

# ICSID database on economic and political indicators for the Russian regions

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## Citations

If you use this database, please, cite ICSID as follows:

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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 2013, the Russian Federation includes 83 constituent territories (regions). As a specific feature of Russia, three regions are part of other regions: the Khanty-Mansiysk 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 and St. Petersburg are two exceptions. These are two 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		<a href="#">GOST 7.67-2003</a>
Regional ID, internal coding		reg_id		
Region name, translated to English		reg_translit		<a href="#">GOST 7.67-2003</a>
Region name in Russian		reg_name		<a href="#">Росстат, Регионы России</a>
Year		reg_year	1998-2014	
<b>Basic regional characteristics</b>				
<a href="#">Region's area</a> , thousands of square kilometers.		reg_area	2009, 2012	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions: Basic characteristics of subjects of the Russian Federation</a>
<a href="#">Distance from a regional capital to Moscow, kilometers.</a>		reg_disttomoscow	2009	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions: Basic characteristics of subjects of the Russian Federation</a>
Distance from a regional capital to Moscow by motor road, kilometers		reg_bing	2013	<a href="#">Bing maps</a>
<a href="#">Average temperature in January, degrees Celsius</a>		reg_tempjan	2001-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions: Basic characteristics of subjects of the Russian Federation</a>
<a href="#">Average Temperature in July, degrees Celsius</a>		reg_tempjuly	2001-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions: Basic characteristics of subjects of the Russian Federation</a>
<b>Performance indicators of executive authorities</b>				
<a href="#">Efficiency of executive power, integrally</a>	Index (ranks)	efftotal	2007-2010	<a href="#">Ministry of Regional Development</a>
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		

Variables/comments	Value/Measurement	Code name	Time span	Source
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	zhkkhcoconstruction		
	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 <a href="#">list</a>	reg_criminog	2007-2011	<a href="#">UniSIS (Unified Interdepartmental Statistical Information System)</a>
<a href="#">Citizen satisfaction with executive authorities' performance in public safety</a>		reg_safety	2008-2011	<a href="#">UniSIS</a>
<a href="#">Citizen satisfaction with executive authorities' performance in general</a>		reg_administ	2007-2011	<a href="#">UniSIS</a>
<a href="#">Citizen satisfaction with executive authorities' transparency and disclosure</a>		reg_media	2007-2011	<a href="#">UniSIS</a>

Variables/comments	Value/Measurement	Code name	Time span	Source
<a href="#">Citizen satisfaction with medical care</a>		reg_medic	2007-2011	<a href="#">UniSIS</a>
Indicators of regional bureaucracy size				
<a href="#">Number of employees in</a> 1. legislative department 2. executive department 2.1. executive department, at the federal level 3. judicial department 3.1. judicial department, at the federal level 4. other departments		1. reg_psleg 2. reg_psexec 2.1. reg_psexec_fed 3. reg_psjud 3.1. reg_psjud_fed 4. reg_psother	2003-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Labor--Government Personnel
Average wage, rubles per month  Section L – Public administration and defense, social insurance		reg_avwage_pa	2002-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat – Central Statistical Database</a> , Incomes and standard of living – Incomes and spending of the population or <a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Standards of living
Other regional characteristics				
Media coverage: number of newspaper copies per 1000 people		reg_newspaper	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Culture
Regional voting indicators				
Percentage of votes for United Russia	in 2003 Duma elections	reg_ur2003	available	<a href="http://www.cikrf.ru">http://www.cikrf.ru</a> 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	
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		

Variables/comments	Value/Measurement	Code name	Time span	Source
	Winner is a member of the opposition: Yes=1, No=0	reg_opwin		
Percentage of votes for United Russia in regional elections		reg_urvote	Available (dates of elections in regional legislatures vary) 2003-2011	
Percentage of votes for CPRF in regional elections		reg_krshare		
Indicators of the labor market and standards of living				
<a href="#">Money income per capita</a> , rubles per month		reg_mincome	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat – Central Statistical Database</a> , Incomes and standard of living – Income and expenditure
<a href="#">Average nominal payroll wages</a> , rubles		reg_avwage	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat – Central Statistical Database</a> , Incomes and Standard of Living – Income and expenditure or <a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Standards of living
<a href="#">Subsistence level (cost of living)</a> , rubles, at the end of the year		reg_costliving	1998, 1999, 2001-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Standards of living – Money income of population for 2001-2011. <a href="#">UniSIS</a> for 1998, 1999, 2012-2013
Mean annual <a href="#">Subsistence level (cost of living)</a> , rubles		reg_costliving4qmean	1998, 1999, 2001-2013	<a href="#">UniSIS</a> , Federal State Statistics Service (FSSS), Incomes and population standard of living
<a href="#">Percentage of population with income below cost of living</a> , %		reg_belowcost	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Standards of living – Money income of population. <a href="#">UniSIS</a> for 2012
<a href="#">Cost of a fixed basket of goods and services</a> , at the end of the year, rubles		reg_gdsfixed	2001-2014	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Prices & Tariffs – Price move on consumer market for 2000-2011. <a href="#">UniSIS</a> for 2012-2014
Share of money income by quintiles: 1. First 20% Group (Lowest) 2. Second 3. Third 4. Fourth 5. Last 20% Group (Highest)		1. reg_minc20 2. reg_minc40 3. reg_minc60 4. reg_minc80 5. reg_minc100	1998-2013	<a href="#">UniSIS</a> , FSSS, Incomes and population standard of living. Data on 2013 from <a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> ,



Variables/comments	Value/Measurement	Code name	Time span	Source
<a href="#">Coefficient of funds</a> (ratio of the mean income of the top decile earners to the bottom decile earners)		reg_minckfd		<a href="#">UniSIS</a> , FSSS, Incomes and population standard of living. Data on 2013 from <a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> ,
<a href="#">Gini coefficient</a>		reg_mincgini		<a href="#">UniSIS</a> , FSSS, Incomes and population standard of living. Data on 2013 from <a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> ,
<a href="#">Labor force</a>		reg_nofecac	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat – Central Statistical Database</a> , Regional block – Employment and wages
<a href="#">Number of employed</a>		reg_nofemp	2000, 2003-2014	<a href="#">Росстат – ЦБСД</a> , Труд – <a href="#">Анкета выборочного обследования населения по проблемам занятости</a>
<a href="#">Number of unemployed</a> (according to International Labor Organization (ILO) methodology)		reg_nofunemp	1998-2013	<a href="#">Росстат – ЦБСД</a> , Труд – <a href="#">Анкета выборочного обследования населения по проблемам занятости</a> за 2000-2013. <a href="#">Росстат, Регионы России</a> , Труд – Занятость и безработица за 1998-1999.
<a href="#">Average number of employees</a> , among all forms of property		reg_nemp	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat – Central Statistical Database</a> , Labor – Employment, labor time utilization, strikes – Number of employed; or <a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Labor – Employment and unemployment
Average number of employees in private sector		reg_privatempl	2000-2011, 2013	<a href="#">Rosstat – Central Statistical Database</a> , Labor – Employment, labor time utilization, strikes – Number of employed
<a href="#">Labor force participation rate</a> (economic activity rate)		reg_levelofecac	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat – Central Statistical Database</a> , Labor – <a href="#">Questionnaire about employment</a> for 2003-2013. <a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Labor – Employment and unemployment for 1998-2002.
<a href="#">Employment level</a> , percent employed in total economy		reg_levelofempl	1998-2014	<a href="#">Rosstat – Central Statistical Database</a> , Regional block – Employment and wages
<a href="#">Unemployment level</a> (according to ILO methodology), percent unemployed		reg_levelofunempl	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat – Central Statistical Database</a> , Regional block – Employment and wages
Average annual number of employees in agriculture Section A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry		reg_nemp_a	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat – Central Statistical Database</a> , Labor – Employment, labor time

Variables/comments	Value/Measurement	Code name	Time span	Source
Average annual number of employees in industry 1. Section C – Mining 2. Section D – Manufacturing 3. Section E – Production and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water		1. reg_nemp_c 2. reg_nemp_d 3. reg_nemp_e		utilization, strikes – Number of employed for 1998-2009. <a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Labor – Employment and unemployment for 2010 -2013,
<a href="#">Average annual number of employees in public sector</a> 1. Section M – Education 2. Section N – Health care and social services		1. reg_nemp_m 2. reg_nemp_n		
<a href="#">Share of employees with higher education</a> , percent		reg_heductoempd	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat – Central Statistical Database</a> , Regional block – Employment and wages – Educational pattern of employees
Population younger than working age	Per 1000 people of working age Working age is 16-59 for males, 16-54 for females	reg_sharebefi8m	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Population for 2010-2013 <a href="#">Rosstat – Central Statistical Database</a> for 1998-2009
Population older than working age		reg_sharepensm		
Demographic indicators				
<a href="#">Residential population</a> , yearly average	All population	reg_pop	1998-2013	<a href="#">UniSIS</a> , FSSS, Demographic indicators
	Urban population	reg_urbanpop		

Variables/comments	Value/Measurement	Code name	Time span	Source
<a href="#">Population as of January 1</a> , total population	All population	reg_popijan	1998-2014	<a href="#">UniSIS</a> , FSSS, Demographic indicators
	Urban population	reg_urbanpopijan		
<a href="#">Share of urban population as of January 1</a> , percent		reg_urbanshare	1998-2014	<a href="#">UniSIS</a> , FSSS, Demographic indicators
Retail sale of alcoholic beverages, liters per capita 1. Wines 2. Champagnes and Sparkling Wines 3. Vodka and Liquors 4. Cognac, Brandy, and Spirits 5. Low alcoholic drinks (containing ethyl alcohol not more than 9%) 6. Beer		1. reg_alcwine 2. reg_alcchamp 3. reg_alcvodka 4. reg_alccognac 5. reg_alcdog 6. reg_alcbeer	2000-2011	<a href="#">UniSIS</a> , FSSS, Wholesale and retail – Retail
<a href="#">Coefficient of total migration</a> per 10000 people		reg_totmigration	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Population
<a href="#">Inter-regional migration</a> , number of people		reg_interregmigration	1998-2013	<a href="#">UniSIS</a> , FSSS, Demographic indicators – Migration flow
<a href="#">Inter-regional migration</a> , number of people arrived		reg_arrive	1998-2013	<a href="#">UniSIS</a> , FSSS, Demographic indicators – – Migration flow
<a href="#">Inter-regional migration</a> , number of people left		reg_depart	1998-2013	<a href="#">UniSIS</a> , FSSS, Demographic indicators – – Migration flow
<b>Healthcare</b>				
Infant mortality rates (number of children died before age 1 per 1000 born alive)		reg_infantmort	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Population
Expected lifespan at birth		reg_lifeexp	1998-2013	<a href="#">UniSIS</a>
The number of hospital beds , thousands		reg_bednumber	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Healthcare
Number of physicians of all specialties , thousands		reg_doctornumber	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Healthcare
Number of paramedical personnel , thousands.		reg_hapnumber	1998-2013	<a href="#">UniSIS, Rosstat – Central Statistical Database, Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Healthcare

Variables/comments	Value/Measurement	Code name	Time span	Source
The incidence per 1000 people (registered diseases for patients with the diagnosis set for the first time )		reg_morbidity	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Healthcare
<b>Indicators of Crime Rates</b>				
<a href="#">Total number of registered crimes</a>		reg_crime	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat – Central Statistical Database</a> , Law infringements – Crimes
<a href="#">Number of registered murders</a> (art. 105 CC) and attempted murders (pt.3 art. 30 and art. 105 CC)		reg_cc105	2000-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Law infringements, 2000-2011. <a href="#">UniSIS</a> for 2012-2013
Number of registered intentionally inflicted grievous bodily harm (art. 111 CC)		reg_cc111	2001-2014	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Law infringements, 2000-2011. <a href="#">UniSIS</a> for 2012-2014
Number of registered committed rapes (art. 131 CC) and attempted rapes (pt.3 art. 30 and art. 131 CC)		reg_cc131	2001-2014	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Law infringements, 2000-2011. <a href="#">UniSIS</a> for 2012-2014
<a href="#">Number of economic crimes</a>		reg_econcrime	2000-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat – Central Statistical Database</a> , Law infringements – Crimes
Number of registered thefts (art. 158 CC)	Secret taking of the personal property of another person	reg_cc158	2001-2014	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Law infringements, 2000-2011. <a href="#">UniSIS</a> 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	2001-2014	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Law infringements, 2000-2011. <a href="#">UniSIS</a> 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	2001-2014	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Law infringements, 2000-2011. <a href="#">UniSIS</a> for 2012-2014
Number of registered drug crimes		reg_drugcrime	2001-2014	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Law infringements, 2000-2011. <a href="#">UniSIS</a> for 2012-2014
<b>Indicators of Regional Economic Development</b>				
<a href="#">Public expenditure index</a>		reg_ibr	2001-2014	<a href="#">Ministry of finance, Interbudgetary relations</a> – Methodology and results of federal transfers distribution

Variables/comments	Value/Measurement	Code name	Time span	Source
<a href="#">Tax capacity index</a>		reg_inp	2001-2014	<a href="#">Ministry of finance, Interbudgetary relations</a> – Methodology and results of federal transfers distribution
<a href="#">Amount of products, effective prices</a> , thousands of rubles ( <a href="#">OKONKH</a> until 2004) 1. Total industrial production 2. Power industry 3. Fuel industry 4. Ferrous metallurgy 5. Non-ferrous metallurgy 6. Chemical industry 7. Machine building and metalworking industry (except medical equipment) 8. Forest, wood, & pulp-paper industry 9. Construction materials industry 10. Glass & porcelain industry (except medical equipment) 11. Light industry 12. Food industry 13. Bio industry 14. Flour-and-cereals & formula feed industry 15. Medical industry 16. Printing industry 17. Other industries		1. reg_totalindust 2. reg_1indust 3. reg_2indust 4. reg_3indust 5. reg_4indust 6. reg_5indust 7. reg_6indust 8. reg_7indust 9. reg_8indust 10. reg_9indust 11. reg_10indust 12. reg_11indust 13. reg_12indust 14. reg_13indust 15. reg_14indust 16. reg_15indust 17. reg_16indust	2000-2004	<a href="#">Rosstat – Central Statistical Database</a> , Key indicators of the economy – Industry and business statistics – Volume of industrial production
<a href="#">Volume of shipped goods, services rendered</a> , thousands of rubles ( <a href="#">OKVED</a> since 2005) 1. Section C – Mining 1.1. Subsection CA – Mining and quarrying of fuel and energy resources 1.2. Subsection CB – Mining and quarrying, except fuel and energy resources 2. Section D – Manufacturing 2.1. Subsection DA – Food Products, Beverages, and Tobacco 2.2. Subsection DB – Textiles and garments 2.3. Subsection DC – Leather and foot-wear products 2.4. Subsection DD – Woodworking industry 2.5. Subsection DE – Pulp and paper industry; publishing		1. reg_cecact 1.1. reg_caecact 1.2. reg_cbecact 2. reg_decact 2.1. reg_daecact 2.2. reg_dbecact 2.3. reg_dcecact 2.4. reg_ddecact 2.5. reg_deecact 2.6. reg_dgecact 2.7. reg_dhecact 2.8. reg_diecact 2.9. reg_djecact	2005-2011 2012-2013 годы только reg_cecact, reg_decact, reg_eeact	<a href="#">UniSIS</a> , Key indicators of the economy – Industry and business statistics – Key performance indicators of mining, manufacturing, production & distribution of electricity, gas, and water

Variables/comments	Value/Measurement	Code name	Time span	Source
activities, printing industry 2.6. Subsection DG – Chemical industry 2.7. Subsection DH – Rubber and plastics industry 2.8. Subsection DI – Manufacture of other nonmetallic mineral products 2.9. Subsection DJ – Metallurgy industry 2.10. Subsection DL – Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment 2.11. Subsection DM – Manufacture of transport equipment 2.12. Subsection DN – Other industries 3. Section E – Electricity, gas, and water supply		2.10. reg_dlecact 2.11. reg_dmecact 2.12. reg_dnecact 3. reg_eecact		
<a href="#">Industrial volume index</a> , percent to the previous year	All firms	reg_indprom_all	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Mining, manufacturing, production & distribution of electricity, gas, and water for 2000-2013. UniSIS for 1998, 1999
	Except small enterprises	reg_indprom_lm	2008-2010	<a href="#">Rosstat – Central Statistical Database</a> , Key indicators of the economy – Industry and business statistics
<a href="#">Gross regional product</a> , <a href="#">basic prices</a> , million rubles		reg_grp	2000-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Gross regional product for 2000-2009. <a href="#">UniSIS</a> for 2010-2013
<a href="#">GRP volume index</a> , percent, year-to-year		reg_indgrp	2000-2012	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Gross regional product <a href="#">UniSIS</a> for 2011-2012
Percentage of GRP created by industry, <a href="#">basic prices</a> (OKONKH until 2004) 1. Industry 2. Agriculture 3. Construction 4. Transport 5. Communication 6. Trade		1. reg_grp_prom 2. reg_grp_agric 3. reg_grp_constr 4. reg_grp_transp 5. reg_grp_connect 6. reg_grp_trade	2000-2004	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Gross regional product

Variables/comments	Value/Measurement	Code name	Time span	Source
Percentage of GVA (GRP) created by industry, <a href="#">basic prices</a> (OKVED since 2005) 1. Section A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry 2. Section B – Fishing and fish-farming 3. Section C – Mining 4. Section D – Manufacturing 5. Section E – Electricity, gas, and water supply 6. Section F – Construction 7. Section G – Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, household goods, and personal items 8. Section H – Hotels and Restaurants 9. Section I – Transport and communications 10. Section J – Financial activities 11. Section K – Real estate activities; rent and services 12. Section L – Public administration and defense; social insurance 13. Section M – Education 14. Section N – Health care and social services 15. Section O – Other public, social and personal services		1. reg_grp_a 2. reg_grp_b 3. reg_grp_c 4. reg_grp_d 5. reg_grp_e 6. reg_grp_f 7. reg_grp_g 8. reg_grp_h 9. reg_grp_i 10. reg_grp_j 11. reg_grp_k 12. reg_grp_l 13. reg_grp_m 14. reg_grp_n 15. reg_grp_o	2005-2012	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Gross regional product for 2000-2009. UniSIS for 2010-2012
Oil production (including gas condensate), thousands of tons	oil_extraction	1998-2011	1998-2011	<a href="#">UIS Russia</a> , Russian Regions. Database complex – Industry for 1998-2006; <a href="#">Russian Regions. Main characteristics of the subjects of Russia Federation</a> for 2007-2011
Natural gas production, millions of cubic meters	gas_extraction			
Share of fuel and energy minerals in the volume of shipped goods, percent, <a href="#">effective prices</a>	toplextr_structure	2005-2011, 2013	2005-2011, 2013	<a href="#">UIS Russia</a> , Russian Regions. Database complex – Industry for 2005-2010; <a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Mining for 2011, 2013
<a href="#">Production index of mining and quarrying</a> , percentage to previous year	extract_index	1998-2013	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Mining for 2000-2013; <a href="#">UniSIS</a> , FSSS – Production and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water for 1998 и 1999
Business Indicators				
<a href="#">Number of small enterprises in a region</a>	reg_nfirmssmall_ross tat	1998-2013	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Companies and organizations – Small business
<a href="#">Total number of enterprises at the end of the year</a>	reg_nfirmstotal_ross tat	1998-2013	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Companies and organizations – General description of

Variables/comments	Value/Measurement	Code name	Time span	Source
				companies and organizations
Number of enterprises with foreign share in charter capital		reg_nfirms_fc	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Companies and organizations – Activities of enterprises with foreign share in charter capital, 1998-2010; <a href="#">UniSIS</a> , 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	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Companies and organizations – Activities of enterprises with foreign share in charter capital
Total number of enterprises at the end of the year		reg_nfirmstotal_egru l	2002-2014	<a href="#">Federal Tax Service</a> , EGRUL (United government register of legal entities), form 1-IOP
Number of established enterprises during a year		reg_firmscreated		
Number of liquidated enterprises during a year		reg_firmsliqtd		
Investments				
<a href="#">Investments in fixed capital</a> , <a href="#">effective prices</a> , million rubles, all types of enterprises		reg_invttotal	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Investing – Investments in fixed capital, 1998-2008; <a href="#">Rosstat – Central Statistical Database</a> , 2009-2012
Investments in fixed capital by the type of owner, million rubles 1. State 2. Municipal 3. Private 4. Mixed form of ownership (domestic)		1. reg_invpcpub_ru b 2. reg_invpcmun_r ub 3. reg_invpcpriv_ru b 4. reg_invpcmix_ru b	1998-2013	<a href="#">UniSIS</a> , 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)		1. reg_invpcintfund s	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Investing – Investments in fixed capital



Variables/comments	Value/Measurement	Code name	Time span	Source
1. Own funds 2. Debt capital (including: %) 2.1. Bank loan 2.2. Budget funds (including: %) 2.2.1. Federal budget 2.2.2. Regional budget		2. reg_invpcattfund s 2.1. reg_invpcba nkcred 2.2. reg_invpcatot budg 2.2.1. reg_inv pcfedbu dg 2.2.2. reg_inv pcregbu dg		
Investments in fixed capital by economic sector, percent ( <a href="#">OKONKH</a> until 2004) 1. Industry 2. Agriculture 3. Construction 4. Transport 5. Communication 6. Trade 7. Housing 8. Health care 9.		1. reg_inv_prom 2. reg_inv_agric 3. reg_inv_constr 4. reg_inv_transp 5. reg_inv_connect 6. reg_inv_trade 7. reg_inv_housing 8. reg_inv_health 9. reg_inv_educatio n	1999-2004	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Investing – Investments in fixed capital
Investments in fixed capital by economic sector, million rubles ( <a href="#">OKVED</a> since 2005) 1. Section A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry 2. Section B – Fishing and fish-farming 3. Section C – Mining 4. Section D – Manufacturing 5. Section E – Electricity, gas, and water supply 6. Section F – Construction 7. Section G – Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, household goods, and personal items 8. Section H – Hotels and Restaurants 9. Section I – Transport and communications 10. Section J – Financial activities		1. reg_invpc_a 2. reg_invpc_b 3. reg_invpc_c 4. reg_invpc_d 5. reg_invpc_e 6. reg_invpc_f 7. reg_invpc_g 8. reg_invpc_h 9. reg_invpc_i 10. reg_invpc_j 11. reg_invpc_k 12. reg_invpc_l 13. reg_invpc_m	2005-2011, 2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Investing – Investments in fixed capital

Variables/comments	Value/Measurement	Code name	Time span	Source
11. Section K – Real estate activities; rent and services 12. Section L – Public administration and defense; social insurance 13. Section M – Education 14. Section N – Health care and social services 1. Section O – Other public, social and personal services		14. reg_invpc_n 15. reg_invpc_o		
<a href="#">Fixed capital investment index, constant prices</a> , percent (year-to-year), all types of enterprises		reg_invind	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Investing – Investments in fixed capital
<a href="#">Inflow of FDI</a> , thousand USD, by industry: 1. Total 2. Section A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry 3. Section B – Fishing and fish-farming 4. Section C – Mining 4.1. Subsection CA – Mining and quarrying of fuel and energy resources 4.2. Subsection CB – Mining and quarrying, except fuel and energy resources 5. Section D – Manufacturing 6. Section E – Electricity, gas, and water supply 7. Section F – Construction 8. Section G – Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, household goods, and personal items 9. Section H – Hotels and Restaurants 10. Section I – Transport and communications 11. Section J – Financial activities 12. Section K – Real estate activities; rent and services 13. Section L – Public administration and defense; social insurance 14. Section M – Education 15. Section N – Health care and social services 16. Section O – Other public, social and personal services		1. reg_fdi_incl_total 2. reg_fdi_incl_a 3. reg_fdi_incl_b 4. reg_fdi_incl_c 4.1. reg_fdi_incl_ca 4.2. reg_fdi_incl_cb 5. reg_fdi_incl_d 6. reg_fdi_incl_e 7. reg_fdi_incl_f 8. reg_fdi_incl_g 9. reg_fdi_incl_h 10. reg_fdi_incl_i 11. reg_fdi_incl_j 12. reg_fdi_incl_k 13. reg_fdi_incl_l 14. reg_fdi_incl_m 15. reg_fdi_incl_n 16. reg_fdi_incl_o	2004-2013	<a href="#">UniSIS</a> , FSSS – Investing – Foreign direct investments
<a href="#">Accumulated FDI at the beginning of the year</a> , thousand USD, by industry: 1. Total 2. Section A – Agriculture, hunting and forestry 3. Section B – Fishing and fish-farming 4. Section C – Mining 4.1. Subsection CA – Mining and quarrying of fuel and energy		1. reg_fdi_sav_total 2. reg_fdi_sav_a 3. reg_fdi_sav_b 4. reg_fdi_sav_c 4.1. reg_fdi_sav_ca 4.2. reg_fdi_sav_	2005-2013	<a href="#">UniSIS</a> , FSSS – Investing – Foreign direct investments

Variables/comments	Value/Measurement	Code name	Time span	Source
resources 4.2. Subsection CB – Mining and quarrying, except fuel and energy resources 5. Section D – Manufacturing 6. Section E – Electricity, gas, and water supply 7. Section F – Construction 8. Section G – Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, household goods, and personal items 9. Section H – Hotels and Restaurants 10. Section I – Transport and communications 11. Section J – Financial activities 12. Section K – Real estate activities; rent and services 13. Section L – Public administration and defense; social insurance 14. Section M – Education 15. Section N – Health care and social services 16. Section O – Other public, social and personal services		cb 5. reg_fdi_sav_d 6. reg_fdi_sav_e 7. reg_fdi_sav_f 8. reg_fdi_sav_g 9. reg_fdi_sav_h 10. reg_fdi_sav_i 11. reg_fdi_sav_j 12. reg_fdi_sav_k 13. reg_fdi_sav_l 14. reg_fdi_sav_m 15. reg_fdi_sav_n 16. reg_fdi_sav_o		
Export / import				
Export, millions of USD, <a href="#">effective prices</a>	to Non-CIS Countries	reg_exporttofor	1998, 2000-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Foreign-economic activity – Foreign trade
	to CIS Countries	reg_exporttosng		
Import, millions of USD, <a href="#">effective prices</a>	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	2003-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Finance
Inflation				
<a href="#">Consumer price index</a> , December-to-December, percent		reg_cpi	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Prices & tariffs, 2000-2011

Variables/comments	Value/Measurement	Code name	Time span	Source
				<a href="#">UniSIS</a> , FSSS – Prices & tariffs – Consumer price (tariff) indices for food commodities, nonfoods, and services, 2012-2013
<a href="#">Producer (of industrial goods) price index</a> , December-to-December, percent		reg_ppi	2000-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Prices & tariffs – Price dynamics in manufacturing
<b>Infrastructure</b>				
<a href="#">Density of public roads with hard pavement</a> , at the end of the year, km per 1,000 sq km of a region's area  Including streets since 2012  Data 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_autoroaden	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Transport, 1998-2011; <a href="#">Rosstat – Central Statistical Database</a> , 2012-2013
<a href="#">Density of public railroads</a> , at the end of the year, km per 1,000 sq km of a region's area  Data 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_railroaden	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat, Russian Regions</a> , Transport, 1998-2013
<a href="#">Number of buses in the public domain</a> per 100,000 people		reg_buses	1998-2013	<a href="#">Rosstat – Central Statistical Database</a>
<a href="#">Number of mobile phones</a> , thousands.		reg_mobile	1999-2010	<a href="#">UIS Russia</a> , Russian regions
<b>Indicators of transportation and road safety</b>				
Number of vehicles 1. Total, including: 1.1. Buses 1.2. Trucks 1.3. Cars		1. reg_transport 1.1. reg_prbus 1.2. reg_prgruz 1.3. reg_prlegk	2008-2011	<a href="#">UniSIS</a> , Ministry of Internal Affairs – Road safety
Number of cars owned per 1,000 People, at the end of the year		reg_autopercap	2000-2010	<a href="#">UIS Russia</a> , Standard of living
Number of road traffic infringers: 1. Drivers 2. Pedestrians		1. reg_dtpvod 2. reg_dtppe 3. reg_dtppass	2008-2011	<a href="#">UniSIS</a> , Ministry of Internal Affairs – Road safety

Variables/comments	Value/Measurement	Code name	Time span	Source
3. Passengers				
Number of road traffic offences: 1. Total 1.1. Passengers 1.2. Pedestrians 1.3. Drivers		1. reg_admtotal 2. reg_admpass 3. reg_admped 4. reg_admdriv	2008-2011	<a href="#">UniSIS</a> , Ministry of Internal Affairs – Road safety
Road accidents: 1. Total 2. People died 3. People get wounded		1. reg_dtp 2. reg_mort 3. reg_inj	2004-2011	<a href="#">Traffic police</a>
Road accidents with drunk drivers, ДТП 1. Total road accidents 2. People died 3. People wounded		1. reg_dtpalc 2. reg_mortalc  3. reg_injalc	2004-2011  2005-2011	<a href="#">Traffic police</a>

## 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](#), 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](#), 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](#), 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](#), 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](#), 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](#), 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 ( $i=1, \dots, N$ ).

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](#), 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](#), 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](#))

*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](#), 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](#), 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](#), 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

$$I_L = \frac{\sum Q^0 \times P^t}{\sum Q^0 \times P^0}$$

where  $Q^0$  stands for the output in the base period,

$P^0$  are the basket prices in the base period,

$P^t$  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 extraterritorial 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](#), 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](#), 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](#), 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](#), 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](#), 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](#), Companies and organizations – General description of companies and organizations), [Federal Tax Service](#), 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.

*Comment.* 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](#), 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).

*Comment.* 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](#))

*Methodology:* The data come 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](http://www.edu.ru)

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

### Number of registered murders and attempted murders

*Data source:* Rosstat ([Russian Regions](#), 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](#), 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](#), 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 “Severnny 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 with 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](#), 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](#), 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](#), 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](#), 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](#), 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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