Changing Face Of Russian Higher Education: Trends And Priorities

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National Training Foundation

Moscow 2017
10 years of Higher education development in Russia 2006-2016

Why we are here and what shall we do...

1. Demography
2. Economy and labour market
HE consistent development

2006

RF Population aged 15-24 (mln) 24.300
Number of students enrolled in HEIs per 10.000 – 512
Number of HEIs (public) 660
Number of HEIs (private) 430
Number of students (all HEIs) (mln) 7.310
Federal budget on Education 212.4 bln. p

2016

RF Population aged 15-24 (mln) 14.518
Number of students enrolled in HEIs per 10.000 – 300
Number of HEIs (public) 501
Number of HEIs (private) 268
Number of students (all HEIs) (mln) 4.419
Federal budget on Education 568 bln. p
Engineering education 2017

Some formal indicators

329 HEIs provided 2025 educational programs in the field of engineering

1050 students

An average passing entrance score: 62.1 (engineering)

The highest passing entrance score: 95.6-86.9 (amongst top-10 universities – ITMO, MFTI, MEPHI)

The lowest passing entrance score 55-58 – agriculture, forestry, transport

Number of enrolled students in HEIs (engineering, 2016-2017) 130376 – state-funded places (23479 – Moscow); fee-based places <20%
Key systemic decisions for HE development

- Unified state examination
- Multilevel HE system
- Federal competence based educational Standards
- Internationalization
- QA system
- Stratification of HEIs
- Strong accent on R&D
- HEIs autonomy, financing and management
People, Institutions and Regions

Unified state examination

- Obligations
  - Since 2009 is obligatory for all school leavers
    (2016 – 750,000 school leavers)
- In-country Mobility
  - Applications for 5 HEIs
  - No entrance exams (excl. some HEIs)
  - Regional talent’s outflow
- Choice for further trajectory
  - Passing subject score 2017 (physics: min 36 – max – 91)
  - Passing entrance score (min 132 – max – 263)
- HEIs strategic development
  - Cooperation with local schools
  - Competition for school leavers
  - Changing of ed programmes
Institutions, People and Employers

**Multilevel HE system**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bachelors</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>74,2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masters</td>
<td>1,0%</td>
<td>10,2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialists</td>
<td>91,6%</td>
<td>15,7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Different students’ trajectories**
- Mobility within different programs at bachelor and master programs

**Programs’ re-development**
- Professors’ competences
- Methodological provision
- Labour market expectations

**Institutional strategies**
- “Liberal art”, “technical baccalaureate”, “engendering” or “medical” schools, strategic academic units for leading universities, university 3.0, NTI University, etc.
Institutions

QA system

- Harmonization of Russian QA System with international approaches
- Legal straightening of independent QA procedures
  - Public accreditation
  - Comparative evaluation of learning outcomes
  - Joint and international programs’ accreditation development
- Institutional strategies’ development
  In view of QA procedures
  - Structures, learning approaches
  - Cooperation with enterprises etc
- Membership in international registers
  - NCPA - EQAR, Akkork - EQAR
  - AEER – Washington Accord
Institutions

Federal education standards

- Based on professional standards
- Competence based approach
- Project-based learning

- Own educational standards for 46 leading universities

- Credit-based modular system

- “Own diplomas” provided by MSU and SPB SU
Institutions

Internationalization

Foreign students

Req.: more than 1% for all HEIs; 4.0% for Moscow; 4.9 for SPb
fact: av.6.7%; 7.7% leading universities

Foreign professors and researches

Special projects support by the RF MoES

Joint international programs and research

Global rankings

Global and subject ranking for leading universities as obligations
Institutions

Stratification of HEIs 2006-p.t

Development Strategy

Support Strategy

Identification of ineffectiveness

Innovative Educational Programs

National Universities

Federal Universities

National Research Universities

5 Top 100 Program

Flagship Universities

Effectiveness monitoring

PRIORITY PROJECT

2006 2008 2012 2016 2020 2025
HE System

Stratification of HEIs 2006-p.t

Monitoring of HEIs’ efficiency (annual since 2012):
More than 100 indicators are opened for public use

7 indicators are used for the federal decision making process (reorganization or closing): Unified state exam; R&D per 1 research and pedagogical staff, foreign students, HEI’s income from all sources per 1 research and pedagogical staff, ratio of staff salary to average regional salary, graduates’ employment)

Up to last monitoring more than 100 HEIs and more than 500 branches were reorganized

Monitoring takes into account some regional differences and HEIs’ profile
Institutions and regions

Stratification of HEIs 2006-p.t

- 2 National Universities
- 29 National Research Universities
- 10 Federal Universities
- 33 Flagship Universities
## Institutions

### Stratification of HEIs 2006-p.t

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>An Average among Russian HEIs</th>
<th>An Average among Research Universities</th>
<th>An Average among Federal Universities</th>
<th>An average among flagship universities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Income, mln. ₽</td>
<td>944,6</td>
<td>4788</td>
<td>5950</td>
<td>1547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual R&amp;D Volume, mln. ₽</td>
<td>116,5</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of foreign students</td>
<td>6,76</td>
<td>8,95</td>
<td>6,96</td>
<td>6,50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Strong accent on R&D in HEIs

Institutions

![TOP - 100](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(average)</th>
<th>Publications, WoS per 100 faculties</th>
<th>Publications, Scopus per 100 faculties</th>
<th>Rate of R &amp; D income in the total income of HEI, %</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51100</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>112.3</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Research Universities</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal universities</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Russian universities</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
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</table>
Institutions

Financing and management

- From estimated funding to normative financing per capita (since 2012)
- Additional coefficients:
  - Level of entrants
  - R&D,
  - Publications,
  - Own standards, etc
- From functional to project management
- HEIs autonomy:
  - App 10% of HEIs have a form of autonomous organizations

For the first time:
- 3 tiers HE structure
- Per-capita financing
- Educational standards based on professional standards
- Networking programs
- E-learning education
- State financing for private HEIs (possibilities)
- No accreditation for additional professional programs
Further development: what’s next?.. 

1. “No revolution” 
2. The completion or development of the key infrastructural projects 
3. Regulatory support for already made decisions 

RF Socio-economic development strategy in prospective to 2035... (under development)