

Social and Territorial Aspects of the National Economic Security in Russia

Malganova I.G.

Gallyamova D.Kh.

Gafurov I.R.

Pratchenko O.V.

Kazan Federal University, Kazan, 420008, Russia
Email: irgrimmm@gmail.com

Doi:10.5901/mjss.2014.v5n28p79

Abstract

In the work – in addition to the traditional division of national security into economic, financial, military, food, etc. – social and territorial types of security are identified. The authors do not divide the national economic security into subtypes, they attempt to reveal the complex of social and territorial problems relating to the national economic security of modern Russia.

Keywords: national economic security, indicator, life expectancy, unemployment, health service, World Health Organization, education, GDP

1. Introduction

Social problems that reflect the level of protection of the national economic security in this or that way, are presented in the following system of indicators of national security (table 1)

Table 1: Indicators of national security (social sphere) in Russia

№ n/n	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Ranking in order of importance	
			1999-2001	2010-2012
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cost of living	Thousand rubles	2	2
	Growth/decrease rates of cost of living to the corresponding period of the last year	%	-	-
2	The number of people with incomes below the cost of living	mln. people	2a	2a
	In % to all population	%	-	-
3	Income ratio of 10% of the most and least well-off people	times	-	-
4	The ratio of income per capita to the level of cost of living	%	-	-
5	The ratio of cash income per capita to the average cash income	%	-	-
6	Ratio of average monthly pension to the level of cost of living	%	12	12
7	The unemployment rate, in % to the economically active population on the annualized basis:	%	14	13
	according to the norms of current legislation of Russia	%	-	-
	By ILO methodology	%	-	-
8	Load of the unemployed population per one announced vacancy	people		
9	Share of enterprises and organizations in arrears of wages in the total number of enterprises and organizations of the region	%	15	-
10	Total salary arrears	mln. rub.	16	15
11	Relative share of total debt of wages in GDP	%	-	-
12	In average monthly payroll	%	-	-
13	The proportion of the number of strikers, in % of the economically active population of the region	%	-	-

14	Number of recorded crimes per 100 thousand of citizens	thousand	17	18
	Of them - heavy and especially grave crimes	%	-	-
	economic crimes	%	-	-
15	Number of persons committed a crime, from them:	people	-	-
	Share of women	%	-	-
	Share of minors (under-age)	%	-	-
	Share of people without steady source of income	%	-	-
16	ratio of the cost of a set of 25 basic food products to the cost of living	%	18	16
17	Level of consumption of basic food commodities per capita a year:	kg	19	17
	bakery goods	kg	-	-
	Potatoes	kg	-	-
	Meat and meat products	kg	-	-
	Milk and milk products	kg	-	-
	Sugar	kg	-	-
	Eggs	pcs.	-	-
	Fish and fish products	Kg	-	-
	Oil	kg	-	-
18	The total population of Russia, including:	mln. people	20	19
	share of the economically active population in the total population:	%	21	21
	Share of population elder than working age in the total population:	%	22	20
19	Продолжительность жизни	years	1	1
20	Natural increase (decrease) of the population	people per 10 000 citizens	-	-
21	Birth rate	people per 10 000 citizens	-	-
22	Mortality, including:	people per 10 000 citizens	-	-
	infant mortality	people per 10 000born	3	3
	of population of working age	people per 10 000 citizens	8	8
	From accidents, poisoning and injuries	people per 10 000 citizens	10	9
	From homicides and suicides	people per 10 000 citizens	9	10
23	Balance of migration	Thousand of people	-	-
24	Housing supply (total area)	m ² /people	23	22
25	Provision of the total area of residential buildings	mln. m ²	-	-
	including at the expenses of population	mln. m ²	-	-
26	provision of population by public cultural institutions, expenditures on culture in GDP	%	4	4
27	provision of population by educational institutions, expenditures on education in GDP;	%	5	5
28	Expenditures on higher education in expenditure part of the federal budget	%	6	6
29	Number of students financed from the budget, including:	Thousand people	24	23
	in secondary schools	Thousand people, per 10000 citizens	-	-
	In educational institutions of higher professional education	Thousand people, per 10000 citizens	-	-
30	public health service of population, expenses for public health service in GDP	%	7	7
31	Estimated average cost of health state guaranteed free service per capita	rub.	25	25
32	Provision of population with medications in relation to regulatory requirements	%	26	24

The table above 1 contains the authors' ranking of indicators in descending order of their importance. We consider two periods: "post-default period №1» (after the crisis in Russia in 1998) and "post-default period №2» (after the crisis in

Russia in 2008). In our opinion, the importance of the following 7 indicators is consistent:

1. life expectancy; 2. number of inhabitants with money income below poverty line; 3. infant mortality; 4. provision of population by public cultural institutions, expenditures on culture in GDP; 5. provision of population by educational institutions, expenditures on education in GDP; 6. expenditures on higher education in expenditure part of the federal budget; 7. public health service of population, expenses for public health service in GDP.

2. Method

We will consider each of the indicators in details, in accordance with modern trends, dependencies and forecasts.

1) Life expectancy is considered as an essential element of health capital. Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, speaking before the State Duma with the final report on the work of the Cabinet of Ministers in 2011, told about the achievements and problems in the demographic sphere: "The life expectancy increased for 2,4 years and exceeded 70 years. Now we have to focus on the performance indicators of the most developed countries. The concept of demographic policy was to achieve a life expectancy of 75 years by 2025.

The experts, evaluating the current dynamics, believe that the results can be achieved by 2018, and we will strive to this.

We have a high level of mortality from preventable causes. It is necessary to strengthen the system of diseases prevention. Smoking, alcohol and drugs are the reason of deaths 500,000 of our fellow citizens every year". [2]

Official forecast of the Federal State Statistics Service intended to reach a 70-year limit of men and women with low variant of forecast only by 2030 (table 2) [3].

Demographic statistics of 2011 is quite encouraging: "death from homicides, suicides and poisonings" continues to decline very rapidly. These reasons have greater – in comparison with the average statistical - effect on life expectancy (as far as people who die from these reasons usually die young), and on social problems that they are usually associated with.

Table 2: Life expectancy in Russia at birth (number of years)

Years	Low variant of forecast			Middle variant of forecast			High variant of forecast		
	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women
2010	68,5	62,5	74,6	69,4	63,4	75,4	69,6	63,7	75,5
2011	68,6	62,6	74,7	69,9	63,9	75,9	70,0	64,2	75,8
2012	68,8	62,8	74,9	70,2	64,2	76,1	70,5	64,6	76,2
2013	68,9	62,9	74,9	70,5	64,6	76,3	70,8	65,0	76,5
2014	68,9	63,0	75,0	70,7	64,8	76,5	71,2	65,4	76,8
2015	69,0	63,1	75,0	70,9	65,0	76,6	71,5	65,8	77,1
2016	69,1	63,2	75,1	71,1	65,3	76,8	71,9	66,1	77,4
2017	69,2	63,4	75,2	71,4	65,6	77,0	72,2	66,5	77,7
2018	69,3	63,5	75,2	71,5	65,8	77,1	72,5	66,9	77,9
2019	69,3	63,5	75,2	71,7	66,0	77,2	72,8	67,2	78,1
2020	69,4	63,6	75,2	71,8	66,2	77,3	73,1	67,6	78,3
2021	69,5	63,7	75,3	72,2	66,5	77,6	73,4	68,0	78,6
2022	69,6	63,9	75,4	72,4	66,8	77,9	73,8	68,4	79,0
2023	69,7	64,0	75,5	72,6	67,0	78,0	74,1	68,7	79,3
2024	69,7	64,0	75,5	72,8	67,2	78,1	74,4	69,1	79,5
2025	69,8	64,1	75,5	73,0	67,5	78,4	74,7	69,4	79,7
2026	69,9	64,2	75,6	73,2	67,7	78,5	75,0	69,7	80,0
2027	69,9	64,3	75,6	73,4	67,9	78,7	75,3	70,1	80,2
2028	69,9	64,3	75,6	73,5	68,1	78,7	75,5	70,3	80,3
2029	69,9	64,4	75,5	73,6	68,3	78,7	75,7	70,6	80,4
2030	70,0	64,5	75,5	73,7	68,5	78,7	75,9	70,9	80,5

It is necessary to say that all these numbers are lower than in 1990, the last year of normal existence of the Soviet Union. The same trend can be seen in deaths from accidents. To be precise, we say that these indicators are still very high by global standards: if in Russia the total number of deaths due to "external causes" (suicide, homicide, accidents, etc.) was 134 per 100 000 citizens, and this is much lower than in 1990, it is still very far from the index of 40 per 100 000 citizens

in countries such as Australia. No one doubts that a lot of work in the field of public health system and safety is still ahead"[4].

The downside from the perspective of the age increment of the Russian – serious economic problems due to aging of the population - is revealed simultaneously with a positive effect. This is mentioned in the report of the rating agency Standard and Poor's [5].

Population aging is reflected in indicators as the number of economically active population, unemployment rate (as a whole, by age groups and the type of settlements).

In March 2012 the number of economically active people in the age of 15-72 years (employed + unemployed) was 74700000, or about 53% of the total population of the country. In the economically active population 69,8 million people were classified as engaged in economic activity and 4,9 million – as the unemployed with the application of ILO standards (i.e., they did not have job or gainful business, looked for work and were ready to start working in the surveyed week).

In March 2012 the average age of the unemployed (Fig. 1) was 34,5 years.

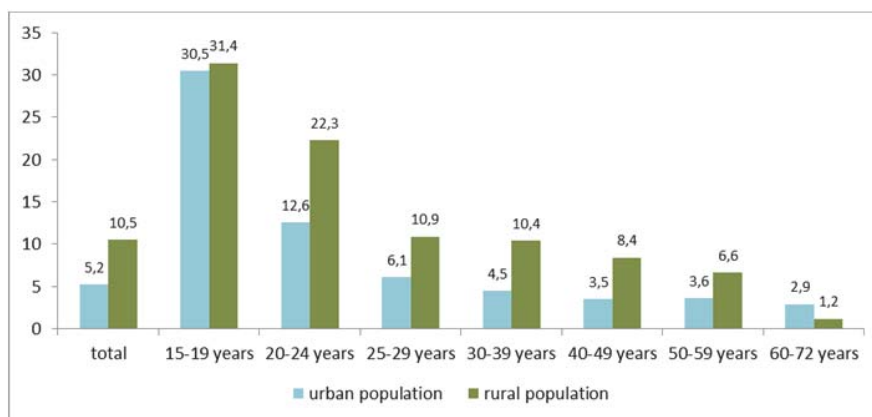


Fig. 1. Unemployment rate by age groups and the type of population in March 2012 (in % from economically active population)

Young people under 25 years are 27,5% of the unemployed (in February 2012 – 26,8%), including at the age of 15-19 – 4,9% (3,8%), 20-24 years – 22,6% (23%). High unemployment rate was observed in the age group of 15-19 years (30,9%) and 20-24 years (15,3%). In comparison with March 2011 the unemployment rate in the age group of 15-19 years decreased by 2,1 percentage points, at the age of 20-24 years – increased by 0,5 percentage points[6].

2) According to Rosstat [7], in 2011 the number of inhabitants with money income below poverty line in Russia, according to preliminary data, increased by 1.1%, in comparison with 2010: it was 18,1 million people, or 12,8% of the total population of Russia. In 2010, the number of the Russian with income below poverty line was about 17,9 mln. people (12,6% of the total population). We will consider the indicator in dynamics, including some southern regions of Russia (ref. Table 3). As we can see, the post-default period №1, 2002, had very critical impact on the population. The period of 2009-2010, 2011 was less painful.

Table 3: Share of population inhabitants with money income below poverty line (% of the total population)

Region	1998	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Russian Federation	23,4	24,6	17,7	15,2	13,3	13,4	13,2	12,8
Volgogradskaya province	31,2	26,8	17,2	11,9	13	13,7	12,9	13,6
Krasnodarsky region	25,5	32	26,1	22,4	19,2	17,5	18,4	15,9
Rostovskaya province	21,5	27,9	18,3	18,3	15,8	14,7	15,8	15,3
Astrakhanskaya province	30,4	26,2	19,3	17,3	16,3	16,3	15,1	14,2

Level of the cost of living in Russia is set by the Russian government on the basis of the market basket of consumer goods which is calculated based on Rosstat data on consumer prices. In the fourth quarter of 2011 it was 6209 rubles per capita in Russia, having decreased by 1,2% in comparison with the third quarter.

It is necessary to say that for the working population the cost of living was 6710 rubles, for pensioners – 4902

rubles for children – 5993 rubles.

Meanwhile, earlier on the World Bank predicted reduction of poverty level in Russia in 2011 by 12,4%, in 2012 - by 11,3% [8].

It goes without saying that the quality of living of the regions of Russia is not only about their income. There are spheres of life, the state of which directly determines the level of social well-being of population.

Among them, experts identify the roads and their quality, housing and public services, education and public health system. Most of these sectors are in the sphere of direct responsibility of regional and local authorities. Authorities can influence indirectly – through the motivation of business – the opportunity to find an interesting job with a decent level of salary which is also an essential element of human life values [9].

But positive changes in these areas require a high level of professionalism of officials, their daily hard work. Distribution of budget money to the general population – even of a minor amount for every recipient (because of their wide range) – is a simpler operation for the administrative staff.

In the election period such generosity of authorities, due to its evidence, is even able to compensate failures in other spheres of state regulation in the eyes of the electorate. However, such narrowed interpretation of goals and objectives of socio-economic state policy threatens with stagnation in the development to the region [10].

3) Infant mortality (number of children died at the age under 1 year) is another important indicator of economic security in the social sphere; it can be very meaningful in Russia. Sometimes a good – in terms of economic performance – region (GRP per capita, gross added value, production output) "displays" the infant mortality rate. This shows, at least, the problems of economic and social support of the population as a whole, and about its condition.

The predominance of causes related to the perinatal period and congenital anomalies, i.e. causes of mainly endogenous nature, is characteristic of all developed countries, and for Russia as well, for the structure of causes of death until the age of 1 year at the beginning of the XXI century (ref. Table 4)[11].

In Russia in the last decade, this share became approximately the same as in many developed countries. But if to add a group of symptoms, signs and abnormalities to these two groups of causes for comparison (i.e., the causes of death that are mainly in the first month of life), the differences with the developed countries still remain.

Table 4: Share of different causes of death in the total number of deaths of children under the age of 1 year in some developed countries (%)

Country	Year	Causes of perinatal death	Congenital abnormalities	Respiratory diseases	Infectious diseases	Diseases of the digestive system	External causes of death	Symptoms and inaccurately defined states	Other causes	Infant mortality rate
Sweden	2005	43,1	31,0	2,0	0,4	0,4	0,8	13,3	8,9	2,45
Japan	2006	28,2	35,2	5,0	3,6	2,5	6,5	10,8	8,1	2,60
Czech	2009	55,4	19,9	2,6	2,9	2,1	3,2		13,8	2,90
France	2005	48,8	20,9	1,3	2,2	1,1	2,6	14,0	9,1	3,58
Estonia	2009	52,6	17,5	3,5	3,5	0,0	8,8	3,5	10,6	3,62
Greece	2006	47,0	38,3	5,3	0,7	0,0	1,7	2,7	4,4	3,69
Germany	2006	51,7	24,7	0,8	0,7	0,4	3,0	12,4	6,4	3,83
Spain	2005	51,5	27,9	1,8	1,8	0,3	1,8	6,0	9,0	3,78
England	2006	54,1	23,4	2,3	2,0	1,2	1,7	7,8	7,4	4,99
Lithuania	2009	42,5	29,8	6,1	2,8	0,0	8,3	5,5	10,5	5,00
Hungary	2009	61,8	26,7	0,6	0,8	0,0	1,6	2,6	5,9	5,10
USA	2005	51,0	19,5	2,3	1,9	2,1	5,3	12,6	5,3	6,90
Latvia	2009	45,8	29,8	1,2	4,2	0,0	2,4	13,7	3,0	7,75
Russia	2009	45,2	25,0	6,6	3,5	0,6	7,1	5,8	6,2	8,14
Romania	2007	37,2	22,7	28,5	2,1	1,4	3,6	1,0	3,4	11,99

In Japan this share is smaller due to the high proportion of children dying there from infectious and parasitic diseases and Estonia – due to the group of other causes [12].

3. Results

We will consider the recent official data on infant mortality in Russia and its causes (table 5)[13].

"States originating in the perinatal period," still have the 1st place among the causes of death of children under 1

year, then congenital anomalies follow. Respiratory diseases, especially pneumonia, are the last of top three most frequent causes of infant death.

In the sphere of public health service the following measures among measures to reduce infant mortality adopted in Russia at the beginning of the XXI century:

a) financing, design and construction of 2 federal perinatal centers, as well as co-financing from the federal budget of construction and providing equipment of 19 provincial (regional, national) and providing equipment of 3 perinatal centers in 22 entities of the Russian Federation [14];

Table 5: Infant mortality by the main classes and causes of death

	Number of babies died at the age of under 1 year			
	2011	2010	Increment of growth/ decrease	2011 in % to the total number of the dead
All people died from all causes	9664	10043	-379	100,0
Including:				
1. from some infectious and parasitic diseases:	327	325	2	3,4
Of them from:				
1.1. intestinal infections	75	88	-13	0,8
1.2. sepsis	65	60	5	0,7
2. respiratory diseases	553	571	-18	5,7
Of them from:				
2.1. flu and ARD	116	137	-21	1,2
2.2. pneumonia	399	414	-15	4,1
3. diseases of the digestive system	64	64	-	0,7
4. congenital anomaly/birth defects, deformations and chromosome diseases	2333	2418	-85	24,1
5. certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	4543	4600	-57	47,0
6. external causes of death	586	554	32	6,1

b) The so-called three-level system of medical treatment of pregnant women and newborns was introduced in 2011.

4. Conclusions

This system presupposes that women with normal pregnancy receive medical care in the maternity departments of city and district hospitals, and pregnant women with average risk are sent to the inter-regional perinatal centers, and pregnant women with serious pathologies – to the federal perinatal centers.

Since perinatal centers were introduced mainly in 2011, it is too early to analyze and look for connections between this factor and the change of the level of mortality;

c) one more important methodological aspect to register this indicator: from 2012 Russia should go to the registration of viviparity and mortality as defined by WHO. It means that children born not only with extremely low weight, but also within the pregnancy period of 22-27 weeks, will be registered in the statistics.

Since 2009, a new table for such registration of births and deaths of children born at this stage of pregnancy, was added to the reporting medical form № 32. This table records children by maternal age (and by large age groups). In statistical bodies, unfortunately, there is no record of children born during pregnancy period of 22-27 weeks, which makes it possible "to transfer" dead children, even with the weight of more than 1000 grams, into categories that are not subject for statistical registration.

The authors hope that the introduction of the WHO criteria into the use will improve the situation with the underestimation, but this, however, will again lead to the increase of infant and perinatal mortality in Russia.

The last four selected indicators of economic security in the social sphere – 4. provision of population by public cultural institutions, expenditures on culture in GDP; 5. provision of population by educational institutions, expenditures on education in GDP; 6. expenditures on higher education in expenditure part of the federal budget; 7. public health service of population, expenses for public health service in GDP – have strong dependence from the first considered indicators. At the same time, exactly the latter indicators are "painful" points in the socio-economic development of Russia.

Statistical indicators of availability of cultural and educational institutions for population are quite optimistic. However, two major questions still remain: why do only a few people, especially teenagers, visit museums, parks,

libraries? Why does education, especially in the regions of Russia, and especially higher education, continue to become a fiction, waste of time?

Maybe the problem is in the lack of internal culture of most of the population, a large number of economic problems, which do not allow paying proper attention to the social sphere, not to mention the environmental side of the issue.

References

- Economic security: geopolitics, globalization, self-preservation and development (Book Four) / Institute of Economics, Russian Academy of Sciences. - M.: ZAO "Finstatinform", 2002. – C.97.
- Rossiyskaya Gazeta, 11 April, 2012
- Federal State Statistics Service [Internet resource]. URL: <http://www.gks.ru>.
- Carlin A. (2011) Russian demography: debunking myths. [Internet resource]. URL: www.inosmi.ru.
- The report of rating agency Standard & Poors [Internet resource]. URL: www.standardandpoors.com
- Federal State Statistics Service [Internet source]. URL: <http://www.gks.ru>
- Federal State Statistics Service [Internet source]. URL: <http://www.gks.ru>.
- Newspaper «Kommersant» - news 12.04.2012. [Internet resource]. URL: www.kommersant.ru.
- Tumanyants K. social security for all in a particular region // "Expert South". - №11-12 (201). - 19.03.2012.
- Tumanyants K. social security for all in a particular region // "Expert South". - №11-12 (201). - 19.03.2012.
- Database of WHO [Internet source]. URL: (<http://www.who.int/healthinfo/morttables/en/>)
- Kvasha EA, Kharkov TL Infant mortality in Russia: achievements and unsolved problems // Demoscope Weekly. - №461-462. - 4-17 April 2011 - M.: Higher School of Economics, 2011.
- Estestvennoe movement of the population of the Russian Federation: the newsletter. - M.: Rosstat, 2011.
- Official site of the Ministry of Social Health Service of the RF – <http://www.minzdravsoc.ru/health/child/101>.
- Panasyuk M., Pudovik E., Malganova I., Butov G. Regional Multicultural Community: Problems of Life Quality Estimation // *Mediterranean Journal of Social Science*. – Vol.5. - №8. – pp. 323-327.
- Zobova I.Yu., Malganova I.G. (2014). Territorial aspects of the institutional transformation of fiscal system // *Mediterranean Journal of Social Science*. – Vol.5. - №8. – pp. 153-158.
- Panasyuk M.V., Pudovik E.M., Malganova I.G. (2014) Modified Index Method in Scenarios of Regional Socio-Economic Development // *Mediterranean Journal of Social Science*. – Vol.5. - №8. – pp. 331-335.
- Vesely, C.K., Goodman, R.D., Ewaida, M., Kearney, K.B. (2014) A Better Life? Immigrant Mothers' Experiences Building Economic Security. *Journal of Family and Economic Issues*. Vol.7. - №2. – pp.126-140.