

Russian Federation

Report on Decent Work in Russian Federation

ANNEXES

Moscow
2008

Section 2. The economic and social context

Table2.1. Macroeconomic indicators 1992-1999

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Gross national product per capita (in prices of 2000, thousand roubles)	59,0	54,2	47,7	44,2	43,4	44,8	43,0	45,2
Investments into a fixed capital (in prices of 2000, bln roubles)	2290,9	2022,8	1531,3	1376,6	1127,5	1071,1	942,5	992,5
Real incomes of the population (2000=100)	92,6	110,9	128,0	109,4	111,0	118,5	100,5	87,7
Share of poor population (incomes lower than subsistence level)	33,5	31,5	22,4	24,7	22,0	21,2	24,6	33,2
Consumer price index (2000=100)	0,4	3,4	10,6	25,5	29,8	33,1	61,0	83,2
Trading balance, bln. dollars	10,6	15,3	16,8	19,8	21,6	14,9	16,4	36,0
Employment, million persons	72,07	70,85	68,48	66,41	65,95	64,69	63,81	63,96
Unemployment (mln persons)	3,9	4,3	5,7	6,7	7,2	8,1	8,9	9,1

Source: Rosstat; Russian Economic Policy Review, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Moscow, TEIS, 2003, p.399-417.

Table 2.2. Macroeconomic indicators 2000-2006

Rates of a gain, %	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	On the average 2000-2006
Gross national product	10	5,1	4,7	7,3	7,2	6,4	6,7	6,8
Investments into a fixed capital	17,4	10	2,8	12,5	11,7	10,7	13,5	11,2
Real incomes of the population	12	8,7	11,1	15	10,4	11,1	10,2	11,2
Consumer price index (December by December)	20,2	18,6	15,1	11,2	11,7	10,9	19	20,2
Trading balance, bln. dollars	60,1	48,1	46,3	59,8	85,8	118,3	140,6	79,8
Gold and exchange currency reserves, bln. dollars (On the end of year)	12,5	28,0	36,6	47,8	76,9	124,5	182,2	72,6
The price for oil of mark Urals, dollars SsHa/barr.	26,6	22,9	23,6	27,3	34,4	50,6	61,1	35,2
The state external debt, gross national product %	50	37	31	24	17	11	5	25
Deficiency/proficiency (-/+) the federal budget, gross national product %	1,4	3,0	1,4	1,7	4,3	7,5	7,5	3,8
Rbl./US dollar exchange rate (The end of year)	28,2	30,1	31,8	29,5	27,7	28,8	26,3	28,9
Employment, million persons	64,6	65,2	66,7	66,3	67,4	68,3	68,8	65,5
Rates under credits for the organisations, % annual (the average rate under rouble credits to not financial organisations within 1 year)	24,4	17,9	15,7	13,0	11,4	10,7	10,5	14,8
Rating S&P	B -	B +	BB	BB +	BBB -	BBB +	A -	-

Source: Report on business climate in Russia. Russian Union of employers and manufacturers. (Доклад РСПП о состоянии делового климата в России. М., 2007. С. 15)

Rosstat, the Central Bank of the Russian Federatio

Chart 1. Level of economic activity and level of employment of population aged 15-72 years¹

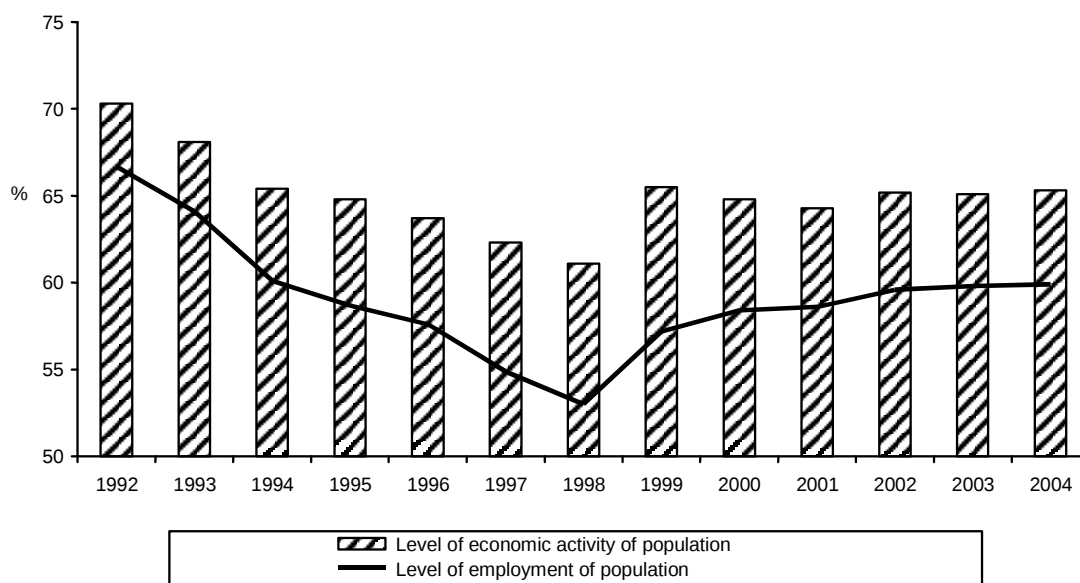
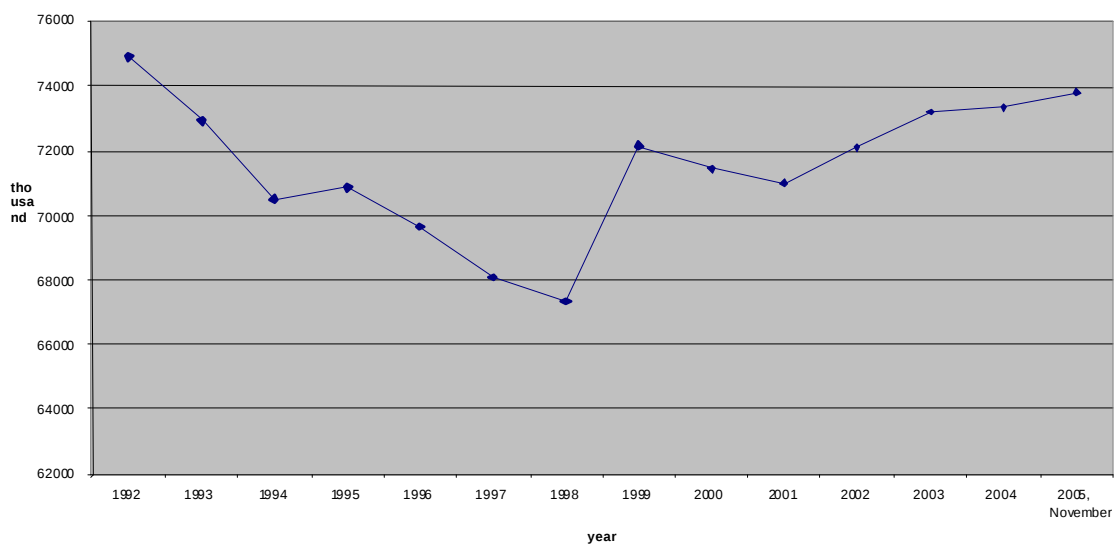


Chart 2.

Economically active population, changes over the period of 1992-2005



¹ Российский статистический ежегодник. Статистический сборник. Издательство: Росстат. Федеральная служба государственной статистики, Год: 2005, 728 с., стр. 139

Russian Federation

Table 2.3 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION, EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED²
(thousand persons)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005, ³ ноябрь
Economically active population - total	74946	72947	70488	70861	69660	68079	67339	72175	71464	70968	72127	73198	73359	73811
Men	39171	38331	37165	37336	36749	35925	35379	37639	37154	36846	37073	37404	37339	37511
Women	35774	34616	33323	33525	32911	32154	31960	34537	34310	34122	35054	35794	36020	36300
Including:		-	-											
Employed in the economy – total	71068	68642	64785	64149	62928	60021	58437	63082	64465	64664	65858	67247	67244	68603
Men	37145	36051	34091	33720	33087	31554	30587	32838	33374	33435	33653	34229	34227	34710
Women	33923	32591	30695	30429	29841	28467	27850	30244	31091	31229	32205	33018	33017	33893
unemployed – total	3877	4305	5702	6712	6732	8058	8902	9094	6999	6303	6268	5951	6116	5208
Men	2026	2280	3074	3616	3662	4371	4792	4801	3781	3411	3385	3148	3076	2801
Women	1851	2025	2628	3096	3070	3687	4110	4293	3219	2893	2883	2803	3040	2407
Number of employed registered with offices of the public employment service (end of year) – total⁴	578	836	1637	2327	2506	1999	1929	1263	1037	1122	1500	1639	1920	1830
Men	161	269	586	872	930	721	682	383	322	359	487	533	647	630
Women	417	567	1051	1455	1576	1278	1247	880	715	763	1013	1106	1273	1200
Unemployed who got employment benefit –total ⁵	371	550	1395	2026	2265	1771	1756	1090	909	1007	1169	1305	1624	1570
Men	95	168	513	764	874	647	625	334	285	328	370	415	544	536
Women	276	382	882	1262	1391	1124	1131	756	624	679	799	890	1080	1034

² Российский статистический ежегодник, 2005, стр. 139. Российский статистический ежегодник, 1999. С. 107. Based on the data of employment sample surveys in: 1992, 1995, 1997, 1998 (end of October), 1996 (end of March), 1999 – 2004 (end of November); since 2002 the results include data on the Chechen Republic: annual average of workers according to enterprises' reports and the number of employed registered with the state employment offices, average for a year.

³ Обследование населения по проблемам занятости, ноябрь 2005. Стр.21.

⁴ According to the data of the Federal Employment service and the Ministry of Health and Social Development.

⁵ 1992 – received unemployment benefits.

Table 2.4 The forecast of a population of able-bodied age (thousand persons)

Years	More youngly the able-bodied Age		Able-bodied age		Is more senior the able-bodied Age	
	Thousand persons	In % to a population aggregate number	Thousand persons	In % to a population aggregate number	Thousand persons	In % to a population aggregate number
2006	23389,8	16,4	90426,7	63,3	29000,2	20,3
2007	22859,0	16,1	90188,2	63,4	29124,3	20,5
2008	22591,1	16,0	89602,2	63,3	29368,3	20,7
2009	22691,1	16,0	88926,3	63,0	29556,5	21,0
2010	22881,1	16,2	87793,9	62,5	29990,4	21,3
2015	24241,9	17,5	82036,5	59,3	32087,9	23,2
2020	25807,2	18,9	76963,7	56,2	34105,9	24,9
2025	25489,4	18,9	74814,1	55,4	34637,7	25,7

Source: the Population of Russia, the Eleventh-twelfth annual demographic report / Under the editorship of A.G.Vishnevsky. – M, "Science", 2006; the Demographic year-book. Report on business climate in Russia. Russian Union of employers and manufacturers. (Доклад РСПП о состоянии делового климата в России. М., 2007. С. 28)

Section 3.1 Employment status/contracts of employment

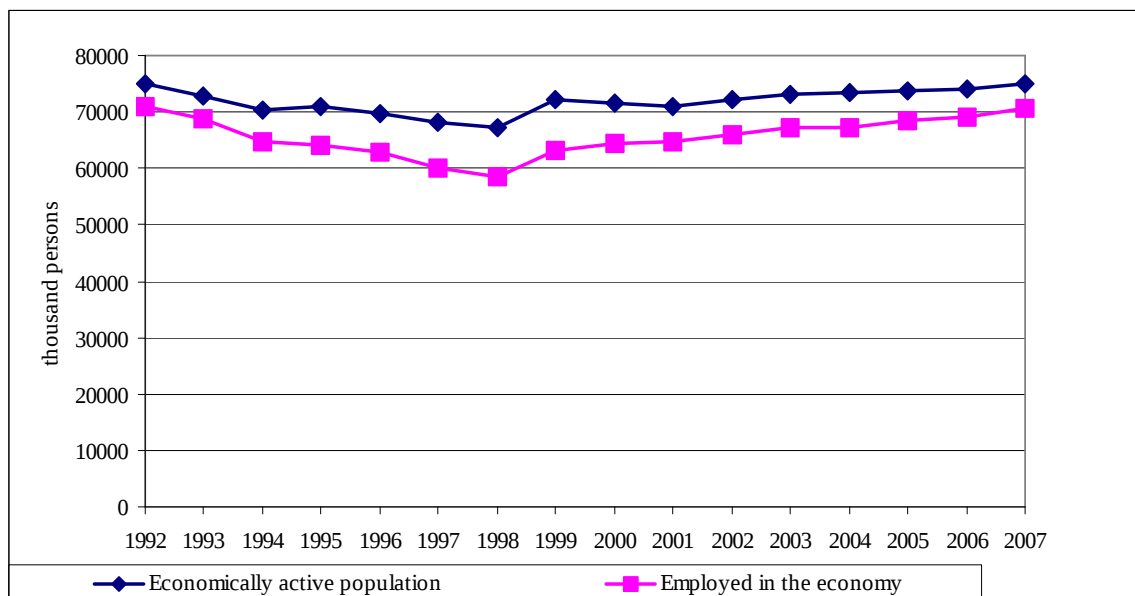
Table 3.1.2: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION and EMPLOYED

(Thousand persons)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 November	2006 November/May	2007 ¹ May
Economically active population – total, incl.	74946	72947	70488	70861	69660	68079	67339	72175	71464	70968	72127	73198	73359	73811	74187/ 74064	75121
Men	39171	38331	37165	37336	36749	35925	35379	37639	37154	36846	37073	37404	37339	37511	37643/ 37388	38092
Women	35774	34616	33323	33525	32911	32154	31960	34537	34310	34122	35054	35794	36020	36300	36544/ 36677	37028
<u>Including:</u> Employed – total, incl.	71068	68642	64785	64149	62928	60021	58437	63082	64465	64664	65858	67247	67244	68603	69189/ 68511	70665
Men	37145	36051	34091	33720	33087	31554	30587	32838	33374	33435	33653	34229	34227	34710	35012/ 34373	35816
Women	33923	32591	30695	30429	29841	28467	27850	30244	31091	31229	32205	33018	33017	33893	34176/ 34137	34849
Unemployed – total, incl.	3877	4305	5702	6712	6732	8058	8902	9094	6999	6303	6268	5951	6116	5208	4999/ 5554	4456
Men	2026	2280	3074	3616	3662	4371	4792	4801	3781	3411	3385	3148	3076	2801	2631/ 3014	2276
Women	1851	2025	2628	3096	3070	3687	4110	4293	3219	2893	2883	2803	3040	2407	2368/ 2540	2180

Sources: Rosstat, 1992-2007. Data are obtained on the basis of the Labour force surveys (in 1992, 1995, 1997, 1998 – on the end of November, in 1996 – on the end of May, in 1999–2004 – on the end of November; since 2002 data include data on Chechen republic)

Figure 3.1.1. Dynamics of economically active population and the number of employed in the economy in Russia, 1992-2007.



Sources: Rosstat, 1992-2007 (for the values of indicators See Table 3.1.2)

Figure 3.1.2. Dynamics of the number of employed and unemployed in Russia, 1992-2007.
Sources: Rosstat, 1992-2007 (for the values of indicators See Table 3.1.2)

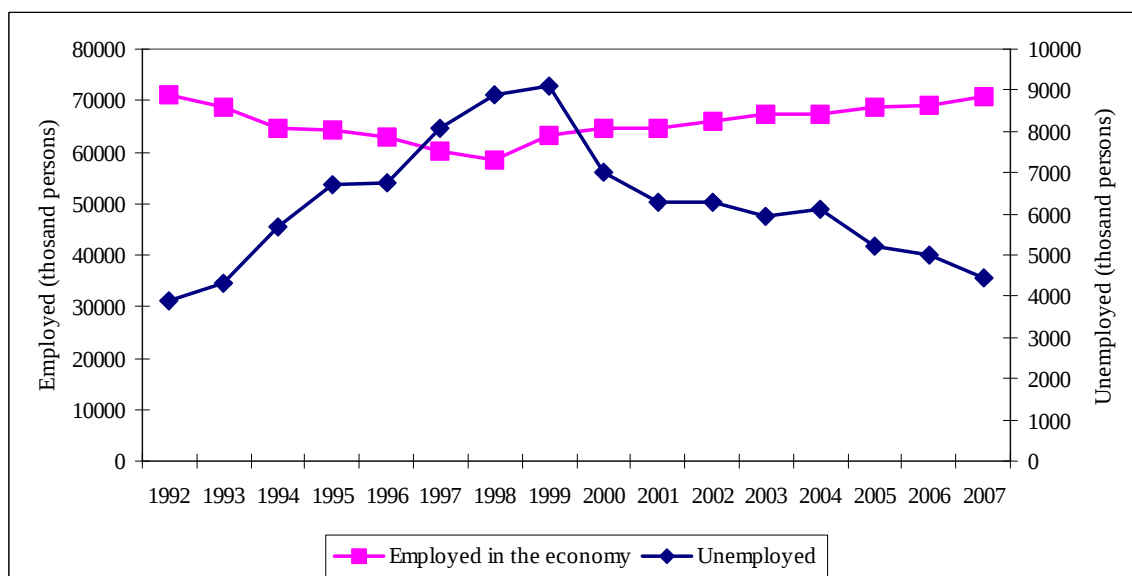


Table 3.1.3: Distribution of employees by primary job, 2004-2007⁶

Period	Employees (total)	Including those having the primary job at			Employees (total)	Including those having the primary job at		
		Enterprises and farms	Individual entrepreneurs ⁷	Individual activity, organized by a physical person		Enterprises and farms	Individual entrepreneurs	Individual activity, organized by a physical person
	Thousand persons				%			
2004	67134	57741	4017	5376	100	86.0	6.0	8.0
November, 2005	68603	58109 (=57874+433)	4610	5687	100	85.0 (=84.4+0.6)	6.7	8.3
November, 2006	69189	59085 (=58607+478)	4045	6059	100	85.4 (=84.7+0.7)	5.8	8.8
May, 2007	70665	59284 (=58710+574)	5027	6355	100	83.9 (=83.1+0.8)	7.1	9.0

Sources: Rosstat, 2005-2007.

⁶ The sources used for compiling this Table made possible the analysis of the number of those employed on hiring and having the primary job at enterprises, farms, physical persons, etc. for the period of 2004-2007. The earlier data are not available for these indicators.

⁷ According to Russian legislation, an individual can engage in entrepreneurial activity without establishing a legal entity once he/she is registered with state registration authorities as an individual entrepreneur. Individual entrepreneurs include heads of farms that operate without having formed legal entities, once such farms have undergone state registration.

Table 3.1.4. Distribution of employees by occupation at the primary job, 2006

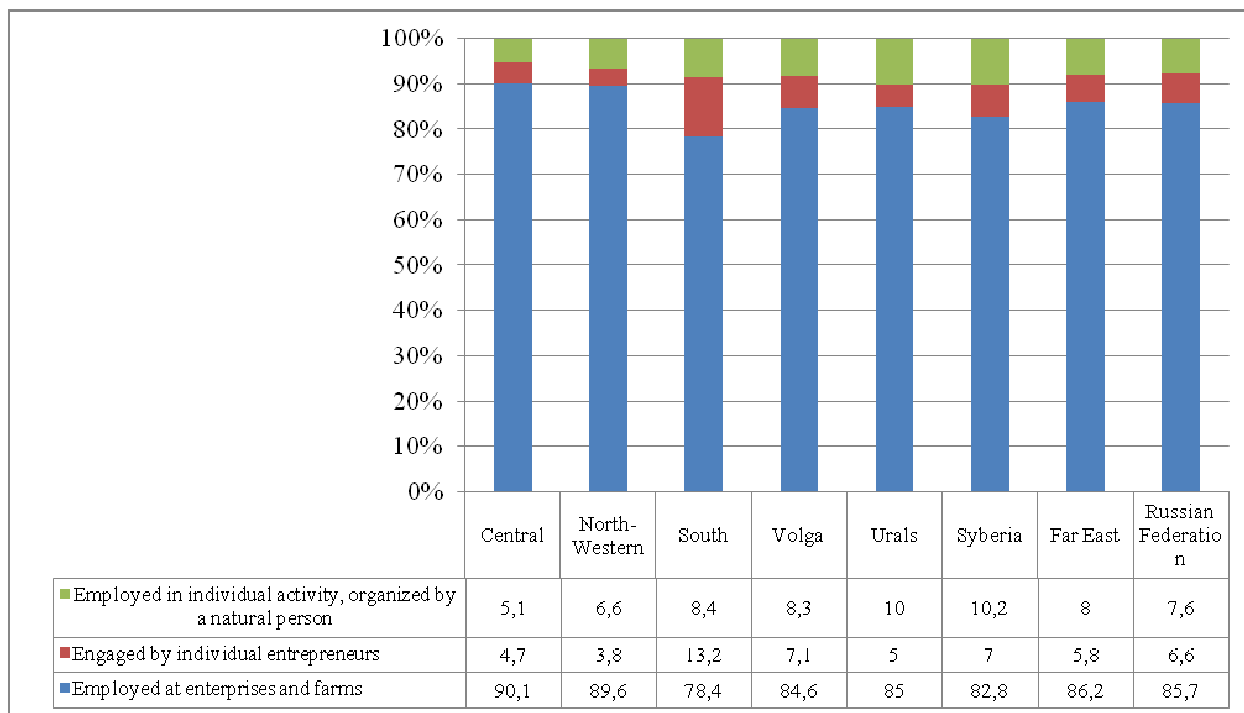
Occupation	Total	incl.	
		men	women
Employment, total	100%	100%	100%
including:			
heads (representatives) of public authorities and administration, including managers of establishments, organizations and enterprises	6.7%	8.0%	5.3%
specialists of high qualification in the field of natural and engineering sciences	4.3%	5.6%	3.0%
specialists of high qualification in the field of natural and technical sciences	2.0%	1.5%	2.6%
specialists of high qualification in the field of biological, agricultural sciences and health care	3.9%	1.8%	6.0%
specialists of high qualification in the field of education	6.6%	4.1%	9.1%
other specialists with high level of qualification	3.3%	4.4%	2.2%
specialists of medium qualification in physical and engineering activities	3.2%	0.5%	5.8%
specialists of medium qualification and subsidiary personnel in natural sciences and public health	2.0%	0.4%	3.7%
specialists of medium qualification in the field of education	6.0%	3.9%	8.1%
medium-level personnel in the field of financial, economic, administrative and social activities	2.1%	0.3%	3.9%
employees engaged in preparation of information, documentation and registration	1.0%	0.3%	1.8%
employees in the field of services	6.0%	4.6%	7.3%
sellers, commodity demonstrators and fashion models	7.2%	2.3%	12.1%
workers of housing and public utilities	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%
workers in cinema and television studios and related occupations; worker engaged in advertising and restitution	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
skilled workers in the field of agricultural production, forestry, hunting, fisheries and fishing	5.4%	4.9%	5.8%
workers engaged in mining, construction, assembly and repair works	4.5%	7.5%	1.4%
workers in machine-building and metal cutting industry	6.6%	11.8%	1.4%
workers engaged in manufacture of precision tools and instruments, workers in the field of art crafts and other crafts; workers of printing houses	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
workers in fields transport and communications	1.4%	1.8%	1.0%
other skilled professions engaged in industry, transport, communications, in geology and prospecting, n.e.c.	2.7%	1.8%	3.7%
operators and drivers for industrial units	1.6%	2.1%	1.1%
operators, engine drivers and fitters for stationary equipment	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%
motor car and engine drivers for rolling stock	9.7%	18.4%	0.8%
unskilled workers in the field of servicing, housing and public utilities, trade and related types of activities	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%
unskilled workers in the fields of agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery	1.2%	1.7%	0.8%

Russian Federation

Occupation	Total	incl.	
		men	women
and fishing			
unskilled workers engaged in industry, construction, transport, communications, geology and prospecting	1.2%	1.4%	1.0%
unskilled workers in fields common for all industries of economy	8.9%	8.2%	9.5%

Source: Rosstat, 2007.

Figure 3.1.3. Distribution of employees by primary job by Russian regions, 2004, %.



Sources: Rosstat, 2005

Table 3.1.5: *Distribution of non-hired workers by status in employment, 2001-2007*

Period	Non-hired workers, total	Including				Non- hired workers, total	Including			
		Employ ers	Self- employed	Members of producers’ cooperatives	Contributing family workers		Employ ers	Self- employed	Members of producers’ cooperatives	Contributing family workers
	Thousand persons					%				
May, 2001	5735	829	4350	516	40	100/8.9	1.3	6.7	0.8	0.1
May, 2002	5713	954	4269	424	66	100/8.7	1.4	6.5	0.6	0.1
May, 2003	5174	754	3994	338	88	100/6.5	1.1	4.8	0.5	0.1
May, 2004	5344	827	4133	291	92	100/7.9	1.2	6.1	0.4	0.1
May, 2005	5834	894	4655	207	78	100/8.6	1.3	6.8	0.3	0.1
May, 2006	5629	859	4438	261	70	100/8.2	1.3	6.5	0.4	0.1
May, 2007	5542	964	4369	101	108	100/7.8	1.4	6.2	0.1	0.2

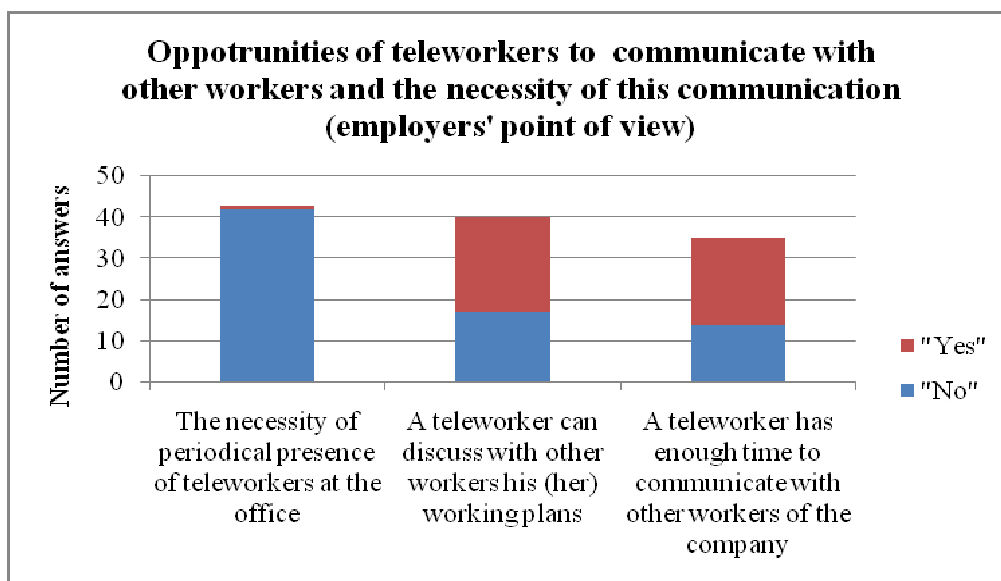
Sources: Rosstat, 2001-2007

Figure 3.1.5. *Distribution of non-hired workers by status in employment at the primary job, %, 2001-2007.*



Sources: Rosstat, 2001-2007.

Figure 3.1.6. The necessity of periodical presence of teleworkers at the office and their opportunities to communicate with other workers (employers' point of view).



Source: Ludanik M.V. Telework in Russia: development perspectives and regulation (in Russian). Standard of living of population in Russian regions (journal of the Russian centre for standard of living research – VCUG), August-September, 2007.

Russian Federation

Table 3.1.7. Distribution of workers by type of the labour contract, 1995-2006 (thousand persons)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003*)	2004*)	2005*)	2006*)
Employed (total)	71068.4	68641.7	64785.4	64185.4	62928.0	60021.3	58437.2	62474.9	64254.8	64400.1	66070.4	66496.0	68603.0	68603.0	69189.0
Hired workers	65386.5	58982.0	55578.7	55329.6	54771.1	57193.7	55774.3	55712.2	57705.0	59141.1	60898.5	61591.0	61927.0	63614.0	64575.0
Non-hired workers	5681.9	9659.8	9206.7	8819.4	8156.9	2827.5	2662.9	6762.7	6549.8	5259.0	5171.9	4905.0	5344.0	4988.0	4614.0
Among hired workers:															
Regularly employed	63576.4	57283.3	53967.9	53643.3	53258.3	54342.9	52730.4	52390.2	54617.2	54844.8	56508.6	53647.0	54630.0	-	-
Non-regularly employed	1810.1	1698.6	1616.8	1686.3	1512.8	2850.9	3043.9	3322.0	3087.8	4296.3	4389.9	7944.0	7297.0	-	-
Among non-regularly employed:															
Employed on occasional basis (once-only/one-time employment)	140.7	153.9	171.4	187.6	179.3	697.6	684.8	826.5	791.4	513.4	539.6	-	-	-	-
Employed under fixed-term contract	1669.4	1544.7	1445.4	1498.7	1333.5	1063.4	1198.2	2136.1	1951.0	2507.8	2511.5	4634.0	4090.0	-	-
Seasonal casual workers	-	-	-	-	-	1089.9	1160.9	-	-	-	-	2222.0	2320.0	-	-
Employed under oral agreement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	359.4	345.3	1275.1	1338.8	-	-	-	-
Employed under the contract for certain amount of work or services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1088.0	887.0	-	-

*) – the data for 2004 are on the end of May, for 2003, 2005 and 2006 – on the end of November.

Sources: Rosstat, 1992-2007.

Table 3.1.8

Rates of non-standard employment in Russia, 1992-2004, % of total employment

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Irregularly employed	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	4.8	5.2	5.3	4.8	6.7	6.6	11.1	11.1
Partially employed	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.4	3.7	-	-	2.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9
“Not enough employed” (usual time) *	3.6	2.8	3.3	3.3	3	3.1	3.5	6.4	6	4.1	2.8	4.2	4.7
“Not enough employed” (actual time) **	10.9	9.4	11	11.2	10.6	9.1	9.6	11.3	10.2	9.1	8.6	8.3	8
Underemployed	1.3	1.8	3.3	3.4	4.1	2.6	3.5	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Overemployed (usual time) *	14.5	18	2.8	2	3.1	6.3	8.8	10.1	10.5	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6
Overemployed (actual time) **	9.7	12.2	7.1	8.1	6.1	10.5	11.9	13.7	14	8	8.5	9.5	8.7
Secondary employd	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	6.2	4.8	4.2	4.1	4	4.1
Non-hired workers	8	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.3	4.7	4.6	10.8	10.2	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.6
Self-employed	0.7	1	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.9	2.9	8	7.7	6	5.9	5.7	5.8
Employed in informal sector (without secondary employment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1	11.2	13.3	14.3
Employed in personal subsidiary plots (without secondary employment) ***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.8	14.1	17	16.1	15.9	9.7
Standardly employment-1	34.1	28.1	25.3	24.4	24.9	19.5	23	27.7	25.3	17.6	21.3	25.3	25.6
Standard employment-2	34.8	29.8	28.3	27.1	27	22.9	25.4	30.8	28.5	23.1	26.4	30.2	29.6

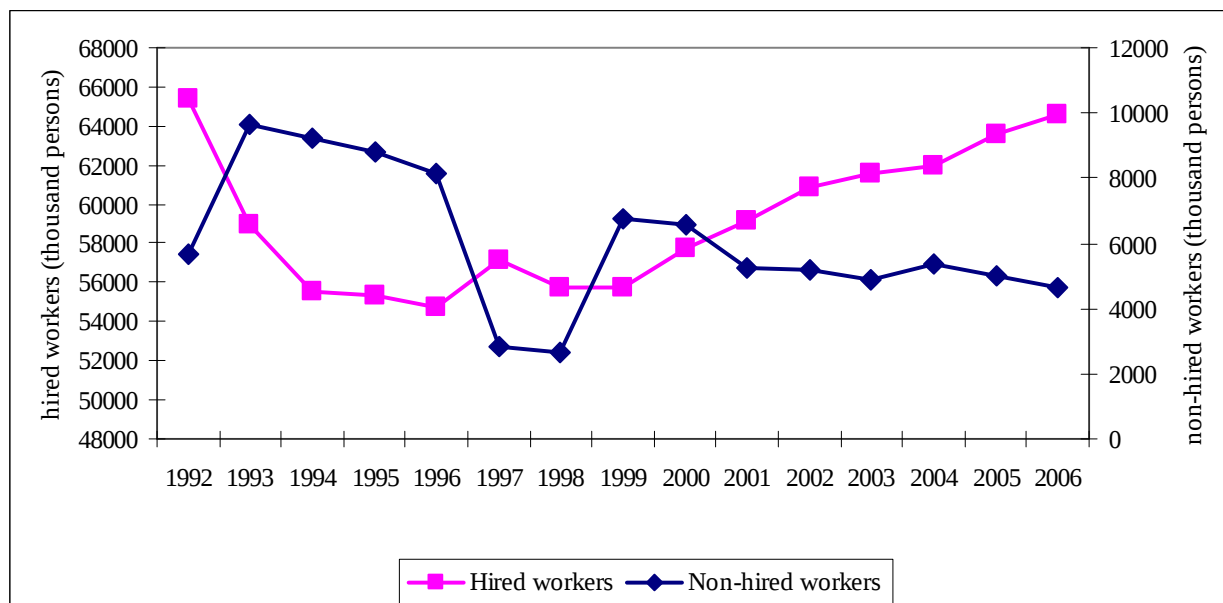
* With working hours less than 30 hours per week

** With working hours more than 40 hours per week

*** The aggregate number of employed is corrected by employment in not market segment of personal subsidiary plots

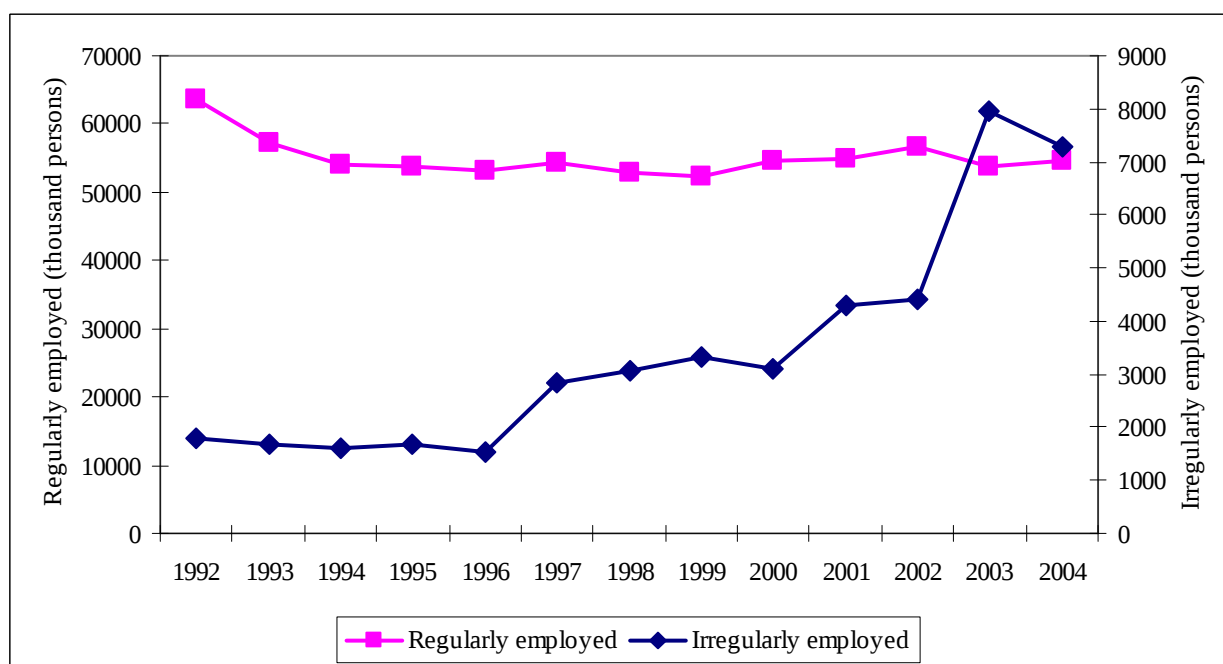
Source: В.Гимпельсон, Р.Капелюшников. Нестандартная занятость и российский рынок труда. Препринт WP3/2005/05 Серия WP3 Проблемы рынка труда. М.: ГУ ВШЭ, 2005.

Figure 3.1.7. Number of hired and non-hired workers in Russia, 1992-2006, thousand persons.



Sources: Rosstat, 1992-2007 (the data for this Figure is contained in the Table 3.1.7).

Figure 3.1.8. Number of regularly and irregularly employed in Russia, 1992-2006, thousand persons.



Sources: Rosstat, 1992-2004 (the data for this Figure is contained in the Table 3.1.7).

Table 3.1.9: Distribution of foreign workers in Russian economy by branches

	Thousand persons						%					
	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	281.1	213.3	283.7	359.5	377.9	460.4	100	100	100	100	100	100
including:												
manufacturing	44.8	26.7	36.8	41.2	48.8	51.3	15.9	12.5	13	11.5	12.9	11.1
agriculture	33	20.1	23.7	14.9	19.6	22.2	11.7	9.4	8.3	4.1	5.2	4.8
forestry	7.3	4.2	5	50.2	7.7	9.7	2.6	2	1.8	14	2	2.1
construction	154.6	83.8	110.9	64.3	154.8	170.6	55	39.3	39.1	17.9	41	37.1
transport and communication	12.9	10.7	13.2	57.2	18.7	22.2	4.6	5	4.6	15.9	4.9	4.8
trade and catering	9	26.6	46	65.8	82.8	119.3	3.2	12.5	16.2	18.3	21.9	25.9
IT services	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
real estate and business services	7.5	18.6	20.3	37.3	17.8	19.6	2.7	8.7	7.2	10.4	4.7	4.2
geology, geodesy, hydrometeorological service	5.4	3.9	4.1	3.7	6.6	6.6	1.9	1.8	1.4	1	1.8	1.4
housing and public utilities, communal services	0.9	1	1.6	19.3	2.2	4.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	5.4	0.6	1
health and social work, physical culture	0.7	0.9	1.2	2.8	1.8	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5
education, culture, arts, science	1.3	2.4	2.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	0.5	1.1	1	0.5	0.5	0.4
finance, crediting, insurance	0.3	1	1.1	0.5	0.8	1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
administration	1	0.6	0.3	0	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0	0.4	0.1
other branches	1.7	12.2	16.2	-	12	28.4	0.6	5.7	5.7	-	3.2	6.2

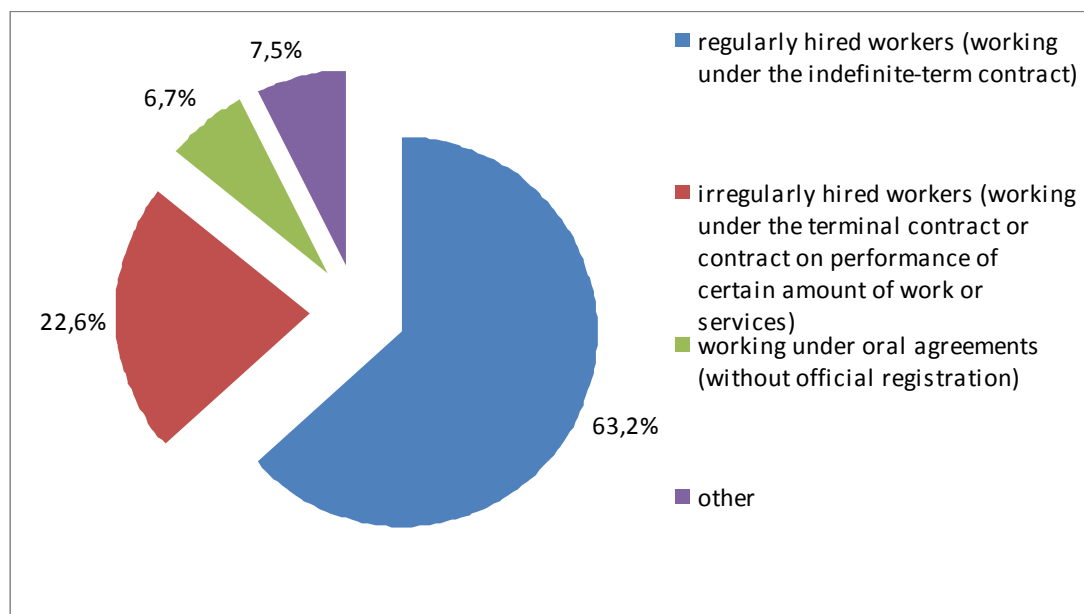
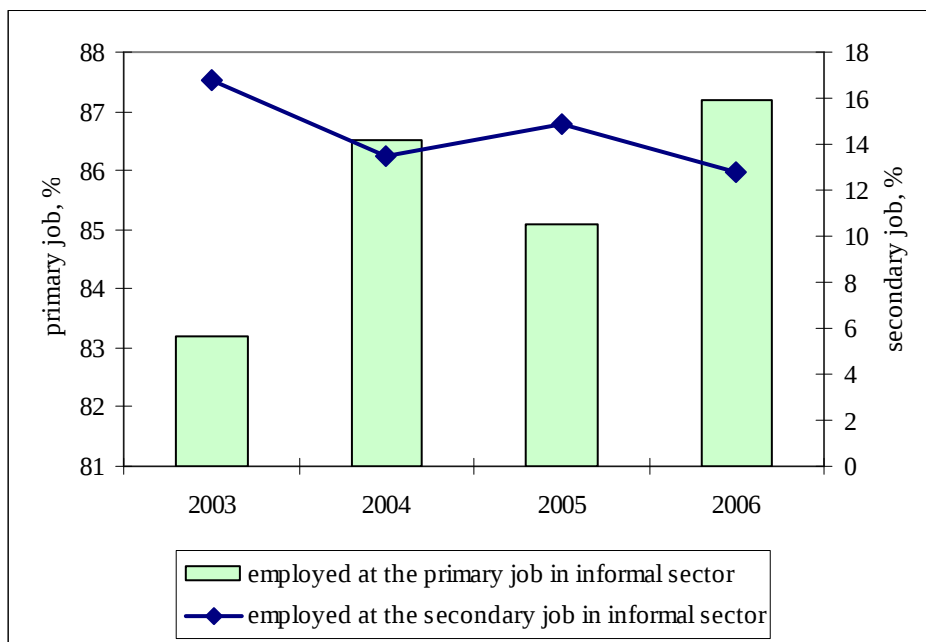
Sources: Rosstat, 2005.**Figure 3.1.9. The share of regularly and irregularly employed, 2007.****Sources: WCIOM, the survey conducted on 21-22nd of April, 2007.**

Table 3.1.10: Distribution of workers employed in informal sector by type of employment, 2003-2006

	Total, thousand persons	Including workers employed at (thousand persons)		including employed at (%)		Share of workers employed in the informal sector in the total employment, %
		primary job	secondary (additional) job	primary job	secondary (additional) job	
2003	10 654	8 867	1 787	83.2	16.8	16
2004	10 787	9 332	1 455	86.5	13.5	16.1
2005	12 092	10 296	1 796	85.1	14.9	18
2006	11 667	10 173	1 494	87.2	12.8	17

Sources: Rosstat, 2004-2007

Figure 3.1.10. Share of employed at the primary and secondary job in the informal sector (% of the total number of employed in the informal sector), 2003-2006.

Sources: Rosstat, 2004-2007.

Russian Federation

Table 3.1.11: *Number of workers who worked incomplete working hours on the initiative of employers and who were on administrative leaves, and the amount of non-worked time⁸*

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number of employees who worked incomplete working hours on the initiative of an employer						
thousand persons	...	4306	2728	1499	1078	1213
% of the total number of employees	...	10.1	6.5	3.6	2.6	3
Nonworked time owing to incomplete working hours on the initiative of an employer						
million man-hours	862.6	809.5	481.8	240.3	167	148.7
per one employee who worked in this order	...	188	176.6	160.4	154.9	122.5
per one worker, hours	19.2	18.9	11.5	5.7	4.1	3.7
Number of workers on the administrative leaves (leaves without pay on the initiative of an employer)						
thousand persons	5194	4742	3325	2175	1936	1891
% of the total number of employees	11.5	11.1	7.9	5.2	4.7	4.7
Duration of administrative leaves						
million man-hours	1652.2	1472.5	785.9	472	383.8	331.6
per one worker on administrative leave	318	311	236	217	198	175
per one worker, hours	36.7	34.4	18.8	11.3	9.3	8.2

Sources: Rosstat, 2003.

Table 3.1.12. Labour market indicators before and after the adoption of the new Labour Code in 2002

Indicators	the old Labour Code		the new Labour Code	
	2001	2001	2001	2001
Whole economy:				
Employment level, %	58.3	58.4	59.9	59.5
Unemployment level, %	10.5	9.1	8	8.3
The number of employed in the informal sector, mln.persons	7.5	7	7.4	8.7
The share of employed in the informal sector, %	11.6	10.9	11.2	13.2
Manufacturing:				
Average yearly number of employed at the large and medium enterprises, mln.persons	11.7	11.8	11.4	10.7
New jobs growth rate, %	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.1
The share of irregularly employed, %	3.3	4.5	4.2	8.9
Hiring coefficient,%	30.1	30.2	29.1	29.7
Termination coefficient,%	29.5	32.5	33.7	35.3
Average yearly working time, hours per 1 worker	1682	1687	1672	1688

Sources: Survey of economic policy in Russia in 2003 (ed. Avdasheva S.B., Afontsev S.A., Voronina V.G. and others) (in Russian). Moscow, TEIS, 2004 (based on the data of Rosstat, Russian economic barometer, 2004).

⁸ Without small enterprises.

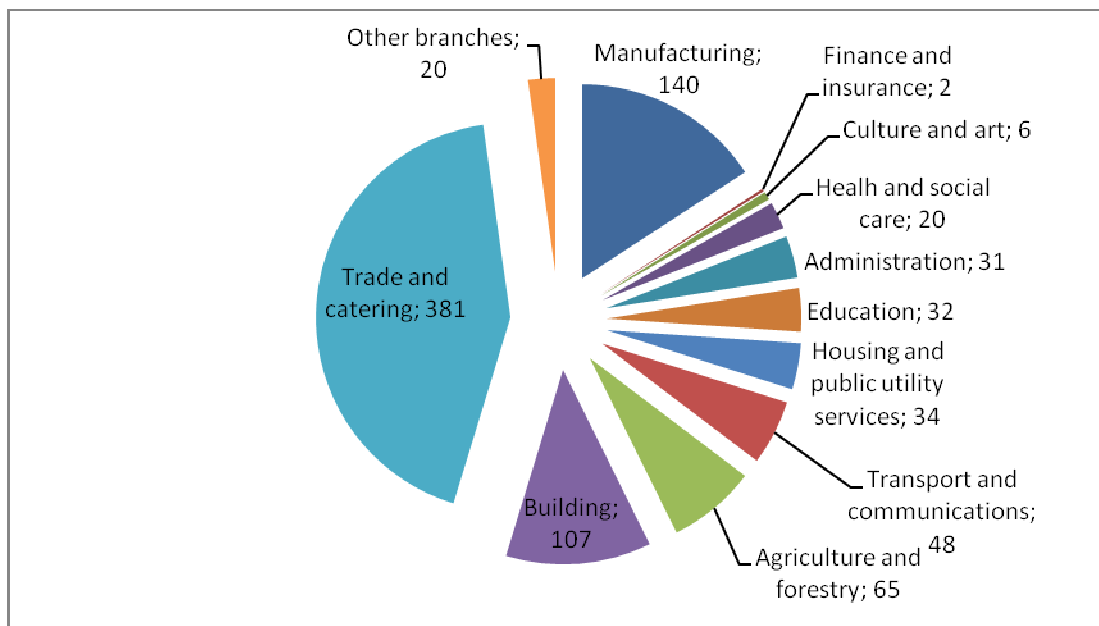
Table 3.1.12: *Labour market indicators before and after the adoption of the new Labour Code in 2002*

Types of labour relations	2002	2003 r.
Weakening of regulation		
Became easier to hire workers on a trial period	-*	35
Became easier to sign temporary labour contracts	25	34
Became easier to dismiss excess workers	19	20
Became easier to reach agreement with trade unions	10	9
New Labour Code did not have any positive consequences	52	39
Strengthening of regulation		
The number of documents and the amount of "red tape" increased	30	46
Checks of the Russian labour inspectorate became frequent	11	13
Workers now stop working if wage arrears exceed 15 days	6	7
Number of legal actions (claims by workers and trade unions against employers) increased	5	8
New Labour Code did not have any negative consequences	52	38

* - question was not asked

Sources: Survey of economic policy in Russia in 2003 (ed. Avdasheva S.B., Afontsev S.A., Voronina V.G. and others) (in Russian). Moscow, TEIS, 2004.

Figure 3.1.11. *Distribution of employees working under contracts on performing certain volume of work or services, thousand persons, 2004. Sources: See Annex Table 3.1.13.*



Russian Federation

Table 3.1.13: *Distribution of employees by the types of labour contracts at the primary job and branches of economy, 2004 (thousand persons)*

	Total	Including employees that have			
		Regular work	Temporary work	Casual work	Work under the contract on performance of certain volume of work or services
May, 2004					
Total	61927	54630	4090	2320	887
Manufacturing	15966	14789	705	332	140
Agriculture and forestry	4285	3693	285	241	65
Transport and communications	5833	5357	285	143	48
Building	4341	3428	386	420	107
Wholesale and retail trade, public catering	8529	6345	759	1043	381
Housing and public utility services	3316	3068	167	47	34
Public health services, physical training, social security	4843	4628	183	11	20
Education	5827	5554	218	23	32
Culture and art	1074	983	65	19	6
Science and scientific service	781	757	24	--	--
Finance, insurance	897	861	34	--	2
Administration	4717	3824	860	2	31
Other branches	1519	1343	118	39	20

Source: Rosstat, 2007.

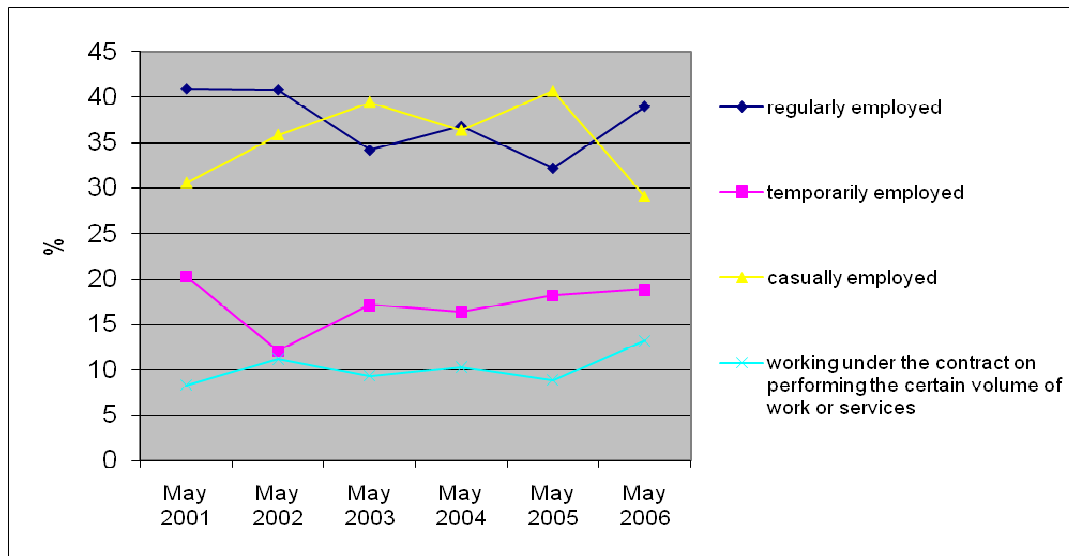
Table 3.1.14: *Distribution of employees by the types of labour contract at the secondary job in Russia, 2001-2006*

Period	Total	Including employees that have				Total	Including employees that have			
		Regular work	Temporary work	Casual work	Work under the contract on performance of certain volume of work or services		Regular work	Temporary work	Casual work	Work under the contract on performance of certain volume of work or services
	Thousand persons					%				
May, 2001	685	280	139	209	57	100	40.9	20.3	30.6	8.3
May, 2002	740	302	90	266	83	100	40.8	12.1	35.9	11.2
May, 2003	684	234	117	270	64	100	34.2	17.1	39.5	9.3
May, 2004	749	276	123	273	77	100	36.8	16.4	36.4	10.3
May, 2005	671	216	122	273	60	100	32.2	18.2	40.7	8.9
May, 2006	653	254	123	190	86	100	39.0	18.8	29.1	13.2

Source: Rosstat, 2007

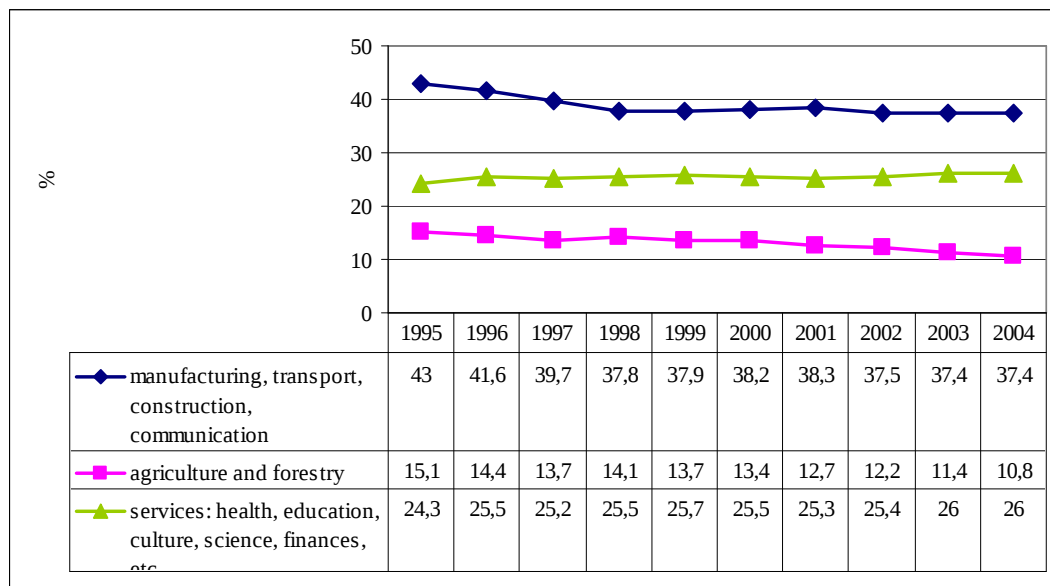
Russian Federation

Figure 3.1.12. Distribution of secondary employed by the type of labour contract, %,2001-2006.



Sources: Rosstat, 2004-2006

Figure 3.1.13. Dynamics of the average annual number of employed by branches of economy, 1995-2006.



Sources: Rosstat, 2005

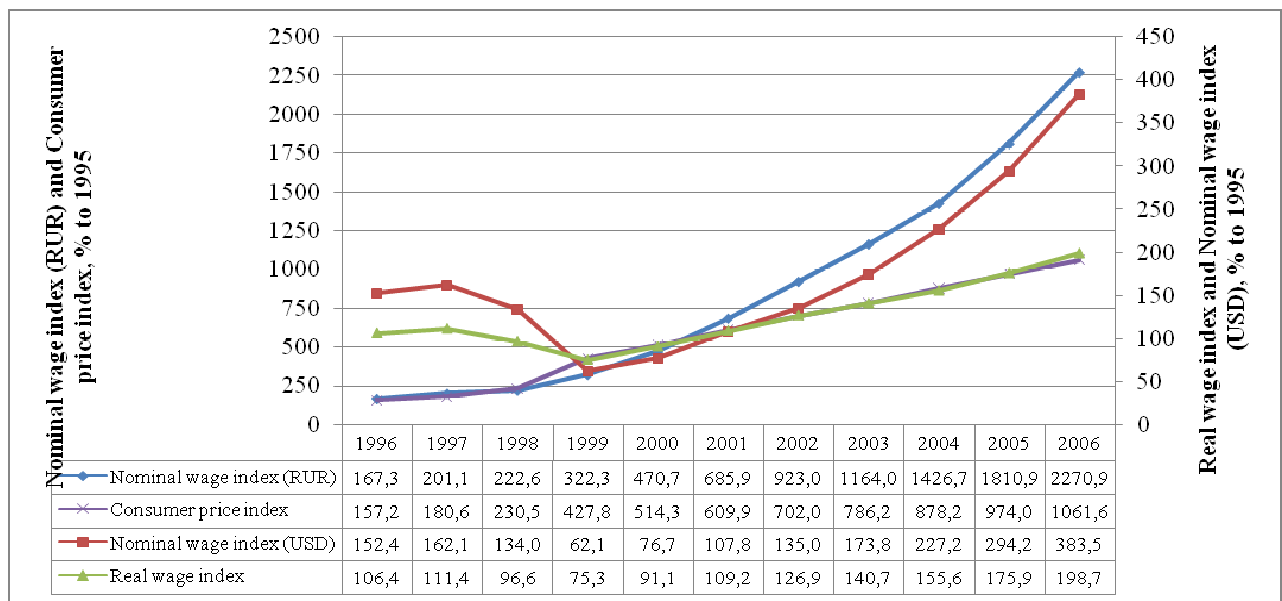
Table 3.1.15. Distribution of workers by tenure, 1994-2001

Tenure	1994	1995	1996	1998	2000	2001
Less than 1 year	28	29.8	30	28.7	30.5	32.5
1-3 years	14.6	16	16.4	17.4	15.1	13.8
3-5 years	9.7	9	10.3	11.4	11.5	9.8
5-10 years	15	14	13.5	14.1	16.9	16.2
10-15 years	12.5	11.3	10	9.8	7.8	8.3
More than 15 years	20.2	19.9	19.8	18.6	18.2	19.5

Sources: Smirnyh L.I. *The duration of employment and labour mobility (in Russian)*. Moscow, TEIS, 2003

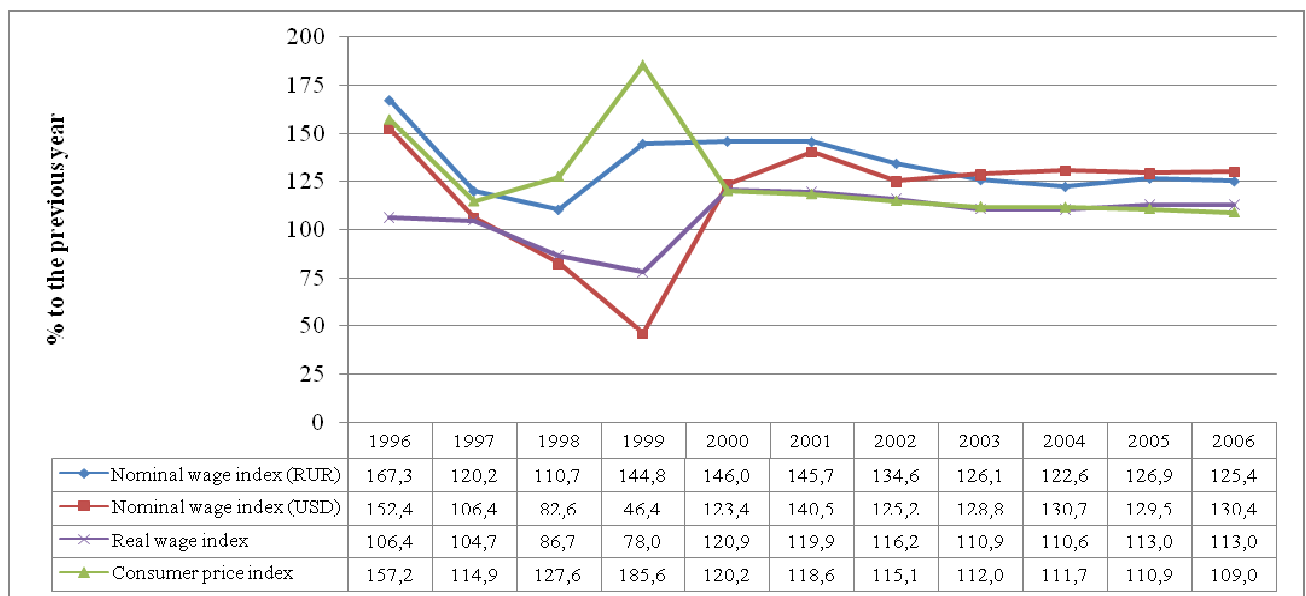
Section 3.2 WAGES

Figure 3.2.1. Evolution of nominal and real wages in Russia, 1996 – 2006 (% to 1995).



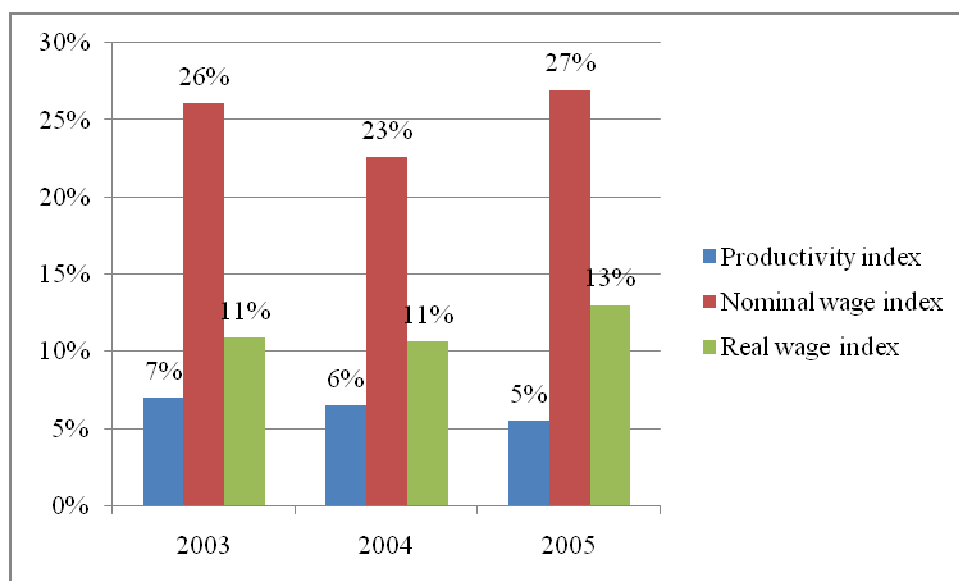
Sources: Rosstat, 2007

Figure 3.2.2. Evolution of nominal and real wages in Russia, 1996 – 2006 (% to the prev. year).



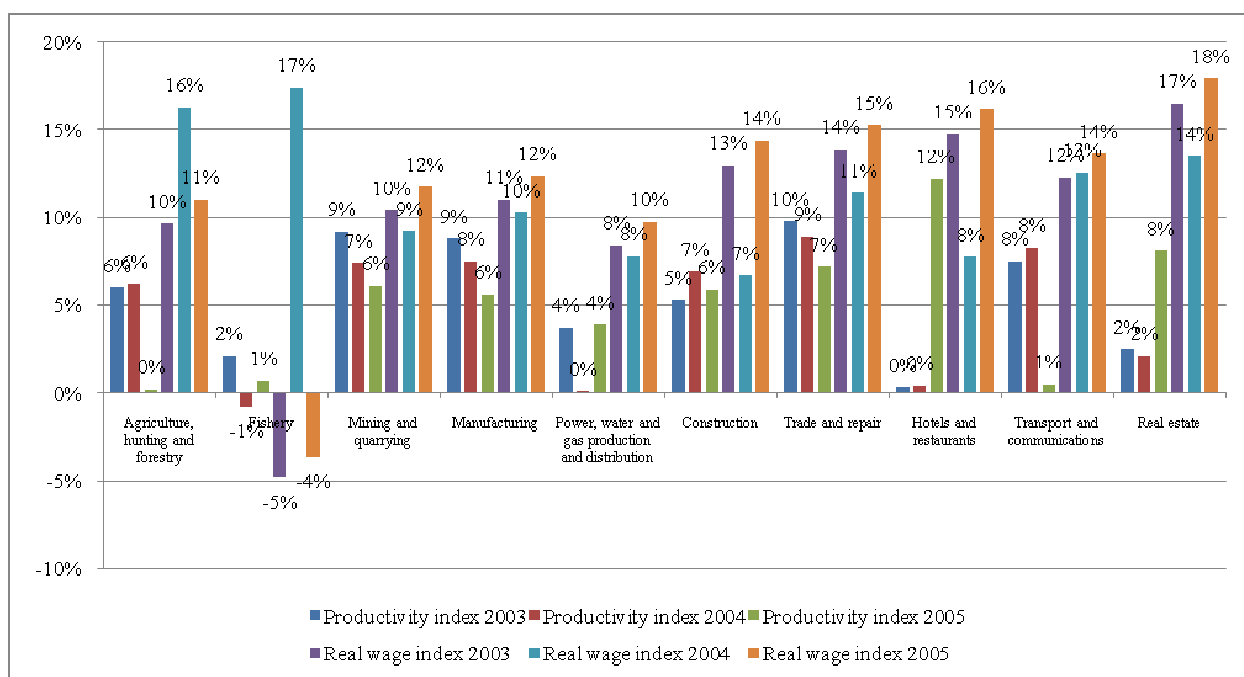
Sources: Rosstat, 2007.

Figure 3.2.3. Productivity and real wage growth rates, 2003-2005 (% to the previous year).



Sources: Rosstat, 2006.

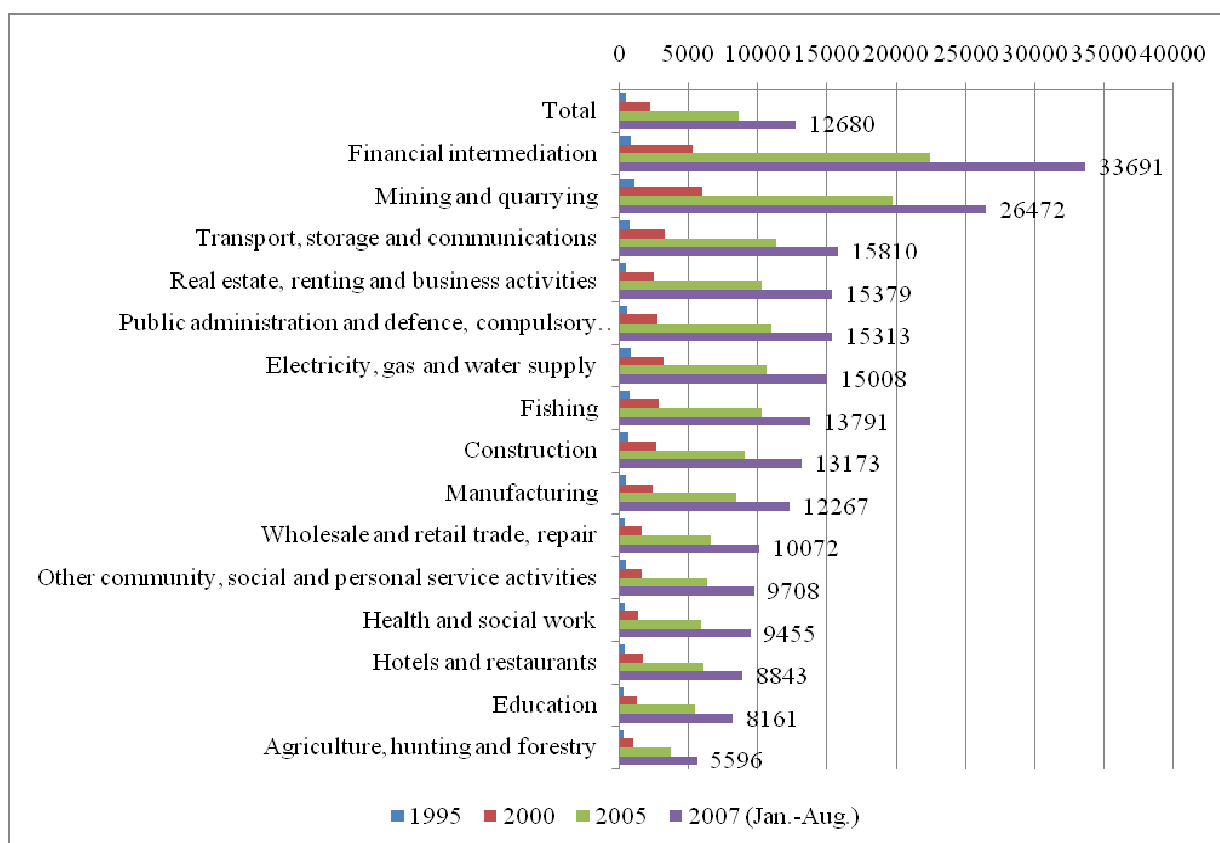
Figure 3.2.4. Productivity and real wage growth rates by branches, 2003-2005 (% to the previous year).



Sources: Rosstat, 2006.

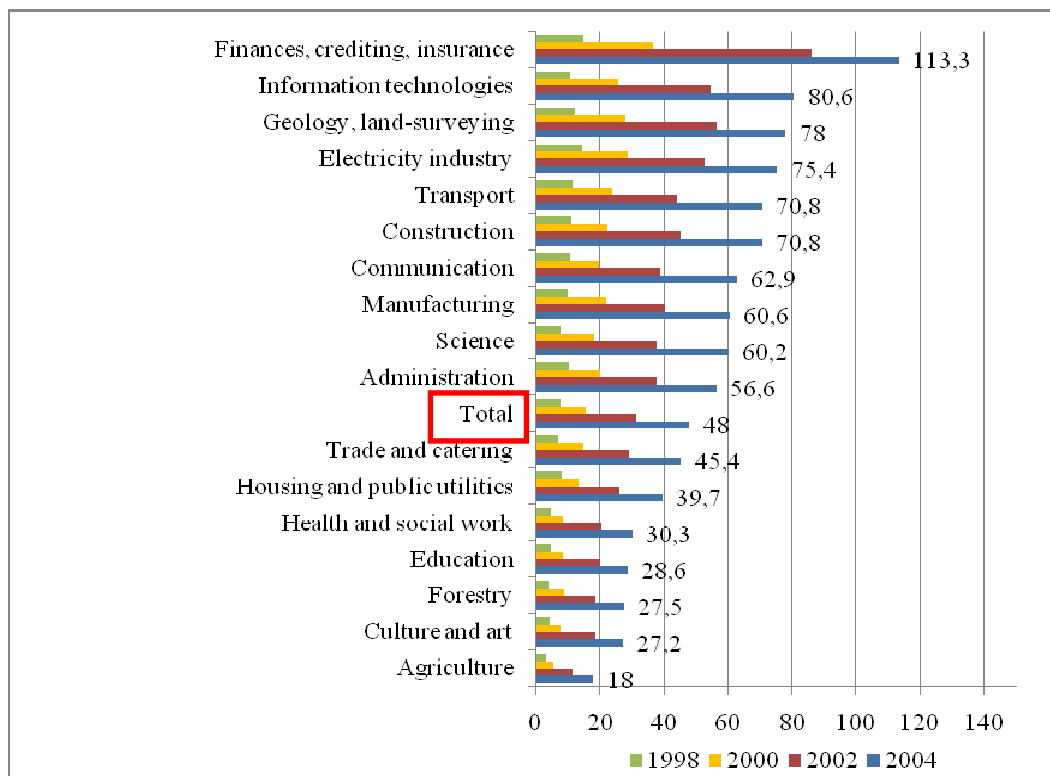
Russian Federation

Figure 3.2.5. Average monthly wages by kinds of economic activity (1995 – thousand roubles, 2000, 2005, 2007 – roubles).



Sources: Rosstat, 2007.

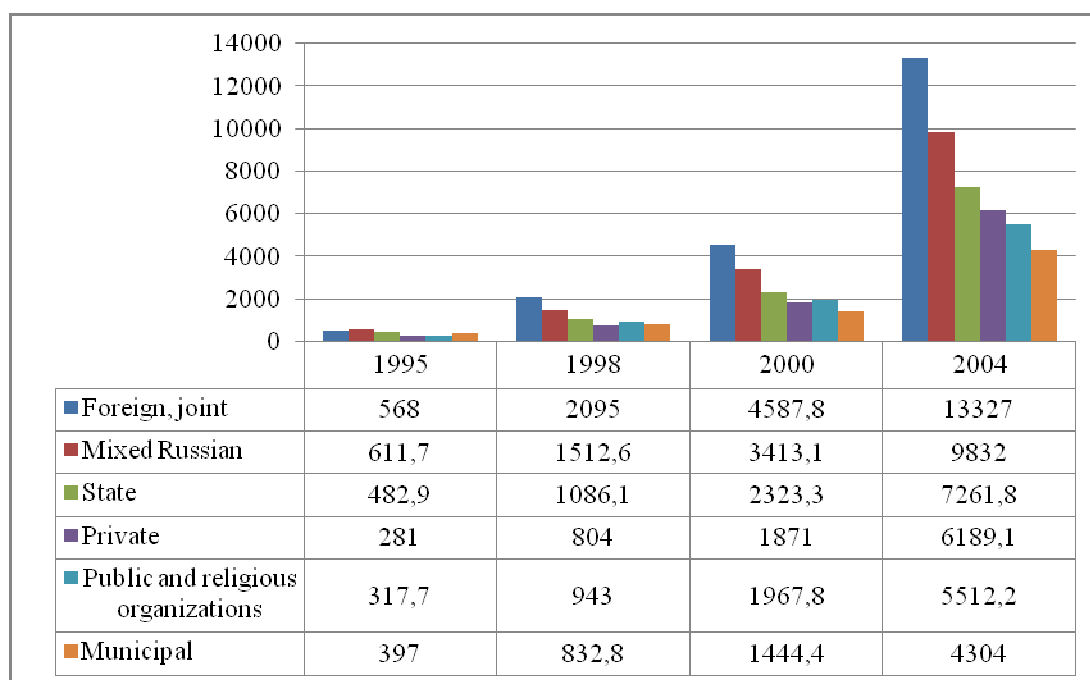
Figure 3.2.6. Average hourly wages by branches (roubles).



Sources: Rosstat, 2005.

Russian Federation

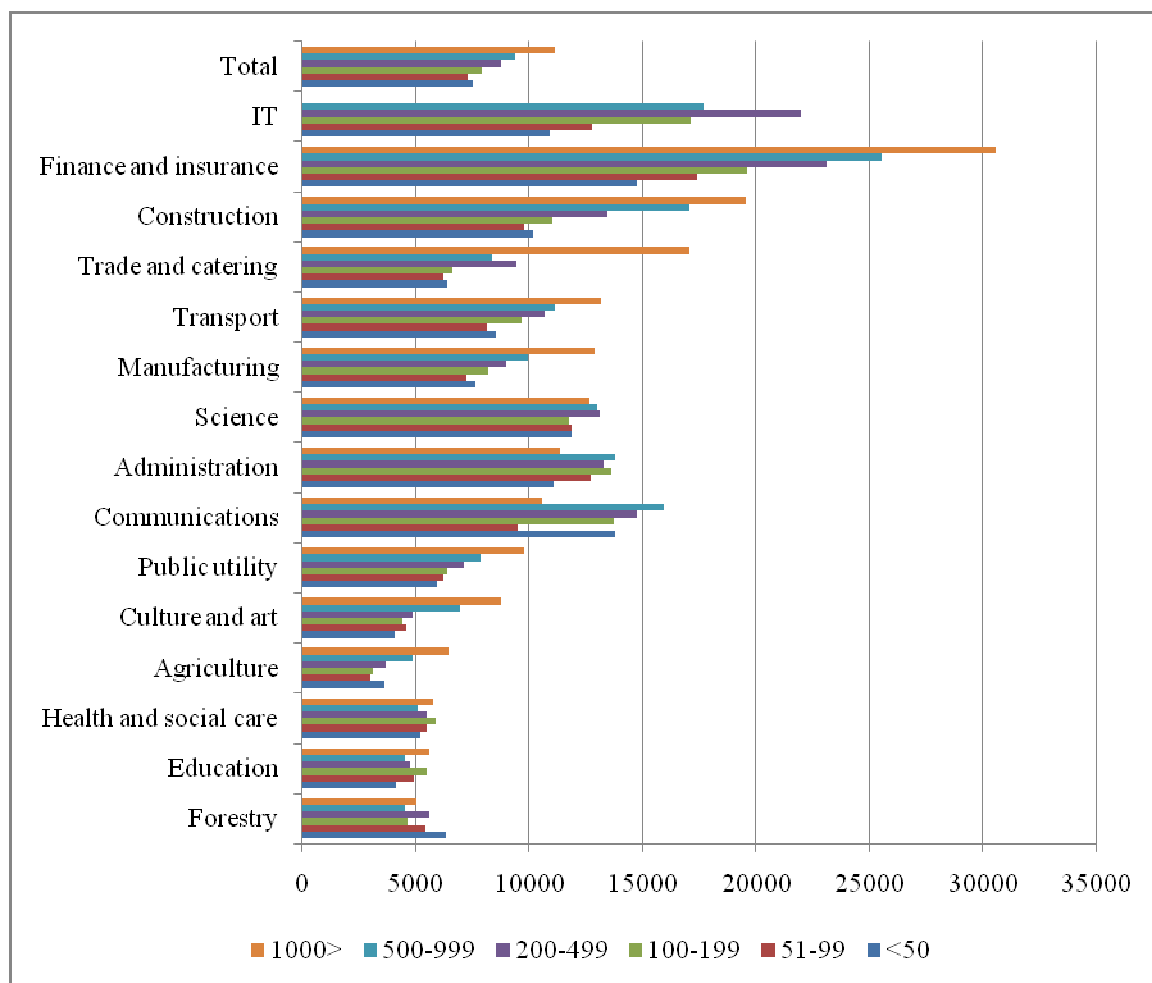
Figure 3.2.7. Average monthly wages at enterprises of different types of ownership, 1995–2004 (roubles).



Sources: Rosstat, 2005.

Russian Federation

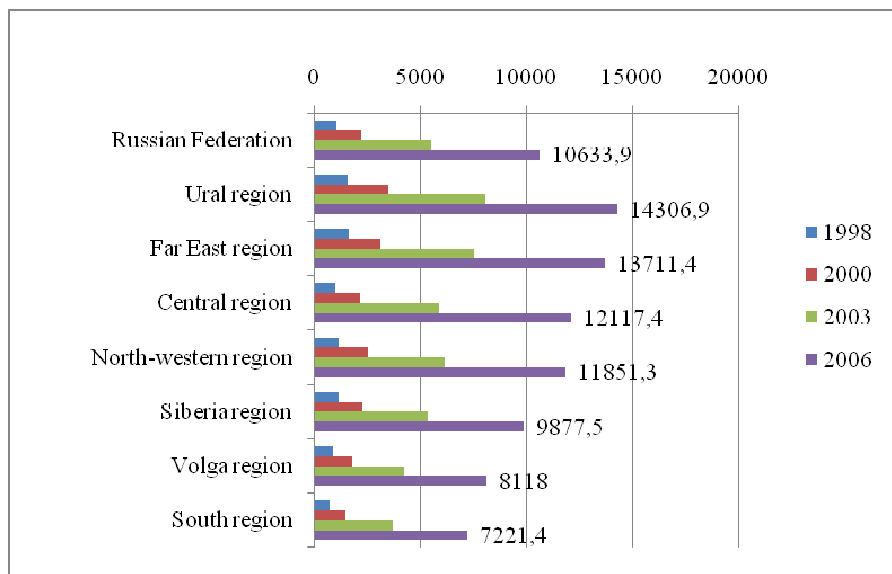
Figure 3.2.8. Average monthly wage by branches and scale of enterprises (number of workers), 2004 (roubles).



Sources: Rosstat, 2005.

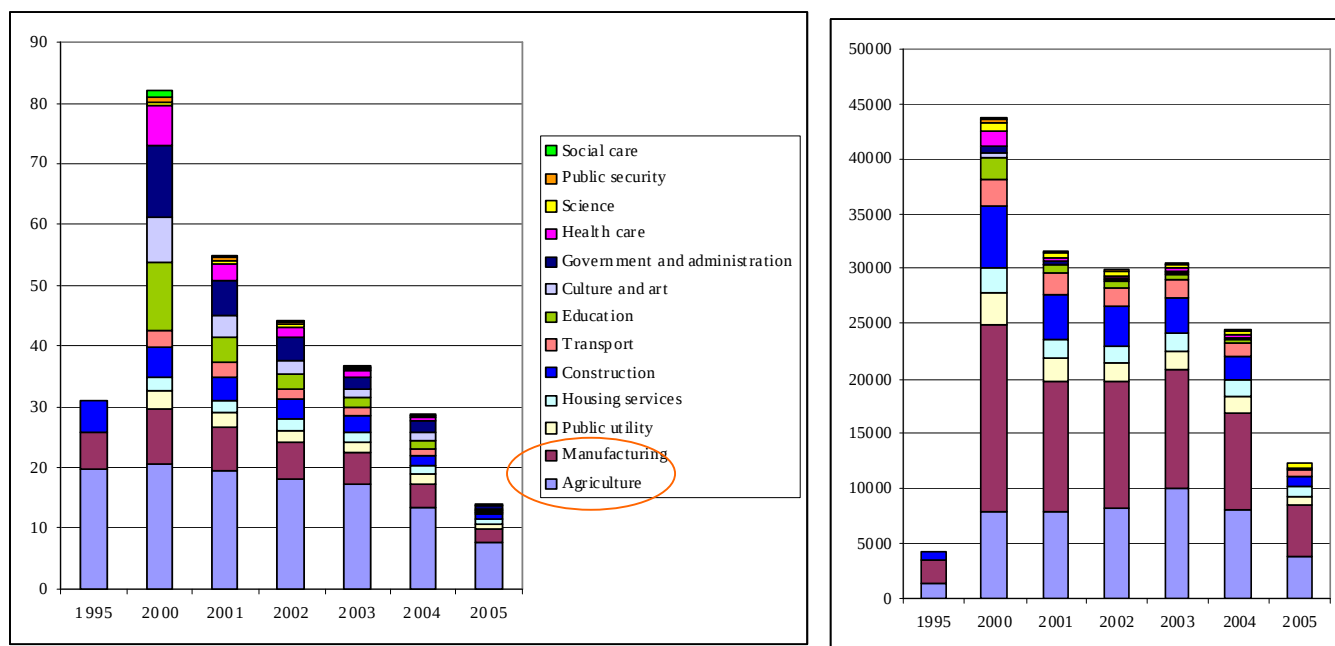
Russian Federation

Figure 3.2.9. Average monthly wage by regions, 1998–2006 (roubles).



Sources: Rosstat, 2007

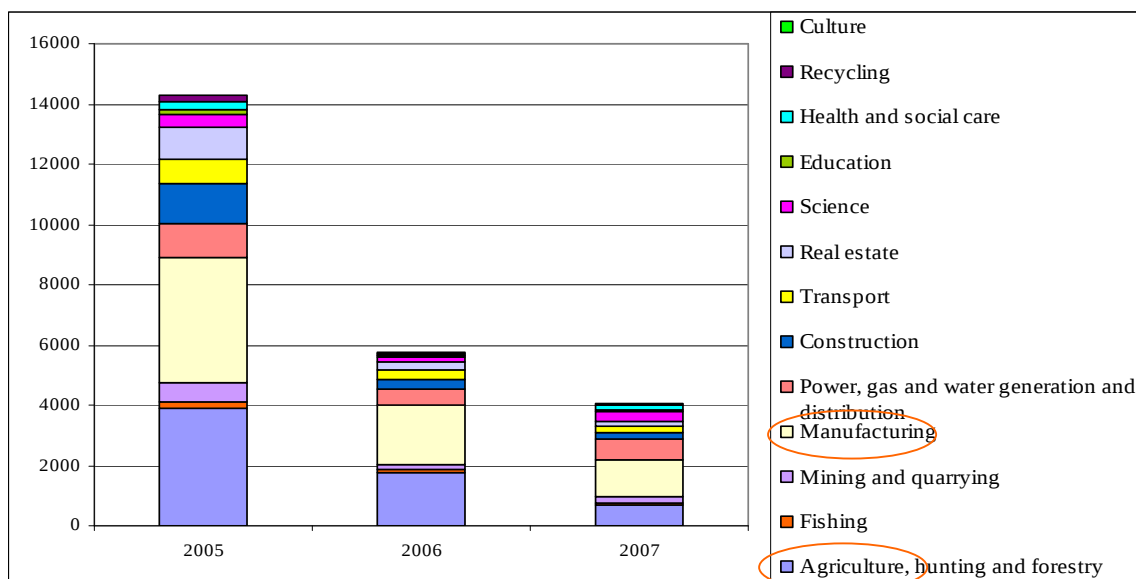
Figures 3.2.10. Wage arrears by branches (number of enterprises experienced arrears – left, mln.roubles – right), 1995–2005.



Sources: Rosstat, 2006.

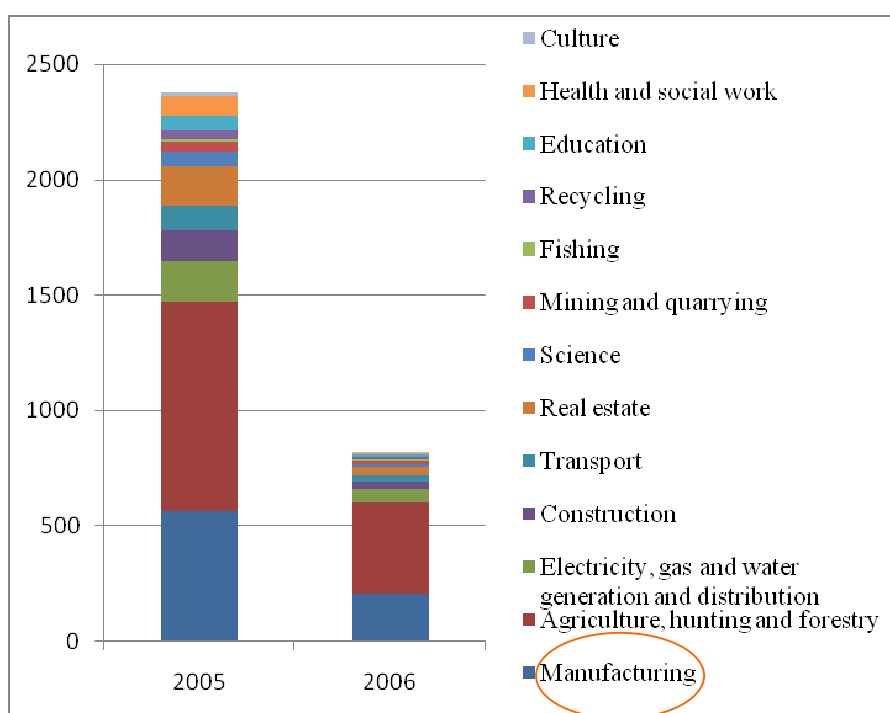
Russian Federation

Figures 3.2.11. Wage arrears by kinds of economic activity (mln.roubles), 2005–2007.



Sources: Rosstat, 2007.

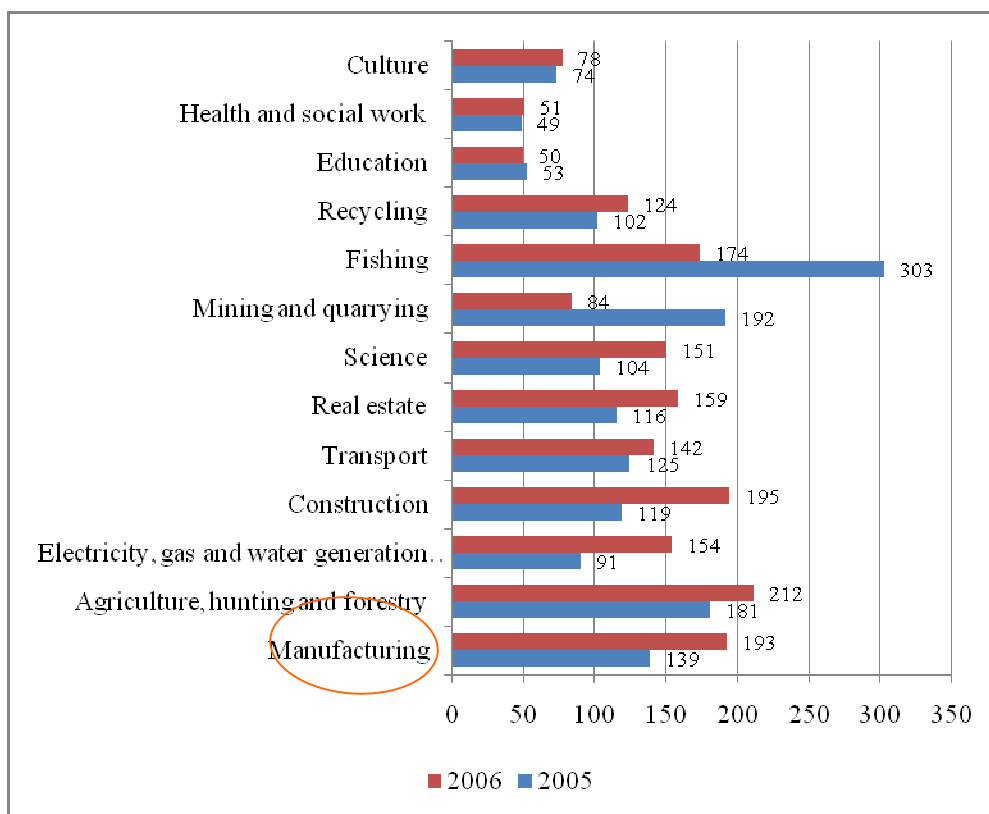
Figure 3.2.12. Number of workers experiencing wage arrears by kinds of economic activity, 2005-2006.



Sources: Rosstat, 2007

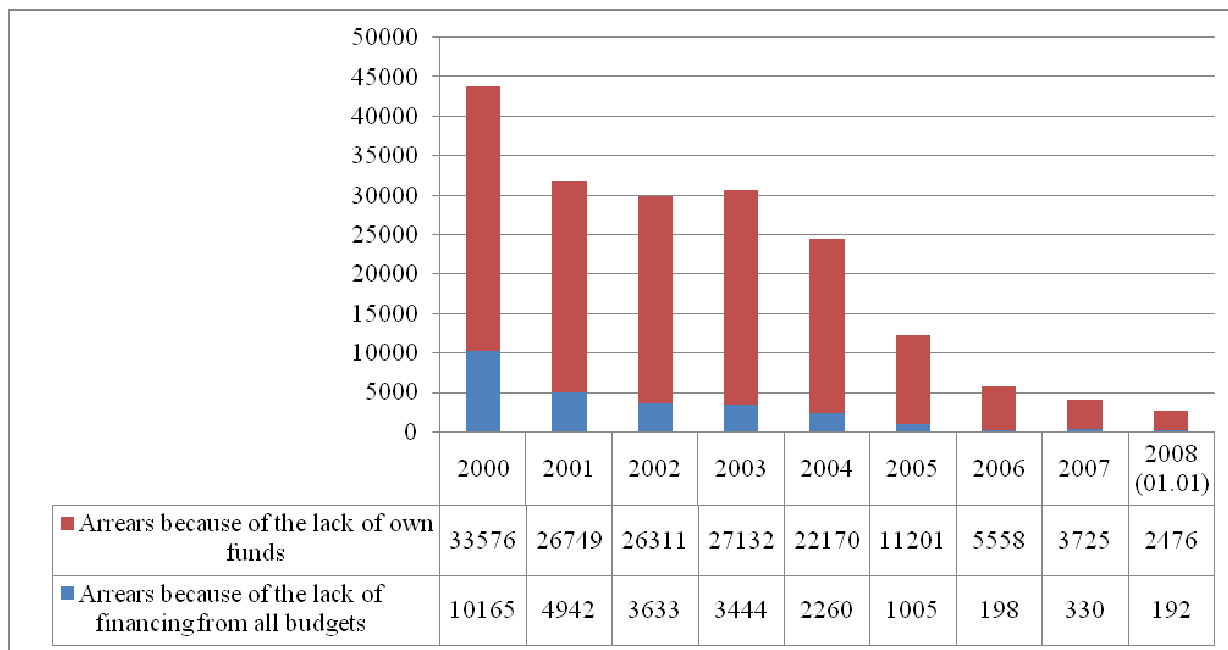
Russian Federation

Figure 3.2.13. Wage arrears related to the total personnel remuneration (%) by kinds of economic activity, 2005-2006.



Sources: Rosstat, 2007.

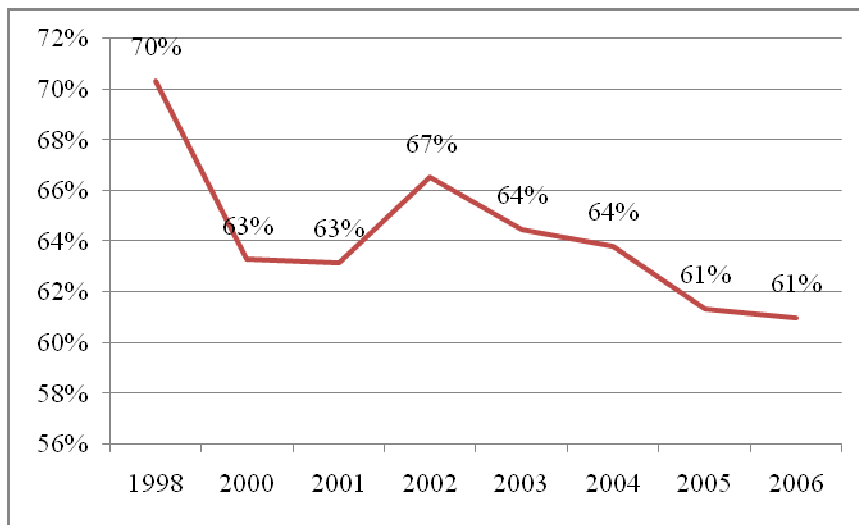
Figure 3.2.14. Wage arrears by sources (mln.roubles), 2000–2008.



Sources: Rosstat, 2008.

Russian Federation

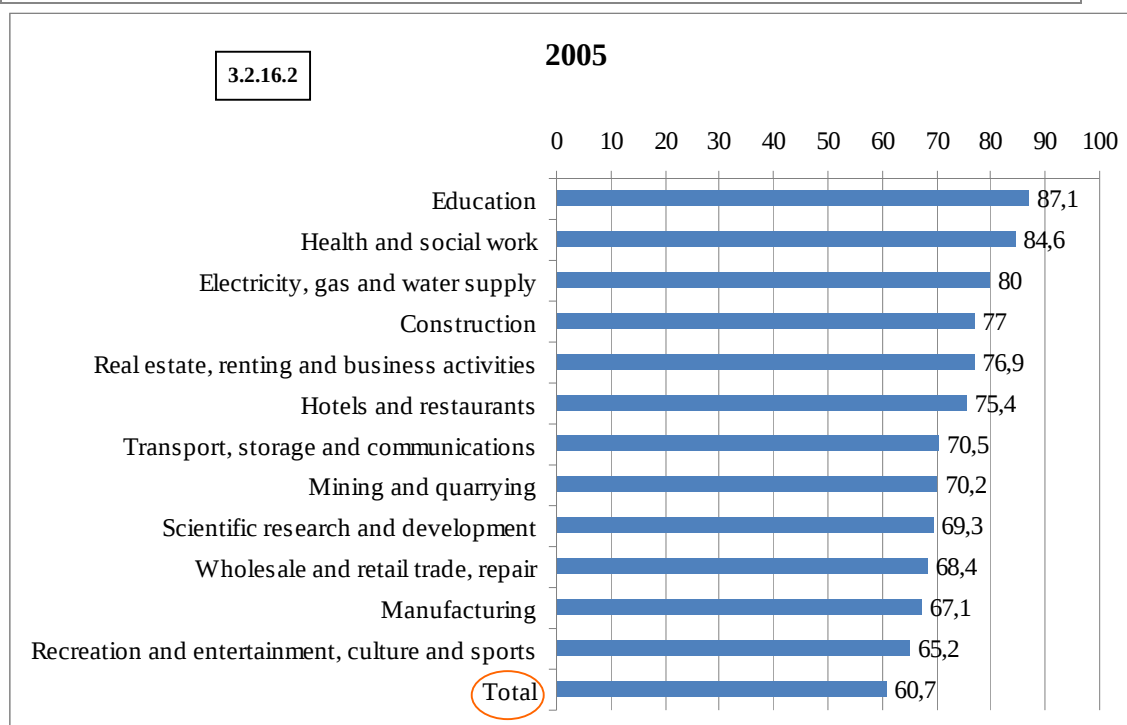
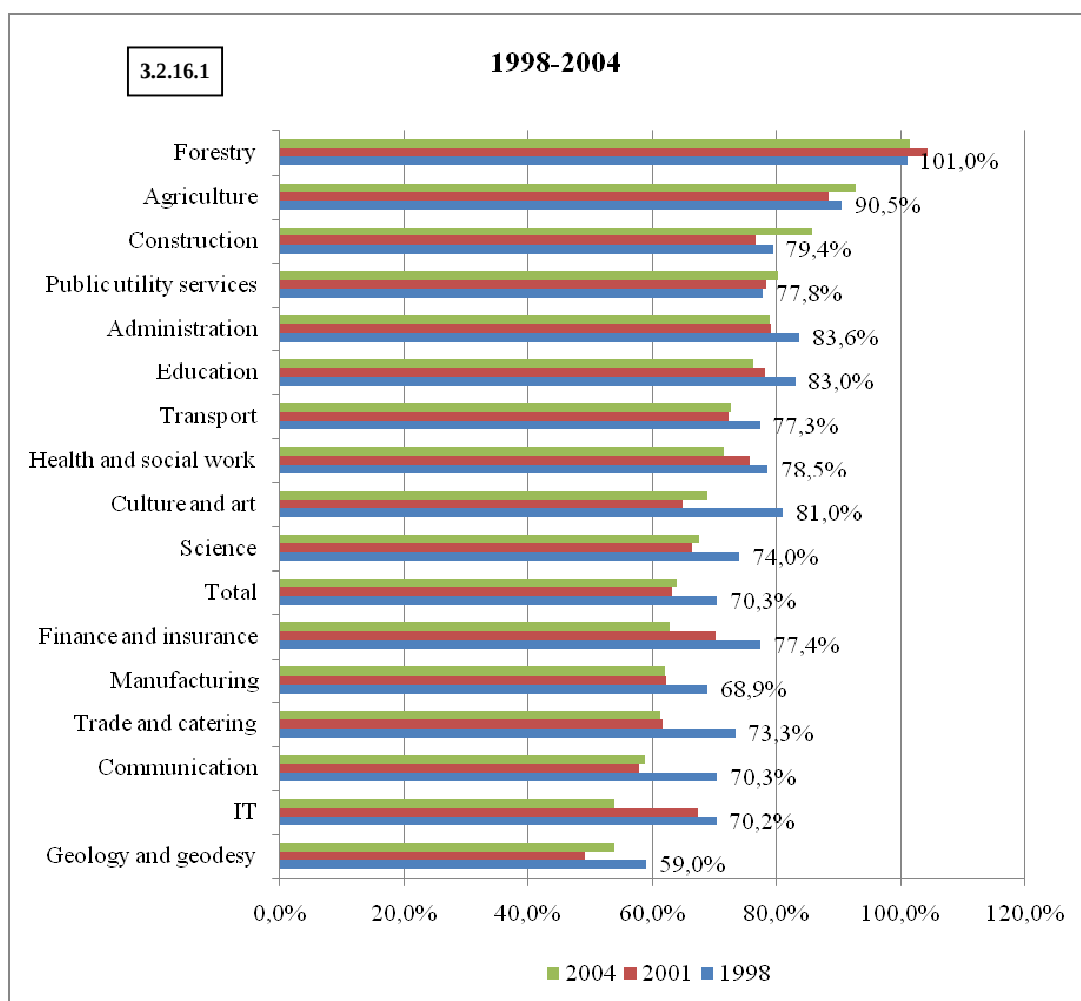
Figure 3.2.15. Gender wage gap (women average monthly wage related to men average monthly wage, %), 1998-2006.



Sources: Rosstat, 2006.

Russian Federation

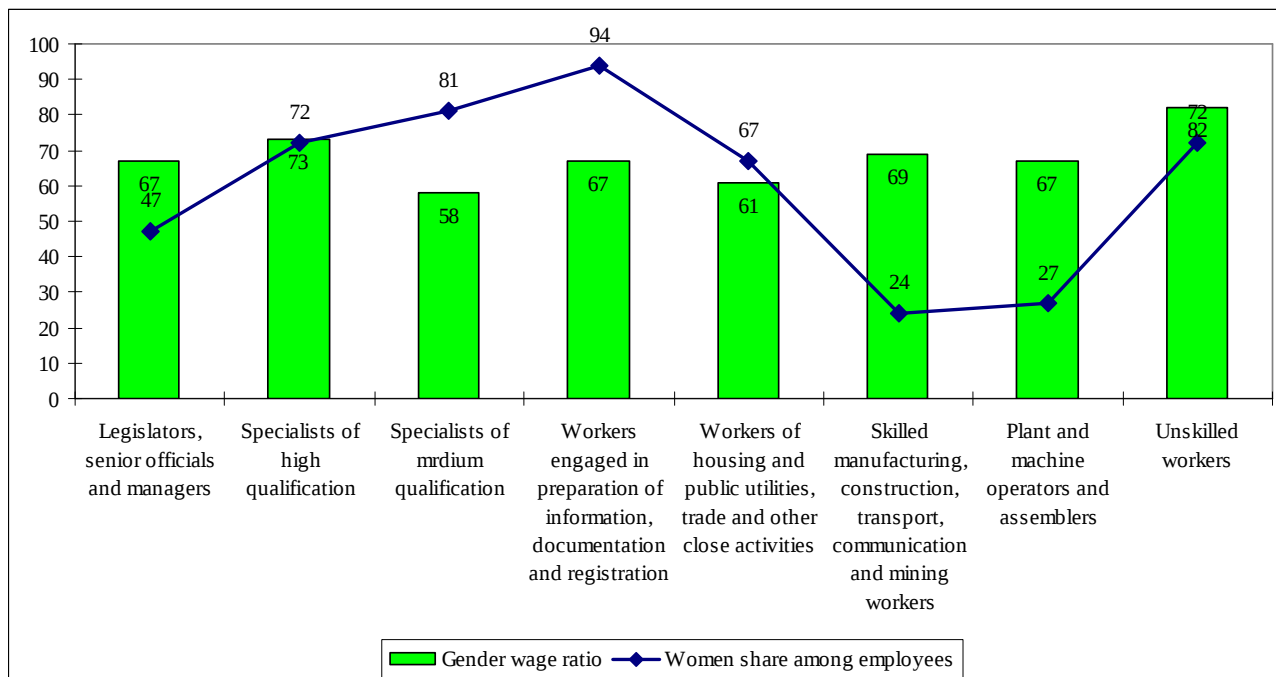
Figures 3.2.16. Gender wage ratio by branches (1998 – 2004) and kinds of economic activity (2005), %.



Sources: Rosstat, 2005, 2006.

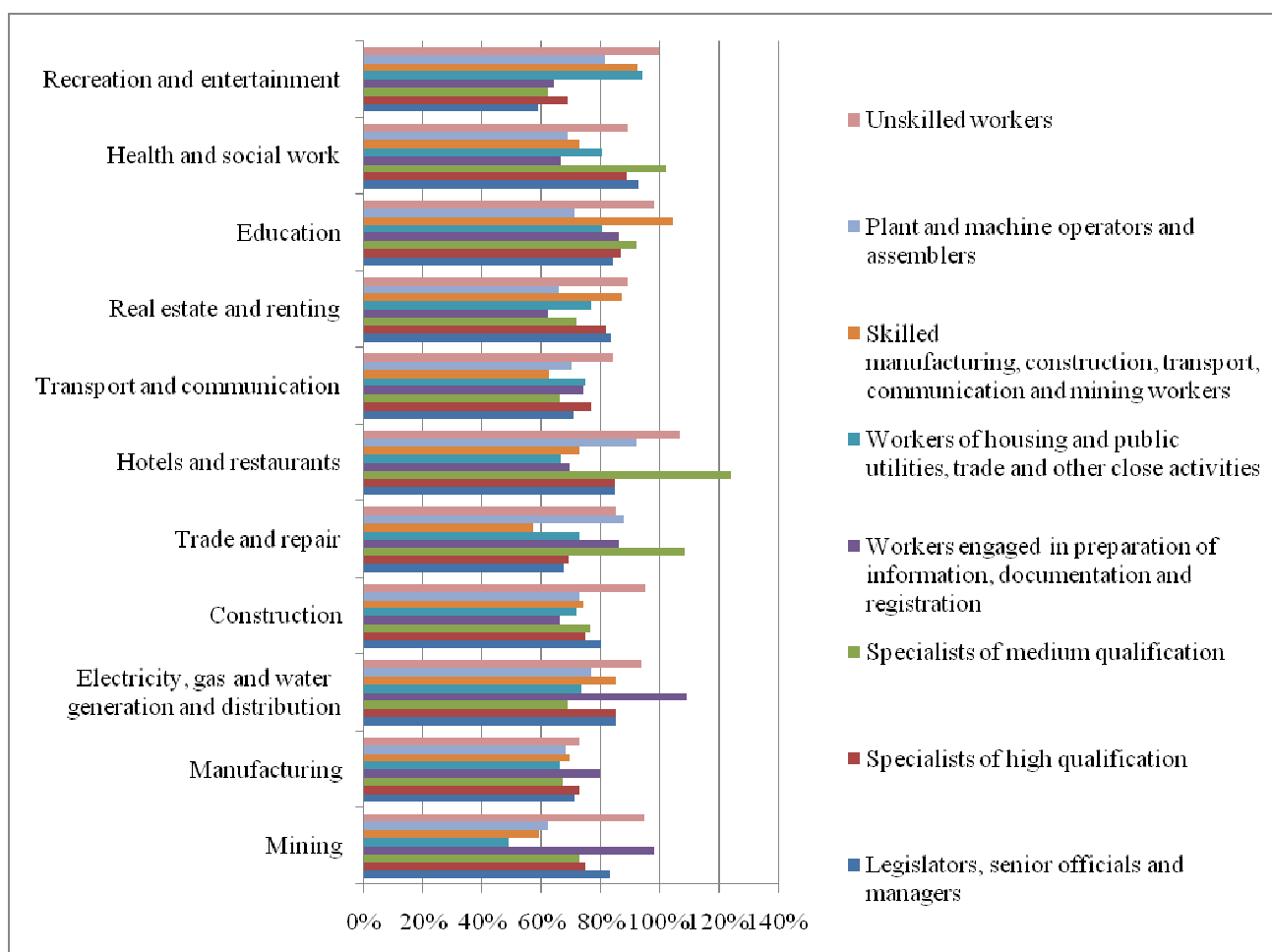
Russian Federation

Figures 3.2.17. Gender wage gap and the share of women in the total number of employed by occupation, % (2005).



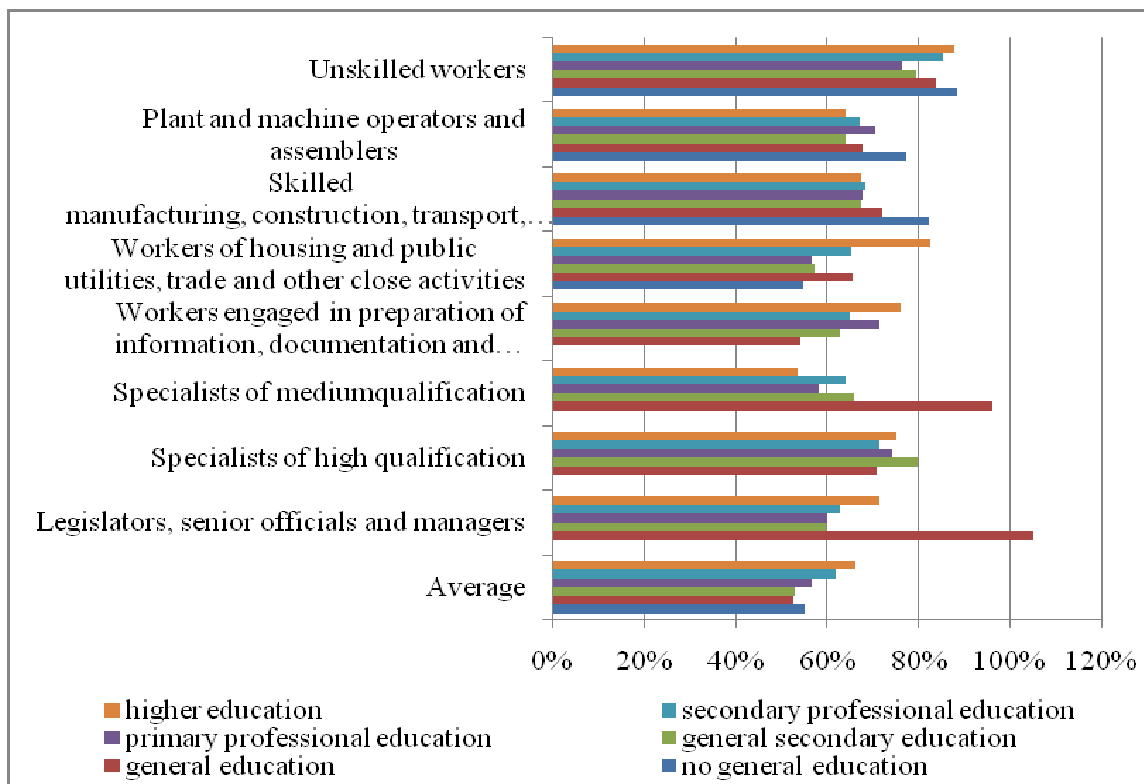
Sources: Rosstat, 2005.

Figure 3.2.18. Gender wage gap by occupation and kinds of economic activity, % (2005).



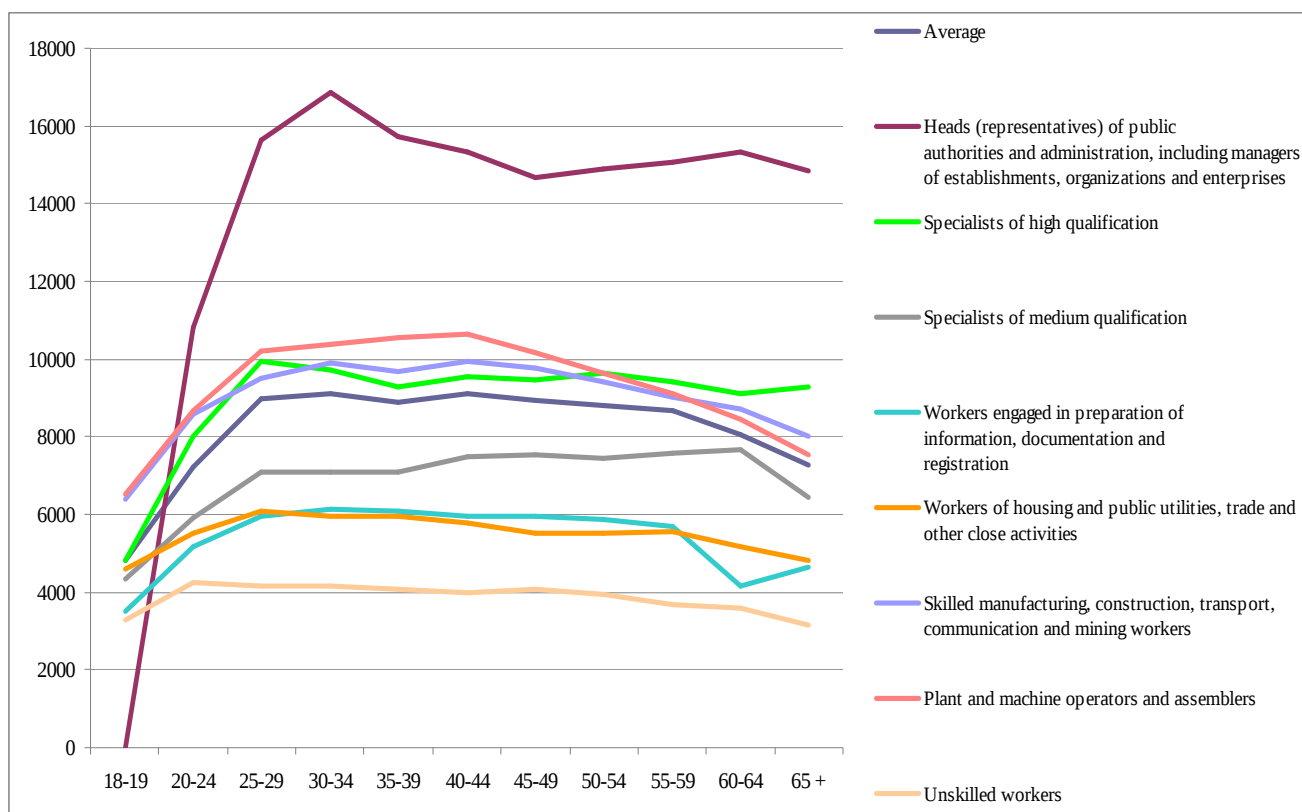
Sources: Rosstat, 2005.

Figure 3.2.19. Gender wage gap by occupation and educational level, % (2005).



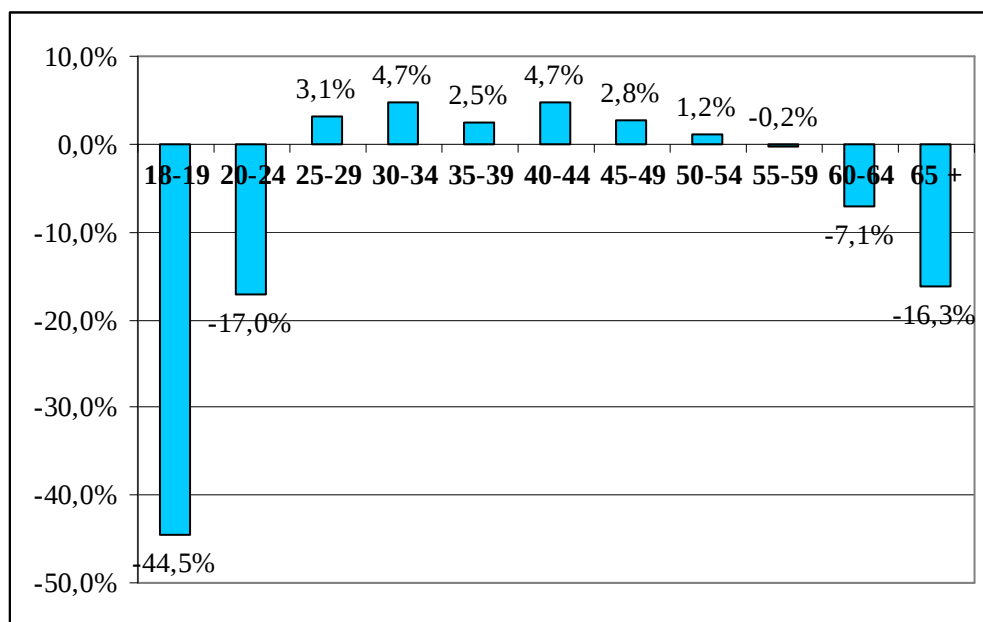
Sources: Rosstat, 2005.

Figure 3.2.20. Wage profiles by age and occupation (roubles), 2005.



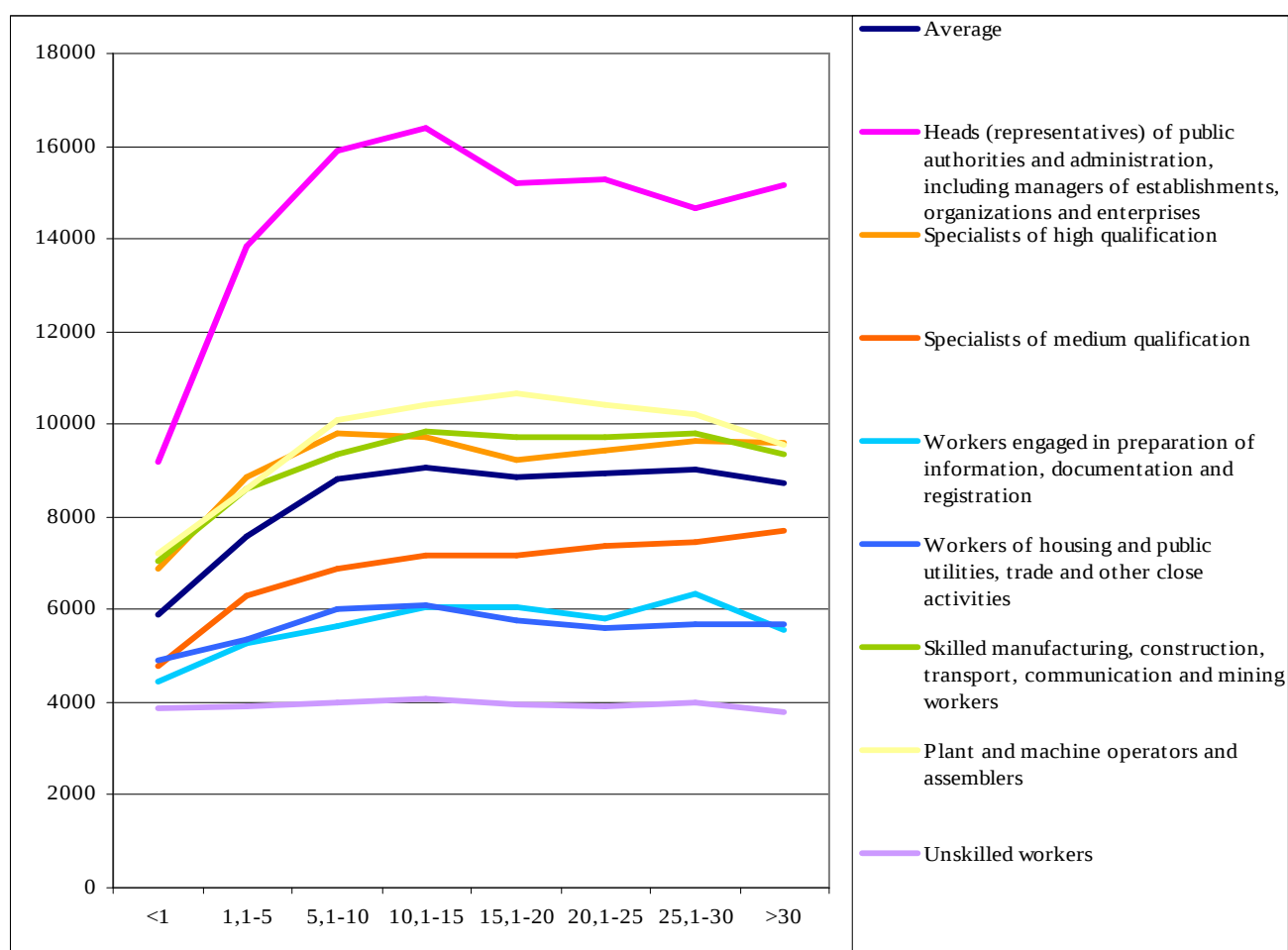
Sources: Rosstat, 2005.

Figure 3.2.21. “Age premium” (the difference between the average monthly wage of workers at the given age and the total average wage), %, 2005.



Sources: calculations based on the data of Rosstat, 2005

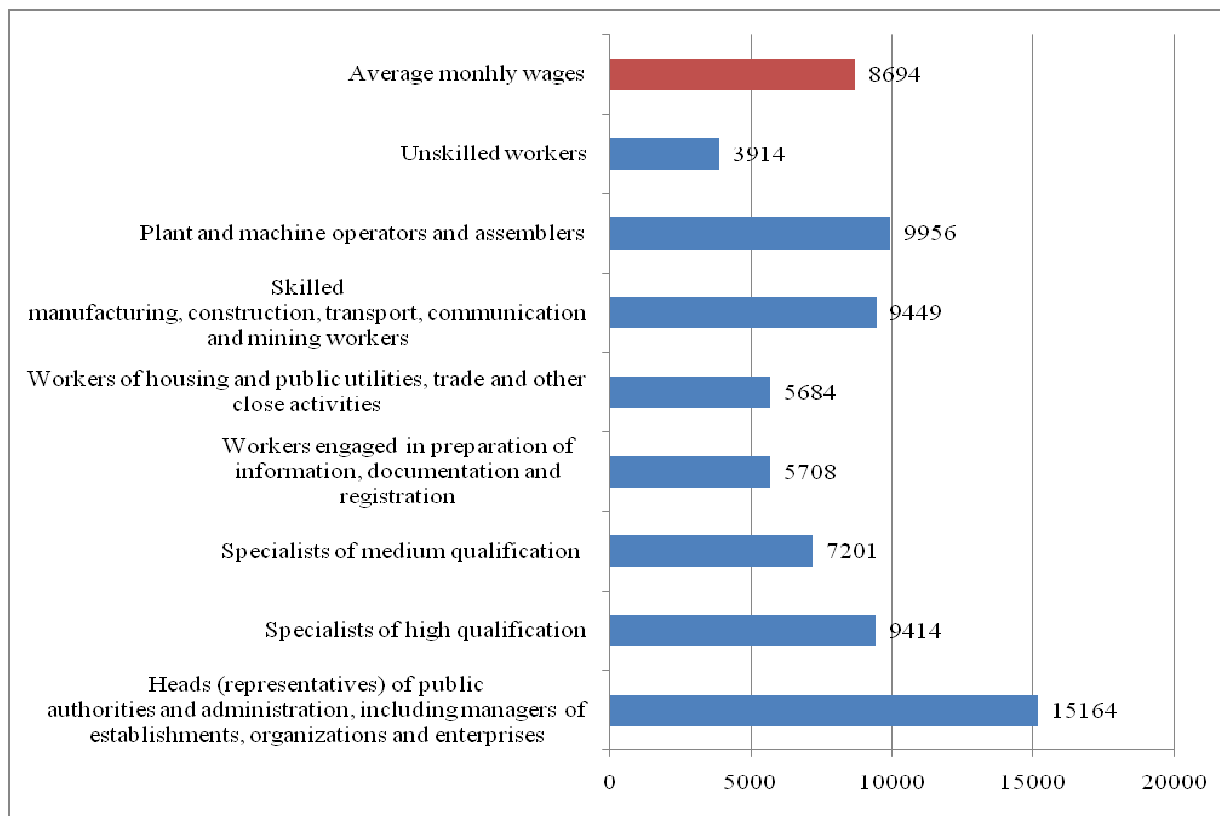
Figure 3.2.22. Wage profiles by the duration of working experience and occupation (roubles), 2005.



Sources: Rosstat, 2005.

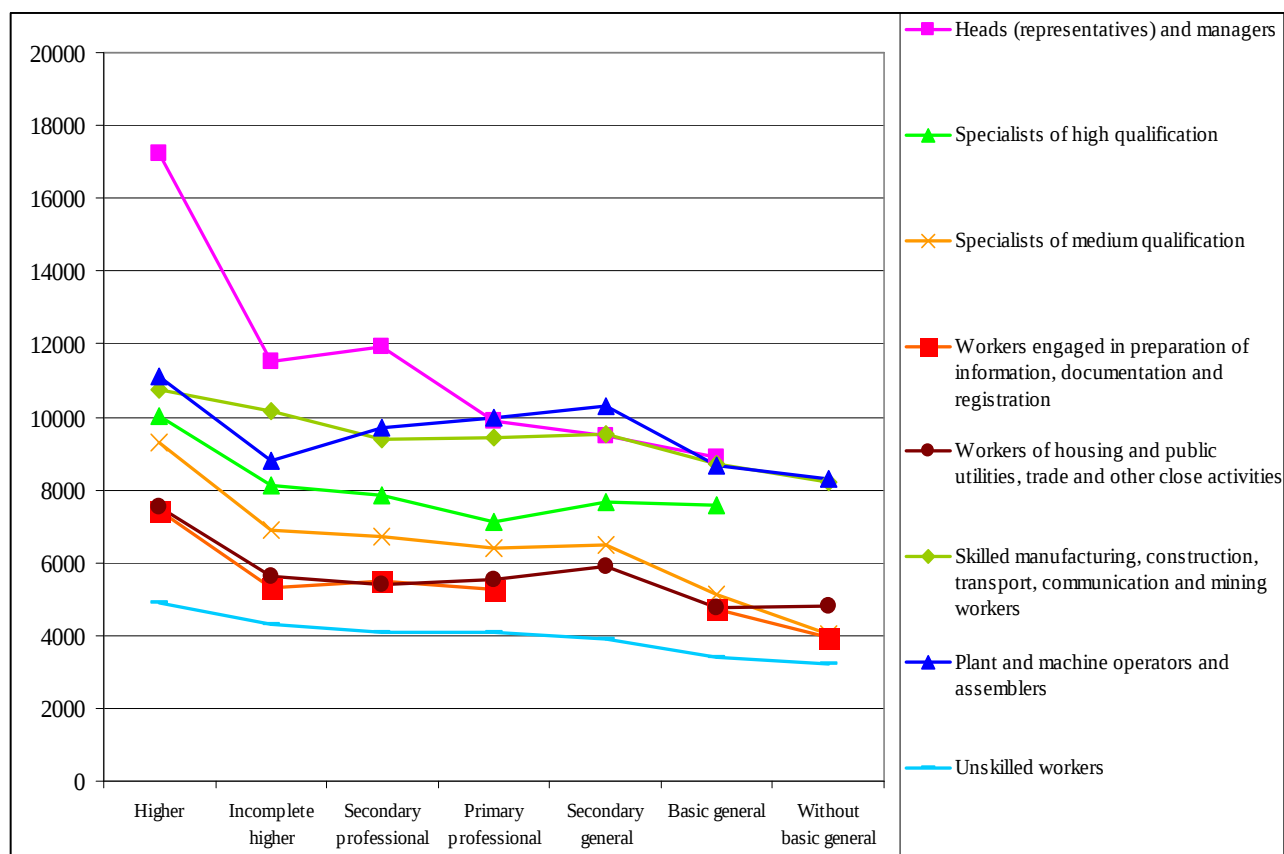
Russian Federation

Figure 3.2.23. Average monthly wages by occupations (roubles), 2005.



Sources: Rosstat, 2006.

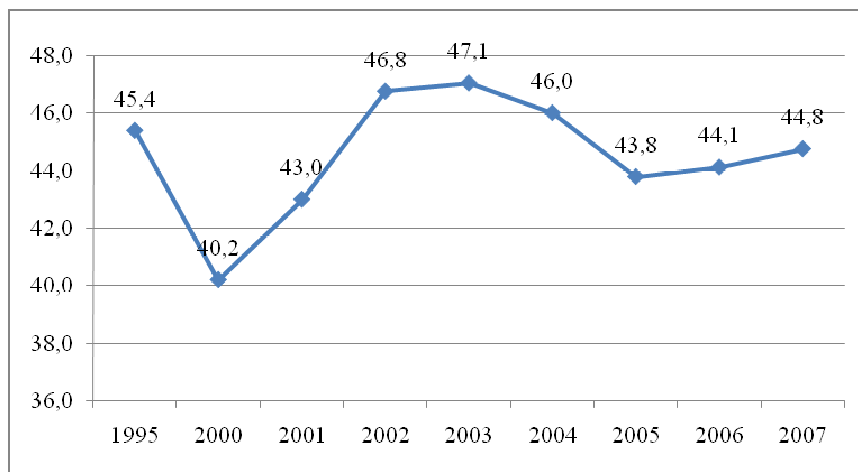
Figure 3.2.24. Average monthly wages by educational level and occupations (roubles), 2005.



Sources: Rosstat, 2006.

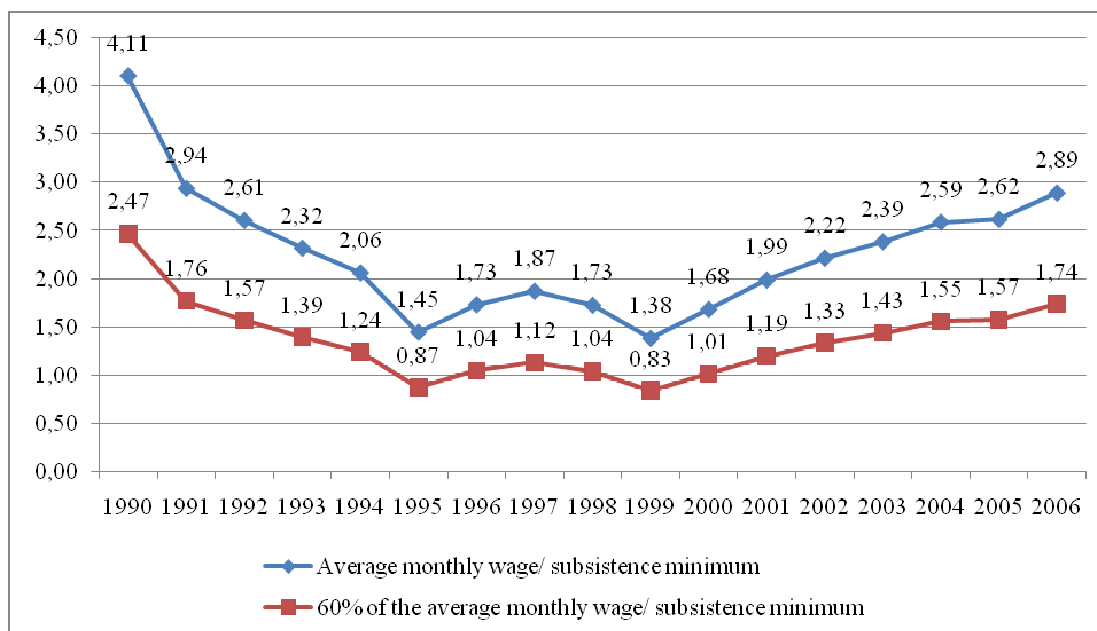
Russian Federation

Figure 3.2.25. Wage share in GDP (including shadow wages), 1995-2007.



Sources: Rosstat, 2008.

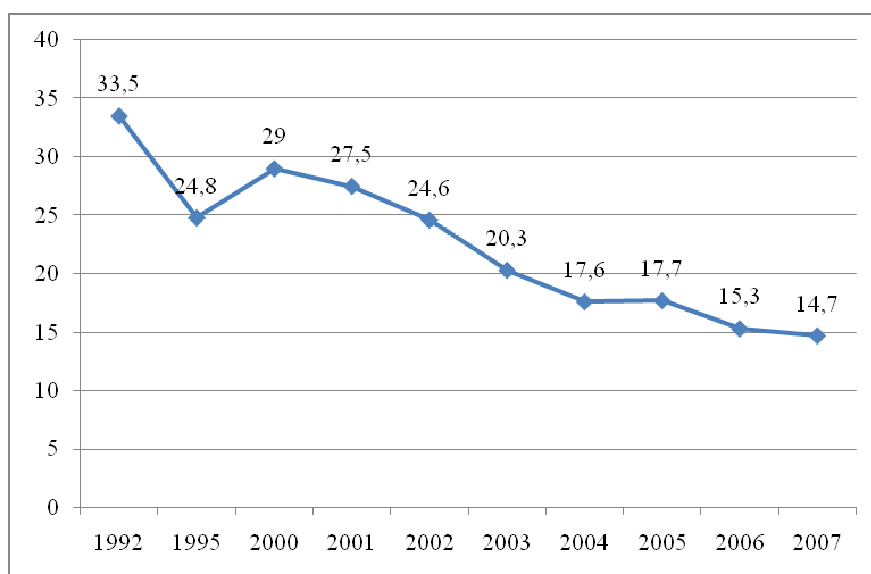
Figure 3.2.26. Purchasing power of the average monthly wage (average monthly wage related to the subsistence minimum), 1990 – 2006.



Sources: calculations based on the data of Rosstat, 2007.

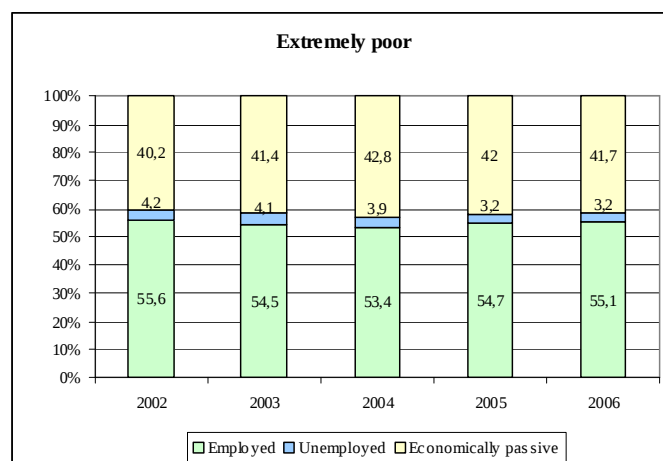
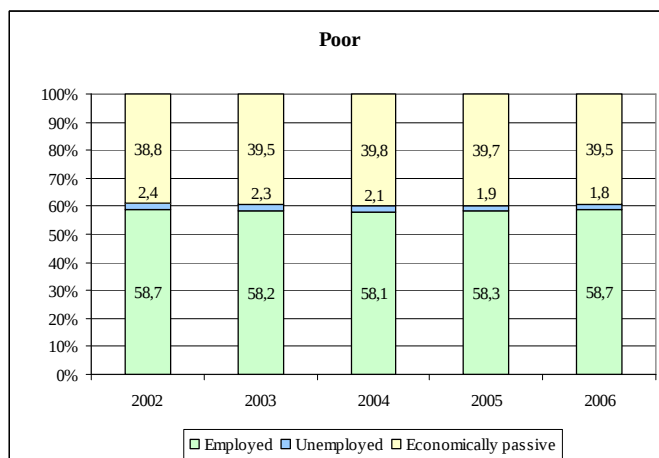
Russian Federation

Figure 3.2.27. The share of population with incomes less than the subsistence minimum, %, 1992 – 2007.



Sources: Rosstat, 2007.

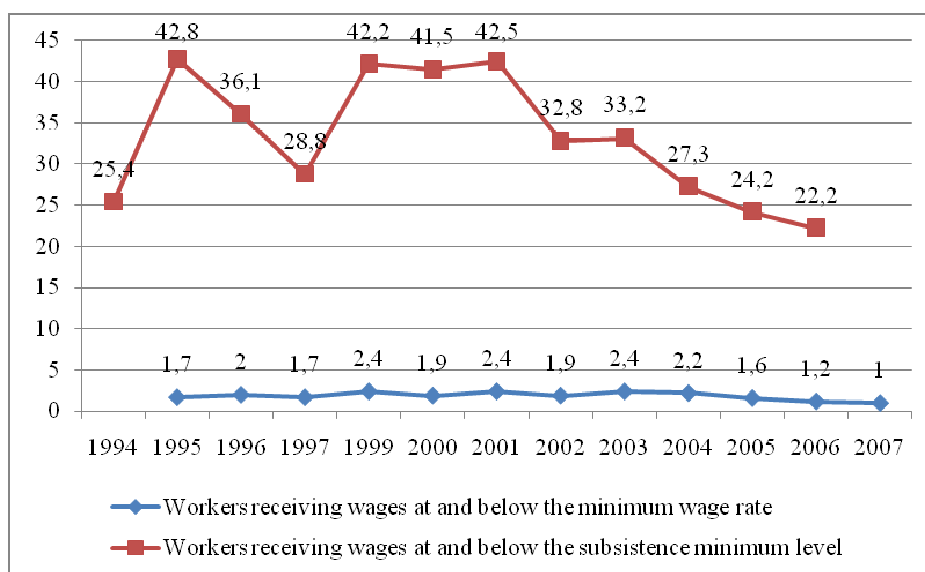
Figure 3.2.28. Distribution of poor and extremely poor population by status in economic activity (%), 2002-2005.



Sources: Rosstat, 2006.

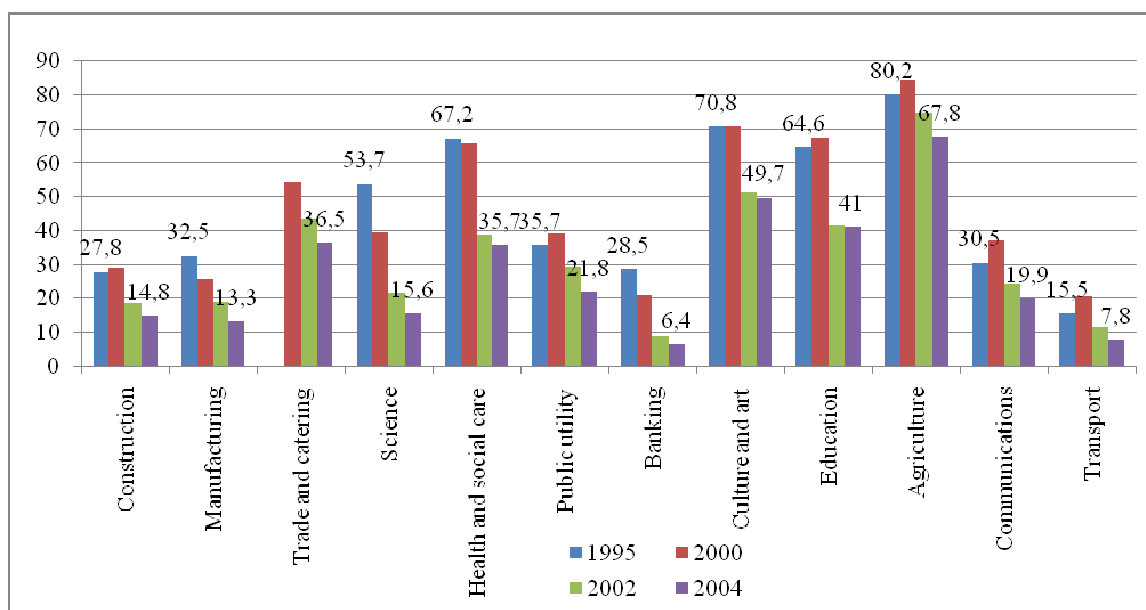
Russian Federation

Figure 3.2.29. The share of workers receiving wages at and below the minimum wage rate and at and below the subsistence minimum – in the total number of employed (%), 1994-2007.



Sources: Gimpelson V.E., Kapelyushnikov R.I.(ed.) Wages in Russia: evolution and differentiation (in Russian). Moscow, HSE, 2007 (calculations are based on the data of Rosstat).

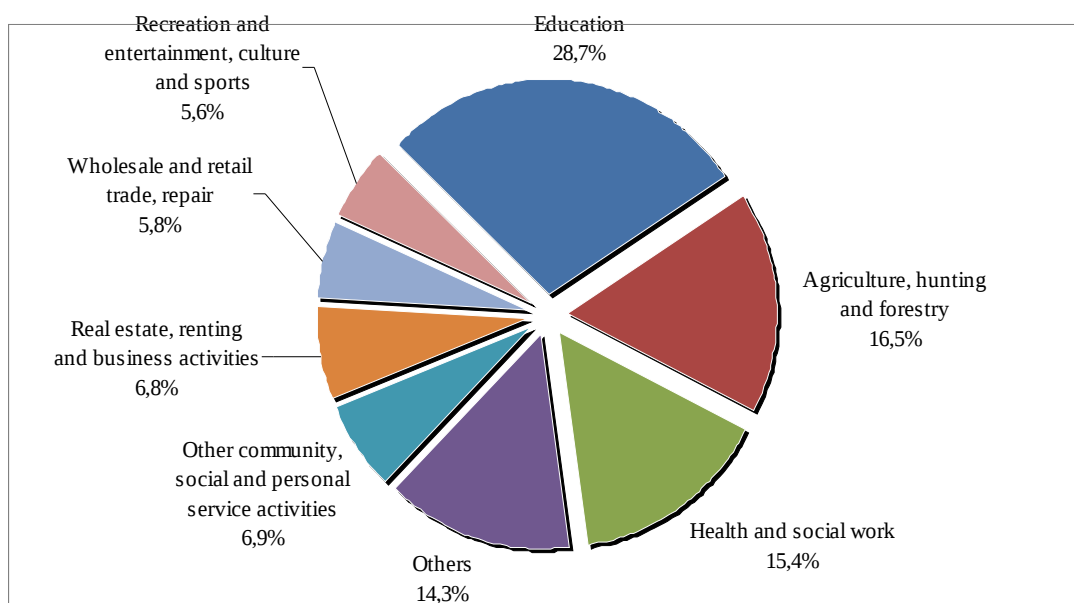
Figure 3.2.30. The share of workers receiving wages at and below the subsistence minimum, %, 2000–2004.



Sources: Rosstat, 2006

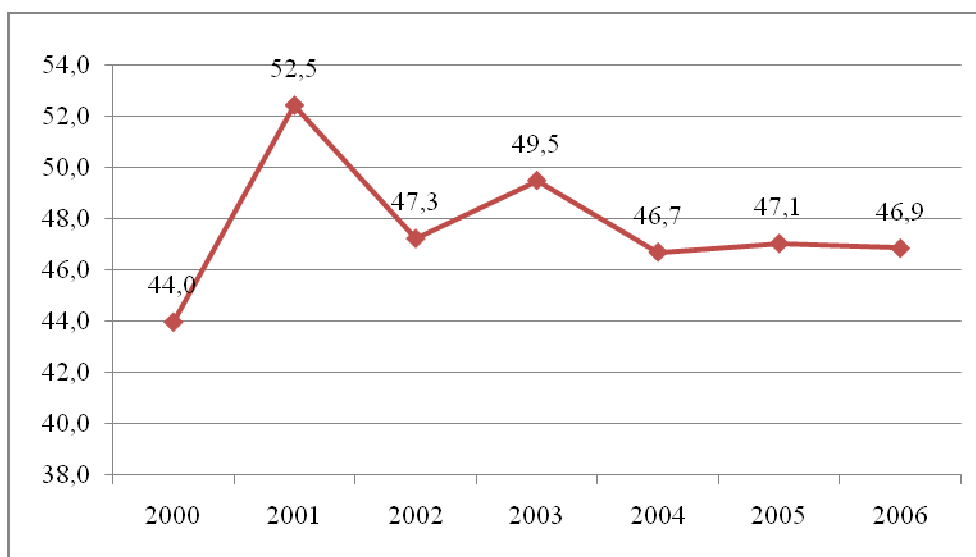
Russian Federation

Figure 3.2.31. Distribution of workers receiving wages at and below the subsistence minimum by kinds of economic activity, %, 2007.



Sources: Rosstat, 2007.

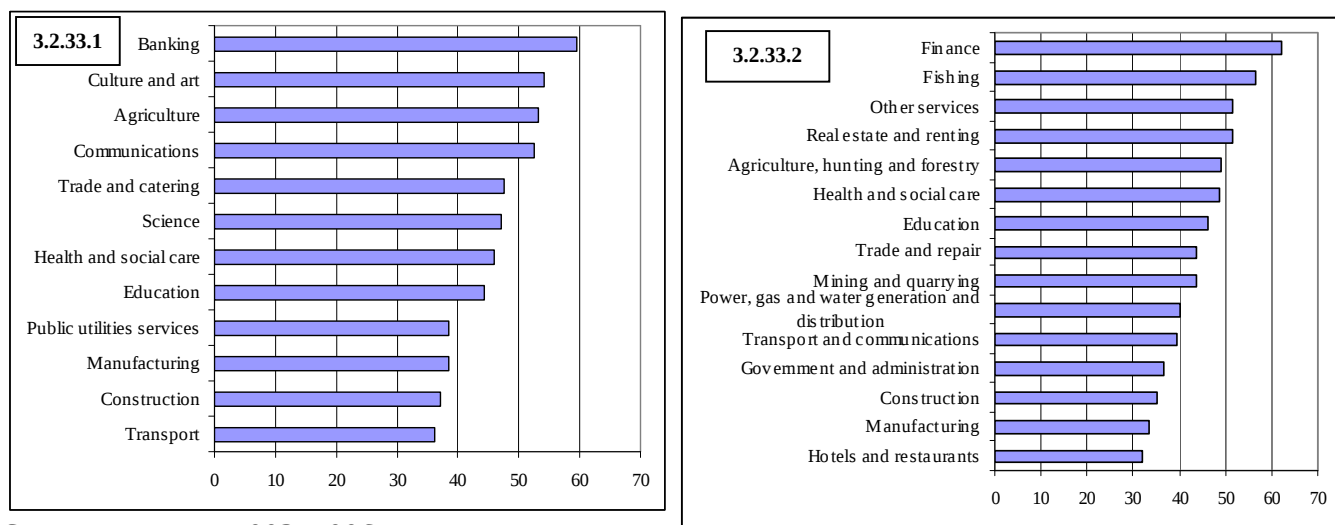
Figure 3.2.32. The share of workers receiving wages less than 60 % of average wage, %, 2000–2006.



Sources: Rosstat, 2007.

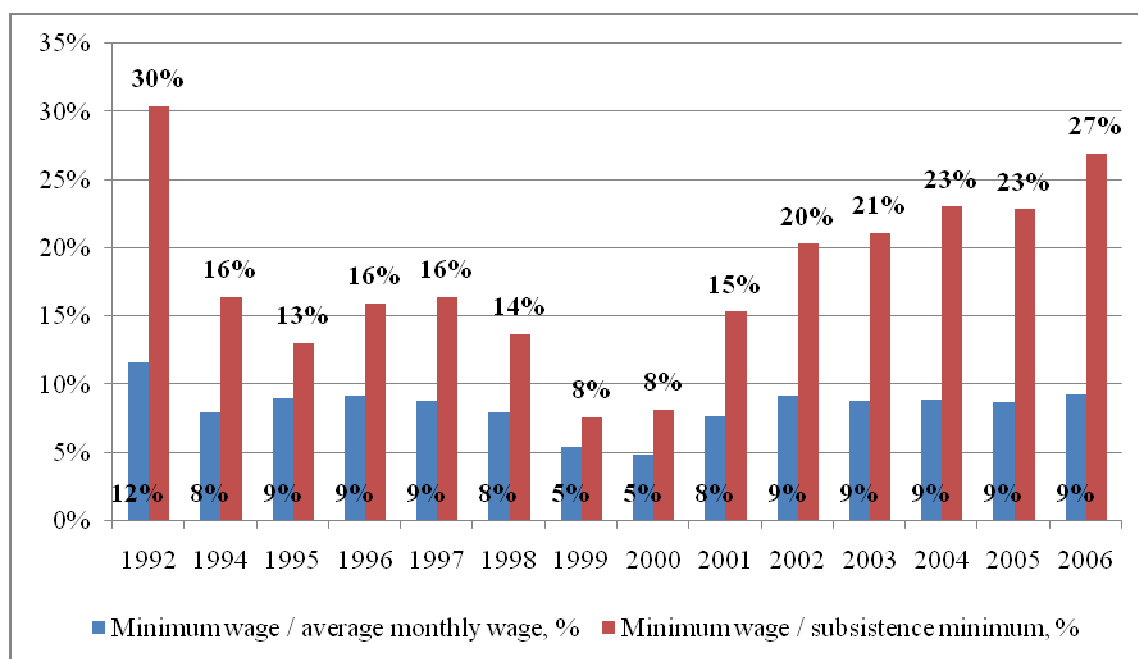
Russian Federation

Figures 3.2.33. The share of workers receiving wages less than 60 % of average wage by branches (2003, left) and kinds of economic activity (2006, right), %.



Sources: Rosstat, 2003. 2006.

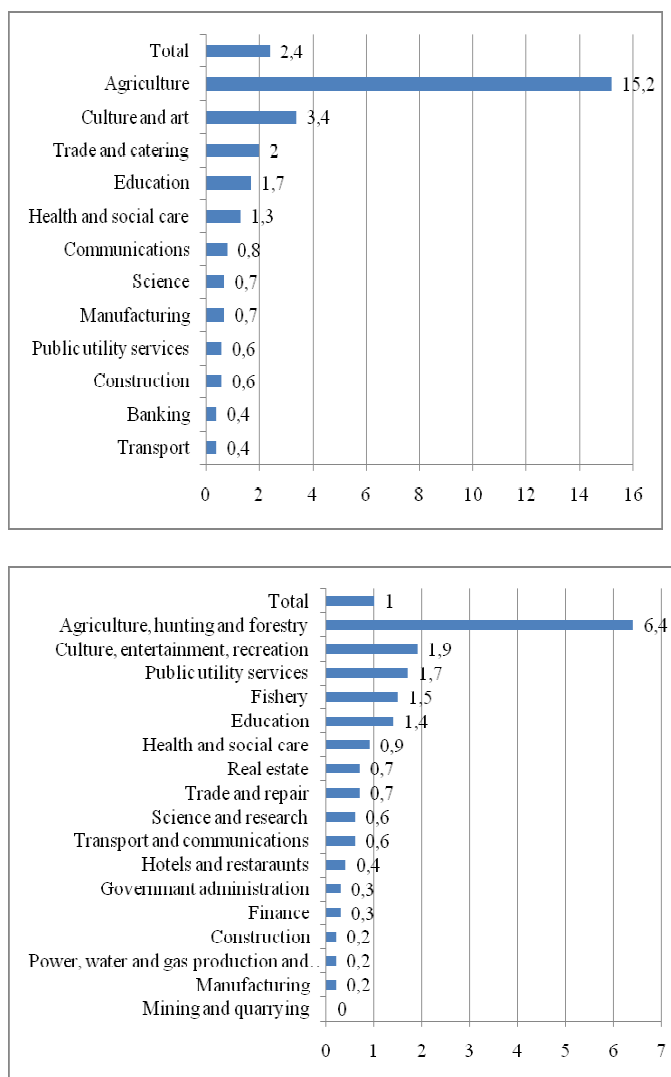
Figure 3.2.34. Purchasing power of the minimum monthly wage (minimum wage related to the subsistence minimum), %, 1992 – 2006.



Sources: Rosstat, 2007

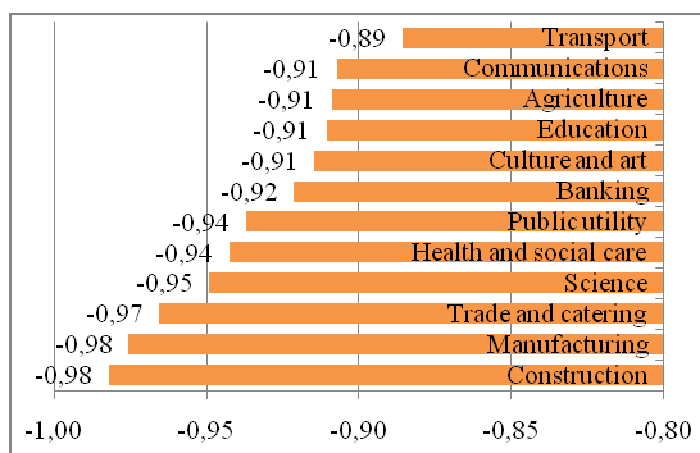
Russian Federation

Figures 3.2.35. The share of workers receiving wages at and below the minimum wage rate by branches (2003, left) and kinds of economic activity (2007, right), %.



Sources: Rosstat, 2003. 2007.

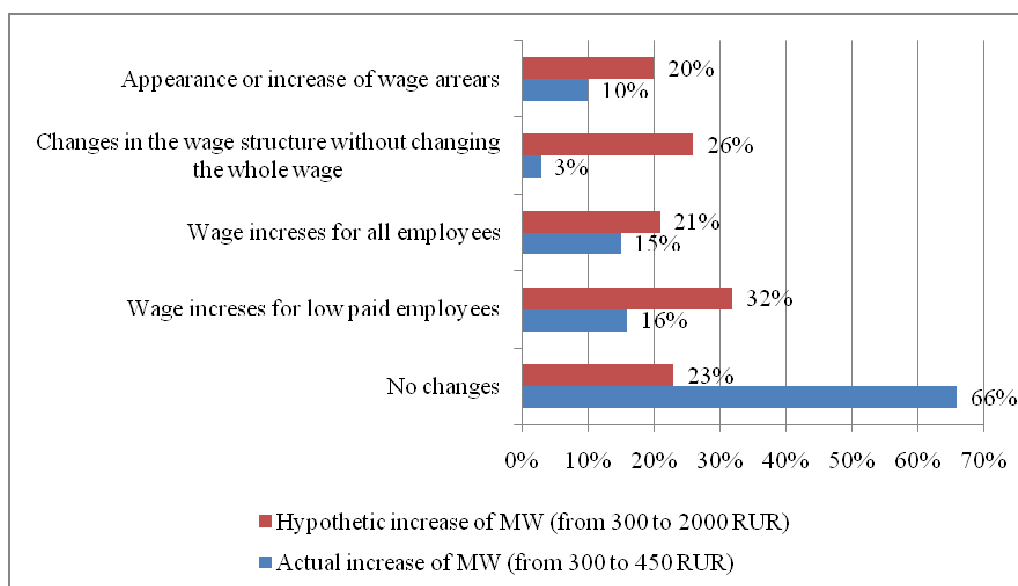
Figure. 3.2.36. Correlation between the minimum wage rate and the share of workers receiving wages at and below the subsistence minimum of able-bodied population (working poor) – by branches, 1995-2004.



Sources: calculations based in the data of Rosstat, 2005.

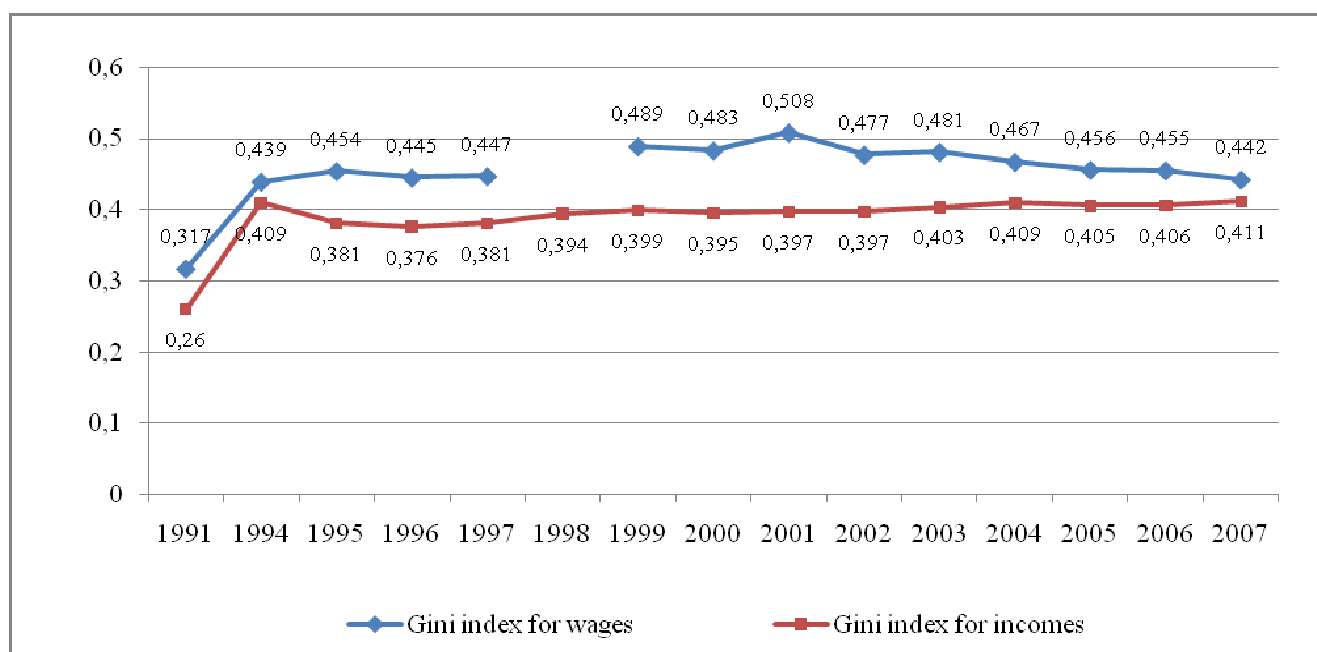
Russian Federation

Figure 3.2.37. The reaction of enterprises on the actual and hypothetic increase in the minimum wage rate (% of enterprises) 2002.



Sources: Kapelyushnikov R.I. Wage determination mechanisms at Russian industrial enterprises (in Russian). Preprint WP3/2003/07. – Moscow, HSE, 2003. – http://new.hse.ru/sites/infospace/podrazd/uvp/id/preprints/DocLib/WP3_2003_07.pdf.

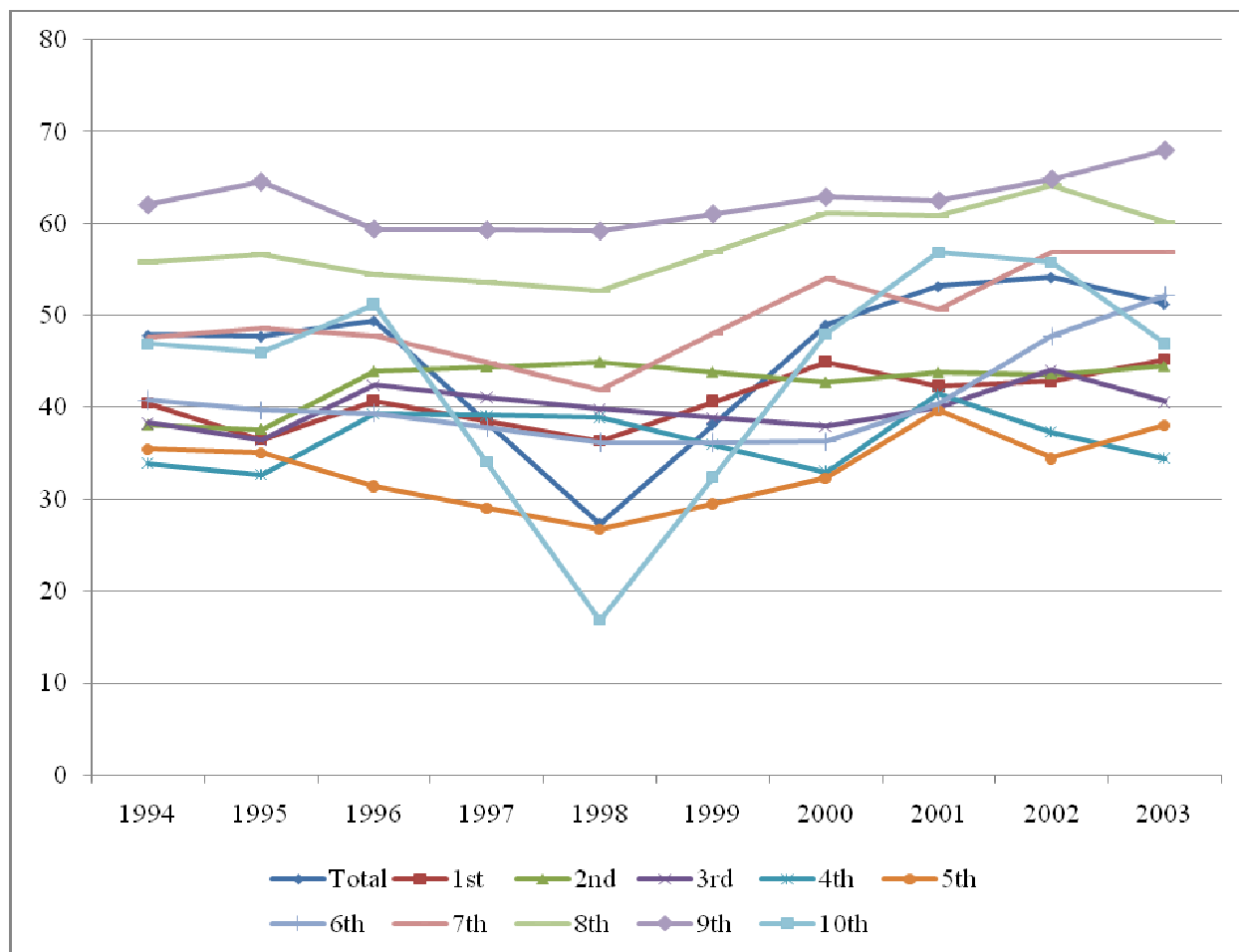
Figure 3.2.38. Gini coefficients for wages and incomes, 1995-2007.



Sources: Rosstat, 2007.

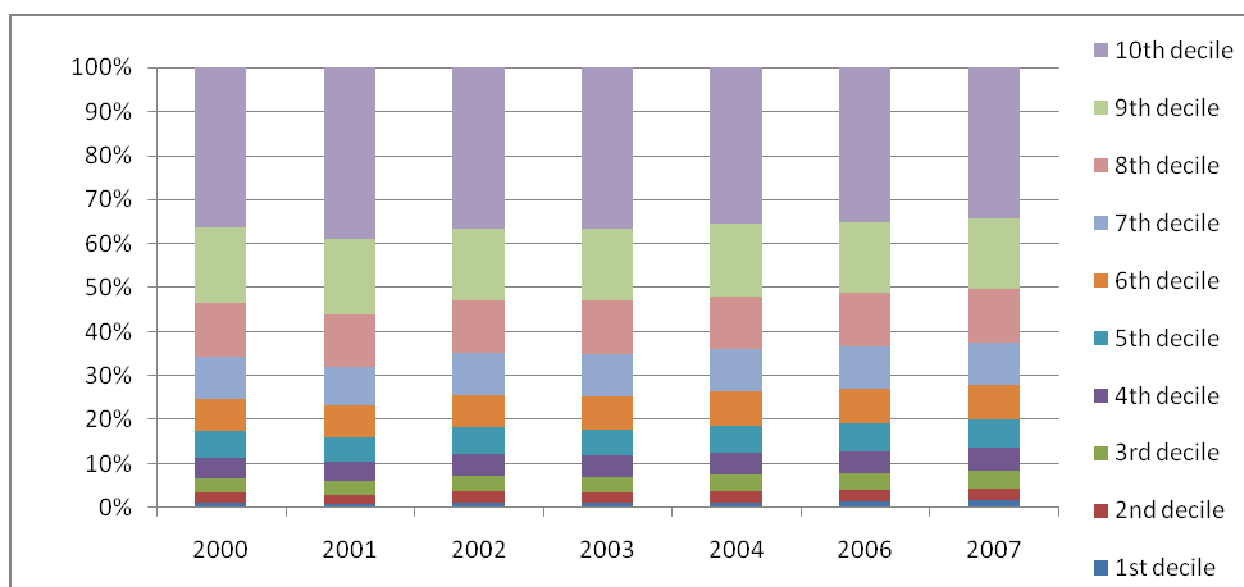
Russian Federation

Figure 3.2.39. Wage share in total household incomes by deciles, 1994-2003.

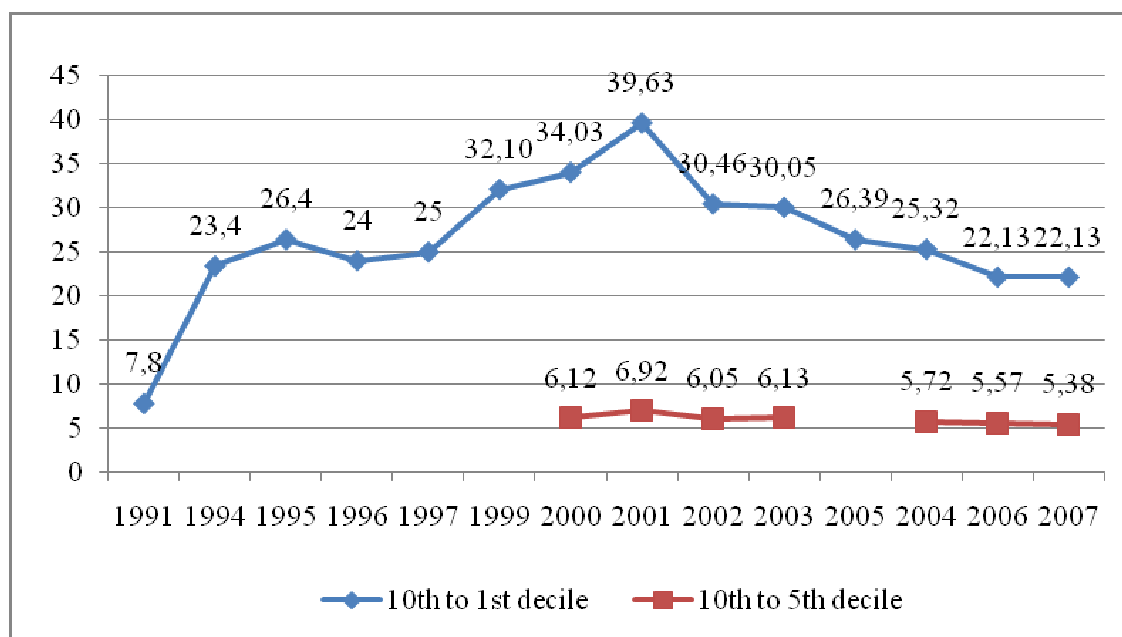


Sources: NOBUS, 2003.

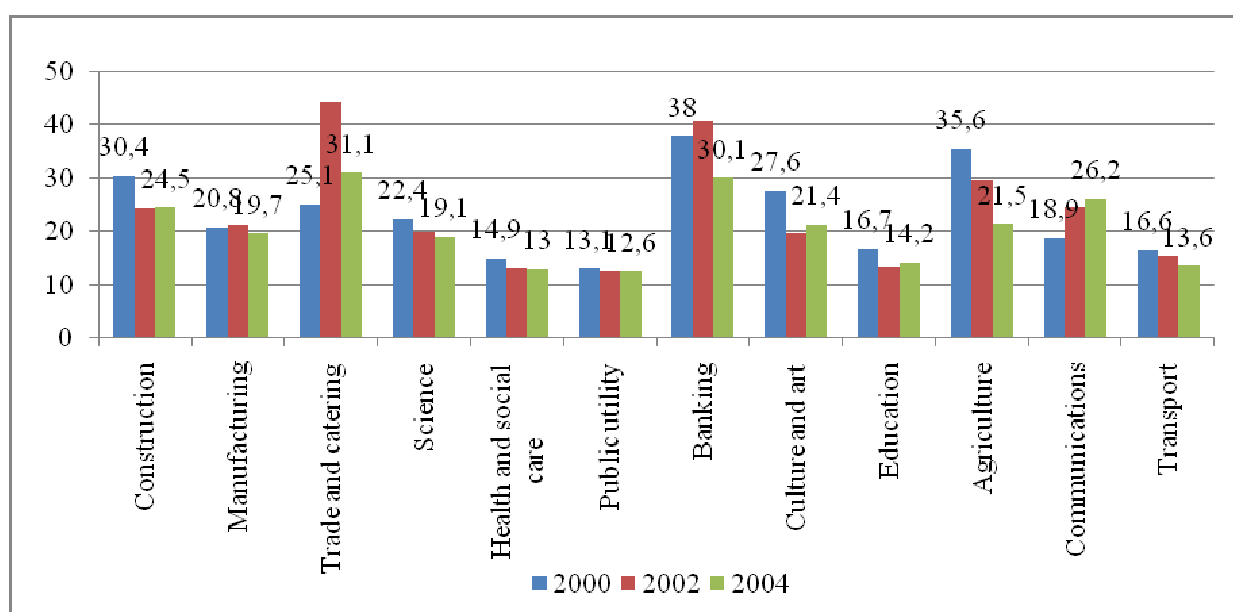
Figure 3.2.40. Distribution of total workers remuneration by decile groups (%), 2000-2007.



Sources: Rosstat, 2007

Figure 3.2.41. Wage decile coefficients, 1991-2007.

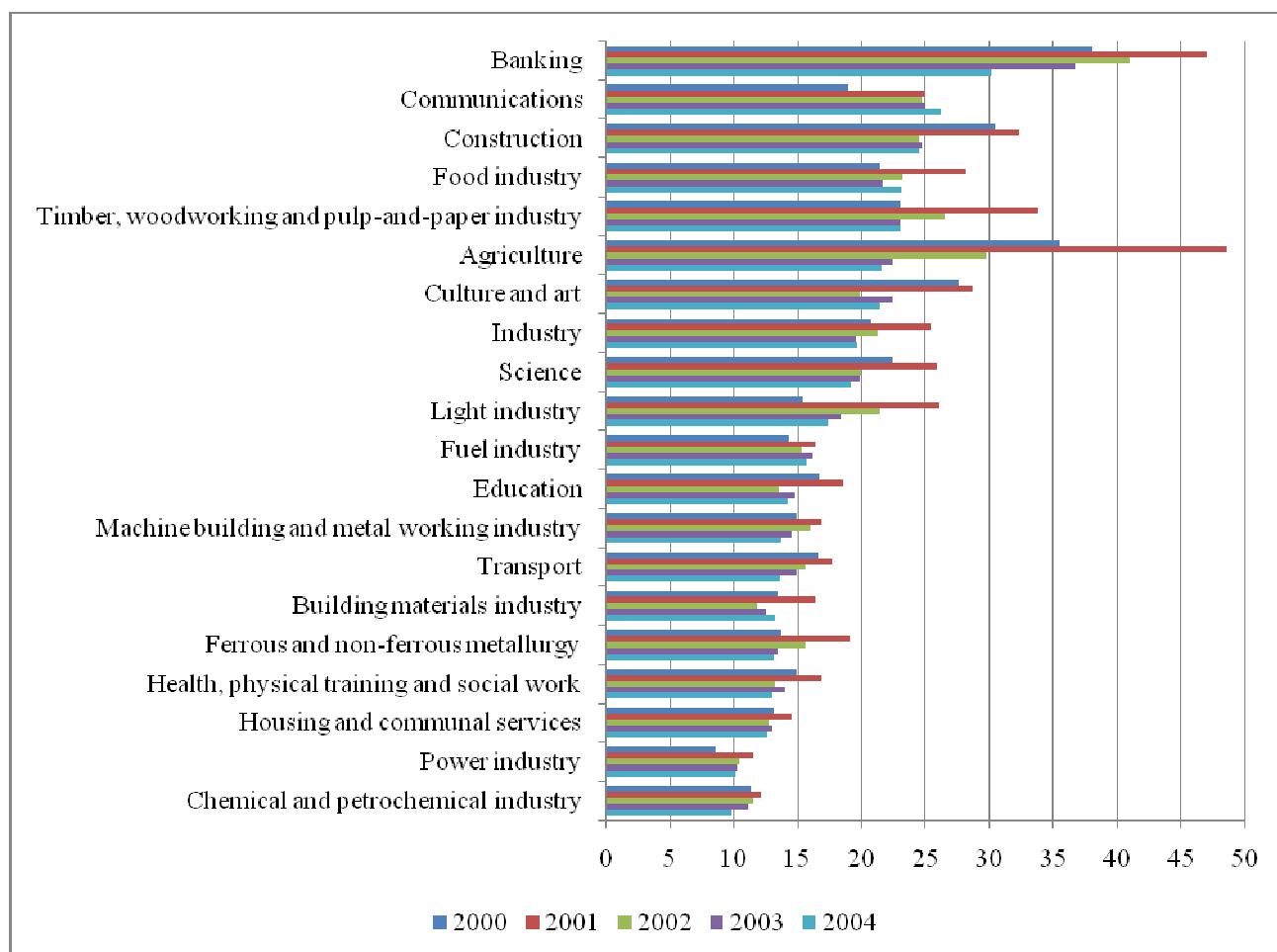
Sources: data for 1991-1999 - Working Towards a Poverty Eradication Strategy in Russia: Analysis and Recommendations. ILO, Moscow, 2001 (calculations are based on the data of Rosstat). Data for 2000-2007 – authors' calculations based on the data of Rosstat, 2007.

Figure 3.2.42. Wage decile coefficients by branches, 2000-2004.

Sources: Rosstat, 2005

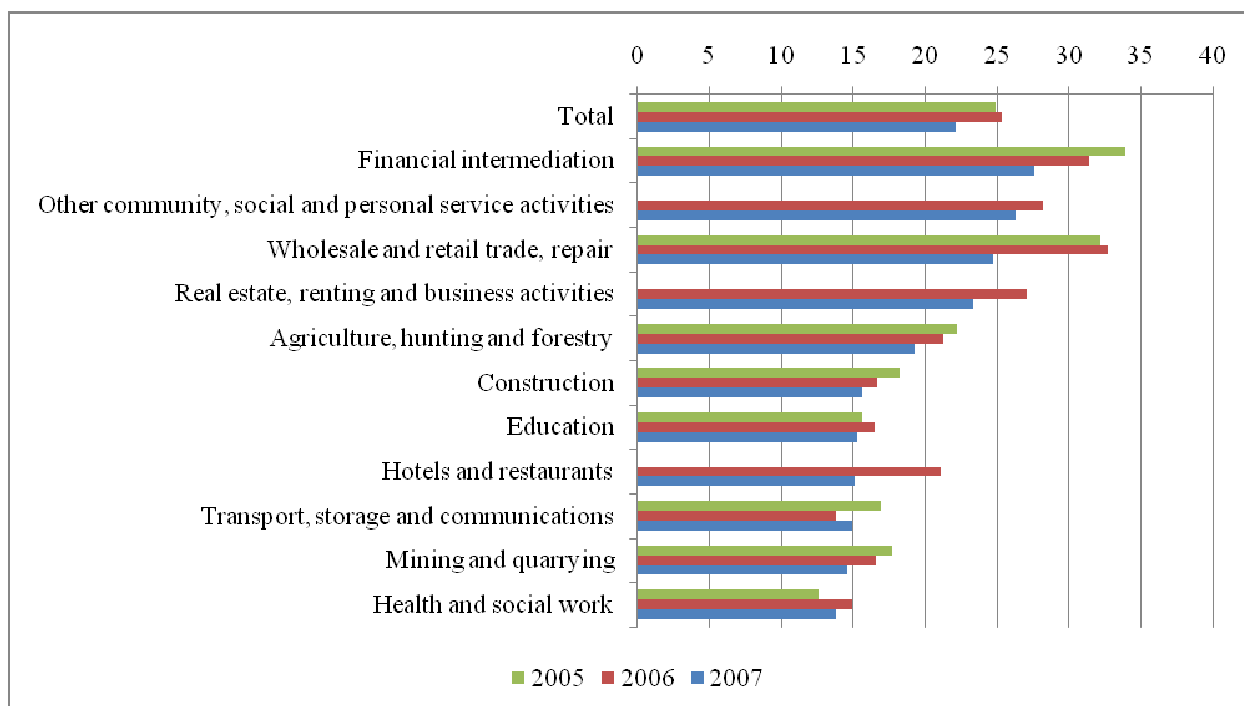
Russian Federation

Figure 3.2.43. Wages decile coefficients by branches, 2000 – 2004.



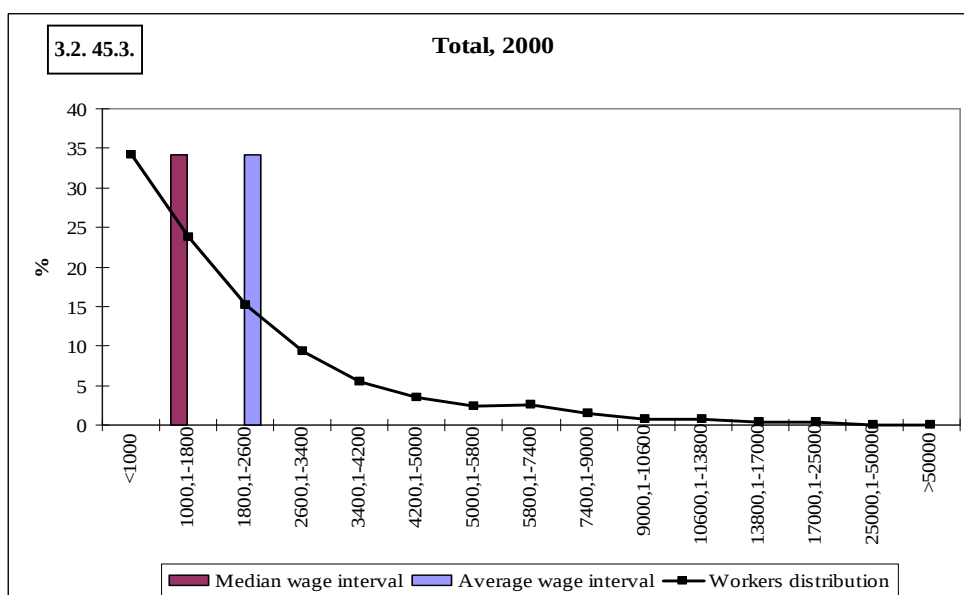
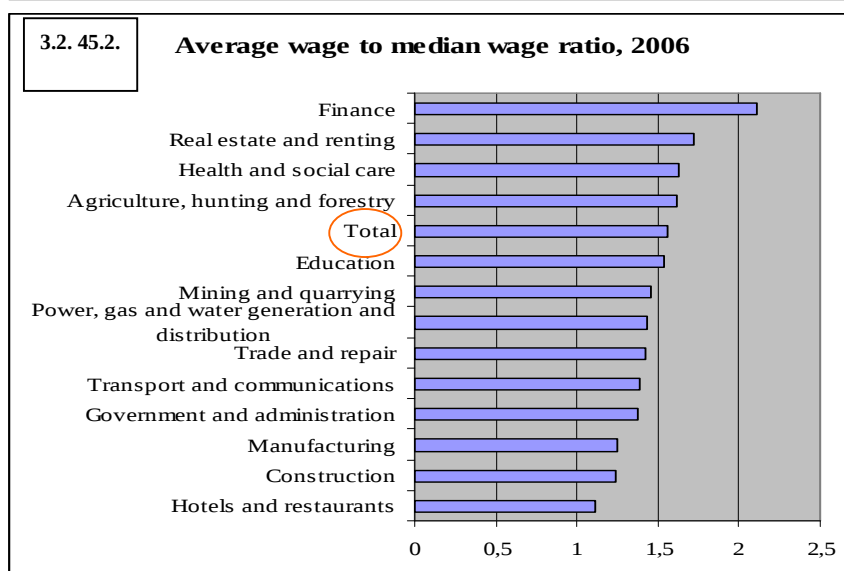
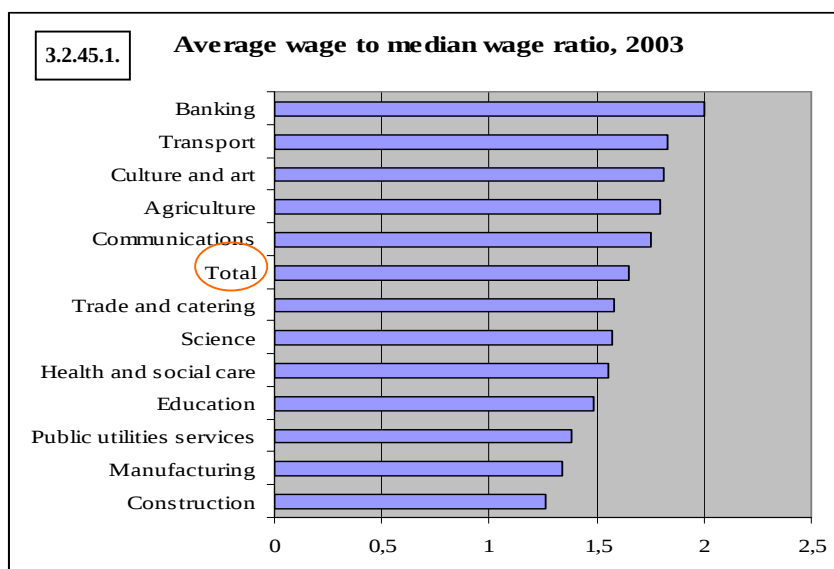
Sources: Rosstat, 2005.

Figure 3.2.44. Wages decile coefficients by kinds of economic activity, 2005–2007.



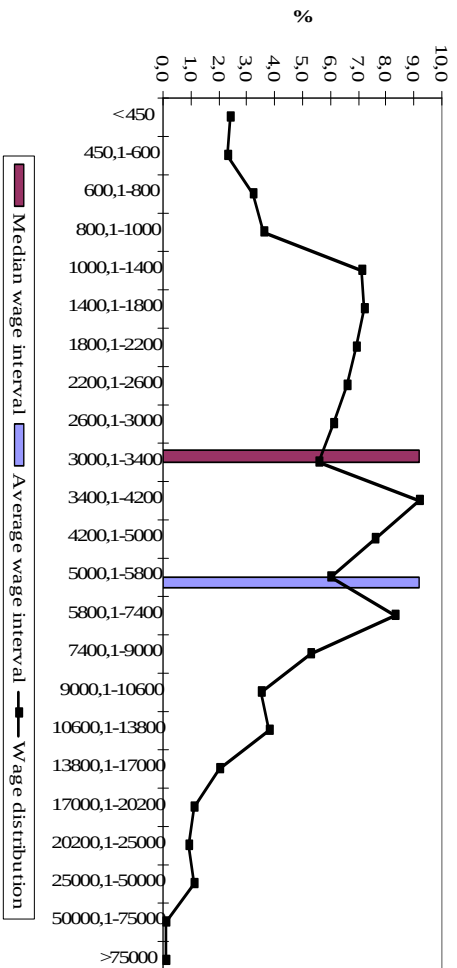
Sources: Rosstat, 2007.

Figures 3.2.45. Workers distribution by wages and kinds of economic activity, 2003–2006.
Sources: authors' calculations based on the data of Rosstat, 2004, 2007.



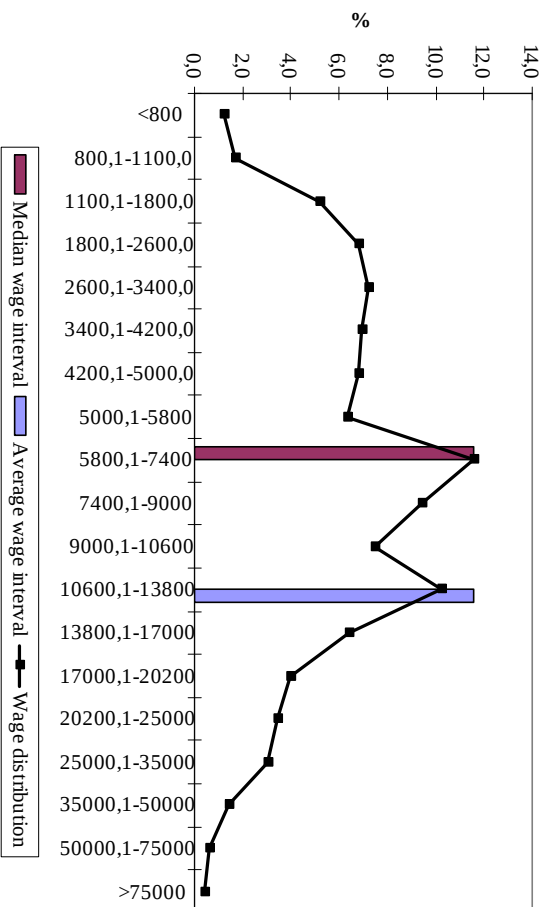
3.2. 45.3.

All branches of economy, 2003



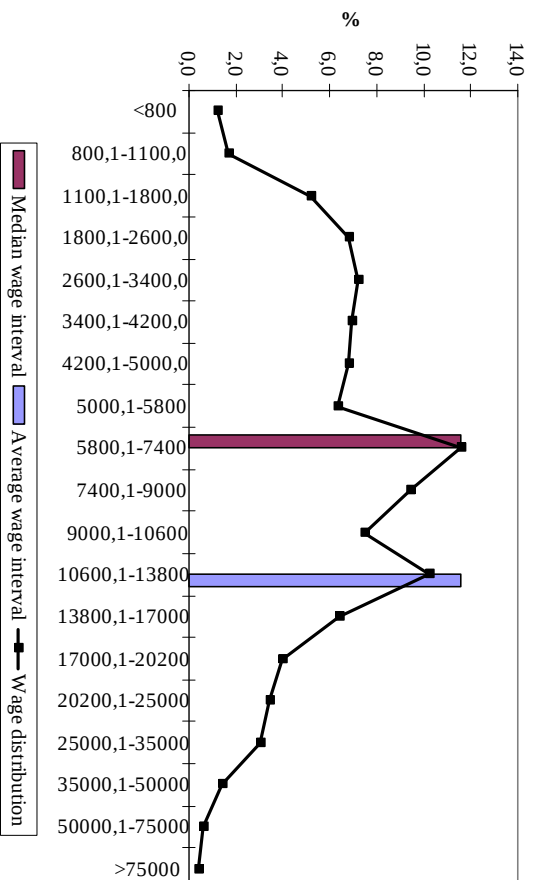
3.2.45.4.

All economic activity categories, 2006



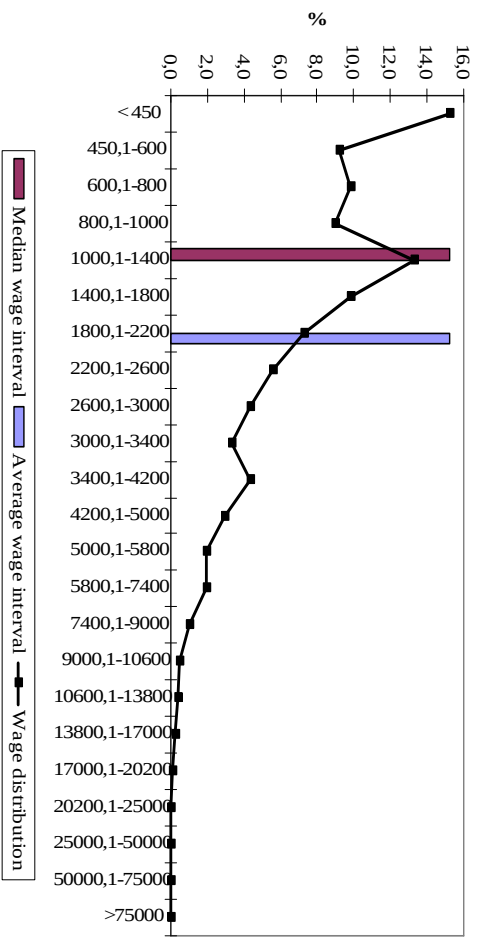
3.2. 45.5.

All economic activity categories, 2006



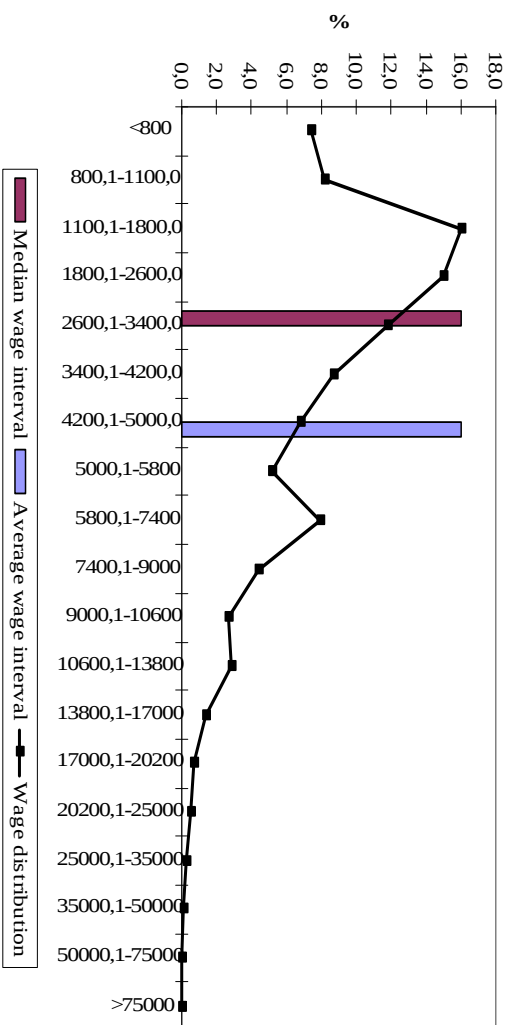
3.2. 45.6.

Agriculture, 2003



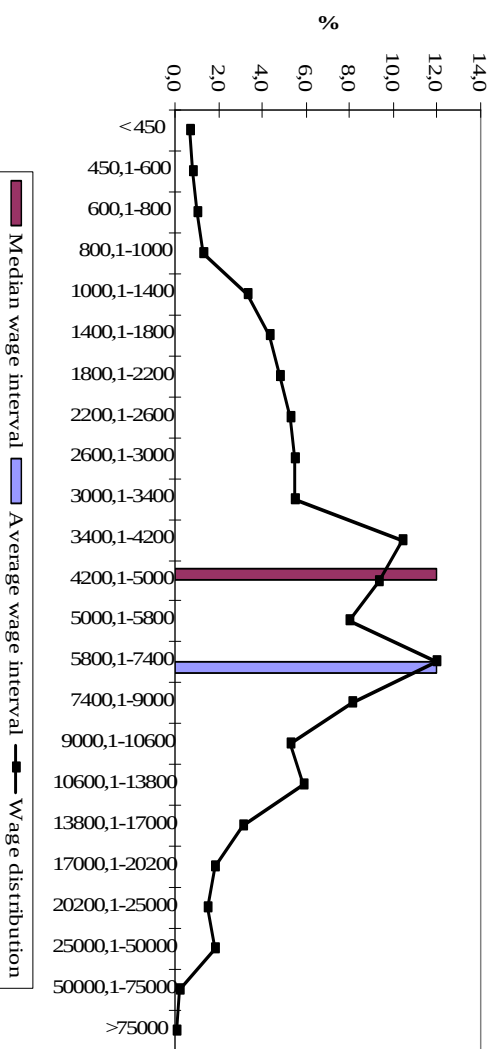
3.2. 45.7.

Agriculture, hunting and forestry, 2006



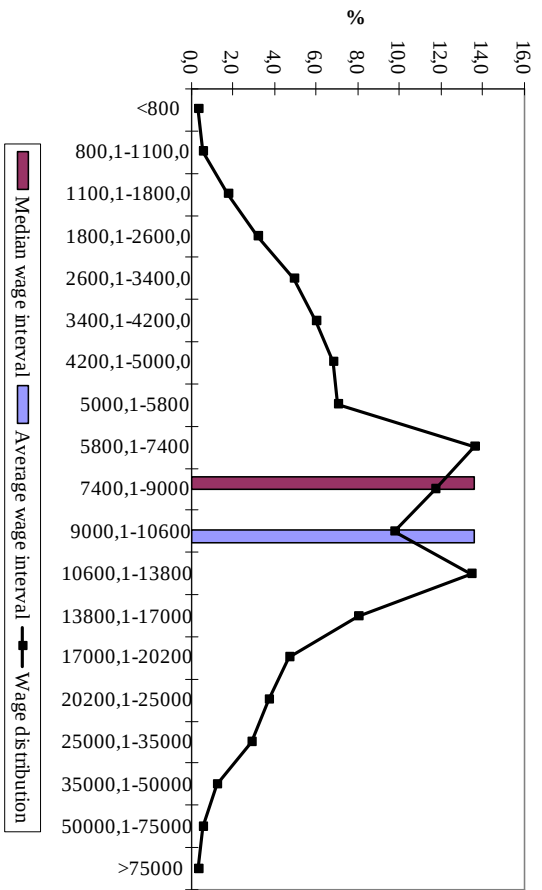
3.2. 45.8.

Manufacturing, 2003



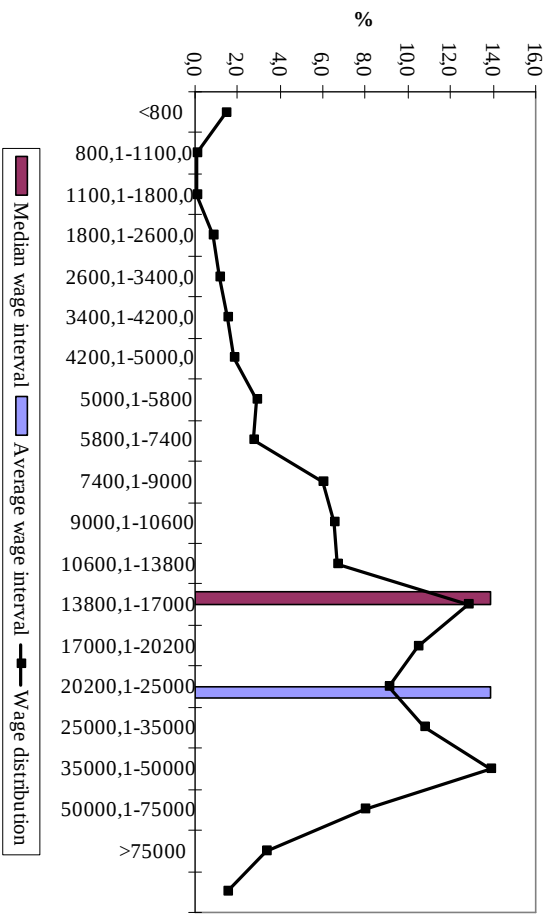
3.2.45.9.

Manufacturing, 2006



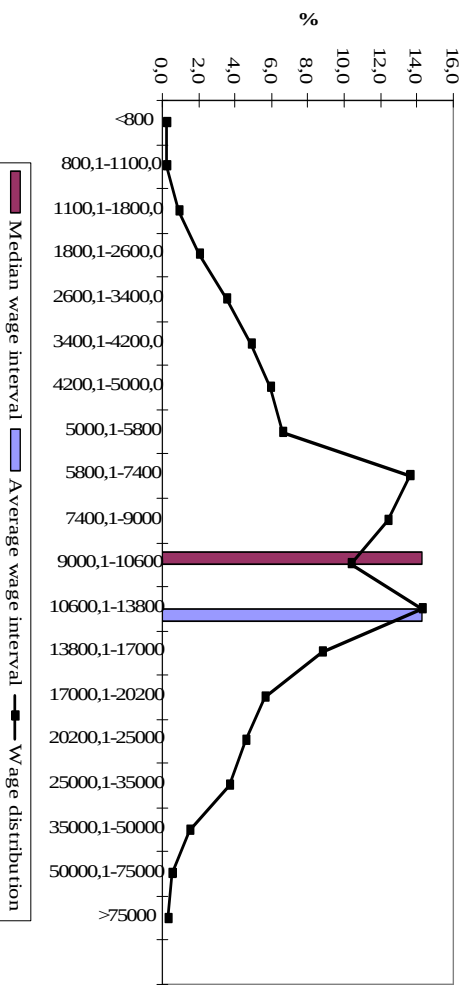
3.2.45.10

Mining and quarrying, 2006



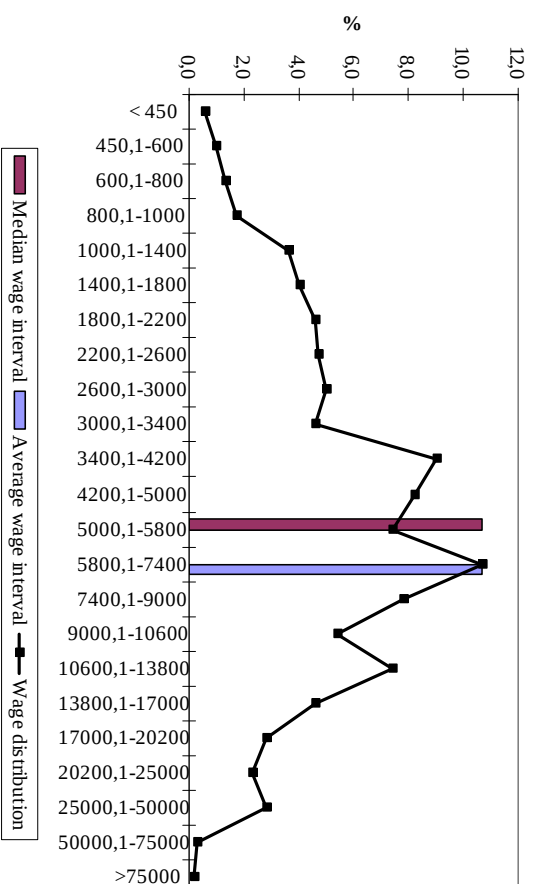
3.2.45.11

Power, gas and water generation and distribution, 2006



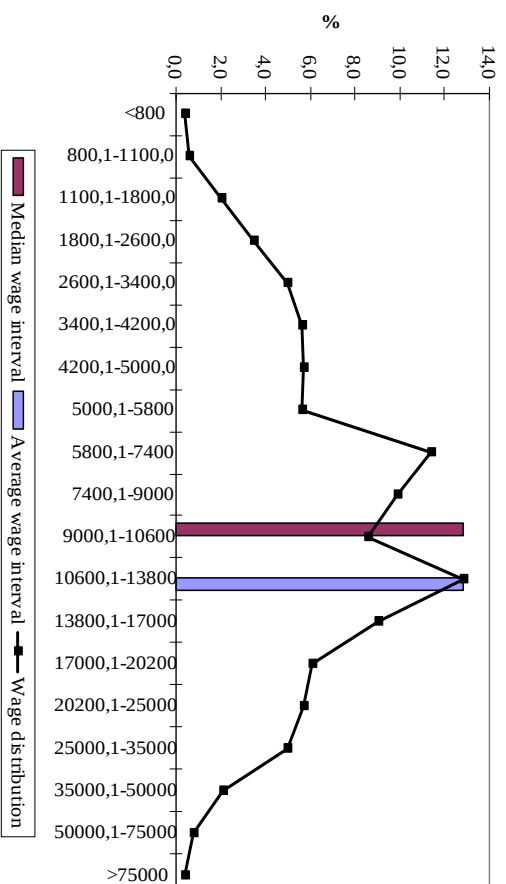
3.2.45.12

Construction, 2003



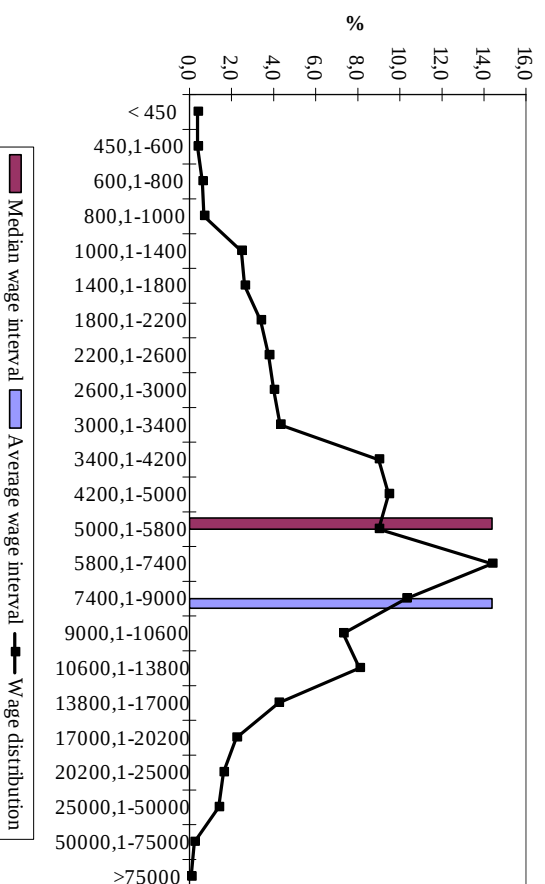
3.2.45.13

Construction, 2006



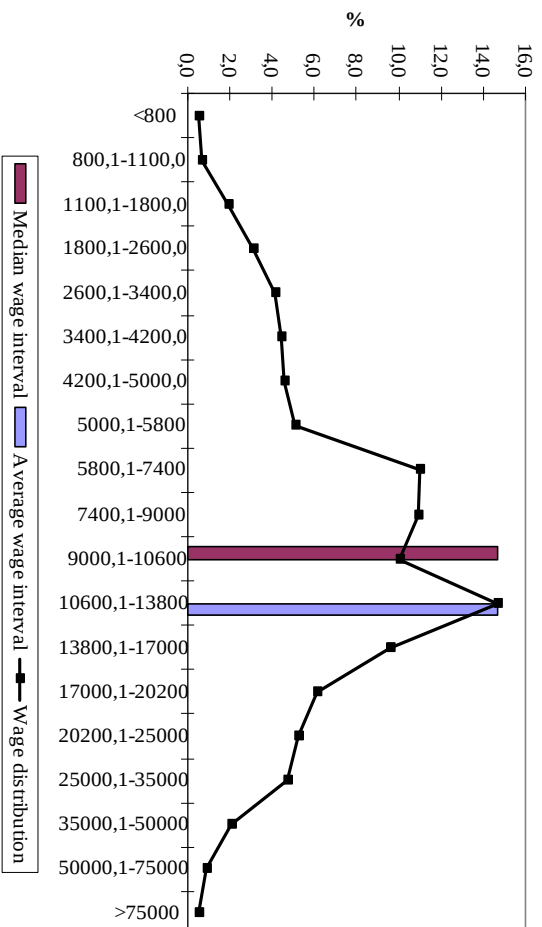
3.2.45.14

Transport, 2003



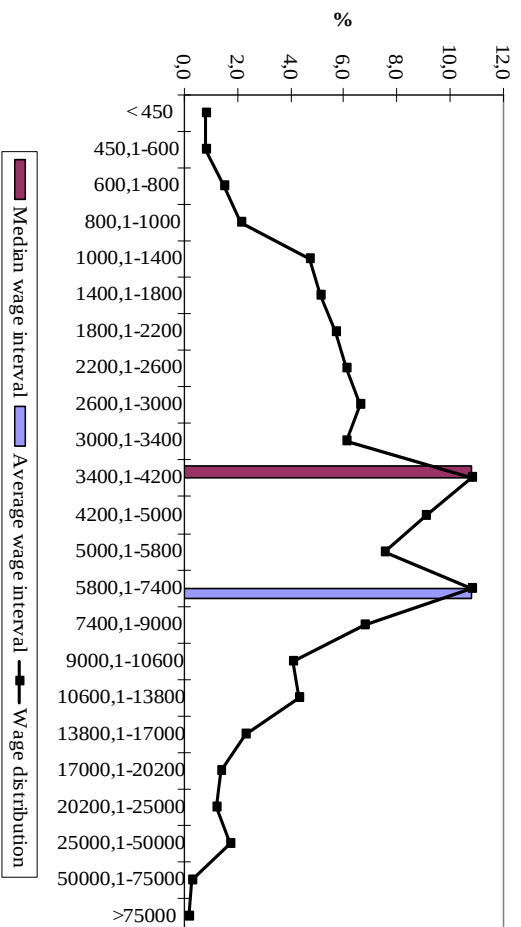
3.2.45.15

Transport and communications, 2006



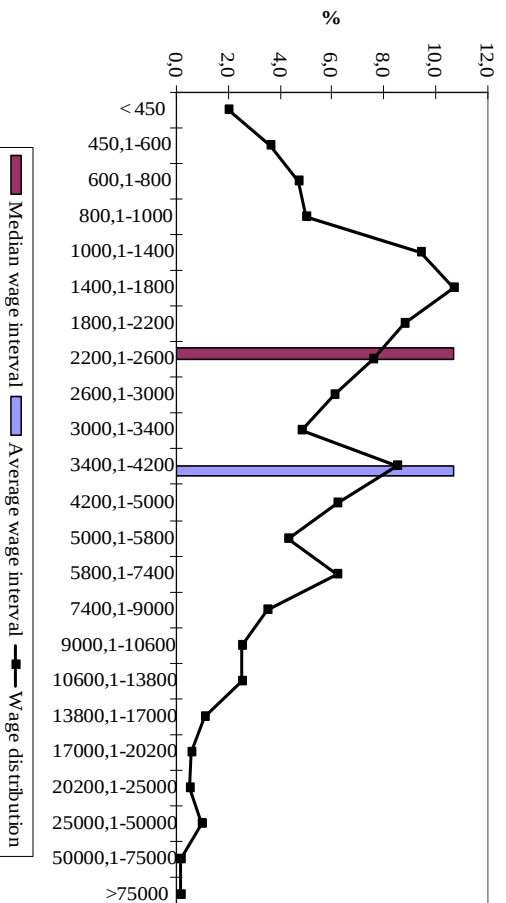
3.2.45.16

Communications, 2003



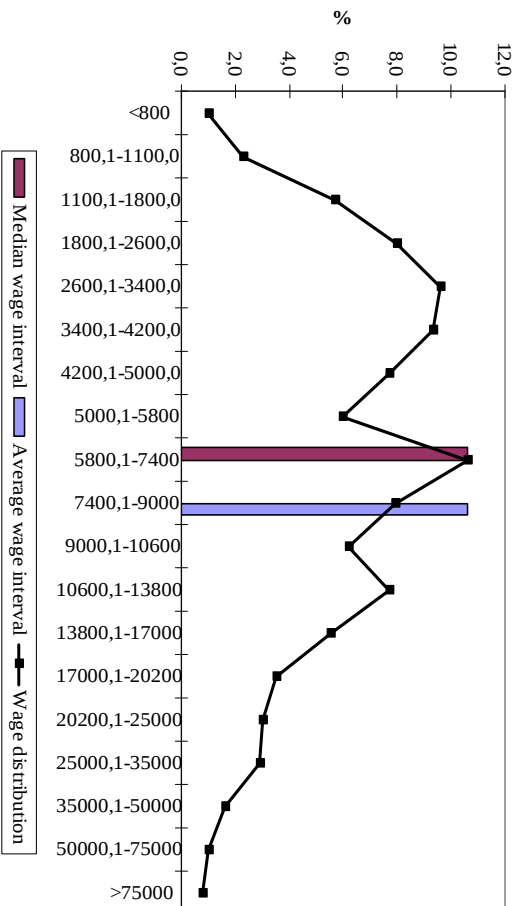
3.2.45.17

Trade and catering, 2003



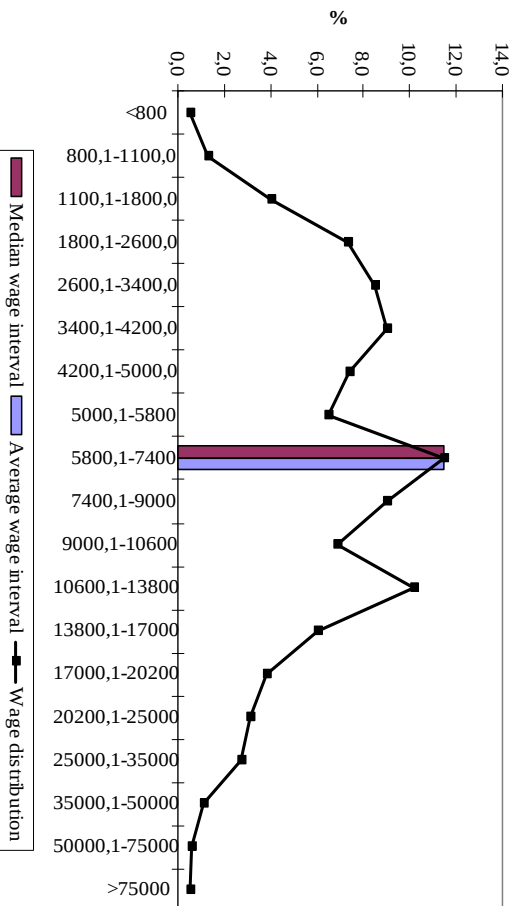
3.2.45.18

Trade and repair, 2006



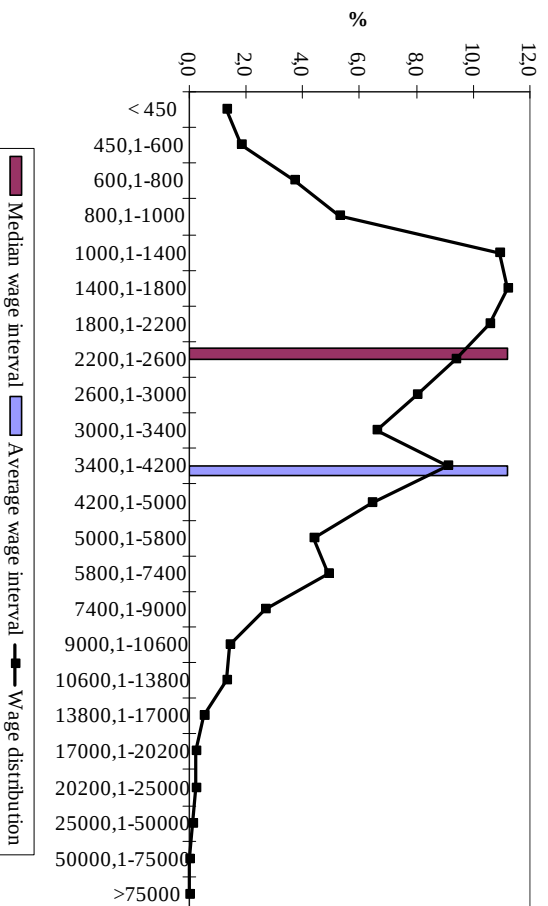
3.2.45.19

Hotels and restaurants, 2006



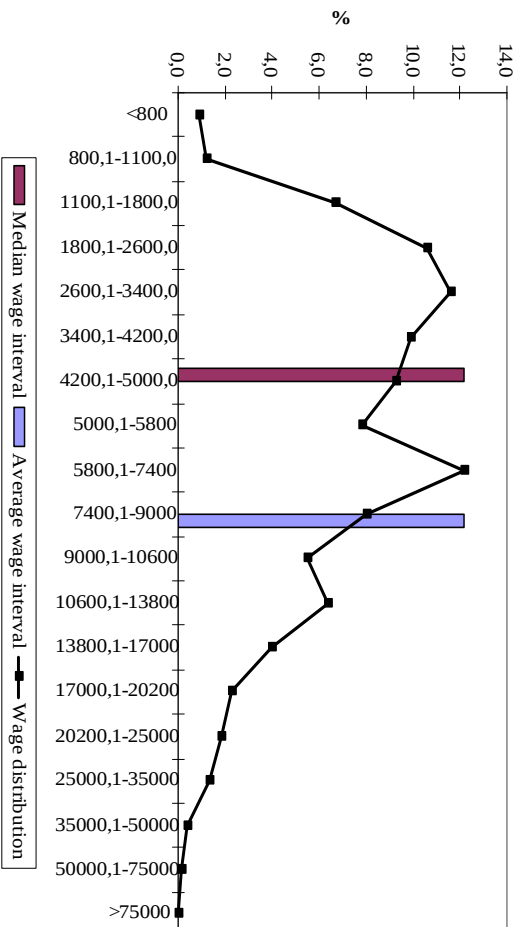
3.2.45.20

Health and social care, 2003



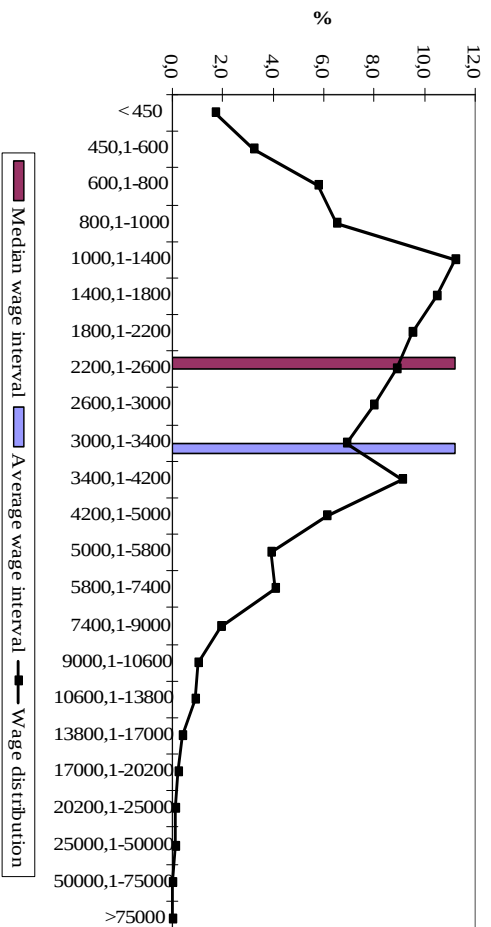
3.2.45.21

Health and social care, 2006



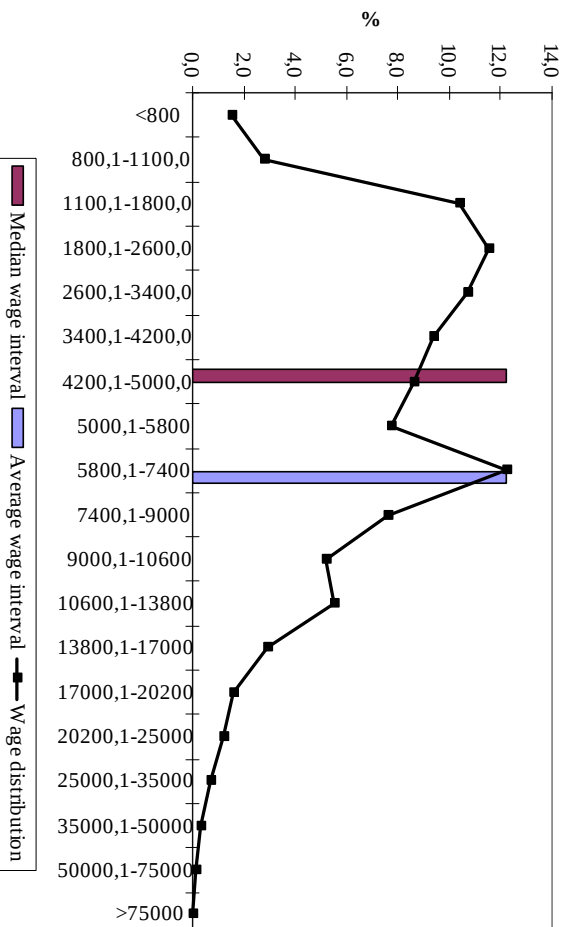
3.2.45.22

Education, 2003

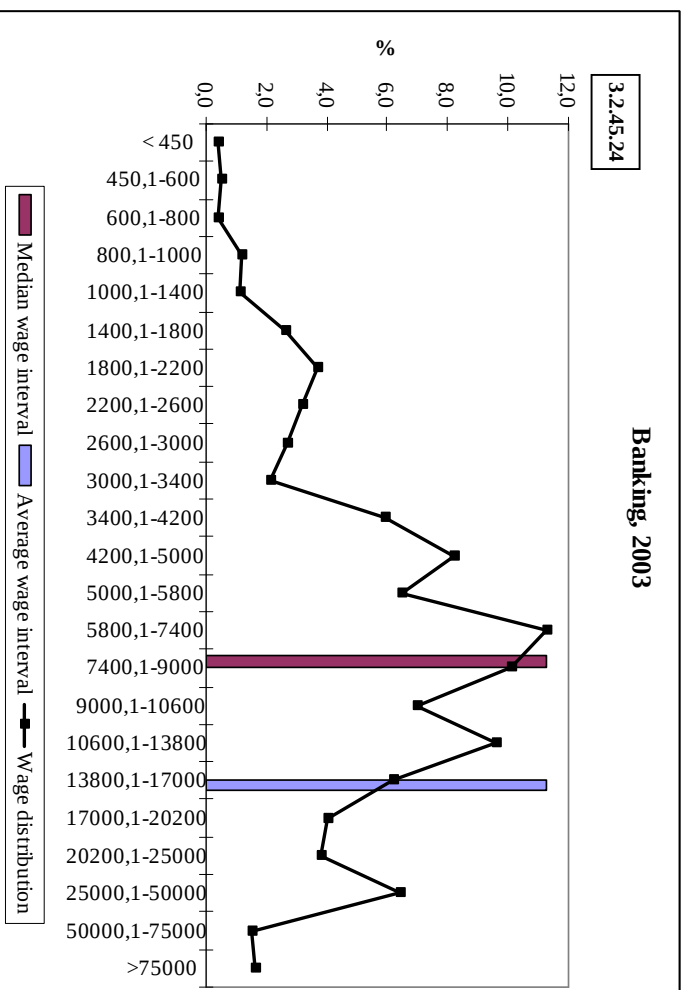


3.2.45.23

Education, 2006

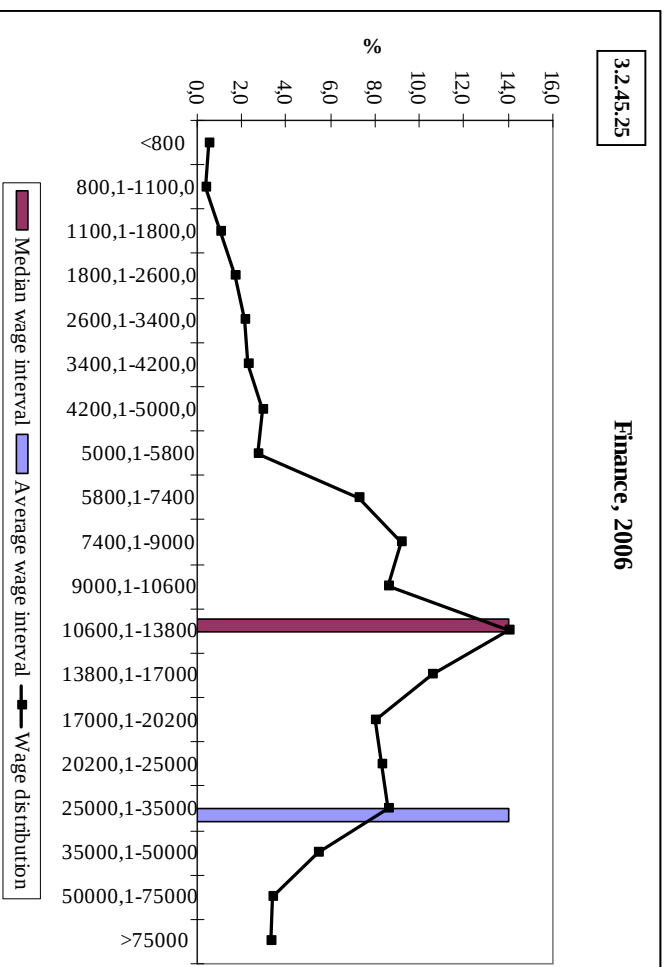


Banking, 2003

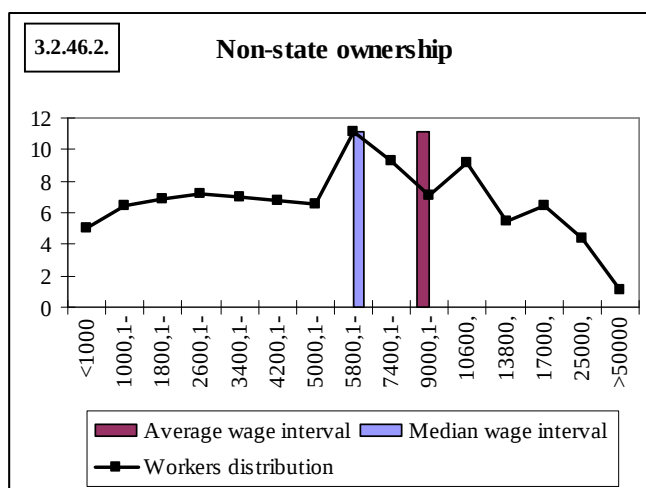
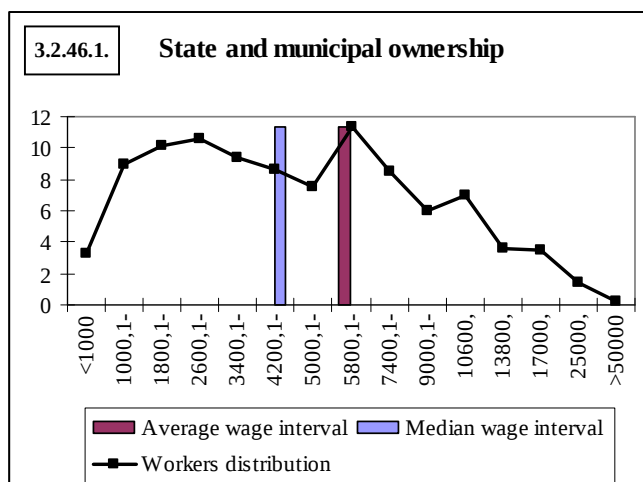


3.2.45.25

Finance, 2006

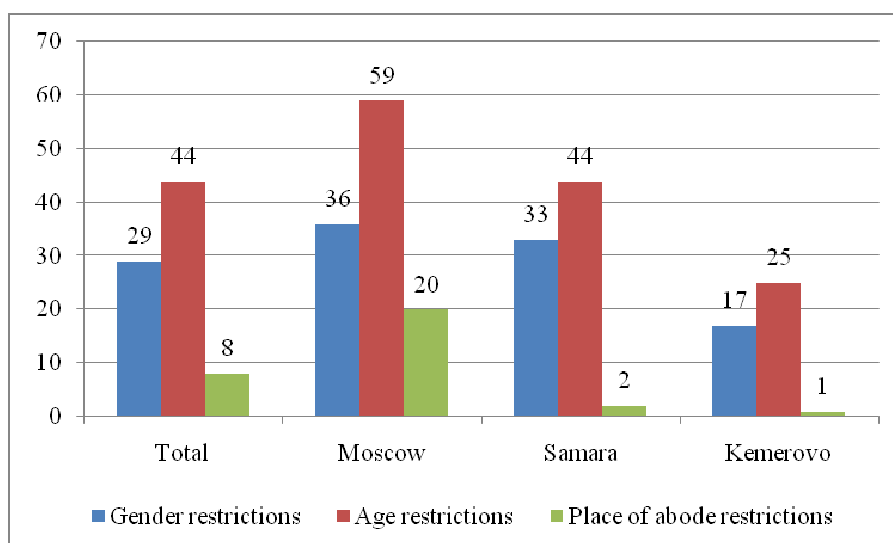


Figures 3.2.46. Workers distribution by wages and type of ownership, 2005.



Sources: Rosstat, 2006.

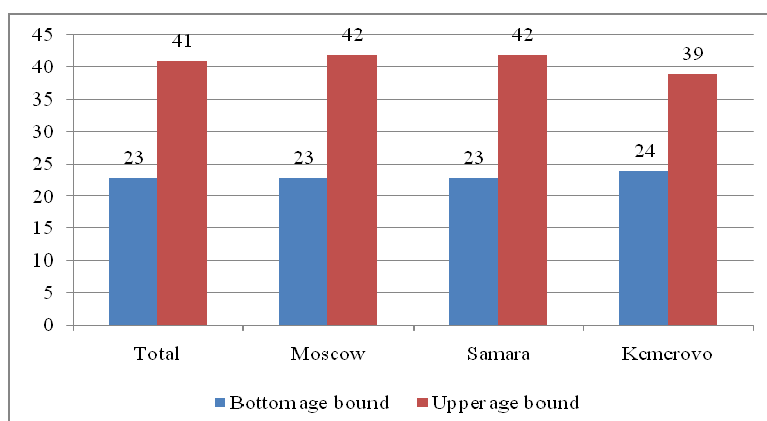
Figure 3.2.47. The share of vacancies announcements in press that have different kind of discriminative restrictions to candidates in Moscow, Samara and Kemerovo regions of Russia (%), 2007.



Sources: Centre for social and labour rights, 2007

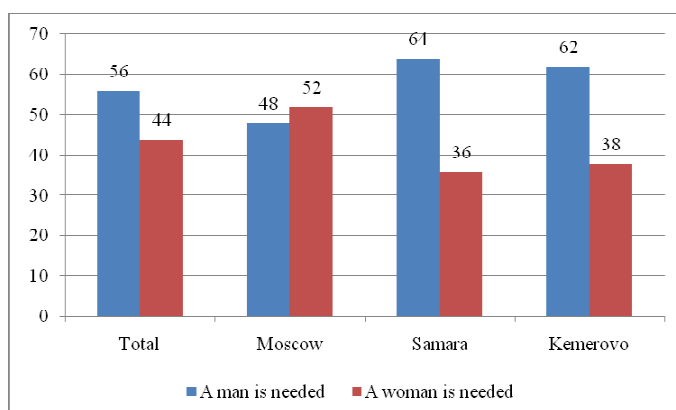
Russian Federation

Figure 3.2.48. The share of vacancies announcements in press that have discriminative age restrictions to candidates in Moscow, Samara and Kemerovo regions of Russia (%),2007.



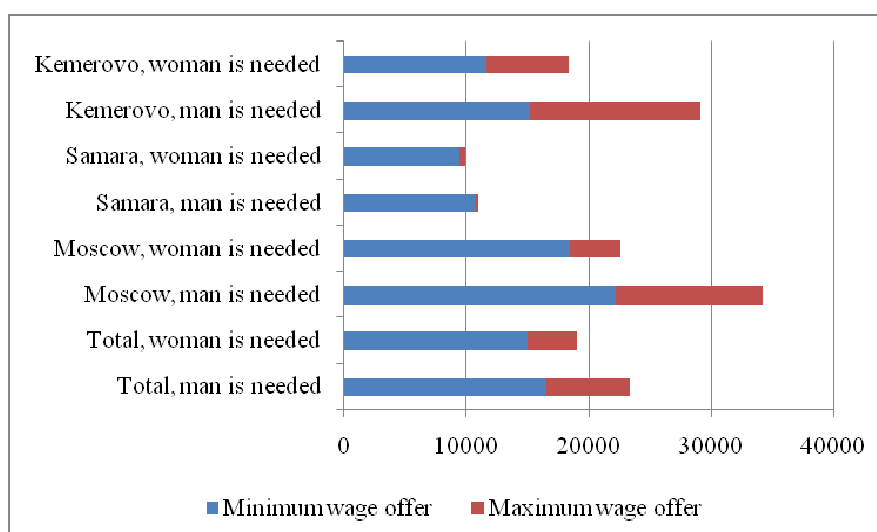
Sources: Centre for social and labour rights, 2007

Figure 3.2.49. The share of vacancies announcements in press with discriminative gender restrictions to candidates in Moscow, Samara and Kemerovo regions of Russia (%),2007.



Sources: Centre for social and labour rights, 2007

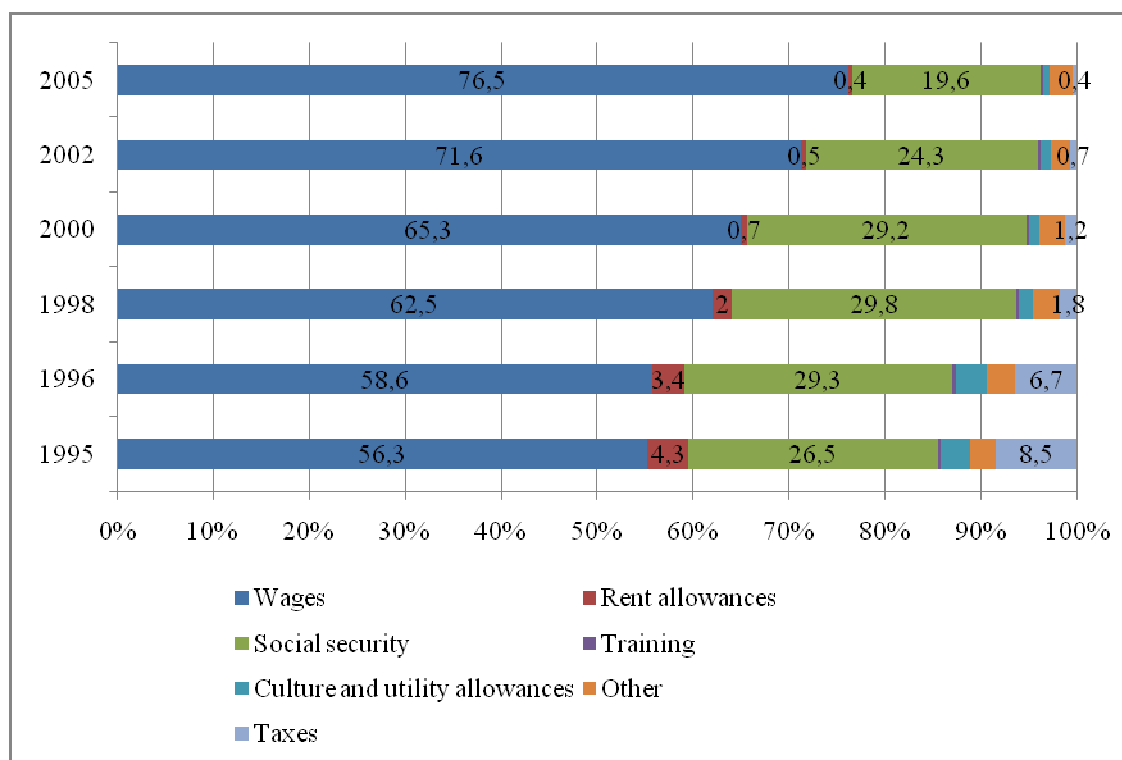
Figure 3.2.50. Maximum and minimum monthly wage offers in vacancies announcements with gender discriminative restrictions in Moscow, Samara and Kemerovo regions of Russia (roubles), 2007.



Sources: Centre for social and labour rights, 2007.

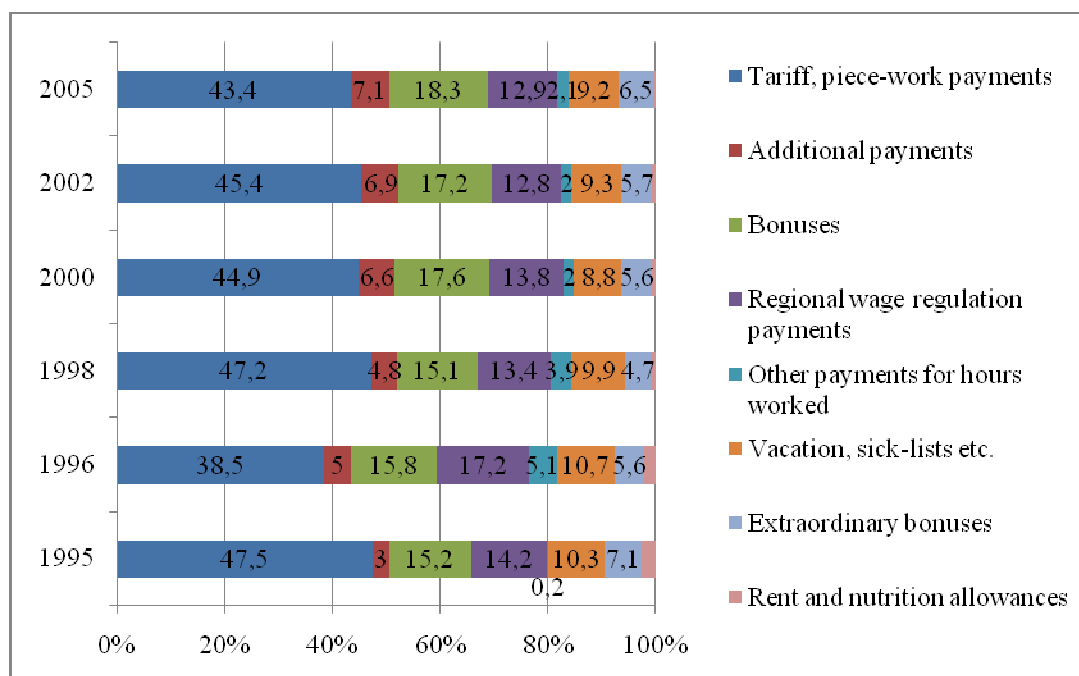
Russian Federation

Figure 3.2.51. Personnel expenditures structure, %, 1995-2005.



Sources: Gimpelson V.E., Kapelyushnikov R.I.(ed.) Wages in Russia: evolution and differentiation (in Russian). Moscow, HSE, 2007(calculations based on the data of Rosstat).

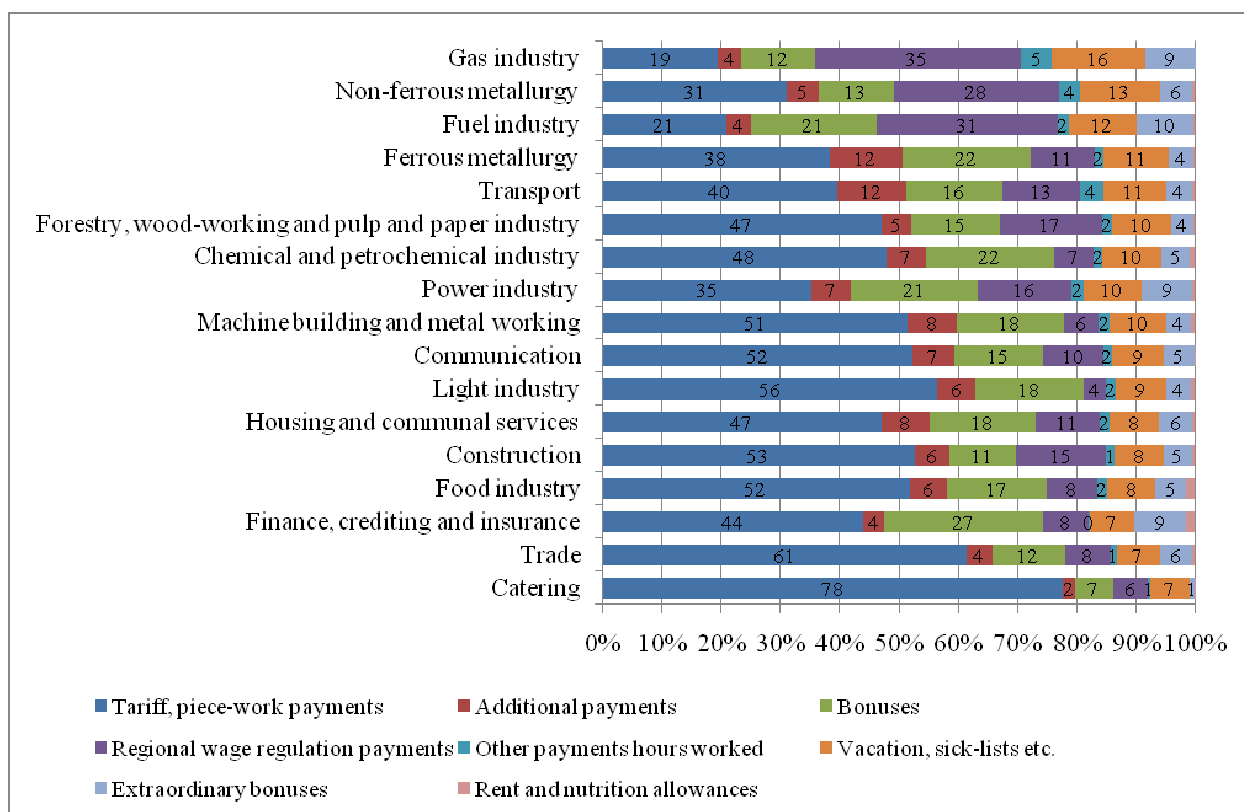
Figure 3.2.52. Structure of remuneration fund of enterprises, %, 1995-2005.



Sources: Gimpelson V.E., Kapelyushnikov R.I.(ed.) Wages in Russia: evolution and differentiation (in Russian). Moscow, HSE, 2007(calculations based on the data of Rosstat).

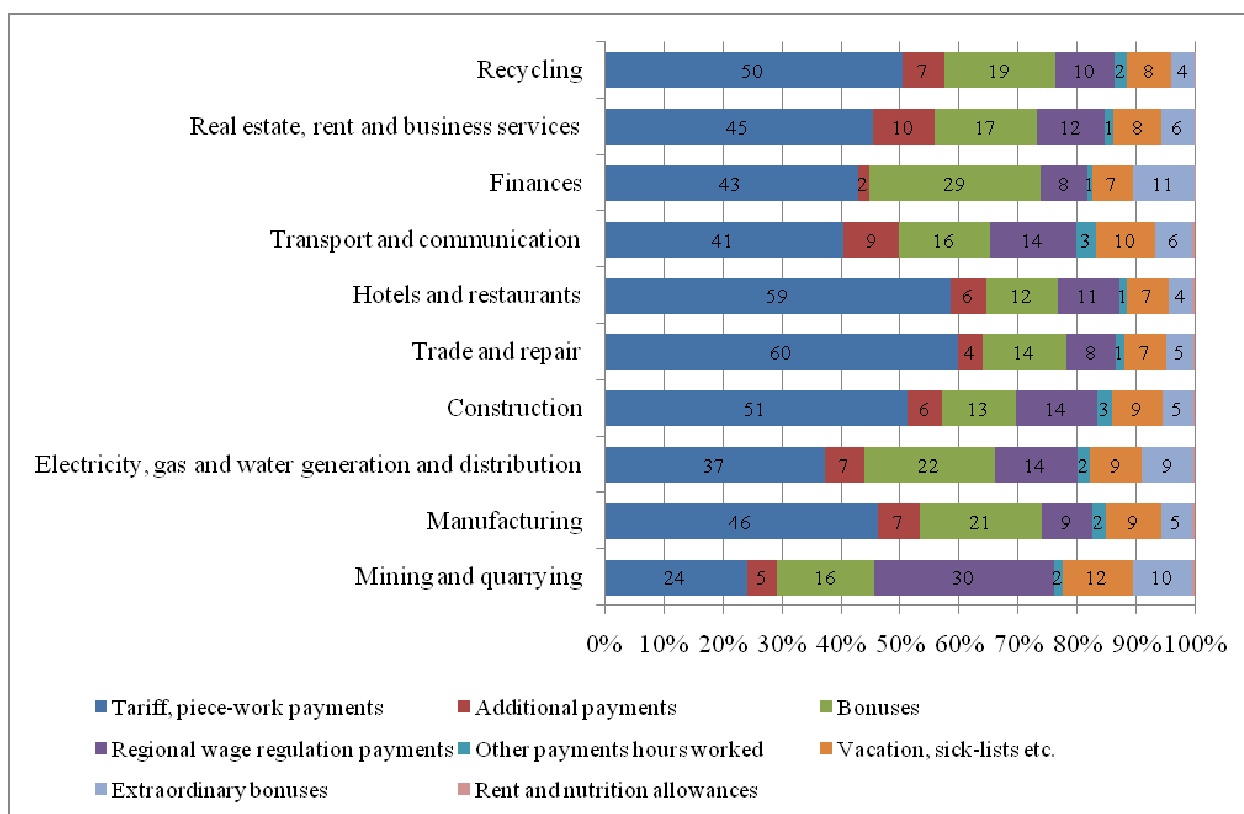
Russian Federation

Figure 3.2.53. Remuneration fund structure by branches (%), 2002.



Sources: Rosstat, 2002

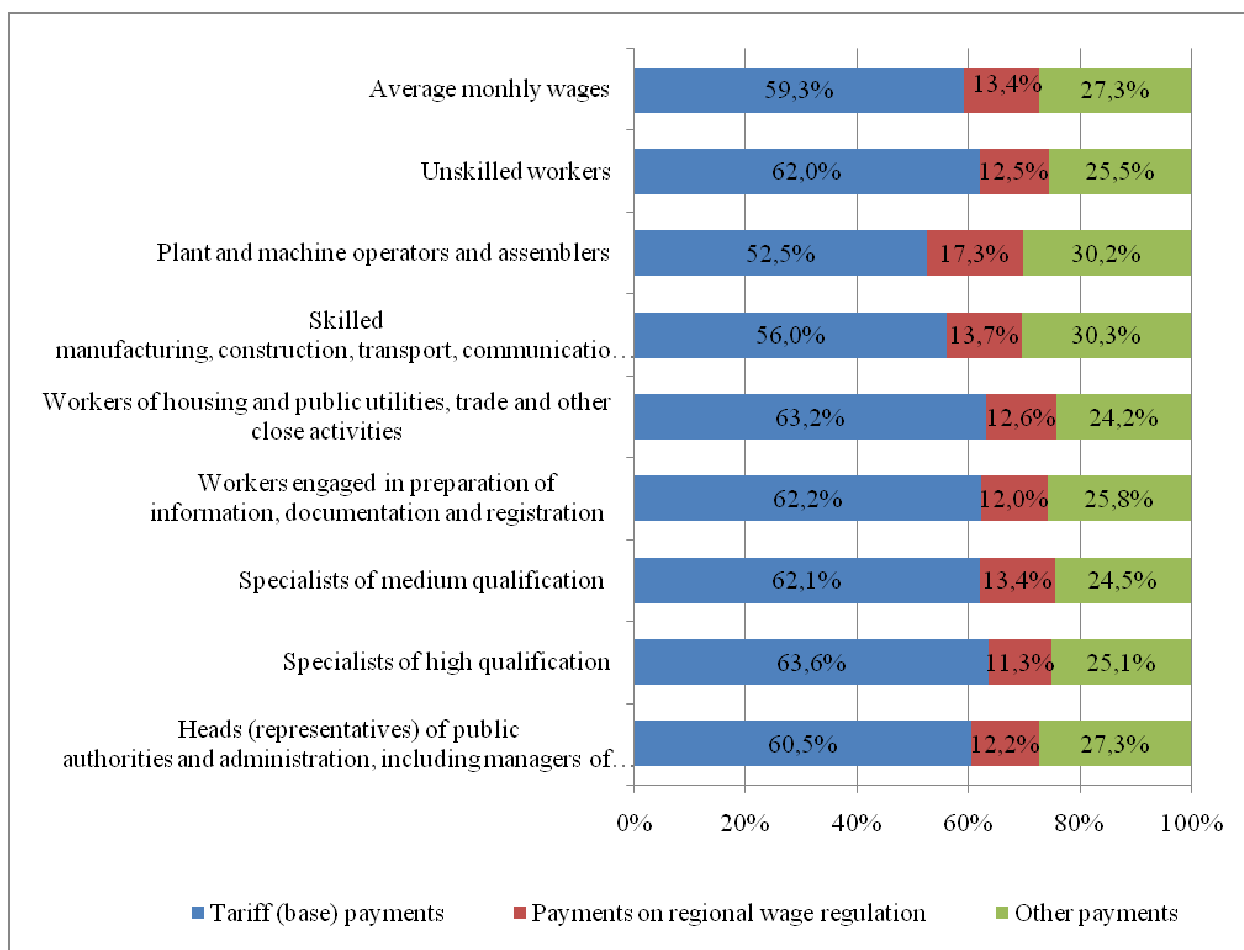
Figure 3.2.54. Remuneration fund structure by the kinds of economic activity, %, 2005.



Sources: Rosstat, 2006.

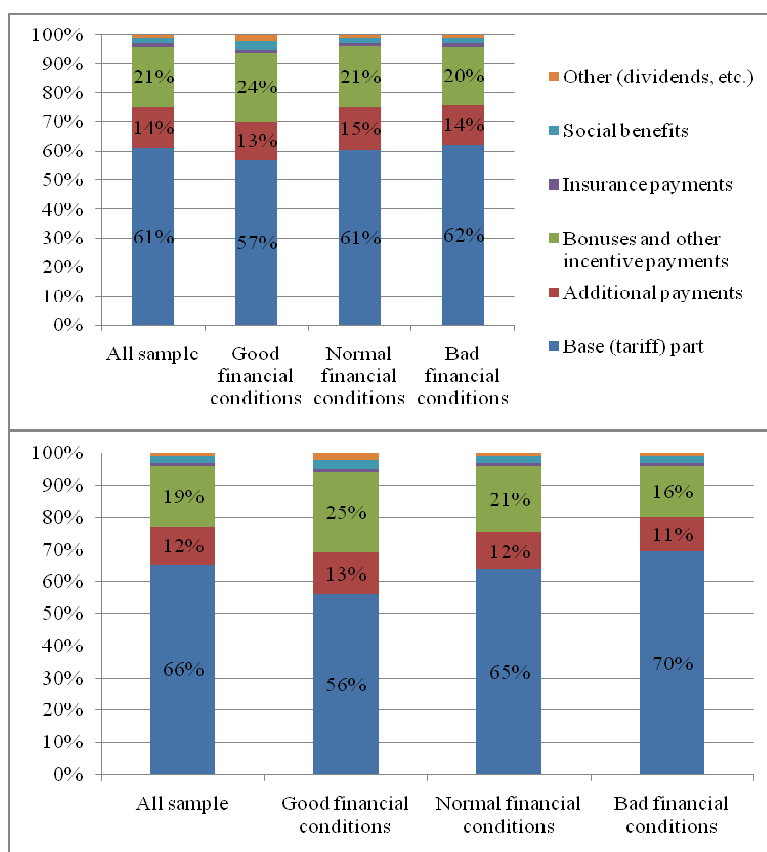
Russian Federation

Figure 3.2.55. Structure of the average monthly wage by workers occupations, %, 2005 .



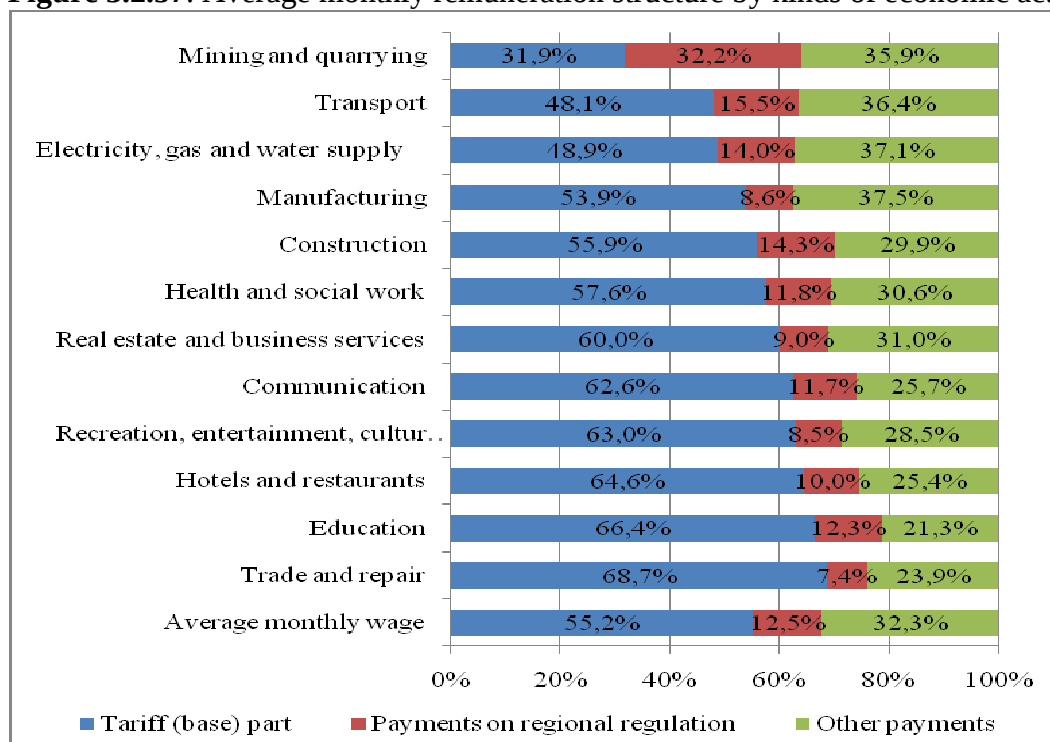
Sources: Rosstat, 2005

Figure 3.2.56. Wage structure for workers (top) and professionals and administrative staff (bottom) at industrial enterprises (%) 2002.



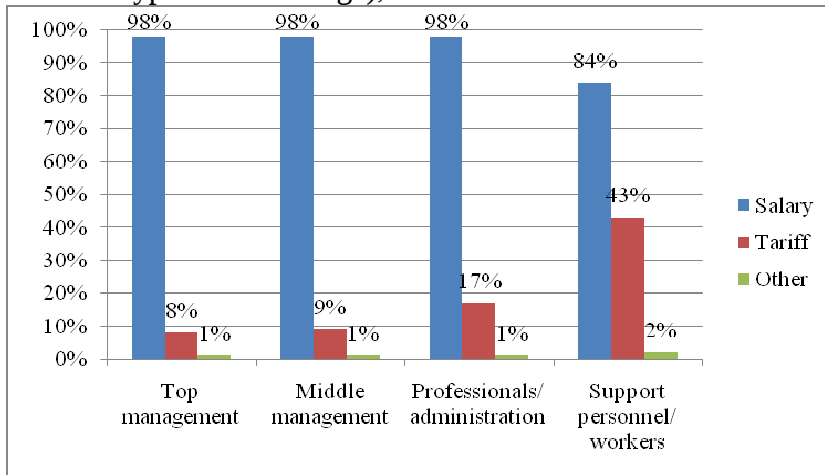
Sources: Kapelyushnikov R.I. Wage determination mechanisms at Russian industrial enterprises (in Russian). Preprint WP3/2003/07. – Moscow, HSE, 2003. – http://new.hse.ru/sites/infospace/podrazd/uvp/id/preprints/DocLib/WP3_2003_07.pdf.

Figure 3.2.57. Average monthly remuneration structure by kinds of economic activity, %, 2005.



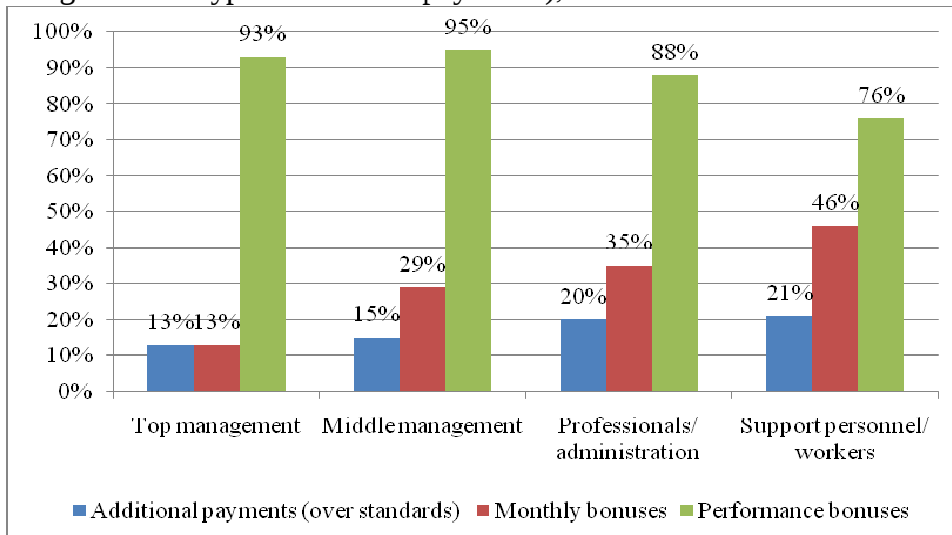
Sources: Rosstat, 2005.

Figure 3.2.58. Types of the base wage for different personnel categories (% of companies, using different types of base wage), 2007.



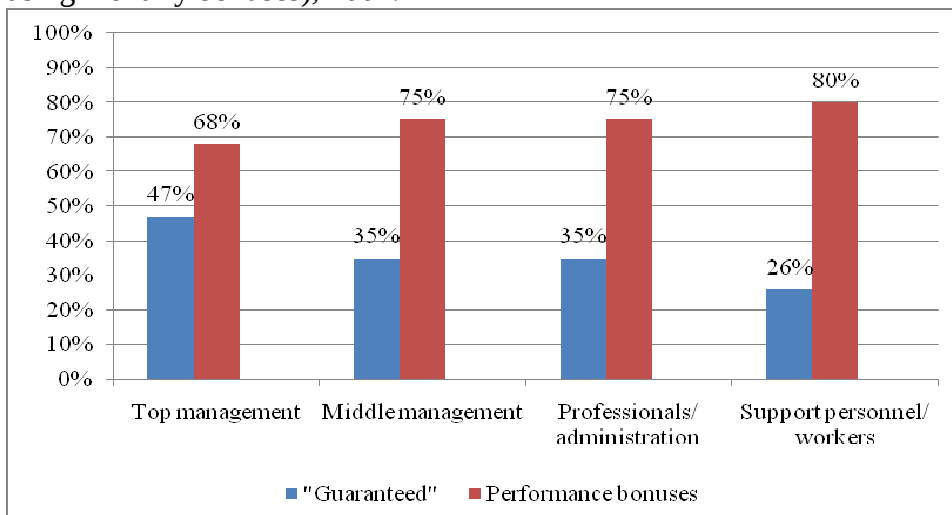
Sources: E&Y Salary and compensations survey, 2007/2008.

Figure 3.2.59. Types of variable payments for different personnel categories (% of companies, using different types of variable payments), 2007.



Sources: E&Y Salary and compensations survey, 2007/2008.

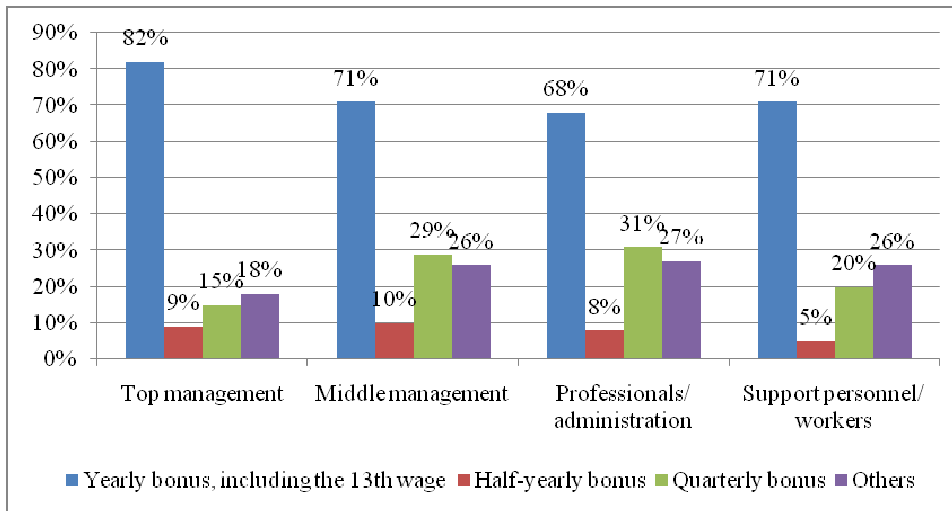
Figure 3.2.60. Types of monthly bonuses for different personnel categories (% of companies, using monthly bonuses), 2007.



Sources: E&Y Salary and compensations survey, 2007/2008.

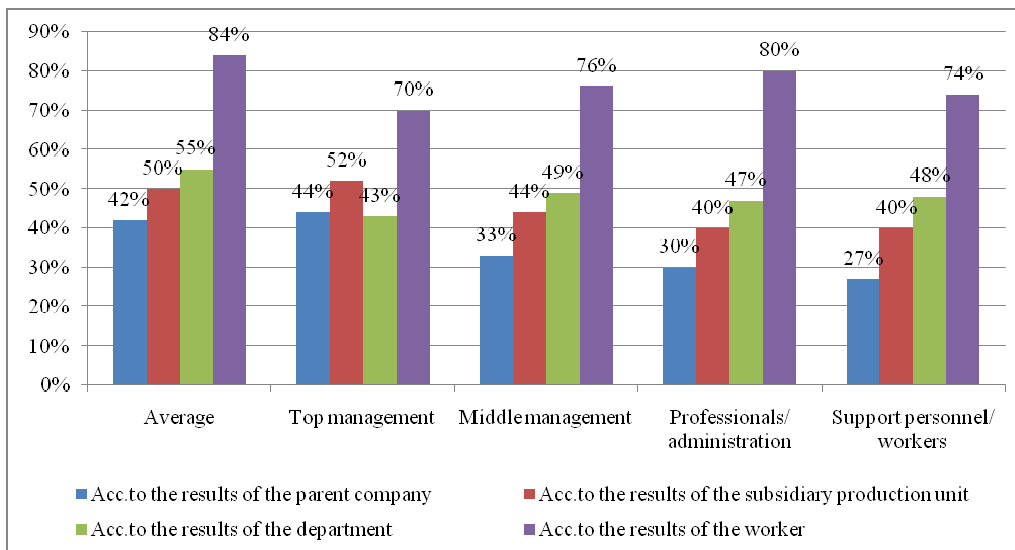
Russian Federation

Figure 3.2.61. Types of performance bonuses for different personnel categories (% of companies, using performance bonuses), 2007.



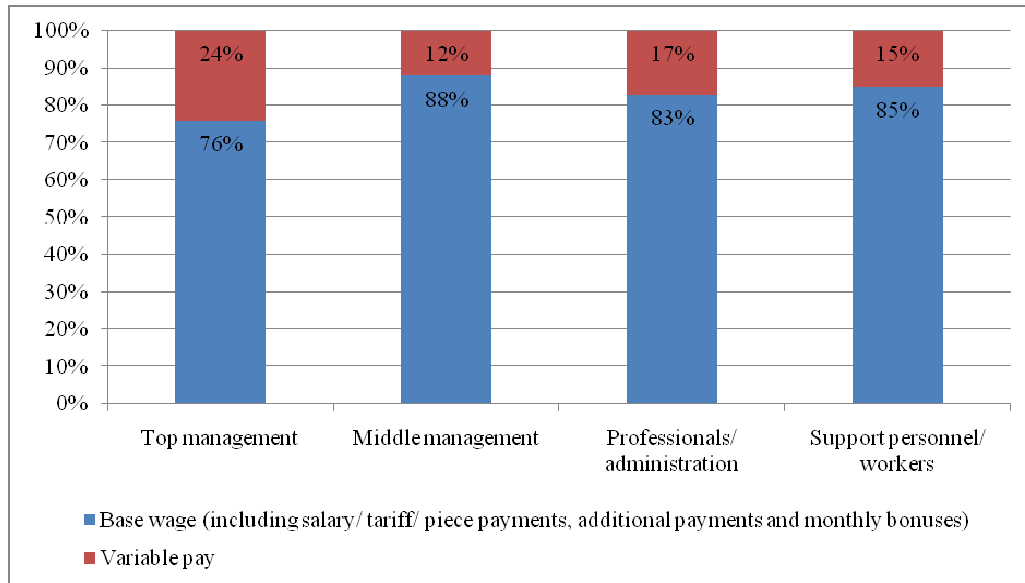
Sources: E&Y Salary and compensations survey, 2007/2008

Figure 3.2.62. The base of performance bonuses calculation for different personnel categories (% of companies, using performance bonuses), 2007.



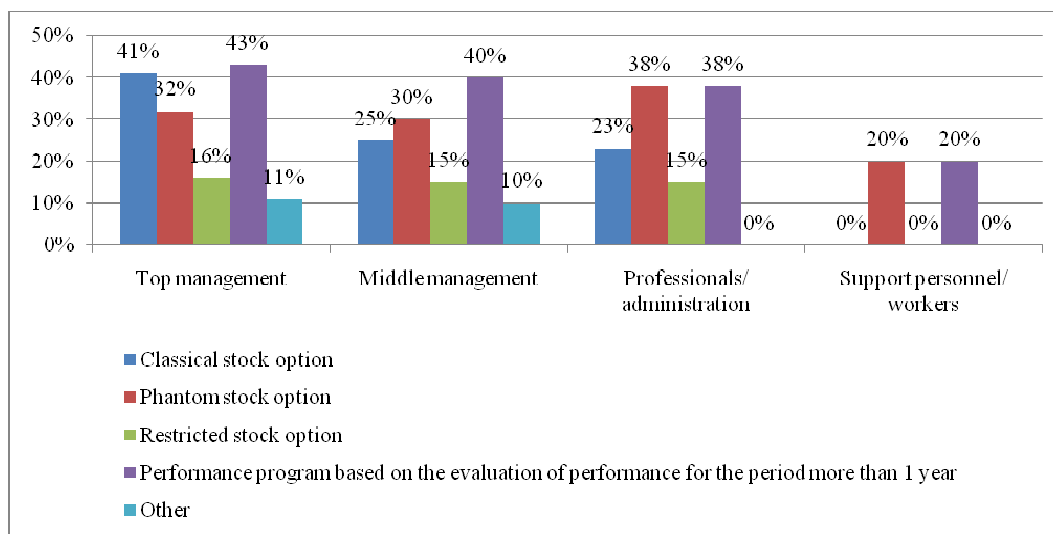
Sources: E&Y Salary and compensations survey, 2007/2008.

Figure 3.2.63. The structure of yearly remuneration for different personnel categories, 2007.



Sources: E&Y Salary and compensations survey, 2007/2008.

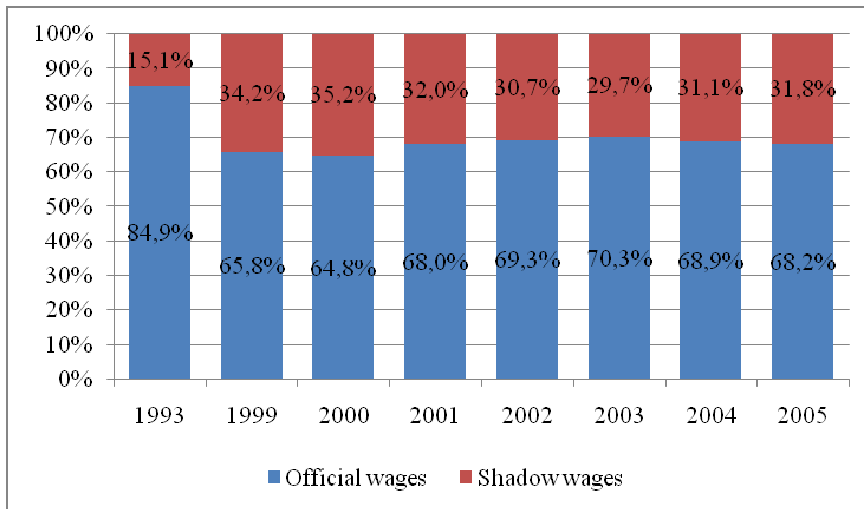
Figure 3.2.64. Programs of long-term remuneration for different personnel categories (% of total number of companies), 2007.



Sources: E&Y Salary and compensations survey, 2007/2008.

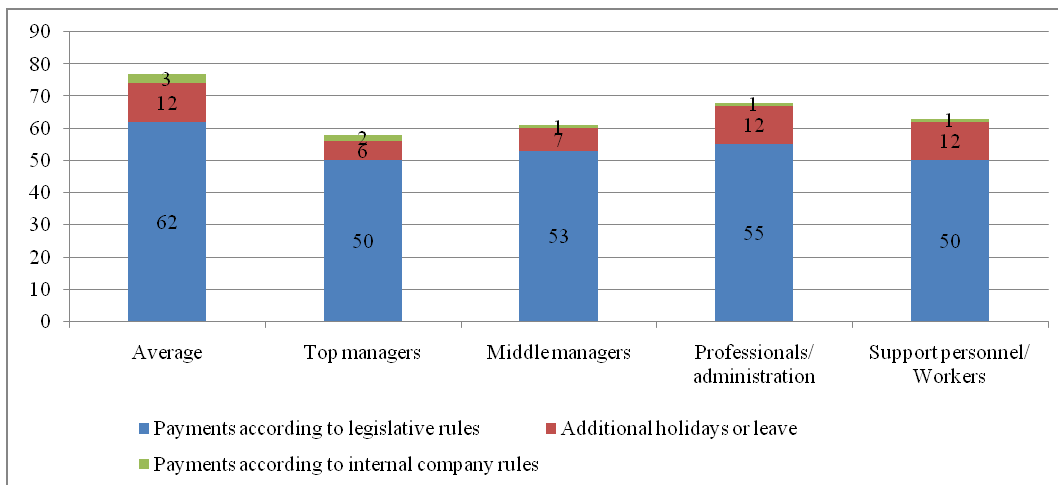
Russian Federation

Figure 3.2.65. The share of official and shadow wages in the total remuneration fund, %, 1993-2005.



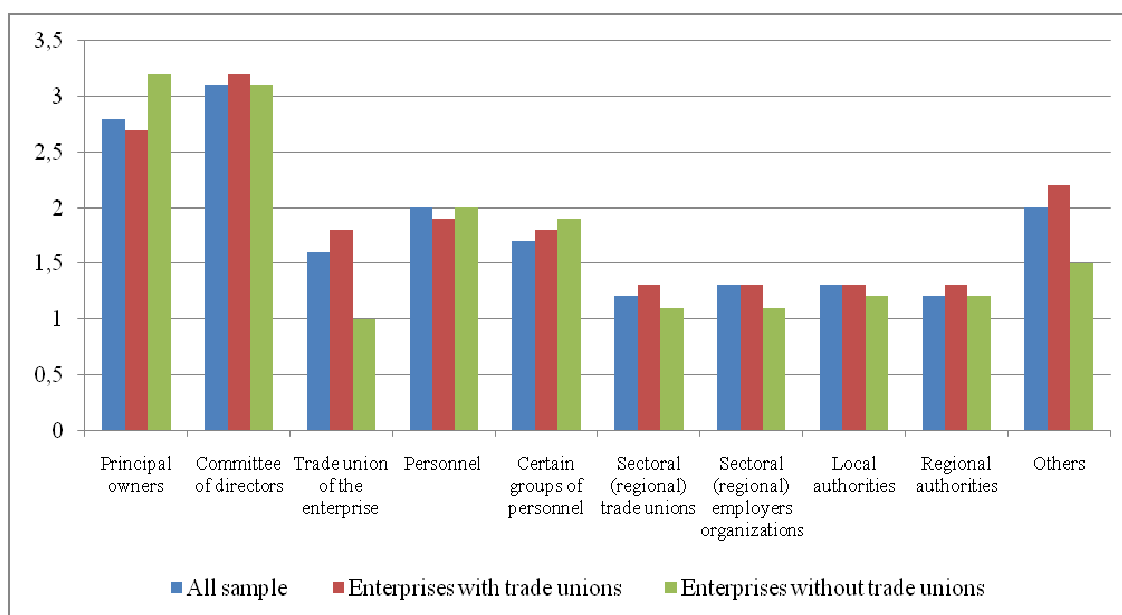
Sources: Gimpelson V.E., Kapelyushnikov R.I.(ed.) Wages in Russia: evolution and differentiation (in Russian). Moscow, HSE, 2007 (calculations are based on the data of Rosstat).

Figure 3.2.66. Types of overtime compensation (% of companies, using different kinds of overtime compensation), 2007.



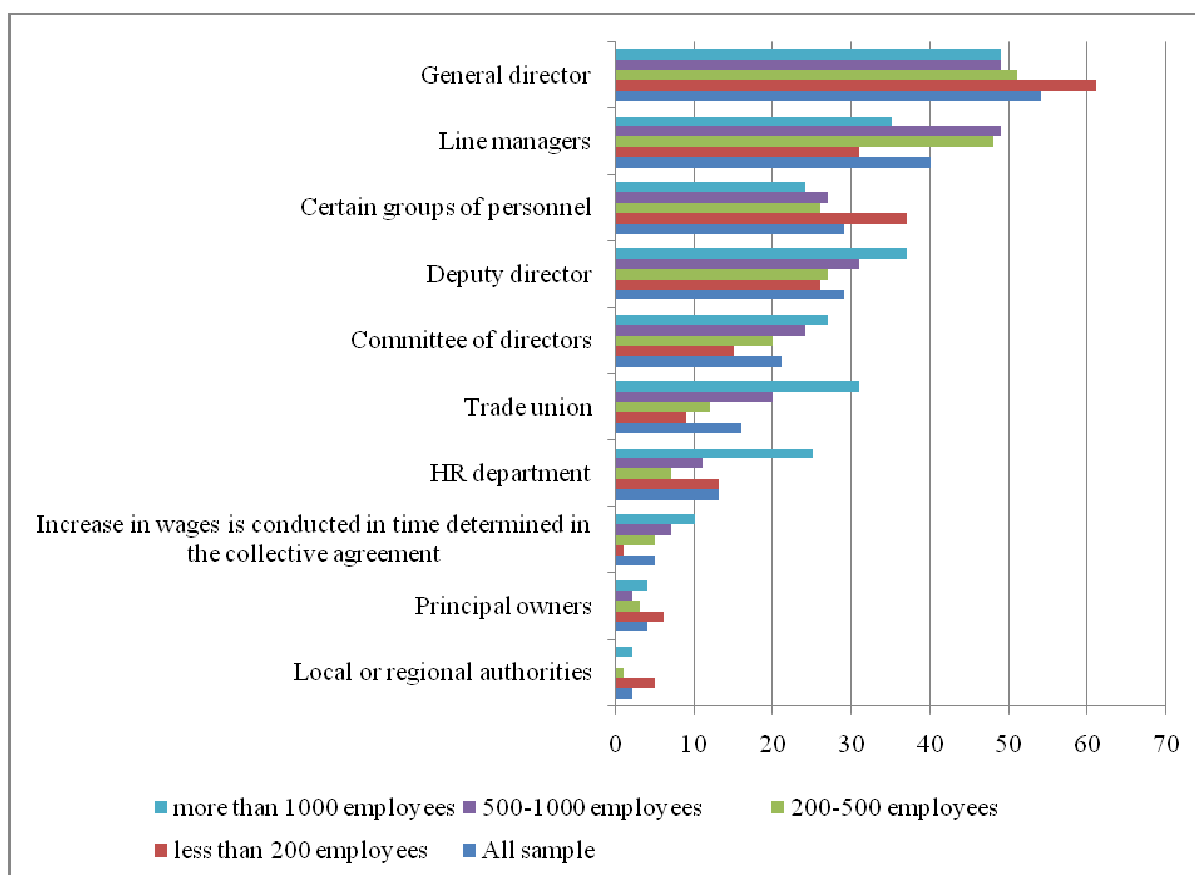
Sources: E&Y Salary and compensations survey, 2007/2008.

Figure 3.2.67. Comparative influence of different participants of the wage determination process at industrial enterprises (1 – no influence, 5 – strong influence) 2002.



Sources: Kapelyushnikov R.I. Wage determination mechanisms at Russian industrial enterprises (in Russian). Preprint WP3/2003/07. – Moscow, HSE, 2003. – http://new.hse.ru/sites/infospace/podrazd/uvp/id/preprints/DocLib/WP3_2003_07.pdf.

Figure 3.2.68. Main initiators of wage increases at industrial enterprises (% of all enterprises) 2002.



Sources: Kapelyushnikov R.I. Wage determination mechanisms at Russian industrial enterprises (in Russian). Preprint WP3/2003/07. – Moscow, HSE, 2003. – http://new.hse.ru/sites/infospace/podrazd/uvp/id/preprints/DocLib/WP3_2003_07.pdf.

Section 3.3. – Working time and work organization

Annex 3.3.1 Distribution of workers by **normal (or usual)** duration of working hours (Thousand persons)

	total	Including those having job with normal (or usual) number of working hours per week							On the average for one employed, hours per week
		Less than 9	9-15	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51 and more	
Workers									
1992	71171	118	310	1002	2271	57138	8788	1544	39,8
1993	68565	33	146	1007	1728	58847	6204	600	39,4
1994	64858	17	97	1278	1674	59930	1651	212	38,8
1995	64055	29	92	1271	1533	59870	1078	182	38,8
1996	63000	7	74	1193	1462	58262	1855	148	38,8
1997	60208	35	120	1064	1411	53839	3332	408	39,1
1998	58464	...	160	1052	1485	50662	4661	443	39,1
1999	63633	473	924	1581	2245	51999	5278	1133	38,7
2000	65273	498	798	1452	1859	53888	5661	1118	39,0
2001	65124	67	151	1015	1466	61538	598	288	39,1
2002	66266	47	152	853	1252	63272	445	244	39,1
2003	67152	268	575	1054	1778	62460	684	334	38,7
2004	67134	265	423	1012	1536	62847	816	236	38,9
Men									
1992	37161	44	89	234	759	29441	5423	1172	40,7
1993	35978	12	48	227	588	30615	4018	471	40,2
1994	34122	5	32	273	564	32007	1086	155	39,6
1995	33726	12	31	232	453	32199	666	133	39,6
1996	33090	3	22	219	444	31130	1175	98	39,7
1997	31548	17	43	208	420	28507	2073	281	39,9
1998	30613	...	56	231	414	26776	2852	284	39,9
1999	33114	183	372	526	710	27302	3240	781	39,8
2000	33754	212	327	428	624	28009	3398	755	39,9
2001	33527	29	87	234	447	32173	384	174	39,7
2002	33709	18	81	212	359	32627	266	147	39,7
2003	34199	105	250	297	591	32350	382	224	39,4
2004	34177	126	209	279	450	32490	487	136	39,5
Women									
1992	34010	74	222	768	1512	27697	3365	372	38,7
1993	32587	21	98	780	1140	28232	2186	129	38,5
1994	30736	11	66	1005	1110	27923	566	56	37,9

Russian Federation

1995	30330	17	61	1040	1080	27670	412	50	37,8
1996	29910	3	52	974	1018	27132	680	51	37,9
1997	28660	18	78	856	991	25331	1259	127	38,1
1998	27851	...	104	821	1071	23886	1809	160	38,3
1999	30519	290	552	1056	1535	24697	2038	352	37,6
2000	31519	286	471	1023	1235	25879	2263	362	38,0
2001	31596	38	64	781	1019	29365	215	115	38,4
2002	32557	29	71	642	893	30646	180	97	38,6
2003	32953	163	325	758	1186	30110	301	110	38,1
2004	32958	139	214	733	1086	30357	329	101	38,2

[Economic activity of the population of Russia \(by results of selective inspections\). 2006:](#)
Stat.sb./Rosstat. - M, 2006. - p. 100.

Annex 3.3.2 Structure of workers by normal (or usual) duration of working week (%)

	total	Including those having job with normal (or usual) number of working hours per week						
		Less than 9	9-15	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51 and more
Workers - total								
1992	100	0,2	0,4	1,4	3,2	80,3	12,3	2,2
1993	100	0,1	0,2	1,5	2,5	85,8	9,0	0,9
1994	100	0,1	0,1	2,0	2,6	92,4	2,5	0,3
1995	100	0,0	0,1	2,0	2,4	93,5	1,7	0,3
1996	100	0,1	0,1	1,9	2,3	92,5	2,9	0,2
1997	100	0,1	0,2	1,8	2,3	89,4	5,5	0,7
1998	100	0,0	0,2	1,8	2,5	86,7	8,0	0,8
1999	100	0,7	1,5	2,5	3,5	81,7	8,3	1,8
2000	100	0,8	1,2	2,2	2,8	82,6	8,7	1,7
2001	100	0,1	0,2	1,6	2,3	94,5	0,9	0,4
2002	100	0,1	0,2	1,3	1,9	95,5	0,7	0,4
2003	100	0,4	0,9	1,6	2,6	93,0	1,0	0,5
2004	100	0,4	0,6	1,5	2,3	93,6	1,2	0,4
Men								
1992	100	0,1	0,2	0,6	2,0	79,2	14,6	3,2
1993	100	...	0,1	0,6	1,6	85,1	11,2	1,3
1994	100	...	0,1	0,8	1,7	93,8	3,2	0,5
1995	100	...	0,1	0,7	1,3	95,5	2,0	0,4
1996	100	...	0,1	0,7	1,3	94,1	3,6	0,3
1997	100	0,1	0,1	0,7	1,3	90,4	6,6	0,9
1998	100	...	0,2	0,8	1,4	87,5	9,3	0,9
1999	100	0,6	1,1	1,6	2,1	82,5	9,8	2,4

Russian Federation

2000	100	0,6	1,0	1,3	1,8	83,0	10,1	2,2
2001	100	0,1	0,3	0,7	1,3	96,0	1,1	0,5
2002	100	0,1	0,2	0,6	1,1	96,8	0,8	0,4
2003	100	0,3	0,7	0,9	1,7	94,6	1,1	0,7
2004	100	0,4	0,6	0,8	1,3	95,1	1,4	0,4
Women								
1992	100	0,2	0,7	2,3	4,4	81,4	9,9	1,1
1993	100	0,1	0,3	2,4	3,5	86,6	6,7	0,4
1994	100	...	0,2	3,3	3,6	90,8	1,8	0,2
1995	100	0,1	0,2	3,4	3,6	91,2	1,4	0,2
1996	100	...	0,2	3,3	3,4	90,7	2,3	0,2
1997	100	0,1	0,3	3,0	3,5	88,4	4,4	0,4
1998	100	...	0,4	2,9	3,8	85,8	6,5	0,6
1999	100	1,0	1,8	3,5	5,0	80,9	6,7	1,2
2000	100	0,9	1,5	3,2	3,9	82,1	7,2	1,1
2001	100	0,1	0,2	2,5	3,2	92,9	0,7	0,4
2002	100	0,1	0,2	2,0	2,7	94,1	0,6	0,3
2003	100	0,5	1,0	2,3	3,6	91,4	0,9	0,3
2004	100	0,4	0,6	2,2	3,3	92,1	1,0	0,3

[Economic activity of the population of Russia \(by results of selective inspections\). 2006:](#)
Stat.sb./Rosstat. - M, 2006. - p. 102.

Annex 3.3.3 Distribution of workers by **normal (or usual)** duration of working hours and by age in 2004 (Thousand persons)

	Total, thousand persons	Including those having job with normal (or usual) number of working hours per week							On the average on one employed, hours per week
		Less than 9	9-15	16- 20	21- 30	31-40	41- 50	51 and more	
Workers - total	67134	265	423	1012	1536	62847	816	236	38,9
Including at the age of, years:									
To 20	1273	55	55	32	18	1087	23	2	36,5
20-29	15044	57	89	209	283	14148	208	50	39,0
30-39	16363	24	63	244	414	15289	253	76	39,0
40-49	20141	53	73	249	399	19046	244	77	39,1
50-59	11739	29	55	182	271	11093	82	28	38,9
60 and more	2575	48	89	96	151	2183	6	3	36,6
Men - all	34177	126	209	279	450	32490	487	136	39,5

Russian Federation

Including at the age of, years:									
To 20	779	34	31	19	7	677	12	0,0	36,8
20-29	8098	28	56	49	75	7744	113	33	39,5
30-39	8408	13	32	67	113	7973	171	40	39,7
40-49	9693	24	28	64	121	9270	142	43	39,6
50-59	5822	8	21	52	72	5608	45	15	39,5
60 and more	1376	18	40	28	61	1219	5	3	37,6
Women - all	32958	139	214	733	1086	30357	329	101	38,2
Including at the age of, years:									
To 20	493	20	24	14	12	411	12	1	36,0
20-29	6945	29	33	160	207	6405	95	17	38,3
30-39	7955	12	31	177	301	7316	82	36	38,3
40-49	10448	29	44	185	278	9776	102	34	38,5
50-59	5917	20	34	130	199	5486	37	12	38,3
60 and more	1200	30	48	68	90	963	1	...	35,4

[Economic activity of the population of Russia \(by results of selective inspections\). 2006:](#)
Stat.sb./Rosstat. - M, 2006. - p. 103.

The Annex 3.3.4 Distribution of workers by **normal (or usual)** duration of working hours and by branch in 2004 (Thousand persons)

	Total, thousand persons	Including those having job with normal (or usual) number of working hours per week							On the average on one employed, hours per week
		Less than 9	9-15	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51 and more	
Workers - total	67134	265	423	1012	1536	62847	816	236	38,9
Manufacturing	16087	11	31	55	49	15814	96	32	39,7
Agriculture	5168	241	358	184	335	3965	71	14	34,5
Forestry	197	...	...	...	...	196	...	1	39,9
Construction	4225	...	...	14	13	4102	82	15	40,0
Transport	5053	3	6	22	17	4885	94	28	39,9
Communications	1045	...	...	11	17	1017	...	...	39,1
Wholesale and retail trade, public catering	11026	7	16	120	169	10163	425	127	39,8
Housing and	3091	3	8	10	20	3026	16	9	39,6

Russian Federation

public utility services, other services									
Public health services, physical training and sports, social security	5014	...	...	24	143	4840	4	4	38,5
Education	6343	...	2	518	689	5131	3	...	35,8
Culture and art	1127	...	2	38	60	1018	10	...	38,1
Science and scientific service	865	...	...	2	1	859	...	3	39,9
Finance, credit, insurance	1077	...	...	2	2	1073	...	...	39,7
Administration	4941	...	...	9	14	4918	...	...	39,7
Other branches	1875	...	..	7	7	1841	16	3	39,9

[Economic activity of the population of Russia \(by results of selective inspections\). 2006:](#)
Stat.sb./Rosstat. - M, 2006. - p. 104.

The Annex 3.3.5 Distribution of workers by **normal (or usual)** duration of working hours and by occupations in 2004 (Thousand persons)

	Total, thousand persons	Including those having job with normal (or usual) number of working hours per week							On the average on one employed, hours per week
		Less than 9	9- 15	16- 20	21- 30	31-40	41- 50	51 and more	
Workers - total	67134	265	423	1012	1536	62847	816	236	38,9
Legislators, senior officials and managers	4995	...	...	12	41	4820	90	34	39,9
Professionals	11781	...	4	401	546	10810	15	5	38,1
Technicians and associate professionals	9896	...	6	151	292	9421	23	3	38,7
Clerks	1999	...	2	19	12	1961	3	3	39,1
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9381	4	14	86	167	8665	339	106	39,6
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	2399	248	362	176	317	1260	30	6	28,5
Skilled manufacturing, construction, transport, communication and mining workers	10322	4	13	40	51	10060	130	24	39,8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8750	5	11	30	27	8508	129	41	40,0
Elementary occupations	7611	3	12	96	84	7342	58	15	39,2

[Economic activity of the population of Russia \(by results of selective inspections\). 2006:](#)
Stat.sb./Rosstat. - M, 2006. - p. 106.
Section: [Working hours](#)

The Annex 3.3.6 Distribution of workers by **normal (or usual)** duration of working hours and by status of employment in 2004 (Thousand persons)

	Total, thousand persons	Including those having job with normal (or usual) number of working hours per week							On the average on one employed, hours per week
		Less than 9	9- 15	16- 20	21- 30	31-40	41- 50	51 and more	
Workers – total	67134	265	423	1012	1536	62847	816	236	38,9
Including:									
Working on hiring	62590	2	27	754	1068	60114	494	130	39,2
Working without hiring	4545	263	396	258	468	2733	322	106	33,7
Men – all	34177	126	209	279	450	32490	487	136	39,5
Including:									
Working on hiring	31563	2	11	167	228	30803	274	78	39,8
Working without hiring	2613	123	198	112	222	1688	213	58	35,2
Women – all	32958	139	214	733	1086	30357	329	101	38,2
Including:									
Working on hiring	31026	...	16	587	840	29311	220	53	38,6
Working without hiring	1931	139	198	146	246	1046	109	48	31,8

[Economic activity of the population of Russia \(by results of selective inspections\). 2006:](#)
Stat.sb./Rosstat. - M, 2006. - p. 106.

Russian Federation

Annex 3.3.7 Distribution of workers by **normal (or usual)** duration of working hours and by regions in 2004 (Thousand persons)

	Total, thousand persons	Including those having job with normal (or usual) number of working hours per week							On the average on one employed, hours per week
		Less than 9	9-15	16-20	21-30	31-40	41- 50	51 and more	
The Russian Federation	67274,7	293,2	534,7	1116,5	1727,0	62544,4	758,2	300,9	38,8
The Central federal district	18876,3	54,6	104,6	272,5	484,3	17785,1	141,6	33,6	39,0
The Belgorod region	687,5	3,1	4,9	7,8	16,6	654,9	0,0	0,3	38,9
Bryansk region	600,9	5,5	7,5	23,5	18,4	538,8	5,0	2,3	37,9
The Vladimir region	733,0	0,8	3,6	3,6	15,0	706,7	2,9	0,5	39,3
The Voronezh region	997,4	7,0	5,7	19,1	54,8	866,3	41,5	3,1	38,9
The Ivanovo region	550,1	0,3	5,3	4,7	8,0	530,8	1,1	0,0	39,1
The Kaluga region	516,3	0,5	4,7	11,9	5,0	492,5	0,9	0,8	38,8
Kostroma region	347,9	1,5	1,6	7,5	7,2	316,3	12,6	1,3	38,9
Kursk region	549,2	3,1	11,8	21,4	38,9	473,6	0,5	0,0	37,2
Lipetsk region	564,3	3,6	11,0	15,3	21,7	508,9	3,5	0,4	37,7
The Moscow region	3544,5	1,0	8,0	43,6	62,4	3387,3	32,4	9,7	39,5
The Oryol region	407,2	3,6	4,6	11,1	16,6	370,1	0,9	0,3	38,2
The Ryazan region	551,0	4,8	7,8	10,5	20,3	502,2	3,4	2,2	38,3
Smolensk region	480,0	1,3	4,6	5,5	12,0	438,5	13,5	4,6	39,3
The Tambov region	470,3	4,0	13,6	13,2	17,8	420,3	1,4	0,0	37,7
The Tver region	678,2	0,8	3,7	11,5	13,2	643,9	3,3	1,9	39,1
The Tula region	788,7	8,4	1,8	11,8	25,5	728,8	9,3	3,0	38,7
The Yaroslavl region	669,9	1,5	3,0	3,6	22,9	638,8	0,0	0,2	38,9
Moscow	5739,9	3,9	1,6	46,9	108,3	5566,5	9,4	3,3	39,4
Northwest federal district	6974,5	4,9	15,6	78,8	95,0	6719,8	39,2	21,2	39,0
Republic Kareliya	357,4	0,0	1,4	3,1	12,1	340,4	0,3	0,2	37,5
Republic Komi	465,6	0,0	0,0	1,7	1,3	462,6	0,0	0,0	38,0
The Arkhangelsk region	638,9	0,3	0,4	6,4	12,0	609,4	9,0	1,3	37,9
Including Nenets autonomous region	21,6	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,6	20,4	0,0	0,0	37,2
The Vologda region	598,5	0,3	3,1	7,4	9,4	576,9	0,3	1,2	38,8
The Kaliningrad region	469,2	0,4	2,9	1,0	7,3	457,2	0,0	0,5	39,5

Russian Federation

Leningrad region	831,2	0,3	1,4	5,9	5,5	807,1	5,2	5,8	39,9
Murmansk region	451,5	0,1	0,3	5,3	5,4	436,6	2,4	1,5	37,9
The Novgorod region	326,8	0,3	0,7	5,6	5,6	311,2	2,7	0,8	39,3
The Pskov region	352,1	2,4	2,1	7,9	11,1	324,0	1,6	3,1	38,9
St.-Petersburg	2483,4	0,9	3,4	34,7	25,3	2394,4	17,7	7,0	39,6
Southern federal district	8906,2	69,7	154,5	220,4	379,0	7805,8	205,1	71,6	38,1
Republic Adygea	156,3	1,2	4,9	4,3	4,9	138,1	2,1	0,8	37,9
Republic Dagestan	793,1	11,2	37,3	59,3	73,8	470,4	101,3	39,8	37,1
Republic Ingushetia	74,9	0,0	0,0	2,0	0,8	69,6	2,4	0,2	39,5
The Kabardino-Balkarian Republic	286,6	0,0	2,9	1,7	9,3	237,8	25,6	9,3	40,4
Republic Kalmykia	107,5	0,0	1,1	5,5	7,1	93,5	0,0	0,3	37,3
Karachaevo-Circassian Republic	153,3	2,5	1,7	3,7	5,1	129,6	4,3	6,4	39,3
Republic North Ossetia – Alania	291,7	4,2	9,3	2,1	5,0	254,7	12,1	4,3	38,9
The Chechen Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krasnodar territory	2190,1	11,0	13,8	26,0	100,2	2034,9	1,4	2,8	37,9
Stavropol Territory	1146,0	7,5	12,1	10,9	24,6	1077,5	12,2	1,3	38,8
The Astrakhan region	463,1	2,2	6,0	11,5	20,6	422,1	0,8	0,0	37,9
The Volgograd region	1234,0	6,1	16,9	66,8	30,5	1113,7	0,0	0,0	37,5
The Rostov region	2009,6	23,9	48,4	26,6	97,2	1764,0	43,0	6,5	38,0
Privolzhsky federal district	14396,7	82,6	136,9	300,1	390,7	13265,9	131,4	89,2	38,7
Republic Bashkortostan	1793,1	13,3	24,2	49,0	75,9	1609,8	13,3	7,7	38,2
Republic Mary Al	346,5	3,2	2,3	7,8	2,9	301,3	22,1	6,8	39,6
Republic Mordovia	416,3	1,0	5,3	21,5	15,7	372,9	0,0	0,0	37,4
Republic Tatarstan	1733,6	5,9	4,6	26,4	36,4	1640,3	7,2	12,9	39,3
The Udmurt Republic	734,3	2,2	5,0	1,6	4,1	721,2	0,0	0,0	39,1
The Chuvash Republic	585,9	7,6	7,8	7,2	14,8	523,9	15,0	9,6	38,8
The Kirov region	738,2	3,0	6,6	42,9	25,9	656,8	2,3	0,8	37,7
The Nizhniy Novgorod region	1669,7	6,2	9,7	48,5	19,6	1585,8	0,0	0,0	38,7
The Orenburg region	959,4	4,8	9,0	18,6	26,8	848,7	24,6	26,9	39,2
The Penza region	649,7	13,9	17,9	18,9	36,9	544,8	11,9	5,5	37,3
The Perm region	1346,0	5,8	9,9	8,9	21,9	1257,8	27,5	14,3	39,5

Russian Federation

Including Komi-Permjatsky autonomous region	53,4	0,1	0,5	0,5	1,8	50,6	0,0	0,0	39,1
The Samara region	1650,4	6,1	14,6	13,7	39,5	1572,0	2,9	1,6	39,0
The Saratov region	1162,3	4,4	12,3	21,2	60,6	1055,9	4,7	3,2	38,4
The Ulyanovsk region	611,4	5,1	7,7	13,9	9,9	574,7	0,0	0,0	38,3
The Urals federal district	5948,2	14,6	31,1	66,0	98,8	5537,8	154,2	45,8	39,2
Kurgan region	428,0	3,3	7,7	9,5	21,5	377,3	4,2	4,5	38,0
Sverdlovsk region	2190,4	4,9	10,2	38,3	40,8	2056,1	24,5	15,6	39,3
The Tyumen region	1657,4	3,3	6,4	8,7	19,9	1481,9	115,8	21,5	39,3
Including:									
Hunts-Mansijsky autonomous region	746,3	0,0	1,7	5,1	9,9	699,7	16,4	13,8	38,6
Yamal-Nenets autonomous region	286,2	0,0	0,3	0,2	1,9	279,0	2,0	2,8	38,3
The Chelyabinsk region	1672,4	3,1	6,7	9,5	16,6	1622,5	9,8	4,2	39,5
The Siberian federal district	8971,5	57,5	71,2	120,3	216,0	8428,8	48,3	29,3	38,7
Republic Altai	86,2	0,0	0,9	0,7	2,1	77,8	4,3	0,5	38,9
Republic Buryatiya	375,4	2,4	7,6	6,6	5,9	347,4	4,0	1,4	38,6
Republic Tyva	106,9	1,0	2,1	2,2	4,5	96,4	0,5	0,1	37,9
Republic Khakassia	240,1	0,9	1,5	2,5	5,5	224,1	5,2	0,5	39,1
Altay territory	1190,4	22,4	16,0	15,3	42,8	1094,0	0,0	0,0	37,4
Krasnoyarsk region	1407,5	5,3	6,0	7,1	20,4	1364,5	3,0	1,4	39,0
Including:									
Tajmyrsky(Dolgano-Nenets) autonomous region	20,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	20,0	0,0	0,0	37,9
Evenki autonomous region	10,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	9,9	0,1	0,0	38,3
Irkutsk region	1186,9	3,6	10,3	13,7	18,2	1138,7	1,3	1,2	38,9
Including Ust-Ordynsky Buryat autonomous region	53,9	0,7	1,3	1,3	1,9	48,6	0,1	0,0	37,5
The Kemerovo region	1320,3	4,2	4,1	20,4	54,1	1224,7	7,7	5,2	38,9
Novosibirsk region	1214,6	7,7	3,9	34,8	18,6	1124,5	14,5	10,6	38,7
Omsk region	899,3	5,0	6,9	8,9	26,8	836,6	6,8	8,2	38,9
Tomsk region	489,6	1,8	8,6	2,2	14,7	462,5	0,0	0,0	38,2
The Chita region	428,3	3,3	3,5	5,7	2,4	412,4	1,1	0,0	38,9
Including Aginsky	26,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,1	25,3	0,0	0,1	39,7

Russian Federation

Buryat autonomous region									
Far East federal district	3201,3	9,2	20,7	58,5	63,1	3001,2	38,5	10,2	38,4
Republic Sakha (Yakutia)	449,6	1,9	1,9	11,7	15,8	397,1	14,4	6,8	38,4
Primorye Territory	985,9	1,8	8,7	18,0	20,7	933,8	1,3	1,6	38,8
Khabarovsk territory	707,6	0,4	2,2	17,0	16,5	667,2	4,0	0,4	38,1
The Amur region	382,0	2,5	4,6	0,4	2,0	364,8	7,8	0,0	38,9
The Kamchatka region	183,7	0,1	0,3	5,6	1,0	176,5	0,2	0,0	37,5
Including Koryak autonomous region	13,3	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,1	12,6	0,0	0,0	37,1
The Magadan region	102,1	0,0	0,2	2,2	2,5	94,7	1,6	1,0	38,1
The Sakhalin region	275,1	0,5	0,4	1,3	3,4	266,0	3,3	0,2	38,2
The Jewish autonomous region	83,7	2,1	2,5	2,2	1,4	69,6	5,7	0,2	37,8
Chukchi autonomous region	31,7	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	31,6	0,0	0,0	38,1

[Economic activity of the population of Russia \(by results of selective inspections\). 2006:](#)
Stat.sb./Rosstat. - M, 2006. - p. 107.

Annex 3.3.8 Distribution of workers by **actual** duration of a working week (thousand persons)

	total	Including								Actual working hours per week	
		Worked, hours per week							Were temporarily absent	Total, million man-hours	On the average per one employed person, hours per week
		Less than 9	9-15	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51 and more			
Workers – total											
1992	71171	177	357	1046	2417	51381	8895	2069	4829	2645	37,2
1993	68565	82	248	1096	2185	52608	7049	1405	3892	2556	37,3
1994	64858	86	249	1326	2372	52004	3536	1115	4171	2364	36,4
1995	64055	93	250	1352	2307	52071	2805	1049	4129	2330	36,4
1996	63000	74	215	1385	2267	51455	3126	739	3738	2295	36,4
1997	60208	110	245	1181	1977	47640	4859	1426	2772	2259	37,5
1998	58464	99	288	1243	2121	45204	5678	1204	2627	2188	37,4
1999	63633	550	1057	1601	2534	47192	6560	2167	1972	2409	37,9
2000	65273	582	884	1427	2108	49359	6983	2012	1919	2490	38,2
2001	65124	356	602	1283	1961	54091	3421	1689	1722	2493	38,3

Russian Federation

2002	66266	303	556	1201	1831	55437	3998	1529	1411	2556	38,6
2003	67152	344	741	1269	2151	55503	3731	1864	1548	2581	38,4
2004	67134	371	565	1219	1882	56131	3832	1736	1398	2593	38,6
Men											
1992	37161	71	110	295	864	27205	5605	1566	1445	1461	39,3
1993	35978	33	88	326	801	27909	4589	1091	1140	1411	39,2
1994	34122	37	84	386	906	28192	2331	862	1324	1311	38,4
1995	33726	34	95	367	801	28415	1818	798	1399	1292	38,3
1996	33090	30	71	403	834	28000	2010	523	1220	1264	38,2
1997	31548	50	93	344	680	25242	3046	1055	1039	1232	39,0
1998	30613	46	100	381	727	24026	3496	783	1055	1185	38,7
1999	33114	211	434	567	878	24684	4022	1540	779	1304	39,4
2000	33754	249	373	489	721	25583	4198	1376	765	1332	39,5
2001	33527	158	277	380	657	28064	2122	1191	679	1324	39,5
2002	33709	132	256	418	623	28294	2468	1033	485	1337	39,7
2003	34199	138	327	412	764	28457	2256	1315	532	1357	39,7
2004	34177	180	257	389	595	28675	2342	1235	504	1359	39,8
Women											
1992	34010	106	247	752	1553	24176	3290	502	3384	1184	34,8
1993	32587	49	160	770	1385	24699	2460	313	2751	1146	35,2
1994	30736	49	165	940	1466	23812	1205	253	2847	1053	34,2
1995	30330	58	154	985	1507	23657	988	251	2730	1038	34,2
1996	29910	45	145	982	1433	23456	1116	217	2518	1031	34,5
1997	28660	60	152	837	1297	22398	1813	371	1733	1028	35,9
1998	27851	53	189	862	1394	21178	2183	421	1572	1003	36,0
1999	30519	339	623	1034	1657	22508	2538	627	1193	1106	36,2
2000	31519	334	510	938	1387	23775	2785	636	1154	1159	36,8
2001	31596	197	325	903	1304	26027	1299	498	1043	1169	37,0
2002	32557	171	300	783	1208	27143	1530	496	926	1218	37,4
2003	32953	206	415	857	1387	27047	1475	550	1016	1224	37,1
2004	32958	192	308	830	1287	27456	1490	501	894	1234	37,4

[Economic activity of the population of Russia \(by results of selective inspections\). 2006:](#)
Stat.sb./Rosstat. - M, 2006. - p. 110.

Russian Federation

Annex 3.3.9 Structure of workers by the **actual** duration of working week (%)

	total	Including							
		Worked, hours per week							Temporarily were absent
		Less than 9	9-15	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51 and more	
Workers – Total									
1992	100	0,2	0,5	1,5	3,4	72,2	12,5	2,9	6,8
1993	100	0,1	0,4	1,6	3,2	76,7	10,3	2,0	5,7
1994	100	0,1	0,4	2,0	3,7	80,2	5,5	1,7	6,4
1995	100	0,1	0,4	2,1	3,6	81,3	4,4	1,6	6,4
1996	100	0,1	0,3	2,2	3,6	81,7	5,0	1,2	5,9
1997	100	0,2	0,4	2,0	3,3	79,1	8,1	2,4	4,6
1998	100	0,2	0,5	2,1	3,6	77,3	9,7	2,1	4,5
1999	100	0,9	1,7	2,5	4,0	74,2	10,3	3,4	3,1
2000	100	0,9	1,4	2,2	3,2	75,6	10,7	3,1	2,9
2001	100	0,5	0,9	2,0	3,0	83,1	5,3	2,6	2,6
2002	100	0,5	0,8	1,8	2,8	83,7	6,0	2,3	2,1
2003	100	0,5	1,1	1,9	3,2	82,7	5,6	2,8	2,3
2004	100	0,6	0,8	1,8	2,8	83,6	5,7	2,6	2,1
Men									
1992	100	0,2	0,3	0,8	2,3	73,2	15,1	4,2	3,9
1993	100	0,1	0,2	0,9	2,2	77,6	12,8	3,0	3,2
1994	100	0,1	0,2	1,1	2,7	82,6	6,8	2,5	3,9
1995	100	0,1	0,3	1,1	2,4	84,3	5,4	2,4	4,1
1996	100	0,1	0,2	1,2	2,5	84,6	6,1	1,6	3,7
1997	100	0,2	0,3	1,1	2,2	80,0	9,7	3,3	3,3
1998	100	0,2	0,3	1,2	2,4	78,5	11,4	2,6	3,4
1999	100	0,6	1,3	1,7	2,7	74,5	12,1	4,7	2,4
2000	100	0,7	1,1	1,4	2,1	75,8	12,4	4,1	2,3
2001	100	0,5	0,8	1,1	2,0	83,7	6,3	3,6	2,0
2002	100	0,4	0,8	1,2	1,8	83,9	7,3	3,1	1,4
2003	100	0,4	1,0	1,2	2,2	83,2	6,6	3,8	1,6
2004	100	0,5	0,8	1,1	1,7	83,9	6,9	3,6	1,5
Women									
1992	100	0,3	0,7	2,2	4,6	71,1	9,7	1,5	9,9
1993	100	0,2	0,5	2,4	4,2	75,8	7,5	1,0	8,4
1994	100	0,2	0,5	3,1	4,8	77,5	3,9	0,8	9,3
1995	100	0,2	0,5	3,2	5,0	78,0	3,3	0,8	9,0
1996	100	0,1	0,5	3,3	4,8	78,4	3,7	0,7	8,4

Russian Federation

1997	100	0,2	0,5	2,9	4,5	78,2	6,3	1,3	6,0
1998	100	0,2	0,7	3,1	5,0	76,0	7,8	1,5	5,6
1999	100	1,1	2,0	3,4	5,4	73,8	8,3	2,1	3,9
2000	100	1,1	1,6	3,0	4,4	75,4	8,8	2,0	3,7
2001	100	0,6	1,0	2,9	4,1	82,4	4,1	1,6	3,3
2002	100	0,5	0,9	2,4	3,7	83,4	4,7	1,5	2,8
2003	100	0,6	1,3	2,6	4,2	82,1	4,5	1,7	3,1
2004	100	0,6	0,9	2,5	3,9	83,3	4,5	1,5	2,7

[Economic activity of the population of Russia \(by results of selective inspections\). 2006:](#)
Stat.sb./Rosstat. - M, 2006. - p. 111.

Annex 3.3.10 Number of workers of organisations, working incomplete working hours and workers who were on leave holidays on the initiative of administration, by economy branches, 2004⁹⁾

	Number of the workers, working the incomplete worker (week) on the initiative of administration in the course of the year			Number of workers sent on leave on the initiative of administration in the course of the year		
	Thousand persons	% of average number	Unfinished time for one average worker, hours	Thousand persons	In percentage of average number	Unfinished time for one average worker, hours
In total	533,9	1,4	2,1	1062,4	2,7	4,7
Industry	344,5	3,4	5,1	805,6	8,0	12,7
Electric power industry	1,6	0,2	0,2	4,6	0,6	0,7
Fuel industry	4,3	0,6	1,1	4,7	0,6	0,9
Including:						
oil-extracting industry	0,04	0,01	0,05	1,5	0,5	0,6
Oil refining industry	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,9	0,9	1,1
Gas (extraction and processing of natural and passing gas)	-	-	-	0,4	0,4	1,4
coal industry	3,8	1,7	3,3	1,5	0,7	1,0
Ferrous metallurgy	8,4	1,2	0,9	41,2	6,1	6,9
Nonferrous metallurgy	4,9	0,9	1,7	27,7	5,0	9,9
Chemical and petrochemical industry	26,2	4,0	5,3	91,4	14,0	19,0
Mechanical engineering and metal working	211,0	5,9	8,9	359,5	10,1	13,5

⁹⁾ Without small business

Russian Federation

Wood, , pulp and paper industry	5,5	0,9	1,2	35,1	5,7	6,1
The industry of construction materials	18,2	3,9	4,1	43,4	9,4	16,9
Glass and farforo-faience industry	0,8	1,0	1,2	9,4	12,0	20,7
Light industry	26,7	6,0	11,2	90,5	20,4	42,5
Food-processing industry	27,6	2,5	3,3	61,8	5,5	16,8
Printing industry	1,3	1,6	2,1	4,7	5,7	5,2
Agriculture	19,0	0,6	1,3	43,5	1,4	4,6
Forestry	0,8	0,4	0,8	2,2	1,0	1,6
Construction	42,1	2,5	2,2	76,4	4,5	8,9
Transport	60,5	2,2	1,9	39,7	1,4	1,9
Communication	10,5	1,3	5,4	0,6	0,1	0,1
Wholesale and retail trade, public catering	10,4	0,6	1,8	20,9	1,2	2,2
Geology and investigation of bowels, geodesy and hydrometeorological service	2,0	1,4	3,1	1,9	1,3	2,6
Housing and communal services, non-productive kinds of consumer services of the population	13,0	0,6	0,8	17,3	0,7	1,1
Public health services, physical training and social security	5,6	0,1	0,3	9,6	0,2	0,6
Education and training	3,3	0,1	0,1	18,0	0,3	0,5
Culture and art	1,9	0,2	0,4	3,6	0,3	0,8
Science and scientific service	15,5	1,6	4,1	13,7	1,4	2,8
Finance, credit, insurance	1,1	0,1	0,6	0,6	0,1	0,2

[Work and employment in Russia. 2005](#): Stat.sb./Rosstat. - M, 2005. - p. 307.

Russian Federation

Annex 3.3.11 Number of workers of organizations, working incomplete working hours and workers who were in leave on the initiative of administration⁹

Years	Number of the workers, working incomplete working day (week) at the initiative of administration		Unfinished time in connection with work the incomplete working day (week) at the initiative of administration			Number of workers to which holidays at the initiative of administration have been given		Duration of administrative leaves			Number of the workers, working the incomplete working day (week) and workers who were on leave on the initiative of administration, in recalculation on conditional workers with full working hours, thousand persons
	Thousand persons	In percentage of average number	Million man-hours	Counting on one worker who worked in this mode, hours	Counting on one average worker, hours	Thousand persons	In percentage of average number	Million man-hours	Counting on one worker who was in holiday, hours	Counting on one average worker, hours	
2000	1499	3,6	240,3	160,4	5,7	2175	5,2	472,0	217,1	11,3	355
2001	1078	2,6	167,0	154,9	4,1	1936	4,7	383,8	198,2	9,3	274
2002	1213	3,0	148,7	122,5	3,7	1891	4,7	331,6	175,4	8,2	239
2003	783	2,0	108,4	138,4	2,7	1315	3,3	231,3	176,0	5,9	169
2004	534	1,4	82,1	153,8	2,1	1062	2,7	181,2	170,6	4,7	131
2005	462	1,2	66,8	144,7	1,7	846	2,2	147,0	173,8	3,9	108

[The Russian statistical year-book. 2006](#): Stat.sb./Rosstat. - M, 2006. - p. 162.

Section 3.5. Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)

Annex 3.5.1. Share of workers involved in harmful and dangerous working conditions on branches of economy

	In the organisations			
	Industry ¹	Construction	Transport	Communications
Worked in substandard sanitary and hygienic conditions				
1995	21,2	8,9	10,0	3,2
2000	21,7	10,1	12,4	2,6
2001	22,4	10,1	13,8	2,4
2002	22,7	10,3	15,4	2,4
2003	23,4	10,9	16,7	2,1
2004	22,9	10,8	15,8	
2005	23,4	11,9	18,5	
Involved in rough physical work				
1995	2,7	3,8	1,0	0,2
2000	3,2	4,3	2,6	0,2
2001	3,5	4,2	3,7	0,2
2002	3,9	4,5	4,2	0,2
2003	4,7	5,0	5,3	0,3
2004	3,8	6,0	5,2	
2005	4,3	6,8	6,3	
Worked with equipment which did not meet safety requirements				
1995	0,7	0,2	0,2	0,0
2000	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,0
2001	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,0
2002	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,0
2003	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,0
2004	0,4	0,1	0,1	
2005	0,3	0,1	0,1	

Sources: [Work and employment in Russia. 2005](#): Stat.sb./Rosstat. - M, 2005. - p. 337; [the Russian statistical yearbook. 2006](#): Stat.sb./Rosstat. - M, 2006. - p. 164

¹⁰ Since 2004, data by type of economic activity including on a manufacturing industry, construction transport and communication are cited

Annex 3.5.2. Employment of workers in harmful working conditions by types of occupational factors depending on economic activities (On the end of year; in percentage of the total number of workers of a corresponding kind of economic activity)

	Worked in harmful working conditions		Worked under the influence of:							
			high-intensity noise, ultra - and infrasound		level of vibration		DUST-polluted level		gas- polluted level	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Mining operations	33,4	33,7	17,6	18,3	7,1	7,3	12,1	11,2	4,8	4,4
Including:										
Extraction of fuel and energy minerals	32,8	32,0	16,9	17,7	6,4	6,3	11,2	9,6	4,9	4,3
Mining operations, except fuel and energy	34,4	36,9	19,0	19,4	8,3	9,1	13,9	14,3	4,4	4,5
Processing manufactures	22,9	23,4	12,2	12,7	1,7	1,8	6,4	6,4	6,2	6,4
Including:										
Food, beverages and tobacco industry	10,4	10,1	4,8	4,7	0,6	0,5	2,1	2,0	1,4	1,3
Textile and sewing industry	21,5	22,0	15,3	15,8	0,4	0,3	5,2	4,7	1,5	1,4
Leather, fur and footwear industry	10,9	11,8	4,5	5,2	0,7	0,8	1,8	2,1	2,9	3,1
Woodworking	21,1	21,3	11,1	11,3	1,6	1,9	3,1	3,2	5,8	6,2
Pulp-and-paper manufacture; publishing and polygraphic activity	37,7	37,9	22,3	22,7	2,1	2,3	7,2	6,9	10,2	9,7
coke and oil industry	21,8	28,6	10,3	13,0	1,1	1,1	2,0	2,4	3,8	5,7
Chemical production	15,4	16,9	6,7	7,9	0,6	0,8	2,8	2,8	4,8	4,8
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	17,4	18,9	9,5	10,4	0,5	0,5	3,8	3,8	5,4	5,5
Production of non-metallic products	23,7	24,3	10,3	10,9	1,9	2,3	9,2	9,1	3,5	3,3
Metallurgical manufacture and manufacture of ready metal products	43,1	44,1	24,0	25,6	3,5	3,6	16,9	16,9	11,7	12,4
Manufacture of cars and the equipment	19,4	20,2	8,7	9,7	1,6	1,7	5,7	6,1	6,9	7,2
Manufacture of an electric equipment, the electronic and optical equipment	13,9	12,9	6,1	5,7	0,6	0,4	3,0	2,5	4,8	4,3
Manufacture of vehicles	30,7	30,6	19,1	19,1	3,4	3,5	6,5	6,8	10,0	10,1

Russian Federation

and the equipment										
Other manufactures	15,3	14,5	7,2	6,5	0,8	1,2	6,1	4,8	4,1	3,5
Manufacture and distribution of the electric power, gas and water ¹	29,9	27,9	15,7	14,1	3,3	2,8	7,0	6,3	6,4	5,8
Construction	10,8	11,9	3,8	4,2	1,9	2,1	2,7	3,0	3,3	3,4
Transport and communication	15,8	18,5	7,4	9,0	3,2	3,9	1,2	1,2	2,0	2,0
Including:										
Transport	20,0	23,3	9,5	11,6	4,1	5,1	1,5	1,5	2,5	2,5
Communication	2,4	2,9	0,6	0,6	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,5	0,6

¹⁾ Except activity on maintenance of working capacity of electric and thermal networks, distributions of gaseous fuel and water.

Source: [the Russian statistical year-book. 2006](#): Stat.sb./Rosstat. - M, 2006. - p. 164.

Annex 3.5.3 Share of workers involved in harmful and dangerous working conditions at the state-run and non-state organizations¹ (On the end of year; in percentage of the total number of workers of a corresponding kind of economic activity)

	Worked in the substandard sanitary and hygienic conditions		Involved in rough physical work		Worked on the equipment which is not meeting the requirements of safety	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Mining operations	33,4	33,7	13,9	14,5	1,3	1,6
State ownership	27,4	24,1	7,0	5,7	0,0	0,1
Non-state ownership	33,6	33,9	14,2	14,8	1,3	1,7
Processing manufactures	22,9	23,4	3,8	4,3	0,4	0,3
State ownership	18,0	18,7	2,0	2,5	0,2	0,2
Non-state ownership	23,7	24,2	4,1	4,6	0,4	0,4
Manufacture and distribution of the electric power, gas and water ²	29,9	27,9	5,5	6,2	0,3	0,4
State ownership	26,2	22,7	6,3	6,2	0,1	0,2
Non-state ownership	32,3	32,2	5,0	6,2	0,5	0,6
Construction	10,8	11,9	6,0	6,8	0,1	0,1
State ownership	12,4	13,3	5,5	6,1	0,1	0,2
Non-state ownership	10,5	11,6	6,1	6,9	0,1	0,1
Transport and communication	15,8	18,5	5,2	6,3	0,1	0,1
State ownership	16,6	19,8	6,5	8,1	0,1	0,1
Non-state ownership	14,3	16,1	2,6	3,0	0,2	0,2

¹⁾ Data on a state ownership are calculated taking into account the municipal property.

²⁾ Except activity on maintenance of working capacity of electric and thermal networks, distributions of gaseous fuel and water.

Source: [Russian statistical year-book. 2006](#): Stat.sb./Rosstat. - M, 2006. - p. 164.

Annex 3.5.4. Share of workers for whom compensations for work in harmful and dangerous working conditions are established (On the end of year; in percentage of total number of workers of a corresponding kind of economic activities)

	Mining operations		Processing manufactures		Manufacture and distribution of the electric power, gas and water		Construction		Transport		Communication	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
workers involved in harmful and dangerous working conditions ²	65,9	66,9	42,0	42,0	43,8	42,3	33,6	33,5	43,5	43,7	9,9	9,0
Workers who are employed in harmful and dangerous working conditions are entitled to:												
additional holidays	57,0	57,6	29,6	30,0	34,1	32,2	21,9	22,5	33,0	33,3	5,7	5,3
reduced working day	9,2	8,7	3,8	3,9	2,4	2,1	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,6	2,9	2,7
a free treatment and prophylactic food	1,4	1,6	2,9	2,9	2,4	2,0	0,7	0,8	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0
free provision of milk or other equivalent foodstuff	34,6	35,7	28,1	28,0	24,5	24,7	15,0	15,2	13,2	13,0	3,0	2,9
higher payment	27,0	26,4	27,3	27,4	29,5	27,3	8,6	8,4	17,6	18,1	5,0	4,6
Early retirement under Lists № 1 and № 2	39,8	39,6	18,3	18,2	13,3	11,6	13,7	14,1	5,2	5,5	2,9	2,6

¹⁾ Except activity on maintenance of working capacity of electric and thermal networks, distributions of gaseous fuel and water.

²⁾ number of persons by which one kind of indemnifications is established at least is resulted.

Source: [Russian statistical year-book. 2006](#); Stat.sb./Rosstat. - M, 2006. - p. 165.

Annex 3.5.5 Injuries at work

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of victims of occupational accidents thousand persons:									
Total	432,4	270,7	151,8	144,7	127,7	106,7	87,8	78	70
Men	335,2	209,5	116,7	110,5	96,0	79,3	64,9	-	-
Women	97,2	61,2	35,1	34,2	31,7	27,4	22,9	-	-
Including lethal injuries :									
Total	8,39	6,79	4,40	4,37	3,92	3,54	3,29	3,09	2,88
Men	7,83	6,36	4,15	4,09	3,66	3,33	3,06	-	-
Women	0,56	0,43	0,25	0,28	0,26	0,21	0,23	-	-
Number of victims of occupational accidents per 1000 worker of corresponding sex:									
Total	6,6	5,5	5,1	5,0	4,5	3,9	3,4	3,1	2,9
Men	10,6	8,5	7,0	6,8	6,1	5,3	4,6	-	-
Women	2,9	2,5	2,7	2,7	2,5	2,3	2,0	-	-
: Including lethal injuries									
Total	0,129	0,138	0,149	0,150	0,138	0,131	0,129	0,124	0,118
Men	0,247	0,277	0,250	0,250	0,232	0,223	0,217	-	-
Women	0,017	0,017	0,020	0,022	0,020	0,017	0,020	-	-
Number of man-days of invalidity among victims of occupational accidents:									
Total, million	10,2	7,2	4,3	4,1	3,7	3,3	2,8	2,3	-
One victim	23,4	26,7	28,3	28,4	28,8	30,5	31,4	-	-

Sources: [Public health services in Russia. 2005](#): Stat.sb./Rosstat. - M, 2005. - p. 326;
[Russia in figures. 2007](#): Stat.sb./Rosstat. - M, 2007. - p. 104.

Victims of lethal occupational accidents with disability for one working day and more are persons who have suffered in the course of the execution of their duties at work or while working on the territory of an organisation and in other cases stipulated by the legislation of the Russian Federation, and subject to the registration on the basis of standard documents.

Annex 3.5.6 Occupational diseases (poisonings)

	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<i>Number of persons with for the first time established occupational disease (poisoning) - total, persons</i>	11367	9055	9280	11224	11090	10121	9888	8156	7740
Men	...	6801	6955	8403	8522	7655	7582	6353	6107
Women	...	2254	2325	2821	2568	2466	2306	1803	1633
<i>Number of persons with the first diagnosis of occupational disease (poisoning), per 10 000 workers corresponding sexes</i>	1,89	1,77	1,81	2,22	2,19	2,03	2,01	1,69	1,61
Men	...	2,80	2,86	3,50	3,39	3,10	3,16	...	...
Women	...	0,84	0,86	1,11	1,02	0,98	0,94	...	...

Sources: [the Social status and a standard of living of the population of Russia. 2006](#): Stat.sb./Rosstat. - M, 2006. - p. 102. [The Russian statistical year-book. 2006](#): Stat.sb./Rosstat. - M, 2006. - p. 166.

Occupational diseases are the diseases connected with working conditions: illnesses of a skin from irritating and toxic substances; the illnesses caused by influence of an industrial dust; change of atmospheric pressure, etc.

Annex 3.5.7 Results of activity of the State Labour Inspection

Results of activity of the State Labour inspection	2007
Total number of inspections of observance of the labour legislation	More than 238 thousand
Including on questions:	
- Observance by employers of the wage legislation;	30,2 %
- observance of labour contracts;	18,5 %
- Investigations, registration and the reporting on occupational accidents;	14,9 %
- Training and instructing of workers on a labour safety;	13,9 %
- Working hours and rest time;	7,3 %
- Provision of workers with means of individual and collective protection;	6,7 %
- obligatory medical checks;	4,3 %
- Guarantees and compensation to workers;	4,1 %
- Work misconduct	4,1 %
number of violations of workers' labour rights revealed in the course of inspections	More than 1,85 million
-Including violations connected with occupational safety	About 1,4 million
The highest relative number of violations of the labour legislation revealed on the average during one check, on questions:	
- Training and instructing of workers on occupational safety;	13,4 infringements
- Provision of workers with individual defense means;	8,2
- Carrying out of medical inspections of workers	5,46
- labour contract	5,45

Russian Federation

- Sanitary-household and prevention services for workers	5,34
- Working hours and rest time	5,2
- certification of workplaces on working conditions	4,8
- work discipline and work schedule	3,95
- Liability of the parties of the labour contract	3,57
Regulation of work of women and persons with family responsibilities	3,64
- Investigations, registration and reporting on occupational accidents	2,83
Number of uncertified and substandard means of individual protections withdrawn upon the request of state inspectors	More than 109 thousand units
Number of workers dismissed from work for not having passed in due time training, instruction and check of knowledge of OSH rules	More than 138 thousand
Number of meetings with the employers, responsible officials and workers of organizations	About 120 thousand
Number of written complaints, statements and other references violation of the labour legislation received by the State Labour Inspection	127 thousand
Number of complains that were recognized as well-grounded	64 %
Number of labour suits prepared and submitted on the name of the State Labour Inspections	169
Including cases that were settled in court	44
Number of persons responsible for the offence (employers, officials of the organisations and legal bodies)	More than 101,6 thousand
Total sum of penalties collected within year	More than 264 million roubles
monthly average size of the administrative penalty imposed within year by one state labour inspector	3450 roubles
Died at work as a result of occupational accident, persons	4417
Including – women	274
- Workers below eighteen years	16

Section 3.6. Access to training

Annex 3.6.1. Changes in the structure of personnel expenditures of enterprises in different branches¹¹

	Total expenditures ¹²	Including					
		Wages	Rent allowances	Social protection	Vocational training	Cultural and community services	Other expenses
Total							
1995	100	60,5	4,6	28,3	0,3	3,3	3
1996	100	59,7	3,5	29,9	0,4	3,5	3
1998	100	63,2	2	30,2	0,3	1,5	2,8
2000	100	65,8	0,7	29,4	0,3	1,1	2,7
2002	100	71,8	0,5	24,4	0,3	1	2

Source: Work and employment in Russia, 2005. – Rosstat, Moscow, 2005. p.407.

Annex 3.6.2. Share of workers who received additional training in 1990- 1998 by branches

Branches	Did not receive training (%)	Received additional training (%)	Total (persons)
Public health services	53	47	383
Finance and crediting	58	42	90
Education	62	38	460
Public administration	72	28	299
Science	73	27	175
Trade and repair	75	25	32
Power, water and gas generation and distribution	76	24	136
Services	76	24	165
Transport	78	22	396
Trade	82	18	533
Construction	84	16	283
Catering	84	16	69
Food industry	85	15	159
Public utilities service	85	15	294
Light industry	86	14	298
Heavy industry	93	7	589
Others	77	23	53
Total	3403	1010	4413

Source: Work and employment in Russia, 2005. – Rosstat, Moscow, 2005. p.203.

¹¹ In 2003, 2004 this survey was not conducted.

¹² Without taxes on personnel costs.

¹³ Mining, metallurgical, engineering.

Annex 3.6.3 Refreshment training and vocational retraining of specialists (thousand persons)

(academic years/ indicators)	Total	Including				
		Specialists	Among them managers	Dismissed from military service	Teachers of vocational educational institutions	Unemployed trained under the programs of the employment service
1995/96						
Total number of trained workers	770,3	722,7	128,4	5	...	18,8
Including:						
Received refreshment training	717,8	687,6	119,2	0,8	...	9,6
Received vocational retraining	52,5	35,1	9,3	4,3	...	9,2
2000/01						
Total number of trained	991,5	964	191,7	4,4	...	23,1
Including:						
Received refreshment training	923,6	909	178,7	0,5	...	14,1
Received vocational retraining	67,9	55	13,1	3,9	...	9
2001/02						
Total number of trained persons	1432,9	1347,5	243,7	4,4	43,1	37,8
Including:						
Have raised qualification	1319	1258,2	225,6	0,6	37,4	22,8
Have passed professional retraining	93,9	73	16,1	3,8	2,3	14,8
Have passed training (as a separate kind of training)	20	16,4	2	-	3,4	0,2
2002/03						
Total number of trained workers	1443,8	1342,7	221,9	8,5	61,8	30,9
Including:						

Russian Federation

(academic years/ indicators)	Total	Including				
		Specialists	Among them managers	Dismissed from military service	Teachers of vocational educational institutions	Unemployed trained under the programs of the employment service
Received refreshment training	1325,1	1243,4	200,6	4,1	56	21,6
Received vocational retraining	105,8	89,1	19,5	4,4	3,1	9,2
Passed probation (as a separate kind of training)	13	10,2	1,8	-	2,7	0,1
2003/04						
Total number of trained workers	1469,1	1365,4	205,9	3,6	73,1	26,9
Including:						
Received refreshment training	1365,2	1278,1	188,5	0,8	66,9	19,4
Received vocational retraining	86,2	72,6	15,3	2,8	3,5	7,3
Passed probation (as a separate kind of training)	17,7	14,7	2,2	0	2,7	0,2

Data of the Russian Education Agency for the appropriate academic year

Source: Work and employment in Russia, 2005. Rosstat, Moscow, 2005. p.396.

The Annex 3.6.4 Vocational training of jobless citizens registered by employment service

	Total	Including			
		Received primary vocational training	Received retraining	Received the training in another (close) specialty/ occupation	Received refreshment training
Received vocational training - total					
1995	266960	83619	136175	28530	18636
2000	288192	98514	125764	26868	37046
2001	342033	131555	137634	28987	43857
2002	365265	143151	140597	28832	52685
2003	361118	124022	151978	28019	57099
2004	359385	125599	148856	24588	60342
Among them					
Women					
1995	166594	44328	93267	17776	11223
2000	178501	47645	86571	17275	27010
2001	211329	64437	95939	18755	32198
2002	229349	71909	98927	19018	39495
2003	230404	59774	109613	18408	42609
2004	234480	62802	108287	16301	47090
Youth of 16-29 years of age					
1995	161283	69055	69084	15386	7758
2000	186575	86433	68097	16182	15863
2001	226537	114120	75317	17460	19640
2002	238943	122753	74840	16949	24401
2003	234244	105968	83793	18150	26333
2004	232300	106017	81553	16374	28356
Teenagers of 16-17 years of age					
1995	38126	31975	4480	1231	440
2000	33673	30007	2659	703	304
2001	46824	42119	3433	791	481
2002	50006	44820	3495	745	946
2003	44000	37745	4668	968	771
2004	43837	37427	4914	717	779
Dismissed from military service					
1995	6860	2593	3296	642	329
2000	9961	3894	4193	982	892
2001	8753	3726	3459	828	740
2002	7368	3329	2675	649	715
2003	6746	2991	2594	490	671
2004	5863	2639	2201	416	607

Source: Work and employment in Russia, 2005. Rosstat, Moscow, 2005. p.395.

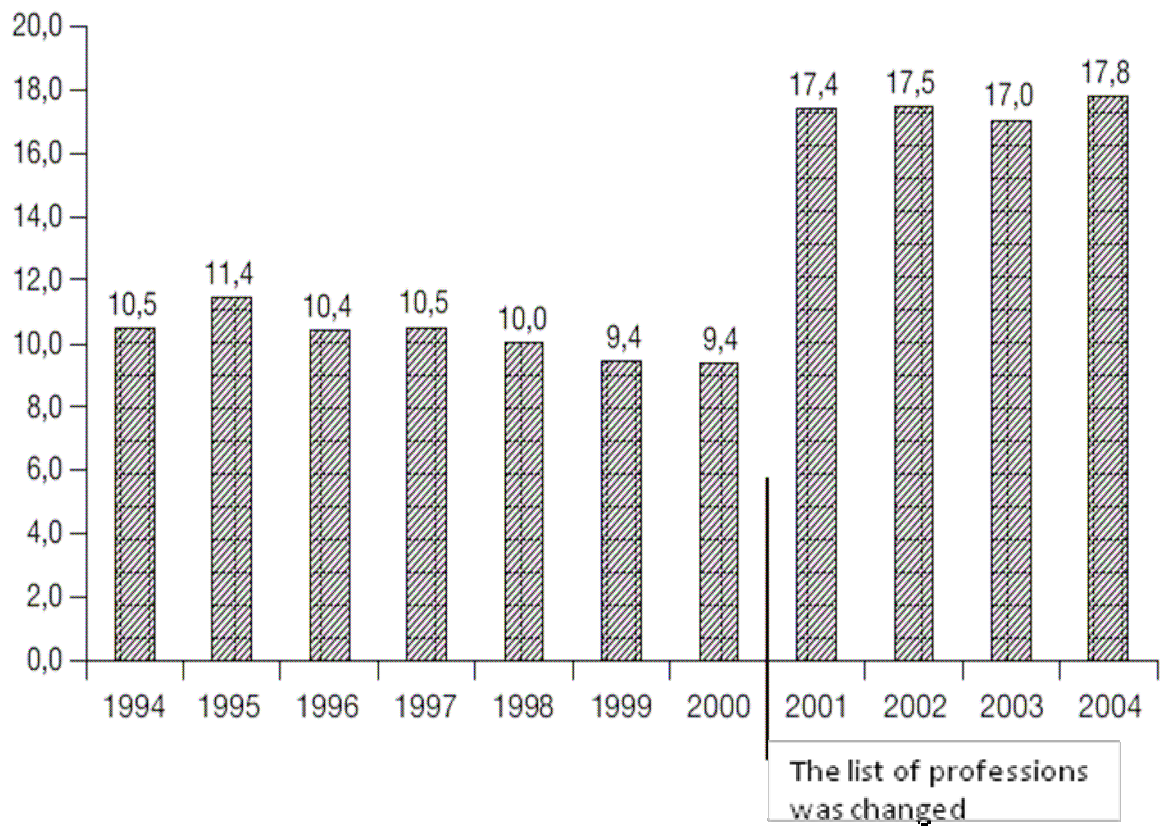
Annex 3.6.5 The number of specialists and qualified workers received vocational education, 1990-2005 (thousand persons)

	Specialists with high education	Specialists with secondary vocational education	Qualified workers with primary vocational education	Including training in industrial occupations
1990	401	637	1272	...
1992	425	585	1039	...
1993	444	546	922	...
1994	407	532	878	183
1995	403	474	841	183
1996	428	496	821	156
1997	458	542	800	147
1998	501	549	785	132
1999	555	569	770	123
2000	635	580	763	124
2001	720	608	759	231
2002	840	669	745	225
2003	977	702	722	211
2004	1076	703	708	213
2005	1151	684	703	214

Source: Work and employment in Russia, 2005. Rosstat, Moscow, 2005.

As these data show, during 1990s the number of workers who received primary vocational education in industrial occupations significantly decreased in proportion to the decrease of the number of employed in industrial branches. Figure 3.6.4. contains data on the dynamics of the number of qualified workers who received primary vocational training in industrial occupations per 1000 employees. It shows that in 1994-2004 this ratio remained almost invariable.

Figure 3.6.4. Number of qualified workers who received primary vocational training in industrial occupations per 1000 employees



Section 3.7. Social protection coverage

Table 3.7.1. Share of the minimum wage in the average monthly wage, 1989-2007

Year	Monthly average wage, rubles	Minimum wage rate, rubles	The relation between minimum and average wages, %
1989	263	70	26.61
1990	303	70	23.1
1991	548	190	34.67
1992	6000	621	10.35
1993	58700	7221.25	12.3
1994	220400	20500	9.3
1995	472400	50270	10.64
1996	790200	69575	8.8
1997	950200	83490	8.79
1998	1051.5	83.49	7.94
1999	1522.6	83.49	5.48
2000	2223.0	132	5.94
2001	3240.4	250	7.71
2002	4360.3	525	12.04
2003	5498.5	525	9.55
2004	6739.5	525	7.79
2005	8439.5	747	8.85
2006	10738.0	982	9.14
2007	12680.5	1500	11.83

Source: Rosstat, Ministry of health and social development.

Figure 3.7.2. Minimum/ average wages ratio, 1989-2007. Sources: Rosstat, Ministry of health and social development.

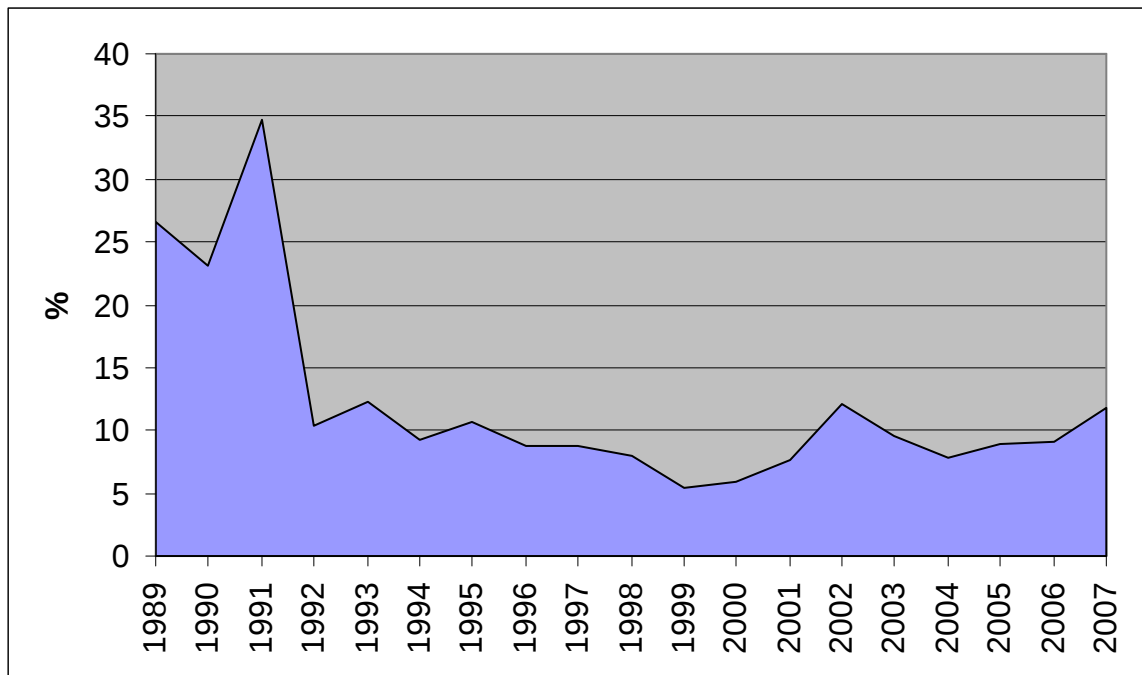


Table 3.7.2. Concept of pension reform

Version of the concept	1st level	2nd level	3rd level
Concept of 1995	Base pensions for everyone, differentiated by the degree of disabilities	Labour pensions are financed on a distributive basis, with preservation of the rights to preferential pension	Voluntary occupational pension systems and additional private provision of pensions
Concept of 1997	Social pensions are given on the basis of check of needs for those who have not managed to earn pension on the second level	Labour pensions are financed exclusively on accumulative principles; mandatory accumulative occupational pensions instead of preferential pensions	Voluntary occupational pension systems and additional private provision of pensions
Programme of 1998	Social pensions are given on the basis of check of needs for those who have not managed to earn pension on the second level	Labour pensions from two sources: conditional accumulative accounts (distributive financing) and individual accumulative occupational pensions instead of preferential pensions	Voluntary occupational pension systems and additional private provision of pensions
Concept of 2001	Base pensions for everyone, differentiated by the degree of disabilities, and pensions provided in the framework of state assistance system	Labour pensions from two sources: distributive insurance pensions (conditional accumulative accounts), individual accumulative accounts; obligatory occupational accumulative pensions instead of preferential pensions	Voluntary occupational pension systems and additional private provision of pensions

Source: Economic policy review in Russia for 2003 S.B.Avdashev, S.A.Afontsev, V.G.Voronin, etc.; the Bureau of economic analysis. Moscow, 2004.

Table 3.7.3. Laws on social protection in Russia

1	• Law of the RF “On medical insurance of citizens in the Russian Federation” (28.06.1991, No. 1499-1) • Resolution of the Supreme Council of the RF “On the procedure for financing mandatory medical insurance of citizens in 1993” (24.02.1993, No. 4543-1) (together with “Statute on Federal Mandatory Social Insurance Fund” and “Statute on Territorial Mandatory Medical Insurance Fund”) • Fundamental principles of the legislation of the RF on public health (22.07.1993)
2	• Resolution of the Government of the RF “On Social Insurance Fund of the RF” (12.02.1994, No. 101) • Federal law "On foundations of mandatory social insurance" (16.07.1999, No. 165-FZ) • Federal law "On state social assistance" (17.07.1999, No. 178-FZ)
3	• Resolution of the Supreme Council of the RF "Pension Fund of the RF" (27.12.1991, No. 2122-1) (together with "Statute on Pension Fund of the RF") • Federal law "On mandatory pension insurance in the RF" (15.12.2001, No.167-FZ) • Federal law "On state pensions in the RF" (15.12.2001, No. 166-FZ) • Federal law "On work pensions in the RF " (17.12.2001, No. 173-FZ)
4	• Federal law "On state benefits for citizens with children" (15.05.1995, No. 81-FZ)
5	• Federal Law "On foundations for social services for the population of the RF" (10.12.1995, No. 195-FZ)
6	• Federal Law "On the procedure for the establishment of scholarships and social transfers in the RF" (07.08.2000, No. 122-FZ)
7	• Federal Law "On general principles of local self-governance organization in the RF" (06.10.2003, No. 131-FZ)
8	• Instruction of the Government of the RF «On financing in 2006 of expenditures on targeted social assistance to non-working pensioners affected by the earthquake in the Koryak autonomous okrug in April-May» (30.08.2006, No. 1206-r); • Instruction «On targeted material assistance to non-working pensioners affected by the terrorist act in Beslan on 1-3 September 2004» (25.10.2006, No. 1477-r)
9	• Federal law "On social services for citizens of advanced age and of disabled persons" (02.08.1995, No. 122-FZ)
10	• Federal special-purpose programme "Social assistance to disabled persons for 2006-2010" (Resolution of the Government of the RF, No. 832, 29.12.2005)
11	• Rosstat Resolution dated 11 October 2006 No. 59 «On approval of statistical tools for the organizations of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of Russia, for statistical monitoring of the social protection institutions activity», (federal state statistical monitoring forms, improved in accordance with the new division of authority in the field of social protection of the population were prepared and initiated by the Social Protection Department)

Source: “Consultant-plus”

Table 3.7.4. Social payments in Russia, 1997-2006

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Social payments, billion rbl. (1997 - trln. rbl.)	245.5 ¹⁾	237.7	381.7	551.1	808.3	1040.5	1252.1	1407.4	1755.6	2080.3
From them:										
Pensions		178.5	279.6	360.6	533.8	722.6	878.6	1059.4	1254.6	1438.3
Benefits		41.1	55.0	77.7	98.3	128.4	140.9	141.0	314.9	467.5
Grants		3.1	5.2	5.1	6.2	6.3	7.3	9.4	10.0	11.2
Share of payments										
In gross national product	10.5	9.0	7.9	7.5	9.0	9.6	9.4	8.3	8.1	7.7
In volume of monetary incomes of population	14.8	13.4	13.1	13.8	15.2	15.2	14.1	12.8	12.7	12.0
The change of social payments ²⁾ , % to previous year	112.8	75.8	86.5	119.6	120.8	111.1	105.8	101.3	110.7	108.0

¹⁾ pensions, grants, grants, insurance compensation and other payments

²⁾ corrected by consumer price index.

Source: Rosstat.

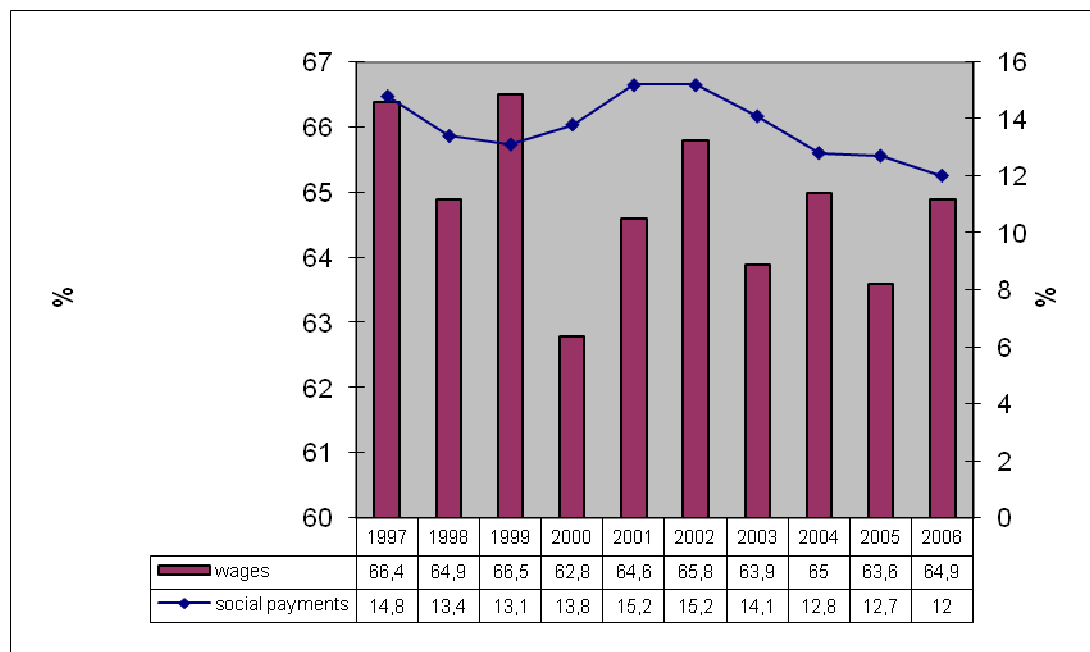
Figure 3.7.3. Share of wages (including shadow wages) and social payments in total incomes of population, %, 1997-2006. Sources: Rosstat, 2007.

Figure 3.7.4. Dynamics of social payments in Russia, 1997-2006. Sources: Rosstat.

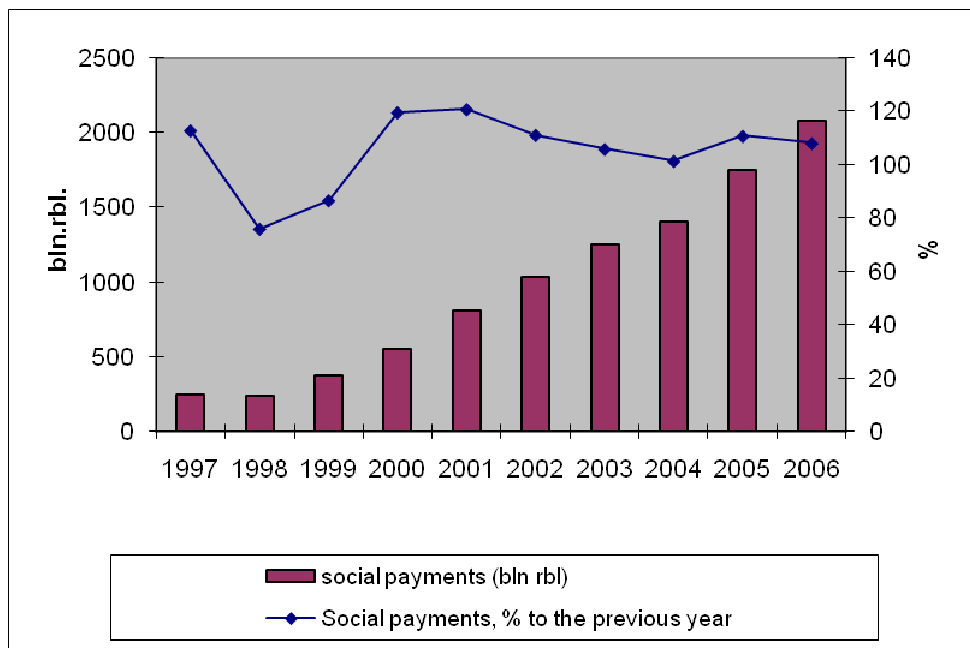


Figure 3.7.5. The Russian system of social protection

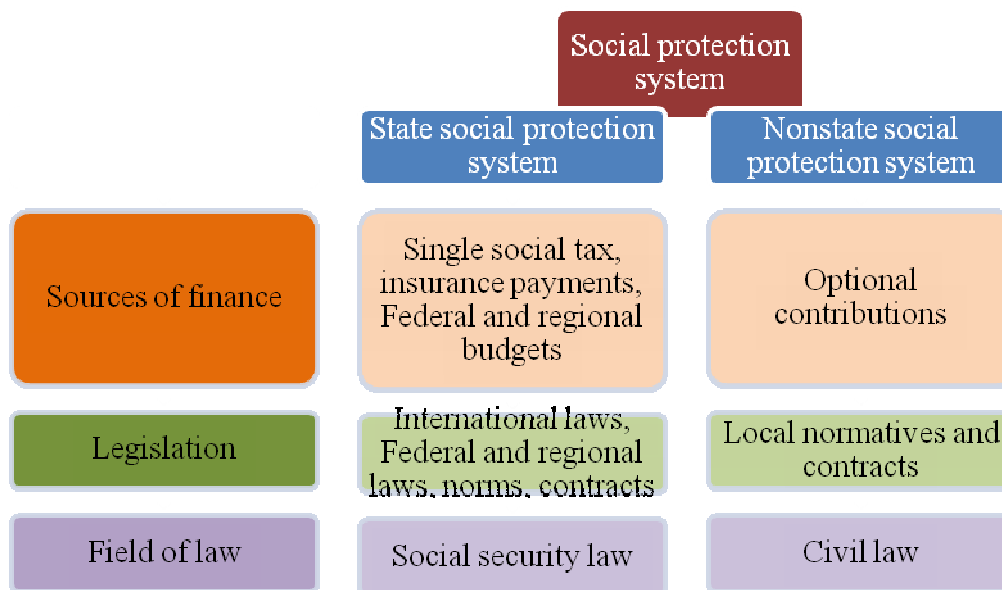


Figure 3.7.6. Distribution of expenses on social policy by levels of the Russian budgetary system¹⁴

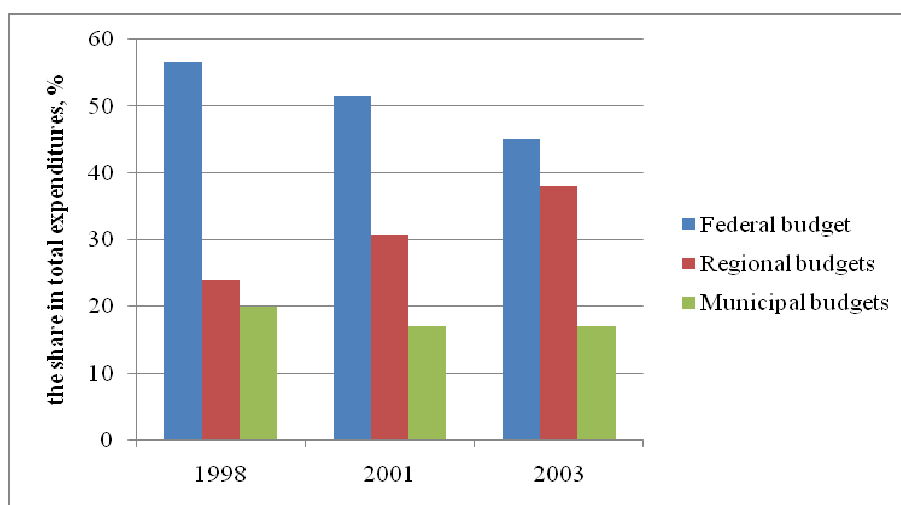
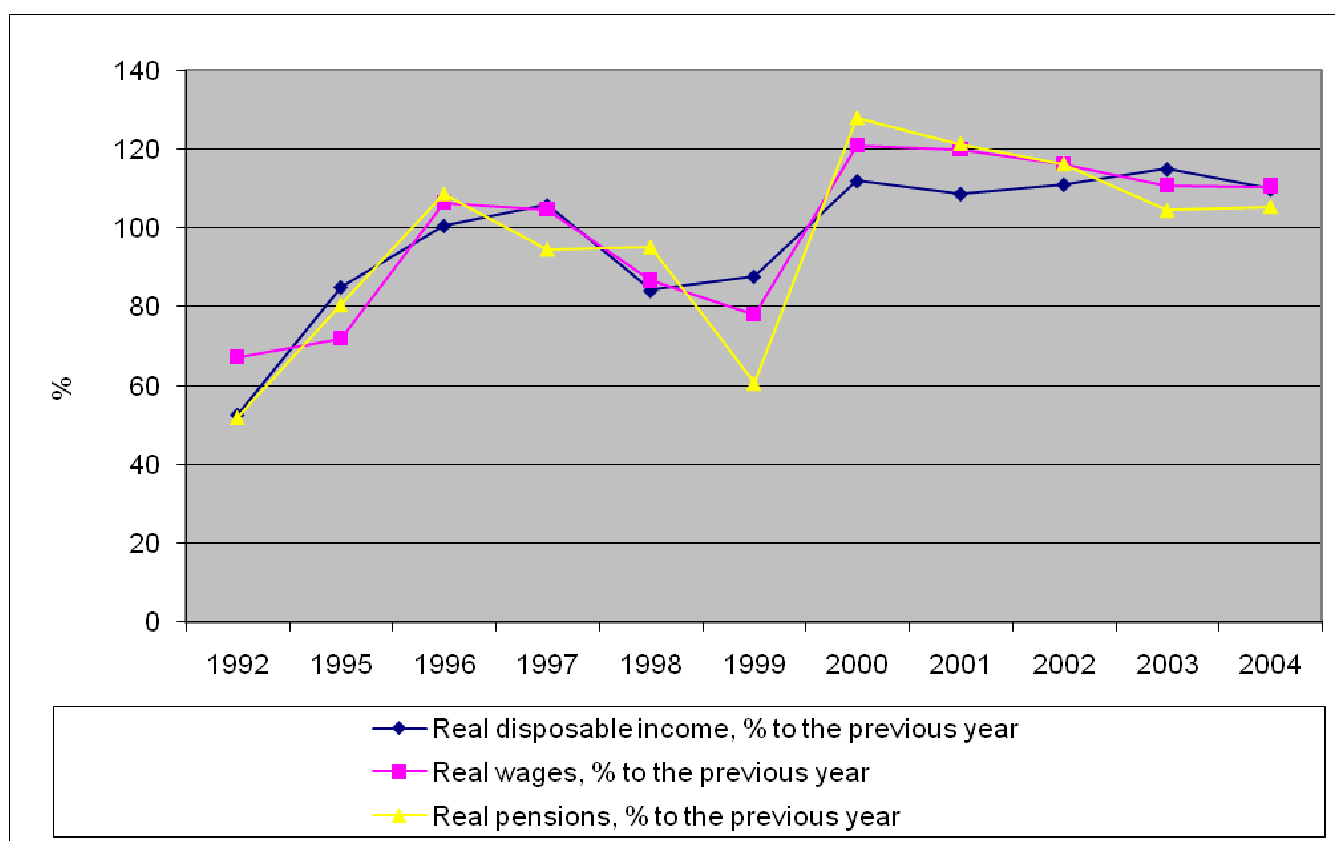


Figure 3.7.7. Real incomes, wages and pensions in Russia, 1992-2004. Sources: Rosstat.



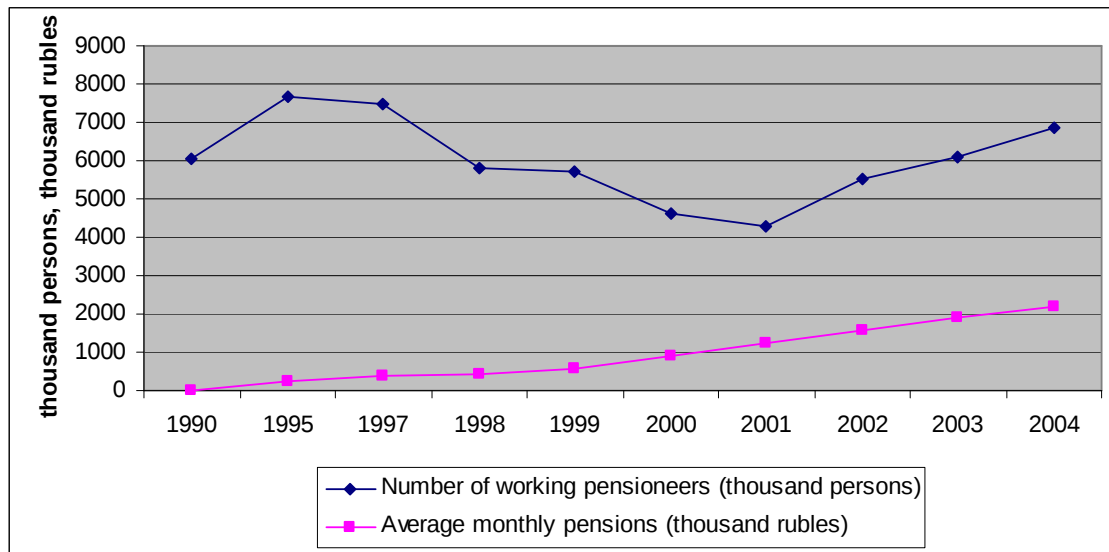
¹⁴ Zubarevich N.V. Social situation in Russian regions during economic growth (in Russian). Conference report. Independent institute for social policy, 25-26th of February, 2004. <http://www.socpol.ru/news/conf2004.shtml>

Table 3.7.5. Basic indicators of the standard of living in Russia, 1992-2004

	1992	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Per capita monthly incomes of population, rubles (before 1998 – thousand rubles)	4.0	515.9	769.5	940.6	1010.2	1658.9	2281.1	3062.0	3947.2	5170.4	6383.3
Real disposable incomes, % to the previous year	52.5	85.0	100.6	105.8	84.1	87.7	112.0	108.7	111.1	115.0	109.9
Average monthly wages for employed in the economy, rubles (before 1998 – thousand rubles)	6.0	472.4	790.2	950.2	1051.5	1522.6	2223.4	3240.4	4360.3	5498.5	6739.5
Real wages, % to the previous year	67.3	72.0	106.4	104.7	86.7	78.0	120.9	119.9	116.2	110.9	110.6
Average monthly pensions, rubles (before 1998 – thousand rubles)	1.6	188.1	302.2	328.1	399.0	449.0	694.3	1023.5	1378.5	1637.0	1914.5
Real monthly pensions, % to the previous year	51.9	80.5	108.7	94.6	95.2	60.6	128.0	121.4	116.3	104.5	105.5

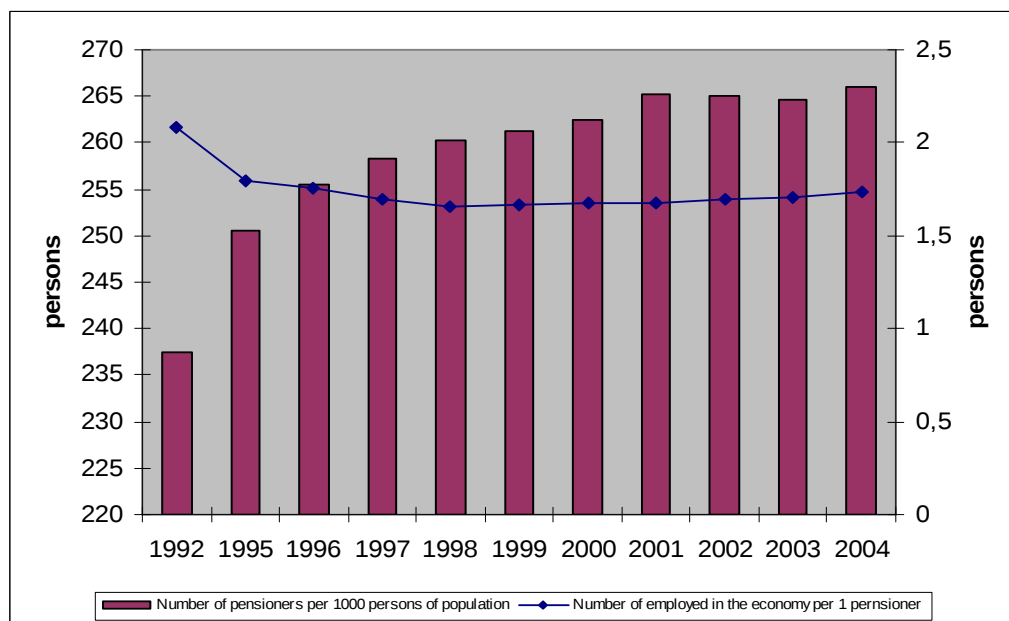
Sources: Rosstat.

Figure 3.7.8. Average monthly pensions and the number of working pensioners, 1990-2004.



Sources: Rosstat

Figure 3.7.9. The ratio of the number of employed in the economy to the number of pensioners, 1992-2004.



Sources: Rosstat

Table 3.7.6. Basic indicators of the pension system in Russia, 1992-2004

	1992	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of pensioners (registered in the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation) (on the end of the year)											
Totally, thousand persons	3527 ₃	3708 ₃	3782 ₇	3818 ₄	3841 ₀	3838 ₁	3841 ₁	3863 ₀	3843 ₂	3816 ₄	3818 ₄
% to the previous year	103,6	101,3	102,0	100,9	100,6	99,9	100,1	100,6	99,5	99,3	100,1
Number of pensioners per 1000 persons of population	237,4	250,5	255,5	258,3	260,3	261,3	262,5	265,2	265,1	264,7	266,1
Number of employed in the economy per 1 pensioner	2,08	1,80	1,76	1,70	1,66	1,67	1,68	1,68	1,70	1,71	1,74

Sources: Rosstat.

Table 3.7.7. The number of pensioners and the size of pensions in Russia on the 30th of June, 2006¹⁵

Indicators	Number of pensioners	The average size of pension, roubles
Pensioners, total	38378392	2728,68
Labour pensions	36141351	2771,99
Old-age pensions	29262991	2971,42
Disability pensions	4234819	2121,07
Pensions on the occasion of loss of the breadwinner	2643541	1607,09
State pensions	2237041	2029,02
Pensions for the members of the armed forces and their families	74247	2434,16
Pensioners who have suffered from radiative or technogenic accidents	223007	2619,76
Pensioners – civil servants	28647	4266,29
Social pensions	1911140	1910,82

¹⁵ Pension fund of the Russian Federation, <http://www.pfrf.ru/>

Table 3.7.8. Basic social guarantees (on the 1st of January, rubles, 1997 – thousand rubles)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Payment and pensions (in a month)										
The minimum wage rate	83,5	83,5	83,5	83,5	200,0	300	450	600	720	800	1100
The tariff rate of the 1st category of the unified tariff schedule of wages (for workers of the budgetary sector)	80,0	90,0	90,0	110,0	200,0	450	450	600	720	800	1100
The size of a base part of labour pension:											
On an old age	69,6	84,2	84,2	108,4	153,1	450,0	522,4	598,0	660,0	954,0	1035,1
On disability:											
group 1	139,2	168,4	168,4	216,8	306,2	225,0	261,2	299,0	330,0	477,0	517,6
group 2	69,6	84,2	84,2	108,4	153,1	450,0	522,4	598,0	660,0	954,0	1035,1
group 3	46,4	56,1	56,1	72,3	102,0	900,0	1044,8	1196,1	1320,0	1908,0	2070,2
On the occasion of loss of the supporter:	46,4	56,1	56,1	72,3	102,0						
To children who have lost both parents or to children of died lonely mother (orphans), on every child	69,6	84,2	84,2	108,4	153,1	450,0	522,4	598,0	660,0	954,0	1035,1
To ther disabled members of a family of the died supporter, on each family member	46,4	56,1	56,1	72,3	102,0	225,0	261,2	299,0	330,0	477,0	517,6
For long service	69,6	84,2	84,2	108,4	153,1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social pensions:											
To disabled since the childhood:											
group 1 (with the extra charge for leaving)	139,2	168,4	168,4	216,8	306,2	-	-	-	-	-	-
group 2	69,6	84,2	84,2	108,4	153,1	-	-	-	-	-	-
To disabled without working experience:											
group 1	69,6	84,2	84,2	108,4	153,1	-	-	-	-	-	-
group 2	46,4	56,1	56,1	72,3	102,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
group 3	34,8	42,1	42,1	54,2	76,6	-	-	-	-	-	-
To children-disabled(without the extra charge for leaving)	69,6	84,2	84,2	108,4	153,1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Benefits										
Lump sum to the women who were registered in medical institutions in early terms of pregnancy (till 12 weeks)	83,5	83,5	83,5	83,5	100	300	300	300	300	300	300
The patrimonial certificate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7000	10000
Lump sum at a birth of the child	1252,4	1252,4	1252,4	1252,4	1500	4500	4500	4500	6000	8000	8000
Lump sum by transfer of the child on education in a family	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8000
The monthly grant for parental leave	167,0	167,0	167,0	167,0	200	500	500	500	500	700	-
On care of the first	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1500

Russian Federation

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
child											
On care of the second and subsequent children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3000
Monthly payments on the maintenance of the child in a family of the trustee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4000
The size of a payment of reception parents, in a month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2500
The state certificate on the parent (Family capital)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250000
Monthly child benefit	58,4	58,4	58,4	58,4	70	70	70				
On children of lonely mothers	116,9	116,9	116,9	116,9	140	140	140				
On children of the military men, passing military service on an appeal, on children which parents evade from payment of the alimony	87,7	87,7	87,7	87,7	105	105	105				
The minimum size of the unemployment benefit, in a month	83,5	83,5	83,5	83,5	100	100	100	100	720	720	720
The social benefit for burial	834,9	834,9	834,9	834,9	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Benefits (per month)											
The minimum size of the benefit:											
To students of the state, municipal high schools	167,0	167,0	167,0	167,0	200	200	200	400	400	600	600
To students (pupils) of establishments of the secondary vocational education	167,0	167,0	167,0	167,0	200	70	70	140	140	210	210

Sources: Rossta

Table 3.7.9. Average monthly wages, average unemployment benefit, subsistence minimum in Moscow

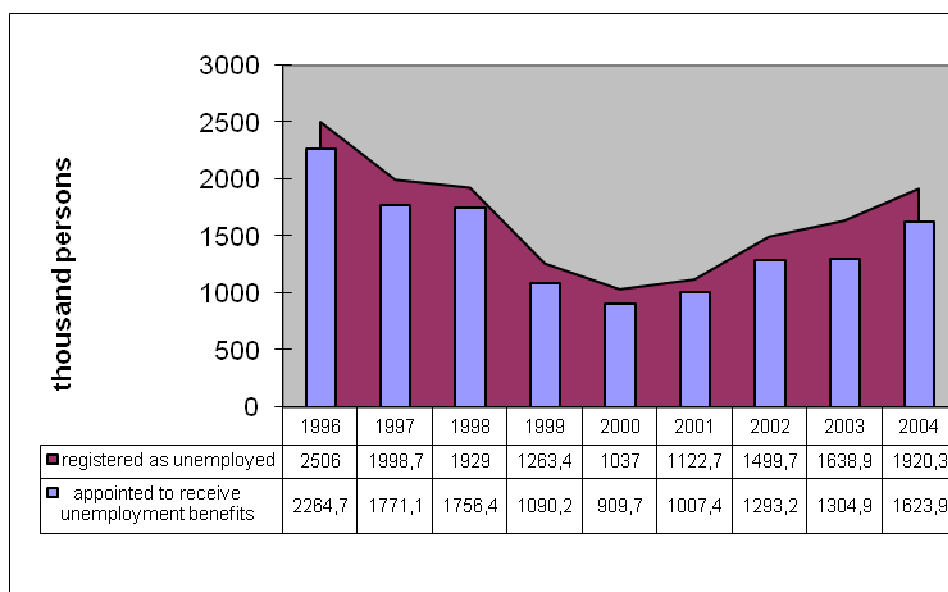
Indicator	rubles
Average monthly wages*	23137,00
Average unemployment benefit**	1597,28
Subsistence minimum for able-bodied population	6563,00

* September, 2007

** December, 2007

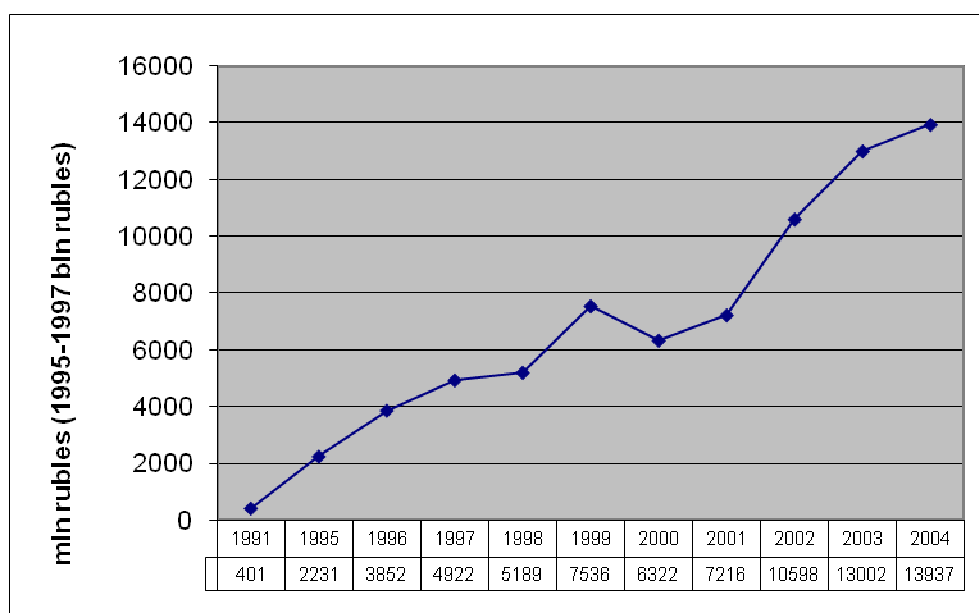
Sources: Public service of employment, Moscow <http://www.labor.ru/market.php>

Figure 3.7.11. The number of people registered as unemployed and the number of registered unemployed that were appointed to receive unemployment benefits, 1996-2004.



Sources: Rosstat

Figure 3.7.12. The average unemployment benefits and assistance to unemployed, 1991-2004.

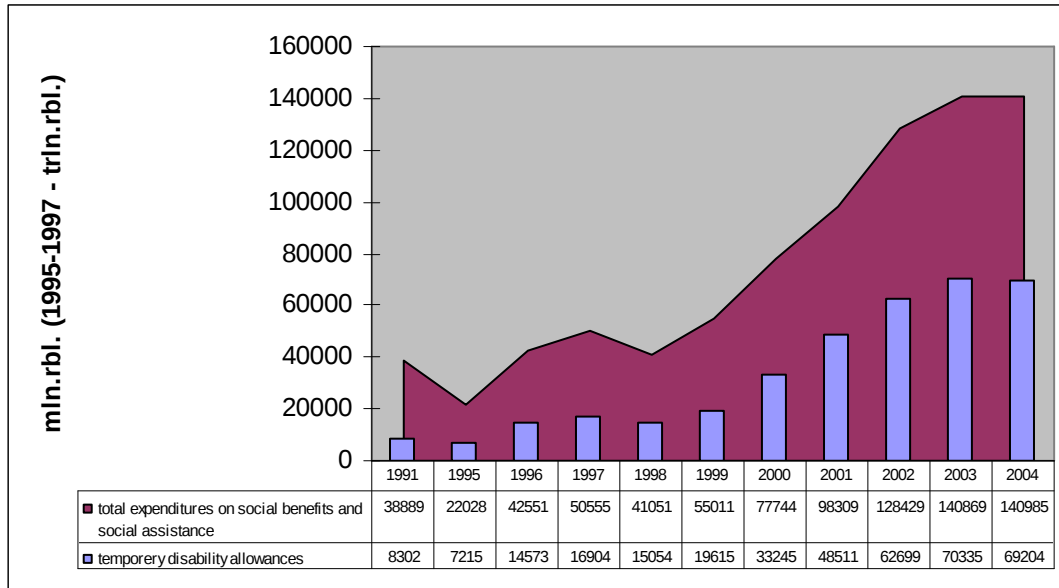


Sources: Ministry of health and social development

Table 3.7.11. Basic social guarantees (on the 1st of January, rubles, 1997 – thousand rubles)

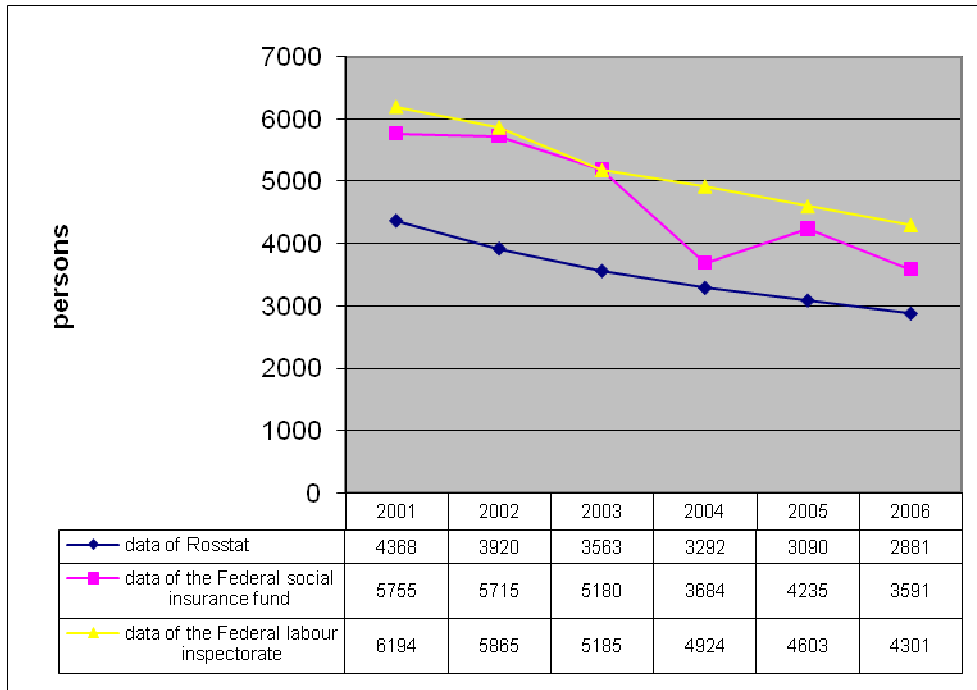
Basic payments	The size of payments	Legislative and other standard legal documents
IV. BENEFITS OF THE STATE SOCIAL INSURANCE		
In the case of temporary disability the employer pays to the worker the temporary disability allowance according to the federal law. The sizes of temporary disability allowances and a condition of their payment are established by the federal law.		The labour code of the Russian Federation (item 183)
In the case of damage of health or death of the worker owing to industrial accident or occupational disease the lost incomes (earnings) and the additional expenses on medical, social and professional rehabilitation or corresponding expenses in connection with death of the worker are compensated to the worker (or his family). Kinds, sizes and conditions of granting these benefits and compensations to workers are determined by the federal law.		The labour code of the Russian Federation (item 184)
Temporary disability allowance to workers	60 - 100 % of earnings depending on the tenure, but not over 11700 roubles for full calendar month	The decision of Council of Ministers of the USSR (1984) №191 "On the state social insurance payments" (with the subsequent changes and additions), Federal law (2002) № 17-FZ "On the budget of the Federal social insurance fund of the Russian Federation for 2002" (item 15).
Including:		
Temporary disability allowance owing to the labour mutilation or occupational disease;	100 % of earnings	
Temporary disability allowance for working invalids. (About 4 months on end or 5 months in calendar year);	60-100 % of earnings depending on the length of tenure, but no more than 11700 rbl. for full calendar month	The decree of the President of the Russian Federation (1992) №1157
For workers having in dependence three and more children under the age of 16 years (18 years for pupils	100 % of earnings	The decision of Council of Ministers of the USSR (1984) №191 "On the state social insurance payments" (with the subsequent changes and additions),
Temporary disability allowance (in case of illness) to the donor who has handed his/ her blood over gratuitously within a year in total quantity, equal to two as much as possible admissible doses;	100 % of earnings, but no more than 11700 rbl. for full calendar month	The law of the Russian Federation (1993) №5142- "On the blood and its components donor service"
Temporary disability allowance for the persons working in regions of the Far North and districts equal to them.	100% of earnings, including payments on regional wage regulation and additional payments, but no more than 11700 rbl. for full calendar month taking into account the corresponding regional coefficient established by the Government of the Russian Federation for the given area (district)	The law of the Russian Federation(1993) №4520-1 "On the state guarantees and compensations for the persons working and living in regions of the Far North and districts equal to them (with the subsequent changes and additions)

Figure 3.7.13.Expenditures on social benefits payments and social assistance, 1991-2004.



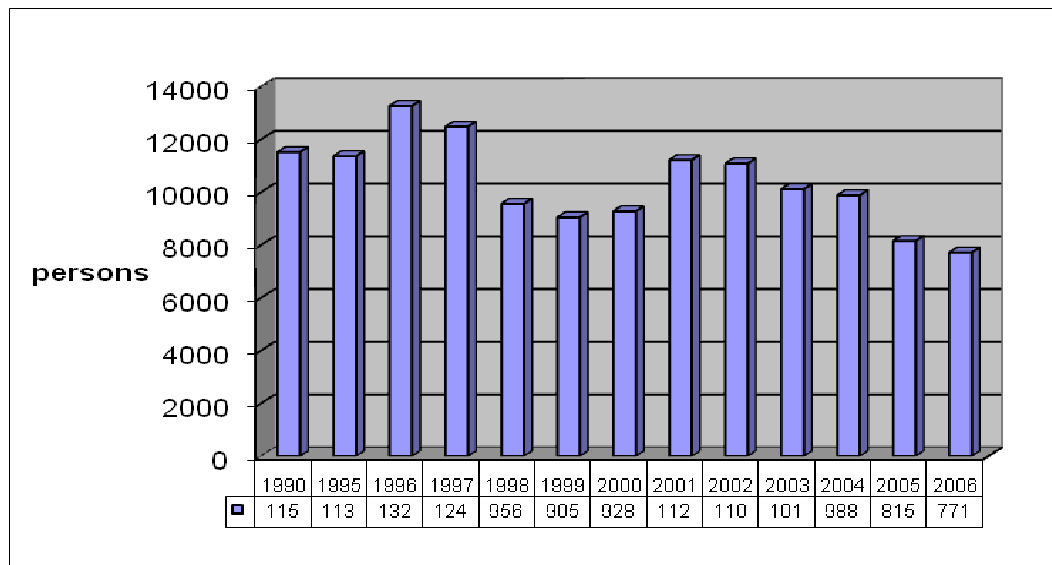
Sources: Federal social insurance fund

Figure 3.7.14.The number of victims of industrial traumas and occupational diseases with fatal outcomes, 2001-2006.



Sources: Russian social policy review. The beginning of 2000s (T.M.Maleva, N.V.Zubarevich, D.H.Ibragimova ed.) (in Russian). Moscow, Independent institute for social policy, 2007

Figure 3.7.15. The number of patients with for the first time established occupational disease (poisoning) in Russia, 1990-2006.



Sources: Rosstat

Table 3.7.12. The number of applied for social insurance and the number of received it, 2001-2006

Indicators	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Quantity of insured, thousand people	1739.7	1794.4	24841.7	2841.7	3186.0	3585.0
Number of addressees of insurance payments, thousand people	458.7	532.4	540.5	555.7	561.6	563.7

Sources: Russian social policy review. The beginning of 2000s (T.M.Maleva, N.V.Zubarevich, D.H.Ibragimova ed.) (in Russian). Moscow, Independent institute for social policy, 2007.

Table 3.7.13. The size and order of establishment of maternity and birth benefits in Russia

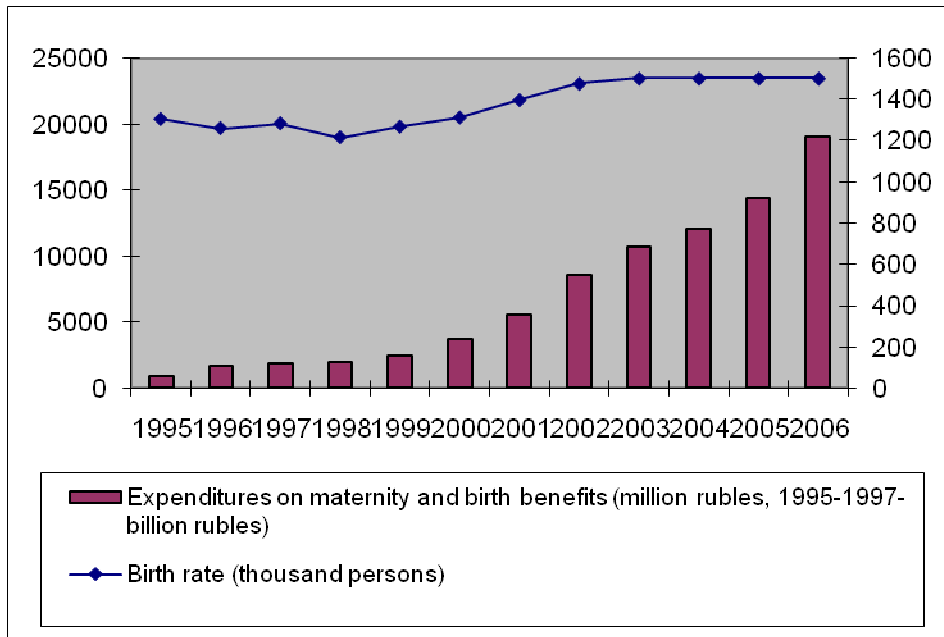
	Order of establishment of the benefit: reasons, place and means	The established sum of benefits
1	For working and subject to social insurance; at the workplace	At the rate of the wage average for 12 months previous to the maternity and birth leave
2	For dismissed due to the liquidation of the enterprise; from the means of the Federal budget and budgets of regions of the Russian Federation	At the rate of the wage average for 12 months previous to the period of registered unemployment
3	For trained out of the workplace; from the means of the Federal budget and budgets of regions of the Russian Federation	At the rate of the grant
4	For military, law-enforcement servants; from the means of the Federal budget and budgets of regions of the Russian Federation	At the rate of the monetary allowance
5	For the civil personnel of military service of the Russian Federations who are in the territories of other countries; from the means of the Federal budget and budgets of regions of the Russian Federation	At the rate of the wage average for 12 months previous to the maternity and birth leave

Pension fund of the Russian Federation, <http://www.pfrf.ru/>

Table 3.7.14. Social and economic indicators of the living standard in Russia, 1995-2007

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Average nominal monthly wages for employed in the economy (rubles, before 1998 – thousand rubles)	472.4	790.2	950.2	1051.5	1522.6	2223.4	3240.4	4360.3	5498.5	6739.5	8554.9	10633.9	-
Expenditures on maternity and family benefits, including	11982	21115	23507	14457	20753	26276	34273	43447	45693	44996	46736	57811	-
Expenditures on maternity and birth benefits, million rubles (1995-1997 – billion rubles)	920	1691	1869	1985	2439	3675	5550	8604	10724	12079	14403	19109	-
Birth rate (thousand persons)	1363.8	1304.6	1259.9	1283.3	1214.7	1266.8	1311.6	1397.0	1477.3	1502.5	1457.4	1479.6	-
Population (million persons), including	148.4	148.3	148.0	147.8	147.5	146.9	146.3	145.2	145.0	144.2	143.5	142.7	142.2
Men	69.6	69.5	69.3	69.2	69.0	68.7	68.3	67.6	67.5	67.0	66.6	66.2	65.8
Women	78.8	78.8	78.7	78.6	78.5	78.2	78.0	77.6	77.5	77.2	76.9	76.5	76.4

Sources: Rosstat

Figure 3.7.16. Expenditures on maternity and birth benefits and birth rate in Russia, 1995-2006.

Sources: See Annex, Table 3.7.14

Table 3.7.15. Determination of the size of pensions (labour and social) in the Russian Federation according to the specifications established in the legislation¹⁶

Basic payments	The size of payments	Legislative and other standard legal documents
Labour pensions		
Men who reached the age of 60 years and women who reached the age of 55 years have the right for the labour old-age pension.		Federal law (2001) № 173-FZ "On labour pensions in the Russian Federation" (item 7)
The labour old-age pension is appointed in the presence of not less than five years of the insurance experience.		~ / ~
Base part of the labour old-age pension.	450 rbl. per month	Federal law (2001) № 173-FZ "On labour pensions in the Russian Federation" (item 4)
Base part of the labour old-age pension of the persons who reached the age of 80 years or being invalids, having restrictions to ability to labour activity of III degree.	900 rbl. Per month	~ / ~
Base part of the labour old-age pension of persons who have in dependence disabled members of a family:		~ / ~
In the presence of one such member of a family;	600 rbl. Per month	
In the presence of two such members of a family;	750 rbl. Per month	
In the presence of three and more such members of a family.	900 rbl. Per month	

¹⁶ Basic state social guarantees in the Russian Federation (Duda I.I., Motytskaya E.V., Zinin V.G. ed.) (in Russian). Ministry of labour and social development of the Russian Federation. On the 24th May, 2002.

Russian Federation

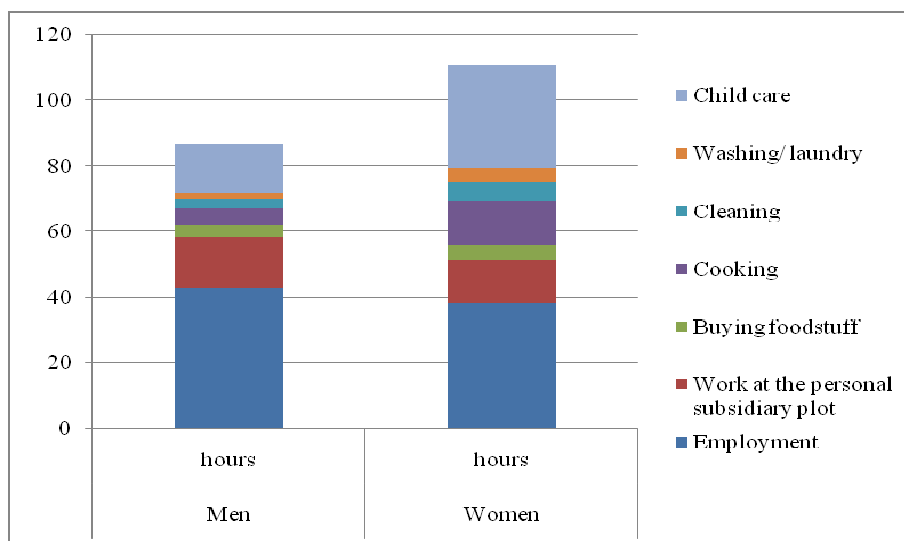
Basic payments	The size of payments	Legislative and other standard legal documents
Base part of the labour old-age pension of the persons who reached the age of 80 years or being invalids, having restrictions to ability to labour activity of III degree and having in dependence disabled members of a family:		~ / ~
In the presence of one such member of a family;	1050 rbl. Per month	
In the presence of two such members of a family;	1200 rbl. Per month	
In the presence of three and more such members of a family.	1350 rbl. Per month	
The sum of the base part and insurance part of the labour old-age pension	Cannot be less than 660 rbl. a month	~ / ~
Base part of the labour disability pension depending on the degree of restrictions to ability to labour activity:		Federal law (2001) № 173-FZ "On labour pensions in the Russian Federation" (item 15)
At III degree;	900 rbl. Per month	
At II degree;	450 rbl. Per month	
At I degree.	225 rbl. Per month	
Base part of the labour disability pension depending on the degree of restrictions to ability to labour activity of persons having in dependence disabled members of a family:		
III degree:		
In the presence of one such member of a family;	1050 rbl. Per month	
In the presence of two such members of a family;	1200 rbl. Per month	
In the presence of three such members of a family;	1350 rbl. Per month	
At II degree:		
In the presence of one such member of a family;	600 rbl. Per month	
In the presence of two such members of a family;	750 rbl. Per month	
In the presence of three such members of a family;	900 rbl. Per month	
At I degree:		
In the presence of one such member of a family;	375 rbl. Per month	
In the presence of two such members of a family;	525 rbl. Per month	
In the presence of three such members of a family.	675 rbl. Per month	
The sum of the base part and insurance part of the labour disability pension	Cannot be less 660 rbl. a month	Federal law (2001) № 173-FZ "On labour pensions in the Russian Federation" (item 15)
Base part of the labour pension on the occasion of loss of the supporter:		Federal law (2001) № 173-FZ "On labour pensions in the Russian Federation" (item 16)
For children who have lost both parents, or children of the died lonely mother (orphans);	450 rbl. Per month	

Russian Federation

Basic payments	The size of payments	Legislative and other standard legal documents
	(for each child)	
To other invalid members of the family of the died supporter.	225 rbl. Per month (for every Member of a family)	
The size of the labour pension on the occasion of loss of the supporter.	Cannot be less than 660 rbl. a month	~ / ~
The settlement size of labour pension	They can not be less than 660 rbl. a month	Federal law (2001) № 173-FZ "On labour pensions in the Russian Federation" (item 30)
Social pension		
Social pension to disabled citizens:		Federal law (2001) № 166-FZ "On the state provision of pensions in the Russian Federation" (item 18)
For those from among the small peoples of the North of the age of 55 and 50 years (accordingly for men and women);	450 rbl. Per month (100 percent of the size of the base part of the labour old-age pension)	
For the citizens who have reached of age of 65 and 60 years (accordingly men and women);	~ / ~	
For disabled persons who have restrictions to the ability to labour activity of II degree (except for disabled since the childhood);	~ / ~	
For children of up to 18 years, who lost one of the parents	~ / ~	
The social pension for disabled persons who have restrictions to the ability to labour activity of II degree (except for disabled since the childhood), and social pension for children under 18 years which have lost one of parents;	Cannot be less than 470 rbl. a month	~ / ~
Dusabled since the childhood, having restrictions to ability to labour activity of the III and II degree, the disabled having restrictions to ability to labour activity of the III degree, children of disabled, children under 18 years, lost both parents, and children of died lonely mother;	900 rbl. a month (100 % of the size of a base part of the labour disability pension at III degree of restriction of ability to labour activity)	
The disabled persons who have restrictions to ability to labour activity of the I degree.	382.5 rbl. per month (8 % of the size of the base part of the labour old-age pension for the citizens who have reached the age of 60 and 55 years)	
The size of social pension for the disabled persons who have restrictions to ability to labour activity of the I degree	They can not be less than 400 rbl. per month.	~ / ~

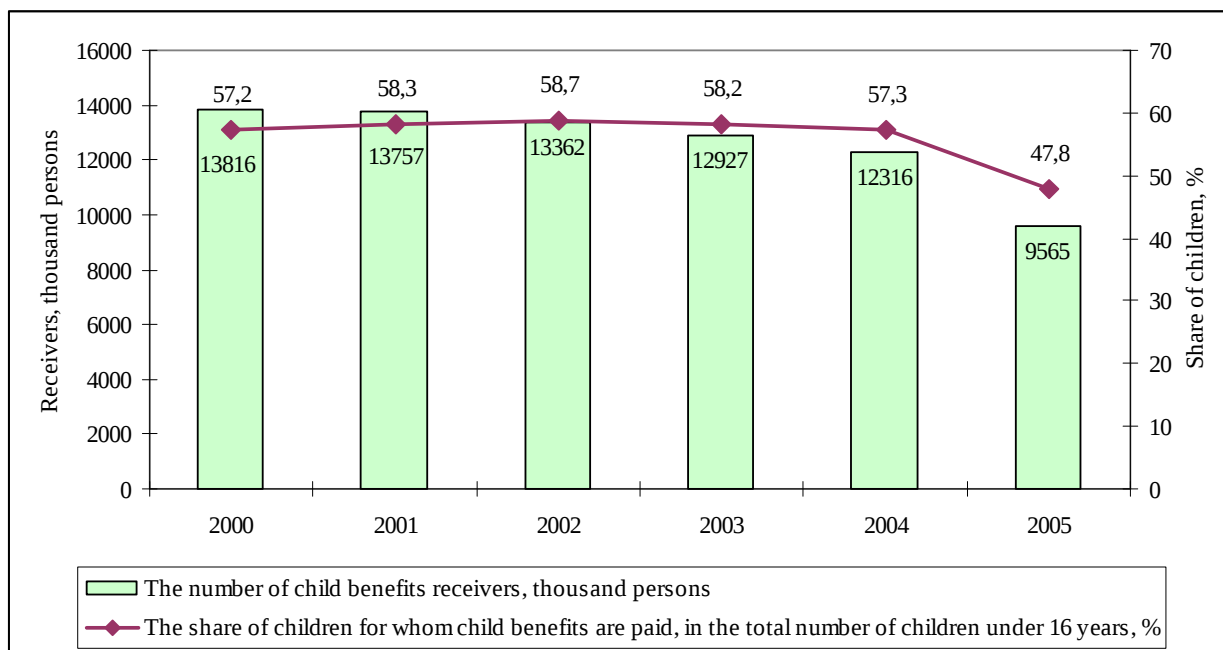
Section 3.9. Work and family

Figure 3.9.1. Time allocation for men and women, hours.



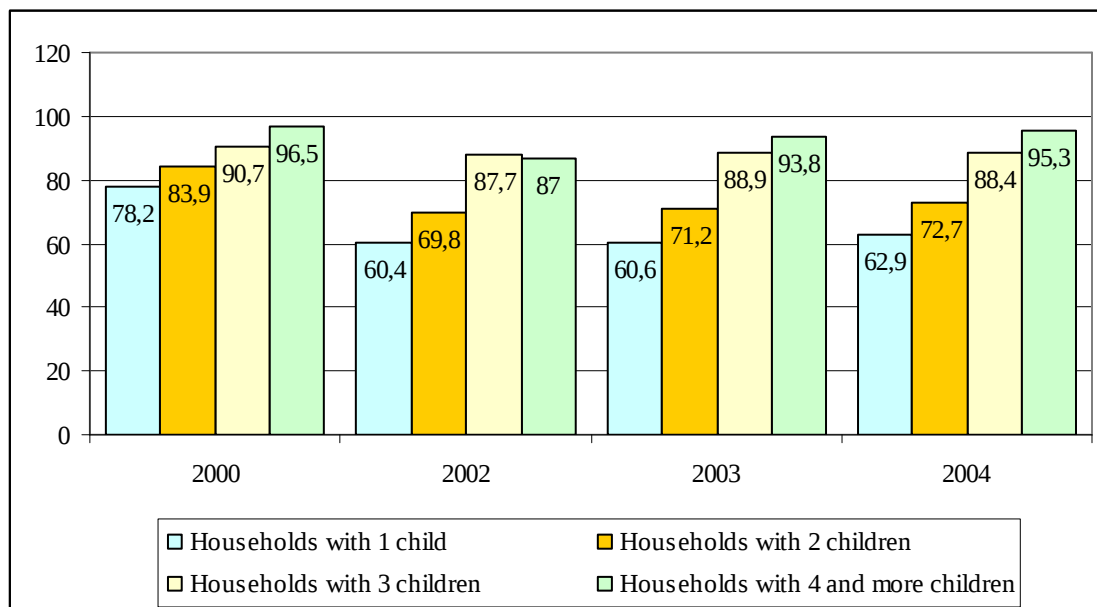
Sources: RLMS

Figure 3.9.2. Persons that receive child benefits and the share of children for whom it is paid, 2000-2005.



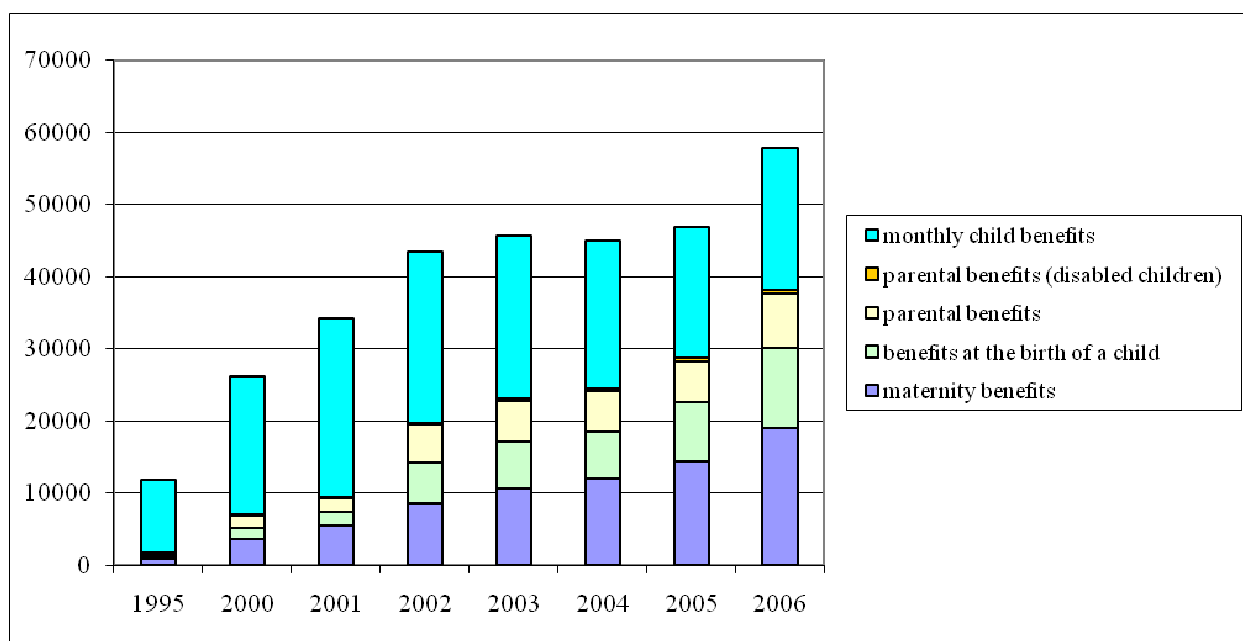
Sources: Rosstat, 2007.

Figure 3.9.3. The share of households receiving child benefits, %, 2000-2004.



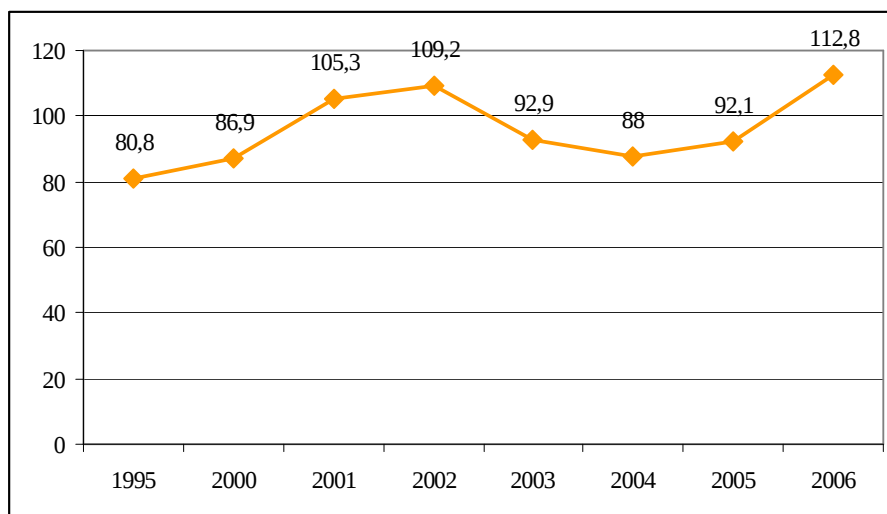
Sources: Rosstat, 2007.

Figure 3.9.4. Maternity and parental benefits, mln.rubles, 1995-2006.



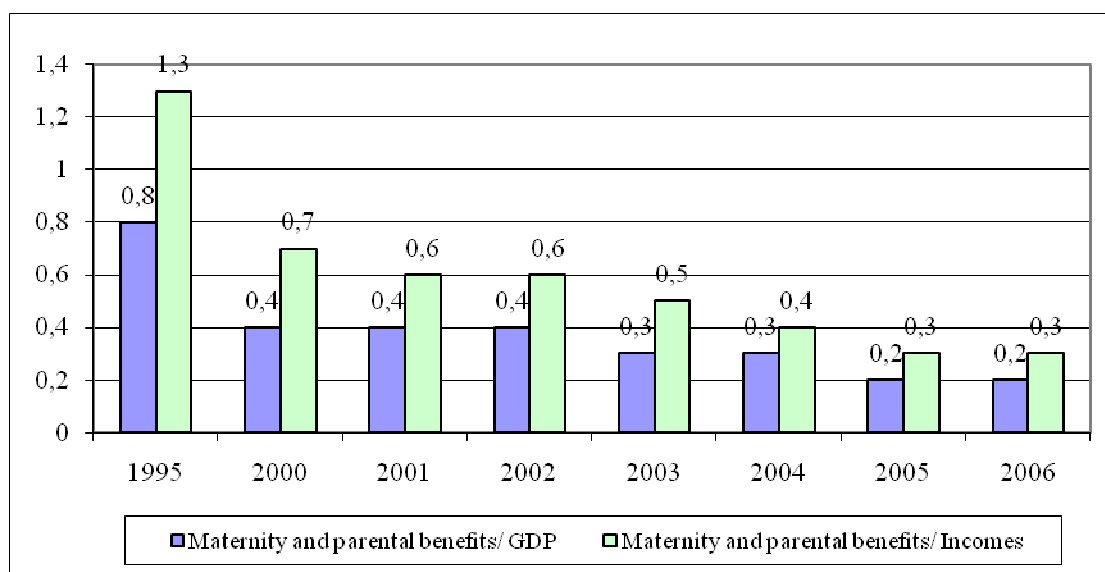
Sources: Rosstat, 2006 (based on the data of the Federal fund of social insurance).

Figure 3.9.5. Growth rate of maternity and parental benefits, % to the previous year corrected by consumer price index, 1995-2006.



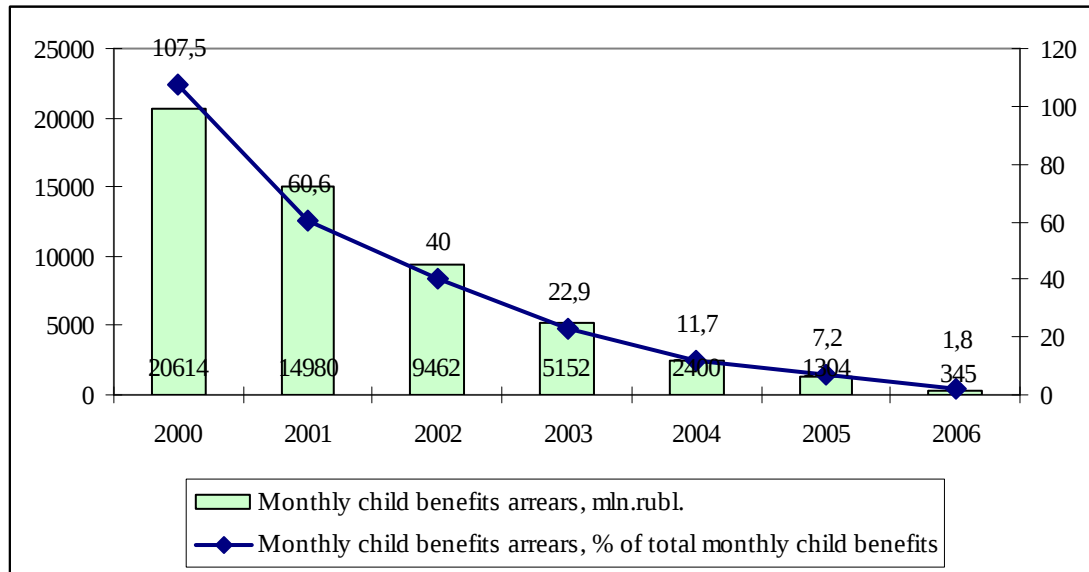
Sources: Rosstat, 2006 (based on the data of the Federal fund of social insurance).

Figure 3.9.6. Share of maternity and parental benefits in GDP and total incomes of population, %, 1995-2006.



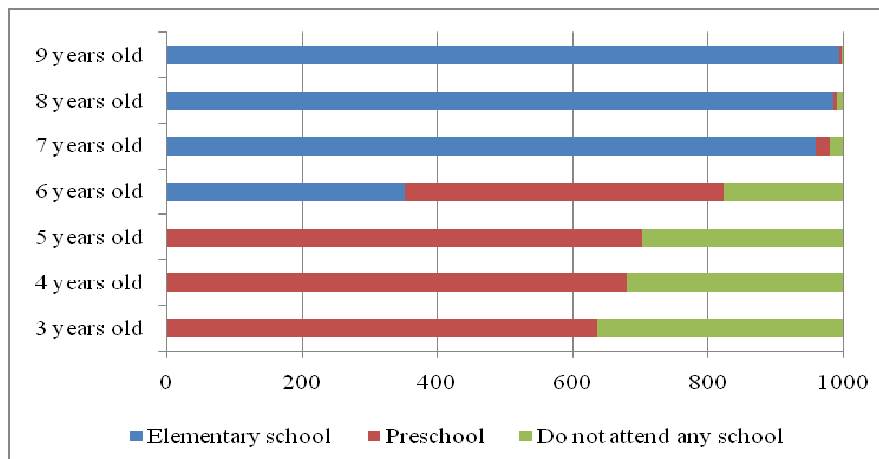
Sources: Rosstat, 2006 (based on the data of the Federal fund of social insurance).

Figure 3.9.7. Arrears on monthly child benefits, 1995-2006.



Sources: Rosstat, 2006 (based on the data of the Federal fund of social insurance).

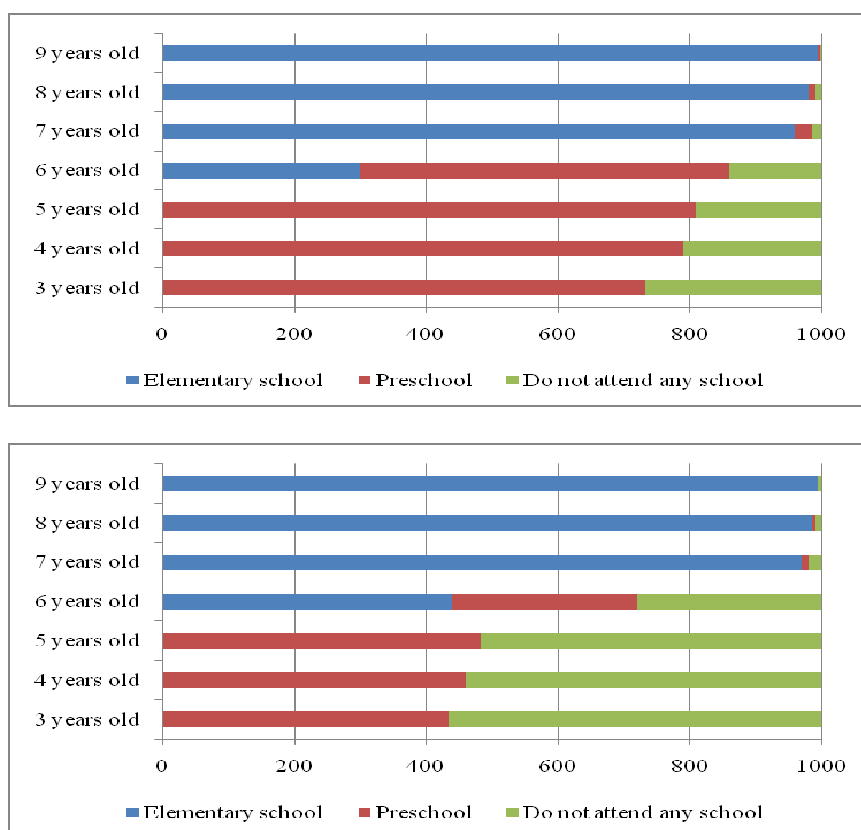
Figure 3.9.8. Preschool and elementary school coverage of 3-9-year-old children, per 1000 children, 2002.



Sources: Population census¹⁷

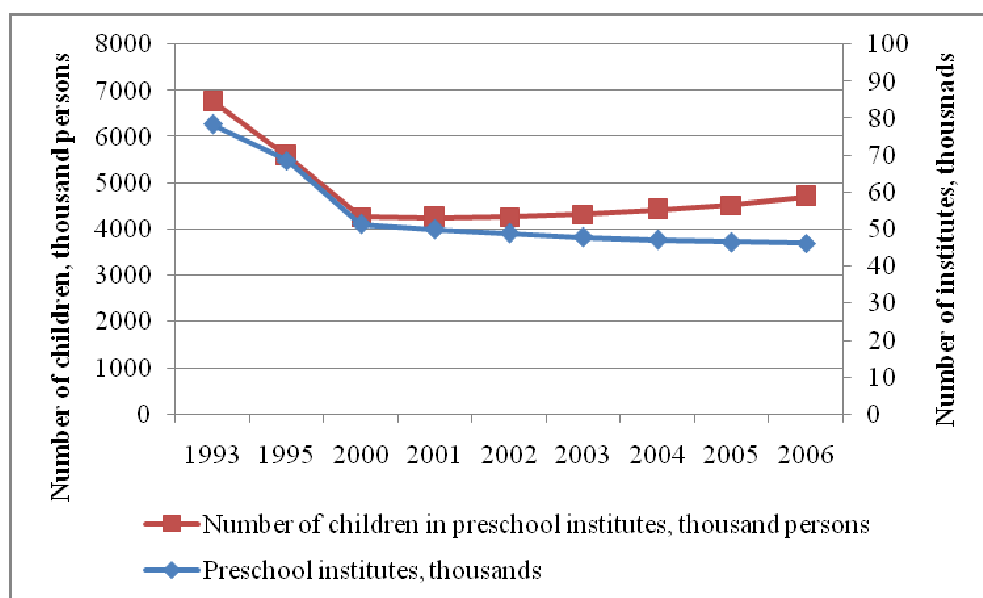
¹⁷ Scherbakova E.V. It is all good in education of the Russians (in Russian). Demoscope weekly, 2005, № 189-190. <http://www.demoscope.ru/weekly/2005/0189/tema06.php>.

Figure 3.9.9. Preschool and elementary school coverage of 3-9-year-old children in urban (top) and rural (bottom) districts, per 1000 children, 2002.



Sources: Population census¹⁸.

Figure 3.9.10. Number of preschool institutes and children attending them, 1993-2006.



Sources: Rosstat, 2007

¹⁸ Ibid.

Figure 3.9.11. Yearly and monthly costs of kindergartens of different types (thousand rubles).

