>thousand</i>	385.7	418.8	376.3
Of whom are living in hostels, <i>per cent</i>	83.3	83.8	86.6
Number of higher education students needing in hostels, <i>thousand</i>	716.3	874.6	937.6
Of whom are living in hostels, <i>per cent</i>	84.9	83.8	85.3

6.6. Number of personal computers used for educational purposes per 100 public and municipal institutions students: 2009/10

(at the beginning of the academic year)

	Personal computers used for educational purposes		
	total	within local area networks	with the Internet access
General education institutions (excluding part-time (shift) institutions)*	6.2	4.2	4.0
Lower vocational education institutions**	7.6	4.2	2.3
Secondary vocational education institutions***	13.2	9.8	7.2
Higher education institutions***	18.6	15.5	14.4

* Indicators of availability of personal computers within local area networks and with the Internet access are calculated based on the total number of computers (both used and not used for educational purposes).

** At of the end 2009.

*** The calculation of this indicator is based on the full-time enrolment plus 25% of the part-time enrolment plus 10% of the distant enrolment (including the external form).



7 Public Attitudes Towards Education

7.1. Social status of a teacher: 2009*

(per cent of respondents)**

<i>What occupation is the most respected in Russia now?</i>		<i>And what occupation is the most respected by you personally?</i>	
Advocate, lawyer	40	Doctor	40
Politician	35	Teacher	34
Businessman	31	Skilled worker	33
Doctor	30	Military person	24
Programmer	25	Farmer	23
Artist, actor, writer	25	Scientist	20
Military person	21	Advocate, lawyer	17
Priest	20	Engineer	14
Scientist	20	Programmer	14
Teacher	19	Artist, actor, writer	12
Skilled worker	18	Priest	12
Journalist	17	Businessman	11
Engineer	12	Journalist	8
Tradesman	9	Politician	7
Farmer	8	Tradesman	4
Don't know	9	Don't know	7

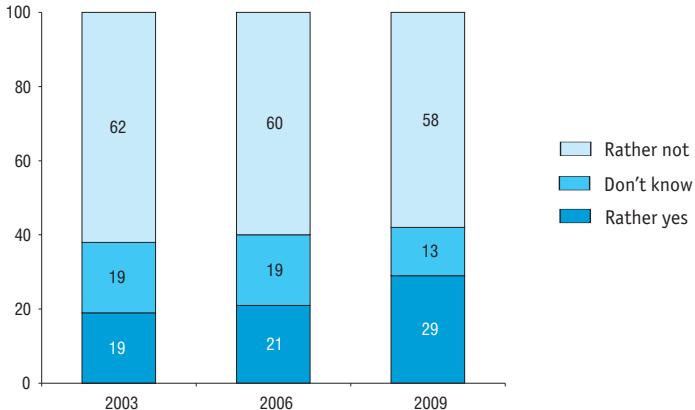
* Here and below are presented results of special surveys of Russia's population aged 18 and above conducted by the Institute for Statistical Studies and Economics of Knowledge, National Research University «Higher School of Economics».

** The sum exceed 100% because respondents could give several answers.

7.2. Focusing on teaching

(per cent of respondents)

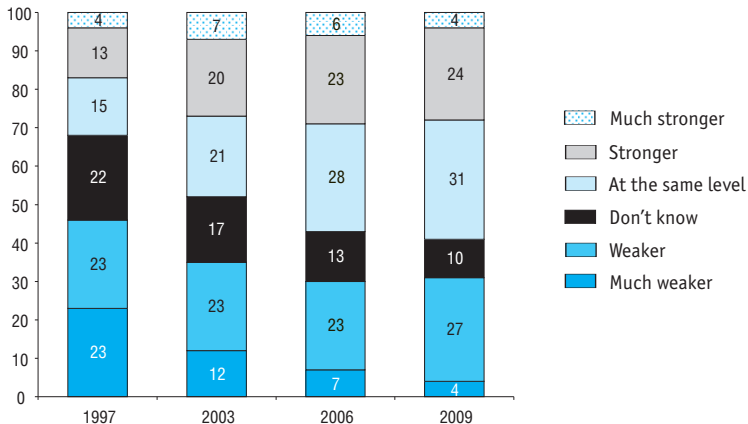
Do you want your son/daughter to become a teacher?



7.3. Public opinion on the Russian education system

(per cent of respondents)

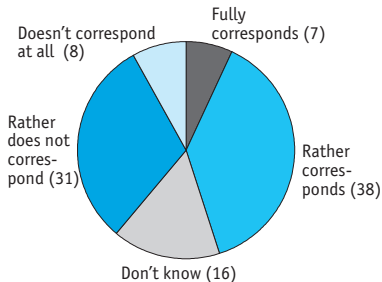
Is Russia stronger or weaker in comparison with other advanced countries in the education sphere?



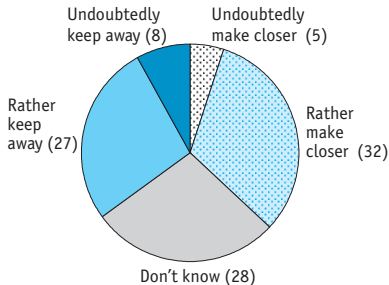
7.4. Assessments of the government policy in the education sphere: 2009

(per cent of respondents)

To what extent does the present Russian education system correspond to your notion of the education system which is needed now for Russia?



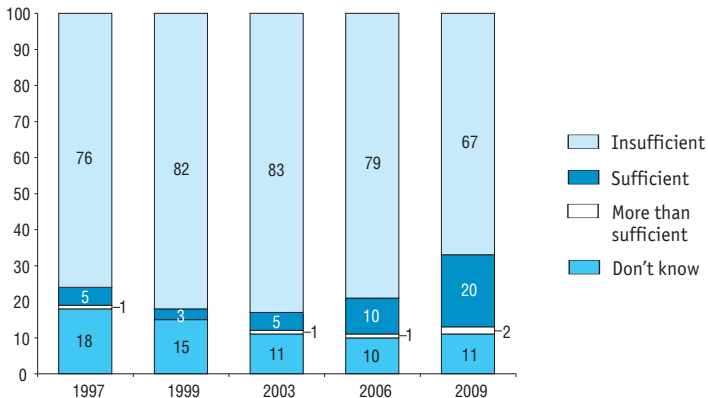
In your opinion, do measures undertaken by the government make closer or keep away the education system from the model which is needed for Russia?



7.5. Public opinion on funding of the education

(per cent of respondents)

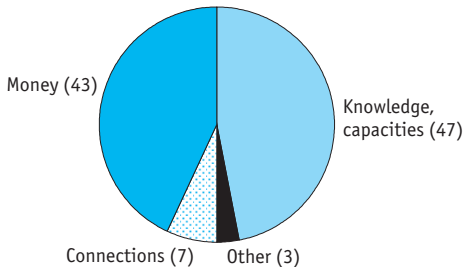
In your opinion, are funds allocated now by the government on education sufficient or not?



7.6. Conditions for obtaining good quality education: 2009

(per cent of respondents)

*In your opinion,
what is the first condition for obtaining
good quality education?*

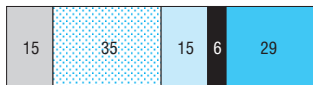


7.7. Assessment of local educational institutions performance: 2009

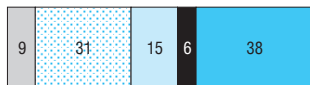
(per cent of respondents)

Are you satisfied with the quality of education provided by educational institutions of your city (region)?

*Preschool education
(kindergartens, centres
for child development)*



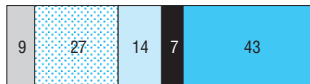
*Lower and secondary vocational
education (technical schools,
vocational lyceums, colleges)*



*General education
(schools, gymnasias, lyceums)*



*Higher
education*



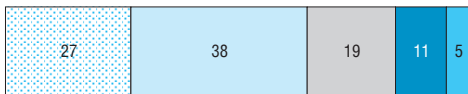
Fully satisfied
 Rather satisfied
 Rather not satisfied






Not satisfied at all
 Don't know

7.8. Assessment of the knowledge obtained: 2009

(per cent of working respondents)

In your opinion, is knowledge received at the educational institution (school, technical school, higher education institution) on the whole sufficient or not for your professional activity?



-  Undoubtedly sufficient
-  Rather sufficient
-  Rather insufficient
-  Undoubtedly insufficient
-  Don't know

Technical Notes

Average education expectancy during the lifetime for 5 year-old children – the number of years which a person aged 5 can spend on education at all levels by the present enrolment level and with regard for his / her potential path trajectory. The indicator is calculated by the summation of the enrolment coefficient of children of the respective age at every year of life beginning from 5.

General education institutions (excluding part-time (shift) general education institutions) – preschool education institutions; general education institutions (primary general, basic general, secondary (complete) general education schools; secondary general education schools with the extensive studying of several subjects, gymnasias, lyceums); general education boarding schools (including boarding schools with the primary flying training); specialized (correction) schools for children with limited health capacities and for children and teenagers with deviant behaviour; educational institutions for children-orphans and children without the parents' care; educational institutions for children in need of psycho-pedagogical and medico-social assistance.

Availability of places in preschool education institutions (the number of children per 100 places) is determined as the ratio of the number of children attending preschool education institutions to the number of places in these institutions.

Average class-size – the ratio of the number of students in the certain group of classes to the number of classes in this group; complete set of classes (pupils body from two or more classes who are taught by one teacher in a small school) is equal to one class.

Staffing level – the ratio of the number of filled positions to the number of all positions according to the list of staff, per cent.

The information about **public expenditure on education** is based on annual reports about implementation of consolidated budget of the Russian Federation and public non-budget funds by section 0700 «Education».

The value of paid services rendered to the population in the education system is measured by the sum of financial resources obtained from households for children education and care at preschool education institutions; rendering paid educational services in the general and vocational education system; training at various courses and study (hobby) groups; tutors services. For these the payment may be made both by the consumer and fully or partially by the organisation where the consumer works.

Average prices for the Russian Federation are calculated as weighted average quantities on the basis of price levels in some subjects of the Russian Federation.

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Statistical data for the OECD countries is based on the following sources: Education at a Glance 2010: OECD Indicators (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2010); OECD Online Education Database (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development).

In case of international comparisons the Russian education system is presented according to the education levels of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-97) ensuring the comparability of data on key indicators of the education system across different countries.

Education in Figures

Pocket Data Book

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