ICSID database on economic and political indicators for the Russian regions

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# Citations

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# General information about state statistical observations

The main body responsible for statistical monitoring in Russia is the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat). Rosstat’s sources of information are the authorities and other publicly and privately owned organizations.

All legal entities and individual entrepreneurs are required to register with Rosstat. Failure to provide information to Rosstat is punishable by fine; the relevant article of the Code of Administrative Offenses is actively enforced. Exceptions include limitations associated with state and commercial secrets, as well as the protection of personal data.

Rosstat is better equipped to monitor large and medium-sized firms (with over 100 employees and over 400 million rubles in annual sales), while small businesses and individual entrepreneurs report less frequently and have fewer forms to fill in. Once in every five years, a small business census is conducted (most recently in 2011).

# Constituent Territories of the Russian Federation (Regions)

As of the end of 2016, the Russian Federation includes 85 constituent territories (regions). As a specific feature of Russia, three regions are part of other regions: the Khanty-Mansijsk and Yamalo-Nenets autonomous areas (okrugs) make part of the Tiumen oblast, and the Nenets autonomous okrug is included in the Arkhangelsk oblast. Autonomous okrugs have their own budgets and government authorities, including branches of most federal ministries and agencies. The okrugs share some of their tax revenues with the budgets of respective regions and are represented in their legislatures. ***Statistical data, excluding regional budget statistics, are published for the whole Arkhangelsk and Tiumen regions, including these autonomous okrugs, with separate lines for the autonomous okrugs*** (according to the following format: “Arkhangelsk oblast…, including Nenets autonomous okrug)

The Chukotka autonomous okrug, unlike the other autonomous areas, does not make part of any other region.

There were other autonomous areas in the past, which were merged into respective regions/territories in the 2000s. Below is a brief summary of the mergers:

* Aginsk Buryat autonomous okrug was merged into Chita oblast in March, 2008, with the name of the merged territory changed for *Zabaikal krai*.
* Komi-Permyatski autonomous okrug was merged into Perm oblast in December, 2005, with the name of the merged territory changed for *Perm krai*.
* Koryak autonomous okrug was merged into Kamchatka oblast in July, 2007, with the name of the merged territory changed for *Kamchatka krai*.
* Taimyr (Dolgano-Nenets) autonomous okrug was merged into the Krasnoyarsk krai in January, 2007.
* Evenk autonomous okrug was merged into the Krasnoyarsk krai in January, 2007.
* Ust-Ordyn Buryat autonomous okrug was merged into Irkutsk oblast in January, 2008.

Since the Soviet times, lower-level administrative territorial units were districts (rayons) and regional cities. In 2006, a municipal reform was conducted to streamline administrative territorial division in Russia. At present, there are two levels and five types of municipal units. The upper level of the regional administrative territorial division includes municipal rayons and urban districts. Municipal rayons, in their turn, have urban and rural settlements and intersettlement territories.

Moscow, St. Petersburg and Sevastopol are three exceptions. These are three federal-level cities with a status of independent regions of the Russian Federation. They break down into intra-city areas/boroughs, largely administered by the city authorities (specifically, Moscow and St.Petersburg’s boroughs do not have to comply with the general federal and regional tax rates). In practice, the role of Moscow and St.Petersburg intra-city municipal governments is not very important.

As for 01.01.2012 Russia had a total of 23,118 municipalities, including 1,821 municipal rayons, 517 urban districts, 236 intra-city municipalities of Moscow and St.Petersburg, 1,711 urban and 18,833 rural settlements.

# Statistics updates on the basis of population census data

One weakness of Russian official statistics is poor inter-census civil registration, specifically, underestimation of migration. To adjust for this, following the population census of 2010, Rosstat undertook an *ex post* revision of national and region-specific population estimates and of the key per capita social and economic indicators. In this context, the maintenance of the database requires regular updates to make statistics consistent with the latest Rosstat releases.

| Variables/comments | Value/Measurement | Code name | Time span | Source |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Regional ID according to GOST 7.67-2003 (identical with ISO 3166-2:2007-numeric-3 codes) | ISO\_id |  | [GOST 7.67-2003](http://protect.gost.ru/document.aspx?control=7&id=129611) |
| Regional ID, internal coding | reg\_id |  |  |
| Region name, translated to English | reg\_translit |  | [GOST 7.67-2003](http://protect.gost.ru/document.aspx?control=7&id=129611) |
| Region name in Russian | reg\_name |  | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156) |
| Year | reg\_year | 1998-2014 |  |
| Basic regional characteristics |
| [Region’s area](#_Geographical_features_(area,), thousands of square kilometers. | reg\_area | 2009, 2012 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions: Basic characteristics of subjects of the Russian Federation](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138625359016) |
| [Distance from a regional capital to Moscow, kilometers](#_Geographical_features_(area,). | reg\_disttomoscow | 2009  | [Rosstat, Russian Regions: Basic characteristics of subjects of the Russian Federation](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138625359016) |
| Distance from a regional capital to Moscow by motor road, kilometers | reg\_bing | 2013 | [Bing maps](http://www.bing.com/maps/default.aspx?q=&mkt=en&FORM=HDRSC4#Y3A9NTUuNzUwMDAwfjM3LjU4MzMzNiZsdmw9MyZzdHk9ciZydHA9YWRyLn5hZHIuJm1vZGU9RCZydG9wPTB+MH4wfg==) |
| [Average temperature in January, degrees Celsuis](#_Geographical_features_(area,) | reg\_tempjan | 2000-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions: Basic characteristics of subjects of the Russian Federation](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138625359016) |
| [Average Temperature in July, degrees Celsuis](#_Geographical_features_(area,) | reg\_tempjuly | 2000-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions: Basic characteristics of subjects of the Russian Federation](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138625359016) |
| Performance indicators of executive authorities |
| [Efficiency of executive power](#_Citizen_satisfaction_with), integrally | Index (ranks) | efftotal | 2007-2010 | [Ministry of Regional Development](http://www.minregion.ru/pages/154?locale=ru) |
| Economy and public administration | General level of efficiency in the sphere | econmanagement |
| Working efficiency of executive authorities | econmanresults |
| Efficiency of public spending | econmanspending |
| Assessment of performance of executive authorities by citizens | econmangrades |
| Healthcare | General level of efficiency in the sphere | health |
| Working efficiency of executive authorities | healthresults |
| Efficiency of public spending | healthspending |
| Assessment of performance of executive authorities by citizens | healthgrades |
| Education | General level of efficiency in the sphere | educ |
| Working efficiency of executive authorities | educresults |
| Efficiency of public spending | educspending |
| Assessment of performance of executive authorities by citizens | educgrades |
| Construction and housing & public utilities | General level of efficiency in the sphere | zhkkhcoonstruction |
| Working efficiency of executive authorities | zhkkhresults |
| Efficiency of public spending | zhkkhspending |
| Assessment of performance of executive authorities by citizens | zhkkhgrades |
| Assessment of criminal situation in region by citizens | Percentage of total positive responses.These indicators are not used any more, see [list](http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_153705/?frame=3#p374) | reg\_criminog | 2007-2011 | [UniSIS (Unified Interdepartmental Statistical Information System)](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=41119) |
| [Citizen satisfaction with executive authorities' performance in public safety](#_Citizen_satisfaction_with) | reg\_safety | 2008-2011  | [UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/data.do?id=41121&referrerType=0&referrerId=1606162) |
| [Citizen satisfaction with executive authorities' performance in general](#_Citizen_satisfaction_with) | reg\_administ | 2007-2011 | [UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=41117&referrerType=0&referrerId=1606169) |
| [Citizen satisfaction with executive authorities' transparency and disclosure](#_Citizen_satisfaction_with) | reg\_media | 2007-2011 | [UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=41118&referrerType=0&referrerId=1606169) |
| [Citizen satisfaction with medical care](#_Citizen_satisfaction_with) | reg\_medic | 2007-2011 | [UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=41122&referrerType=0&referrerId=1565335) |
| Indicators of regional bureaucracy size |
| [Number of employees in](#_Number_of_employees)legislative departmentexecutive departmentexecutive department, at the federal leveljudicial departmentjudicial department, at the federal levelother departments | reg\_pslegreg\_psexecreg\_psexec\_fedreg\_psjudreg\_psjud\_fedreg\_psother | 2003-2012 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Labor-- Government Personnel |
| Average wage, rubles per monthSection L – Public administration and defense, social insurance | reg\_avwage\_pa | 2002-2015 | [Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Incomes and standard of living – Incomes and spending of the population or [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Standards of living |
| Other regional characteristics |
| Media coverage: number of newspaper copies per 1000 people | reg\_newspaper | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Culture |
| Regional voting indicators |
| Percentage of votes for United Russia | in 2003 Duma elections | reg\_ur2003 | available | [http://www.cikrf.ru](http://www.cikrf.ru/) Central Election Commission of the Russian Federation |
| in 2007 Duma elections | reg\_ur2007 |
| in 2011 Duma elections | reg\_ur2011 |
| Percentage of votes for CPRF in 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011 Duma elections | reg\_kdshare | available |
| Percentage of votes for parties in Duma elections | Just Russia  | reg\_stdm\_jr | 2011, 2016 |
| LDPR  | reg\_stdm\_ldpr | 2011, 2016 |
| Patriots of Russia  | reg\_stdm\_patr | 2011, 2016 |
| CPRF  | reg\_stdm\_kprf | 2011, 2016 |
| Yabloko | reg\_stdm\_yab | 2011, 2016 |
| United Russia | reg\_stdm\_ur | 2011, 2016 |
| Just Cause | reg\_stdm\_pd | 2011 |
| Rodina | reg\_stdm\_rod | 2016 |
| Communists of Russia | reg\_stdm\_comros | 2016 |
| Russian party of pensioners for justice | reg\_stdm\_pens | 2016 |
| Green | reg\_stdm\_ecol | 2016 |
| Civic Platform | reg\_stdm\_plat | 2016 |
| Parnas | reg\_stdm\_parnas | 2016 |
| Rost party | reg\_stdm\_rost | 2016 |
| Civic Force | reg\_stdm\_civf | 2016 |
| Presidential elections in 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012 | Share of the winner | reg\_winner\_pres | available |
| Name of the winner | reg\_winnername\_pres |
| Share of the runner-up | reg\_runnerupshare\_pres |
| Name of the runner-up | reg\_runnerupname\_pres |
| Share of CPRF | reg\_ kpshare |
| Winner is a member of the opposition: Yes=1, No=0 | reg\_opwin |
| Percentage of votes for candidates in President elections of 2012 | Zhirinovsky V., LDPR | reg\_pres\_ldpr | available |
| Zuganov G., CPRF | reg\_pres\_kprf |
| Mironov S., Just Russia | reg\_pres\_jr |
| Prokhorov M. | reg\_pres\_Prokhorov |
| Putin V., United Russia | reg\_pres\_ur |
| Percentage of votes for a party in regional elections | United Russia | reg\_urvote | Available (dates of elections in regional legislatures vary) 2003-2016 |
| CPRF | reg\_krshare |
| Industrial Party | reg\_ROPPshare |
| Party of Social Protection | Reg\_sochshare |
| Russian Party of Pensioners (Russian Party of Pensioners for Justice from 2012) | Reg\_pensshare |
| LDPR | Reg\_ldprshare |
| Agrarian Party of Russia | Reg\_agrshare |
| Russian Party of Life | Reg\_lifeshare |
| Just Russia | Reg\_jrshare |
| Communists of Russia | reg\_comrosshare |
| Rodina | reg\_rodshare |
| Narodnaya Volya | reg\_narvshare |
| Yabloko | reg\_yabshare |
| Free Russia | reg\_indrshare |
| Democratic Party of Russia | reg\_demshare |
| Patriots of Russia | reg\_patrrosshare |
| Green | Reg\_greenshare |
| Communist Party of Social Justice | reg\_comjusshare |
| Civic initiative | reg\_civinshare |
| For Justice! | reg\_forjshare |
| Republican party of Russia – People’s Freedom Party  | reg\_narfrshare |
| Russian Party of National Management | reg\_narmanshare |
| Civic platform | reg\_civplatshare |
| Party of Social Solidarity | reg\_socsolshare |
| Green Alliance - People's Party (Alliance of Greens and Social Democrats from 2014) | reg\_algrshare |
| Born in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | reg\_bUSSRshare |
| Civic position | reg\_civposshare |
| Defenders of the fatherland | reg\_defshare |
| Mother country | reg\_natcshare |
| Cossack party | reg\_cossackshare |
| Just Cause | reg\_pdshare |
| Social Democratic Party of Russia | reg\_socdemshare |
| Union of citizens | reg\_uncitshare |
| People's Party of Russia | reg\_peopshare |
| Civic Force | reg\_civfshare |
| Workers' Party of Russia | reg\_labshare |
| Party of Russia's Rebirth | reg\_renais |
| Russian Party of gardeners | reg\_gardshare |
| Labor Union | reg\_labunshare |
| Rot front | reg\_frontshare |
| Rost party | reg\_rostshare |
| Political party of Social Protection | reg\_socsecshare |
| Union of Right Forces | reg\_spsshare |
| Party of Russian veterans | reg\_vetshare |
| Great fatherland | reg\_grnatshare |
| People's Party for Russian women | reg\_forwomshare |
| CPSU | reg\_kpssshare |
| Party of social networking | reg\_socnetshare |
| Cities of Russia | reg\_citrusshare |
| Native party | reg\_natparshare |
| Parnas | reg\_parnasshare |
| Party of peace and unity | reg\_pnushare |
| Female’s dialogue | reg\_womdshare |
| People's Union | reg\_peopushare |
| Party of free citizens | reg\_freemshare |
| United Socialist Party of Russia | reg\_socushare |
| Rural Revival Party | reg\_villrenshare |
| Freedom and democracy | reg\_frnarshare |
| Good Party Affairs | reg\_goodshare |
| Russian People's Union | reg\_rosshare |
| The party against all | reg\_againstshare |
| Russian Party of Peace | reg\_peaceshare |
| Democratic choice | reg\_demchshare |
| Taxpayers Party | reg\_taxshare |
| Party of free citizens | reg\_frecivshare |
| Party of deeds | reg\_deedsshare |
| Pensioner’s Party | reg\_penspshare |
| United Socialist Party of Russia | reg\_socunshare |
| Conceptual Party Unity | reg\_unityshare |
| Russian Communist Workers' Party | reg\_rkrpshare |
| Will | reg\_willsgare |
| Russian United Labour Front | reg\_labfrshare |
| National course | reg\_natcshare |
| Indicators of the labor market and standards of living |
| [Money income per capita](#_Money_income_per), rubles per month | reg\_mincome | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Incomes and standard of living – Income and expenditure |
| [Average nominal payroll wages](#_Average_nominal_payroll), rubles | reg\_avwage | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Incomes and Standard of Living – Income and expenditure or [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Standards of living |
| [Subsistence level (cost of living)](#_Subsistence_level_(living), rubles, at the end of the year | reg\_costliving | 1998, 1999, 2001-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Standards of living – Money income of population for 2001-2011. [UniSIS](http://fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=30957&referrerType=0&referrerId=1292857) for 1998, 1999, 2012-2013 |
| Mean annual [Subsistence level (cost of living)](#_Subsistence_level_(living), rubles | reg\_costliving4qmean | 1998, 1999, 2001-2015 | [UniSIS](http://fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=30957&referrerType=0&referrerId=1292857), Federal State Statistics Service (FSSS), Incomes and population standard of living |
| [Percentage of population with income below cost of living](#_Poverty_rate), % | reg\_belowcost | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Standards of living – Money income of population. [UniSIS](http://fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=33460&referrerType=0&referrerId=1292869) for 2012 |
| [Cost of a fixed basket of goods and services](#_Cost_of_a), at the end of the year, rubles | reg\_gdsfixed | 2001-2015 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Prices & Tariffs – Price move on consumer market for 2000-2011.[UniSIS](http://fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=31052) for 2012-2014 |
| Share of money income by quintiles:First 20% Group (Lowest)SecondThirdFourthLast 20% Group (Highest) | reg\_minc20reg\_minc40reg\_minc60reg\_minc80reg\_minc100 | 1998-20141998-2015 | [UniSIS](http://fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=31400&referrerType=0&referrerId=1292865), FSSS, Incomes and population standard of living. Data on 2013 from [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), |
| [Coefficient of funds](#_Gini_index,_Coefficient) (ratio of the mean income of the top decile earners to the bottom decile earners) | reg\_minckfd | [UniSIS](http://fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=31170&referrerType=0&referrerId=1292865), FSSS, Incomes and population standard of living. Data on 2013 from [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), |
| [Gini coefficient](#_Gini_index,_Coefficient) | reg\_mincgini | [UniSIS](http://fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=31165&referrerType=0&referrerId=1292865), FSSS, Incomes and population standard of living. Data on 2013 from [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), |
| [Labor force](#_Labor_force) | reg\_nofecac | 1998-2013, 2015 | [Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Regional block – Employment and wages |
| [Number of employed](#_Labor_force) | reg\_nofemp | 2000, 2003-2015 | [Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Labor – [Questionnaire about employment](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicators/form/view.do?id=10310) |
| [Number of unemployed](#_Удовлетворенность_населения_деятель_1) (according to International Labor Organization (ILO) methodology) | reg\_nofunemp | 1998-2013, 2015 | [Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Labor – [Questionnaire about employment](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicators/form/view.do?id=10310) for 2000-2013. [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Labor – Employment and unemployment for 1998-1999. |
| [Average number of employee](#_Labor_force)s, among all forms of property | reg\_nemp | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Labor – Employment, labor time utilization, strikes – Number of employed; or [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Labor – Employment and unemployment |
| Average number of employees in private sector | reg\_privatempl | 2000-2011, 2012-2014 | [Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Labor – Employment, labor time utilization, strikes – Number of employed |
| [Labor force participation rate](#_Удовлетворенность_населения_деятель_1) (economic activity rate) | reg\_levelofecac | 1998-2013, 2015 | [Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Labor – [Questionnaire about employment](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicators/form/view.do?id=10310) for 2003-2013. [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Labor – Employment and unemployment for 1998-2002. |
| [Employment level](#_Unemployment_Rate_(according), percent employed in total economy | reg\_levelofempl | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Regional block – Employment and wages |
| [Unemployment level](#_Unemployment_Rate_(according) (according to ILO methodology), percent unemployed | reg\_levelofunempl | 1998-2013, 2015 | [Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Regional block – Employment and wages |
| Average annual number of employees in agricultureSection А – Agriculture, hunting and forestry | reg\_nemp\_a | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Labor – Employment, labor time utilization, strikes – Number of employed for 1998-2009. [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Labor – Employment and unemployment for 2010 -2013, |
| Average annual number of employees in industrySection С – MiningSection D – ManufacturingSection E – Production and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water | reg\_nemp\_creg\_nemp\_dreg\_nemp\_e |
| [Average annual number of employees in public sector](#_Average_annual_number)Section M – EducationSection N – Health care and social services | reg\_nemp\_mreg\_nemp\_n |
| Distribution of the average annual number of those employed By types of economic activity | Agriculture, hunting and forestry; fishing, fish farming | reg\_empagrfor | 2002, 2004-2012 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156)- Labor, Distribution of the average annual number of those employed by types of economic activity |
| Mining | reg\_empminerals |
| Manufacturing | reg\_emp manufact |
| Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water | reg\_empelgw |
| Building | reg\_empbuild |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, household goods and personal items | reg\_emptrade |
| Hotels and restaurants | reg\_emphostrest |
| Transport and communicationsCommunications only | reg\_emptranscom;reg\_emptranscomcom |
| Real estate, renting and business activities | reg\_empprop |
| Education | reg\_empeduc |
| Health care and social services | reg\_emphealth |
| Other community, social and personal services | reg\_empservic |
| Other activities | reg\_empother |
| [Share of employees with higher education](#_Educational_pattern_of), percent | reg\_heductoempd | 1998-2013, 2015 | [Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Regional block – Employment and wages – Educational pattern of employees |
| Population younger than working age | Per 1000 people of working ageWorking age is 16-59 for males, 16-54 for females | reg\_sharebef18m | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Population for 2010-2013[Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1) for 1998-2009 |
| Population older than working age | reg\_sharepensm |
| Demographic indicators |  |  |
| [Residential population](#_Population_size,_migration,), yearly average | All population | reg\_pop | 1998-2015 | [UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=31556&referrerType=0&referrerId=1292836), FSSS, Demographic indicators |
| Urban population | reg\_urbanpop |
| [Population as of January 1](#_Population_size,_migration,), total population | All population | reg\_urbanpop | 1998-2016 | [UniSIS](http://fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=31557&referrerType=0&referrerId=1292836), FSSS, Demographic indicators |
| Urban population | reg\_pop1jan |
| [Share of urban population as of January 1](#_Urban_and_rural), percent | reg\_urbanshare | 1998-2016 | [UniSIS](http://fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=36057), FSSS, Demographic indicators |
| Retail sale of alcoholic beverages, liters per capitaWinesChampagnes and Sparkling WinesVodka and LiquorsCognac, Brandy, and SpiritsLow alcoholic drinks (containing ethyl alcohol not more than 9%)Beer | reg\_alcwinereg\_alcchampreg\_alcvodkareg\_alccognacreg\_alcdo9reg\_alcbeer | 2000-2015 | [UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=31432&referrerType=0&referrerId=1293061),FSSS, Wholesale and retail – Retail |
| [Coefficient of total migration](#_Population_size,_migration,) per 10000 people | reg\_totmigration | 1998-2015 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Population |
| [Inter-regional migration](#_Population_size,_migration,), number of people | reg\_interregmigration | 1998-2015 | [UniSIS](http://fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=31175&referrerType=0&referrerId=1292844), FSSS, Demographic indicators – Migration flow |
| [Inter-regional migration](#_Population_size,_migration,), number of people arrived | reg\_arrive | 1998-2013, 2015 | [UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=43514), FSSS, Demographic indicators – – Migration flow |
| [Inter-regional migration](#_Population_size,_migration,), number of people left | reg\_depart | 1998-2013, 2015 | [UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=43513&referrerType=1&referrerId=1292844), FSSS, Demographic indicators – – Migration flow |
| The index of ethno-linguistic factionalization (ELF)The index is calculated by the method proposed in the work of Alesina, et al. (2003). Changes in the range of (0, 1). The increase in the index means more ethnic diversity in the region.Calculated according to the National Population Census 2002 | reg\_elf\_2002 | 2002 | Scientific-Educational Laboratory of Applied Analysis of Institutions and social capital |
| Healthcare |
| Infant mortality rates (number of children died before age 1 per 1000 born alive) | reg\_infantmort | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Population |
| Expected lifespan at birth | reg\_lifeexp | 1998-2015 | [UniSIS](http://fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=31175&referrerType=0&referrerId=1292844) |
| The number of hospital beds , thousands | reg\_bednumber | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Healthcare |
| Number of physicians of all specialties , thousands | reg\_doctornumber | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Healthcare |
| Number of paramedical personnel , thousands. | reg\_hapnumber | 1998-2014 | [UniSIS](http://fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=31175&referrerType=0&referrerId=1292844), Rosstat – Central Statistical Database, [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Healthcare |
| The incidence per 1000 people (registered diseases for patients with the diagnosis set for the first time ) | reg\_morbidity | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Healthcare |
| Education |
| The number of state universities in the region | reg\_num\_vuz\_state\_1991 | 1991 | Federal educational portal edu.ru |
| reg\_num\_vuz\_state\_2010 | 2010 |
| Homeowner association |
| Number of homeowner associations, units. | reg\_hoa | 2007-2011 | Form 22-Housing |
| Number of housing constructions, housing or other specialized consumer cooperatives created in order to meet citizens' housing needs(co-operatives), units. | reg\_cooperative |
| Share of apartment buildings (AB), in which the owners selected the method of implementing management of apartment buildings, % | reg\_house\_management\_share |
| Share of AB in direct management,%, % | reg\_self\_govern\_share |
| Share of AB in managing condominiums, % | reg\_hoa\_share |
| Share of AB under the control of the management organization,% | reg\_company\_share |
| The number of tenders for the selection of the managing organizations, conducted by local governments, units. | reg\_company\_tender |
| The number of organizations undergoing bankruptcy proceedings, units. | reg\_bankruptcy\_housing |
| Indicators of Crime Rates |
| [Total number of registered crimes](#_Total_number_of) | reg\_crime | 1998-2015 | [Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Law infringements – Crimes |
| [Number of registered murders](#_Number_of_registered) (art. 105 CC) and attempted murders (pt.3 art. 30 and art. 105 CC) | reg\_cc105 | 2000-2015 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Law infringements, 2000-2011.[UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=36225&referrerType=0&referrerId=947024) for 2012-2013 |
| Number of registered intentionally inflicted grievous bodily harm (art. 111 CC) | reg\_cc111 | 2001-2015 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Law infringements, 2000-2011.[UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=36225&referrerType=0&referrerId=947024) for 2012-2014 |
| Number of registered committed rapes (art. 131 CC) and attempted rapes (pt.3 art. 30 and art. 131 CC) | reg\_cc131 | 2001-2015 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Law infringements, 2000-2011.[UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=36225&referrerType=0&referrerId=947024) for 2012-2014 |
| [Number of economic crimes](#_Number_of_economic) | reg\_econcrime | 2000-2015 | [Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Law infringements – Crimes |
| Number of registered thefts (art. 158 CC) | Secret taking of the personal property of another person | reg\_cc158 | 2001-2015 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Law infringements, 2000-2011.[UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=36225&referrerType=0&referrerId=947024) for 2012-2014 |
| Number of registered robberies (art. 161 CC)Data for 2012 is not reliable | Uncovered taking of another person's property without that person's permission | reg\_cc161 | 2001-2015 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Law infringements, 2000-2011.[UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=36225&referrerType=0&referrerId=947024) for 2012-2014 |
| Number of registered robberies with violence (art. 162 CC)Data for 2012 is not reliable | Assault in order to take something of value by force or threat of force or by putting the victim in fear. | reg\_cc162 | 2001-2015 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Law infringements, 2000-2011.[UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=36225&referrerType=0&referrerId=947024) for 2012-2014 |
| Number of registered drug crimes | reg\_drugcrime | 2001-2015 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Law infringements, 2000-2011.[UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=36225&referrerType=0&referrerId=947024) for 2012-2014 |
| Indicators of Regional Economic Development |
| [Public expenditure index](#_Public_expenditure_index) | reg\_ibr | 2001-2015 | [Ministry of finance, Interbudgetary relations](http://www1.minfin.ru/ru/budget/regions/mb/) – Methodology and results of federal transfers distribution |
| [Tax capacity index](#_Tax_capacity_index) | reg\_inp | 2001-2014 | [Ministry of finance, Interbudgetary relations](http://www1.minfin.ru/ru/budget/regions/mb/) – Methodology and results of federal transfers distribution |
| [Amount of products](#_Volume_of_shipped), [effective prices](#_Prices), thousands of rubles ([OKONKH](#_Industry_classification) until 2004)Total industrial productionPower industryFuel industryFerrous metallurgyNon-ferrous metallurgyChemical industryMachine building and metalworking industry (except medical equipment)Forest, wood, & pulp-paper industryConstruction materials industryGlass & porcelain industry (except medical equipment)Light industryFood industryBio industryFlour-and-cereals & formula feed industryMedical industryPrinting industryOther industries | reg\_totalindustreg\_1industreg\_2industreg\_3industreg\_4industreg\_5industreg\_6industreg\_7industreg\_8industreg\_9industreg\_10industreg\_11industreg\_12industreg\_13industreg\_14industreg\_15industreg\_16indust | 2000-2004 | [Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Key indicators of the economy – Industry and business statistics – Volume of industrial production |
| [Volume of shipped goods, services rendered](#_Volume_of_shipped), thousands of rubles ([OKVED](#_Industry_classification) since 2005)Section С – MiningSubsection СА – Mining and quarrying of fuel and energy resourcesSubsection СВ – Mining and quarrying, except fuel and energy resourcesSection D – ManufacturingSubsection DA – Food Products, Beverages, and TobaccoSubsection DB – Textiles and garmentsSubsection DC – Leather and foot-wear productsSubsection DD – Woodworking industrySubsection DE – Pulp and paper industry; publishing activities, printing industrySubsection DG – Chemical industrySubsection DH – Rubber and plastics industrySubsection DI – Manufacture of other nonmetallic mineral productsSubsection DJ – Metallurgy industrySubsection DL – Manufacture of electrical and optical equipmentSubsection DM – Manufacture of transport equipmentSubsection DN – Other industriesSection E – Electricity, gas, and water supply | reg\_cecactreg\_caecactreg\_cbecactreg\_decactreg\_daecactreg\_dbecactreg\_dcecactreg\_ddecactreg\_deecactreg\_dgecactreg\_dhecactreg\_diecactreg\_djecactreg\_dlecactreg\_dmecactreg\_dnecactreg\_eecact | 2005-20112012-2014 only reg\_cecact, reg\_decact, reg\_eecact | [UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=40639), Key indicators of the economy – Industry and business statistics – Key performance indicators of mining, manufacturing, production & distribution of electricity, gas, and water |
| [Industrial volume index](#_Industrial_volume_index), percent to the previous year | All firms | reg\_indprom\_all | 1998-2013 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Mining, manufacturing, production & distribution of electricity, gas, and water for 2000-2013.UniSIS for 1998, 1999 |
| Except small enterprises | reg\_indprom\_lm | 2008-2010 | [Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Key indicators of the economy – Industry and business statistics |
| [Gross regional product](#_Gross_regional_product), [basic prices](#_Prices), million rubles | reg\_grp | 2000-2013 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Gross regional product for 2000-2009.[UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=33379&referrerType=0&referrerId=1293324) for 2010-2013 |
| [GRP volume index](#_GRP_volume_index), percent, year-to-year | reg\_indgrp | 2000-2012 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Gross regional product[UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=31083&referrerType=0&referrerId=1293324) for 2011-2012 |
| Percentage of GRP created by industry, [basic prices](#_Prices) ([OKONKH](#_Industry_classification) until 2004)IndustryAgricultureConstructionTransportCommunicationTrade | reg\_grp\_promreg\_grp\_agricreg\_grp\_constrreg\_grp\_transpreg\_grp\_connectreg\_grp\_trade | 2000-2004 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Gross regional product |
| Percentage of GVA (GRP) created by industry, [basic prices](#_Prices) ([OKVED](#_Industry_classification) since 2005)Section А – Agriculture, hunting and forestrySection В – Fishing and fish-farmingSection С – MiningSection D – ManufacturingSection Е – Electricity, gas, and water supplySection F – ConstructionSection G – Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, household goods, and personal itemsSection Н – Hotels and RestaurantsSection I – Transport and communicationsSection J – Financial activitiesSection K – Real estate activities; rent and servicesSection L – Public administration and defense; social insuranceSection M – EducationSection N – Health care and social servicesSection O – Other public, social and personal services | reg\_grp\_areg\_grp\_breg\_grp\_creg\_grp\_dreg\_grp\_ereg\_grp\_freg\_grp\_greg\_grp\_hreg\_grp\_ireg\_grp\_jreg\_grp\_kreg\_grp\_lreg\_grp\_mreg\_grp\_nreg\_grp\_o | 2005-2012 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Gross regional product for 2000-2009.UniSIS for 2010-2012 |
| Oil production (including gas condensate), thousands of tons | oil\_extraction | 1998-2011 | [UIS Russia](http://www.budgetrf.ru/ddb/fpc2007/), Russian Regions. Database complex – Industry for 1998-2006; [Russian Regions. Main characteristics of the subjects of Russia Federation](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138625359016) for 2007-2011 |
| Natural gas production, millions of cubic meters | gas\_extraction | 1998-2011 |
| Share of fuel and energy minerals in the volume of shipped goods, percent, [effective prices](#_Prices) | toplextr\_structure | 2005-2011, 2013-2014 | [UIS Russia](http://www.budgetrf.ru/ddb/fpc2007/), Russian Regions. Database complex – Industry for 2005-2010; [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Mining for 2011, 2013 |
| [Production index of mining and quarrying](#_Industrial_volume_index), percentage to previous year | extract\_index | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Mining for 2000-2013;[UniSIS](http://fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=43047), FSSS – Production and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water for 1998 and 1999 |
| Business Indicators |
| [Number of small enterprises in a region](#_Number_of_small) | reg\_nfirmssmall\_rosstat | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Companies and organizations – Small business |
| [Total number of enterprises at the end of the year](#_Number_of_enterprises) | reg\_nfirmstotal\_rosstat | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Companies and organizations – General description of companies and organizations |
| Number of enterprises with foreign share in charter capital | reg\_nfirms\_fc | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Companies and organizations – Activities of enterprises with foreign share in charter capital, 1998-2010; [UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=33470&referrerType=0&referrerId=1293176), FSSS – Basic indices of activity of enterprises with foreign share in charter capital, 2011-2013 |
| Number of enterprises with Cyprus share in charter capital.For Moscow and Moscow oblast data presented jointly, the same for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad oblast.Note that since 2005 data include information on enterprises that have foreign share of charter capital less than 10%; since 2008 data do not cover microenterprises. | reg\_nfirms\_fc\_cyp | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Companies and organizations – Activities of enterprises with foreign share in charter capital |
| Total number of enterprises at the end of the year | reg\_nfirmstotal\_egrul | 2002-2015 | [Federal Tax Service](http://www.nalog.ru/nal_statistik/forms_stat/#1),EGRUL (United government register of legal entities), form 1-UR |
| Number of established enterprises during a year | reg\_firmscreated |
| Number of liquidated enterprises during a year | reg\_firmsliqtd |
| Big business in the regions |
| Characteristics of business groups in the region | 0 = no major companies1 = with minor enterprises of the major companies or enterprises of smaller industrial companies2 = agglomeration with many major companies without the domination of one of them3 = two or more major companies4 = with dominance of one of the largest companies (leading enterprises or traders) | reg\_bgroup | 2005, 2011 |  Zubarevich N.V. "Big business in the Russian regions: territorial development strategies and social interests" (2005) |
| The presence of mega business groupsDummy variable for the presence of companies that address issues at the federal level. 1 = there are companies, 0 = no. | reg\_lbgroup | 2005, 2011 | Zubarevich N.V. "Big business in the Russian regions: territorial development strategies and social interests" (2005) |
| Investments |
| [Investments in fixed capital](#_Investment_in_fixed), [effective prices](#_Prices), million rubles, all types of enterprises | reg\_invtotal | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Investing – Investments in fixed capital, 1998-2008; [Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), 2009-2012 |
| Investments in fixed capital by the type of owner, million rublesStateMunicipalPrivateMixed form of ownership (domestic) | reg\_invpcpub\_rubreg\_invpcmun\_rubreg\_invpcpriv\_rubreg\_invpcmix\_rub | 1998-2014 | [UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=33402&referrerType=1&referrerId=1292888), FSSS – Investing – Investments in fixed capital adjusted to economic activity that is not observable by direct statistical measurements |
| Investments in fixed capital by funding source, percent (except small enterprises)Own fundsDebt capital (including: %)Bank loanBudget funds (including: %)Federal budgetRegional budget | reg\_invpcintfundsreg\_invpcattfundsreg\_invpcbankcredreg\_invpctotbudgreg\_invpcfedbudgreg\_invpcregbudg | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Investing – Investments in fixed capital |
| Investments in fixed capital by economic sector, percent ([OKONKH](#_Industry_classification) until 2004)IndustryAgricultureConstructionTransportCommunicationTrade HousingHealth care | reg\_inv\_promreg\_inv\_agricreg\_inv\_constrreg\_inv\_transpreg\_inv\_connectreg\_inv\_tradereg\_inv\_housingreg\_inv\_healthreg\_inv\_education | 1999-2004 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Investing – Investments in fixed capital |
| Investments in fixed capital by economic sector, million rubles ([OKVED](#_Industry_classification) since 2005)Section А – Agriculture, hunting and forestrySection В – Fishing and fish-farmingSection С – MiningSection D – ManufacturingSection Е – Electricity, gas, and water supplySection F – ConstructionSection G – Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, household goods, and personal itemsSection Н – Hotels and RestaurantsSection I – Transport and communicationsSection J – Financial activitiesSection K – Real estate activities; rent and servicesSection L – Public administration and defense; social insuranceSection M – EducationSection N – Health care and social servicesSection O – Other public, social and personal services | reg\_invpc\_areg\_invpc\_breg\_invpc\_creg\_invpc\_dreg\_invpc\_ereg\_invpc\_freg\_invpc\_greg\_invpc\_hreg\_invpc\_ireg\_invpc\_jreg\_invpc\_kreg\_invpc\_lreg\_invpc\_mreg\_invpc\_nreg\_invpc\_o | 2005-2011, 2013-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Investing – Investments in fixed capital |
| [Fixed capital investment index](#_Fixed_capital_investment), [constant prices](#_Prices), percent (year-to-year), all types of enterprises | reg\_invind | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Investing – Investments in fixed capital |
| [Inflow of FDI](#_Foreign_direct_investment,), thousand USD, by industry:TotalSection А – Agriculture, hunting and forestrySection В – Fishing and fish-farmingSection С – MiningSubsection СА – Mining and quarrying of fuel and energy resourcesSubsection СВ – Mining and quarrying, except fuel and energy resourcesSection D – ManufacturingSection Е – Electricity, gas, and water supplySection F – ConstructionSection G – Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, household goods, and personal itemsSection Н – Hotels and RestaurantsSection I – Transport and communicationsSection J – Financial activitiesSection K – Real estate activities; rent and servicesSection L – Public administration and defense; social insuranceSection M – EducationSection N – Health care and social servicesSection O – Other public, social and personal services | reg\_fdi\_incl\_totalreg\_fdi\_incl\_areg\_fdi\_incl\_breg\_fdi\_incl\_creg\_fdi\_incl\_careg\_fdi\_incl\_cbreg\_fdi\_incl\_dreg\_fdi\_incl\_ereg\_fdi\_incl\_freg\_fdi\_incl\_greg\_fdi\_incl\_hreg\_fdi\_incl\_ireg\_fdi\_incl\_jreg\_fdi\_incl\_kreg\_fdi\_incl\_lreg\_fdi\_incl\_mreg\_fdi\_incl\_nreg\_fdi\_incl\_o | 2004-2013 | [UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=31338&referrerType=1&referrerId=1292884), FSSS – Investing – Foreign direct investments |
| [Accumulated FDI at the beginning of the year](#_Foreign_direct_investment,), thousand USD, by industry:TotalSection А – Agriculture, hunting and forestrySection В – Fishing and fish-farmingSection С – MiningSubsection СА – Mining and quarrying of fuel and energy resourcesSubsection СВ – Mining and quarrying, except fuel and energy resourcesSection D – ManufacturingSection Е – Electricity, gas, and water supplySection F – ConstructionSection G – Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, household goods, and personal itemsSection Н – Hotels and RestaurantsSection I – Transport and communicationsSection J – Financial activitiesSection K – Real estate activities; rent and servicesSection L – Public administration and defense; social insuranceSection M – EducationSection N – Health care and social servicesSection O – Other public, social and personal services | reg\_fdi \_sav\_totalreg\_fdi\_sav\_areg\_fdi\_sav\_breg\_fdi\_sav\_creg\_fdi\_sav\_careg\_fdi\_sav\_cbreg\_fdi\_sav\_dreg\_fdi\_sav\_ereg\_fdi\_sav\_freg\_fdi\_sav\_greg\_fdi\_sav\_hreg\_fdi\_sav\_ireg\_fdi\_sav\_jreg\_fdi\_sav\_kreg\_fdi\_sav\_lreg\_fdi\_sav\_mreg\_fdi\_sav\_nreg\_fdi\_sav\_o | 2005-2013 | [UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=31225&referrerType=1&referrerId=1292884), FSSS – Investing – Foreign direct investments |
| Export / import |
| Export, millions of USD, [effective prices](#_Prices) | to Non-CIS Countries | reg\_exporttofor | 1998, 2000-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Foreign-economic activity – Foreign trade |
| to CIS Countries | reg\_exporttosng |
| Import, millions of USD, [effective prices](#_Prices) | to Non-CIS Countries | reg\_importtofor |
| to CIS Countries | reg\_importtosng |
| Indicators of the consolidated budget of the region |
| Expenditures of the consolidated budget of the region on healthcare and sport (2003-2004) and sport (2005-2010) or healthcare (2011-2012), millions of RUB | reg\_budexp\_health | 2003-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Finance |
| Inflation |
| [Consumer price index](#_Consumer_Price_Index), December-to-December, percent | reg\_cpi | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Prices & tariffs, 2000-2011[UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=31074), FSSS – Prices & tariffs – Consumer price (tariff) indices for food commodities, nonfoods, and services, 2012-2013 |
| [Producer (of industrial goods) price index](#_Producers’_price_index), December-to-December, percent | reg\_ppi | 2000-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Prices & tariffs – Price dynamics in manufacturing |
| Infrastructure |
| [Density of public roads with hard pavement](#_Density_of_public), at the end of the year, km per 1,000 sq km of a region’s areaIncluding streets since 2012Data for St. Petersburg are taken from Leningrad oblast except 2012; data for Moscow (city) are taken from Moscow oblast except 2012, for 2012 data are for new regions’ boundaries; data for Ingushetia and Chechen Republic until 2005 were published merged. | reg\_autoroadden | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Transport, 1998-2011; [Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), 2012-2013 |
| [Density of public railroads](#_Density_of_public_1), at the end of the year, km per 1,000 sq km of a region’s areaData for St. Petersburg are taken from Leningrad oblast; data for Moscow (city) are taken from Moscow oblast; data for Ingushetia and Chechen Republic until 2005 were published merged. | reg\_railroadden | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat, Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Transport, 1998-2013 |
| [Number of buses in the public domain](#_Number_of_public) per 100,000 people | reg\_buses | 1998-2014 | [Rosstat – Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1) |
| [Number of mobile phones](#_Number_of_mobile), thousands. | reg\_mobile | 1999-2010 | [UIS Russia](http://www.budgetrf.ru/ddb/fpc2007/), Russian regions |
| Indicators of transportation and road safety |
| Number of vehiclesTotal, including:BusesTrucksCars | reg\_transportreg\_prbusreg\_prgruzreg\_prlegk | 2008-2011 | [UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=36228&referrerType=0&referrerId=947019), Ministry of Internal Affairs – Road safety |
| Number of cars owned per 1,000 People, at the end of the year | reg\_autopercap | 2000-2010 | [UIS Russia](http://www.budgetrf.ru/ddb/fpc2007/14.db#I88823), Standard of living |
| Number of road traffic infringers:DriversPedestriansPassengers | reg\_dtpvodreg\_dtppedreg\_dtppass | 2008-2011 | [UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=36226&referrerType=0&referrerId=947019), Ministry of Internal Affairs – Road safety |
| Number of road traffic offences:TotalPassengersPedestriansDrivers | reg\_admtotalreg\_admpassreg\_admpedreg\_admdriv | 2008-2011 | [UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=36227&referrerType=0&referrerId=947019), Ministry of Internal Affairs – Road safety |
| Road accidents:TotalPeople diedPeople get wounded | reg\_dtpreg\_mortreg\_inj | 2004-2011 | [Traffic police](http://www.gibdd.ru/stat/) |
| Road accidents with drunk driversTotal road accidentsPeople diedPeople wounded | reg\_dtpalcreg\_mortalc | 2004-2011 | [Traffic police](http://www.gibdd.ru/stat/) |
| reg\_injalc | 2005-2011 |

# Short description of some variables

### Average annual number employers in public sector

*Source*: Federal State Statistics Service (Russian Regions)

*Methodology.* Two indicators which are connected with the reproduction of human capital - "Education" and "Health and social services." Despite that the private sector in education and healthcare is actively developing, state and municipal forms of property dominate in these industries (97% in education, 93% in health and social services).

### Average nominal payroll wages

*Source:* Rosstat (Regions of Russia)

*Methodology:* The average wage is calculated for all the enterprises and institutions (legal entities) by means of dividing the payroll budget by the number of employees.

### Birth and death rates

*Source:* Rosstat ([Demographic Yearbook of Russia](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1137674209312), Mortality rates by major causes of death)

*Methodology:* Births and deaths are registered by civil registration offices, which have a legal status of regional government authorities.

### Citizen satisfaction with government performance and public services

*Data source*: Unified Interdepartmental Statistical Information System (UniSIS)

*Methodology:* Citizen satisfaction indicators are calculated pursuant to the President’s Decree №825 of 28 June 2007 “On Evaluating the Performance of Regional Government Authorities in the Russian Federation”. Satisfaction is measured as a percentage of total positive responses. Surveys are conducted by the VTSIOM pollster (Russian Public Opinion Polling Center).

Apart from an overall assessment of the regional government performance, respondents are asked to assess their satisfaction with the following:

* Public safety
* Transparency and disclosure
* Medical care
* Housing and utility services (n/a in the database)
* Quality of general education (n/a in the database)
* Fitness and sports facilities (n/a in the database)

### Consolidated regional budget revenue and expenditure

*Data source*: Federal Treasury, Federal Tax Service (tax revenues from various economic activities)

*Methodology:* The budget system of Russia includes the following budgets:

* federal budget
* regional budgets (and a separate budget of the Kazakh town of Baikonur, rented by Russia)
* local budgets, subdivided into budgets of urban districts, municipal areas, settlements and intra-city municipalities
* extrabudgetary funds: Pension Fund, Social Insurance Fund and Mandatory Medical Insurance funds.

A consolidated regional budget usually includes the regional budget and all the local budgets in this region.

Fiscal revenue includes the so-called “own” revenue, or tax and non-tax revenue (taxes, fines, stamp duties, dividends, proceeds of property sales) and unrequited transfers (with reference to consolidated regional budgets it would be mostly federal budget transfers).

Taxation in Russia is subdivided into federal, regional and local taxes depending on what level of government is responsible for setting tax rates (though admittedly the federal-level corporate income tax rate may be reduced by a regional legislature). However, there are often limits to such reductions prescribed in the federal law.

This subdivision set forth in the Tax Code should not be confused with tax sharing among budgets of various levels, which is regulated separately by the Tax and Budget Codes and by regional legislation. Thus, the personal income tax is described as a federal tax, but its revenues are shared between regional and local budgets instead of going to the federal budget.

### Consumer Price Index

*Data Source*: Rosstat ([Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Prices & tariffs)

*Methodology:* The Consumer Price Index is a measure of consumer price inflation. The methods of consumer price collection in the regions are similar to those used to measure the value of fixed consumer baskets. Compared to the fixed consumer basket, the CPI covers a wider range of goods and services, excluding largely excised or subsidized goods and services (vodka, fuel and electricity, housing and utility services, transportation, mail and telephone communication services), and also seasonal goods (fresh fruit and vegetables).

CPI is calculated using weights of various items in the consumer basket, collected from household budget surveys (the sample comprises about 50,000 households).

### Cost of a fixed set of consumer goods and services for interregional comparisons

*Data Source*: Rosstat ([Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Prices & Tariffs – Price move on consumer market)

*Methodology:* The cost of a fixed basket of goods and services is used to adjust inter-regional differences in the cost of living (in particular, the higher cost of living in major cities and the northern regions). The basket includes basic consumer goods, excluding automobiles. The only services recognized are housing services, public transport, public baths, and hairdressing. The cost of housing is not included in the fixed basket, except for social rent of apartments in state or municipal housing communities.

Data on prices in each region are collected by Rosstat observers in the region and several rayon centers (usually two or three, but in large regions can be up to five or six). In this case, the amount of data from the city must be at least 35% of the region’s population. Most of the cities that conducted statistical monitoring of prices are medium and large cities (with a population of over 50,000 people). The countryside is not represented.

### Density of public railroads

*Data Source*: Rosstat ([Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Transport)

*Methodology:* The data are provided by the Russian Railways (RZhD). The indicator includes only the length of stretches between stations disregarding the number of tracks (the share of double track lines and electrified lines is reported separately).

An important feature of this indicator is that Rosstat includes Moscow and St.Petersburg in their neighboring regions for the purposes of this indicator.

### Density of public roads with hard pavement

*Data Source*: Rosstat ([Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Transport)

*Methodology:* Rosstat collects these data from federal and regional road administration authorities, municipal governments and the Russian Highways government company, which administers the toll road construction program.

Hard-surface roads include roads with improved surfaces (asphalt, composite asphalt and concrete, cement and concrete), and roads with intermediate surfacing (unsealed gravel and macadam, soft-surface roads treated with road-biding materials; stone paving).

An important feature of this indicator is Rosstat includes Moscow and St. Petersburg in their neighboring regions for the purposes of this indicator.

### Educational pattern of employees (share of employees with higher education)

*Data Source:* Rosstat ([Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Regional block – Employment and wages – Educational pattern of employees)

*Methodology:* This indicator is calculated on the basis of responses received in employment surveys.

### Ethno-Linguistic Fractionalization Index (ELF)

*Data source*: National Population Census 2002.

*Methodology*. The index is calculated according to the method proposed in the Alesina A., Devleeschauwer A., Easterly W., Kurlat S., Wacziarg R. (2003) Fractionalization. Journal of Economic Growth, Springer, vol. 8 (2), pages 155-94.

The formula for calculating the index is:

$$Fractionalization=1-\sum\_{i=1}^{N}s\_{i}^{2}$$

where $s\_{i}$ is the share of ethnic group *i* in region *(i=1,…, N).*

The index ranges from 0 to 1 and indicates the likelihood that two randomly selected person will belong to different ethnic groups. The increase in the index means greater ethnic diversity in the region.

### Federal Targeted Investment Program (FTIP): regional spending (fixed investment financed from the federal budget)

*Data Source:* Rosstat (Regions of Russia), Ministry for Economic Development (MED)

*Methodology:* Data on investment financed from the federal budget are consolidated by MED into the FTIP. FTIP contains information about specific projects financed from the federal budget (both directly and via subsidizing capital investments of regional governments).

### Fixed capital investment index

*Data Source:* Rosstat ([Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Investing – Investments in fixed capital)

*Methodology:* The volume index of fixed investment is a ratio of current-year fixed investment to previous-year fixed investment at constant prices (prices of the previous year). The price index is computed using producer prices in construction, prices for machinery and equipment used in construction and prices for capital works.

### Foreign direct investment, according to Bank of Russia data

*Data Source:* Rosstat ([UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=31338&referrerType=1&referrerId=1292884), FSSS – Investing – Foreign direct investments)

*Methodology:* Foreign direct investment in Russia means investment by foreign legal entities in Russian enterprises to acquire at least a 10 percent stake in these enterprises. Apart from seed investment and equity investment, FDI also includes reinvestment of earnings, some forms of leasing, loans and transfers between the enterprise and its foreign shareholder.

*Note:* In Russia, FDI are recorded independently by two official agencies – Rosstat and the Bank of Russia, with Rosstat excluding foreign investment in the banking sector from its observation. Normally, FDI estimates by Rosstat are several times lower than Bank of Russia estimates, which may be partially attributed to underrecording of reinvested earnings by foreign investors. FDI statistics has other weaknesses as well. Specifically, a large share of investments that Russian companies make via offshore jurisdictions is treated as foreign investment in statistics. Region-wise, FDI statistics, arguably, overestimate the share of Moscow, where the bulk of trade with foreign capital is concentrated.

### Geographical features (area, distance from Moscow, average current-year January and July temperatures)

*Data source:* Rosstat ([Russian Regions: Basic characteristics of subjects of the Russian Federation](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138625359016))

*Methodology:* Rosstat gets the data from respective federal agencies (Federal Service for State Registrations, Cadastre and Cartography, Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring).

### Gini index, Coefficient of funds

*Data Source:* Rosstat (Russian Regions)

*Methodology:* The distribution of household income is estimated based on Rosstat sample surveys of household budgets (about 50,000 households); the estimates are adjusted to reflect the distribution of per capita income, as determined by macroeconomic calculations. Participation in this survey is voluntary.

*Note:* According to estimates of experts and Rosstat employees, the household survey covers mainly lower-income groups and therefore may underestimate the level of inequality.

### Gross regional product

*Data source:* Rosstat ([Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Gross regional product)

*Methodology:* In Russia, GRP is measured in basic prices, i.e. net of taxes including subsidies on products. GRP is determined by using the production approach, i.e. as a difference between the region’s gross output and intermediate consumption, or as a sum total of all the values added by all the economic activities in the region. The sum of all the regional GRP across Russia will be less than the national GDP because it excludes some activities related to government administration and defense, which Rosstat classifies as services delivered to the nation as a whole, not attributable to specific regions.

### GRP volume index

*Data source:* Rosstat ([Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Gross regional product)

*Methodology:* The GRP volume index is a ratio of GRP volume in the current year to the volume in the previous year at constant prices (prices of the previous year). Rosstat uses the single deflation method, where the gross value added estimated at current prices is deflated with the price index (i.e. GRP price deflator).

*Note:* Internationally, the double deflation method is preferred, whereby gross value added is measured at constant prices by subtracting intermediate consumption at constant prices from output at constant prices. In the CIS, the double deflation method is used by Ukraine, Belarus and Armenia.

### Industrial volume index

*Data source:* Rosstat ([Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Mining, manufacturing, production & distribution of electricity, gas, and water)

*Methodology:* The industrial volume index (industrial output index) is computed for Mining, Manufacturing, and Production and Distribution of Electricity, Natural Gas and Water. It allows a comparison of output growth rates for key industrial products (about 900 sample items) in physical terms, adjusting for price changes. Prices may influence only the weights assigned to items included in the index. These weights are revised every few years (e.g., baskets of goods of 2002, 2008). Mathematically, the industrial volume index is a Laspeyres index

$$I\_{L}=\frac{\sum\_{}^{}Q^{0}×P^{t}}{\sum\_{}^{}Q^{0}×P^{0}}$$

where *Q0* stands for the output in the base period,

*P0* are the basket prices in the base period,

*Pt* are the basket prices in the current period.

### Industry classification

Starting from 2005, all the regional economic statistics are published according to the new All-Russian Classifier of Economic Activities (OKVED), which is similar to the European Union industrial classification system (NACE). The All-Russian Classifier of Economic Activities has replaced the earlier All-Union Classifier of National Economy Industries (OKONKH), approved back in 1976.

To allow a closer comparison, the table below lists OKONKH industries and OKVED economic activities. The most notable changes include aggregation of some service sector industries in real estate operations, rent and services and disaggregation of the industrial sector into mining, manufacturing, and production and distribution of electricity, gas and water, with the latter to include distribution of heating energy, gas and water.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| OKONKH | OKVED |
| Industry | A | Agriculture, hunting and forestry |
| Agriculture | B | Fishing and fish-farming |
| Forestry | C | Mining  |
| Fishery | D | Manufacturing |
| Transport and Communications | E | Production and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water |
| Construction | F | Construction |
| Trade and public catering | G | Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, household goods and personal items |
| Maintenance, supplies and distribution | H | Hotels and restaurants |
| Stocking [of grain] | I | Transport and communications |
| Computing services | J | Financial activities |
| Real estate operations | K | Real estate activities, rent and services |
| General commercial activity to support the functioning of the market | L | Public administration and defense; social insurance  |
| Geology and exploration, geodesic and meteorological services | M | Education |
| Other manufacturing | N | Health care and social services |
| Housing and utilities | O | Other public, social and personal services |
| Non-production types of household services | P | Activities of households |
| Health care, physical culture and social security | Q | Activities of exterritorial organizations |
| Public education |  |  |
| Culture and art |  |  |
| Science and scientific services |  |  |
| Finance, credit, insurance, pensions  |  |  |
| Government and municipal administration |  |  |
| Civic associations |  |  |
| Exterritorial organizations and bodies |  |  |

### Investment in fixed capital

*Data Source:* Rosstat ([Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Investing – Investments in fixed capital)

*Methodology:* Capital investment is recorded by Rosstat. The key components of capital investment include:

* Design and exploratory work
* Construction, installation and associated administrative costs
* Compulsory acquisition of land for future construction, resettlement costs, etc.
* Procurement of equipment (including commercial transport vehicles)

Start-up and adjustments works, and also works to dispose of fixed assets are excluded from total fixed investment.

### Labor force

*Data Source:* Rosstat ([Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Regional block – Employment and wages)

*Methodology:* Economically active population is defined as the total employed and unemployed (i.e. people not employed, looking for work and ready to start a new job within a week).

The number of employees in the private sector is determined by Rosstat based on two sources: surveys of large and medium-sized companies (with additional estimates for small businesses on the basis of sample or, more rarely, full surveys) and a survey on employment issues (OPNZ). Because of the limited amount of Rosstat observations on small businesses and self-employment, the OPNZ data is considered to be more complete.

The OPNZ survey is conducted quarterly in all regions of Russia, using samples of 69,000 people between the ages of 15 and 72. A number of features characteristic of OPNZ are associated with migration. Thus, workers are classified according to place of residence rather than actual place of work. This applies in particular to the numerous Russian labor migrants who move to another region or abroad for less than one year. Foreigners who come to Russia for a period of less than one year are also not taken into account.

### Money income per capita

*Data Source:* Rosstat ([Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Incomes and standard of living – Income and expenditure)

*Methodology:* Per capita income for each territory is estimated by Rosstat by aggregating data from various sources. Payroll information is obtained from enterprise survey on the number of employees and employee wages. Dividends are obtained from the balance sheets of companies. Data on pensions and social benefits are taken from the relevant government authorities. Information on other forms of income related to insurance compensation, sale of foreign currency, etc., are obtained through statements of financial institutions (banks, insurance companies, etc.).

### Number of companies undergoing bankruptcy

*Source*: Federal State Statistics Service (Form 22-HCS)

*Methodology*. The number of companies undergoing bankruptcy includes the following types: 1) managing apartment buildings (management companies, housing cooperatives (HC), housing construction cooperatives (HCC), homeowners association (HOA), etc .), 2) providing public utilities for the population and organizations financed from the budget, 3) carrying out the calculation of housing and utility payments (settlement centers, etc.). It corresponds with line 90 of the form 22-HCS. Information is provided on a quarterly basis.

### Number of competitions for selection of management organization conducted by local governments

*Source*: Federal State Statistics Service (Form 22-HCS)

*Methodology*. The total number of competitions indicated in the title (units) corresponds to line 40 of the form 22-HCS. Information is provided on a quarterly basis.

### Number of economic crimes

*Data source:* Rosstat ([Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Law infringements – Crimes)

The number of “economic” (from the Criminal Code perspective) criminal cases filed. Section VIII of the Criminal Code – Economic Crimes – includes three chapters: Chapter 21. Property Offence; Chapter 22. Economic Offence; and Chapter 23. Crimes against the Interests of Service in Profit-Making and other Organizations. Economic crimes per se are described only in Chapter 22. Chapter 21 treats such crimes as theft, robbery, aggravated robbery, extortion and other offences associated with appropriation of other people’s property, including violent appropriation. This chapter also contains two articles widely used against entrepreneurs: Article 159 Fraud and Article 160 Embezzlement. Article 159 is very widely used, it is all-inclusive and multi-purpose. This article makes it easier to prove offence, besides, it is different from the dedicated Chapter 22 by its heavier penalties and by the possibility for detention on suspicion. For example, fraud accounted for almost 25 percent of total registered “economic crimes” in 2010.

### Number of employees in regional government and municipal agencies

*Data source*: Rosstat ([Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Labor – Government Personnel)

*Methodology:* Rosstat data includes only civil servants of all three levels – federal, regional and municipal. Government authorities break down into four categories by the constitutional branches of power:

* Legislative (including local legislatures)
* Executive
* Judicial and public prosecution (this category also includes the Russian Investigation Committee; the regional-level judiciary includes only magistrates and regional constitutional (statutory) courts that operate in some Russia’s regions)
* Other authorities (election committees, the Audit Chamber of Russia, the office of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation, and similar bodies in Russian regions and municipalities)

These indicators do not cover military establishment, national security and law enforcers (except for the Prosecutor’s Office, the Investigation Committee and the Customs Service).

### Number of enterprises and institutions, business demography

*Data source*: Rosstat ([Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Companies and organizations – General description of companies and organizations), [Federal Tax Service](http://www.nalog.ru/nal_statistik/forms_stat/#1), EGRUL (United government register of legal entities)

*Methodology:* Rosstat publish data about the number of legal entities registered with tax authorities. Legal entities include commercial enterprises, non-profit institutions and government authorities. Individual entrepreneurs and farmers, many of whom are also employers, are excluded from the total number of enterprises and institutions.

*Note:* Numbers of individual entrepreneurs are published separately (available in UniSIS).

### Number of homeowners' associations (HOAs)

*Source*: Federal State Statistics Service (form 22-HCS)

*Methodology*. The total number of organizations indicated in the title (units) corresponds to line 43 of the form 22-HCS. Information is provided on a quarterly basis.

*Note*. In certain years, particularly in 2009 and 2010, a large number of fake homeowners associations were created - with forged documents, without consent of the residents, etc. Later some of the fake HOAs were eliminated.

### Number of housing-constructional, housing or other specialized consumer cooperatives created to meet the needs of citizens in housing (cooperatives)

*Source*: Federal State Statistics Service (Form 22-HCS)

*Methodology*. The total number of organizations indicated in the title (units) corresponds to line 47 of the form 22-HCS. Information is provided on a quarterly basis.

### Number of mobile phones

*Data source*: [UIS Russia](http://www.budgetrf.ru/ddb/fpc2007/), Russian regions

*Methodology:* The data are provided by the Ministry of Communications and Mass Media of Russia, to reflect the number of mobile phones connected to the network in the region.

### Number of non-profit organizations (NPOs)

*Data Source*: Federal State Statistics Service

*Methodology*. The total number of organizations indicated in the title, excluding state and municipal authorities is determined at the beginning of the year (K Units).

*Note*. Some registered NPOs are actually inactive. Therefore, this indicator may not reflect the real level of development of the nonprofit sector in the region.

### Number of public buses per 100,000 people

*Data source:* Rosstat ([Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1))

*Methodology:* The data comes from local authorities and from public transport operators. Microenterprises (up to 15 employees) do not report.

### Number of public universities in a region in 1991 and 2010

*Data source*: Ministry of Education. The data is taken from the Federal educational portal www.edu.ru

*Methodology*. The data represents the number of public universities (universities, institutes, academies) in the region.

### Number of registered murders and attempted murders

*Data source:* Rosstat ([Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Labor – Employment and unemployment)

*Methodology:* The indicator is an aggregate of employment shares in two economic activities related to human capital reproduction, i.e. Education and Healthcare & Social Services. While private provision of services is developing rapidly in education and healthcare, these sectors are still overwhelmingly publicly owned (97 percent in education and 93 percent in health and social services).

### Number of small enterprises

*Data source:* Rosstat ([Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Companies and organizations – Small business)

*Methodology:* According to the existing Rosstat methodology, small enterprises include legal entities employing no more than 100 people, with proceeds not exceeding 400 million rubles. The group of small businesses excludes legal entities with over 25 percent controlled by the government, non-profits, large corporations or foreign investors.

The current criteria are based on Federal Law №209-FZ of 24.07.2007 “On the development of small and medium-sized enterprises” (in effect since 01.01.2008). It succeeded an earlier Federal Law №88-FZ of 14.07.1995 “On government support to small businesses”, which prescribed varying sector-specific criteria to define a small business unit (no more than 100 people in industry, construction, or transport, 60 people in agriculture or science & technology, 50 people in all the other sectors excluding retail trade and household services, and 30 people in retail trade or household services).

### Population size, migration, age composition

*Data source:* Rosstat (Regions of Russia, National Census Dataset)

*Methodology:* Rosstat estimates population size on the basis of census statistics (the most recent census was taken in 2010). Census participation is not compulsory. To address data gaps, migration registration data are used.

In periods between censuses, population statistics are derived from the records of the Federal Migration Service that registers movements of citizens. The Russian Federation maintains two registration systems for citizens and residents: permanent and temporary registration. People with temporary registration are counted as the usual resident (de jure) population only if they are registered for at least one year.

*Note:* Permanent registration normally requires residential property ownership or “open-ended social rent”. Temporary registration is legally required when a person rents a dwelling, but in practice many landlords, seeking to avoid paying taxes, do not register their tenants with the migration service. Given that permanent or temporary registration is often required for employment, bank transactions, getting free medical care and in various interactions with government authorities, migrants widely use bogus temporary registrations.

Overall, the migration registration system is perceived as unsatisfactory, as it fails to capture people living unregistered in other cities. The urgency of this issue is evidenced by sharp swings in population counts in the regions exposed to strong migration influxes. Thus, for example, the 2010 census increased the estimate of Moscow residents almost by one million people from the estimate of 2009 based on official migration registration records (from 10.5 million people up to 11.5 million people). In this context, subsequent Regions of Russia issues published revised national and regional population data for 2002-2010, interpolating the results of both censuses. Therefore, census population data are more preferable.

### Poverty rate

*Data source:* Rosstat ([Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Standards of living – Money income of population)

*Methodology:* To compute the poverty rate, Rosstat draws on the subsistence rate determined by the regional authorities on the basis of the nation-wide consumer baskets for working age population, pensioners and children.

### Public expenditure index

*Data source:* the Ministry of Finance

*Methodology:* The public expenditure index is used by the Ministry of Finance to gauge federal transfers to regional governments adjusting for cross-regional variations in the cost of public services. This index is a weighted average of the following three indicators:

* The so called “regional wage differentiation» (weight 0.55). This coefficient adjusts for the region’s extra commitments such as Northern allowances and reimbursements of vacation travel costs for public sector employees. It is further multiplied by a factor reflecting the share of the region’s population residing in small communities (under 500 people)
* The cost of the regional fixed consumer basket of goods versus the national average (weight 0.35). This indicator is multiplied by a variety of factors: the so-called “coefficient of transport accessibility”, reflecting the density of roads and railroads and the share of population residing in “Severny Zavoz” Northern territories (remote settlements connected only by the sea or air); the ratio of small community residents and the ratio of residents under the age of 17
* The cost of housing and utility services including the cost of overhaul of residential buildings (weight 0.1). This indicator is further multiplied by the above “transport accessibility coefficient” and by the share of housing & utility bills in regional household incomes relative to the national average

### Prices

BASIC PRICES (Basic prices for usage) – producers' prices for goods and services which are net of taxes, but include subsidies for goods and import. Applied in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) analysis.

EFFECTIVE PRICE, ACTUAL PRICE– price for a bargain accomplishment.

CONSTANT PRICES – set of prices which is used to estimate the production volume of firm/economy in general for several successive periods of time. Constant prices can be represented by prices for certain date or by average prices for the period.

COMPARABLE PRICES, COMPARED PRICES – conventionally constant prices, most often linked to certain period/year. They are applied to collate different figures which use monetary terms of production volume (production, consumption, income, expenditure and other monetary economical measures of effectiveness) in order to level the price changing influence.

### Producer price index for industrial goods

*Source*: Federal State Statistics Service (Russian Regions, Prices in Russia)

*Methodology*. The calculation of the producer price index for industrial goods is based on a sample survey of organizations. In each subject of Russian Federation the surveyed organizations must represent at least 30% of the total number of large and medium-sized organizations (not less than 100 employees, revenues not less than 400 million rubles). The surveyed organizations must belong to the following activities: "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water." The unit of observation is the price of the so-called "representative goods", which are representative for the range of products manufactured by industrial enterprises. In order to construct the consolidated index the weights are assigned to the indexes of these representative goods in accordance with the total production output calculated in monetary terms.

### Proportion of apartment houses under control of the managing organization

*Source*: Federal State Statistics Service (Form 22-HCS)

*Methodology*. The proportion of houses indicated in the title is calculated from the total number of houses passed in control. It corresponds to line 23 of the form 22-HCS. Information is provided on a quarterly basis.

### Proportion of apartment houses under direct control

*Source:* Federal State Statistics Service (Form 22-HCS)

*Methodology*. The proportion of houses indicated in the title is calculated from the total number of houses passed in control. It corresponds with line 21 of the form 22-HCS. Information is provided on a quarterly basis.

### Proportion of apartment houses where owners implement a way to manage of apartment buildings

*Source*: Federal State Statistics Service (Form 22-HCS)

*Methodology*. The proportion of houses indicated in the title corresponds with line 20 of the form 22-HCS. Information is provided on a quarterly basis.

### Proportion of houses managed by homeowners ' associations, housing cooperatives or other specialized consumer cooperatives

*Source*: Federal State Statistics Service (Form 22-HCS)

*Methodology.* The proportion of houses indicated in the title is calculated from the total number of houses passed in control. It corresponds witg line 22 of the form 22-HCS. Information is provided on a quarterly basis.

### Region rating by the quality of the legislative framework on anti-corruption in

*Data source*: National Institute for System Studies of Entrepreneurship (NISSE) http://www.nisse.ru/.

*Methodology*. Scoring was based on the following components of anti-corruption policy: 1) the law of the subject of Russian Federation on combating corruption; 2) Interdepartmental Council on combating corruption in the subject of Russian Federation ; 3) the anti-corruption program/plan in the subject of Russian Federation; 4) the procedure of anti-corruption expertise in the subject of Russian Federation; 5) Commission on settlement of conflict of interests of the subject of the Russian Federation.

Detailed calculation method is set out in Saidullaev F., Smirnov N. "Monitoring anti-corruption activities", Nisse 2010.

### Subsistence level (living wage)

*Data source*: Rosstat ([Russian Regions](http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156), Standards of living – Money income of population)

*Methodology:* Regional living wages are calculated on the basis of consumer baskets and Rosstat price data. The region’s consumer basket is set by its legislature on the basis of federal methodological recommendations with regard to local natural, climatic, social and demographic specifics. Separate consumer baskets and subsistence rates are defined for children (under 16 years old), pensioners (females over 55 and males over 60, and the disabled) and for working age population.

### Tax capacity index

*Data source*: Ministry of Finance.

*Methodology:* The tax capacity index is computed by the Ministry of Finance to adjust for objective regional differences in their own revenue base. This index is based on forecasts of regional and local tax revenue by the key types of taxes: corporate income tax, personal income tax, mineral extraction tax (excluding the oil and gas tax, which is fully payable to the federal budget), and alcohol excises.

### Total number of registered crimes

Data source: Rosstat ([Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Law infringements – Crimes)

Number of initiated criminal proceedings. While about 20-23 million crimes are reportedly committed every year (rely on the number of reports of occurrences, registered in the Occurrence Reports Registration Book), only about 2-2.5 million criminal cases are initiated every year (about 10 percent). In fact, not every occurrence report is a criminal offence report. About 10-15 percent of cases are re-registered as administrative offence. In 25 percent of cases criminal complaints are dismissed for “absence of a criminal act (event)”.

In line with the key performance indicators for the police, a high solve rate is praised, while a low solve rate is penalized. Moreover, personnel are required to detect and solve a certain number of crimes of a certain type, while some of these types of crimes may be basically impossible in this territory – for example, no grenades to be detected and confiscated. This evaluation system may have two implications. In case of frequent offences, responsible officials try their best to avoid registering the offence or reject the case under various excuses. This may explain the very low number of registered thefts per capita in Russia compared with, for example, Germany or Sweden. And in case of rare offences, law enforcement officials may concoct cases, e.g. planting ammunition, detaining passers-by. The deplorable event in the “Dalny” police station in the city of Kazan, which led to uncovering similar torture practices across the country, is a result of police officials’ desire to show high solve rates.

Overall, crime statistics should be treated with caution. It requires a good understanding of which indicators tend to be overreported and which ones tend to be underreported.

### Unemployment Rate (according to International Labor Organization methodology)

*Data Source:* Rosstat ([Central Statistical Database](http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/Cbsd/DBInet.cgi#1), Regional block – Employment and wages)

*Methodology:* Rosstat considered both registered unemployment and unemployment as defined by OPNZ using the criteria of the International Labor Organization (ILO). According to ILO, an unemployed person is one above the age of 15 without revenue, who is able to work and actively searching for job. Information on registered unemployment is based on visits to the unemployment office and provided to Rosstat by the Federal Service for Labor and Employment.

*Note:* Rosstat publish level of registered unemployment as well. Typically, the registered unemployment rate is significantly lower than the unemployment rate based on the ILO criteria. As such, it is not recommended to use the registered unemployment rate in analysis of the socio-economic situation of Russia’s regions.

### Unrequited transfers to consolidated regional budgets

*Data Source:* Federal Treasury

*Methodology:* The key source of unrequited transfers for consolidated regional budgets is the federal budget (transfers between regional and constituent local budgets are netted out for the purpose of a consolidated budget). There are four key types of federal budget transfers to regional governments: general subsidies, subsidies, subventions and intergovernmental fiscal transfers (often this name is commonly given to all unrequited transfers to regional budgets).

General subsidies are unrequited transfers that the recipient region may use as it finds appropriate. The key type of this kind of transfer is a fiscal equalization subsidy. Given that their size is calculated according to a single formula applicable to all the regions they are also called “formula” subsidies. The other type is a fiscal support subsidy, allocated by the federal authorities pursuant to the current needs of the regions.

Subsidies are targeted transfers that require co-financing from the regional budget. Subsidies are largely provided to the regions to finance their capital investment.

Subventions are issued to regional governments to help them meet the responsibilities delegated by the federal authorities (basically, on-going operations of government agencies and social support). Intergovernmental fiscal transfers are close to subventions.

### Urban and rural population

*Data source:* Rosstat ([UniSIS](http://fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=36057), FSSS, Demographic indicators)

*Methodology:* To count urban residents, Rosstat is guided by official criteria of urban settlement designation, which vary across regions.

Russia has two types of urban settlements: cities/towns and urban settlements, with the majority of urban population living in towns/cities (over 90 percent, according to the 2002 census). The standard criteria for town status eligibility, dating back to the Soviet times and reproduced with variations in many regional legislations, include the following: minimum 12 thousand residents and at least 85 percent of non-agricultural employment (however, some regions show slight variations in these criteria, specifically, in minimum population requirements). Some smaller settlements regain their town status for historical reasons. Urban-type settlements, unlike towns, may have fewer residents and differ from rural settlements primarily by their employment structure. In all cases, the ultimate decision about a settlement’s status stays with the regional legislative body.

The concept of agglomeration/metropolitan area is absent in the Russian statistical methodology.

*Note:* Despite cross-regional differences in urban or rural status eligibility criteria, these effects are of minor importance. In practice, cross-regional urban and rural population estimates are considered comparable.

### Volume of shipped goods, services rendered

*Data source:* Rosstat ([UniSIS](http://www.fedstat.ru/indicator/description.do?id=40639), Key indicators of the economy – Industry and business statistics – Key performance indicators of mining, manufacturing, production & distribution of electricity, gas, and water)

*Methodology:* This indicator measures the absolute value of sales by manufacturing, energy and some infrastructure industries net of VAT and excises.

*Note:* Before 2005, industrial output was estimated according to the OKONKH classification that excluded heating energy, natural gas and water from the industrial sector. Starting from 2005, these types of economic activity have been included in Production and Distribution of Electricity, Natural Gas and Water

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