

12 ATTACHMENT

1.10. RANDOM INDICATORS OF DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN RUSSIAN REGIONS IN 2003

	Total population (by end of year), thousands		Expected life-span at birth ¹ , number of years		Summary birth-rate ¹ , number of children
	women	men	women	men	
Russian Federation	77144	67024	72	59	1,32
Central Federal District	20334	17399	73	60	1,19
Belgorodskaya Oblast	819	694	74	62	1,24
Braynskaya Oblast	740	621	73	58	1,26
Vladimirskaya Oblast	825	679	71	56	1,30
Voronezhskaya Oblast	1278	1075	73	60	1,19
Ivanovskaya Oblast	625	505	70	56	1,22
Kaluzhskaya Oblast	560	469	72	58	1,23
Kostromskaya Oblast	395	331	70	56	1,33
Kurskaya Oblast	660	554	72	59	1,26
Lipetskaya Oblast	652	549	73	59	1,24
Moskovskaya Oblast	3582	3040	72	59	1,20
Orlovskaya Oblast	463	387	73	58	1,24
Ryazanskaya Oblast	658	550	72	57	1,24
Smolenskaya Oblast	564	468	70	56	1,20
Tambovskaya Oblast	629	530	73	59	1,25
Tverskaya Oblast	796	648	70	55	1,35
Tul'skaya Oblast	906	739	71	56	1,16
Yaroslavskaya Oblast	742	609	72	56	1,24
Moscow	5440	4951	75	65	1,09
North-West Federal District	7456	6376	71	57	1,25
Karelia Republic	382	327	69	54	1,32
Komi Republic	525	480	69	55	1,40
Arkhangel'skaya Oblast	699	619	70	56	1,40
Including Nenetsky Autonomous District	21	21	68	52	2,08
Vologodskaya Oblast	675	580	71	56	1,40
Kaliningradskaya Oblast	498	452	69	55	1,24
Leningradskaya Oblast	895	765	70	55	1,12
Murmanskaya Oblast	452	428	70	57	1,26
Novgorodskaya Oblast	376	307	70	54	1,30
Pskovskaya Oblast	406	342	69	54	1,33
S.-Petersburg	2548	2076	72	61	1,14
Southern Federal District	12145	10705	73	62	1,39
Adygeya Republic	238	207	74	62	1,40
Dagestan Republic	1347	1255	76	68	1,81
Republic of Ingushetia	254	222	78	72	1,74
Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria	478	421	75	63	1,19
Republic of Kalmykia	152	139	72	61	1,74
Republic of Karachayev-Cherkessia	233	204	74	62	1,46
Republic of Northern Ossetia-Alania	373	334	75	62	1,48
Chechenskaya Republic	580	541	75	64	1,39
Krasnodarsky Krai	2733	2373	74	61	1,30
Stavropolsky Krai	1452	1274	73	61	1,55
Astrakhanskaya Oblast	531	470	72	59	1,23
Volgogradskaya Oblast	1432	1241	73	60	1,21
Rostovskaya Oblast	2342	2024	73	61	1,33
Volga Federal District	16636	14266	72	59	1,50
Bashkortostan Republic	2177	1915	73	60	1,39

¹ Without SME subjects.

Table 1.10 continued

	Total population (by end of year), thousands		Expected life-span at birth ¹ , number of years		Summary birth-rate ¹ , number of children
	women	men	women	men	
Mary El Republic	387	335	71	57	1,16
Mordovia Republic	473	403	73	60	1,35
Tatarstan Republic	2029	1744	75	61	1,46
Udmurtia Republic	839	721	72	58	1,31
Chuvashia Republic	701	604	73	60	1,25
Kirovskaya Oblast	796	683	71	57	1,24
Nizhegorodskaya Oblast	1902	1577	72	57	1,40
Orenburgskaya Oblast	1150	1013	72	59	1,19
Penzenskaya Oblast	781	655	73	59	1,44
Permskaya Oblast	1501	1290	70	56	1,84
Including Komi-Permyatsky Autonomous District	70	64	64	51	1,27
Samarskaya Oblast	1735	1483	73	59	1,20
Saratovskaya Oblast	1429	1215	72	59	1,24
Ulyanovskaya Oblast	736	628	72	9	1,38
Ural Federal District	6557	5759	72	59	1,39
Kurganskaya Oblast	542	462	71	57	1,31
Sverdlovskaya Oblast	2398	2050	71	58	1,50
Tyumenskaya Oblast	1692	1598	72	60	1,56
including: Khanty-Mansiisky Autonomous District	735	722	73	62	
Yamalo-Nenetsky Autonomous District	257	258	72	62	1,64
Chelyabinskaya Oblast	1925	1649	72	59	1,33
Siberian Federal District	10600	9301	70	57	1,41
Altay Republic	106	97	67	54	2,02
Buryatia Republic	511	463	69	55	1,62
Tyva Republic	161	145	60	49	2,26
Khakassia Republic	290	253	68	55	1,44
Altaysky Krai	1381	1202	72	60	1,36
Krasnoyarsky Krai	1561	1381	70	57	1,35
including: Taimyrsky (Dolgano-Nenetsky) Autonomous District	20	19	69	55	1,92
Evenkiisky Autonomous District	9	9	67	56	2,06
Irkutskaya Oblast	1366	1195	69	54	1,49
including Ust-Ordynsky Buryatsky Autonomous District	70	65	67	55	2,06
Kemerovskaya Oblast	1541	1331	69	55	1,32
Novosibirskaya Oblast	1435	1238	73	60	1,33
Omskaya Oblast	1104	955	73	60	1,34
Tomskaya Oblast	551	490	71	58	1,21
Chitinskaya Oblast	593	551	68	54	1,63
including Agynsky Buryatsky Autonomous District	38	35	70	57	2,19
Far East Federal District	3416	3218	70	56	1,44
Republic Sakha (Yakutia)	486	463	71	58	1,85
Primorsky Krai	1061	990	70	57	1,33
Khabarovsk Krai	739	688	69	56	1,31
Amurskaya Oblast	464	430	68	55	1,50
Kamchatskaya Oblast	174	181	70	57	1,36
including Koryaksky Autonomous District	12	12	63	46	1,59
Magadanskaya Oblast	91	87	70	57	1,40
Sakhalinskaya Oblast	278	260	69	55	1,39
Jewish Autonomous Oblast	98	92	68	55	1,46
Chukotsky Autonomous District	25	27	64	55	1,77

GENDER PROFILE OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE (REPRESENTATIVE) BODIES OF STATE POWER OF SUBJECTS OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION (AS OF JANUARY 1, 2004)²

	Total deputies	Women	Men
Central Federal District			
Belgorodskaya Oblast	35	2	33
Braynskaya Oblast	44	7	37
Vladimirskaya Oblast	36	2	34
Voronezhskaya Oblast	43	3	40
Ivanovskaya Oblast	35	5	30
Kaluzhskaya Oblast	40	4	36
Kostromskaya Oblast	20	4	16
Kurskaya Oblast	43	4	39
Lipetskaya Oblast	38	1	37
Moskovskaya Oblast	49	5	44
Orlovskaya Oblast	50	6	44
Ryazanskaya Oblast	36	5	31
Smolenskaya Oblast	48	5	43
Tambovskaya Oblast	50	1	49
Tverskaya Oblast	30	3	27
Tul'skaya Oblast	47	2	45
Yaroslavskaya Oblast	45	4	41
Moscow	33	7	26
North-West Federal District			
Karelia Republic	56	10	46
Komi Republic	29	5	24
Arkhangel'skaya Oblast	37	5	32
Nenetsky Autonomous District	15	6	9
Vologodskaya Oblast	37	6	31
Kaliningradskaya Oblast	30	3	27
Leningradskaya Oblast	49	3	46
Murmanskaya Oblast	25	3	22
Novgorodskaya Oblast	25	1	24
Pskovskaya Oblast	28	2	26
S.-Petersburg	48	2	46
Southern Federal District			
Adygeya Republic	54	7	47
Dagestan Republic	121	6	115
Republic of Ingushetia	34	1	33
Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria	109	14	95
Republic of Kalmykia	27	3	24
Republic of Karachayev-Cherkessia	69	3	66
Republic of Northern Ossetia-Alania	66	1	65
Chechenskaya Republic	34	1	33
Krasnodarsky Krai	66	6	60
Stavropolsky Krai	25	1	24
Astrakhanskaya Oblast	29	2	27
Volgogradskaya Oblast	38	6	32
Rostovskaya Oblast	43	2	41
Volga Federal District			
Bashkortostan Republic	119	7	112
Mary El Republic	67	2	65

² Women and Men in Russia 2004. Statistical compendium. Moscow, 2004 (ROSSTAT).

Table continued

	Total deputies	Women	Men
Mordovia Republic	47	6	41
Tatarstan Republic	121	5	116
Udmurtia Republic	99	9	90
Chuvashia Republic	70	7	63
Kirovskaya Oblast	51	5	46
Nizhegorodskaya Oblast	45	1	44
Orenburgskaya Oblast	46	—	46
Penzenskaya Oblast	43	3	40
Permskaya Oblast	40	—	40
including Komi–Permyatsky Autonomous District	15	1	14
Samarskaya Oblast	24	2	22
Saratovskaya Oblast	32	3	29
Ulyanovskaya Oblast	24	2	22
Ural Federal District			
Kurganskaya Oblast	33	3	30
Sverdlovskaya Oblast	49	7	42
Tyumenskaya Oblast	25	—	25
Khanty–Mansiysky Autonomous District	25	3	22
Yamalo–Nenetsky Autonomous District	21	4	17
Chelyabinskaya Oblast	44	—	44
Siberian Federal District			
Altay Republic	41	4	37
Buryatia Republic	63	2	61
Tyva Republic	128	32	96
Khakassia Republic	75	11	64
Altaysky Krai	50	3	47
Krasnoyarsky Krai	38	4	34
Taimyrsky (Dolgano–Nenetsky) Autonomous District	11	1	10
Evenkiysky Autonomous District	23	3	20
Irkutskaya Oblast	44	1	43
Ust–Ordynsky Buryatsky	10	3	7
Kemerovskaya Oblast	35	5	30
Novosibirskaya Oblast	48	—	48
Omskaya Oblast	30	1	29
Tomskaya Oblast	42	—	42
Chitinskaya Oblast	38	4	34
Agynsky Buryatsky Autonomous District	15	2	13
Far East Federal District			
Republic Sakha (Yakutia)	69	6	63
Primorsky Krai	38	3	35
Khabarovskiy Krai	25	4	21
Amurskaya Oblast	31	4	27
Amurskaya Oblast	38	5	33
Koryaksky Autonomous District	11	3	8
Magadanskaya Oblast	16	—	16
Sakhalinskaya Oblast	26	6	20
Jewish Autonomous Oblast	14	6	8
Chukotsky Autonomous District	13	5	8
TOTAL	3828	357	3471

MAIN GOALS AND INDICATORS OF ACHIEVING THE GENDER EQUALITY AND EXPANSION OF WOMEN RIGHTS, ADAPTER TO THE CONDITIONS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Table prepared by the UN Gender Theme Group, 2003

GOAL 3. PROMOTION OF GENDER EQUALITY AND EXPANSION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES		
Problems	Areas of activities	Gender indicators
Objective 1: Equitable access to political institutions (Fourth World Conference on Women)		
<p>> Low share of women in executive and legislative bodies.</p> <p>> Inefficient mechanism for implementation of Article 19 (part 3) of the Constitution of the RF.</p> <p>> Lack of legal framework (federal and regional) for women's advancement to the decision — making level.</p> <p>> Instability of national machinery for promotion of gender equality.</p> <p>> Lack of national strategy of attainment of gender equality.</p>	<p>* formation of legal base for national policy of gender equality, including adoption of the law «On State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Freedoms and Equal Opportunities for Women and Men in the Russian Federation», which will make the relevant constitutional norm applicable to various spheres of social life and will identify practical implementation procedures.</p> <p>* amendments and addenda to electoral legislation to facilitate women's broader representation on candidate lists of political parties and organisations.</p> <p>> formulation of national strategy for attainment of gender equality.</p> <p>* amendments and addenda to legislation on public service to promote women to decision-making positions.</p> <p>* Formation of the national roster of women — professionals as a reserve for promotion to high public positions by means of special regular training programs.</p>	<p>> Share of women in federal and regional legislative bodies.</p> <p>> Share of women in decision-making positions in executive bodies.</p> <p>> Share of women from the national roster of qualified specialists appointed to decision-making positions.</p> <p>> Share of ministries and agencies with established structures in charge of promotion of gender equality to serve as focal points for gender equality issues.</p> <p>> Share of women in governance bodies of parliamentary political parties and on candidate lists submitted by these parties.</p>
Objective 2: Eliminate discrimination in employment		
<p>* Traditional sphere of female employment — low-paid budget sectors (education, culture and other budget-funded spheres of activities).</p> <p>* Women come first on the list in termination of labour contract in the situation of staff-reduction.</p> <p>* Exclusion of women from high-paid and stable jobs.</p> <p>* Limited employment opportunities for rural women.</p> <p>* Career opportunities for women at work places are lower than for men. Limited access for women to high-ranking positions in sectors and spheres which require high level of responsibility and remuneration.</p> <p>* Difficulties in combining professional activities and family obligations.</p>	<p>* Salaries increase in social sectors of budget-funded spheres of economy (health care, education, science, and culture) up to the average level in national economy (government).</p> <p>* Enforcement and submission of amendments and addenda into labour legislation to ensure anti-discriminatory norms guaranteeing equal opportunities for men and women upon hire, during labour activities, career promotion and fire. (RF State Duma, government), including right to part-time work for women with children.</p> <p>* Upgrading the mechanisms of control over implementation of anti-discriminatory norms of the labour legislation.</p> <p>* Elaboration of targeted state programs in support of women's SME development, also in rural areas (Ministry of Labour and Social Development, Federal Employment Service, Ministry of Economics, Ministry of Agriculture, Antimonopoly Ministry, Ministry of Finance).</p> <p>* Development of legal framework in support of farm development and SMEs in rural areas.</p>	<p>> Ratio of average wages of men and women.</p> <p>> Unemployment level among men and women.</p> <p>> Ratio of men and women affected by long-term unemployment (percent of those in search of new jobs for 6 months without success).</p> <p>> Share of women with higher education.</p> <p>> Data on entrepreneurship by gender and size of business.</p> <p>> Number of places in pre-school institutions and their cost compared to women's average salaries.</p>

Problems	Areas of activities	Gender indicators
	<p>* Design of targeted comprehensive regional and federal training programs for women with regard to social development prospects, economic restructuring and observance of women's right to full-fledged education. (Ministry of Labour and Social Development, Federal Employment Service, Ministry of Economics);</p> <p>* Elaboration of state programs of development of accessible social services for the population</p>	
Objective 3: Reduction of unduly high share of women among the poor category of the population		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Incomes below subsistence level (32 mln. women and 24,5 men in 1999 according to World Bank), especially in rural areas. > Radical cut of state social expenses. > Imperfect legal framework related to SME development. > Limited access to resources and funds for start up and subsequent activities. > Lack of skills in application of new information technologies for business development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > To develop and improve the system of social guarantees to families and socially vulnerable singles (women, released from imprisonment, lonely people mothers with children, lonely women-pensioners), provided by the state and civil society organisations. > To facilitate and support women's entrepreneurial activities in rural areas. > To broaden business women's and beginning entrepreneurs access to informational, financial and material resources. > To initiate development of a package of interrelated legal documents and norms regulating operations of SMEs and individual farms (peasant homesteads). > To develop legal framework for promotion of non-governmental social services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Gender poverty index (ratio of men and women in the poorest quintile or below poverty rate), both for urban and rural population. > GDP percent spent for social expenses. > Social assistance recipients by type, duration, gender and age. > Loan recipients by gender. > Number of incomplete households (headed by a man or by a woman), and households with dependants. > Share of women landowners and real estate owners.
Objective 4: Combat violence against women		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Imperfect legislation unable to guarantee the right to personal safety, including moral and material compensation for women-victims of violence. > Insufficient training of staff of law enforcement and educational institutions on issues of domestic violence and human rights. > Domestic violence is treated by public, including law enforcement officers as a family issue. > Inadequate preventive and rehabilitative activities for victims of violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > To develop a targeted federal program stipulating for interagency approaches to the problem of violence. > To incorporate changes and amendments to the existing legislation on mechanisms to combat violence against women, i.e. to up-grade legal framework, including drafting and adoption of a law on domestic violence. > Facilitate professional training and upgrading skills for the law enforcement, health care, social services and educational institutions' staff and representatives of mass media on the issues of violence against women both at home and in the society. > To download mechanisms of the existing legal framework to prevent violence against women. > To incorporate data about violence against women into official statistics (by types — domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment at the work place, etc.) > To develop social rehabilitation system for victims of violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Number of cases of violence against women, reported by crisis centres and the Ministry of Interior (MI). > Ratio of number of reported cases of violence against women (MI) and submitted for investigation. > Number of specialised units within the law enforcement bodies dealing with violence against women. > Share of women in high-ranking positions in law enforcement bodies. > Share of men/women in penitentiary institutions convicted for violence against an individual.

Table continued

Problems	Areas of activities	Gender indicators
Objective 5: To reduce the impact of unfavourable social factors on health and gender disproportion in life span		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Absence of national and regional programs targeted at elimination of negative effect of alcohol addiction. > Absence of public understanding of the necessity to support men in crisis situations. > Insufficient labour safety and preventive activities at work places, weak control over labour safety; gender asymmetry in evaluating working conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Development and implementation of programs to reduce hazardous and unsafe jobs. > Implementation of activities to reduce negative affect of alcohol consumption (fiscal policy, administrative limitations, public awareness). > Implementation of programs to combat TB; > Development and support of crisis centres for men and «hot-lines» to prevent suicides. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Life span by gender. > Total number of suicides and distribution by gender. > Share of men and women working in hazardous conditions. > Share of men and women among those with industrial injuries, including fatal accidents. > Mortality level among men and women caused by alcohol. > Mortality rate of men and women from TB, level of TB morbidity.