

The background of the slide is a photograph of the main building of Kazan Federal University. The building is a grand, white, neoclassical structure with a prominent portico supported by several tall, white columns. The name of the university is visible on the facade above the columns. In the foreground, there is a black lamppost with a red and blue 'no parking' sign. A large green tree is on the right side of the frame. The sky is bright and clear.

Unemployment as a Social Problem in the Republic of Tatarstan as a Unit of the Globalized World

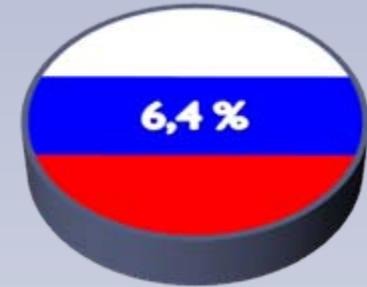
- ▶ **Alexandra Salatova**
- ▶ **PhD student**
- ▶ **Department of Sociology**
- ▶ **Kazan Federal University**

Lodz 2011



A large number of the unemployed across the world

2010: historical maximum - 205 million people*



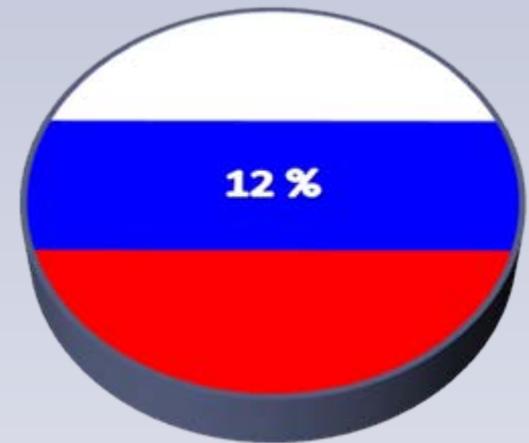
(Roskomstat: March 2011)



(Eurostat: March 2011)

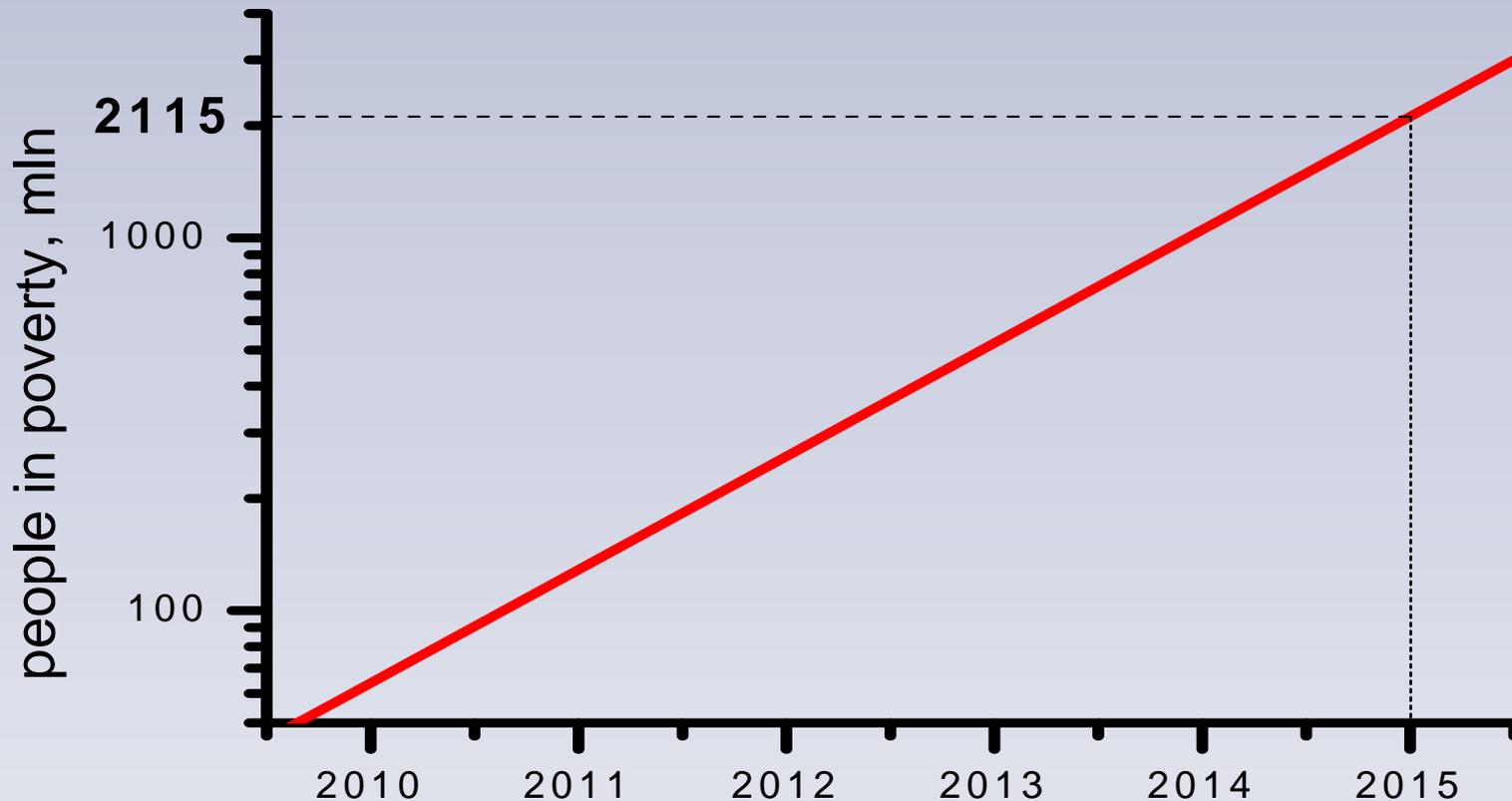
Global poverty growth

64 million people live on less than \$2/day*



Global poverty growth

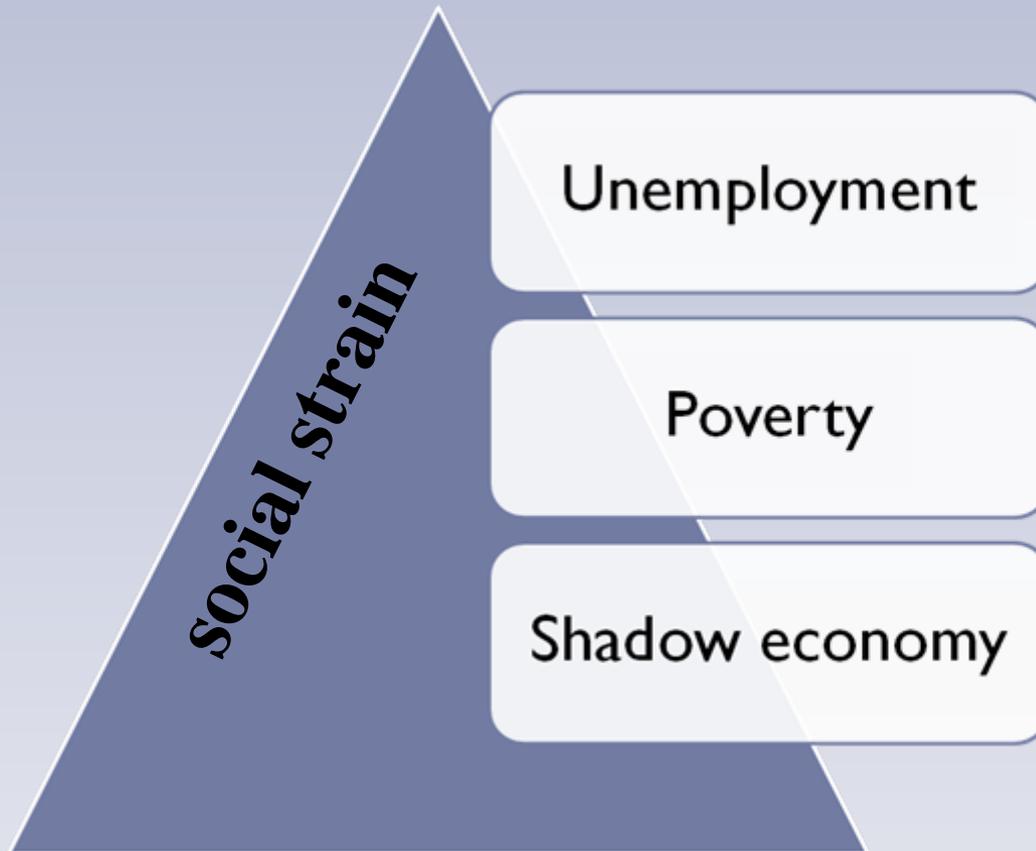
Prediction of poor number increasing in the nearest future*:



Shadow economy



Global Economic Crisis preconditions



Social strain and migration pressures may cause new economic tensions

Purpose of study

*«The systems of the XX century are not able to manage the risks of XXI century. We need a new system for identifying and addressing global risks before they become global crises»**

Single nation regions

Nation

Worldwide



The «regional dimension» of unemployment as a global social problem studying the case of the Republic of Tatarstan and the Russian Federation as a whole

Social and economics rates of the Republic of Tatarstan



Location:	in the centre of the Russian Federation, on the eastern European lowland, at the influx of the Kama river into Volga.
Total area:	67836.2 sq km.
Capital	Kazan (797km from Moscow, population: 1, 136, 000).
Administrative territorial division	43 municipal areas, and 2 urban districts (Kazan and Naberezhnye Chelny).
Population:	3, 786, 400 in 2010; the Tartars – 52.9%, the Russians – 39.5% according to 2002 population census.
Economy (2010):	GRP is 995 billion rubles.
Shipping volume (industry)	1, 044 billion rubles.
Agricultural production volume	99 billion rubles.
Foreign trade turnover	16,9 billion US dollars.
Income per capital (2010)	18, 053 rubles (the nominal growth by 13.8%).

Main Socio-Economic Indicators of the Republic of Tatarstan

Socio-economic indicators	2007	2008	2009	2010
Population (the end of year), thou. persons	3762.8	3768.6	3778.5	3787.41
Natural increase, decrease (-) of population: persons	-8070	-4662	-1287	- 9221
1000 population	-2.1	-1.2	-0.3	-0.21
Average annual number of the employed in the economy, thou. persons	1813.9	1813.6	1800.9	1802.32)
Number of the unemployed, (according to ILO methodology; annual average), thou. persons	108.3	96.1	169.0	126.6
Number of the unemployed registered at the state establishments of employment service (end of year), thou. persons	24.0	25.5	56.4	37.7
Number of pensioners (end of year), thou. persons	991.6	997.2	1017.5	1029.9
Gross Regional Product in basic prices total, of mln. of rubles	757401.4	926056.7	884232.9	995000.02)
as per capita, RUR	201347.1	245919.2	234324.4	262845.12)
Shipment of production (works, services), of mln. of rubles	758188.5	932882.4	867560.0	1044400.9
Agricultural output, of mln. of rubles	93493.0	117338.7	116527.5	99006.9
including:				
plant-growing	50318.0	64017.5	57651.1	24310.7
animal husbandry	43175.0	53321.2	58876.4	74696.2
Establishment of new basic funds, of mln. of rubles	114152	164930	1393182)	1596003)
Investments in fixed capital, of mln. of rubles	214557.9	273098.1	277573.2	306019.6
Volume of works performed by the kind of activity "Construction", of mln. of rubles	124041.5	156977.7	165221.5	176883.3
Residential houses put in place, thousands of square meters of total space	2040.7	2222.5	2010.2	2027.3
Retail trade turnover, of mln. of rubles	276459.2	369299.3	393903.6	454393.5
Turnover of canteen service, of mln. of rubles	15845.6	20460.2	19192.8	21800.3
Market services rendered to population, of mln. of rubles	93325.8	118482.3	132938.5	147911.4
Revenues of consolidated budget RT, of mln. of rubles	106132.5	139269.0	140637.0	176158.5
Expenditures of consolidated budget RT, of mln. of rubles	108517.8	146268.5	152731.5	193850.1
Surplus, deficit (-) of consolidated budget RT, of mln. of rubles	-2385.3	-6999.5	-12094.5	-17691.6
Average monthly nominal accrued wages of employees in the economy, of rubles	11468.6	14904.0	15206.9	17349.32
Foreign trade turnover of Tatarstan, mln. of dollars, total	15279.2	21373.4	13491.6	18835.2
exports	13502.9	18445.8	11748.6	16257.9
imports	1776.3	2927.6	1743.0	2577.3
Consumer prices index (December as compared to December of the previous year), percentage	111.6	111.8	107.5	108.2
Industrial producer price index (December as compared to December of the previous year), percentage	150.1	73.8	128.5	111.9
Index of prices for agricultural producers (December compared to December of the previous year), percentage	131.2	100.9	102.1	126.4
Aggregate price index of construction (December as compared to December of the previous year), percentage	117.1	117.3	100.9	106.3
Index of tariffs for cargo shipments (December as compared to December of the previous year), percentage	115.5	130.4	96.5	134.5

Characteristic of the Republic of Tatarstan

Economic potential of the Republic of Tatarstan by the data of statistic magazine «Reitingi» 2010.



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РЕЙТИНГ И РЭНКИНГИ РЕГИОНОВ РОССИИ ПО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОМУ ПОТЕНЦИАЛУ

РЕЙТИНГ РЕГИОНОВ РОССИИ ПО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОМУ ПОТЕНЦИАЛУ

Таблица 1 – Рейтинг регионов России по экономическому потенциалу (многომерная оценка), 2008 год

Место в РФ	Регион	Балл *	Класс рейтинга	Рейтинг
1	Ямало-ненецкий автономный округ	79,94	A	Высокий
2	Ханты-Мансийский автономный округ-Югра	72,55	A	Высокий
3	Мурманская область	67,09	A	Высокий
4	Тюменская область	66,42	A	Высокий
5	Чукотский автономный округ	65,76	A	Высокий
6	Республика Коми	56,32	A	Высокий
7	г. Москва	56,09	A	Высокий
8	г. Санкт-Петербург	55,72	A	Высокий
9	Ненецкий автономный округ	54,80	B	Выше среднего
10	Красноярский край	54,33	B	Выше среднего
11	Приморский край	53,83	B	Выше среднего
12	Калужская область	52,81	B	Выше среднего
13	Новосибирская область	52,24	B	Выше среднего
14	Сахалинская область	51,64	B	Выше среднего
15	Республика Саха (Якутия)	51,51	B	Выше среднего
16	Калининградская область	51,32	B	Выше среднего
17	Магаданская область	51,29	B	Выше среднего
18	Республика Мордовия	50,98	B	Выше среднего
19	Ленинградская область	50,83	B	Выше среднего
20	Республика Башкортостан	50,31	B	Выше среднего
21	Камчатский край	49,90	B	Выше среднего
22	Нижегородская область	49,84	B	Выше среднего
23	Московская область	49,69	B	Выше среднего
24	Краснодарский край	49,06	B	Выше среднего

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Продолжение таблицы 1

Место в РФ	Регион	Балл *	Класс рейтинга	Рейтинг
25	Амурская область	48,87	B	Выше среднего
26	Чувашская Республика	48,81	B	Выше среднего
27	Свердловская область	48,81	B	Выше среднего
28	Челябинская область	48,66	B	Выше среднего
29	Хабаровский край	48,63	B	Выше среднего
30	Самарская область	48,18	B	Выше среднего
31	Республика Татарстан	47,83	B	Выше среднего
32	Кемеровская область	47,76	B	Выше среднего
33	Республика Дагестан	47,69	B	Выше среднего
34	Смоленская область	47,59	B	Выше среднего
35	Вологодская область	47,26	B	Выше среднего
36	Новгородская область	47,06	B	Выше среднего
37	Томская область	46,89	B	Выше среднего
38	Республика Карелия	46,57	B	Выше среднего
39	Ростовская область	46,55	B	Выше среднего
40	Оренбургская область	46,13	B	Выше среднего
41	Удмуртская Республика	46,06	B	Выше среднего
42	Омская область	45,99	C	Ниже среднего
43	Пермский край	45,93	C	Ниже среднего
44	Ставропольский край	45,72	C	Ниже среднего
45	Белгородская область	45,65	C	Ниже среднего
46	Липецкая область	45,49	C	Ниже среднего
47	Астраханская область	45,22	C	Ниже среднего
48	Саратовская область	45,15	C	Ниже среднего
49	Республика Марий Эл	44,70	C	Ниже среднего
50	Рязанская область	44,68	C	Ниже среднего
51	Владимирская область	44,52	C	Ниже среднего
52	Ульяновская область	44,34	C	Ниже среднего
53	Республика Бурятия	44,24	C	Ниже среднего
54	Забайкальский край	44,11	C	Ниже среднего
55	Ярославская область	43,83	C	Ниже среднего
56	Республика Калмыкия	43,68	C	Ниже среднего
57	Кировская область	43,67	C	Ниже среднего
58	Иркутская область	43,46	C	Ниже среднего
59	Курская область	43,45	C	Ниже среднего
60	Алтайский край	42,77	C	Ниже среднего
61	Тверская область	42,72	C	Ниже среднего
62	Воронежская область	42,63	C	Ниже среднего
63	Ивановская область	42,27	C	Ниже среднего
64	Архангельская область	42,09	C	Ниже среднего
65	Волгоградская область	41,46	C	Ниже среднего

Раздел 1. Экономический потенциал регионов России

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF POPULATION (in percent)

According to the data of territorial office of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Republic

Tatarstan

(TATARSTAN IN FIGURES 2010 - concise statistical handbook)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Economic activity of population*	100	100	100	100
<u>including:</u>				
<u>the employed</u>	94.4	95.1	91.5	93.7
<u>the unemployed**</u>	5.6	4.9	8.5	6.3
of them registered in the state employment service***	1.2	1.3	2.8	1.9

* According to results of the Sample Survey on employment; on the average for a year.

** Following methodology of the ILO.

*** According to the data of Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Tatarstan; as of the end of the year.

BASIC INDICATORS OF STANDARD OF LIVING (of rubles)

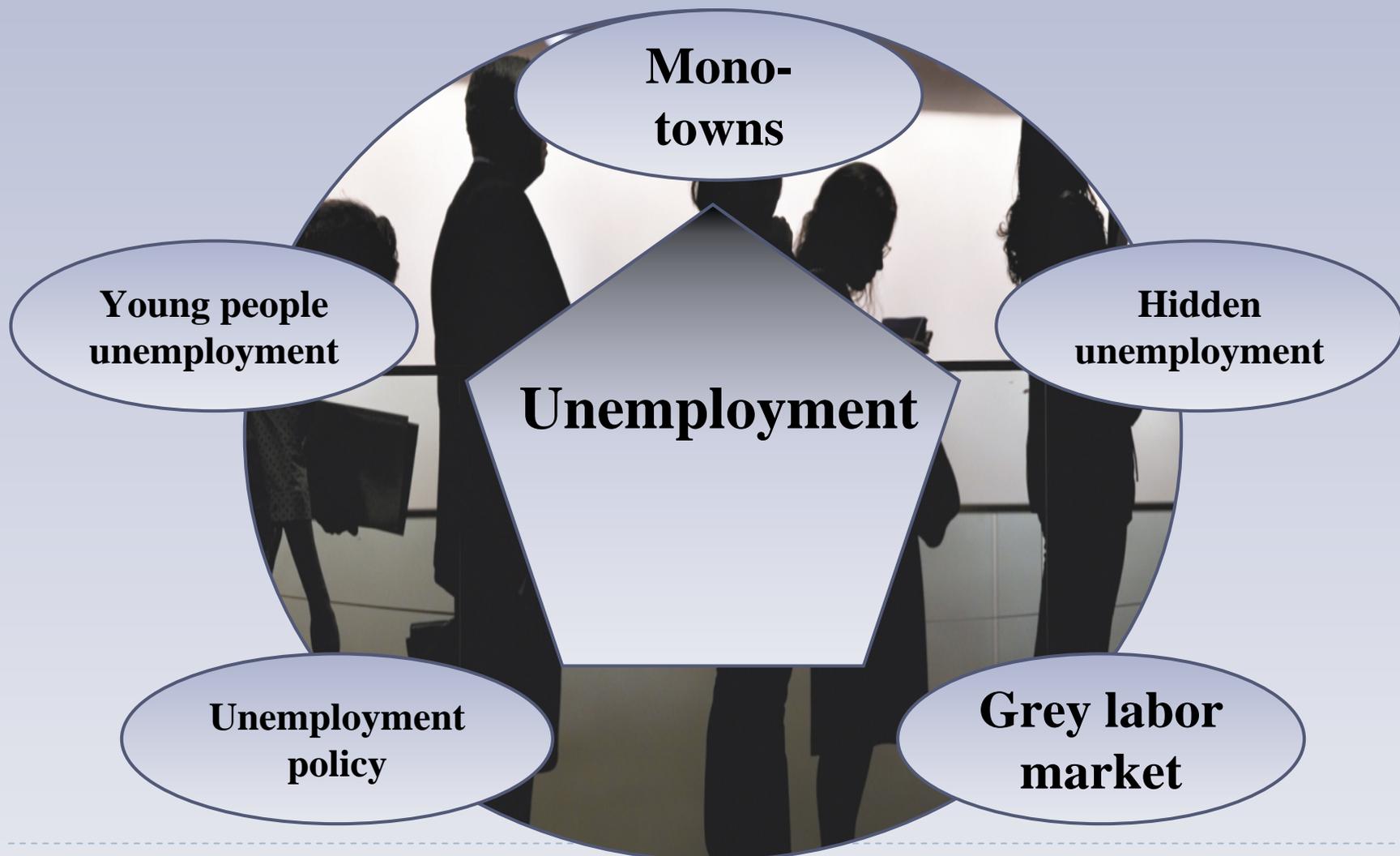
According to the data of territorial office of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Republic

Tatarstan

(TATARSTAN IN FIGURES 2010 - concise statistical handbook)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Average per capita monetary income	11576.9	14180.5	15857.8	18026.9
<u>Average monthly wage</u>	11468.6	14904.0	15206.9	17349.31
Average amount of fixed monthly pension	3502.1	4316.3	5859.3	7230.8
Share of salary as a part of overall monetary income, percentage of citizens	38.5	40.9	36.1	36.01

The main problems of unemployment in the Republic of Tatarstan*



Expert Survey

Objectives:

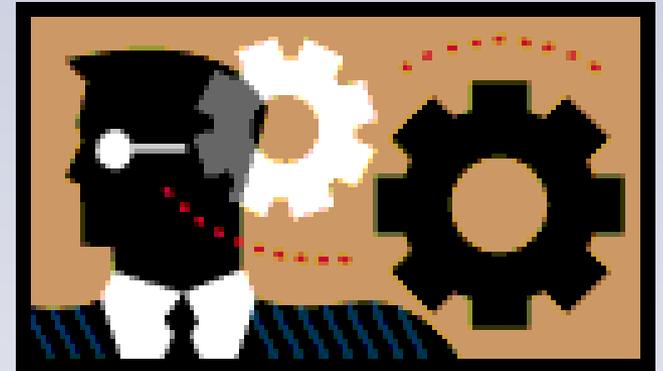
- 1) to learn the respondents' opinion about the influence of globalization on the problem of unemployment;
- 2) to describe the rate of unemployment and its dynamics in Russia;
- 3) to define efficiency of governmental bodies in their attempts to solve the problem of unemployment;
- 4) to identify the main issues for improving government activities in order to solve the problem of unemployment (according to expert reports).

Hypothesis:

experts think unemployment is a concomitant factor for the globalized world

Targeted audience:

staff of the employment centers of the Republic of Tatarstan



Expert estimation of the impact of globalization on the problem of unemployment*

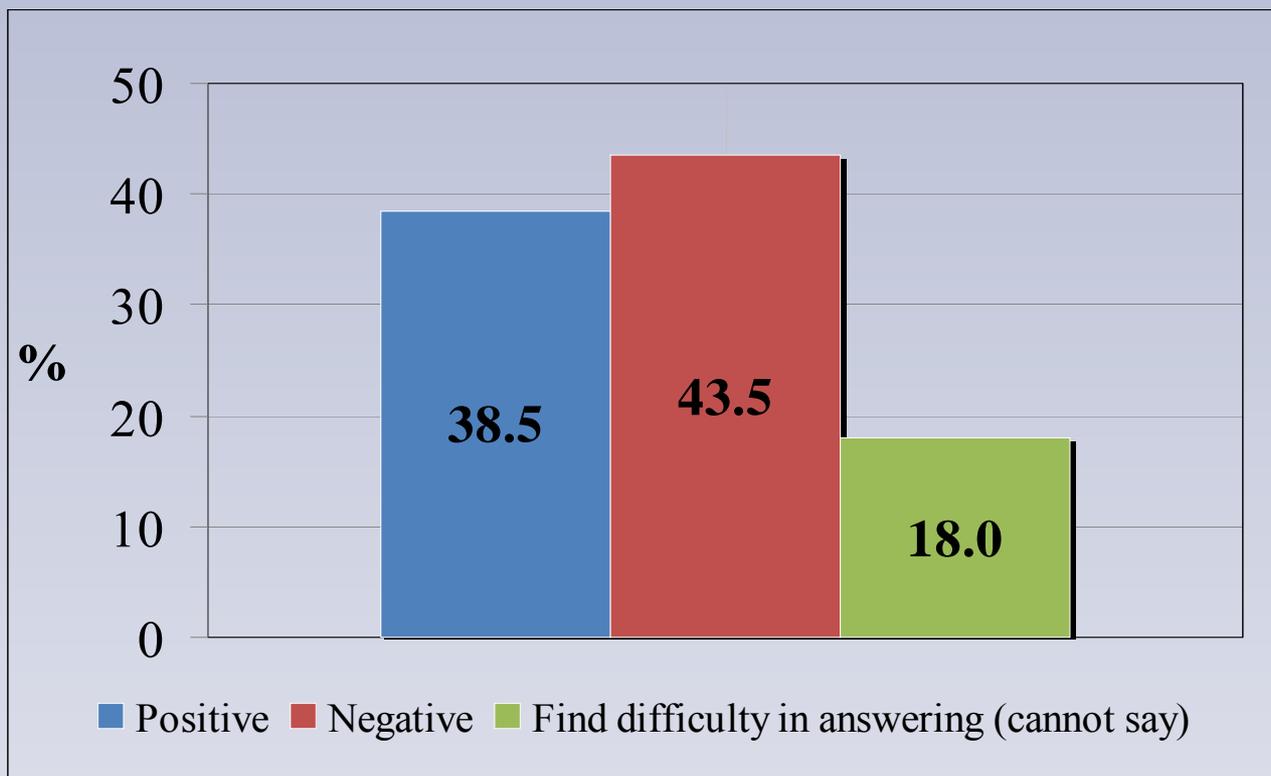


Fig.1: Meaning of term «globalization» for the experts

Expert estimation of the impact of globalization on the problem of unemployment

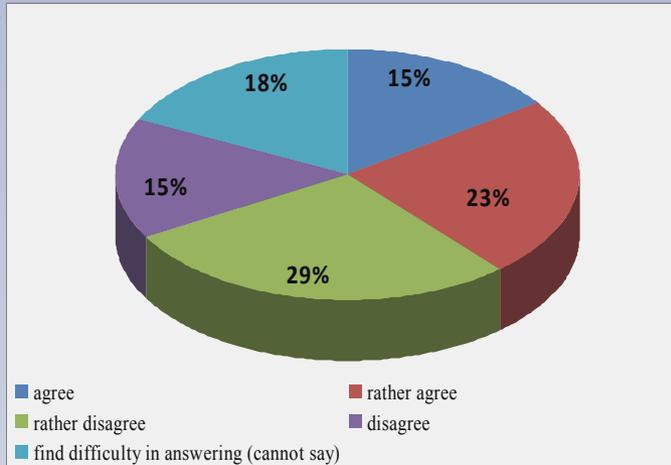


Fig.2: Is globalization good for Russia?

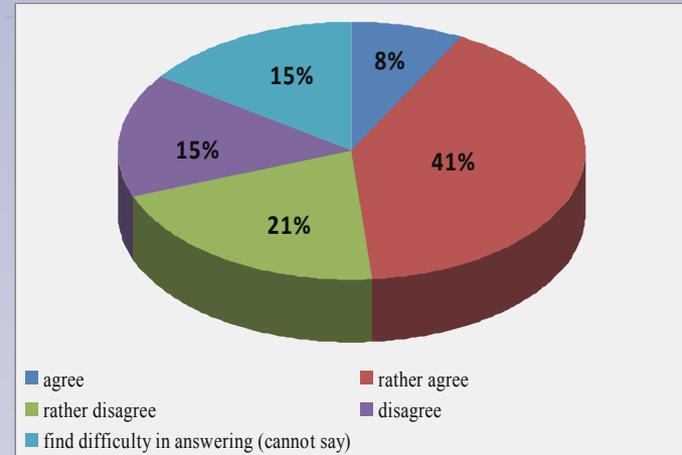


Fig.3: Globalization poses a threat to employment in Russia, don't it?

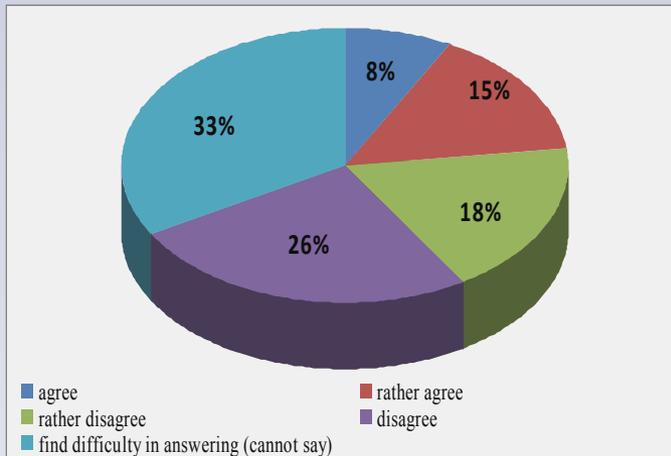


Fig.4: The global financial crisis is the main reason of rising unemployment in Russia, isn't it?

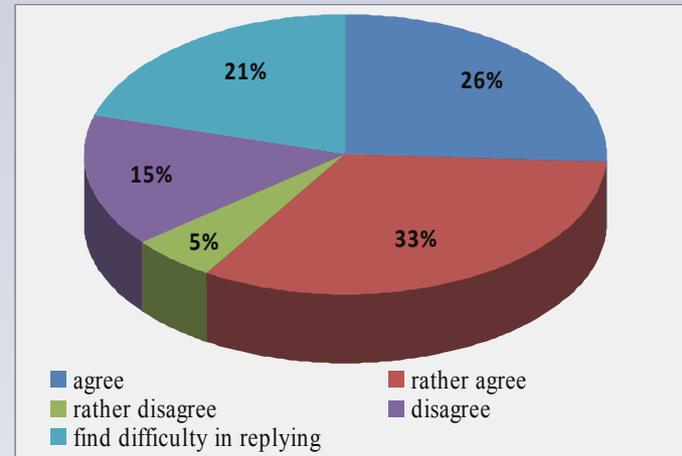


Fig.5: Is Globalization the main reason of the Global Financial Crisis ?

Expert estimation the unemployment rate and its dynamics in the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tatarstan

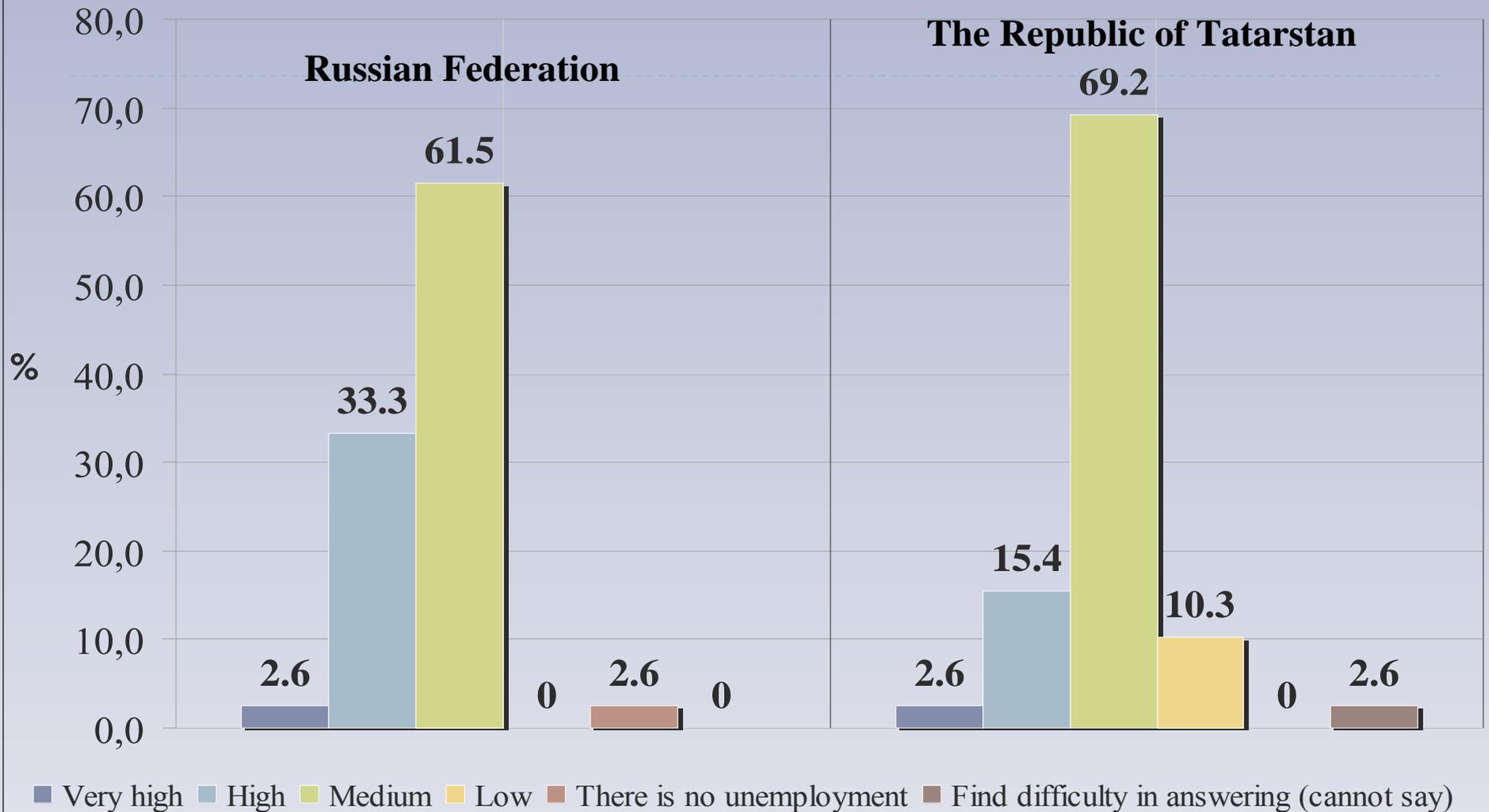


Fig.6: Expert assessment of the unemployment level

Expert estimation the unemployment rate and its dynamics in the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tatarstan

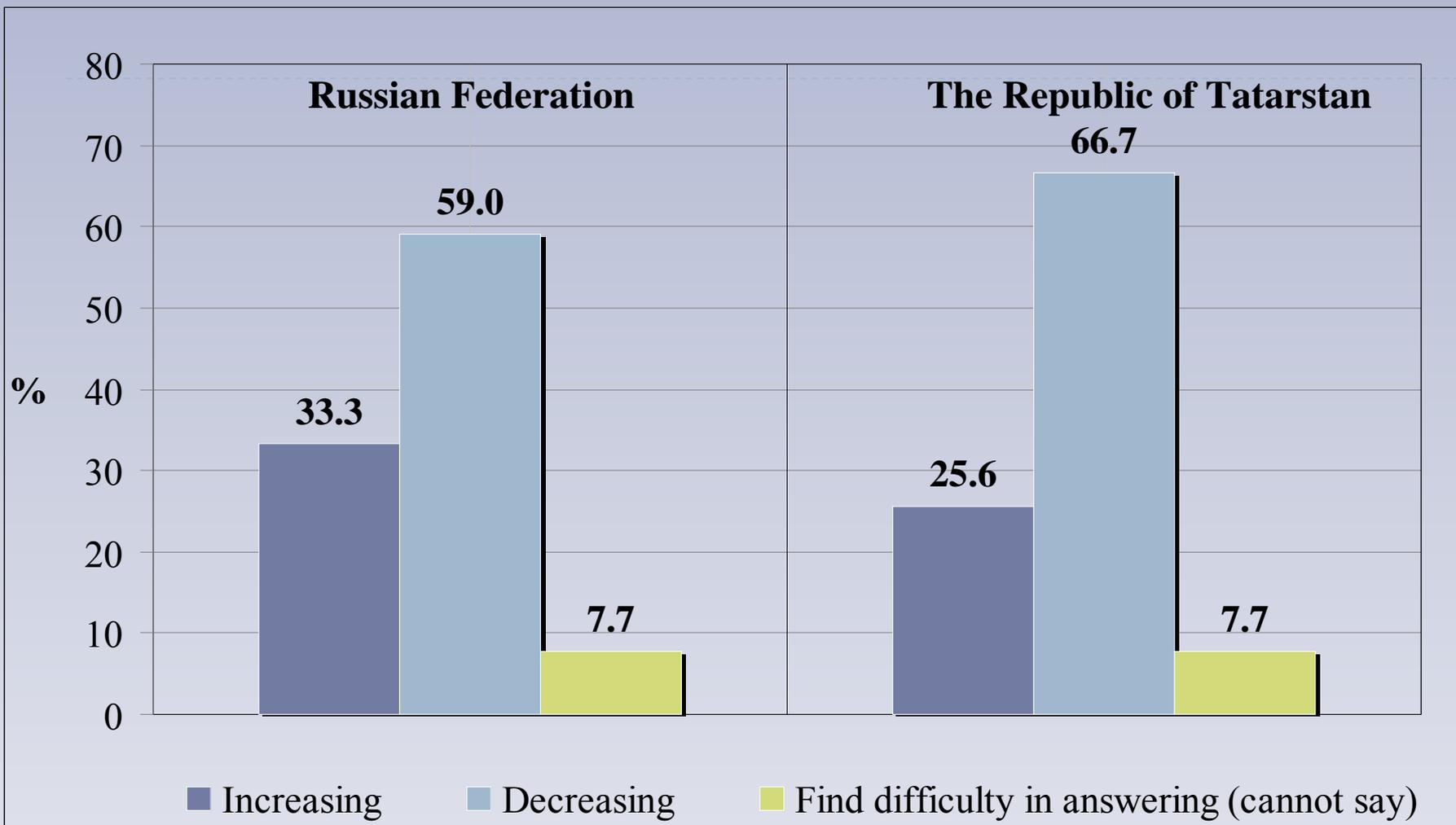


Fig.7: Expert estimate of the unemployment dynamics

Russian Federation

Republic of Tatarstan

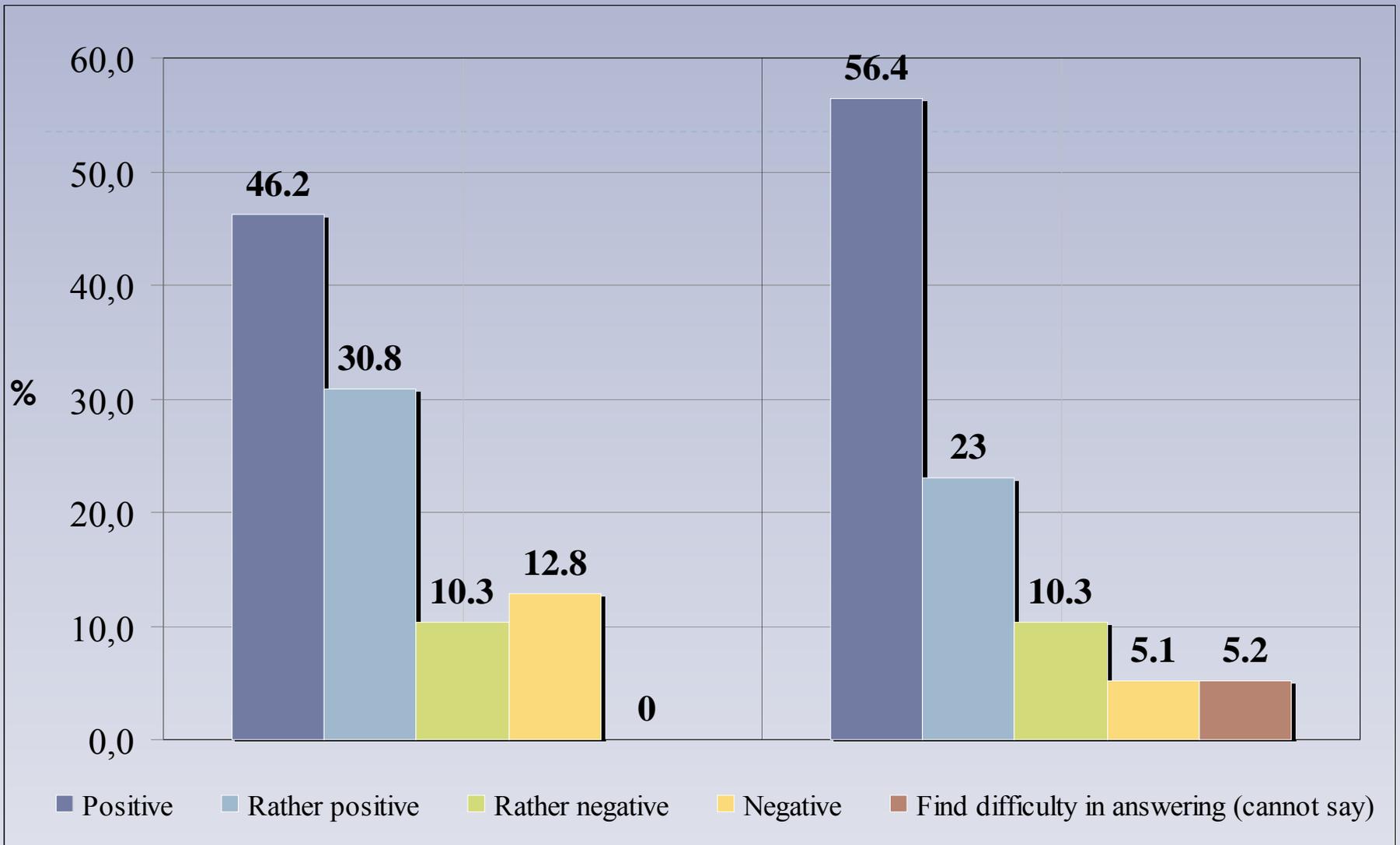


Fig.8: Expert estimate of the government policy efficiency of employment

Expert estimate of the government policy efficiency of employment

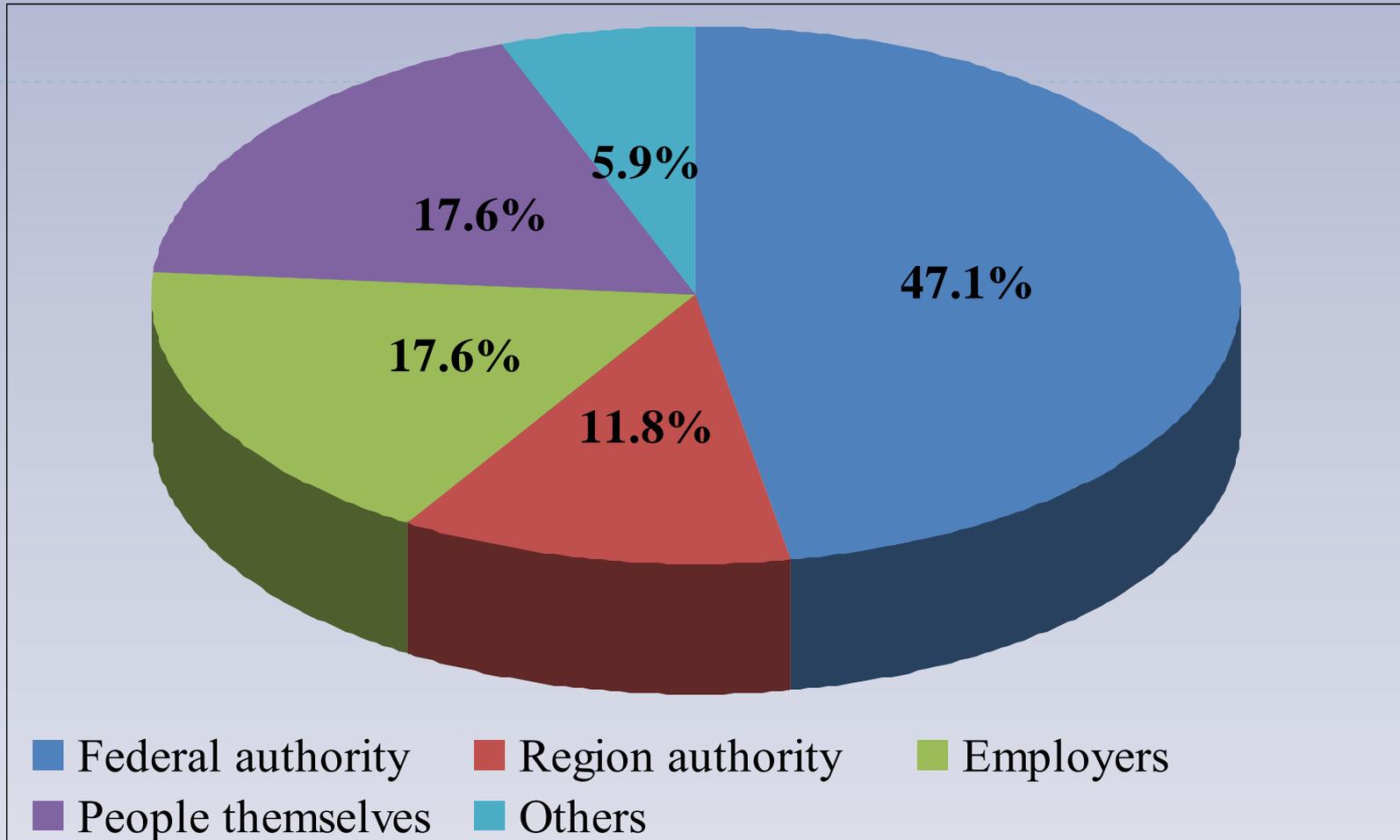


Fig.9: Who is responsible for unemployment increasing?

Expert estimate of the government policy efficiency of employment

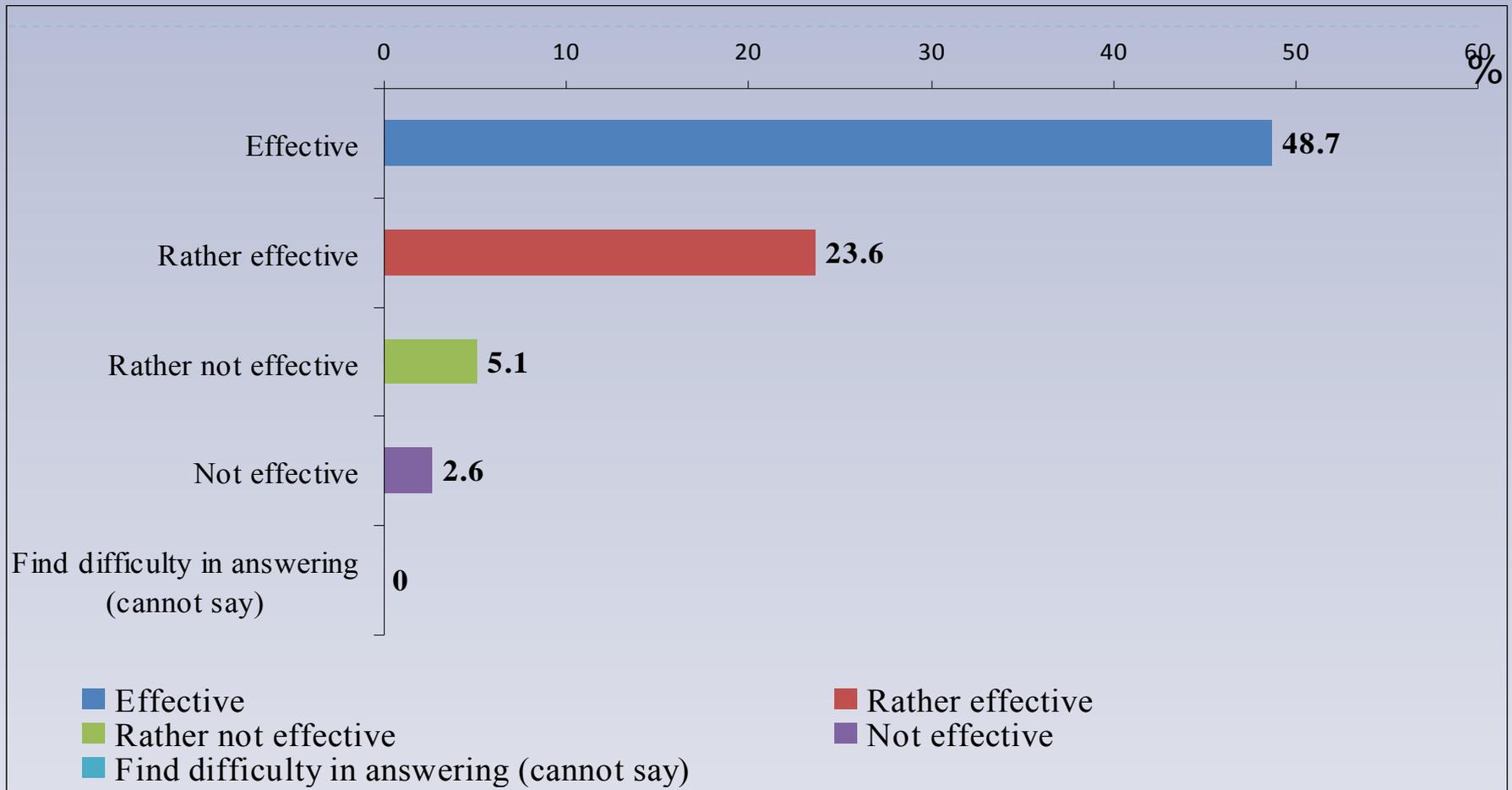


Fig.10: Expert estimate of the Centers of employment efficiency

Expert estimate of the government policy* efficiency of employment

Public policy arrangement	Marks					find difficulty in answering (cannot say)
	5	4	3	2	1	
Motivating to new workplaces creation by means of tax benefits for business	43.6	23.1	15.4	7.7	2.6	7.7
Creation of favourable conditions for small business development	38.5	30.8	12.8	10.3	2.6	5.1
Migrant worker's stream limitation	17.9	17.9	33.3	15.4	5.1	10.3
Centers of employment work	48.7	25.6	15.4	2.6	2.6	5.1
Involvement to the voluntary work	25.6	33.3	17.9	15.4	2.6	5.1
Allocation of money to own business opening	28.2	28.2	25.6	10.3	2.6	5.1
Graduate training development	35.9	28.2	25.6	5.1	0	5.1
Specialists retraining	33.3	25.6	25.6	7.7	2.6	5.1



Internet Survey

Objectives:

- to learn the respondents' opinions about the influence of globalization on the problem of unemployment;
- to describe the rate of unemployment and its dynamics in Russia;
- to define efficiency of governmental bodies in their attempts to solve the problem of unemployment;
- to identify the respondents' attitudes towards government activities in order to solve the problem of unemployment.

Hypothesis:

respondents think unemployment
is a concomitant factor for the globalized world

Targeted audience:

Russian speaking users of internet

Internet Survey

The Internet survey was conducted for the creation of the more real picture of public opinion on the unemployment in Russia.

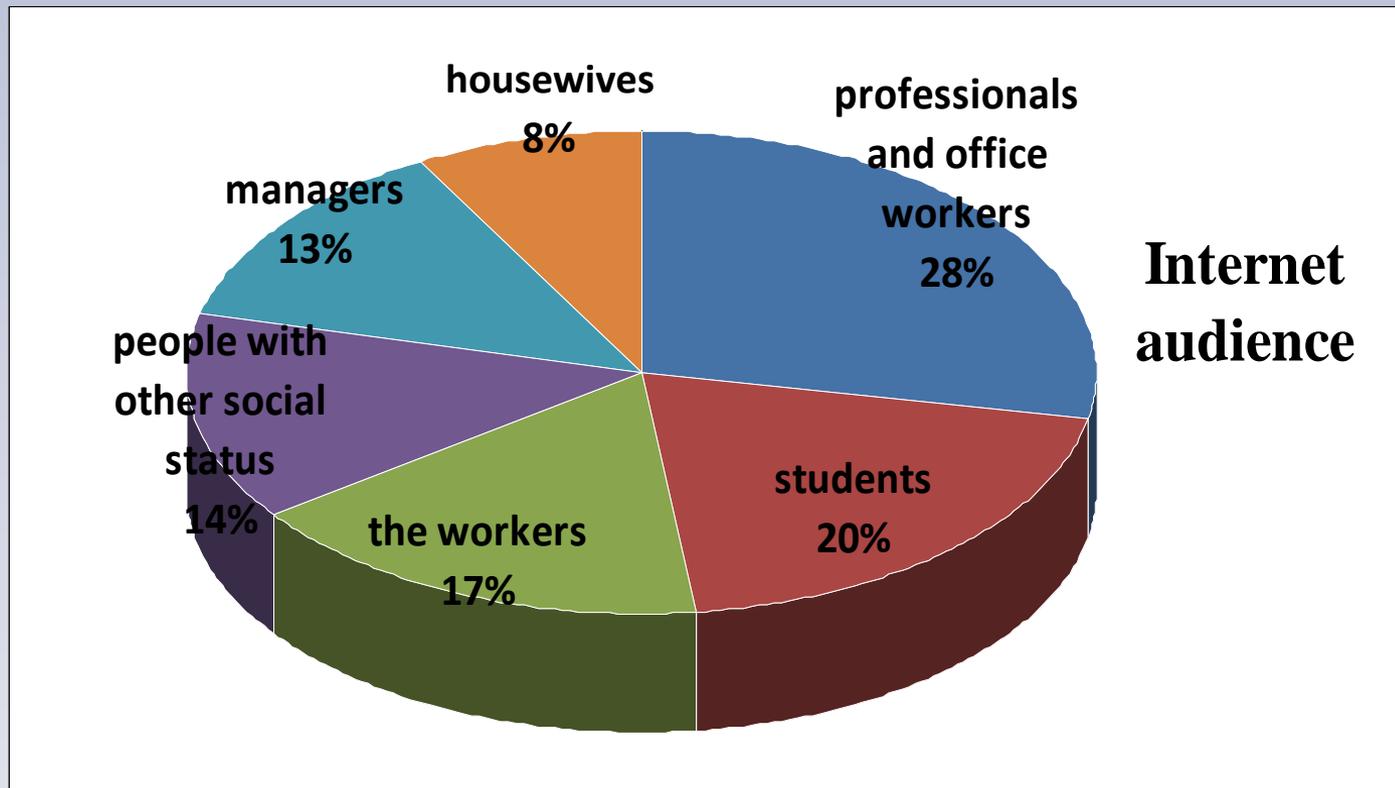


Fig.11: Internet audience in Russia*

Internet Survey

Demonstrating effectiveness of employing Internet audience is Barack Obama's Internet election campaign of 2012 which is started on the Internet nowadays. He is planning to be elected as President for the second term focused on the Internet subscribers.

The web-site:

<http://www.barackobama.com/>



The estimation of the impact of globalization on the problem of unemployment

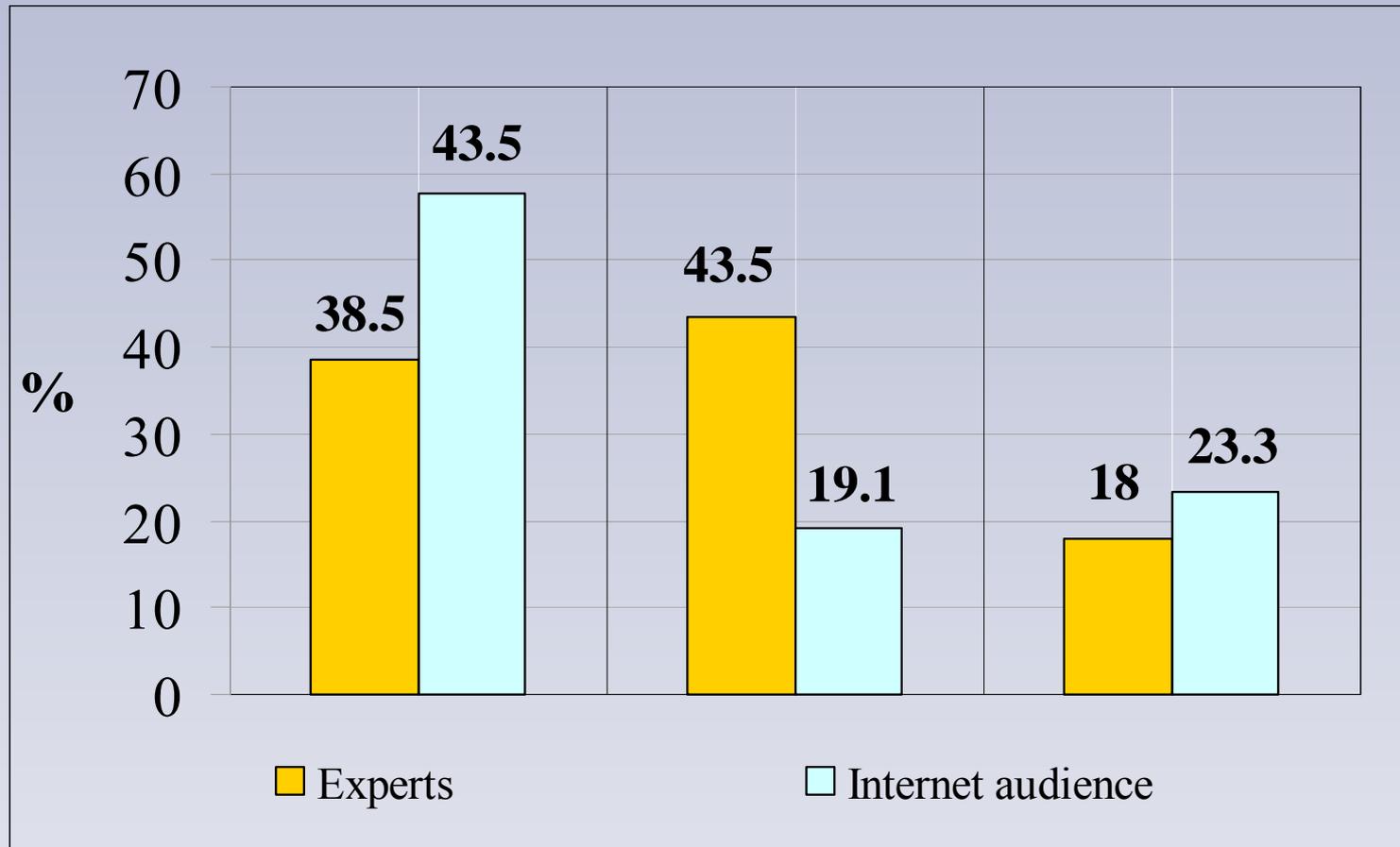


Fig.12: Meaning of term «globalization» for the experts and for the Internet subscribers

The estimation of the impact of globalization on the problem of unemployment

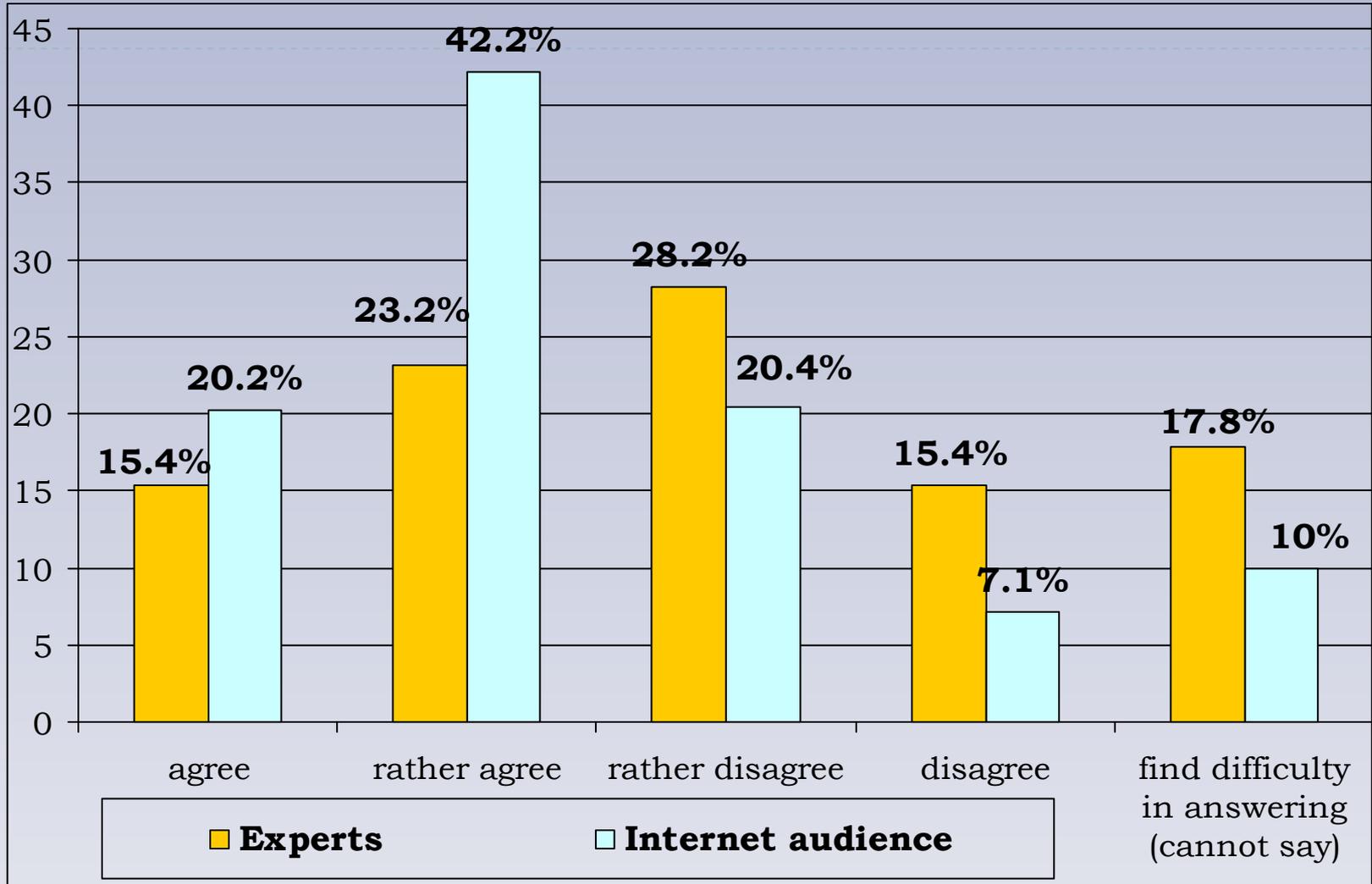


Fig.13: Is globalization good for Russia?

The estimation the impact of globalization on the problem of unemployment

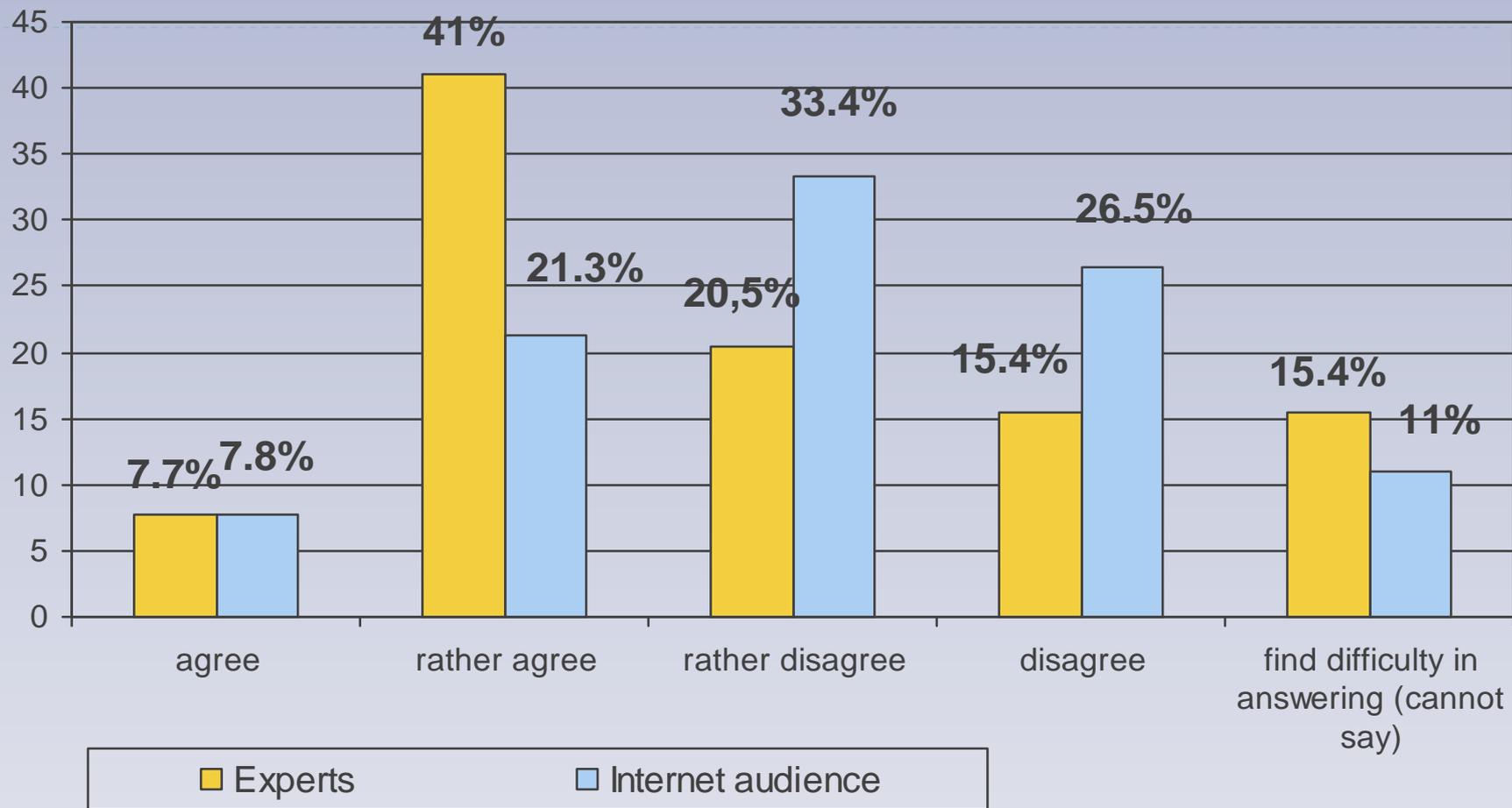


Fig.14: Globalization poses a threat to employment in Russia, don't it?

The estimation the impact of globalization on the problem of unemployment

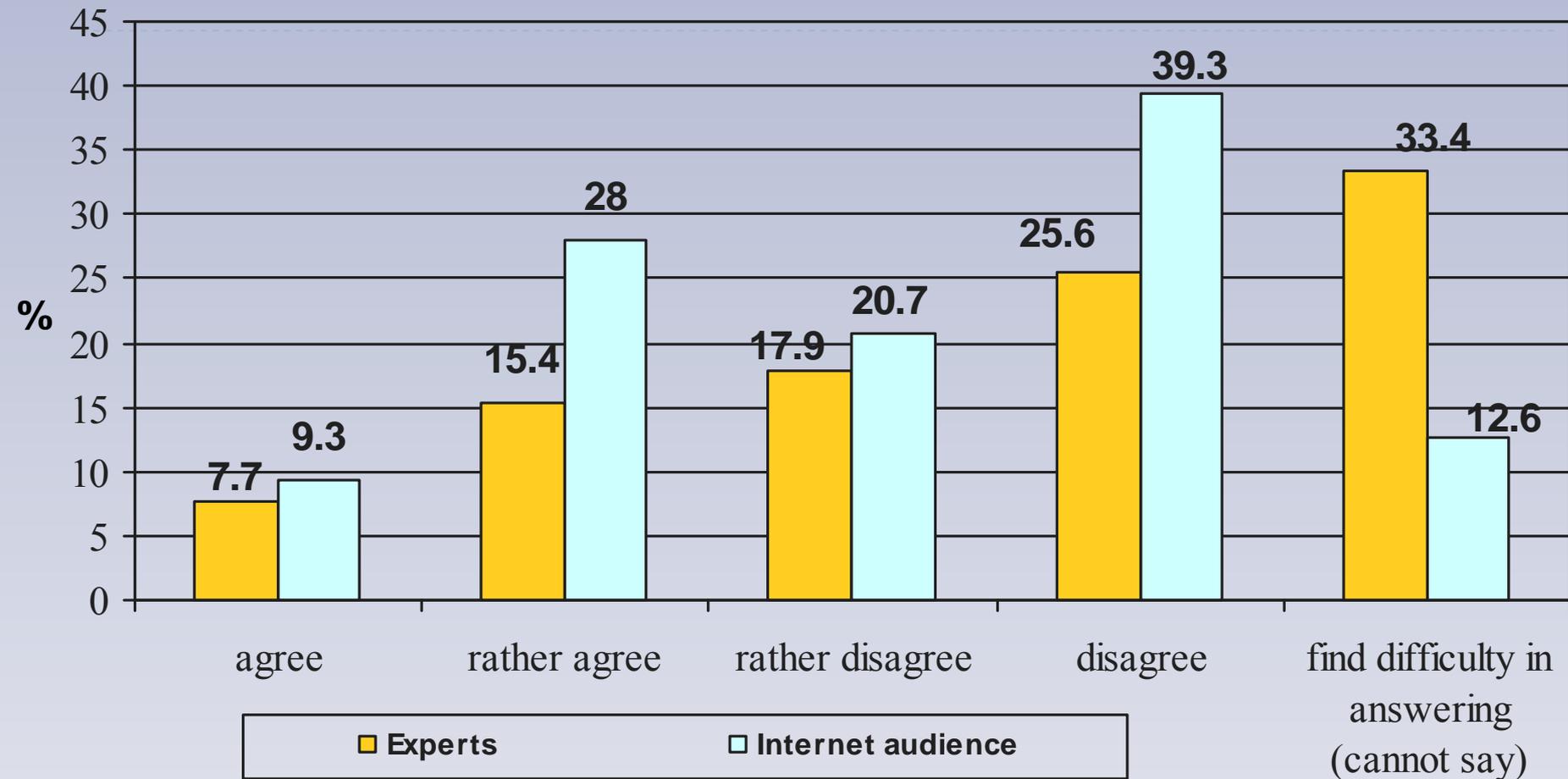


Fig.15: The global financial crisis is the main reason of rising unemployment in Russia, isn't it?

The estimation the impact of globalization on the problem of unemployment

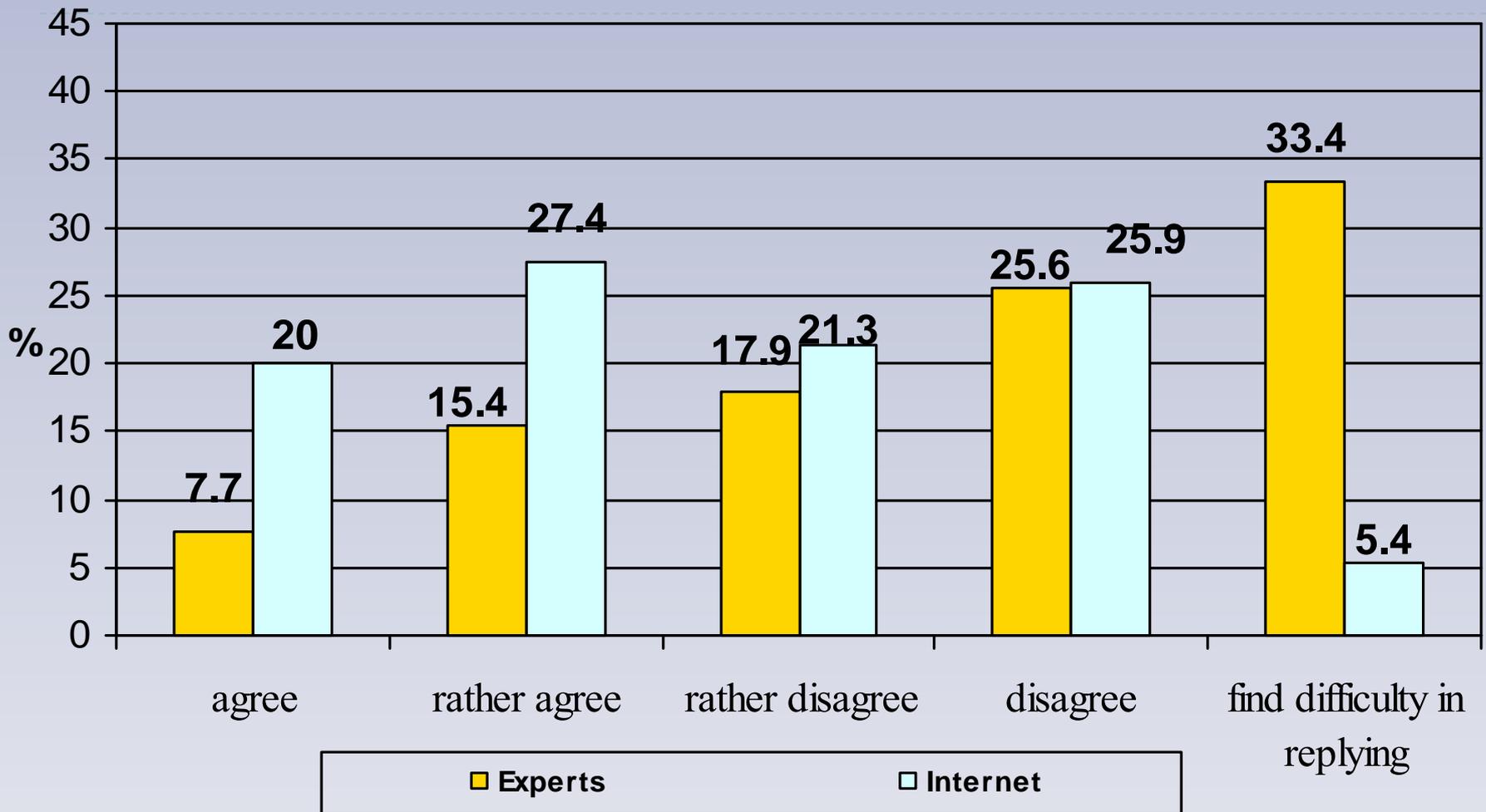


Fig.16: Is Globalization the main reason of the Global Financial Crisis ?

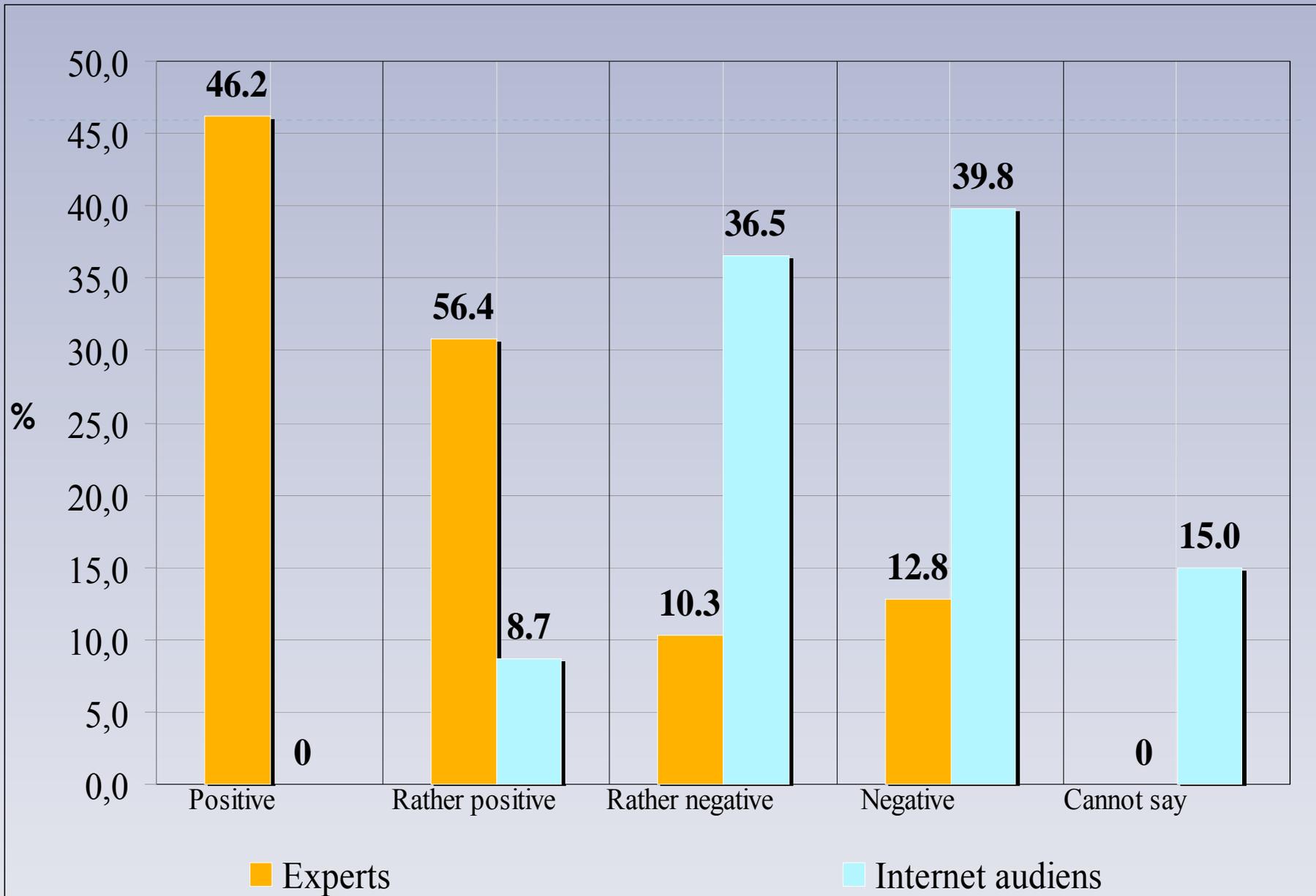


Fig.17: Estimate of the government policy efficiency of employment

Some personal detail of the respondents

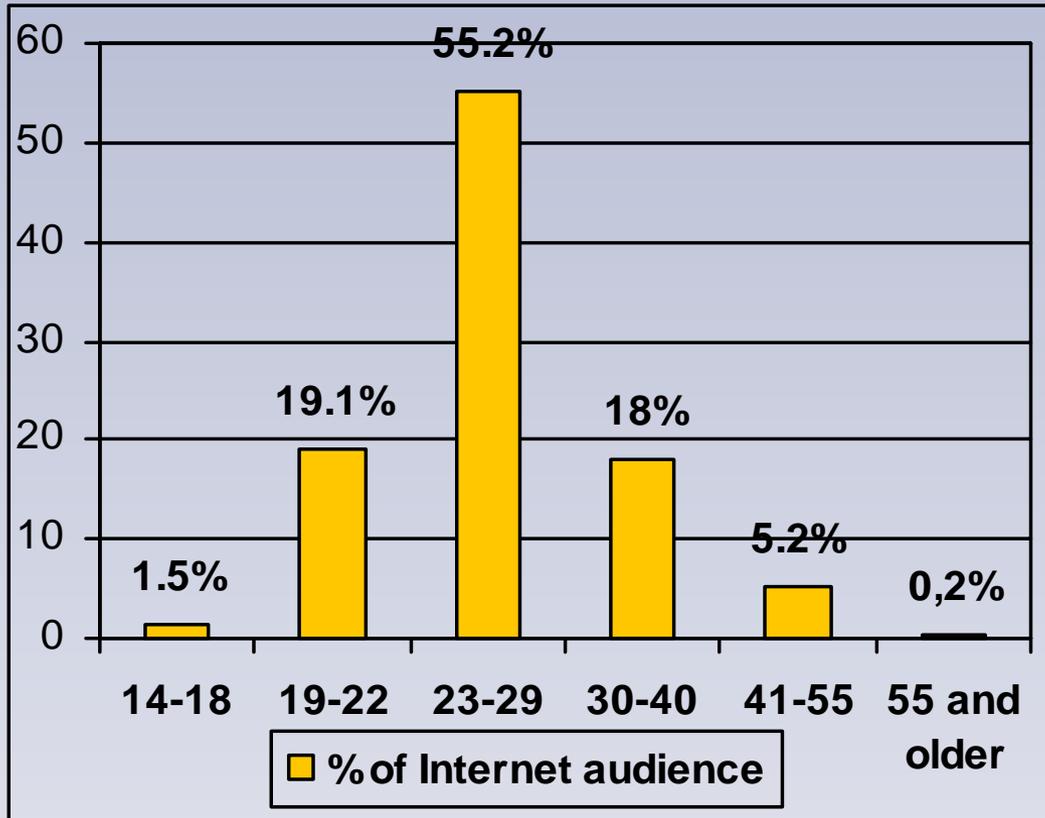


Fig.19: The age of respondents

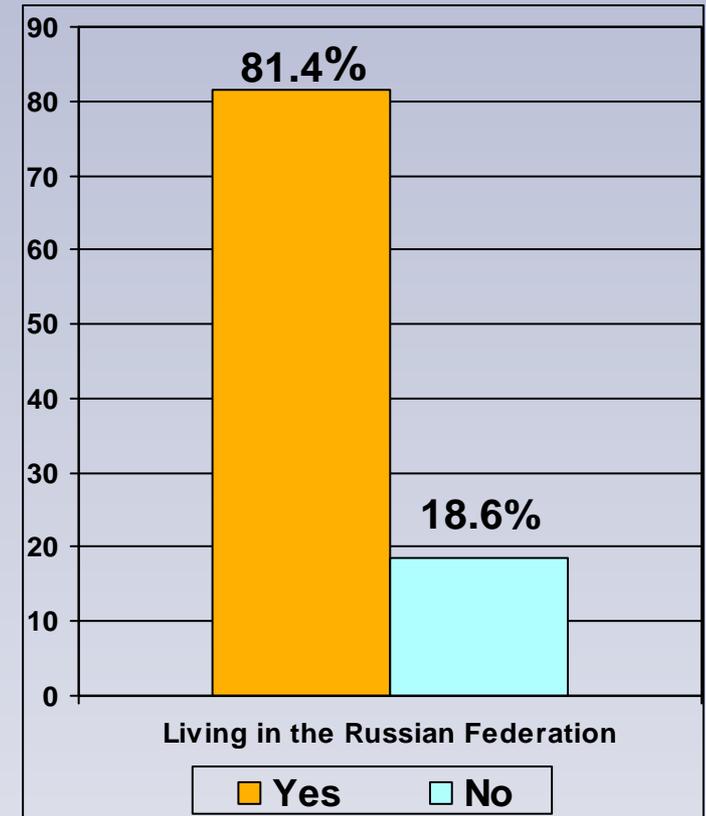


Fig.20: Permanent place of residence

Thank you for attention