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Working paper 19
19 April 2010

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**RUSSIAN FEDERATION: LABOUR MARKET IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE
GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS**

Summary

Note by the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat), Russian Federation¹

Supporting paper

1. In Russia the Labour Force sample survey (Household survey providing data on employment questions) is one of the most important sources of information describing the size and structure of the economically active population, employed and unemployed persons, level of economic activity and unemployment.
2. In Russia the Labour Force survey has been conducted since 1992. From 1992 until 1998 they were conducted once a year. From 1999 Surveys were conducted quarterly and since September 2009 Surveys are undertaken every month. The sample size for the monthly surveys is the same as the sample size for the previous (quarterly) surveys (0.06% of the population, i.e. 69,000 persons each month).
3. The sampling frame for the Surveys includes all citizens of the Russian Federation aged 15-72 in urban and rural areas.
4. As a result of the Survey, the population is classified into three categories – employed, unemployed, economically inactive population.
5. Rosstat uses ILO international standards and Convention #160 on Labour Statistics for developing definitions, conceptions and classifications for conducting surveys and data processing.

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Some characteristics of unemployed women and men

6. The average age of the unemployed was 35.1 years in December 2009. During last year average age of unemployed women increased by 0.6 (is this 6 months of 7.2 months?), and unemployed men – by 0.1. In Russia unemployed persons are, on average, younger than employed persons by 4.6 years. There is some gender diversity - unemployed men are on average 4 years younger than employed men and unemployed women are 5.2 years younger than employed women. Is this the mean or the median? How skewed are the data?

7. In 2008-2009, as in previous years, the unemployment rate of men was higher than the unemployment rate of women. The highest difference (1.6%) occurred in November 2008.

8. Rosstat is permanently implementing improvements to the methodology of the Labour Force Survey. Rosstat changes the Survey instruments and broadens system of indicators in the microdata base. By increasing the frequency of the LFS, Rosstat was able to obtain timely data on primary employment for the first time in 2009. Further to the results from December 2009's Survey, information was gathered for a survey module on the recruitment of graduates. These changes to the questionnaire, which are recommended by UN and ILO, allow compilation of additional information which describe the size (extent?) of (human capital?) underutilization and facilities (?) of unemployment in gender dimension.

9. Rosstat publishes statistics on gender dimension in official publications such as "Women and Men in Russia", "Demographic Yearbook in Russia", "Labour and Employment in Russia", "Economic Activity of Population in Russia", "Social Status and Living Standards of Population of Russia" etc. and also on its official Internet site <http://www.gks.ru>.

Tables and Figures extracted from the full version of the paper.

Table 1. LFS results, 2009

	II	V	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Economically active population, millions of persons, by sex.							
<i>Men</i>	38,1	38,6	38,9	38,8	38,7	38,5	38,5
<i>Women</i>	36,7	37,3	37,7	37,4	37,0	37,0	36,9
including:							
Employed							
<i>Men</i>	34,2	35,1	35,7	35,6	35,5	35,3	35,1
<i>Women</i>	33,5	34,3	34,9	34,8	34,4	34,1	34,1
Unemployed							
<i>Men</i>	3,9	3,6	3,2	3,1	3,2	3,2	3,4
<i>Women</i>	3,2	2,9	2,8	2,6	2,7	2,9	2,8
Economic activity rate (%)							
<i>Men</i>	65,1	66,8	68,3	68,2	68,0	67,5	67,2
<i>Women</i>	56,5	57,8	59,0	58,8	58,1	57,6	57,7
Unemployment rate (%)							
<i>Men</i>	10,2	9,2	8,3	8,1	8,2	8,4	8,8
<i>Women</i>	8,6	7,9	7,4	7,0	7,3	7,9	7,6

Figure 1. Unemployed by sex and age group, December 2009

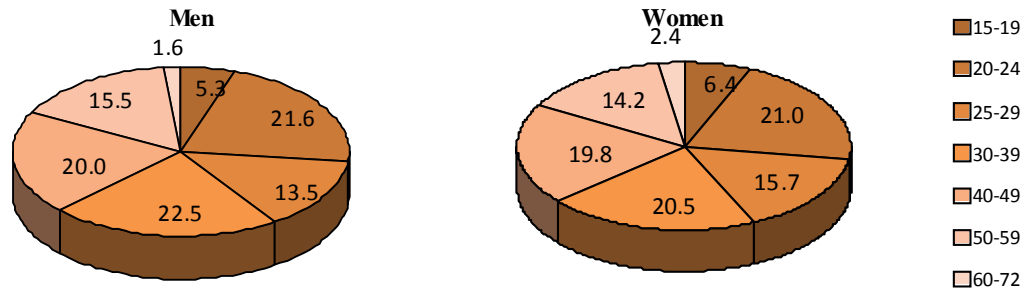


Figure 2. Unemployment rate by sex

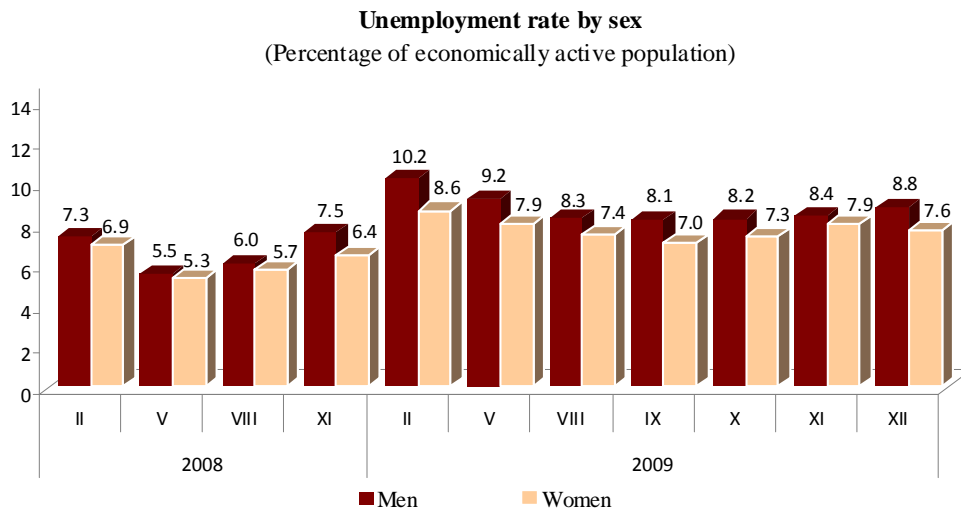


Table 2. Unemployment according to level of education, 2009

	Total (in thousands)	Men	Women	Percentages of Men and Women %	
				Men	Women
Unemployed	6173	100	100	54,8	45,2
Higher Education	776	10,8	14,7	47,3	52,7
Upper Secondary (Vocational)	1221	16,7	23,6	46,2	53,8
Lower secondary (Vocational)	1269	24,8	15,4	66,3	33,7
Upper secondary	2179	34,0	36,9	52,8	47,2
Lower Secondary	674	12,4	9,1	62,5	37,5
Without Primary Education	53	1,2	0,5	75,5	24,5

Figure 3. Unemployment: - reasons for leaving last job, December 2009.

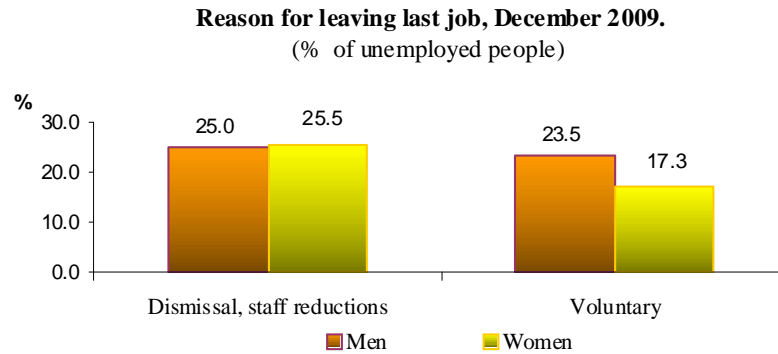
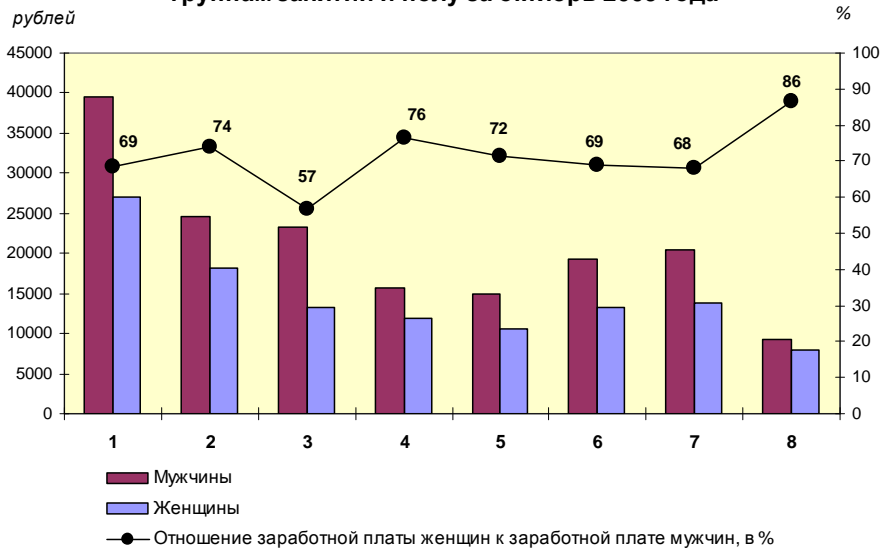


Table 3. Average Salaries of Men and Women, October 2009

	Average monthly salaries, Roubles		Gender Pay Gap, %	Share of employed persons, %	
	Men	Women		Men	Women
All Industries	23946	15639	65,3	44	56
Mining	35923	27583	76,8	75	25
Manufacturing	21413	14869	69,4	57	43
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	23019	18914	82,2	66	34
Construction	24490	21127	86,3	81	19
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	27493	17906	65,1	37	64
Hotels and restaurants	22346	16093	72,0	26	74
Transport and communications	27089	19011	70,2	61	39
Real estate, renting and business activities	31518	25666	81,4	51	49
Research and Development	33137	24223	73,1	50	50
Education	13958	12039	86,3	21	79
Health care and the provision of other personal and social services	16627	13848	83,3	16	84
Activities of the organization, recreation, culture and sports	21485	13034	60,7	37	63

Figure 4. Average Monthly Wages by Occupation.

Средняя заработная плата работников организаций по группам занятий и полу за октябрь 2009 года



- 1 - Heads of organizations and their structural units (services)
- 2 - Highly qualified specialists
- 3 - Middle-level qualified workers
- 4 - Workers engaged in the preparation of information, documentation, accounting and maintenance
- 5 - Service workers, housing and communal services, trade and related activities
- 6 - Skilled workers in industrial enterprises, construction, transport, communications, geology and prospecting
- 7 - Drivers and operators of plant and equipment
- 8 - General workers
