

The scope, structure and purpose of the export of Russian higher education

Alena Nefedova



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Outline



- I. Overview of higher education in Russia
- II. The scope and purpose of export of HE
- III. Discussion

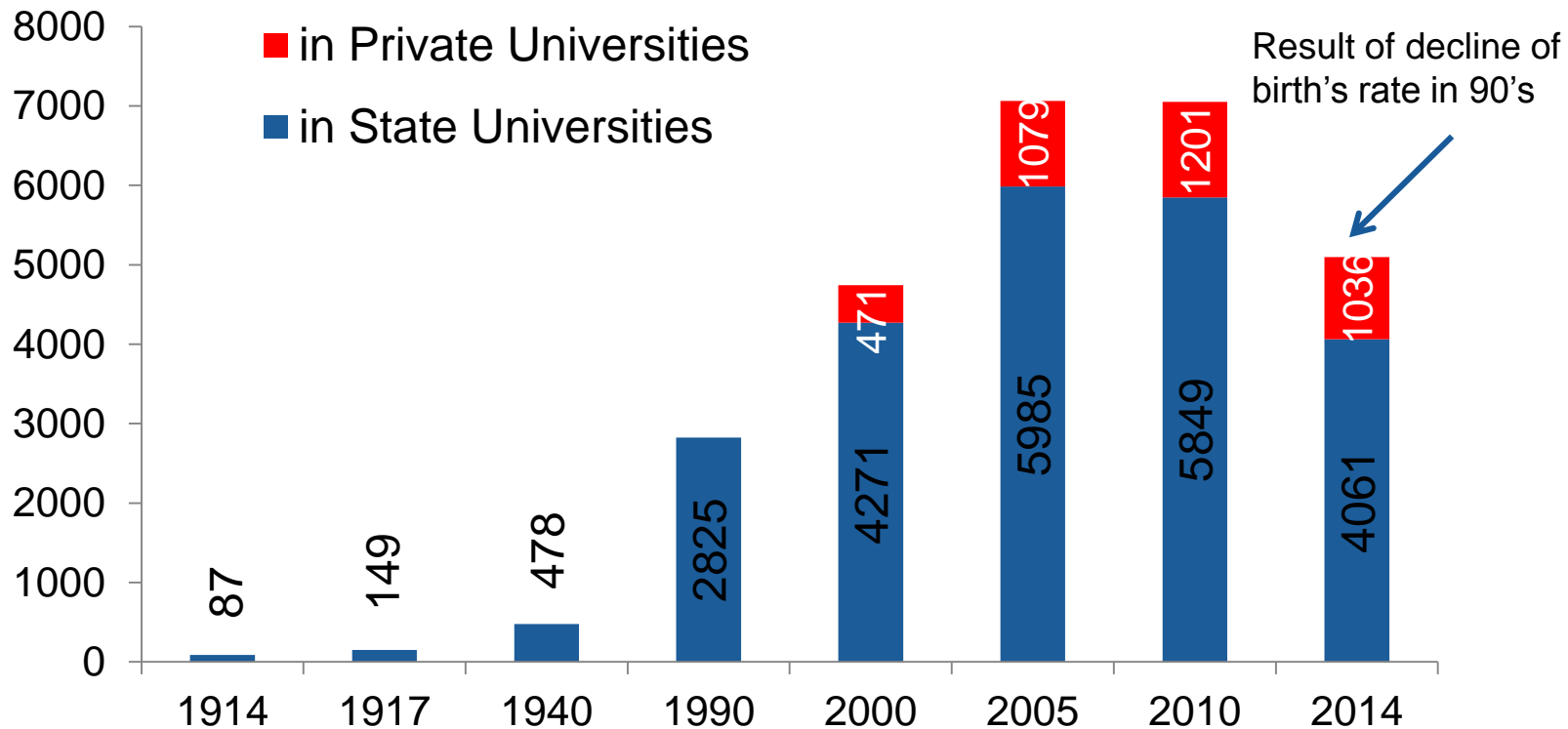
I. Overview of HE in Russia: trends and figures

Russian universities during transformation

The massification of higher education



Number of students
(in thousands)



Source: Federal State Statistics Service (Russian Federation)

Some figures

79%

high school students are going to enrol the university the same year after finishing school

67%

parents are ready to spent **significant resources** for the higher education of their children

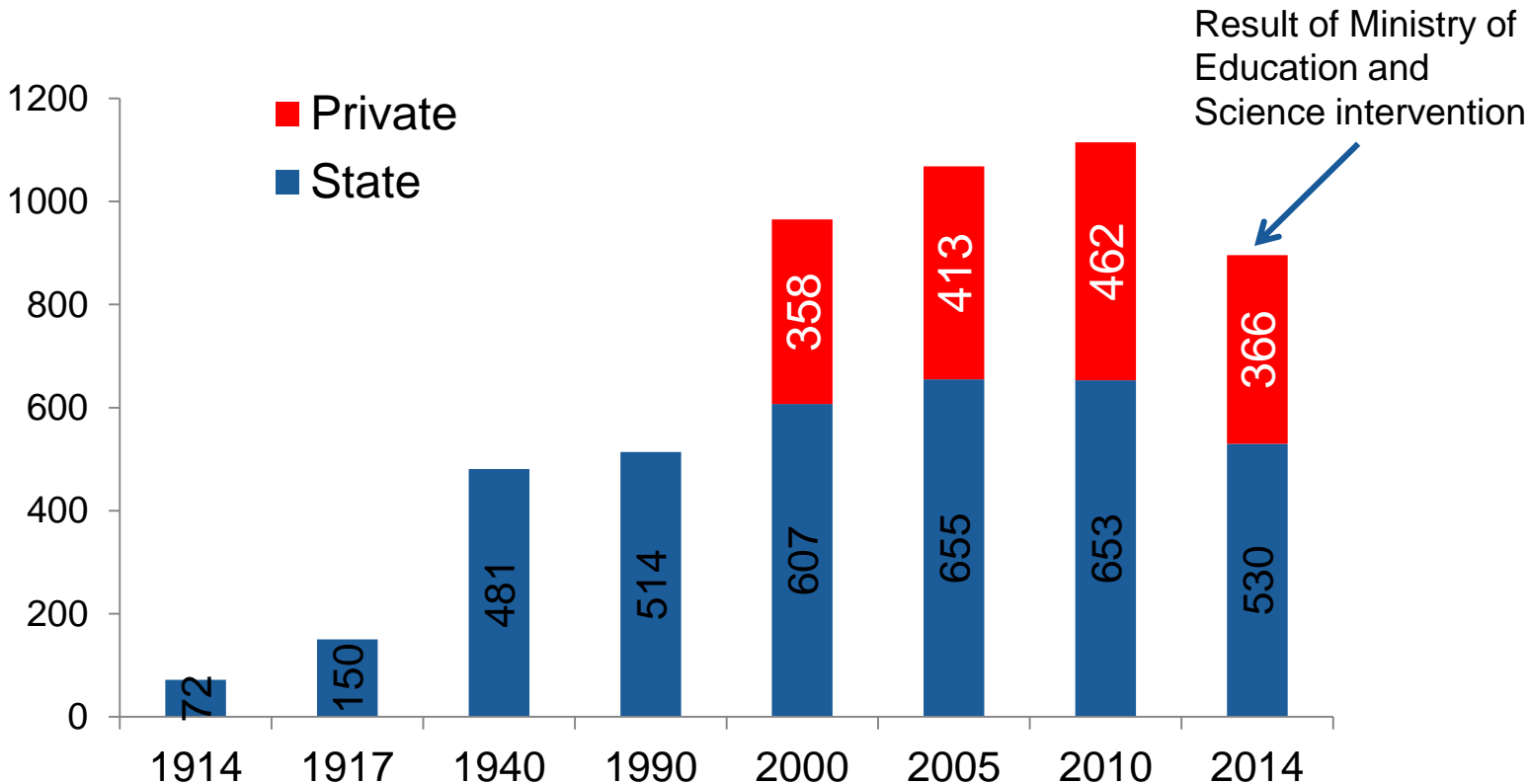
89%

parents are satisfied with the quality of higher education









The rise of private sector since 1990s



Number of HE institutions
(at the beginning of academic year)



Adult population having attained higher education (ISCED 6, 7 and 8): 2014

	All population aged 25-64	25-34 age group	55-64 age group
	27.3	34.8	21.7
	28.5	33.3	22.7
	18.1	26.5	11.4
	26.4	28.0	24.7
	16.9	24.2	12.3
	27.6	36.8	20.8
	31.0	41.4	23.9
	33.5	35.3	30.5

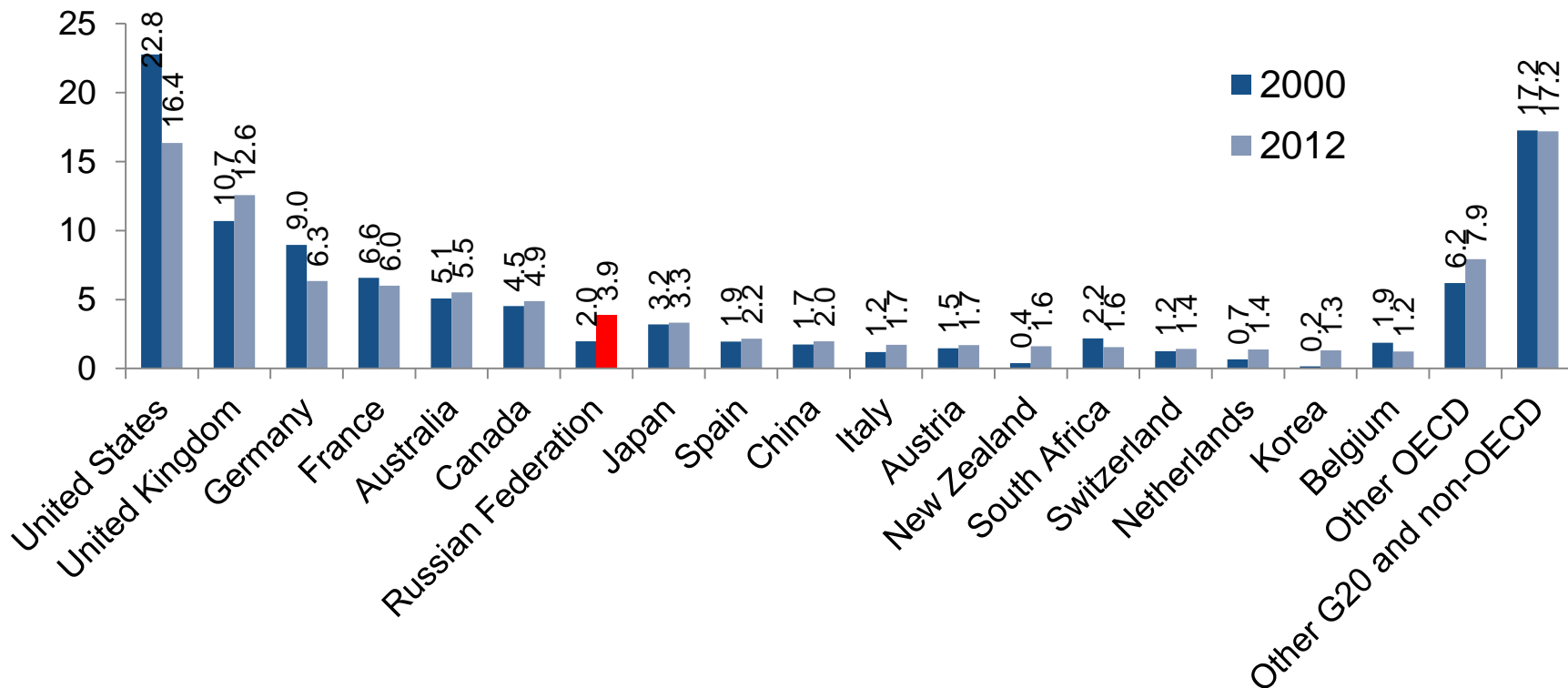
II. The scope, structure and purpose of export of Russian higher education

3 theoretical perspectives on university transformation

- 1. Neoliberal** approach. Core concepts: academic capitalism (Slaughter, Leslie 1997); entrepreneurial university (Clark 1998); ‘world-class university’ (Altbach & Salmi, 2011)
University perceived as *autonomous* enterprise, which attracts IS for making profit
- 2. Political economy** approach. Core concepts: knowledge economy; competition of national educational systems (Marginson 2006; Scott 2011)
University as a part of the system, which attracts IS for driving economy
- 3. New institutional** approach. Core concepts: rationalization (Ramirez 2010); university as an organizational actor (Krücken& Meier 2006)
University transforms into the organization: number of IS as a part of KPI

Trends in international education market shares (2000-2012)

Percentage of all foreign tertiary students enrolled, by destination



Top-10 international countries receiving students (2016)

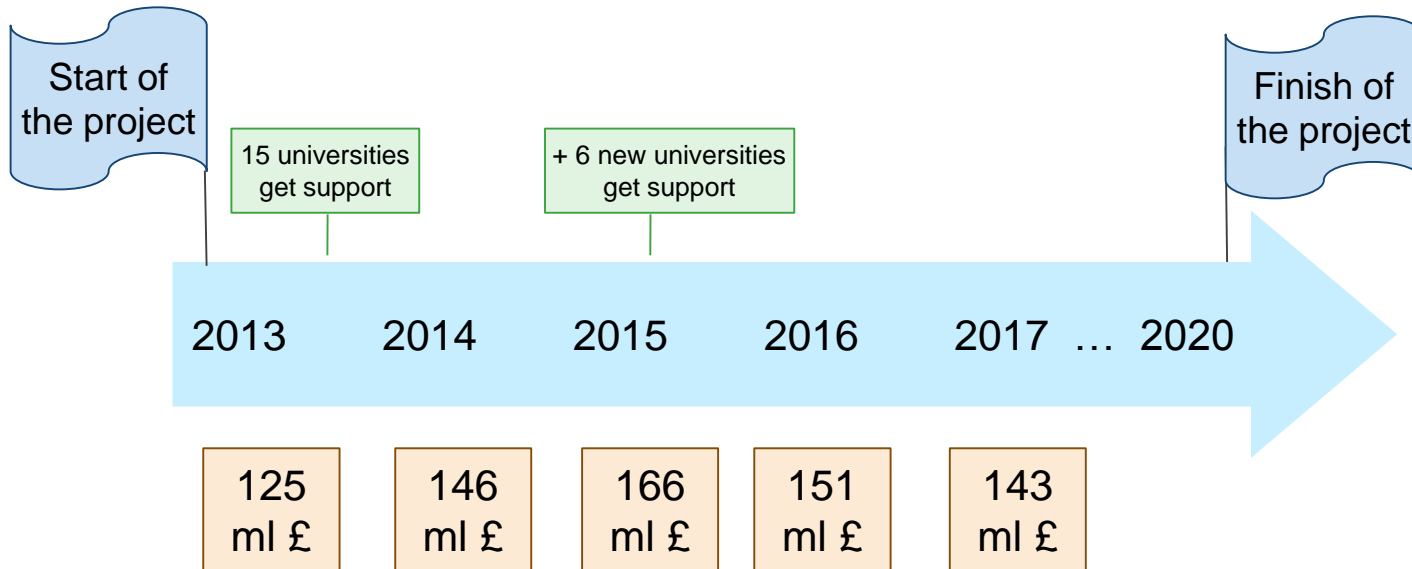


Country	2013/2014	2014/2015	% change
United States	974 926	1 043 839	+7,1
United Kingdom	493 570	496 690	+0,6
China	377 054	397 635	+5,5
France	298 902	309 642	+3,6
Australia	269 752	292 352	+8,4
Russia	250 251	282 921	+13,1
Canada	239 665	263 855	+10,1
Germany	218 848	235 858	+7,8
Japan	139 185	152 062	+9,3
Spain	71 533	76 057	+6,3

Russian academic excellent project '5-100'

Mission:

to maximize the competitive position of a group of the leading Russian universities in the global research and education market



Analogies abroad:

- China
- France
- Germany
- Malaysia
- South Korea
- Vietnam etc. (Salmi 2009)

Geography of the project '5-100'



1 - Kaliningrad

2 – Saint Petersburg

3 - Moscow

4 – Nizhny Novgorod

5 - Kazan

6 - Samara

7 - Yekaterinburg

8 – Chelyabinsk

9 – Tyumen

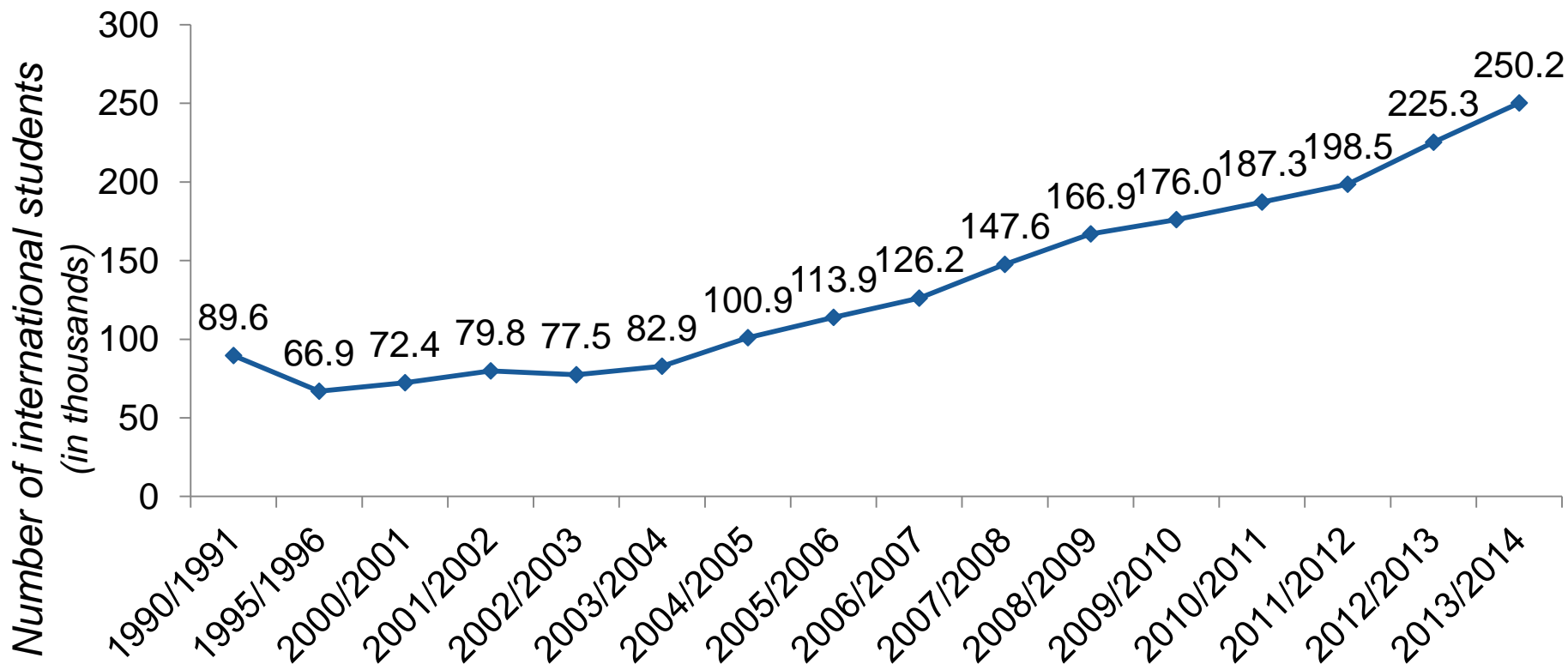
10 - Novosibirsk

11- Tomsk

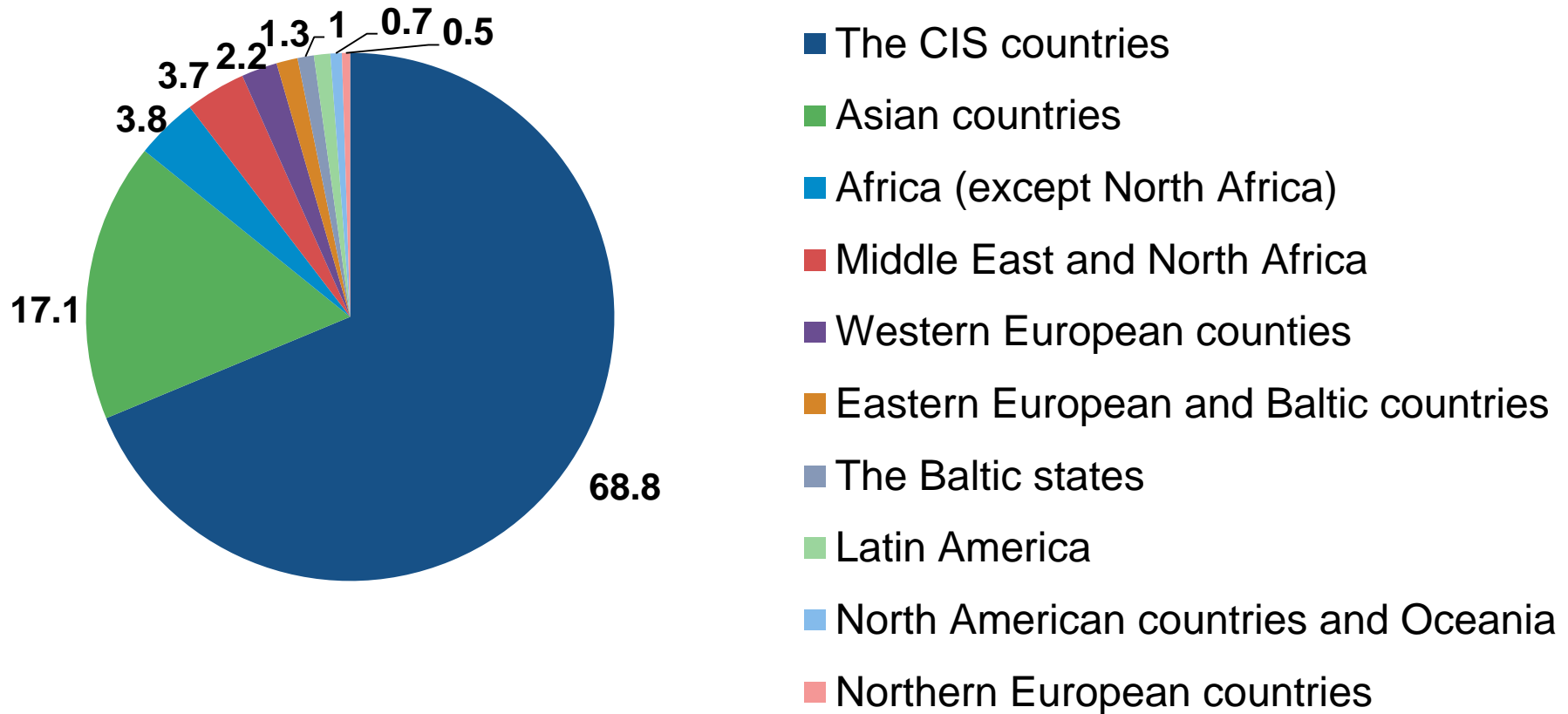
12 - Krasnoyarsk

13 - Vladivostok

International students in Russia



International students by macro region of origin, %



Internationalization of Russian Universities

- **94,5%** of Russian universities have IS
- **4,14%** average share of IS in Russian universities
(**5,9%** in Moscow and Saint Petersburg)
- **27%** of IS are studying in leading Russian universities

Diversity of Russian universities by the level and purpose of internationalization

Sample: 301 universities which have >100 IS

- I. **Leaders of internationalization (39 universities):** mainly for the prestige
- II. Recruiters (3 universities): high percent of IS, mostly for income
- III. New comers (158 universities): average income, average share of IS
- IV. Outsiders (101 universities): low income, low share of IS

Income of the Russian government universities from IS

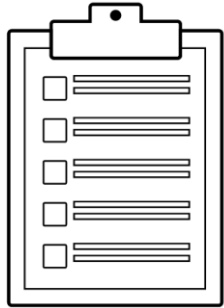


- **50 %** of (out of 540) which have international students **do not have income** from them at all (!)
- **Total income: £ 49 ml,**
£ 207 700 in average per university (among 238)
- **Top-3 by income:**
 - 1) Lomonosov Moscow State University ,
 - 2) The Peoples' Friendship University of Russia
 - 3) Volgograd State Medical University



III. Advantages and disadvantages of Russian higher education

Data collection



294 completed online questionnaires from high school students in CIS-countries, who mentioned one of the '5-100' universities as a primary goal after graduation. Conducted in October 2015.



22 personal or Skype semi-structured interviews with international students from other countries studying in '5-100' universities

+10 interviews with students from CIS countries (see characteristics in Appendix 1)

Conducted in September-December 2016.

Advantages of Russian HE

1. 'Cheaper than in German' 😊
2. Good education in certain fields
3. Adventure experience (*mostly for non-CIS-countries*)

Barriers and problems (*mostly for non-CIS-countries*)

1. Negative image of Russia abroad
2. Low level of internalization inside the university
3. Small job market for IS during the study and after graduation

Policy implications

1. Fix the gap between education and labor market for IS
(example of bad 'Pub' policy!)
2. It's still lot to be done in terms of information about Russian education abroad
3. The political and economic context still have bad influence on the internationalization process

Conclusion

1. The primary aim of export of Russian HE for now is the 'soft power' over CIS countries
2. But there is ambitious project, which provides a financial support for change in term of the internationalization, and there are some first successful results
3. The level of monetization of export of HE is very low relatively its potential

Questions?



Contacts



anefedova@hse.ru



<https://www.hse.ru/en/staff/anefedova>

Appendix 1.
Sample characteristics of informants

Sample description (2.1): non-CIS countries

#	Sex	Nationality	Discipline	Level	City
1	M	Venezuela	Oil and Gas Management	MA	Novosibirsk
2	M	Nigeria	Civic aviation	BA	Samara
3	M	Nigeria	International Relations	BA	Nizhny Novgorod
4	M	Gana	Comparative Social Research	MA	Moscow
5	M	Spain	International Business	MA	Saint Petersburg
6	M	Ecuador	Political Science	BA	Moscow
7	M	Pakistan	Computer Science	MA	Moscow
8	M	USA	International Business	MA	Moscow
9	F	India	Psychology	MA	Moscow
10	F	Jamaica	Metallurgy	BA	Krasnoyarsk
11	M	Latvia	Sociology	MA	Moscow

Sample description (2.2): non-CIS countries

#	Sex	Nationality	Discipline	Level	City
12	M	Zimbabwe	Medicine	Specialist	Moscow
13	F	South Africa	Medicine	Specialist	Moscow
14	M	Columbia	Physics	PhD	Moscow
15	M	Ecuador	Radiophysics	MA	Moscow
16	M	France	International Business	MA	Saint Petersburg
17	F	France	Political Science	MA	Moscow
18	M	Mexico	Computer Science	MA	Moscow
19	M	Syria	Demography	MA	Kazan
20	M	China	Geology	Specialist	Vladivostok
21	M	Peru	International Business	MA	Saint Petersburg
22	M	China	Mechanical Engineering	MA	Saint Petersburg

Sample description (2.3): CIS countries

#	Sex	Nationality	Discipline	Level	City
23	F	Kazakhstan	Business Informatics	BA	Kaliningrad
24	F	Uzbekistan	Mathematics and Programming	MA	Moscow
25	M	Uzbekistan	Engineering	BA	Kazan
26	F	Moldova	International Relations	BA	Moscow
27	F	Kazakhstan	Applied Mathematics	BA	Moscow
28	M	Uzbekistan	Finance and Credit	BA	Kaliningrad
29	F	Belorussia	Applied Mathematics	BA	Saint Petersburg
30	F	Moldova	Supply Chain Management	BA	Moscow
31	F	Kazakhstan	Oil and Gas Management	MA	Tomsk
32	F	Tadzhikistan	Quality Management	BA	Yekaterinburg