

EDUCATION

METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

Pre-school education establishments – education establishments that conduct general education programs of pre-school education of various types, those that provide training, learning, care and the improvement of the health of children between the ages of 2 months and 7 years.

Enrolment in pre-school establishments is the ratio of the number of children that attend pre-school establishments to the number of children aged 1 - 6 years taken from demographic statistics, corrected for the number of children aged 6 years who are studying in school.

The number of children per 100 places in pre-school establishments is the ratio of children that attend pre-school establishments to the number of places in these establishments.

The **number of pupils in day-time general education establishments** includes persons studying in primary, basic and secondary (comprehensive) general education establishments, as well as those studying in special (remedial) schools for children with developmental delays.

In accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation "**On Education**" persons with respective level of education are as follows:

postgraduate higher professional education - graduated from postgraduate and doctoral courses, etc.;

higher professional education - graduated from university, academy, institute, etc.;

incompleted higher professional education - those studied basic higher education program during at least two years and got the diploma as well as who studied basic higher education program during a half or more of the duration of complete course;

secondary professional education - graduated from secondary special establishment, i.e. special professional school (for example, medical, educational), college, special school at an enterprise, etc.;

primary professional education - graduated from primary educational establishment (professional and/or technical school, professional lyceums, centers for permanent professional education, etc.) on the basis of basic general or secondary (comprehensive) education;

secondary (complete) education - graduated from secondary general education school, lyceum, gymnasium, etc.;

basic general education (incomplete secondary) - graduated from 9 form of general education establishment, incomplete secondary school, studying at 10-11(12) forms of general education school;

general education (primary) - graduated from primary general education school, studying at 4-9 forms of general education establishments.

Information on primary professional education issues from data of the *Federal Educational Agency*.

Foreign students studying in the Russian Federation are not included in the **total number of students attending higher and secondary special education establishments**.

The **number of non-public establishments of higher education** include higher education establishments that have a state (public) licence.

The **number of students of higher and secondary special education establishments per 10,000 population** is the ratio of the number of students to the number of the present population on January 1 of the corresponding year.

INDUSTRIES

METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

The **volume of industrial production** as a whole and by various branches is defined as the sum of data of the volume of industrial production and work and services of an industrial nature produced by legal entities and their independent subsidiaries regardless of the type of ownership. The data on the volume of industrial production are given in the prices that were in effect in the corresponding year. The aggregated data on the volume of industrial production expressed in value terms include data on the volume of industrial production (work, services), which is produced by large and medium-sized organizations, small businesses, as well as industrial sectors under non-industrial organizations. The volume of the production of an industrial organization is determined by the “factory” method without the value of the in-factory turnover. The in-factory turnover of the organization is considered as the value of that part of the manufactured finished and semi-finished products that is used within the given organization for its own industrial-production needs.

The data on the volume of industrial production in Russia as a whole are given taking into consideration corrections for informal activity.

LABOUR FORCE

METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

The economically active population – persons in an age group established for measuring the economic activity of the population which, during the observation period (sampling week) are considered employed or unemployed.

Level of economic activity of the population – ratio of the number of the economically active population of a particular age group to the total number of the population in that age group, as a percentage.

Employed in the economy – persons who, at the time of observation, performed paid contracted work and paid non-contracted work, with or without the participation of hired employees. The employed include: persons who perform work as assistants in a family business; persons who were temporarily absent from work; and persons in households engaged in the production of goods and services for sale.

The preparation of data for the **average annual number of those engaged in the economy** is based on primary work once a year when drawing up the balance of labour force resources based on the information from organizations, the results of sample surveys on employment, data from executive agencies, adjustments of the number of employed not revealed during the sample survey on employment.

As of 1995, data on the average annual number of engaged in the economy include persons involved in the home-based manufacturing of goods and provision of services for the market. Before this time, this category was counted only as an overall total for Russia.

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) standards, the **unemployed** include persons of an age considered fit for measuring economic activity of the population who, during the observation period (sampling week), simultaneously met the following criteria:

- had no job (gainful occupation);
 - were seeking employment, i.e., applied to the State or commercial employment services; used or placed an advertisement in the print media; applied directly to an organization's administration or an employer; used personal connections, etc.; or took steps to create their own business;
 - were ready to start working during the surveyed week.
- Pupils, students, pensioners, and the disabled are counted as being unemployed if they were looking for job and were ready to start working.

The data for the **number of the economically active population, the number of unemployed** (according to ILO standards) **and their composition, and the composition of the employed population** were collected based on information from sample surveys on employment, conducted by statistical agencies begun in October 1992, in all regions of the Russian Federation.

Information from sample surveys on employment are shown: for 1992, 1995, 1997, 1998 – as at the end of October; for 1996 – as at the end of March; since 1999 – as an annual average data.

As of 1999, **observation of the population on employment** is conducted quarterly based on the last week of the second month of the quarter: February, May, August, November. In a quarter, the observation captures 64-65 thousand persons aged 15 to 72 (0,06% of the population is in this age group), and include 250-260 thousand

persons in a year (0,24%). A sample is designed so that, in each quarter, all units of observation are exchanged for new ones. The size of the quarterly sample guarantees having representative results within the limits of the established degree of accuracy and the cross-sections of analysis throughout the Russian Federation. Regarding the subjects of the Russian Federation, representative results are developed on the basis of the amalgamation of all four consecutive quarterly samples, which increases the volume of a selected analyzed aggregation, and also eliminates the influence of seasonal fluctuations. The data on employment and unemployment indicators, which are based on the amalgamation of the four consecutive quarterly surveys, are averages in a given period.

The **unemployed registered in the State employment service** are able-bodied citizens who: have neither employment nor earnings (wages), reside in the Russian Federation, are registered in local employment services by place of residence for the purpose of seeking suitable job, are searching for job, and are ready to start working.

The **unemployment rate** (according to the International Labour Organization) is the ratio of the number of the unemployed within a certain age group to the number of the economically active population within the corresponding age group, as a percentage.

The **level of unemployment, registered at the State employment service** is the ratio of the number of unemployed registered at the State employment service to the number of the economically active population, in per cent.

LIVING STANDARDS

METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

Real size of money income of the population/accrued wages/monthly pensions (as a percentage for corresponding time period) – is a relative indicator calculated by dividing the index of the nominal size of money income of the population/accrued wage/monthly pensions by the consumer price index for the corresponding time period.

Money income of the population includes the income of people occupied in entrepreneurial business, accrued remuneration of employees, (accrued wage corrected for change in unpaid debts), social transfers (pensions, welfare and social assistances, educational allowances, insurance compensations and other payments), incomes from property in the form of interest on deposits, securities, dividends and other incomes.

The average money income per capita of the population (per month) is calculated by dividing the total sum of money incomes by twelve and the average annual population.

Money expenditures of the population include expenses for buying goods and payment for services, obligatory dues and various contributions (taxes and collections, insurance payments, fees to public organizations and co-operatives, interest on loans etc.), expenses for the purchasing of real estate, and increase of financial assets. The increase of financial assets combines the increase (decrease) of deposits in citizens' accounts, money circulating in the population, expenses for the acquisition of securities, foreign currency, a change in funds in the accounts of individual entrepreneurs, and loan debts.

Pensioners include people who live permanently in the Russian Federation and have implemented their right to receive pensions in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and intergovernmental agreements. This includes data on pensioners who are registered in the system of the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation (until 2002 – within agencies of the social protection of the population).

Average size of fixed monthly pensions is calculated by dividing the total sum of the accrued monthly pensions (1995-2001 – taking compensations into account) by the number of pensioners who are registered in the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation (until 2002 – within agencies of the social protection of the population).

Distribution of total volume of money income by various groups of the population is expressed as a share of the total volume of money income for each 20% population group, which are ranked by the increase in the average per capita money income.

Coefficient of funds (coefficient of income differentiation) characterizes the degree of social stratification and is defined as the ratio between the average levels of money income of 10% of the population with the highest incomes and 10% of the population with the lowest incomes.

Coefficient Gini (index of concentration of incomes) characterizes the degree of deviation of the line of actual volume of distribution of incomes of population from the line of their even distribution. The value of the coefficient can vary from 0 to 1, and the higher the value of the indicator the more uneven is the income distribution in society.

Distribution of the population by the average per capita money income is characterized by the differentiation of the population by the level of welfare and are

indicators of the numbers (or shares) of the resident population grouped in given intervals of average per capita money income.

Data series of distribution are created using the imitation design method by means of the transformation of the empirical distribution obtained on the basis of data from a sample survey of household budgets into the data series of distributions, which corresponds to the value of the grouping's indicator of the universe (average income per capita, calculated using data of the balance of money income and expenditures of the population).

The size of the subsistence minimum in accordance with the Federal Law is the value estimate of a consumer basket (set by Federal Law– in the entire Russian Federation, legislative (representative) bodies of subjects of the Russian Federation –in subjects of the Russian Federation) and obligatory payments and dues. The consumer basket includes a minimum set of food, non-food goods and services that are essential for the preservation of a person's health and the guarantee of essential activities.

The size of the subsistence minimum is determined every quarter and is set by the Government of the Russian Federation – in the entire Russian Federation, and by bodies of the executive powers of subjects of the Russian Federation – in subjects of the Russian Federation.

Population with money income lower than the subsistence minimum level is determined on the basis of the data on the distribution of population according to the level of average per capita money incomes and is a result of their co-measuring with the subsistence minimum level. **Sample surveys of household budgets** is the method of state statistical observation of the standard of living of the population and is conducted by state statistical agencies in all subjects of the Russian Federation. The sample size throughout Russia is 49.2 thousand households.

The observation is based on direct questioning (interviewing) and journal entries about actual expenditures conducted by members of the households being observed. In the creation of the total sample of households, starting in 1997, a two-stage random sample is used which is built based on the territorial principle. Households and their individual members are the units of observation. The sample ensures representational data of observations at the federal and regional levels (subjects of the Russian Federation).

Consumer expenditures of households are part of the money expenditures that are directed towards the acquisition of consumer goods and services. Consumer expenditures consist of the expenditures on the purchase of food (including expenditures on food outside the home), alcoholic beverages, non-food products and the payment for services. These do not include expenditures on the purchase of art objects, antiques and jewellery that were bought as capital investments, the payment for construction materials and work, and the major repairs of residential or auxiliary structures that are investments in fixed capital.

As of 2001, the collection and processing of statistical information dealing with the level and structure of consumer expenditures of the population when budget observations were conducted use the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose. The Classification was developed by the Federal State Statistical Service of Russia based on the International statistical Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), which is one of the functional classifications of the System of National Accounts (SNA) and is used as a means of standard grouping of the expenditures of households for individual consumption.

Housing stock – the aggregate of all dwellings regardless of ownership, including residential houses, special houses (communal residences, hotels – shelters,

special housing for the single elderly, housing-residences for the disabled, veterans, etc.).

The ownership of the housing stock is sub-divided into:

private – owned by citizens and legal entities;

owned by the state – belonging to the Russian Federation or subjects of the Russian Federation;

municipal – belonging to the municipalities

public – belonging to public and religious organizations (associations);

mixed types of ownership – found in ownership that is joint or shared among various subjects of private, government, municipal ownership, ownership of public and religious organizations (associations).

Floor space of residential housing – the sum of the floor space of living and ancillary spaces in apartments.

Average floor space per one inhabitant is calculated by dividing the size of the housing stock at the end of the year by the number of resident population on that date.

Families that are registered with local administrations and with businesses (organizations) to receive dwellings and to improve the living conditions are counted in accordance with the Housing Code of the Russian Federation.

Subsidy – targeted payments to citizens of material goods or the provision of services.

Subsidies for housing and public utilities are a direct type of social assistance and are given to citizens by agencies of the government of subjects of the Russian Federation and by agencies of local self-government within the limits of social standards for living floor space and norms of the use of public utilities taking the living wage into account, combining family income and benefits in effect.

Benefits for housing and public utilities - this is a reduction given under current legislation to specific categories of citizens, including members of their families living with them (if it is legislated for the corresponding designated category of citizens).

Information on independent structures is included with the data for individual kraies and oblasts of which they are a part.

POPULATION

METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

The primary source of data, related to population, is the Population Census. The last All-Russia Population Census was conducted in 2002. The detailed results of the Population Census are published in fourteen volumes.

Information about the population size and its age-group structure are based on the resident population which is made up of residents permanently living on the given territory including those temporarily absent at the moment of the census.

The distribution of the population between **urban and rural** areas was attributed according to place of residence. In this regard, urban settlements are areas of population, which are treated by law as urban categories. All other settlements are rural.

In the data concerning the **age-group structure of the population**, the population younger than the working age is children and teenagers under 16 years old; working age is males 16 – 59 years old and females 16 – 54 years old; older than working age is males 60 years and older and females 55 years and older.

Total **vital statistics**-the general term for the aggregate of births and deaths, which change the size of the population in a so-called natural way.

Marriages and divorces are also included in the vital statistics, although these do not change the population size directly, but are taken into account in the same order as births and deaths.

The information concerning births, deaths, marriages and divorces is obtained from the annual processing of data contained in the records of acts of births and deaths and contracts and dissolutions of marriages gathered by civil registrar offices. Only live births are recorded.

From 1997, data concerning marriages and divorces are based on records obtained from registrar offices.

The minimum age for marriages in the Russian Federation as prescribed by law is 18 years for males and for females. Local authorities can grant the right to marry to those who have reached 16 years of age. By virtue of the law of subjects of the Russian Federation can be established the order and conditions which can permit a marriage as an exception before the age of 16.

Natural population increase-the absolute difference in size between the number of births and deaths during a specified period of time. This difference in size can be positive as well as negative.

Crude birth and death rates-the ratio between corresponding number of live births and deaths during a calendar year to the average annual population size. These are calculated per 1000 population (promille).

Natural increase rate-the difference between the crude birth and death rates. Calculated in promille.

Total **nuptiality rates**-the ratio of the number of marriages to the number of divorces registered during a specified period of time compared to the mid-year present population. As with crude birth and death rates, these are calculated in promille.

Infant mortality rate is the sum of two components the first of which shows the ratio of the number of deaths under one year from the generation born in the year for which the rate is computed, and the second component shows the ratio of deaths of infants under one year from the generation born in the preceding year to the total

number of births of the preceding year. This rate is calculated in promille (per 1000 of born).

Life expectancy at birth is a mean number of years to be lived by a person from a hypothetical cohort, assuming the mortality level for every age remains the same as in the years for which the rate is computed.

The data concerning the **migration** of the population are obtained by tabulation of the documents supplied by territorial bodies of the Federal Migration Service and containing primary information on arrivals and departures recorded at the place of migrant residence..

Concepts "arrivals" and "departures" are acceptable only conditionally to produce adequate statistics on migrants since the same person may change his/her residence more than once during a given year. **Increase of migration within the population**—the absolute number of the difference between the number of arrivals to the given territory and the number of departures from that territory during a certain period of time. This figure can be positive as well as negative.

Mid-year population is the arithmetic mean of population at the beginning and the end of the corresponding year.

At the time of calculation of indicators before 2003, the estimate of the population size was made without taking into account the results of the 2002 All-Russia Census; after 2003, with regards to the Census.

The information being published concerning **refugees and forced re-settlers** is based on data from the Russian Federal Migration Service. The information is gathered by territorial bodies of the Russian Federal Migration Service starting the registration of forced re-settlers (July 1, 1992).

Refugee—a person who is not a citizen of the Russian Federation and who, because of well-founded fears of becoming a victim of persecution on the basis of race, religious belief, citizenship, nationality, membership in a specific social group or political conviction; is outside of his or her country of citizenship and cannot be protected by that country; or does not wish to make use of that protection because of those fears; or, not having a specific citizenship, and being outside of the country of their previous residence as a result of such circumstances, cannot or does not wish to return to that country because of those fears (according to the Federal law of the Russian Federation).

Forced Re-settler—a citizen of the Russian Federation who abandoned his place of residence due to violence or other forms of persecution directed towards him or members of his family, or who is in real danger of becoming a victim on the basis of race or nationality, religious belief, language, and also on the basis of membership in a specific social group or having a political conviction which became the causes for waging a hostile campaign against a specific person or a group of persons, large-scale violations of the public order (according to the Federal law of the Russian Federation).

PUBLIC HEALTH

METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

The **total number of doctors** includes all doctors with a medical degree working in medical institutions, social service establishments, research institutes, personnel training establishments, health care agencies, and others.

Nursing staff includes all persons who have a nursing degree and work in medical institutions, social service establishments, pre-school establishments, schools, orphanages, and others.

Hospital beds with essential equipment, regardless of whether or not they are occupied, and which are ready to receive patients, are accounted for under medical establishments.

Population morbidity is expressed by the number of people diagnosed for the first time, as determined during the year in which a medical establishment was visited or a medical check up was conducted. Morbidity per thousand population is calculated using data from the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation.

Morbidity level of the population: the ratio of persons diagnosed with an illness for the first time in their lives to the mid-year population.

Number of medical staff, personnel of hospitals, outpatient polyclinics per 10,000 population is calculated as the ratio of the number of doctors or nurses engaged in medical care, hospital beds or the number of visits per shift (the capacity of medical outpatient polyclinic establishments) to the population number at the end of the year.

GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT

METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

Gross Regional Product (GRP) is the common indicator of economic activity of a region that characterizes the process of the manufacture of goods and services. The GRP is calculated in current basic and market prices (nominal volume of GRP), and also in constant prices (real volume of GRP).

Gross Regional Product (GRP) is the cost of goods and services created anew, manufactured on the territory of a region and determined as the difference between output and intermediate consumption. The indicator of the GRP is, in its economic content, quite similar to the indicator of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, there is a substantial difference between the indicators of GDP (on the federal level) and the GRP (on the regional level).

The sum of the Gross Regional Products in Russia is not equivalent to the GDP because it does not include the value-added of non-market collective services (defense, state administration, etc.), which are provided to society as a whole by government agencies.

The average annual number of the resident (de jure) population was used in the calculation of the per capita GRP.