



Ministry of Education and Science
of the Russian Federation



Federal State
Statistics Service



HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY

Digest of Education Statistics in the Russian Federation

2014





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This data book is a digest of the larger publication ‘Education in the Russian Federation: 2014’ prepared by Institute for Statistical Studies and Economics of Knowledge, National Research University – Higher School of Economics (HSE ISSEK). It contains data on the educational attainment of the population and key trends in education in Russia. The statistical presentation of data complies with international standards. The data book uses information provided by the Federal State Statistics Service, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, the Federal Treasury, OECD, as well as the results of methodological and analytical studies by HSE ISSEK.

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DEMOGRAPHY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE POPULATION

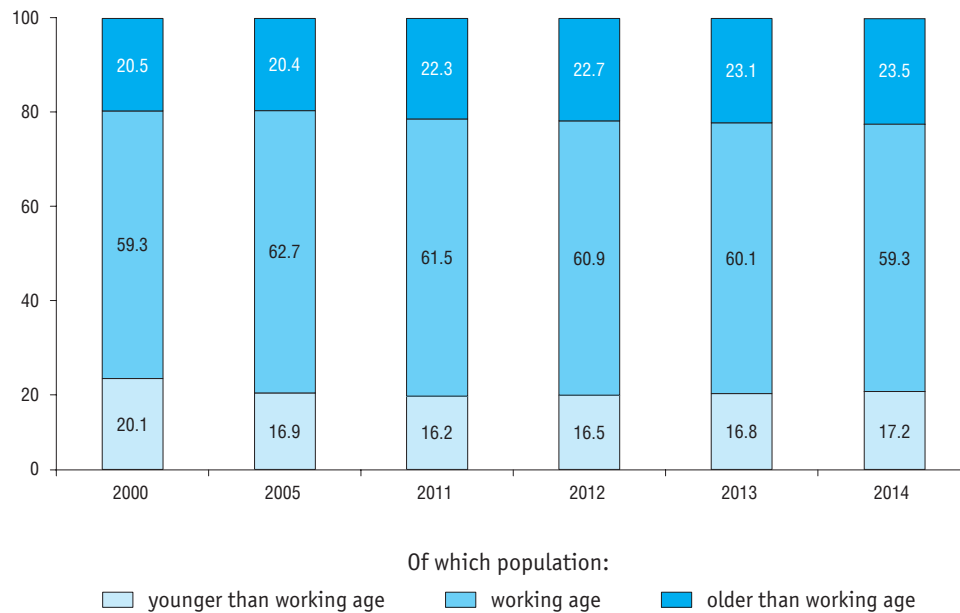
1.1. Population by age group (at the beginning of the year; thousand, head-count)

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Population – total	146890	143801	142833	142865	143056	143347	143667
Age, years:							
0–4	6476	6916	7916	8051	8380	8687	8899
5–9	8416	6583	6993	7117	7261	7441	7662
10–14	12174	8604	6677	6601	6567	6689	6823
15–19	12126	12212	8898	8237	7631	7152	6956
20–24	10925	12081	12319	12122	11599	10849	9971
25–29	10337	10879	11909	12012	12328	12556	12522
30–34	9594	10228	10807	11016	11116	11346	11660
35–39	12028	9416	10110	10211	10380	10459	10614
40–44	12484	11641	9207	9251	9340	9563	9750
45–49	11269	11906	11197	10561	10023	9545	9187
50–54	8368	10576	11314	11509	11560	11436	11184
55–59	5851	7737	9888	10063	10215	10382	10634
60–64	8779	5213	7078	7982	8380	8690	8949
65–69	6142	7567	4555	3913	3896	4453	5269
70 and older	11921	12242	13965	14219	14380	14099	13587
Of which population:							
younger than working age	29580	24349	23086	23209	23568	24110	24717
working age	87172	90099	88561	87847	87055	86137	85162
older than working age	30138	29353	31186	31809	32433	33100	33788
Male	68698	66696	66015	66050	66176	66353	66547
Age, years:							
0–4	3319	3547	4057	4127	4298	4457	4569
5–9	4308	3368	3583	3643	3716	3809	3922
10–14	6201	4393	3416	3381	3365	3428	3497
15–19	6167	6192	4505	4201	3895	3657	3560
20–24	5514	6095	6239	6148	5897	5519	5082
25–29	5230	5433	5979	6026	6197	6328	6320
30–34	4799	5087	5337	5454	5519	5648	5820
35–39	5951	4628	4957	4990	5069	5107	5185
40–44	6076	5632	4449	4481	4535	4644	4733
45–49	5376	5614	5292	4989	4740	4525	4364
50–54	3887	4829	5152	5264	5303	5255	5154
55–59	2555	3406	4299	4368	4437	4525	4650
60–64	3652	2106	2933	3302	3463	3584	3687
65–69	2366	2863	1686	1461	1486	1720	2036
70 and older	3297	3503	4131	4215	4256	4147	3968
Of which population:							
younger than working age	15105	12457	11824	11886	12075	12356	12670
working age	44278	45767	45441	45186	44896	44545	44187
older than working age	9315	8472	8750	8978	9205	9452	9690

(continued)

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Female	78192	77105	76818	76815	76880	76994	77120
Age, years:							
0–4	3157	3369	3859	3924	4082	4230	4330
5–9	4109	3215	3410	3474	3545	3632	3740
10–14	5973	4211	3261	3220	3202	3261	3326
15–19	5959	6020	4393	4036	3736	3495	3396
20–24	5411	5986	6080	5974	5702	5330	4889
25–29	5106	5446	5930	5986	6131	6228	6202
30–34	4795	5141	5470	5562	5597	5698	5840
35–39	6077	4788	5153	5221	5311	5352	5429
40–44	6408	6009	4758	4770	4805	4919	5017
45–49	5893	6292	5905	5572	5283	5020	4823
50–54	4480	5747	6162	6245	6257	6181	6030
55–59	3296	4331	5589	5695	5778	5857	5984
60–64	5127	3107	4145	4680	4917	5106	5262
65–69	3777	4704	2869	2452	2410	2733	3233
70 and older	8624	8739	9834	10004	10124	9952	9619
Of which population:							
younger than working age	14475	11892	11262	11323	11493	11754	12047
working age	42894	44332	43120	42661	42159	41592	40975
older than working age	20823	20881	22436	22831	23228	23648	24098

1.2. Percentage distribution of the population by age (at the beginning of the year)



1.3. Adult literacy rate*
(as a percentage of the population aged 9-49)

	Total population			Urban population			Rural population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1897	29.6	44.4	15.4	61.1	71.0	48.5	24.6	39.5	11.0
1926	60.9	77.1	46.4	85.0	91.9	78.4	55.0	73.3	38.8
1939	89.7	96.0	83.9	94.9	98.1	91.8	86.7	94.8	79.3
1959	98.5	99.3	97.7	98.8	99.6	98.2	98.0	99.1	97.1
1970	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.4	99.5	99.3
1979	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.6	99.6	99.6
1989	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.5	99.5	99.5
2002	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.5	99.5	99.6
2010	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.5	99.4	99.5

* Based on census data; 2002, 2010 – aged 10–49.

1.4. Educational attainment of the population aged 15 and older*

(per 1000 population in the respective age group who indicated their educational attainment)

	Education attained:							Less than primary education
	higher	incomplete higher	secondary vocational	lower vocational	secondary complete	basic	primary	
2002								
Total population aged 15 and older	162	31	275	128	177	139	78	10
Age, years:								
15–19	0.2	32	63	50	341	456	54	4
20–24	119	130	274	138	230	93	13	4
25–29	216	43	319	151	176	83	9	3
30–34	215	32	376	156	162	49	7	3
35–39	222	24	379	159	168	39	6	3
40–44	211	18	367	167	184	43	7	2
45–49	205	15	351	172	180	64	11	2
50–54	204	14	337	155	175	94	19	2
55–59	225	16	297	135	152	124	47	3
60–64	165	10	236	110	129	205	138	7
65–69	139	8	199	90	88	205	252	18
70 and older	86	8	130	60	63	192	401	60
Males aged 15 and older	157	31	253	159	189	143	62	5
Age, years:								
15–19	0.2	27	65	60	311	472	59	5
20–24	99	114	255	159	234	115	18	4
25–29	189	40	289	174	189	102	13	4
30–34	187	32	343	182	184	60	9	3
35–39	198	24	339	188	193	48	8	3
40–44	192	19	321	199	206	52	9	3
45–49	195	16	299	208	193	73	14	3
50–54	207	16	285	193	175	100	22	2
55–59	230	17	265	175	143	119	47	3
60–64	194	12	214	146	109	177	143	5
65–69	169	10	188	121	77	172	251	11
70 and older	125	8	146	84	56	174	383	24
Females aged 15 and older	165	31	292	102	168	136	91	14
Age, years:								
15–19	0.2	37	60	40	372	439	48	4
20–24	139	146	293	117	226	69	8	3
25–29	244	45	349	127	163	63	6	3
30–34	244	32	409	130	139	38	5	3
35–39	245	23	417	132	144	31	5	3
40–44	230	18	410	137	163	35	6	2
45–49	214	14	397	139	169	55	9	2
50–54	202	13	382	122	174	88	16	2
55–59	222	14	323	103	159	128	47	4
60–64	146	9	251	85	142	225	135	8
65–69	121	7	206	71	95	225	252	22
70 and older	71	9	123	50	66	199	408	75

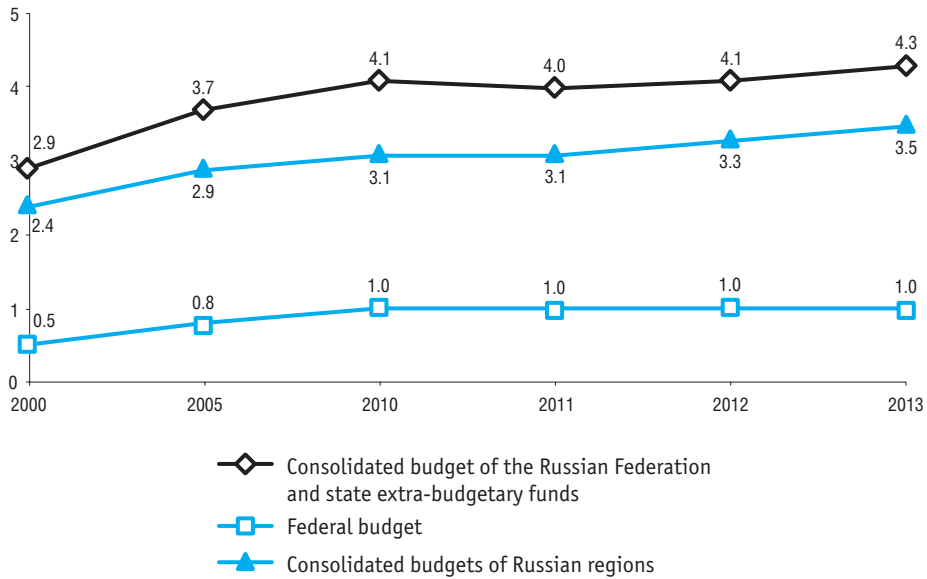
(continued)

	Education attained:							Less than primary education
	higher	incomplete higher	secondary vocational	lower vocational	secondary complete	basic	primary	
2010								
Total population aged 15 and older	234	46	312	56	182	110	54	6
<i>Age, years:</i>								
15-19	-	79	73	37	335	393	78	5
20-24	193	211	269	65	180	68	10	4
25-29	374	60	281	57	148	64	10	4
30-34	343	38	311	59	161	74	10	4
35-39	301	28	366	64	167	62	8	3
40-44	275	23	410	69	168	45	7	3
45-49	255	17	411	70	192	45	7	3
50-54	230	13	403	68	214	60	10	2
55-59	221	11	383	58	214	91	18	2
60-64	227	12	362	49	193	121	35	3
65-69	210	11	286	37	164	178	109	5
70 and older	141	7	201	27	105	197	298	25
Males aged 15 and older	217	46	301	70	201	118	41	5
<i>Age, years:</i>								
15-19	-	65	78	44	323	403	82	5
20-24	152	181	290	80	194	85	13	5
25-29	307	61	297	70	166	81	13	5
30-34	289	38	311	71	179	93	14	4
35-39	259	29	354	77	189	78	11	4
40-44	237	24	389	85	198	56	9	3
45-49	231	18	376	85	222	57	9	3
50-54	216	14	357	83	242	74	12	3
55-59	223	12	330	72	233	107	21	2
60-64	242	13	314	62	197	133	37	2
65-69	238	12	265	48	156	175	102	4
70 and older	195	8	202	35	99	185	263	13
Females aged 15 and older	248	46	321	44	167	103	64	7
<i>Age, years:</i>								
15-19	-	93	67	30	347	383	75	4
20-24	234	243	247	49	166	49	7	4
25-29	442	59	265	45	131	47	7	4
30-34	396	38	310	47	144	55	7	3
35-39	342	28	378	51	145	47	6	3
40-44	311	21	429	55	140	35	6	3
45-49	276	16	443	56	165	35	6	3
50-54	242	12	442	55	190	48	9	2
55-59	220	10	424	48	200	79	16	2
60-64	217	11	395	39	190	112	34	3
65-69	193	10	299	31	169	180	113	6
70 and older	118	7	200	23	107	201	312	30

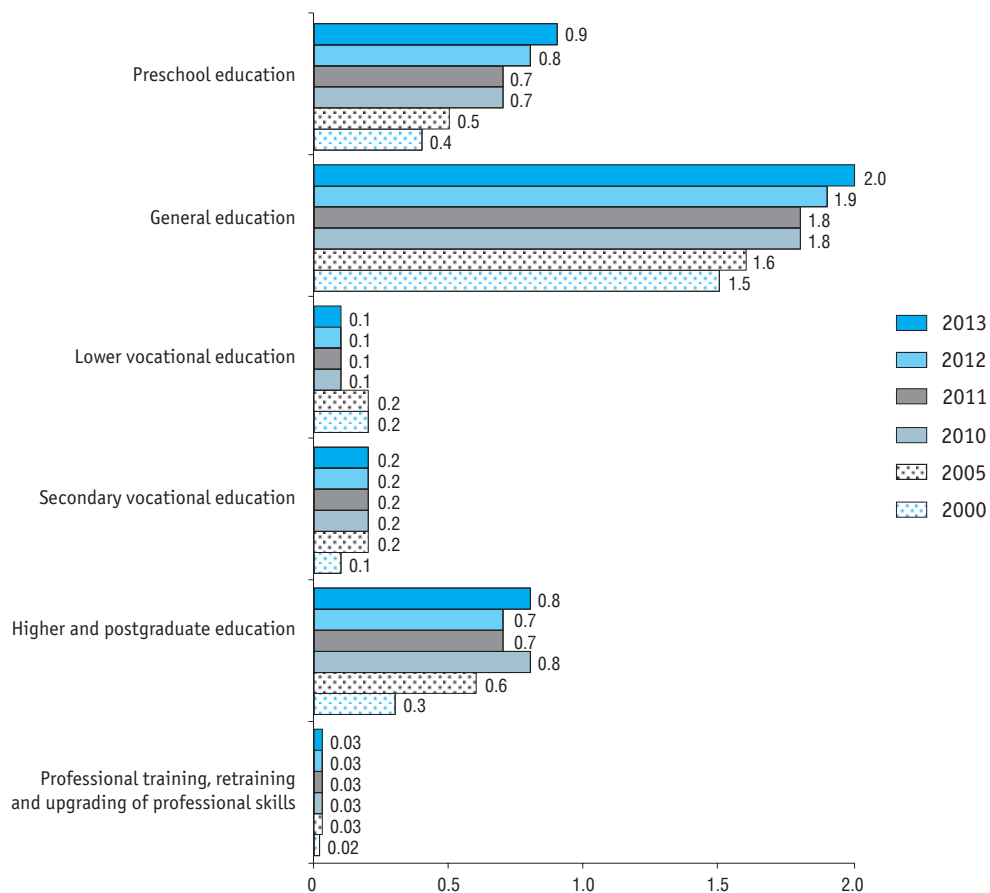
* On the basis of data from census in 2002 and 2010.

2 EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

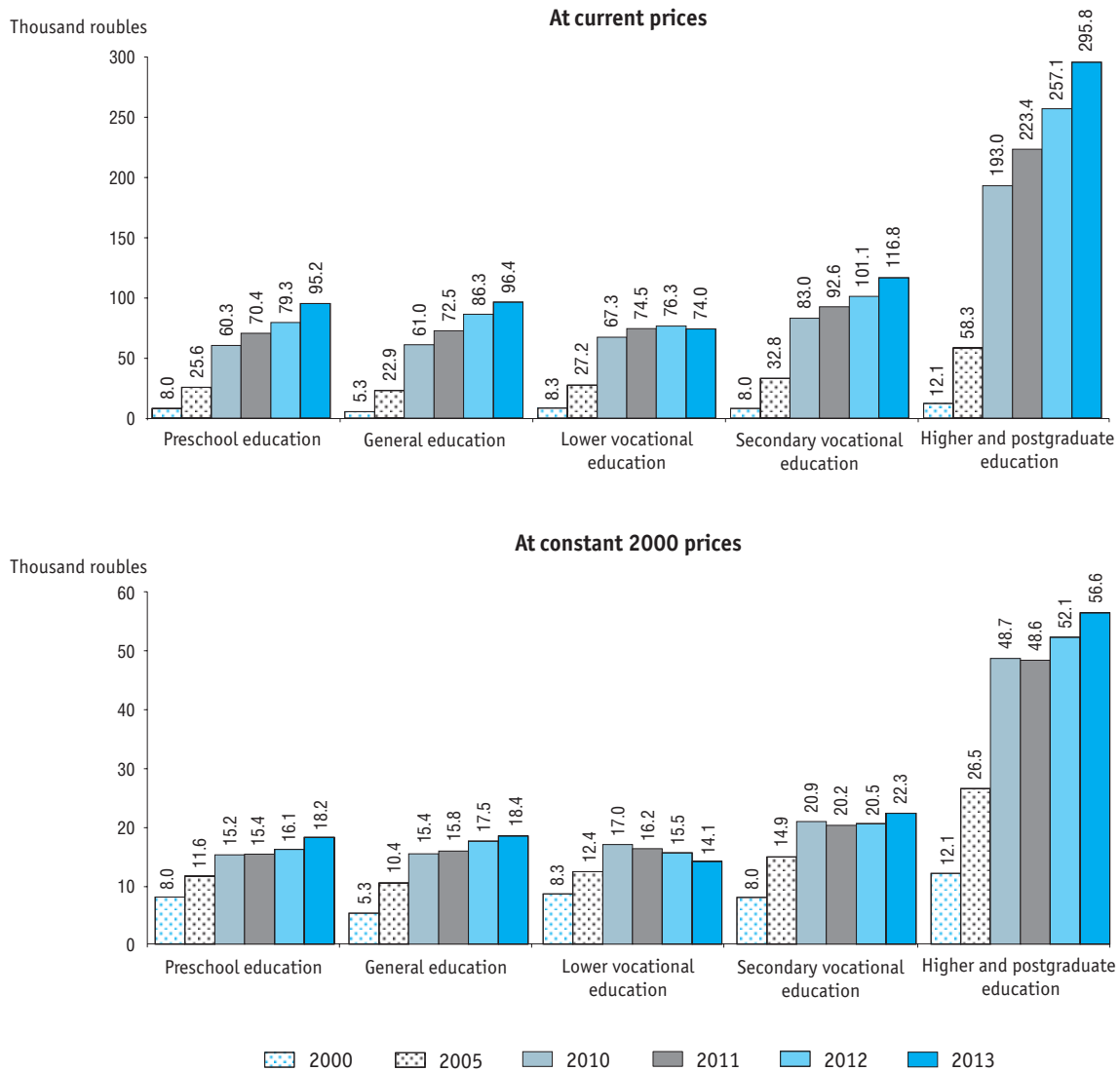
2.1. Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP by level of the budget system



2.2. Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP by subsection of budget expenditure classification



2.3. Public expenditure on education per student by subsection of budget expenditure classification



2.4. Paid services in the education system

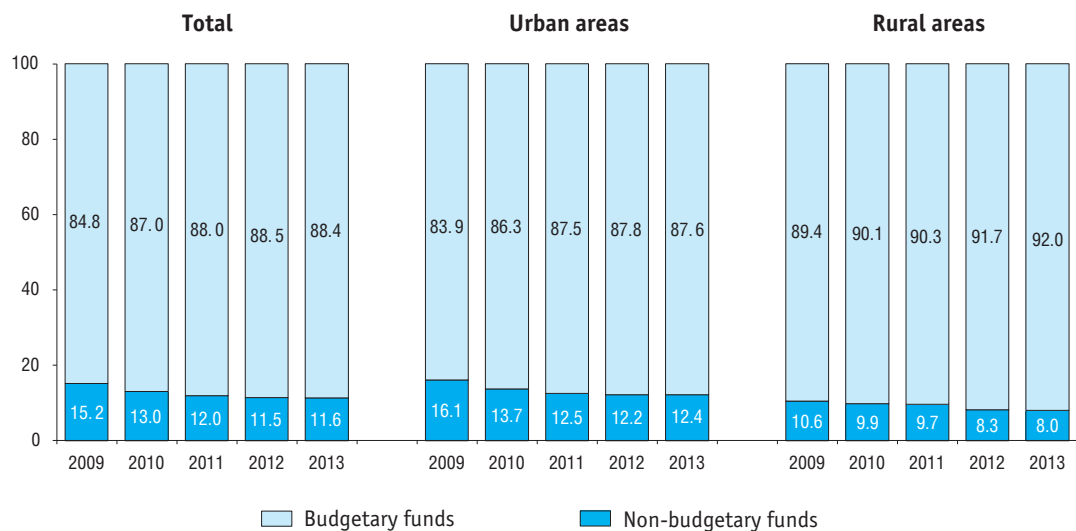
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Million roubles	41530	152670	326100	347351	378931	449233
As a percentage:						
of the preceding year, <i>at constant prices</i>		121.7	107.7	99.1	100.5	101.3
of the year 2000, <i>at constant prices</i>	100	152.6	172.4	173.2	175.5	173.5
of the total paid services for the population	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.5
Paid services per capita, <i>roubles</i>	285.3	1063.8	2282.8	2429.7	2646.1	3130.4

2.5. Household expenditure on educational services*

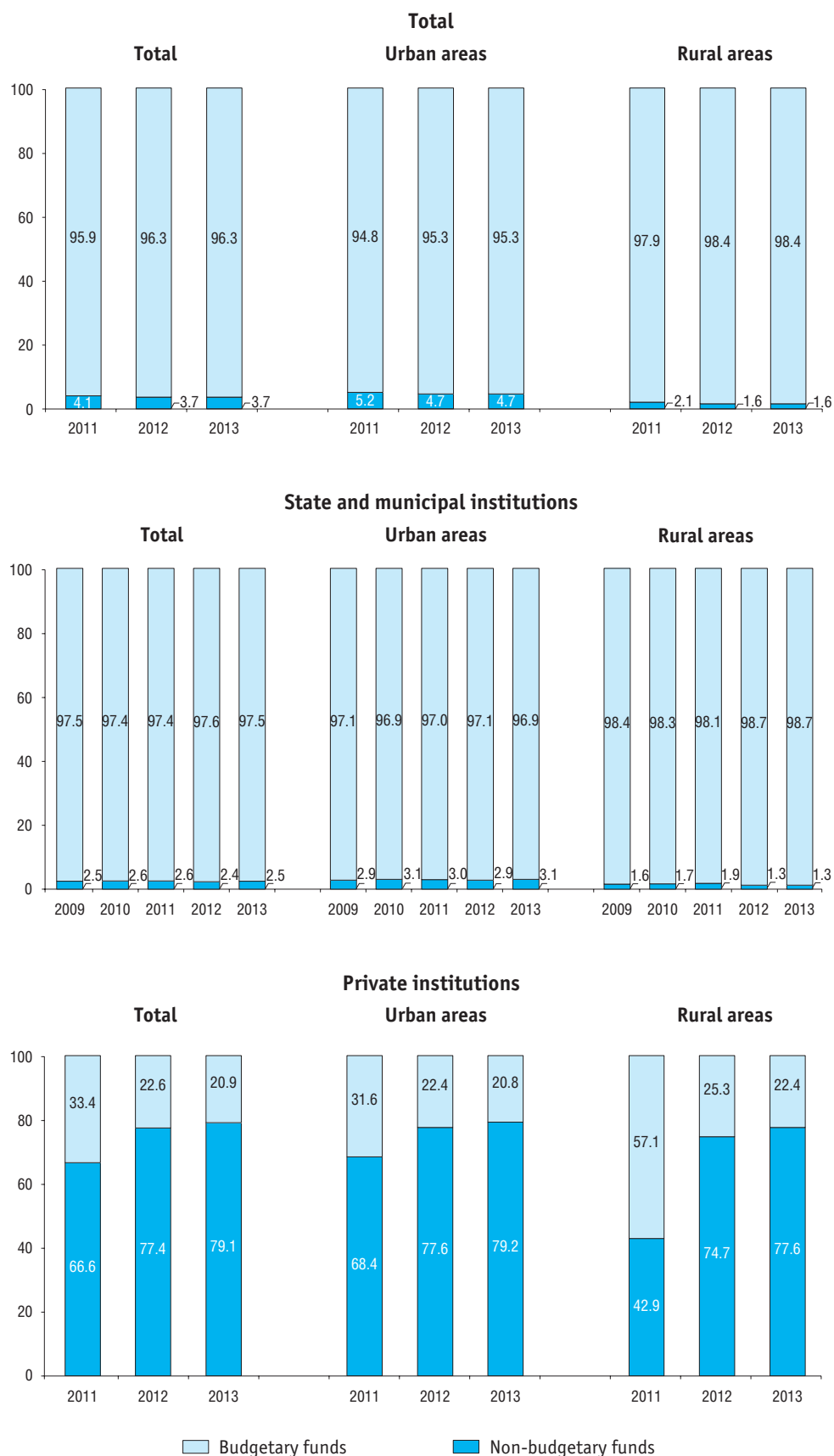
	Expenditure on educational services		
	Per household member a year, <i>roubles</i>	As a percentage of consumer expenditure	As a percentage of personal services expenditure
Total			
2000	137	1.0	7.2
2005	931	1.8	7.8
2010	1583	1.3	4.9
2011	1616	1.2	4.5
2012	1918	1.3	4.9
2013	1604	1.0	3.7
Urban areas			
2000	157	1.0	6.9
2005	1081	1.8	7.5
2010	1816	1.3	4.7
2011	1866	1.2	4.4
2012	2279	1.3	4.9
2013	1888	1.0	3.7
Rural areas			
2000	83	0.9	8.6
2005	522	1.8	10.5
2010	941	1.2	6.1
2011	900	1.0	5.1
2012	878	0.9	4.6
2013	793	0.7	3.7

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

2.6. Percentage distribution of funds at preschool education institutions by funding source



2.7. Percentage distribution of funds at general education institutions by funding source

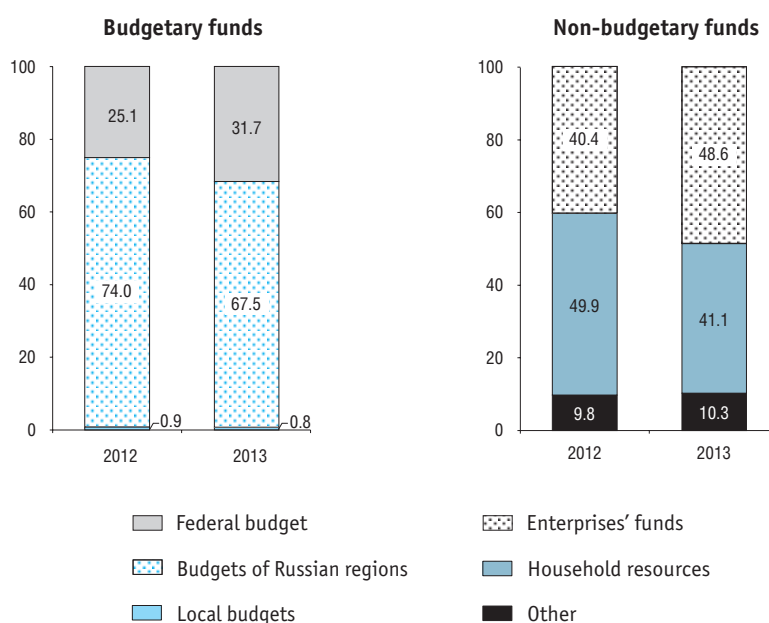


2.8. Percentage distribution of funds at institutions for supplementary general education of children*

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total expenditure	100	100	100	100	100
Current budget expenditure	97.0	90.0	94.0	92.9	92.2
Non-budgetary funds	3.0	10.0	6.0	7.1	7.8
Of which:					
balance of funds at the beginning of the year	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
revenue from additional paid educational services	1.4	2.1	3.2	4.0	4.3
earnings from production activity	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
charitable contributions	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
other	1.0	6.7	1.5	1.8	1.9

* The data is provided by the Ministry of Science and Education of the Russian Federation.

2.9. Percentage distribution of funds at lower vocational education institutions by funding source



2.10. Percentage distribution of funds at secondary vocational education institutions by funding source: 2012–2013



**2.11. Percentage distribution of funds at higher education institutions
 by funding source: 2009–2011**

	Total			State and municipal institutions			Private institutions		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Total expenditure	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Federal budget	48.7	51.6	53.3	52.8	56.0	57.7	0.3	0.5	0.9
Budgets of Russian regions	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.5
Local budgets	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Enterprises' funds	14.6	10.6	12.1	15.3	11.1	12.3	7.1	5.9	9.6
Household resources	33.5	33.5	29.7	28.7	28.7	25.4	91.1	89.6	80.8
Non-budgetary funds	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.8
Funds from abroad	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Own funds	...	1.1	1.7	...	0.9	1.2	...	3.1	7.3

3 EDUCATION AND THE LABOUR MARKET

3.1. Employed population by educational attainment and age group: 2013*

	Total	Education attained:					
		higher	secondary vocational	lower vocational	secondary (complete) general	basic general	without basic general education
Total employment, thousand, head-count	71391	22616	18400	13237	14446	2511	181
<i>Age, years:</i>							
below 20	508	–	41	63	263	121	20
20–24	6091	1502	1583	1150	1597	242	17
25–29	10120	4137	2194	1662	1789	314	24
30–34	9422	3568	2110	1648	1727	347	22
35–39	9081	3023	2201	1719	1785	334	19
40–44	8273	2582	2306	1619	1530	224	13
45–49	8792	2559	2496	1774	1741	206	15
50–54	9468	2536	2740	1903	2016	258	15
55–59	6286	1680	1793	1220	1339	241	14
60–64	2513	752	722	384	510	137	8
65–72	838	278	214	96	150	87	14
Employment rate (employed population as a percentage of the total population with the respective educational attainment and in the respective age group), <i>per cent</i>	64.8	81.8	73.8	73.0	50.4	27.3	11.1
<i>Age, years:</i>							
below 20	6.7	–	52.9	57.9	8.2	3.4	2.7
20–24	52.5	77.9	78.2	79.1	28.7	43.9	22.9
25–29	82.1	87.4	86.4	84.9	71.6	61.7	27.2
30–34	84.8	89.8	88.5	86.2	77.8	64.5	26.0
35–39	87.5	93.2	91.2	88.8	80.5	65.8	29.6
40–44	88.6	94.6	91.9	88.5	80.9	66.3	28.6
45–49	87.7	94.5	90.3	87.0	80.6	66.4	36.1
50–54	81.9	90.8	84.5	80.3	75.3	60.1	31.2
55–59	61.5	74.9	61.7	61.0	54.5	42.5	27.1
60–64	30.0	43.0	31.0	27.0	24.6	18.7	10.4
65–72	11.0	18.1	12.3	8.6	8.7	7.2	4.4

* According to the results of sample surveys on employment issues.

3.2. Unemployed population by educational attainment and age group: 2013*

	Total	Education attained:					
		higher	secondary vocational	lower vocational	secondary (complete) general	basic general	without basic general education
Total unemployment, thousand, head-count	4137	721	805	803	1376	395	38
Age, years:							
below 20	179	–	16	17	96	46	5
20–24	880	194	168	128	324	63	3
25–29	647	159	110	113	200	58	7
30–34	492	99	83	97	151	56	6
35–39	420	60	72	92	136	56	4
40–44	352	46	74	82	115	33	3
45–49	375	44	85	96	121	25	3
50–54	434	56	101	107	137	29	3
55–59	248	39	63	52	71	20	2
60–64	86	18	25	15	21	5	1
65–72	24	6	7	4	5	2	1
Unemployment rate (unemployed population as a percentage of the total population with the respective educational attainment and in the respective age group), per cent	5.5	3.1	4.2	5.7	8.7	13.6	17.2
Age, years:							
below 20	26.1	–	27.5	20.8	26.7	27.7	20.2
20–24	12.6	11.4	9.6	10.0	16.9	20.6	16.7
25–29	6.0	3.7	4.8	6.4	10.0	15.7	22.6
30–34	5.0	2.7	3.8	5.6	8.0	13.9	21.2
35–39	4.4	2.0	3.2	5.1	7.1	14.4	17.6
40–44	4.1	1.7	3.1	4.8	7.0	13.0	18.6
45–49	4.1	1.7	3.3	5.2	6.5	10.8	15.5
50–54	4.4	2.1	3.6	5.3	6.4	10.2	15.6
55–59	3.8	2.3	3.4	4.1	5.0	7.8	10.7
60–64	3.3	2.3	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.7	13.3
65–72	2.8	2.0	3.1	4.1	3.3	2.1	4.6

* According to the results of sample surveys on employment issues.

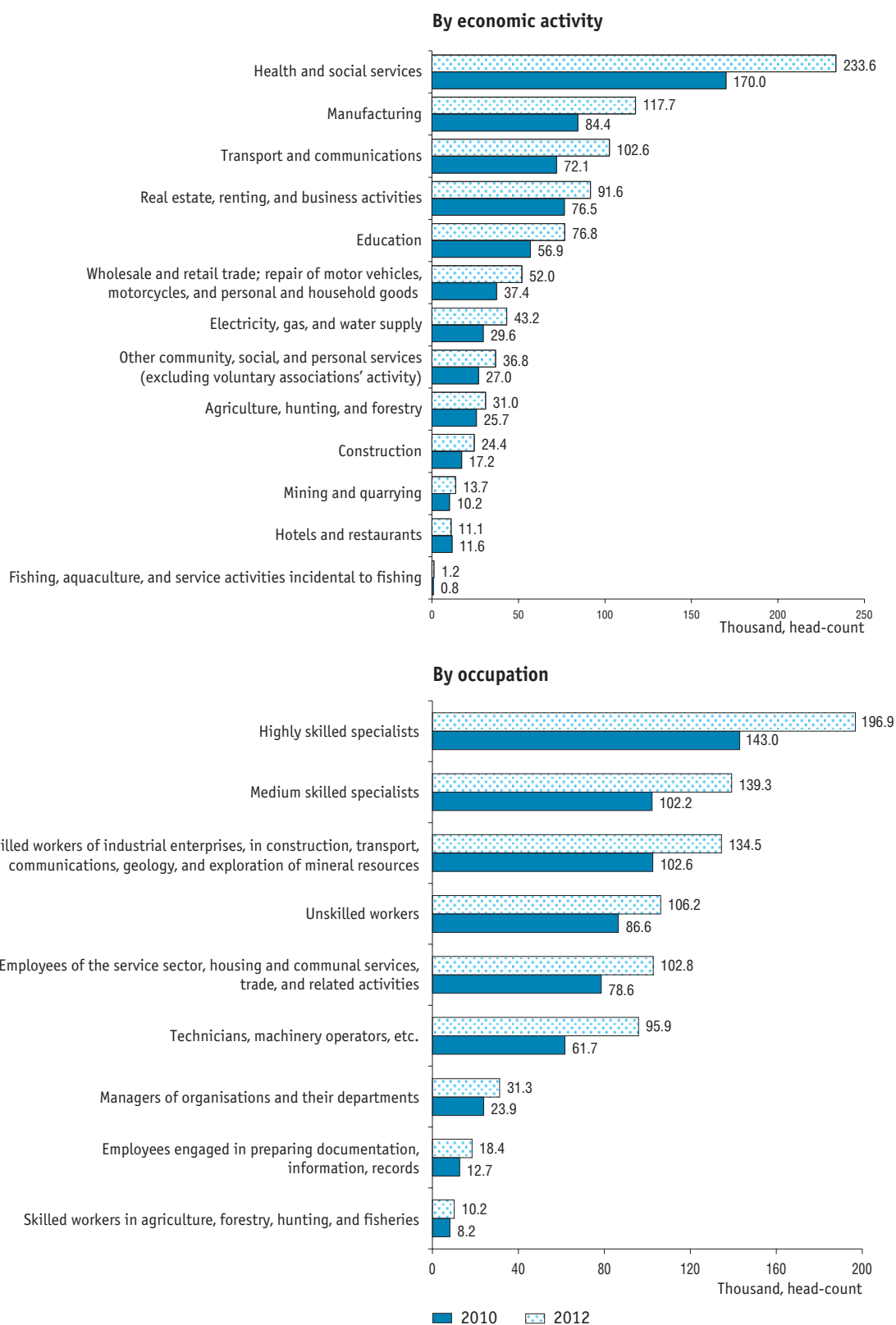
3.3. Correspondence between the main job and the qualification of graduates from vocational and higher education institutions in 2010–2012: 2013*

	Graduates, thousand, head-count	Of which with the qualification	
		corresponding to the main job	not corresponding to the main job
Higher education qualifications			
Economics and management	1100	758	343
Education and pedagogical sciences	414	275	139
Humanities	468	324	144
Healthcare	138	131	7
Architecture and construction	120	85	35
Power generation and electrical engineering	86	65	22
Agriculture and fisheries	67	35	32
Metallurgy, machinery, and materials processing	70	46	24
Informatics and computer science	148	124	24
Motor vehicles	75	49	26
Physics and mathematics	45	31	14
Electronic equipment, radio engineering, and communications	42	31	11
Culture and arts	60	48	11
Secondary vocational education qualifications			
Economics and management	285	159	126
Healthcare	160	141	19
Motor vehicles	138	79	60
Education and pedagogical sciences	103	71	32
Metallurgy, machinery, and materials processing	54	26	28
Agriculture and fisheries	53	21	32
Power generation and electrical engineering	63	35	28
Architecture and construction	59	30	29
Technology of food products and consumer goods	44	22	22
Humanities	86	45	41
Electronic equipment, radio engineering, and communications	21	13	8
Culture and arts	30	18	11
Informatics and computer science	64	34	30
Lower vocational education professions			
Metalworking	130	66	64
Public catering, trade and manufacturing of food products	136	88	48
Transport	119	68	50
Agriculture	42	16	26
Construction	53	27	26
Light industry	18	10	9
Clerical occupations	29	14	15
Services	40	30	10
Common occupations for all types of economic activities	54	30	24

* According to the results of sample surveys on employment issues.

3.4. Vacancies for employees in enterprises by economic activity and professional group* (as of October 31)

2010 – 619.5 thousand persons; 2012 – 835.6 thousand persons



* Based on data from sample surveys of enterprises that need employees (by professional group); economic activities and professional groups are ranked in descending order according to the indicator's value for 2012.

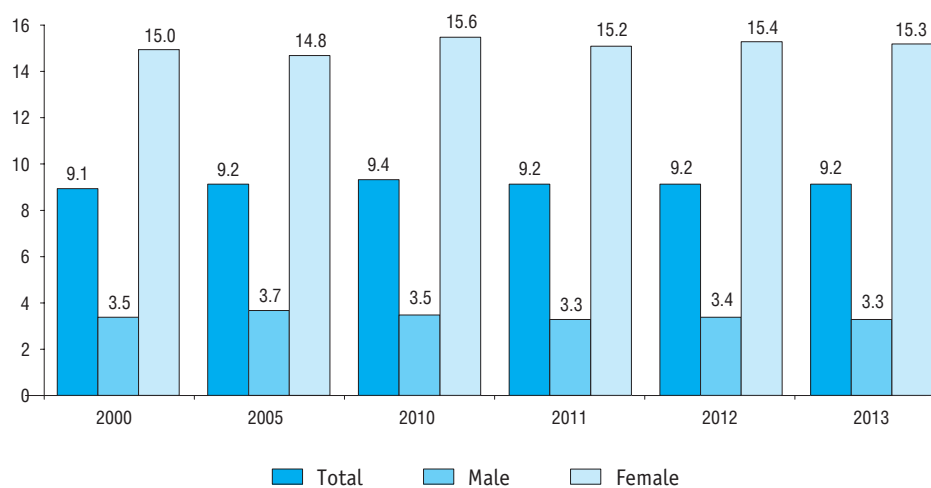
3.5. Graduates registered in public employment agencies* (at the end of the year; thousand, head-count)

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total unemployment	1037.0	1830.1	1589.9	1285.6	1064.7	917.7
Male	322.2	630.5	698.5	559.6	471.7	415.9
Female	714.8	1199.5	891.3	725.9	593.0	501.8
Of whom graduates of:						
general education institutions	21.6	57.8	...	...	...	...
male	6.5	22.8	...	...	...	...
female	15.1	34.9	...	...	...	...
lower vocational institutions	20.6	41.9	16.9	8.1	6.4	5.0
male	5.4	14.9	8.0	3.8	2.9	2.3
female	15.2	27.0	8.9	4.3	3.4	2.6
secondary vocational institutions	24.1	46.0	17.5	8.6	6.6	6.1
male	3.5	13.6	6.3	2.7	2.1	2.0
female	20.6	32.4	11.2	5.9	4.5	4.1
higher education institutions	9.5	24.7	15.5	10.2	7.4	5.9
male	1.9	6.6	5.0	3.2	2.3	1.9
female	7.6	18.1	10.5	7.0	5.1	4.0

* The data is provided by the Federal Labour and Employment Agency.

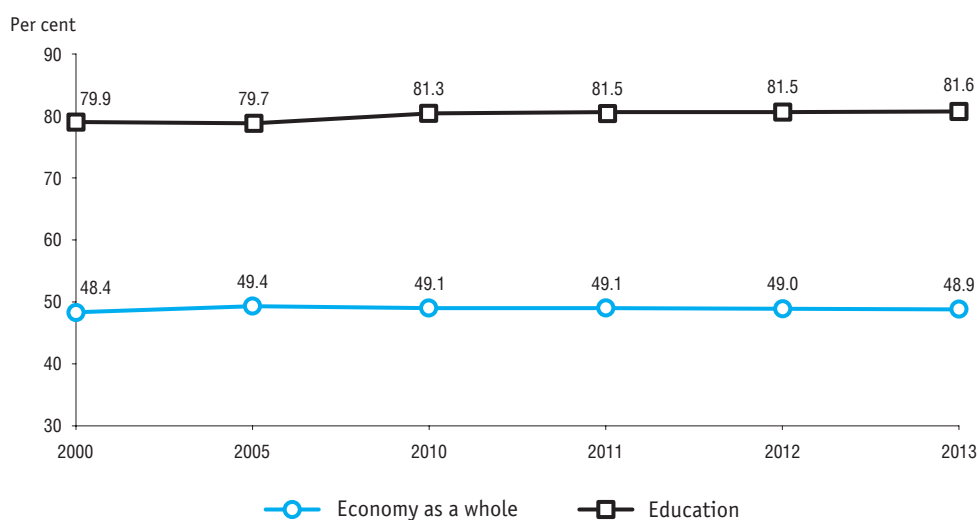
4 EMPLOYMENT AND SALARIES IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR

4.1. Population employed in education as a percentage of the total population employed in the economy*



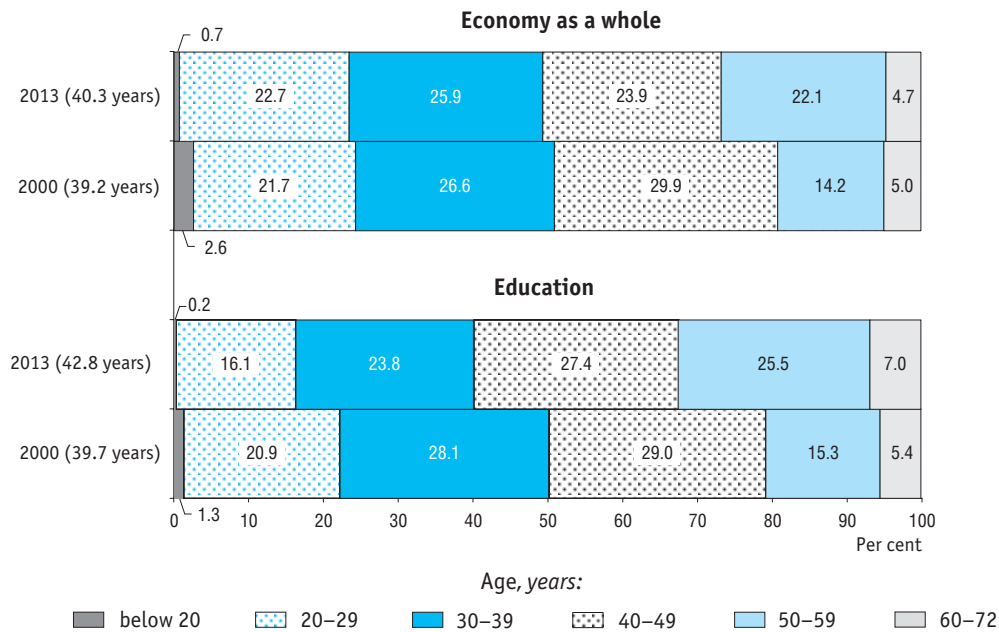
* According to the results of sample surveys of the population on employment issues.

4.2. Female proportion in the total population employed in the economy and in education*



* According to the results of sample surveys of the population on employment issues.

4.3. Female proportion in the total population employed in the economy and in education by age group*



* According to the results of sample surveys of the population on employment issues; the average age of the employed population is indicated for the corresponding year in brackets.

4.4. Personnel at preschool education institutions by category* (excluding external multiple jobholders and persons who were employed under civil contracts; at the end of the year; thousand, head-count)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	1439.0	1473.0	1477.5	1493.5	1513.6	1534.5
Managers/administrative personnel	75.6	76.7	77.4	78.8	78.7	78.6
Pedagogical personnel	587.4	600.8	605.1	612.5	626.6	652.2
Junior educators	163.8	173.6	174.5	177.7	181.4	181.6
Assistant educators	108.3	114.2	116.6	119.7	122.4	127.7
Medical personnel	44.9	40.9	37.8	36.5	34.5	26.2
Maintenance personnel	458.8	466.8	466.1	468.2	470.0	468.3

* Here and below – including the personnel of the affiliates and structural divisions of preschool education institutions.

4.5. Educational attainment of pedagogical personnel at preschool education institutions by position

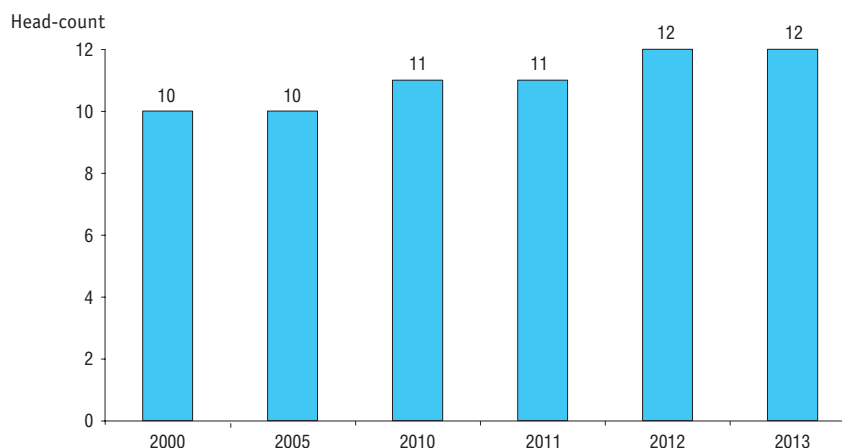
(excluding external multiple jobholders and persons who were employed under civil contracts; at the end of the year; per cent)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Having education:						
higher	37.5	39.6	41.5	43.7	45.3	47.5
of whom higher pedagogical	35.2	37.2	38.9	40.9	42.3	44.3
incomplete higher	3.3	3.2	3.2	...	...	...
secondary vocational	57.5	55.8	53.9	54.2	52.8	50.6
of whom secondary vocational pedagogical	52.1	50.6	48.9	49.0	47.5	45.8
Senior educators	100	100	100	100	100	100
Having education:						
higher	72.5	74.2	76.2	78.3	79.4	80.9
of whom higher pedagogical	70.3	72.0	73.8	75.8	77.1	78.7
incomplete higher	2.8	2.7	2.6	...	...	...
secondary vocational	24.2	22.6	20.8	21.0	20.2	18.7
of whom secondary vocational pedagogical	23.4	21.8	20.0	20.2	19.4	17.9
Educators	100	100	100	100	100	100
Having education:						
higher	29.8	32.1	34.1	36.6	38.4	41.0
of whom higher pedagogical	27.8	29.8	31.7	33.7	35.4	37.7
incomplete higher	3.5	3.4	3.5	...	...	...
secondary vocational	64.6	62.7	60.6	60.9	59.3	56.9
of whom secondary vocational pedagogical	58.7	57.0	55.1	55.0	53.4	51.6
Music instructors	100	100	100	100	100	100
Having education:						
higher	33.4	35.1	37.0	39.3	40.6	42.7
of whom higher pedagogical	29.6	31.4	33.3	35.6	36.8	38.7
incomplete higher	1.9	1.8	1.7	..	...	...
secondary vocational	63.0	61.7	59.9	59.1	58.2	56.1
of whom secondary vocational pedagogical	53.4	53.3	51.8	51.7	51.2	49.6
Physical training instructors	100	100	100	100	100	100
Having education:						
higher	45.0	47.3	49.7	52.5	54.0	56.2
of whom higher pedagogical	41.2	43.3	45.7	48.4	50.0	51.8
incomplete higher	4.2	4.1	3.9	...	...	...
secondary vocational	49.3	47.4	45.3	45.6	44.7	42.4
of whom secondary vocational pedagogical	44.4	42.8	41.1	41.6	40.7	38.7
Speech therapists	100	100	100	100	100	100
Having education:						
higher	96.2	96.7	97.1	97.8	97.9	97.9
of whom higher pedagogical	94.5	95.1	95.5	96.4	96.7	96.6
incomplete higher	1.5	1.3	1.2	...	...	...
secondary vocational	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
of whom secondary vocational pedagogical	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6
Speech pathologists	100	100	100	100	100	100
Having education:						
higher	96.5	97.2	97.6	98.1	98.6	98.6
of whom higher pedagogical	95.0	96.4	96.6	97.2	98.0	97.5
incomplete higher	1.5	1.2	1.1	...	...	...
secondary vocational	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.3
of whom secondary vocational pedagogical	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2

(continued)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Psychologists	100	100	100	100	100	100
Having education:						
higher	92.5	93.4	94.5	95.9	96.6	96.5
of whom higher pedagogical	89.0	90.0	91.0	92.7	93.4	93.1
incomplete higher	3.8	3.4	2.7	...	...	...
secondary vocational	3.3	2.8	2.4	3.5	2.9	3.0
of whom secondary vocational pedagogical	2.9	2.5	2.2	3.1	2.6	2.6
Social educators	100	100	100	100	100	100
Having education:						
higher	68.4	67.7	70.2	75.2	76.2	78.3
of whom higher pedagogical	63.0	62.9	65.1	69.1	69.5	71.7
incomplete higher	4.7	5.9	5.5	...	...	...
secondary vocational	25.6	25.3	23.2	23.0	22.9	20.6
of whom secondary vocational pedagogical	24.0	22.8	20.7	20.7	19.7	17.5
Teachers with administrative duties	100	100	100	100	100	100
Having education:						
higher	68.9	73.0	75.0	72.3	79.9	79.2
of whom higher pedagogical	63.1	63.0	68.9	65.0	71.7	68.8
incomplete higher	2.9	4.6	4.5	...	...	...
secondary vocational	27.2	21.4	20.2	26.2	19.4	18.1
of whom secondary vocational pedagogical	23.6	18.6	16.0	24.2	17.2	14.6
Teachers of supplementary education programmes	100	100	100	100	100	100
Having education:						
higher	58.2	60.4	61.7	63.7	63.8	65.4
of whom higher pedagogical	52.2	54.6	55.7	57.8	57.8	59.2
incomplete higher	3.6	3.1	3.1	...	...	...
secondary vocational	37.0	35.2	33.4	34.7	35.0	33.3
of whom secondary vocational pedagogical	31.7	30.3	28.5	29.7	29.9	28.4

4.6. Children attending preschool education institutions per educator* (at the end of the year)



* Including senior educators.

4.7. Personnel at general education institutions by category* (excluding part-time (shift) institutions; for September 20; thousand, head-count)

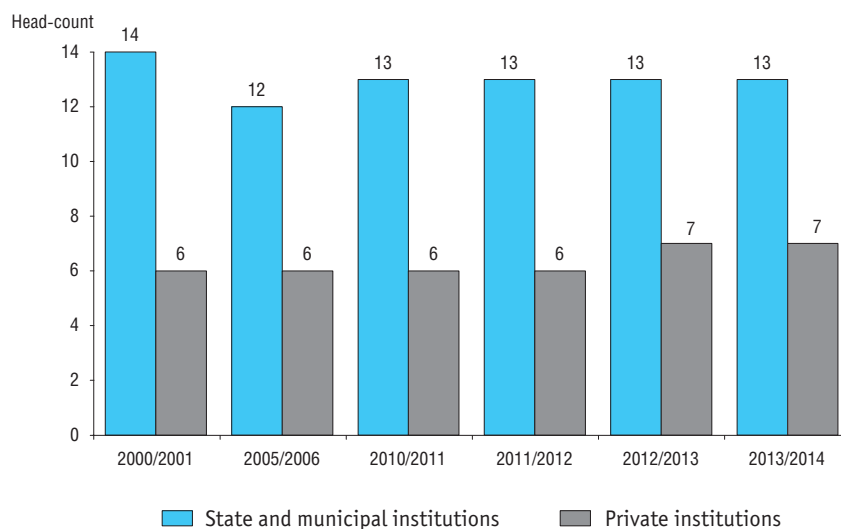
	Personnel (excluding external multiple jobholders)			External multiple jobholders, thousand		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Total						
Total	2116.0	2109.4	2117.9	119.3	122.2	120.6
Management	185.4	180.9	175.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Pedagogical personnel	1234.9	1239.2	1254.6	76.3	78.0	75.4
Professional support personnel	104.2	109.0	112.5	6.8	7.1	7.5
Maintenance personnel	591.5	580.2	575.1	34.3	35.2	35.8
State and municipal institutions						
Total	2086.8	2079.1	2086.6	114.8	117.9	116.2
Management	182.1	177.5	172.3	1.7	1.8	1.7
Pedagogical personnel	1217.1	1220.8	1235.5	72.6	74.5	71.9
Professional support personnel	102.8	107.5	110.9	6.7	7.0	7.4
Maintenance personnel	584.8	573.3	567.9	33.8	34.6	35.2
Private institutions						
Total	29.2	30.3	31.3	4.5	4.3	4.4
Management	3.3	3.4	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pedagogical personnel	17.8	18.4	19.1	3.7	3.5	3.5
Professional support personnel	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Maintenance personnel	6.7	6.9	7.2	0.6	0.5	0.6

* Here and below – including the personnel of the affiliates and structural divisions of preschool education institutions.

4.8. Educational attainment of pedagogical personnel at general education institutions (without part-time (shift) institutions) by position (excluding external multiple jobholders; as of September 20; per cent)

	2011					2012					2013				
	Total	Having education				Total	Having education				Total	Having education			
		higher	of which higher pedagogical	secondary vocational	of which secondary vocational pedagogical		higher	of which higher pedagogical	secondary vocational	of which secondary vocational pedagogical		higher	of which higher pedagogical	secondary vocational	of which secondary vocational pedagogical
Total															
Total	100	80.7	75.7	17.7	15.0	100	81.1	75.8	17.4	14.8	100	81.5	76.2	17.0	14.5
Teachers	100	83.6	79.3	15.3	13.4	100	84.2	79.8	14.8	13.1	100	84.8	80.5	14.3	12.6
Speech therapists	100	96.7	94.0	2.7	2.3	100	96.9	93.9	2.6	2.2	100	96.9	94.3	2.5	2.1
Industrial training instructors	100	38.1	20.1	41.1	11.3	100	40.7	21.5	39.1	10.6	100	41.0	20.7	40.6	10.0
Psychologists	100	94.9	85.9	3.9	3.0	100	94.5	85.5	4.3	3.3	100	95.7	86.0	3.4	2.5
Social teachers	100	76.3	65.7	21.1	15.3	100	77.6	66.7	19.7	14.1	100	78.6	66.4	19.2	13.9
Educators	100	52.2	46.4	43.5	37.1	100	51.4	45.0	44.1	37.7	100	52.5	45.9	43.1	36.9
Tutors	100	83.7	71.9	13.6	9.2	100	81.8	68.2	13.8	8.6	100	82.4	64.6	13.3	8.7
Other pedagogical personnel	100	64.1	48.1	29.1	17.5	100	65.6	48.3	28.1	17.0	100	66.2	49.6	27.8	17.2
State and municipal institutions															
Total	100	80.6	75.6	17.8	15.1	100	81.0	75.7	17.5	14.9	100	81.4	76.2	17.1	14.6
Teachers	100	83.5	79.2	15.4	13.5	100	84.1	79.7	14.9	13.2	100	84.7	80.4	14.4	12.7
Speech therapists	100	96.7	94.1	2.8	2.4	100	96.8	93.9	2.6	2.2	100	96.9	94.3	2.5	2.1
Industrial training instructors	100	38.1	20.0	41.1	11.3	100	40.7	21.5	39.2	10.7	100	40.9	20.6	40.6	10.0
Psychologists	100	94.9	85.9	3.9	3.1	100	94.4	85.5	4.4	3.4	100	95.6	86.0	3.5	2.6
Social teachers	100	76.3	65.7	21.1	15.3	100	77.6	66.6	19.7	14.1	100	78.6	66.4	19.2	13.9
Educators	100	51.8	46.0	43.9	37.5	100	50.8	44.5	44.6	38.2	100	52.0	45.3	43.6	37.4
Tutors	100	82.2	73.7	15.2	10.4	100	81.3	68.9	13.8	9.5	100	82.3	64.0	13.5	8.6
Other pedagogical personnel	100	63.9	48.0	29.2	17.6	100	65.4	48.2	28.2	17.1	100	66.0	49.6	28.0	17.3
Private institutions															
Total	100	87.8	78.3	10.8	8.2	100	88.7	79.7	10.2	7.8	100	88.7	79.9	10.0	7.9
Teachers	100	91.7	82.5	7.3	5.6	100	92.6	84.2	6.7	5.4	100	92.1	84.1	6.9	5.4
Speech therapists	100	98.2	90.9	1.5	1.5	100	98.6	94.8	1.0	1.0	100	97.5	95.6	1.3	1.3
Industrial training instructors	100	66.7	66.7	–	–	100	44.4	44.4	11.1	–	100	75.0	25.0	25.0	–
Psychologists	100	97.5	86.4	1.6	1.4	100	99.4	86.5	0.2	0.2	100	99.4	88.4	0.2	0.2
Social teachers	100	77.5	65.0	20.0	13.8	100	83.1	72.7	13.0	13.0	100	85.5	74.7	13.3	9.6
Educators	100	67.2	59.1	30.2	23.4	100	69.6	61.5	28.2	21.7	100	72.2	64.6	25.4	21.5
Tutors	100	95.1	58.5	2.4	–	100	86.5	62.2	13.5	–	100	83.8	73.0	10.8	10.8
Other pedagogical personnel	100	75.8	56.3	20.5	11.7	100	74.2	52.8	22.5	11.9	100	74.8	51.2	21.0	12.9

4.9. Students studying at general education institutions (without part-time (shift) institutions) per teacher (at the beginning of the academic year)



4.10. Personnel at institutions for supplementary general education of children by category* (at the end of the year; thousand, head-count)

	Personnel (excluding external multiple jobholders)			External multiple jobholders		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Total	291.1	306.8	371.1	115.4	114.8	119.2
Management	29.0	31.0	36.3	0.6	0.7	0.7
Pedagogical personnel	175.5	183.2	218.1	103.4	101.8	102.7
Professional support personnel	14.4	15.7	17.9	2.2	2.5	3.1
Maintenance personnel	72.2	76.9	98.8	9.3	9.7	12.7

* Here and below the data is provided by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation.

4.11. Educational attainment of pedagogical personnel at institutions for supplementary general education of children by position (excluding external multiple jobholders; at the end of the year; per cent)

	2011					2012					2013				
	Total	Having education				Total	Having education				Total	Having education			
		higher	of which higher pedagogical	secondary vocational	of which secondary vocational pedagogical		higher	of which higher pedagogical	secondary vocational	of which secondary vocational pedagogical		higher	of which higher pedagogical	secondary vocational	of which secondary vocational pedagogical
Total	100	66.9	51.8	26.2	15.8	100	67.5	52.1	26.3	16.4	100	68.2	53.4	26.4	17.6
Teachers	100	66.1	62.0	27.4	24.8	100	63.5	58.1	34.0	31.0	100	61.8	54.3	36.4	29.3
Teachers of supplementary education programmes	100	64.4	48.5	29.1	17.0	100	64.7	48.5	29.4	17.8	100	65.0	49.8	29.9	19.5
Teachers with administrative duties	100	63.7	43.1	27.7	15.0	100	64.6	43.4	27.0	14.4	100	66.4	44.5	25.9	13.7
Social educators	100	70.0	56.3	23.6	18.5	100	79.2	60.5	17.5	12.9	100	77.6	60.2	18.8	13.2
Teachers of physical training	100	70.8	59.9	21.0	14.2	100	72.6	61.3	19.5	13.1	100	75.7	63.1	17.8	11.9
Methodologists	100	86.9	68.1	10.8	6.3	100	86.9	67.6	10.6	6.2	100	87.7	68.2	10.2	6.0
Other pedagogical personnel	100	60.1	44.7	30.7	20.0	100	61.2	47.0	32.1	22.6	100	59.4	46.4	35.1	26.2

4.12. Pedagogical personnel at lower vocational education institutions by category* (at the end of the year; thousand, head-count)

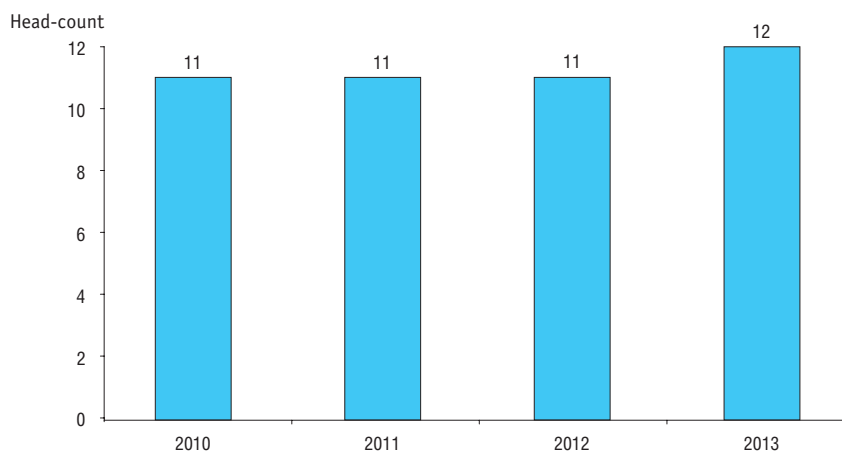
	Personnel (excluding external multiple jobholders)			External multiple jobholders		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Total	133.9	106.1	73.9	6.8	5.7	3.9
Management	13.9	11.1	8.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Pedagogical personnel	61.6	48.2	33.4	4.1	3.4	2.3
Professional support personnel	11.4	9.0	6.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
Maintenance personnel	47.0	37.7	26.4	2.2	1.9	1.3

* Here and below the data refers to the personnel of institutions providing exclusively lower vocational education programmes.

4.13. Educational attainment of pedagogical personnel at lower vocational education institutions by position (excluding external multiple jobholders; at the end of the year; per cent)

	2011					2012					2013				
	Total	Having education				Total	Having education				Total	Having education			
		higher	of which higher pedagogical	secondary vocational	of which secondary vocational pedagogical		higher	of which higher pedagogical	secondary vocational	of which secondary vocational pedagogical		higher	of which higher pedagogical	secondary vocational	of which secondary vocational pedagogical
Total	100	61.9	37.0	30.2	8.7	100	62.6	37.0	29.6	8.7	100	64.3	37.7	28.7	8.5
Teachers	100	88.7	61.9	10.0	3.7	100	88.3	61.7	10.0	3.7	100	89.4	61.6	9.0	3.3
Industrial training instructors	100	38.1	13.5	48.0	12.0	100	39.5	13.8	47.4	12.3	100	42.0	14.7	46.3	12.2
Educators	100	45.6	34.3	44.5	22.5	100	47.1	33.5	42.7	21.4	100	48.6	34.4	41.0	20.7
Social educators	100	77.2	55.0	19.7	9.5	100	77.2	53.5	19.2	9.7	100	78.3	55.1	18.6	8.0
Psychologists	100	94.7	74.7	4.3	1.4	100	94.7	72.4	3.5	0.9	100	94.4	70.4	4.2	1.7
Methodologists	100	94.4	68.4	4.3	1.6	100	93.3	65.5	5.1	1.0	100	91.0	66.0	7.9	2.2
Other pedagogical personnel	100	59.6	33.1	32.1	8.7	100	61.8	31.7	28.4	8.7	100	60.7	35.2	30.7	8.4

4.14. Students of lower vocational institutions per teacher (including industrial training instructors) (at the end of the year)



4.15. Personnel of secondary vocational education institutions by category* (excluding external multiple jobholders; at the beginning of the academic year; thousand, head-count)

	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Total			
Total	338.5	346.6	329.5
Management	27.2	27.1	25.5
Pedagogical personnel	156.5	161.3	153.2
Professional support personnel	44.8	43.1	39.4
Maintenance personnel	109.9	115.0	111.4
State and municipal institutions			
Total	329.7	337.7	317.2
Management	26.0	25.9	24.2
Pedagogical personnel	151.3	156.0	146.4
Professional support personnel	43.8	42.1	37.8
Maintenance personnel	108.5	113.6	108.8
Private institutions			
Total	8.8	8.9	12.3
Management	1.2	1.2	1.4
Pedagogical personnel	5.2	5.3	6.8
Professional support personnel	1.0	1.0	1.6
Maintenance personnel	1.4	1.4	2.6

* Here and below – including the personnel of the affiliates and structural divisions of lower vocational education institutions.

4.16. Educational attainment of pedagogical personnel at secondary vocational education institutions by position

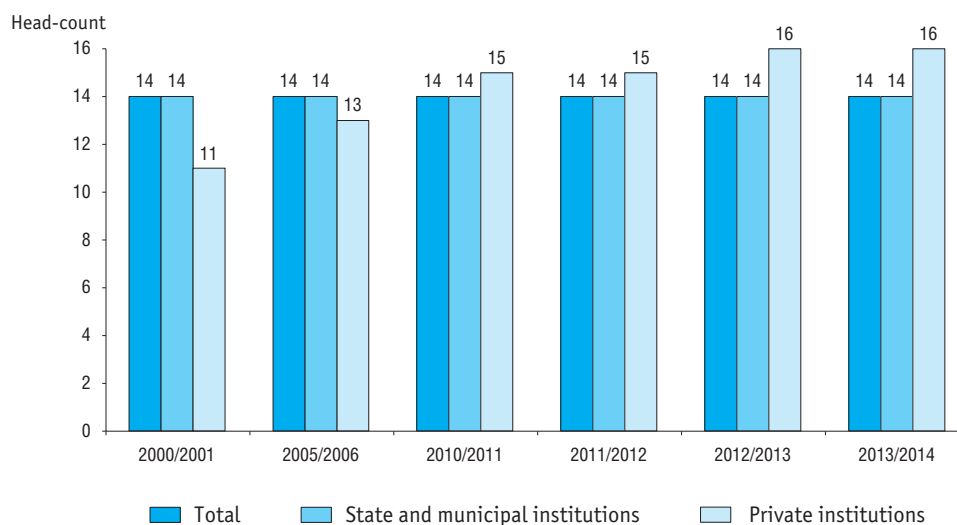
(excluding external multiple jobholders; at the beginning of the academic year; per cent)

	2011/2012				2012/2013				2013/2014			
	Total	Having education			Total	Having education			Total	Having education		
		higher	of which higher pedagogical	secondary vocational		higher	of which higher pedagogical	secondary vocational		higher	of which higher pedagogical	secondary vocational
Total												
Total	100	89.9	53.8	8.5	100	89.1	53.3	9.1	100	88.8	52.3	8.4
Teachers	100	96.8	58.5	2.8	100	96.8	58.6	2.8	100	96.6	57.5	2.6
Industrial training instructors	100	43.5	15.9	47.0	100	44.2	16.4	47.0	100	43.7	16.5	42.2
Social educators	100	87.6	62.2	11.0	100	87.5	63.2	10.7	100	86.9	62.6	9.8
Psychologists	100	97.7	78.1	1.5	100	97.9	76.3	1.2	100	98.1	78.6	0.9
Teachers with administrative duties	100	79.9	50.5	17.2	100	78.6	48.7	18.9	100	79.6	48.8	15.5
Teachers of basic life safety	100	93.5	41.1	5.5	100	92.5	41.8	5.6	100	93.6	41.4	4.6
Physical training instructors	100	93.7	78.8	5.6	100	94.0	77.5	4.7	100	94.2	78.6	4.5
Methodologists	100	95.1	59.3	4.0	100	95.6	59.7	3.6	100	95.8	59.4	2.8
Tutors	100	92.7	49.4	5.1	100	86.9	48.6	10.0	100	83.4	42.7	12.4
Others	100	70.2	41.0	23.7	100	68.5	40.5	25.5	100	70.1	40.4	21.6
State and municipal institutions												
Total	100	89.6	53.7	8.7	100	88.9	53.3	9.3	100	88.3	52.3	8.7
Teachers	100	96.8	58.6	2.8	100	96.7	58.7	2.8	100	96.5	57.8	2.6
Industrial training instructors	100	43.5	15.9	47.1	100	44.1	16.4	47.1	100	43.6	16.5	42.3
Social educators	100	87.5	62.0	11.1	100	87.4	63.1	10.8	100	86.8	62.6	9.9
Psychologists	100	97.7	78.1	1.5	100	97.8	76.5	1.2	100	98.1	78.4	0.9
Teachers with administrative duties	100	79.5	50.1	17.6	100	78.4	48.5	19.0	100	79.2	48.1	15.7
Teachers of basic life safety	100	93.2	40.6	5.7	100	92.3	41.6	5.8	100	93.3	41.1	4.9
Physical training instructors	100	93.5	79.4	5.8	100	93.8	78.0	4.9	100	93.9	78.7	4.8
Methodologists	100	95.4	60.3	3.8	100	96.0	60.7	3.2	100	96.0	60.1	2.6
Tutors	100	93.2	51.2	4.3	100	87.3	49.2	9.5	100	81.4	44.3	14.3
Others	100	70.1	41.1	23.9	100	68.3	40.3	25.7	100	70.0	40.5	21.7

(continued)

	2011/2012				2012/2013				2013/2014			
	Total	Having education			Total	Having education			Total	Having education		
		higher	of which higher pedagogical	secondary vocational		higher	of which higher pedagogical	secondary vocational		higher	of which higher pedagogical	secondary vocational
Private institutions												
Total	100	97.2	56.1	2.1	100	97.2	54.5	2.1	100	97.7	51.8	1.7
Teachers	100	98.6	57.6	1.2	100	98.5	55.2	1.1	100	98.8	51.9	0.9
Industrial training instructors	100	53.8	15.4	30.8	100	63.8	13.8	24.1	100	57.3	20.0	33.3
Social educators	100	100	75.0	–	100	100	81.3	–	100	100	66.7	–
Psychologists	100	98.3	78.3	1.7	100	100	69.4	–	100	100	85.0	–
Teachers with administrative duties	100	89.6	59.7	9.0	100	85.7	53.6	14.3	100	88.9	66.7	11.1
Teachers of basic life safety	100	99.1	50.5	0.9	100	97.1	47.6	2.9	100	99.1	47.0	–
Physical training instructors	100	96.1	67.4	2.3	100	98.3	66.7	0.9	100	98.5	75.8	0.8
Methodologists	100	90.3	41.9	6.7	100	89.1	42.4	9.3	100	92.3	47.1	6.6
Tutors	100	87.5	31.3	12.5	100	71.4	28.6	28.6	100	96.8	32.3	–
Others	100	81.1	23.0	9.5	100	85.0	60.2	9.7	100	83.7	36.7	11.2

4.17. Students attending secondary vocational education institutions per teacher (at the beginning of the academic year)



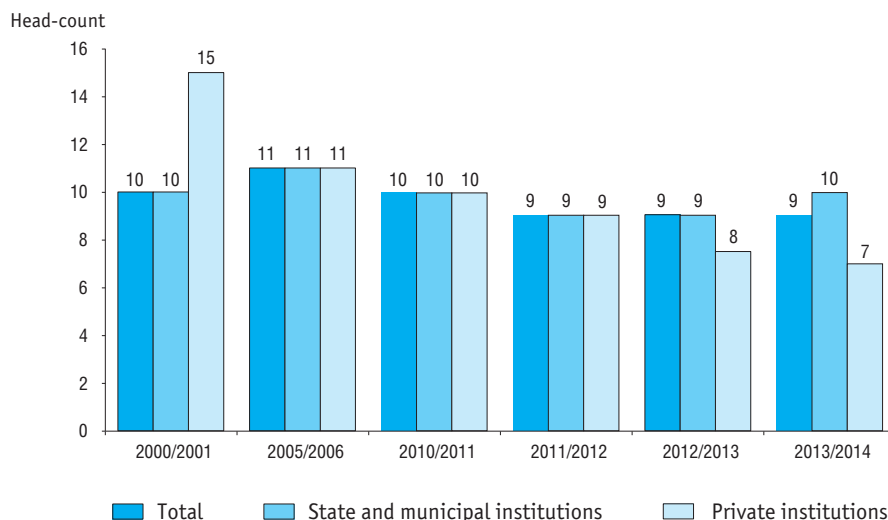
4.18. Pedagogical personnel at higher education institutions

(at the beginning of the academic year; thousand, head-count)

	2000/2001	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Total						
Pedagogical personnel (excluding external multiple jobholders)*	279.6	358.9	356.8	348.2	342.0	319.3
Having academic degrees:						
Doctors of Sciences	29.8	43.2	44.0	44.8	45.0	45.1
Candidates of Sciences	131.3	172.1	185.5	183.6	183.0	174.6
Having the academic status of:						
Professor	28.7	38.5	35.8	35.9	35.6	34.5
Assistant professor	94.2	112.7	115.7	115.7	115.2	109.4
Of which female	138.5	191.5	200.8	196.1	193.2	180.9
Pedagogical personnel – external multiple jobholders	78.4	118.4	107.5	104.2	102.3	86.3
Foreign teachers and specialists	...	...	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.0
State and municipal institutions						
Pedagogical personnel (excluding external multiple jobholders)*	265.2	322.1	324.8	319.0	312.8	288.2
Having academic degrees:						
Doctors of Sciences	28.0	37.3	40.2	41.1	41.0	39.7
Candidates of Sciences	125.4	155.3	169.2	168.5	167.8	157.8
Having the academic status of:						
Professor	27.0	33.3	32.6	32.8	32.3	29.9
Assistant professor	89.8	102.2	106.7	107.3	106.6	100.0
Of which female	130.3	171.7	182.4	179.3	176.5	163.6
Pedagogical personnel – external multiple jobholders	50.6	89.9	89.1	87.7	86.3	70.6
Foreign teachers and specialists	...	...	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.9
Private institutions						
Pedagogical personnel (excluding external multiple jobholders)*	14.4	36.7	32.0	29.2	29.2	31.1
Having academic degrees:						
Doctors of Sciences	1.7	5.9	3.8	3.7	4.0	5.3
Candidates of Sciences	5.9	16.8	16.3	15.0	15.2	16.8
Having the academic status of:						
Professor	1.8	5.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	4.6
Assistant professor	4.4	10.5	9.0	8.4	8.5	9.3
Of which female	8.2	19.8	18.4	16.8	16.7	17.3
Pedagogical personnel – external multiple jobholders	27.8	28.5	18.4	16.5	16.0	15.7
Foreign teachers and specialists	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

* At the beginning of the academic years 2000/2001, 2005/2006 – including rectors, vice-rectors, directors of affiliate institutions.

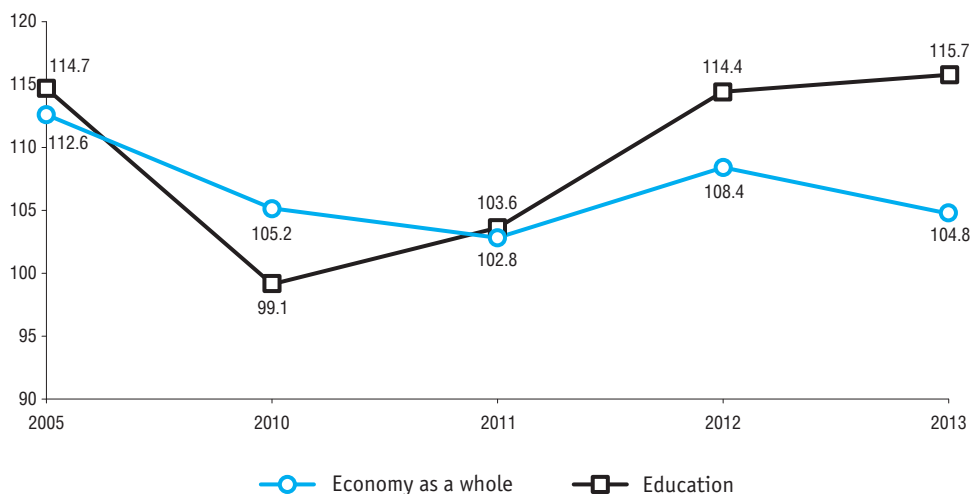
4.19. Students attending higher education institutions to obtain master's, bachelor's and specialist's degrees per teacher (at the beginning of the academic year)



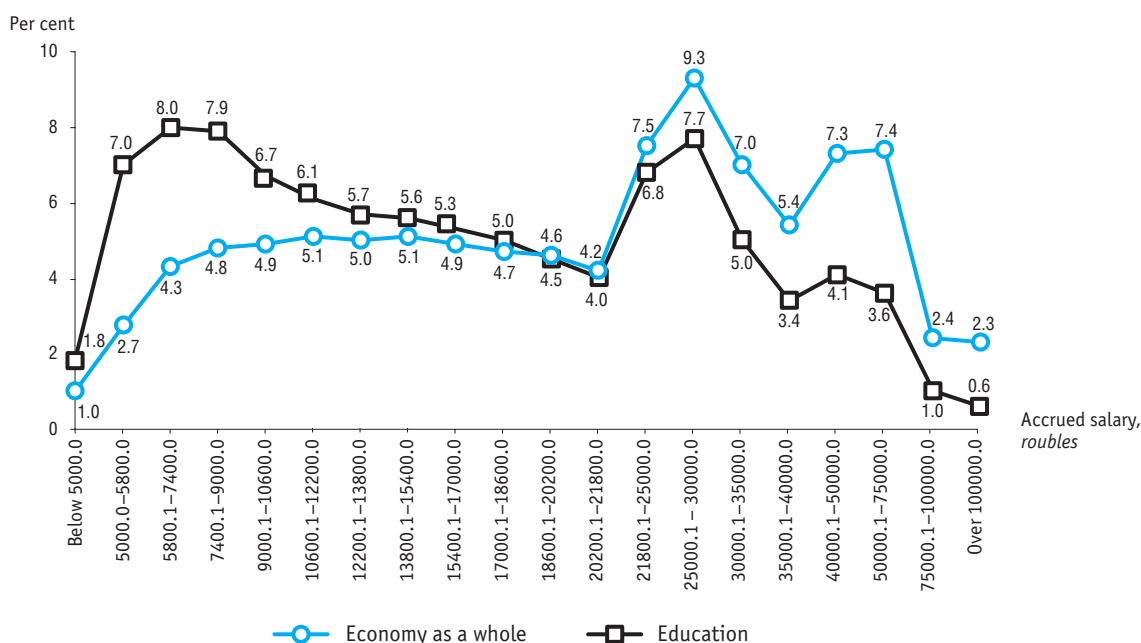
4.20. Average monthly accrued salary in the education sector and the economy

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Economy as a whole, roubles	2223	8555	20952	23369	26629	29792
Education sector:						
roubles	1240	5430	14075	15809	18995	23458
as a percentage of salaries in:						
the economy as a whole	55.8	63.5	67.2	67.6	71.3	78.7
manufacturing	52.4	64.5	73.8	72.6	77.5	86.7
construction	47.0	60.0	66.5	66.8	73.2	84.7
helath and social services	93.0	91.9	89.5	90.1	92.0	96.0
Average monthly accrued salary in the education sector as a percentage of the living wage for the employed population	94	167	229	230	269	298

4.21. Real accrued salary in the education sector and the economy (as a percentage of the previous year)

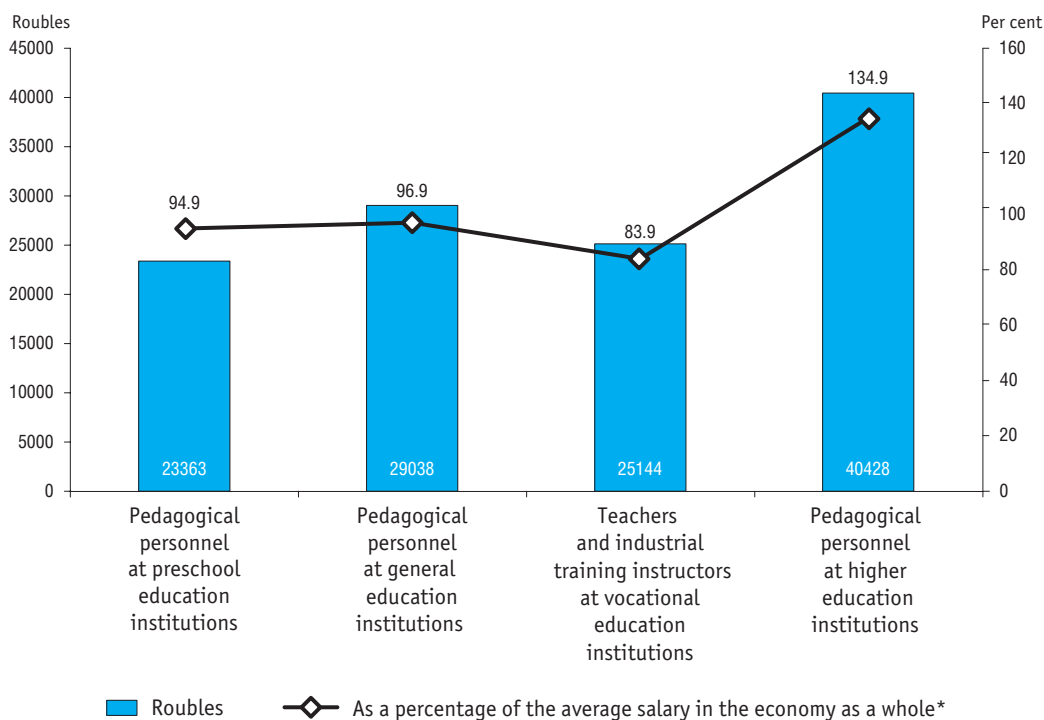


4.22. Distribution of personnel by accrued salary in the education sector and the economy: April 2013*



* According to the sample survey of institutions on distribution of personnel by accrued salary.

4.23. Average salaries of pedagogical personnel at state and municipal educational institutions: 2013



* Salaries of the pedagogical personnel at preschool education institutions as a percentage of the average salaries in the education sector.

5 FIXED ASSETS OF THE EDUCATION SECTOR

5.1. Fixed investment in the education sector by funding source**

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Million roubles; at current prices						
Investments in fixed capital	15237.6	52452.3	141006.5	187340.4	203309.0	223103.7
Own funds of institutions	1845.7	5037.0	5877.2	8270.0	8375.8	9096.7
Obtained funds	13391.9	47415.3	135129.3	179070.4	194933.2	214007.0
Of which budgetary funds	11613.3	41624.6	124438.4	163619.0	176484.6	193607.2
Federal budget	1697.3	11416.5	57135.4	80400.5	69690.0	72418.2
Budgets of Russian regions	8182.9	26204.8	53997.7	66129.2	82029.8	85308.4
Local budgets	...	...	...	...	24764.8	35880.6
As a percentage of the total						
Investments in fixed capital	100	100	100	100	100	100
Own funds of institutions	12.1	9.6	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.1
Obtained funds	87.9	90.4	95.8	95.6	95.9	95.9
Of which budgetary funds	76.2	79.4	88.3	87.3	86.8	86.8
Federal budget	11.1	21.8	40.5	42.9	34.3	32.5
Budgets of Russian regions	53.7	50.0	38.3	35.3	40.3	38.2
Local budgets	...	...	...	...	12.2	16.1

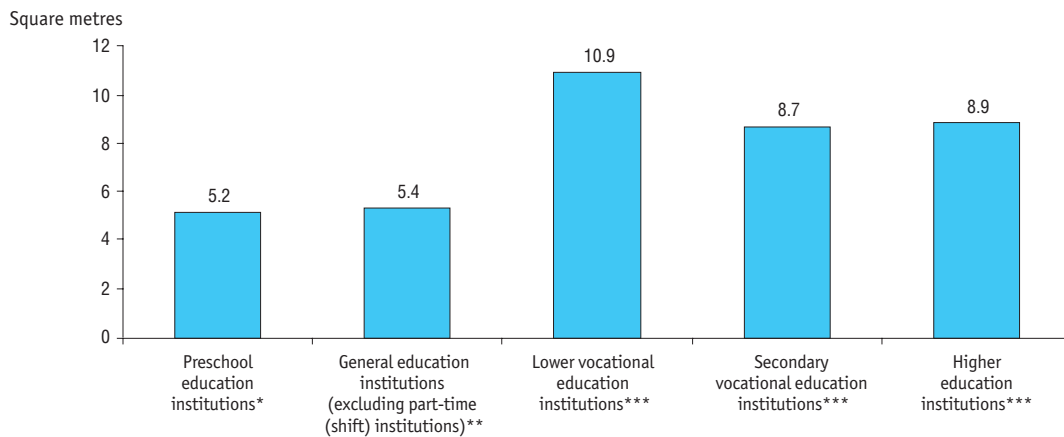
* Excluding small businesses and investments which are not observed by direct statistical methods. The data for 2000 is presented according to the Russian Classifier of Economy Branches, the data for 2005 and 2010–2013 is presented according to the Russian Classifier of Economic Activities (RCEA).

5.2. Commissioning of educational institutions

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Preschool education institutions, <i>thousand places</i>	6.8	5.0	22.9	45.0	53.9	90.4
General education institutions, <i>thousand pupil places</i>	133.8	73.0	67.8	60.5	48.8	70.0
Of which boarding schools for orphans and children without parental care, <i>pupil places</i>	20	426	510	518	–	–
Lower vocational education institutions, <i>thousand student places</i>	0.6	0.3	1.2	3.5	2.0	0.3
Secondary vocational education institutions, <i>thousand m² of total floor area of training and laboratory buildings</i>	18.2	11.5	60.4	10.8	36.7	7.2
Higher education institutions, <i>thousand m² of total floor area of training and laboratory buildings</i>	105.6	161.3	219.7	154.9	587.0	210.1

5.3. Training area of educational institutions per student: 2013

(at the end of the year)



* The area of premises for group training per child.

** At the beginning of the academic year 2013/2014.

*** Training area of educational and laboratory buildings without those leased, subleased and being under capital repair. The number of students (Ns) used in the calculation is determined by the formula: $N_s = N_f \cdot 0.25 \cdot N_p + 0.10 \cdot N_d$, where N_f is the number of full-time students, N_p is the number of part-time students, and N_d is the number of distance learning students.

5.4. Technical condition and amenities of preschool education institutions

(at the end of the year)

	2001	2004	2010*	2011*	2012*	2013*
Total						
Buildings of preschool education institutions:						
requiring capital repair	16392	14281	10335	6700	5372	4431
as a percentage of all institutions	33.3	30.6	22.4	14.5	11.7	9.8
in the emergency state	626	444	527	252	92	67
as a percentage of all institutions	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1
having all kinds of amenities	39991	38139	40408	41170	41365	40847
as a percentage of all institutions	81.2	81.7	87.5	89.1	89.8	90.3
Urban areas						
Buildings of preschool education institutions:						
requiring capital repair	8142	7220	5197	3323	2640	2142
as a percentage of all institutions	29.6	27.3	19.5	12.3	9.9	8.2
in the emergency state	223	210	259	97	43	23
as a percentage of all institutions	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1
having all kinds of amenities	26134	25165	25791	26039	25921	25253
as a percentage of all institutions	95.0	95.1	96.6	96.7	96.7	96.8
Rural areas						
Buildings of preschool education institutions:						
requiring capital repair	8250	7061	5138	3377	2732	2289
as a percentage of all institutions	37.9	34.9	26.4	17.5	14.2	12.0
in the emergency state	403	234	268	155	49	44
as a percentage of all institutions	1.9	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.2
having all kinds of amenities	13857	12974	14617	15131	15444	15594
as a percentage of all institutions	63.7	64.2	75.1	78.4	80.2	81.5

* Including detached structural divisions (affiliates).

5.5. Technical condition of state and municipal general education institutions (excluding part-time (shift) institutions) (at the beginning of the academic year)

	2001/2002	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Total						
Buildings of general education institutions*:						
requiring capital repair, <i>thousand</i>	23.7	20.6	10.0	8.8	7.6	6.2
as a percentage of all institutions	37.0	35.2	19.0	17.2	15.2	12.8
in the emergency state, <i>thousand</i>	3.3	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5
as a percentage of all institutions	5.1	3.1	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0
Enrolment in general education institutions with buildings:						
requiring capital repair, <i>thousand, head-count</i>	8045.3	6025.5	2576.9	2366.3	1996.1	1632.5
as a percentage of all institutions	42.9	41.1	19.5	17.7	14.8	12.1
in the emergency state, <i>thousand, head-count</i>	1003.7	435.7	206.1	201.3	169.4	130.4
as a percentage of all institutions	5.4	3.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0
Urban areas						
Buildings of general education institutions*:						
requiring capital repair, <i>thousand</i>	8.0	7.3	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.2
as a percentage of all institutions	40.4	38.8	20.1	17.3	14.6	12.3
in the emergency state, <i>thousand</i>	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
as a percentage of all institutions	4.2	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.6
Enrolment in general education institutions with buildings:						
requiring capital repair, <i>thousand, head-count</i>	5260.8	3980.6	1705.7	1544.7	1283.1	1064.0
as a percentage of all institutions	40.5	39.3	18.0	15.9	13.0	10.7
in the emergency state, <i>thousand, head-count</i>	546.3	194.5	89.4	100.5	75.4	62.7
as a percentage of all institutions	4.2	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6
Rural areas						
Buildings of general education institutions*:						
requiring capital repair, <i>thousand</i>	15.8	13.3	6.3	5.6	4.9	4.1
as a percentage of all institutions	35.5	33.4	18.4	17.1	15.5	13.1
in the emergency state, <i>thousand</i>	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
as a percentage of all institutions	5.5	3.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.2
Enrolment in general education institutions with buildings:						
requiring capital repair, <i>thousand, head-count</i>	2784.5	2045.0	871.3	821.6	712.9	568.5
as a percentage of all institutions	48.3	45.3	23.3	22.4	19.8	15.9
in the emergency state, <i>thousand, head-count</i>	457.4	241.2	116.7	100.8	94.0	67.7
as a percentage of all institutions	7.9	5.3	3.1	2.7	2.6	1.9

* Since the academic year 2010–2011 – including detached structural divisions (affiliates).

5.6. General education institutions (excluding part-time (shift) institutions) fully accessible for students with disabilities* (at the beginning of the academic year)

	Total			State and municipal institutions			Private institutions		
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Total									
Number of general education institutions fully accessible for children with disabilities	7084	11018	13642	6978	10892	13494	106	126	148
As a percentage of all institutions	13.7	21.8	27.6	13.7	21.8	27.7	15.4	17.5	20.4
Rural areas									
Number of general education institutions fully accessible for children with disabilities	3683	5309	6403	3587	5194	6268	96	115	135
As a percentage of all institutions	19.5	28.4	34.8	19.7	28.8	35.4	15.1	17.3	20.1
Urban areas									
Number of general education institutions fully accessible for children with disabilities	3401	5709	7239	3391	5698	7226	10	11	13
As a percentage of all institutions	10.4	17.9	23.3	10.4	17.9	23.3	18.9	20.8	24.5

* Including detached structural divisions (affiliates).

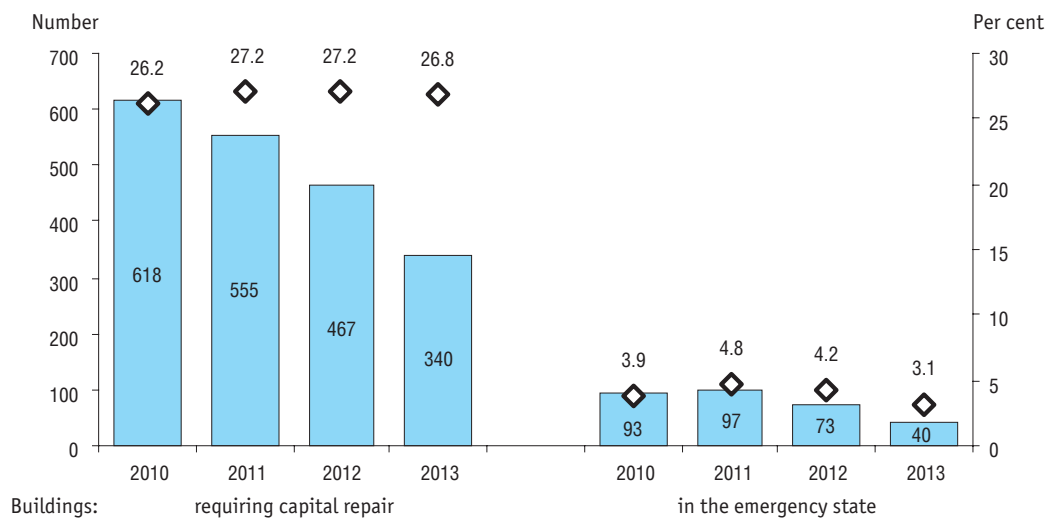
5.7. Technical condition and amenities of institutions for supplementary education of children* (at the end of the year)

	2001	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Buildings of educational institutions:						
requiring capital repair	3757	3697	2034	1762	1675	2107
as a percentage of all institutions	43.1	41.7	23.8	22.3	20.0	20.1
in the emergency state	399	338	122	103	97	141
as a percentage of all institutions	4.6	3.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
having all kinds of amenities	4849	5384	5934	5677	6315	7980
as a percentage of all institutions	55.6	60.7	69.6	71.8	75.3	76.3

* The data is provided by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation.

5.8. Technical condition of lower vocational education institutions

(at the end of the year)



5.9. Technical condition of secondary vocational education institutions (at the end of the year)

	Total floor area of buildings requiring capital repair					Total floor area of buildings in the emergency state				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Thousand square meters										
Total secondary vocational education institutions										
Total floor area	3785.5	4075.7	4099.4	4310.3	4392.7	307.8	312.8	297.9	369.8	427.9
Training and laboratory buildings	2393.9	2521.6	2466.7	2588.9	2579.3	134.6	142.4	142.2	164.0	212.3
Training area	1403.6	1528.0	1485.2	1531.0	1582.0	77.9	87.7	74.7	91.0	125.0
Hostels	1211.2	1359.4	1423.0	1494.7	1536.5	111.5	105.1	126.2	151.1	132.1
Other buildings	180.4	194.8	209.7	226.7	276.9	61.7	65.2	29.5	54.6	83.6
State and municipal institutions										
Total floor area	3781.3	4073.5	4089.3	4303.3	4384.1	306.7	312.8	297.9	369.8	427.9
Training and laboratory buildings	2389.8	2519.6	2462.0	2584.0	2574.9	133.5	142.4	142.2	164.0	212.3
Training area	1400.6	1526.6	1481.9	1529.5	1577.9	77.3	87.7	74.7	91.0	125.0
Hostels	1211.0	1359.1	1417.7	1492.6	1532.3	111.5	105.1	126.2	151.1	132.1
Other buildings	180.4	194.8	209.7	226.7	276.9	61.7	65.2	29.5	54.6	83.6
Private institutions										
Total floor area	4.2	2.2	10.1	7.0	8.7	1.1	–	–	–	–
Training and laboratory buildings	4.0	2.0	4.8	4.9	4.4	1.1	–	–	–	–
Training area	3.0	1.4	3.4	1.5	4.2	0.6	–	–	–	–
Hostels	0.2	0.2	5.3	2.1	4.3	–	–	–	–	–
Other buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
As a percentage of the total floor area of buildings										
Total secondary vocational education institutions										
Total floor area	12.5	13.1	12.8	12.9	12.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2
Training and laboratory buildings	11.5	11.8	11.0	11.2	10.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9
Training area	11.7	12.4	11.7	11.6	11.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9
Hostels	16.4	18.2	18.6	18.7	18.0	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.5
Other buildings	8.9	9.2	9.9	9.6	9.9	3.1	3.1	1.4	2.3	3.0
State and municipal institutions										
Total floor area	12.8	13.5	13.0	13.3	12.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2
Training and laboratory buildings	11.8	12.1	11.4	11.7	10.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Training area	12.1	12.9	12.1	12.2	11.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9
Hostels	16.6	18.3	18.6	19.1	18.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.6
Other buildings	9.0	9.3	10.0	9.7	10.0	3.1	3.1	1.4	2.3	3.0
Private institutions										
Total floor area	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.1	–	–	–	–
Training and laboratory buildings	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	–	–	–	–
Training area	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.1	–	–	–	–
Hostels	0.3	0.4	10.9	1.1	2.8	–	–	–	–	–
Other buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

5.10. Provision of hostels to students at secondary vocational education institutions
(at the end of the year)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total					
Students who need a place in a hostel, <i>thousand, head-count</i>	380.0	369.5	361.4	348.0	358.4
Of whom those living in hostels, <i>per cent</i>	86.6	87.6	87.8	88.3	88.9
Of which hostels, leased from a third party organisation	2.9	2.8	3.8	4.2	4.0
State and municipal institutions					
Students who need a place in a hostel, <i>thousand, head-count</i>	376.1	367.0	359.3	341.9	353.4
Of whom those living in hostels, <i>per cent</i>	86.6	87.7	87.9	88.2	88.9
Of which hostels, leased from a third party organisation	2.8	2.7	3.7	3.9	3.9
Private institutions					
Students who need a place in a hostel, <i>thousand, head-count</i>	3.9	2.5	2.1	6.2	5.0
Of whom those living in hostels, <i>per cent</i>	82.1	74.9	80.0	94.1	90.7
Of which hostels, leased from a third party organisation	13.4	15.6	18.7	18.1	13.1

5.11. Technical condition of higher education institutions (at the end of the year)

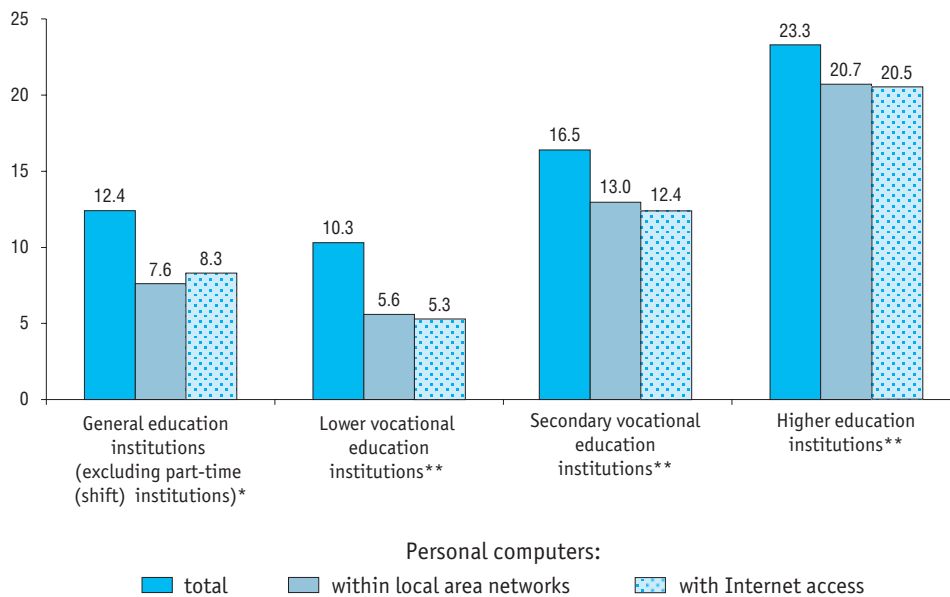
	Total floor area of buildings requiring capital repair					Total floor area of buildings in the emergency state				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Thousand square meters										
Total higher education institutions										
Total floor area	6143.3	6319.1	7700.3	8052.3	8042.6	456.9	396.1	493.7	496.2	467.0
Training and laboratory buildings	3748.7	3929.6	4526.4	4725.1	4563.1	273.5	226.5	321.9	297.1	242.4
Training area	2398.9	2568.4	2755.3	2923.0	2718.1	208.8	146.2	223.1	184.1	148.3
Hostels	2183.3	2202.8	2899.6	3009.4	3082.2	163.8	151.5	150.9	166.0	148.7
Other buildings	211.3	186.7	274.3	317.8	397.3	19.6	18.1	21.0	33.1	75.9
State and municipal institutions										
Total floor area	6124.0	6292.9	7673.0	8036.3	8037.9	456.1	394.8	489.0	495.9	467.0
Training and laboratory buildings	3729.4	3906.1	4503.3	4717.4	4559.0	272.7	225.2	317.6	297.1	242.4
Training area	2389.5	2550.3	2736.7	2918.1	2714.7	208.7	145.2	219.7	184.1	148.3
Hostels	2183.3	2201.3	2896.5	3001.4	3082.2	163.8	151.5	150.4	166.0	148.7
Other buildings	211.3	185.6	273.2	317.5	396.7	19.6	18.1	21.0	32.8	75.9
Private institutions										
Total floor area	19.3	26.2	27.3	16.0	4.7	0.8	1.3	4.8	0.3	-
Training and laboratory buildings	19.3	23.5	23.1	7.7	4.1	0.8	1.3	4.3	-	-
Training area	9.4	18.1	18.6	5.0	3.4	0.1	1.1	3.4	-	-
Hostels	-	1.5	3.1	8.0	-	-	-	0.4	-	-
Other buildings	-	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.6	-	-	-	0.3	-
As a percentage of the total floor of buildings										
Total higher education institutions										
Total floor area	9.2	9.4	11.7	12.2	12.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
Training and laboratory buildings	7.6	7.9	9.5	10.0	9.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
Training area	7.5	8.0	9.1	10.1	9.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
Hostels	16.2	16.0	20.6	20.7	21.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Other buildings	5.5	4.9	6.9	7.4	9.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.8
State and municipal institutions										
Total floor area	10.0	10.1	12.5	13.1	13.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Training and laboratory buildings	8.5	8.8	10.4	11.0	10.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
Training area	8.5	9.0	10.2	11.3	10.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6
Hostels	16.3	16.1	20.8	20.9	21.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0
Other buildings	5.7	4.9	7.0	7.6	9.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.8
Private institutions										
Total floor area	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-
Training and laboratory buildings	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	-
Training area	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	-
Hostels	-	1.1	2.0	3.7	-	-	-	0.3	-	-
Other buildings	-	1.8	1.3	0.2	0.6	-	-	-	0.2	-

5.12. Provision of hostels to students at higher education institutions (at the end of the year)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total					
Students who need a place in a hostel, <i>thousand, head-count</i>	947.8	932.8	1040.3	1032.2	1021.3
Of whom those living in hostels, <i>per cent</i>	85.8	86.7	79.7	82.8	83.5
Of which hostels, leased from a third party organisation	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.7
State and municipal institutions					
Students who need a place in a hostel, <i>thousand, head-count</i>	935.9	923.3	1031.9	1019.5	1008.1
Of whom those living in hostels, <i>per cent</i>	85.8	86.8	79.6	82.6	83.3
Of which hostels, leased from a third party organisation	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.3
Private institutions					
Students who need a place in a hostel, <i>thousand, head-count</i>	11.9	9.4	8.4	12.7	13.2
Of whom those living in hostels, <i>per cent</i>	84.0	79.6	93.2	97.9	96.9
Of which hostels, leased from a third party organisation	31.4	27.4	31.6	28.2	29.9

6 ICT USAGE IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR

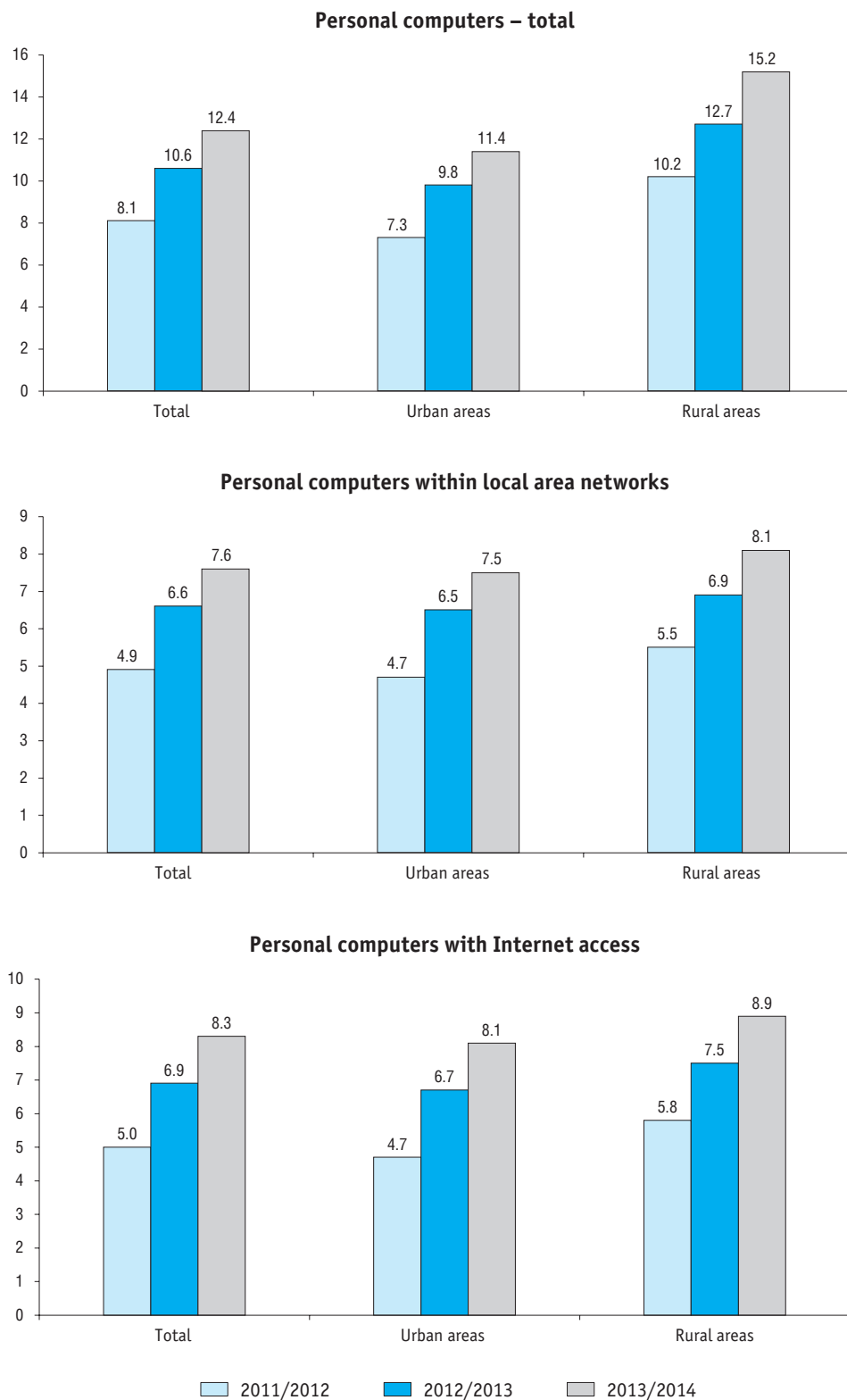
6.1. Personal computers used for educational purposes per 100 students at educational institutions: 2013 (at the end of the year)



* At the beginning of the academic year 2013/2014.

** The number of students (Ns) used in the calculation is determined by the formula: $N_s = N_f + 0.25 \cdot N_p + 0.10 \cdot N_d$, where N_f is the number of full-time students, N_p is the number of part-time students, and N_d is the number of distance learning students.

6.2. Personal computers used for educational purposes per 100 students at general education institutions (excluding part-time (shift) institutions)
(at the beginning of the academic year)



**6.3. Personal computers used for educational purposes
per 100 students at lower vocational education institutions
by region of the Russian Federation: 2013**
(at the end of the year)

	Personal computers used for educational purposes	Of which	
		within local area networks	with Internet access
Russian Federation	10.3	5.6	5.3
Central Federal District	12.0	5.8	5.5
Belgorod Region	5.2	–	–
Bryansk Region	5.3	–	–
Vladimir Region	2.8	–	0.1
Voronezh Region	9.9	4.5	3.1
Ivanovo Region	21.5	11.6	10.7
Kaluga Region	–	–	–
Kostroma Region	10.4	4.0	4.0
Kursk Region	9.8	5.1	5.0
Lipetsk Region	10.2	5.8	6.2
Moscow Region	14.4	5.7	5.9
Oryol Region	13.0	7.9	3.9
Ryazan Region	4.0	2.1	2.1
Smolensk Region	13.0	7.5	4.9
Tambov Region	0.3	–	0.1
Tver Region	9.9	5.2	5.8
Tula Region	8.8	4.6	4.0
Yaroslavl Region	13.5	7.0	7.2
Moscow*	–	–	–
Northwestern Federal District	12.5	8.8	8.2
Republic of Karelia	12.1	2.4	4.7
Republic of Komi	9.2	5.7	4.6
Arkhangelsk Region	9.5	6.5	5.0
Of which Nenets Autonomous District	13.5	13.5	4.2
Vologda Region	2.0	1.8	0.2
Kaliningrad Region	9.7	9.7	–
Leningrad Region	8.7	–	–
Murmansk Region	8.5	2.0	2.0
Novgorod Region	5.6	2.4	2.4
Pskov Region	11.7	7.5	9.3
Saint-Petersburg	14.6	11.1	10.4
Southern Federal District	8.1	4.1	3.9
Republic of Adygeya	4.6	0.2	0.2
Republic of Kalmykia	1.5	1.5	–
Krasnodar Territory	7.1	2.8	2.1
Astrakhan Region	3.5	–	–
Volgograd Region	6.2	3.1	2.7
Rostov Region	10.3	6.1	6.5
North Caucasian Federal District	8.5	3.3	3.0
Republic of Dagestan	7.9	3.1	3.9
Republic of Ingushetia	–	–	–
Kabardino-Balkarian Republic	6.9	2.5	0.1
Karachaevo-Cherchessian Republic	11.2	3.6	1.8
Republic of North Ossetia–Alania	13.4	4.9	3.7
Chechen Republic	–	–	–
Stavropol Territory	5.9	2.7	2.1

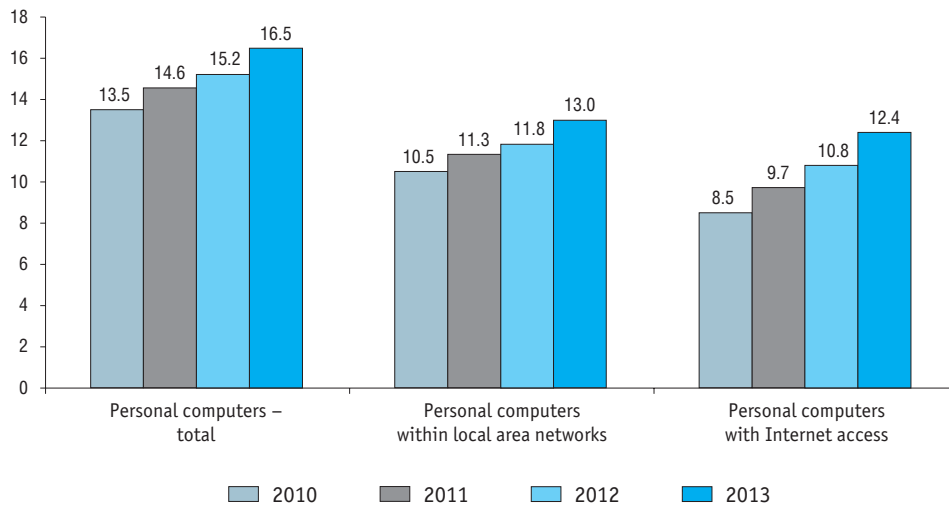
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	Personal computers used for educational purposes	Of which	
		within local area networks	with Internet access
Volga Federal District	7.7	4.1	4.0
Republic of Bashkortostan	8.9	5.3	5.1
Republic of Mari El	5.2	1.0	1.3
Republic of Mordovia	3.1	–	–
Republic of Tatarstan	4.1	0.3	0.8
Udmurtian Republic	12.4	7.5	7.3
Chuvash Republic	10.0	3.8	3.5
Perm Territory	1.8	0.0	0.3
Kirov Region	6.9	1.2	0.1
Nizhni Novgorod Region	5.7	1.5	2.2
Orenburg Region	0.8	–	0.2
Penza Region	1.2	–	–
Samara Region	6.9	3.4	4.2
Saratov Region	6.9	4.3	3.5
Ulyanovsk Region	5.2	0.6	1.0
Urals Federal District	9.1	5.2	4.2
Kurgan Region	11.9	6.1	6.1
Sverdlovsk Region	8.9	5.7	5.1
Tyumen Region	14.7	7.6	5.3
Of which:			
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District – Yugra	15.3	7.7	5.1
Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	23.4	12.9	9.4
Chelyabinsk Region	1.1	–	–
Siberian Federal District	11.3	6.6	6.3
Republic of Altai	6.9	2.7	2.7
Republic of Buryatia	3.4	–	0.4
Republic of Tuva	9.5	5.3	6.5
Republic of Khakasia	7.1	5.0	4.5
Altai Territory	13.0	8.8	7.8
Zabaikalsk Territory	8.4	3.8	3.1
Krasnoyarsk Territory	13.5	9.1	8.1
Irkutsk Region	9.2	5.9	6.0
Kemerovo Region	6.5	0.5	0.8
Novosibirsk Region	13.8	3.6	6.4
Omsk Region	10.3	6.2	5.6
Tomsk Region	7.2	4.2	3.4
Far Eastern Federal District	13.5	6.5	6.3
Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	17.3	8.9	6.6
Kamchatka Territory	17.4	8.3	8.1
Primorsky Territory	10.9	4.9	5.5
Khabarovsk Territory	10.1	5.0	4.5
Amur Region	11.1	4.8	6.7
Magadan Region	18.2	11.9	6.7
Sakhalin Region	17.0	9.7	7.8
Jewish Autonomous Region	15.3	3.4	3.4
Chukotka Autonomous District	29.8	11.1	18.0

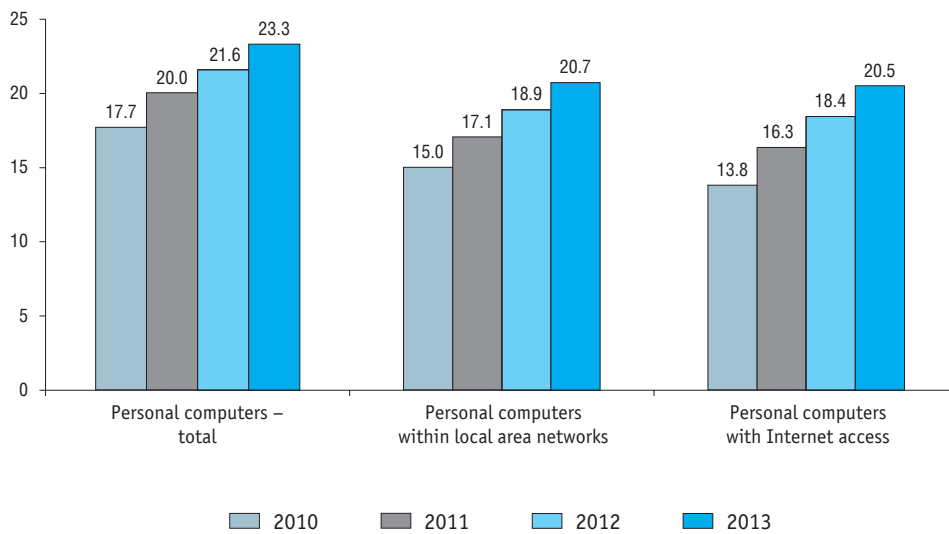
* Lower vocational education programmes implemented in vocational education institutions (along with secondary vocational education programmes) and in higher education institutions.

** Lower vocational education programmes implemented in vocational education institutions along with secondary vocational education programmes.

6.4. Personal computers used for educational purposes per 100 students at secondary vocational education institutions
(at the end of the year)



6.5. Personal computers used for educational purposes per 100 students at higher education institutions
(at the end of the year)



7 GENERAL EDUCATION

7.1. Main indicators of preschool education institutions' activities (at the end of the year)

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Preschool education institutions, <i>thousand*</i>	51.3	46.5	45.1	44.9	44.3	43.2
Urban areas	28.6	26.4	26.7	26.9	26.5	25.7
Rural areas	22.7	20.1	18.4	18.0	17.8	17.5
Of which educational institutions for children of preschool and primary school age	2.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0
Urban areas	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Rural areas	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6
Number of places at preschool education institutions, <i>thousand</i>	5231.9	4765.5	5031.4	5322.8	5708.9	6046.1
Urban areas	3862.2	3539.1	3796.2	4055.0	4366.9	4643.1
Rural areas	1369.7	1226.4	1235.2	1267.8	1342.0	1403.0
Number of groups at preschool education institutions, <i>thousand</i>	227.9	235.1	263.9	274.5	286.0	295.8
Urban areas	177.5	182.0	203.2	211.1	219.4	227.0
Rural areas	50.4	53.1	60.7	63.4	66.5	68.8
Children attending preschool education institutions, <i>thousand, head-count</i>	4263.0	4530.4	5388.0	5661.1	5982.9	6347.3
Urban areas	3408.5	3611.0	4280.6	4502.4	4750.6	5037.1
Rural areas	854.5	919.4	1107.3	1158.8	1232.2	1310.2
Enrolment per 100 places at preschool education institutions, <i>head-count</i>	81	95	107	106	105	105
Urban areas	88	102	113	111	109	108
Rural areas	62	75	90	91	92	93
Children attending preschool education institutions, <i>as a percentage of all children aged 1–6</i>	55.0	56.7	59.2	60.6	62.1	63.0
Urban areas	64.2	65.2	66.5	68.1	69.6	70.3
Rural areas	34.9	38.9	41.5	42.5	43.8	44.9
Children registered to be enrolled in preschool education institutions, <i>thousand, head-count</i>	238.2	966.4	2144.8	2244.7	2403.9	2717.6

* Including institutions under capital repair.

7.2. Main indicators of general education institutions' activities

	Number of institutions, at the beginning of the academic year					
	2000/2001	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Total	68804	63174	50793	48342	46881	45419
General education institutions (excluding part-time (shift) institutions)	67063	61497	49469	47146	45746	44436
State and municipal institutions*	66428	60771	48804	46459	45031	43716
Urban areas	21271	20404	18478	18124	17900	17554
Rural areas	45157	40367	30326	28335	27131	26162
Private institutions	635	726	665	687*	715*	720*
Urban areas	...	...	620	634	663	668
Rural areas	...	...	45	53	52	52
State and municipal part-time (shift) general education institutions	1741	1677	1324	1196	1135	983
Urban areas	1423	1339	1027	918	859	764
Rural areas	318	338	297	278	276	219
	Enrolment, at the beginning of the academic year; thousand, head-count					
	2000/2001	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Total	20553.5	15630.9	13642.4	13737.8	13804.5	13877.4
General education institutions (excluding part-time (shift) institutions)	20073.8	15185.1	13317.7	13445.8	13537.3	13643.2
State and municipal institutions	20013.3	15112.8	13244.2	13362.3	13445.4	13548.3
Urban areas	13998.0	10496.8	9501.9	9689.8	9835.0	9980.0
Rural areas	6015.2	4615.9	3742.3	3672.4	3610.4	3568.3
Private institutions	60.6	72.3	73.5	83.5	91.9	94.9
Urban areas	...	...	68.8	78.0	86.4	88.8
Rural areas	...	...	4.7	5.5	5.5	6.1
State and municipal part-time (shift) general education institutions	479.6	445.8	324.7	292.0	267.2	234.3
Urban areas	391.1	347.9	259.4	232.8	211.1	187.7
Rural areas	88.6	97.8	65.3	59.2	56.1	46.6

(continued)

	Graduates having received a certificate of basic general education; <i>thousand, head-count</i>					
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	2199.5	1944.1	1354.1	1321.8	1249.7	1220.3
General education institutions (excluding part-time (shift) institutions)	2132.7	1875.8	1308.3	1277.6	1207.7	1181.3
State and municipal institutions	2128.0	1868.5	1302.8	1270.4	1200.5	1174.2
Urban areas	1529.0	1311.8	899.8	894.9	847.7	831.9
Rural areas	599.1	556.8	403.1	375.5	352.8	342.3
Private institutions	4.7	7.3	5.5	7.2**	7.2**	7.2**
Urban areas	...	...	...	6.7	6.8	6.8
Rural areas	...	...	...	0.5	0.4	0.4
State and municipal part-time (shift) general education institutions***	66.8	68.3	45.8	44.2	42.1	39.0
	Graduates having received a certificate of secondary (complete) general education; <i>thousand, head-count</i>					
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	1457.8	1466.0	789.3	702.7	765.8	735.2
General education institutions (excluding part-time (shift) institutions)	1322.0	1319.7	724.0	645.0	715.5	690.5
State and municipal institutions	1317.2	1312.1	719.6	639.6	709.2	684.4
Urban areas	952.0	956.0	509.1	444.7	517.2	506.7
Rural areas	365.2	356.1	210.4	194.9	192.0	177.7
Private institutions	4.8	7.6	4.5	5.4**	6.3**	6.1**
Urban areas	...	...	...	5.2	6.0	5.8
Rural areas	...	...	...	0.2	0.3	0.3
State and municipal part-time (shift) general education institutions***	135.8	146.3	65.2	57.7	50.3	44.7

* Including institutions under capital repair.

** Including graduates having taken an external degree at private general education institutions.

*** Including graduates having taken an external degree at state and municipal general education institutions.

SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN

8.1. Activities of institutions for supplementary general education of children: main indicators

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of institutions for supplementary education of children	8699	8876	8531	7902	8386	10462
Sports schools for children and youths**	1709	1839	2210	2449	2645	2746
Children's music, art, choreographic schools and schools of fine arts***	5823	5555	5370	5328	5270	5223
Enrolment in institutions for supplementary education of children, <i>thousand, head-count*</i>	7905.8	8443.7	8083.3	7853.4	7976.5	8881.6
Enrolment in sports schools for children and youths, <i>thousand, head-count**</i>	866.2	1097.3	1455.7	1674.3	1782.4	1860.6
Enrolment in children's music, art, choreographic schools and schools of fine arts, <i>thousand, head-count***</i>	1284.5	1280.9	1433.0	1446.6	1442.5	1458.6
Children and adolescents participating in supplementary education programmes (<i>as a percentage of all children and adolescents aged 5–18 years</i>)	34.0	45.5	53.7	54.0	54.9	58.6

* According to the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation.

** According to the Ministry of Sports and Tourism of the Russian Federation.

*** According to the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation.

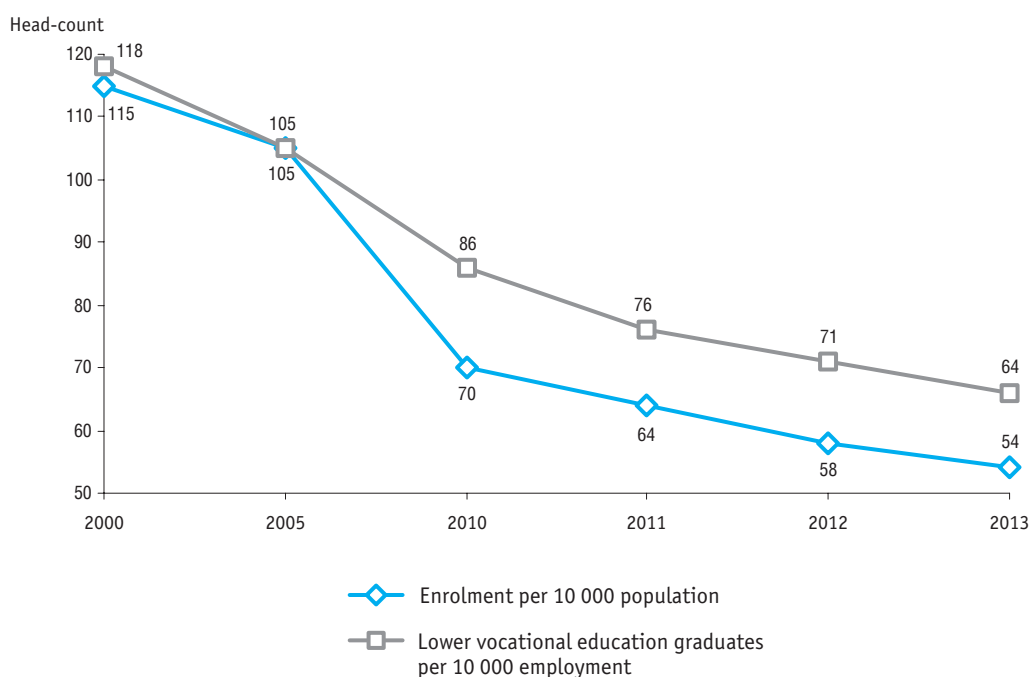
LOWER AND SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

9.1. Main indicators of secondary and lower vocational education institutions' activities

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of professional education institutions, <i>at the end of the year</i>	3893	3392	2356	2040	1719	1271
Enrolment, <i>at the end of the year; thousand, head-count*</i>	1679.3	1509.4	1006.6	921.0	838.0	774.2
Entrants, <i>thousand, head-count*</i>	844.9	687.8	609.4	532.5	499.2	451.3
Graduates from professional education institutions (qualified workers, clerks), <i>thousand, head-count*</i>	762.8	702.5	580.5	516.7	483.5	436.0

* Since 2010 – including graduates who studied under a contract, excluding those who studied less than 500 hours.

9.2. Enrolment and graduates from secondary and lower vocational education institutions per 10 000 population



9.3. Main indicators of secondary vocational institutions' activities

	Number of secondary vocational institutions, at the beginning of the academic year					
	2000/2001	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Total	2703	2905	2850	2925	2981	2703
State and municipal institutions	2589	2688	2586	2665	2725	2488
Of which:						
autonomous	...	...	...	222	326	405
budgetary	...	...	...	2346	2326	2062
public	...	...	...	47	24	21
other	...	...	...	50	49	–
Private institutions	114	217	264	260	256	215

	Enrolment, at the beginning of the academic year; thousand, head-count					
	2000/2001	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Total	2360.8	2590.7	2125.7	2081.7	2087.1	1982.1
State and municipal institutions	2308.6	2473.0	2026.8	1984.0	1984.4	1856.1
Of which:						
autonomous	...	...	...	130.9	177.3	235.0
budgetary	...	...	...	1798.8	1765.3	1615.8
public	...	...	...	20.3	8.9	5.3
other	...	...	...	33.9	32.9	–
Private institutions	52.2	117.7	98.9	97.7	102.7	126.0

	Entrants, thousand, head-count					
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	867.2	854.1	705.3	659.6	656.2	636.9
State and municipal institutions	842.4	810.9	671.8	628.8	620.8	590.5
Of which:						
autonomous	...	...	...	43.5	59.1	77.7
budgetary	...	...	...	567.6	546.6	511.2
public	...	...	...	5.9	2.6	1.6
other	...	...	...	11.8	12.5	–
Private institutions	24.8	43.2	33.5	30.8	35.4	46.4

	Graduates, thousand, head-count					
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	579.3	684.4	572.1	518.0	486.3	438.6
State and municipal institutions	567.7	651.4	535.7	484.2	454.9	403.5
Of which:						
autonomous	...	...	...	31.1	38.3	49.1
budgetary	...	...	...	434.3	401.9	352.9
public	...	...	...	5.3	2.9	1.5
other	...	...	...	13.5	11.8	–
Private institutions	11.6	33.0	36.5	33.8	31.4	35.0

**9.4. Enrolment and graduates from secondary vocational education institutions
 per 10 000 population**
(head-count)

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Enrolment per 10 000 population – total	161	181	149	146	146	138
State and municipal institutions	158	173	142	139	138	129
Of which those whose education is state-funded	109	112	104	104	106	101
Private institutions	4	8	7	7	7	9
Graduates per 10 000 employment – total	90	102	85	76	72	65
State and municipal institutions	88	98	79	71	67	59
Private institutions	2	5	5	5	5	5

10 HIGHER EDUCATION

10.1. Main indicators of higher education institutions' activities

	Number of higher education institutions, at the beginning of the academic year					
	2000/2001	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Total	965	1068	1115	1080	1046	969
State and municipal institutions	607	655	653	634	609	578
Of which:						
autonomous	...	...	...	23	24	43
budgetary	...	...	...	586	560	514
public	...	...	...	24	24	21
other	...	...	...	1	1	–
Private institutions	358	413	462	446	437	391

	Enrolment, at the beginning of the academic year; thousand, head-count					
	2000/2001	2005/2006	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Total	4741.4	7064.6	7049.8	6490.0	6075.4	5646.7
State and municipal institutions	4270.8	5985.3	5848.7	5453.9	5145.3	4762.0
Of which:						
autonomous	...	...	...	311.5	355.0	450.1
budgetary	...	...	...	4954.8	4614.3	4254.5
public	...	...	...	91.4	86.3	57.3
other	...	...	...	96.1	89.7	–
Private institutions	470.6	1079.3	1201.1	1036.1	930.1	884.7

	Entrants, thousand, head-count					
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	1292.5	1640.5	1399.5	1207.4	1298.2	1246.5
State and municipal institutions	1140.3	1372.5	1195.4	1057.7	1111.6	1066.8
Of which:						
autonomous	...	...	...	58.6	76.6	103.4
budgetary	...	...	...	971.2	1000.0	951.3
public	...	...	...	10.5	15.4	12.0
other	...	...	...	17.3	19.7	–
Private institutions	152.2	268.0	204.0	149.7	186.6	179.7

	Graduates (Masters, Bachelors, Specialists), thousand, head-count					
	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	635.1	1151.7	1467.9	1442.9	1397.2	1291.0
State and municipal institutions	578.9	978.4	1177.8	1157.3	1125.4	1060.0
Of which:						
autonomous	...	...	...	69.5	85.2	107.2
budgetary	...	...	...	1046.2	993.0	936.0
public	...	...	...	19.0	25.4	16.8
other	...	...	...	22.6	21.7	–
Private institutions	56.2	173.3	290.1	285.6	271.9	231.0

10.2. Enrolment at higher education institutions (bachelor's, master's, specialist's degree programmes) per 10 000 population (head-count)

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Enrolment per 10 000 population – total	324	493	493	454	424	393
State and municipal institutions	292	418	409	381	359	331
Including those whose education is state funded	192	210	183	172	163	152
Private institutions	32	75	84	72	65	62
Graduates per 10 000 employment – total	99	172	217	213	206	190
State and municipal institutions	90	146	174	171	166	156
Private institutions	9	26	43	42	40	34

10.3. Main indicators of postgraduate courses' activities

	Number of institutions with postgraduate programmes, at the end of the year	Enrolment, at the end of the year; head-count	Entrants, head-count	Graduates, head-count	Of whom with defended dissertations		Number of applicants for Candidate of Sciences degree, at the end of the year; head-count
					Head-count	As a percentage of all graduates	
Total							
2000	1362	117714	43100	24828	7503	30.2	...
2005	1473	142899	46896	33561	10650	31.7	57657
2010	1568	157437	54558	33763	9611	28.5	44144
2011	1570	156279	50582	33082	9635	29.1	38977
2012	1575	146754	45556	35162	9195	26.2	32830
2013	1557	132002	38971	34733	8979	25.9	28097
Research institutes							
2000	797	17502	6075	3813	873	22.9	...
2005	833	19986	6577	4806	1009	21.0	7967
2010	809	16936	5655	4335	729	16.8	5193
2011	805	15865	4784	4028	693	17.2	4695
2012	820	14823	4555	4101	655	16.0	4122
2013	818	13593	4166	3943	674	17.1	4010
Higher education institutions							
2000	565	100212	37025	21015	6630	31.5	...
2005	640	122913	40319	28755	9641	33.5	49690
2010	748	139908	48748	29268	8854	30.3	38590
2011	750	139542	45561	28847	8869	30.7	33909
2012	740	131226	40802	30885	8480	27.5	28388
2013	724	117790	34643	30639	8257	26.9	23809
Institutions for supplementary education/training							
2010	11	593	155	160	28	17.5	361
2011	15	872	237	207	73	35.3	373
2012	15	705	199	176	60	34.1	320
2013	15	619	162	151	48	31.8	278

ADVANCED RESEARCH PROGRAMMES

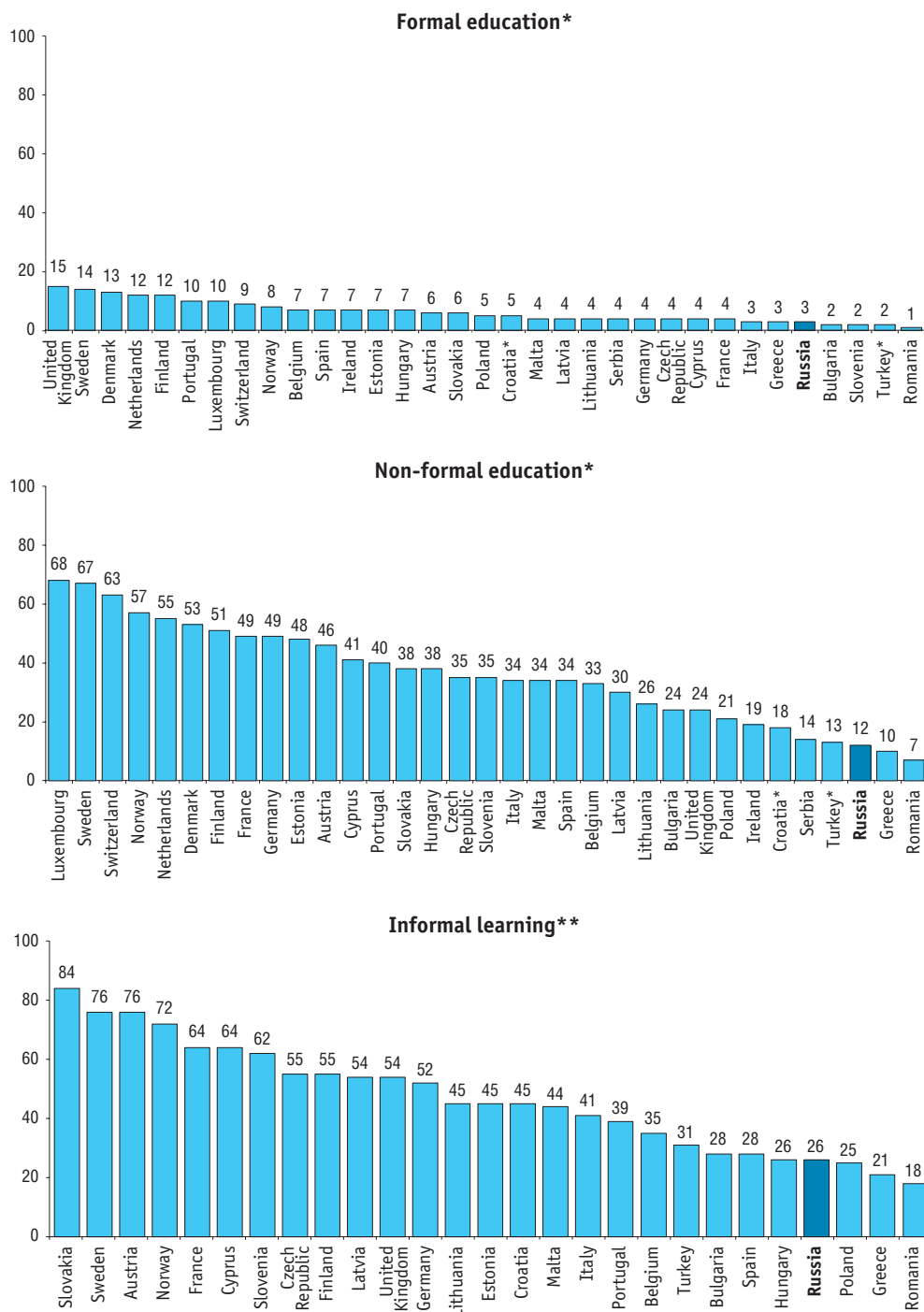
11.1. Main indicators of doctoral courses' activities

	Number of institutions with doctoral programmes, at the end of the year	Enrolment, at the end of the year; head-count	Entrants, head-count	Graduates, head-count	Of whom with defended dissertations		Number of applicants for Doctor of Sciences degree, at the end of the year; head-count
					Head-count	As a percentage of all graduates	
Total							
2000	492	4213	1637	1251	486	38.8	...
2005	535	4282	1457	1417	516	36.4	...
2010	602	4418	1650	1259	336	26.7	3652
2011	608	4562	1696	1321	382	28.9	3464
2012	597	4554	1632	1371	394	28.7	3474
2013	585	4572	1582	1356	323	23.8	3711
Research institutes							
2000	178	505	192	151	63	41.7	...
2005	173	445	147	148	48	32.4	...
2010	192	299	100	95	20	21.1	556
2011	192	303	106	100	17	17.0	559
2012	183	254	87	99	16	16.2	541
2013	184	262	110	73	9	12.3	498
Higher education institutions							
2000	314	3708	1445	1100	423	38.5	...
2005	362	3837	1310	1269	468	36.9	...
2010	407	4116	1548	1162	316	27.2	3034
2011	412	4256	1589	1220	365	29.9	2863
2012	410	4296	1543	1271	378	29.7	2889
2013	398	4307	1471	1281	314	24.5	3168
Institutions for supplementary education/training							
2010	3	3	2	2	–	–	62
2011	4	3	1	1	–	–	42
2012	4	4	2	1	–	–	44
2013	3	3	1	2	–	–	45

12 LIFELONG LEARNING

12.2. Participation of the population of Russia and European countries in lifelong learning by type

(as a percentage of all respondents aged 25–64)



* The data for the selected countries refers to 2007, the data for other European countries refers to 2011. The data for Russia refers to 2013.

** The data for the European countries refers to 2007, the data for Russia refers to 2013.

13 INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

13.1. Educational attainment of the adult population in Russia and OECD countries: 2012* (aged 25–64; per cent)

		Total	Education attained:				
			primary and lower (ISCED 0 and 1)	basic general (ISCED 2)	secondary (complete) general, lower vocational education (ISCED 3 and 4)	secondary vocational (ISCED 5B)	higher (ISCED 5A and 6)
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Russia	Total	100	1.5	6.7	23.6	35.3	27.3
	Male	100	1.8	8.0	26.9	33.0	24.5
	Female	100	1.3	5.5	20.7	37.3	29.8
Australia	Total	100	5.6	18.0	35.2	11.5	29.8
	Male	100	5.5	16.6	40.4	9.7	27.8
	Female	100	5.7	19.3	30.0	13.2	31.8
Austria	Total	100	n(3)**	15.6	64.4	7.3	12.7
	Male	100	n(3)	11.4	66.6	8.8	13.2
	Female	100	n(3)	19.7	62.3	5.8	12.2
Belgium	Total	100	12.4	16.0	36.3	16.9	18.4
	Male	100	11.7	17.6	38.0	13.4	19.3
	Female	100	13.1	14.4	34.6	20.4	17.1
Canada	Total	100	3.0	8.0	36.5	24.9	27.7
	Male	100	3.0	9.2	40.7	21.0	26.1
	Female	100	2.9	6.8	32.3	28.7	29.3
Chile	Total	100	17.7	24.8	39.6	5.8	12.0
	Male	100	16.7	25.2	40.1	5.6	12.3
	Female	100	18.5	24.5	39.2	6.1	11.7
Czech Republic	Total	100	–	7.3	73.2	n(6)	19.3
	Male	100	–	4.9	75.8	n(6)	19.0
	Female	100	–	9.9	70.5	n(6)	19.5
Denmark	Total	100	0.5	20.3	44.3	5.6	29.2
	Male	100	–	21.2	48.5	6.2	23.6
	Female	100	0.6	19.4	40.1	4.9	34.9
Estonia	Total	100	0.7	9.5	52.5	12.6	24.2
	Male	100	1.1	11.8	58.6	8.9	19.1
	Female	100	–	7.4	46.9	16.1	28.9
Finland	Total	100	5.5	9.7	45.1	13.5	26.2
	Male	100	6.3	11.4	49.0	10.1	23.2
	Female	100	4.7	7.9	41.2	16.9	29.2
France	Total	100	10.0	17.5	41.6	11.9	18.9
	Male	100	9.2	17.4	44.3	10.6	18.4
	Female	100	10.7	17.6	38.9	13.2	19.4
Germany	Total	100	3.2	10.5	58.2	11.1	17.0
	Male	100	2.9	8.6	58.0	11.9	18.6
	Female	100	3.5	12.4	58.3	10.3	15.4

(continued)

		Total	Education attained:				
			primary and lower (ISCED 0 and 1)	basic general (ISCED 2)	secondary (complete) general, lower vocational education (ISCED 3 and 4)	secondary vocational (ISCED 5B)	higher (ISCED 5A and 6)
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Greece	Total	100	20.6	10.9	41.8	8.8	17.5
	Male	100	19.3	12.1	41.9	9.1	17.5
	Female	100	21.9	9.7	41.7	8.5	17.9
Hungary	Total	100	1.3	16.6	60.1	0.7	21.3
	Male	100	1.1	14.2	65.6	–	18.7
	Female	100	1.6	18.8	54.8	1.0	23.4
Iceland	Total	100	20.5	6.8	37.4	4.1	31.1
	Male	100	21.0	5.2	43.7	2.2	26.8
	Female	100	20.1	8.4	30.0	5.9	35.0
Ireland	Total	100	10.1	13.9	36.3	14.8	24.9
	Male	100	10.9	15.9	37.0	12.5	23.7
	Female	100	9.2	12.0	35.7	17.0	26.1
Israel	Total	100	9.6	5.9	38.1	13.9	32.5
	Male	100	9.3	7.0	41.8	12.9	29.1
	Female	100	9.9	4.8	34.5	14.9	35.9
Italy	Total	100	9.9	32.4	42.1	–	15.0
	Male	100	8.4	35.6	41.7	–	13.2
	Female	100	11.3	29.2	42.0	–	16.7
Japan	Total	100	n(4)	n(4)	53.4	20.2	26.4
	Male	100	n(4)	n(4)	53.2	11.2	35.5
	Female	100	n(4)	n(4)	53.5	29.3	17.2
Luxembourg	Total	100	8.3	8.5	44.1	13.1	26.1
	Male	100	7.6	7.9	42.6	12.2	29.7
	Female	100	9.1	9.1	45.5	13.9	22.4
Mexico	Total	100	39.3	23.4	19.2	1.2	16.9
	Male	100	37.1	24.0	18.8	0.8	19.3
	Female	100	41.2	22.9	19.6	1.5	14.8
Netherlands	Total	100	7.8	18.8	39.0	2.8	31.6
	Male	100	7.2	18.1	39.2	2.8	32.7
	Female	100	8.4	19.5	38.9	2.8	30.1
New Zealand	Total	100	n(3)	19.0	40.4	15.3	25.3
	Male	100	n(3)	19.6	44.5	12.8	23.1
	Female	100	n(3)	18.5	36.4	17.7	27.4
Norway	Total	100	–	17.7	43.5	2.4	36.2
	Male	100	...	17.7	48.0	3.1	31.0
	Female	100	...	17.6	38.8	1.6	41.3
Poland	Total	100	n(3)	10.4	65.1	n(6)	24.5
	Male	100	n(3)	10.3	69.3	n(6)	20.4
	Female	100	n(3)	10.5	61.0	n(6)	28.5
Portugal	Total	100	41.6	20.8	18.7	n(6)	18.5
	Male	100	43.9	21.9	18.5	n(6)	15.6
	Female	100	39.2	19.7	19.3	n(6)	21.4
Republic of Korea	Total	100	7.6	9.9	40.7	13.3	28.4
	Male	100	5.3	8.1	40.8	12.8	33.1
	Female	100	10.0	11.8	40.6	13.8	23.7

(continued)

		Total	Education attained:				
			primary and lower (ISCED 0 and 1)	basic general (ISCED 2)	secondary (complete) general, lower vocational education (ISCED 3 and 4)	secondary vocational (ISCED 5B)	higher (ISCED 5A and 6)
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Slovakia	Total	100	-	7.8	72.7	1.3	17.3
	Male	100	-	6.1	76.8	0.9	15.4
	Female	100	-	9.6	68.7	1.8	19.1
Slovenia	Total	100	1.1	13.9	58.5	11.7	14.7
	Male	100	1.2	12.7	65.1	9.1	12.0
	Female	100	1.1	15.2	51.7	14.5	17.5
Spain	Total	100	16.6	28.8	22.2	9.7	22.7
	Male	100	16.0	31.0	22.1	10.9	20.0
	Female	100	17.2	26.6	22.4	8.4	25.3
Sweden	Total	100	3.5	9.0	51.8	9.1	26.6
	Male	100	3.3	10.7	55.9	7.5	22.5
	Female	100	3.8	7.2	47.6	10.7	30.7
Switzerland	Total	100	2.9	9.1	51.5	10.8	25.8
	Male	100	2.5	7.7	46.9	14.0	28.9
	Female	100	3.3	10.4	56.1	7.5	22.7
Turkey	Total	100	54.6	11.5	18.6	n(6)	15.3
	Male	100	47.8	14.0	21.3	n(6)	16.9
	Female	100	62.4	8.7	15.4	n(6)	13.5
United Kingdom	Total	100	-	9.0	49.8	10.0	31.0
	Male	100	-	8.4	51.1	9.4	31.0
	Female	100	-	9.6	48.6	10.6	31.0
USA	Total	100	4.0	6.7	46.3	10.4	32.6
	Male	100	4.3	7.2	47.6	9.3	31.6
	Female	100	3.7	6.2	45.0	11.5	33.6

* The data for foreign countries refers to 2012 of the nearest years, the data source for Russia is the National Census 2010.

** Here and below 'n' in a cell means, the data from this cell is posted in another cell, and the number of the new cell is indicated in brackets after 'n'. For example, n(2) means, the data is posted in the second cell.

13.2. Proportion of the population having attained at least secondary (complete) general and lower vocational education (ISCED 3): 2012*
(as a percentage of the total population in the respective age group)

	Age, years			
	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Russia	88.7	90.5	90.7	84.4
Australia	86.6	80.9	70.9	63.5
Austria	88.6	86.3	82.8	73.8
Belgium	81.9	78.8	68.9	56.3
Canada	92.2	91.9	88.1	84.0
Chile	76.6	60.5	50.1	37.6
Czech Republic	93.7	95.4	93.3	87.0
Denmark	81.7	82.3	77.3	70.5
Estonia	86.4	90.2	94.2	88.3
Finland	90.0	89.7	86.9	74.0
France	83.3	79.5	68.6	59.1
Germany	86.8	86.7	87.1	84.4
Greece	82.5	74.5	64.8	49.6
Hungary	87.5	83.6	82.0	74.9
Iceland	75.0	75.4	71.0	61.4
Ireland	85.9	80.2	69.9	55.1
Israel	90.3	86.1	81.1	77.4
Italy	71.8	62.0	52.7	42.4
Japan	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	86.1	80.4	75.7	68.6
Mexico	45.8	37.2	34.6	24.9
Netherlands	83.3	78.1	71.5	61.4
New Zealand	80.0	77.9	73.0	64.0
Norway	82.1	85.5	78.7	81.6
Poland	94.4	92.4	90.3	81.2
Portugal	57.9	43.3	27.2	19.8
Republic of Korea	98.2	96.4	78.1	47.6
Slovakia	94.1	94.5	91.7	85.7
Slovenia	94.2	88.7	82.7	74.4
Spain	64.2	62.0	51.4	35.3
Sweden	90.8	91.7	87.7	79.5
Switzerland	89.4	87.6	85.9	81.9
Turkey	45.9	32.0	25.3	20.7
United Kingdom	84.8	81.4	75.8	69.1
USA	89.3	89.0	89.1	89.9

* The data for foreign countries refers to 2012 of the nearest years, excluding persons who attained education within short-term ISCED 3 programmes, which allow entering the job market immediately, within ISCED 4 programmes or other ISCED 3 programmes; the data source for Russia is the National Census 2010.

13.3. Employment and unemployment by educational attainment in Russia and OECD countries: 2013* (aged 25–64; per cent)

	Employed population as a percentage of the total population with the respective educational attainment			Unemployed population as a percentage of the economically active population with the respective educational attainment		
	Basic general education and lower (ISCED 0, 1 and 2)	Secondary (complete) general and lower vocational education (ISCED 3 and 4)	Secondary vocational and higher education (ISCED 5 and 6)	Basic general education and lower (ISCED 0, 1 and 2)	Secondary (complete) general and lower vocational education (ISCED 3 and 4)	Secondary vocational and higher education (ISCED 5 and 6)
Russia**	49.4	72.4	82.6	12.5	6.2	2.9
Australia	66.2	80.5	84.4	6.2	3.7	2.8
Austria	56.0	78.2	87.4	7.7	3.5	2.1
Belgium	47.6	73.5	84.6	12.1	6.7	6.7
Canada	56.2	74.8	81.7	10.8	6.6	5.0
Chile	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	40.4	75.9	83.6	25.5	5.7	2.6
Denmark	61.4	78.7	86.4	9.6	6.2	4.7
Estonia	50.6	74.5	82.2	22.1	9.5	6.1
Finland	55.2	74.6	84.4	11.6	7.1	3.9
France	55.5	73.5	84.4	13.8	8.3	5.1
Germany	57.5	78.2	87.9	12.8	5.3	2.4
Greece	47.3	57.6	71.2	25.3	24.4	17.0
Hungary	38.8	67.9	79.7	22.8	9.4	4.0
Iceland	73.0	84.9	90.6	7.3	4.1	2.9
Ireland	44.1	65.4	80.0	23.3	15.2	7.0
Israel	47.2	71.7	84.9	10.2	7.1	4.2
Italy	50.9	71.1	78.7	12.2	7.7	6.4
Japan	...	73.6	79.8	...	5.1	3.2
Luxembourg	63.0	71.9	84.8	6.4	4.2	3.4
Mexico	64.1	71.9	80.5	3.5	4.0	4.6
Netherlands	62.2	80.0	87.6	6.6	4.6	3.0
New Zealand	68.3	81.3	83.9	6.4	5.2	4.2
Norway	65.2	81.2	90.3	4.3	2.3	1.6
Poland	39.8	65.4	84.7	17.8	9.3	4.9
Portugal	63.2	76.0	81.8	16.0	14.5	10.5
Republic of Korea	65.3	70.9	77.1	2.6	3.0	2.9
Slovakia	30.7	70.3	80.1	41.5	11.7	6.0
Slovenia	47.2	70.7	85.1	14.0	8.1	5.8
Spain	49.1	65.7	77.1	31.2	22.0	14.0
Sweden	64.0	82.6	88.7	12.3	5.7	4.0
Switzerland	68.5	82.3	89.3	7.9	3.3	2.7
Turkey	51.2	61.7	76.2	7.9	8.6	7.5
United Kingdom	56.8	78.8	84.1	10.5	5.6	3.6
USA	52.9	67.5	80.1	14.3	9.1	4.6

* The data for foreign countries refers to 2012 of the nearest years.

** According to the sample survey of the population on employment issues.

13.4. Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP in Russia and OECD countries: 2013*

	Total	Of which by level		
		preschool (ISCED 0)	general and lower vocational (ISCED 1, 2, 3 and 4)	secondary, higher and postgraduate (ISCED 5 and 6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Russia	4.3	0.90	2.1	1.0
Australia	4.3	0.11	3.5	0.7
Austria	5.5	0.59	3.5	1.4
Belgium	6.4	0.63	4.3	1.3
United Kingdom	5.6	0.34	4.4	0.9
Hungary	4.4	0.63	2.6	1.0
Germany	4.4	0.47	2.8	1.1
Greece	...	...	...	...
Denmark**	7.5	1.30	4.3	1.8
Israel	5.6	0.60	3.8	0.9
Ireland	5.7	...	4.4	1.2
Iceland	6.9	0.73	4.7	1.1
Spain	4.7	0.67	2.9	1.0
Italy	4.2	0.44	3.0	0.8
Canada	5.2	n(3)	3.6	1.6
Luxembourg	...	0.76	3.3	...
Mexico	5.0	0.54	3.3	0.9
Netherlands	5.3	0.41	3.6	1.3
New Zealand	6.3	0.51	4.8	1.0
Norway	7.3	0.48	4.9	1.6
Poland	4.8	0.54	3.2	1.0
Portugal	5.1	0.39	3.7	1.0
Republic of Korea	4.9	0.16	3.4	0.7
Slovakia***	3.8	0.41	2.5	0.8
Slovenia	5.3	0.64	3.5	1.1
USA	4.7	0.33	3.4	0.9
Turkey	...	...	...	...
Finland	6.3	0.40	4.1	1.9
France	5.6	0.66	3.7	1.3
Czech Republic	4.4	0.47	2.6	1.2
Chile	4.3	0.63	2.9	0.8
Switzerland	5.2	0.19	3.6	1.3
Sweden	6.2	0.72	3.9	1.6
Estonia	5.2	0.42	3.3	1.4
Japan**	3.6	0.10	2.7	0.5

* The data for foreign countries refers to 2011 of the nearest years; including state subsidies for households within the educational institutions' funds, and direct expenditure on educational institutions financed from abroad; the data for Russia refers to the expenditure from the consolidated budget and extra-budgetary funds.

** Expenditure on ISCED 4 is partially included in expenditure on higher education (ISCED 5).

*** Expenditure on secondary vocational education (ISCED 5B) is included into expenditure on general education (ISCED 1, 2 and 3).

13.5. Public expenditure on education as a percentage of total public expenditure in Russia and OECD countries: 2013*

	Total	Of which by level		
		preschool (ISCED 0)	general and lower vocational (ISCED 1, 2, 3 and 4)	secondary, higher and postgraduate (ISCED 5 and 6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Russia	11.4	2.4	5.5	2.6
Australia	14.4	0.3	10.8	3.3
Austria	11.4	1.2	7.2	3.1
Belgium	12.2	1.2	8.1	2.7
Canada	13.3	n(3)	8.6	4.7
Chile	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	10.4	1.1	6.2	2.7
Denmark**	15.2	2.4	8.1	4.2
Estonia	13.7	1.1	9.1	3.4
Finland	12.2	0.7	7.6	3.9
France	10.2	1.2	6.6	2.3
Germany	11.0	1.0	6.7	3.1
Greece	...	...	...	...
Hungary	9.4	1.3	5.4	2.2
Iceland	15.5	1.5	10.2	3.0
Ireland	13.1	0.2	10.0	2.8
Israel	14.2	1.5	9.7	2.3
Italy	8.6	0.9	6.1	1.7
Japan**	9.1	0.2	6.5	1.8
Luxembourg	...	1.8	7.6	...
Mexico	20.5	2.1	13.6	3.7
Netherlands	11.9	0.8	7.6	3.5
New Zealand	21.6	1.5	14.6	5.5
Norway	14.9	0.8	9.1	4.5
Poland	11.4	1.2	7.5	2.6
Portugal	10.7	0.8	7.6	2.1
Republic of Korea	16.5	0.5	11.2	2.6
Slovakia***	10.6	1.1	6.8	2.5
Slovenia	11.2	1.3	7.2	2.7
Spain	10.5	1.5	6.6	2.5
Sweden	13.2	1.4	8.0	3.9
Switzerland	15.7	0.6	10.8	4.1
Turkey	10.9	0.4	6.3	4.1
United Kingdom	12.2	0.7	8.8	2.7
USA	13.6	0.9	9.2	3.5

* The data for foreign countries refers to 2011 of the nearest years; including state subsidies for households aimed at providing higher life quality for students and not connected with the education; the data for Russia refers to the expenditure from the consolidated budget and extra-budgetary funds.

** Expenditure on ISCED 4 is partially included in expenditure on higher education (ISCED 5).

*** Expenditure on secondary vocational education is included (ISCED 5B) in expenditure on secondary general education (ISCED 1, 2 and 3).



TECHNICAL NOTES

Average monthly nominal accrued salaries over a year are calculated by dividing the fund of accrued employee wages by the average annual number of employees and by 12. The earnings obtained by the employees from the state non-budgetary funds are not included in the wage fund and in the average monthly wage.

Average salaries of pedagogical personnel at state and municipal educational institutions are calculated by dividing the fund of accrued employee wages by the average annual number of employees and by 12. The indicator comprises staff members of these institutions, personnel working part-time on several positions within the institution, and includes bonuses paid within additional contracts concluded between the staff member and the institution. The indicator does not cover data on employees working part-time and on contracts or information on their salaries.

Availability of places in preschool education institutions (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.

Budgeting in the Russian Federation comprises federal, regional and local level budgets, and extra-budgetary funds. The **federal budget** is intended for the execution of liabilities of the Russian Federation. The **budget of a Russian region (regional budget)** is intended for the execution of liabilities of a Russian region. The **consolidated budget of the Russian Federation** comprises the federal budget and the aggregate consolidated budgets of the Russian regions (excluding intergovernmental transfers). The **consolidated budget of a Russian region** comprises the budget of a Russian region and the aggregate municipal budgets within the region (excluding inter-budgetary transfers between these budgets). The **federal extra-budgetary funds** are special funds owned by the government that are not part of the federal or regional budgets and that receive revenues from earmarked levies, possibly next to other sources such as fees and contributions from the general tax fund. There are three federal extra-budgetary funds in Russia: the State Pension Fund, the Social Insurance Fund, and the Federal Mandatory Health Insurance Fund. All three are social security funds.

Budget expenditure is money funds remitted from the budget, excluding funds that are used to cover the budget deficit according to the Budget Code of the Russian Federation.

Budget expenditure on education in the Russian Federation (public expenditure on education) is money funds allocated for financial provision of preschool and general education; lower and secondary vocational edu-

cation; higher and postgraduate education; professional training, re-training and refresher training; youth policy and children's recreation; applied research in education and other purposes in the sphere of education. The related information is based on annual reports about the implementation of the consolidated budget of the Russian Federation and federal extra-budgetary funds.

A **census** is the primary source of data on the educational attainment of the population. A census is the complete enumeration of a population or groups at a point in time with respect to well-defined characteristics: for example, population, production, traffic on particular roads. In some connection the term is associated with the data collected rather than the extent of the collection so that the term 'sample census' has a distinct meaning. The last All-Russia census was conducted in the Russian Federation in 2010. The population in the census data is divided into 3 groups: younger than working age (children and adolescents under 16); working age (men aged 16–59, women aged 16–54); older than working age (men aged 60 or older, women aged 55 and older).

Consumer expenditure of households is a part of the cash outlays allocated for the acquisition of consumer goods and services. These exclude expenditure on artwork, antiques and jewellery purchased as capital investment, payment for materials and work for construction and capital repairs of residential and non-residential dwellings which can be viewed as investment.

Doctoral courses (Doctor degree programmes) – second-stage advanced research programmes corresponding to ISCED 1997 Level 6 and ISCED 2011 Level 8 (second research qualifications are not separately accounted for by ISCED) and leading to the attainment of the Doctor of Sciences degree. These are usually provided by universities, research institutes or institutions for supplementary education. Second advanced research qualifications or higher doctorates require the submission of a second substantial piece of research (further to the first doctoral thesis) usually at a considerably later stage of an academic career. The applicant for admission to doctoral courses should: 1) be engaged in education or research activities for at least five years, 2) be employed at the assigning institution for at least a year, 3) have either scientific achievements proven by publications in peer-reviewed journals, or patented inventions, 4) provide the plan of the future thesis complying with the requirements of the Nomenclature of Research Qualifications. The thesis at this level should be completed within a three-year period.

Education types in the data book are classified into formal, non-formal education and lifelong learning. **Formal education** includes education of different levels

(secondary general, secondary complete, lower and secondary, higher and postgraduate education) provided by educational institutions. In international practice, the indicator of the population's participation in formal education is used which takes into account the proportion of persons who studied at any level of the formal education system during the past 12 months in the population aged 25–64 years. **Non-formal education/training** covers organised educational activities which are not part of formal educational programmes: refresher courses; professional and amateur courses; vocational lectures, seminars, training (conducted at work regularly or ad-hoc); programmes of non-formal education/training at educational institutions (including MBA studies). In international practice, the indicator of population's participation in non-formal education/training presents the proportion of persons who have been obtaining non-formal education/training during the past 12 months in total population aged 25–64 years. The indicator of population's participation in formal and (or) non-formal education/training is also used, presenting the proportion of persons who participated in all organised educational activities during the past 12 months in total population aged 25–64 years. **Lifelong learning** encompasses all purposeful learning activities, whether formal or informal, undertaken on an ongoing basis with the aim of improving knowledge, skills and competence. The intention or aim to learn is the critical point that distinguishes these activities from non-learning activities, such as cultural or sporting activities. Data about the participation of the population in lifelong learning is presented on the basis of representative surveys of the population.

Information on the **economic activity of the population** is based on the data of surveys of the population on employment issues conducted by statistical bodies of the Russian Federation. The survey studies economic activity of the population aged 15–72.

Economically active population is the total number of employed and unemployed persons in a certain age group in the reference period.

Employed in the economy (employed individuals) are persons who in the reference period were involved in work for pay as well as for profit either with or without the participation of hired employees. The number of the employed includes persons assisting at family enterprises, those who are temporarily absent from work and also those in households who produce goods and services to sell.

Employment rate refers to the number of persons in employment as a percentage of the working-age population.

Enrolment per teacher is determined as the ratio of the number of students at an educational institution to the number of teachers (excluding multiple jobholders). For part-time (shift) general education institutions, lower vocational, secondary vocational and higher education institutions a calculated value of enrolment is based on full-time enrolment plus 25% of part-time enrolment plus 10% of distant enrolment (including the external form).

Expenditure of households on paid services in the education system comprises payment for studying at pri-

mary schools, in preparatory groups of kindergartens and schools, at secondary schools, gymnasia, lyceums (including the payment for cleaning services, attending extended-day groups (without meals), security, etc.), as well as at secondary vocational and higher education institutions. The indicator includes expenditure on education that is not specified by level, i.e., payment for educational services in vocational training (not requiring previous specialised education) and for other types of education such as courses in computer basics, foreign languages or accounting courses, etc.

Fixed investment (or fixed capital investment) refers to investment in fixed capital or to the replacement of depreciated fixed capital, i.e. investment in physical assets such as machinery, land, buildings, installations, vehicles, or technology. Since 2005 data on fixed investment is presented without VAT.

General education institutions provide primary general, basic general and (or) secondary education; they have the right to provide preschool education programmes, supplementary general education programmes, and vocational training programs. Information on the **number of general education institutions** does not include data on the affiliate general education institutions. **Enrolment and graduates from general education institutions** comprise students enrolled in primary general, basic general, and secondary education programmes, including those provided by affiliate general education institutions.

Higher education institution is an educational institution providing higher education programmes (Bachelor, Master and Specialist degree programmes) and research facilities. Information on the **number of higher education institutions** does not cover data on the affiliate educational institutions.

Informal learning is individual learning that, in contrast to formal and non-formal education, takes place outside educational establishments and is not qualification-oriented but contributes to the broadening of knowledge and skills. In international practice, the indicator of population's participation in informal education is used. It takes into account the proportion of persons aged 25–64 who have been acquiring knowledge and skills during the past 12 months on their own using printed materials (professional books, journals, etc.); technical devices (audio-visual records, computers, Internet); visiting institutions that disseminate knowledge (libraries, museums, exhibitions, theatres, cinemas, etc.); using educational TV and radio programmes); studying under the supervision of relatives, friends and colleagues.

Institutions for supplementary education provide supplementary general education programmes aimed at either general development or pre-vocational training. General development programmes are provided for both children and adults. Additional pre-vocational training in the arts, physical education and sports is provided for children.

Information on the **number of secondary vocational education institutions** does not cover data on the affiliate secondary vocational education institutions and higher

education institutions providing secondary vocational education programmes. Information on the **enrolment, entrants and graduates from secondary vocational education institutions** includes data on secondary vocational education programmes provided by higher education institutions.

Information on the **number of preschool education institutions** (unless otherwise specified) does not cover data on the number of affiliate preschool education institutions and separate structural divisions (branches) of general education institutions, providing preschool education programmes. Information on the **number of places in preschool education institutions** is provided with regard to the limits for the number of children in a group, established by sanitary and epidemiological regulations, as well as by the institution's charter.

Information on the **number of lower vocational education institutions** refers to institutions providing exclusively lower vocational education programmes (excluding institutions providing secondary vocational education programmes). Information on the **enrolment, entrants and graduates from lower vocational education programmes** covers data on lower vocational education programmes provided by higher education institutions.

Level of economic activity of the population is a percentage of the economically active population in the total population.

Literacy of the population is defined as the ability of understanding, evaluating, using and engaging with written and oral texts according to the language norms. It is indicated in the census. The literacy rate is measured as the proportion of literate persons in the respective age group.

Pedagogical personnel are natural persons employed by an educational institution and involved in planning, organising and conducting of group activities whereby students' knowledge, skills and attitudes develop as stipulated by educational programmes.

Postgraduate studies (Candidate degree programmes) – first-stage advanced research programmes corresponding to ISCED 1997 Level 6 and ISCED 2011 Level 8 and leading to the attainment of the Candidate of Sciences degree. The programmes are implemented for the fields of science and research qualifications presented in the Nomenclature of Research Qualifications. Entry to these programmes requires the successful completion of ISCED level 7 programmes and attainment of a master's or specialist's degree. A student can take a full-time, part-time or distance learning course. However, the graduation from postgraduate courses is only possible within time scales set by the educational standard (generally three years in full-time equivalent) regardless of the form of education. Persons who successfully passed the qualification examinations receive a diploma confirming the graduation from the course. Persons who also submitted and defended a thesis, dissertation or equivalent written work, representing a significant contribution to knowledge in the respective field of study, receive, in addition to the diploma, a degree of Candidate of Sciences in a certain research area.

Public expenditure on education per student by budgetary expenditure classification is estimated by dividing total public expenditure on each level of education by the number of students enrolled in the corresponding level whose education is state funded. An estimated enrolment as a full-time equivalent is used for lower and secondary vocational education and higher education.

Real accrued salaries characterise the purchasing power of salaries during the reporting period in connection with the change in prices for consumer goods and services in comparison with the base period. The index of real accrued salaries is calculated by dividing the index of nominal accrued salary by the consumer price index during the same period of time.

A **teacher** is an employee of an educational institution who is engaged in educational, scientific, organisational and methodological work.

Training area is the area of premises where an educational process is performed: premises for group studies, classrooms, lecture halls, training laboratories, training rooms, drafting rooms for preparing course and graduation papers, training shops, showrooms, premises for assembling and testing works, covered athletic facilities (all kinds of sports halls, covered swimming pools).

Use of personal computers comprises usage of computers:

- by teachers or students in class;
- by students for doing homework (diploma and course projects, during internships);
- by teachers when preparing for classes (lectures, laboratory and practical classes).

According to the definition of the International Labour Organization (ILO) the **unemployed** comprise all persons above a specified age who during the reference period were: 1) without work, that is, were not in paid employment or self employment during the reference period; 2) currently available for work, that is, were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and 3) seeking work, that is, had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment. The specific steps may include registration at a public or private employment exchange; application to employers; checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, market or other assembly places; placing or answering newspaper advertisements; seeking assistance of friends or relatives; looking for land, building, machinery or equipment to establish own enterprise; arranging for financial resources; applying for permits and licences, etc.

Unemployment rate is a percentage of the unemployed in the economically active population.

Information on the **vacancies for employees in enterprises** is taken from sample surveys of institutions conducted by statistical bodies of the Russian Federation once every two years. The survey comprises institutions (excluding small businesses and institutions with less than 15 employees), engaged in all kinds of economic activities, excluding provision of financial services, public adminis-

tration and defence, and social security. Public associations and extra-territorial institutions are also excluded. The indicator comprises jobs which fell vacant because of the dismissal of employees or maternity leaves, as well as newly created job openings, which needed to be filled within 30 days after the end of the reporting period. The distribution of workers by occupation is presented according to the National Classification of Occupations, approved by the Decree of State Standard of the Russian Federation #298 from January 1, 1995.

The **value of funds received by an educational institution** comprises sources received from budgetary and non-budgetary funds. The sources may be used for both educational and non-educational purposes. Non-budgetary funds are those received as a result of rendering services, selling goods produced within contracts, and other

receipts excluding budgetary funds. Loan funds are excluded.

The **value of paid services rendered to the population in the education system** is the money equivalent of services rendered to the population for child care at preschool education institutions with all forms of ownership, training at paid courses, study (hobby) groups and circles, hobby schools within general education institutions; private tutoring services, services of daytime staying camps within education institutions and other services included in sub-group 11 'Services rendered in the education system' of the All-Russian Classifier of Services Rendered to the Population. The indicator is calculated using data of the federal state statistical observation and estimates of the shadow market, as well as data on informal educational services according to approved methodological guidelines.

Russian education system via the International standard classification of education

Level by ISCED-97	Equivalent in the Russian education system
<p>ISCED 0 – Pre-primary education</p> <p>Pre-primary education is the initial stage of organised instruction designed to introduce very young children to a school environment. Pre-primary educational programmes must be carried out by personnel having appropriate qualifications, should be centre or school based, and must meet the educational and developmental needs of children over the age of three</p>	<p>Preschool education</p> <p>In the Russian education system preschool education is not an educational level in the full sense. Although preschool education is school based and is designed to prepare young children for school, it is not required to be able to continue education at the next level</p>
<p>ISCED 1 – Primary education</p> <p>Primary education is the first stage of basic education. It is designed to provide basic skills in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural sciences, social sciences, art, and music. In some cases religious instruction is included</p>	<p>Primary general education</p> <p>In the Russian education system this level (grades 1–4) is the first level of education in the full sense of the word, and coincides with the beginning of compulsory education. This level covers pupils of preparatory forms who are included, according to ISCED, in the pre-primary education level (ISCED 0). Successful completion of this level is sufficient to acknowledge that primary education has been attained. This level excludes special educational institutions and classes for pupils with disabilities, specialised institutions for children and adolescents with behavioural problems, and part-time (shift) institutions</p>
<p>ISCED 2 – Lower secondary education</p> <p>Second level of education, first phase of secondary education. This level is aimed at completing basic education that began in the first level, forming a foundation for lifelong learning. The programmes at this level are more subject-oriented and teachers have more specialised training in their subject. The completion of this level often coincides with the end of compulsory school education</p>	<p>Basic general education</p> <p>In the Russian education system this level (grades 5–9 at general education institutions) is the second stage of compulsory education. Its successful completion coincides with the end of compulsory education and is sufficient for acknowledging that basic general education has been attained. This level excludes special educational institutions and classes for pupils with disabilities, specialised institutions for children and adolescents with behavioural problems, and part-time (shift) institutions</p>
<p>ISCED 3 – Upper secondary education</p> <p>Third level of education, second stage of secondary education. This level of education typically begins in the latter of compulsory education in those countries where a compulsory education system exists. This level is characterized by greater specialisation compared to lower levels. Educational programmes at this level typically require the completion of a 9-year training period in full-time equivalent (beginning with the first level) or a combination of education and vocational training</p>	<p>Secondary (complete) general education, lower vocational education</p> <p>Secondary (complete) general education is the third, final stage of compulsory general education, and may be acquired either at a general education institution or, as well as at lower vocational or secondary vocational education institutions. This level includes grade 9–11(12) at full-time secondary (complete) general education institutions.</p> <p>Lower vocational education is included in this level irrespective of whether or not the students have received a certificate of secondary (complete) general education</p>

(continued)

Level by ISCED-97	Equivalent in the Russian education system
<p>ISCED 4 – Post-secondary non-tertiary education Fourth level of education, post-secondary, non-tertiary education. Programmes at this level are on the border of upper secondary education and first stage tertiary education. Content-wise they are often not significantly more advanced than level 3 and are aimed at broadening the students’ previous knowledge. They are more specialised and detailed and include more complicated practical studies</p>	<p>This may be assigned to vocational training that is not accompanied by an improvement of educational attainment (vocational courses: computer, accounting, secretary courses, etc.). Preparatory courses established with the purpose of obtaining admission to higher education institutions also may be included. There is little data available on this level. This may also include training at lower vocational education institutions for students with secondary (complete) general education. In this case it is advisable to classify such programmes as second stage of secondary education</p>
<p>ISCED 5B – Tertiary-type B education Fifth level of education, first stage of tertiary education, 5B programmes. These programmes do not lead directly to an advanced research qualification but provide practical vocational training</p>	<p>Secondary vocational education This level provides secondary vocational education at secondary vocational education institutions and at higher education institutions, implementing secondary vocational education programmes</p>
<p>ISCED 5A – Tertiary-type A education Fifth level of education, first stage of tertiary education, 5A programmes. These programmes do not lead directly to an advanced research qualification but provide theoretical (research) training that secures a high level of vocational specialization</p>	<p>Higher education This level allows students to receive higher education at higher education institutions</p>
<p>ISCED 6 – Advanced research programmes Sixth level of education, second stage of tertiary education. These programmes lead directly to an advanced research qualification</p>	<p>Postgraduate education Training in postgraduate and doctoral courses</p>