A close-up photograph of Vladimir Putin, the President of Russia, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and red tie. He is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. The background is a plain, light blue color.

Labor market in Russia

Guys please the most attention. Remove the mobile phones.

The labor market and its main problems in Russia



To date, Russia is one of the most developed countries in the world. The government of the Russian Federation asserts that the labor market in the country is constantly evolving, and with unemployment there is an active struggle, up to the point that by 2017 Russia has virtually won unemployment. But, so argues in our government, I will try to prove that this is not so.

Hidden unemployment

The main difference of the Russian labor market is a high level of hidden unemployment. Hidden unemployment is a type of unemployment characterized by a lack of employment with the formal preservation of the employee-employer relationship. In other words, the employee actually works at the enterprise, but officially it is not listed. The emergence of hidden unemployment in Russia is associated with a large number of taxes. In addition to the income tax of 13%, there are still other taxes, of which not much is known. For example, this is 22% of pension contributions, 5.1% tax on medicine, 2.9% tax on social payments. That is, with a salary of 100,000 rubles, the employer, taking into account all taxes, pays another 30,000 rubles for you. Even considering simple mathematics, there is not much that an employer will want to pay another 30,000 rubles for an employee, even though it is prescribed by law.



Unemployment benefit.

Continuing the problem of hidden unemployment, it is worth noting that the hidden unemployed are also people who are not employed in labor relations, but also not officially registered in the enterprise. In Russia it is primarily rural residents and residents of remote provinces. These people do not have the opportunity to visit the Center of Labor and Employment once every 2 weeks for a mandatory mark, although this is required by Russian legislation



In fact, this is due, first of all, to the low unemployment benefit, which, compared to European countries, looks ridiculous. This is presented in this table.

Unemployment benefit in the Russian Federation.

Year	The minimum size (rubles per month)	Maximum size (rubles per month)	The document on the approval of the amount of the benefit
2005	720	2880	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 04.11.2004 No. 591
2008	781	3124	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 194 of March 23, 2008
2016	850	4900	Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 12.11.2015 № 1223

According to the table in 2016, the minimum amount of unemployment benefits was 850 rubles per month, and the maximum amount of 4,900 rubles a month. How to survive on this money and buy even the most necessary products is difficult to imagine. Although it is not so easy to get these little money in our country. It will be a lot to be like and fill more than one paper. In addition, the total period for the payment of unemployment benefits is 18 months, after this period, the unemployed are no longer paid an allowance



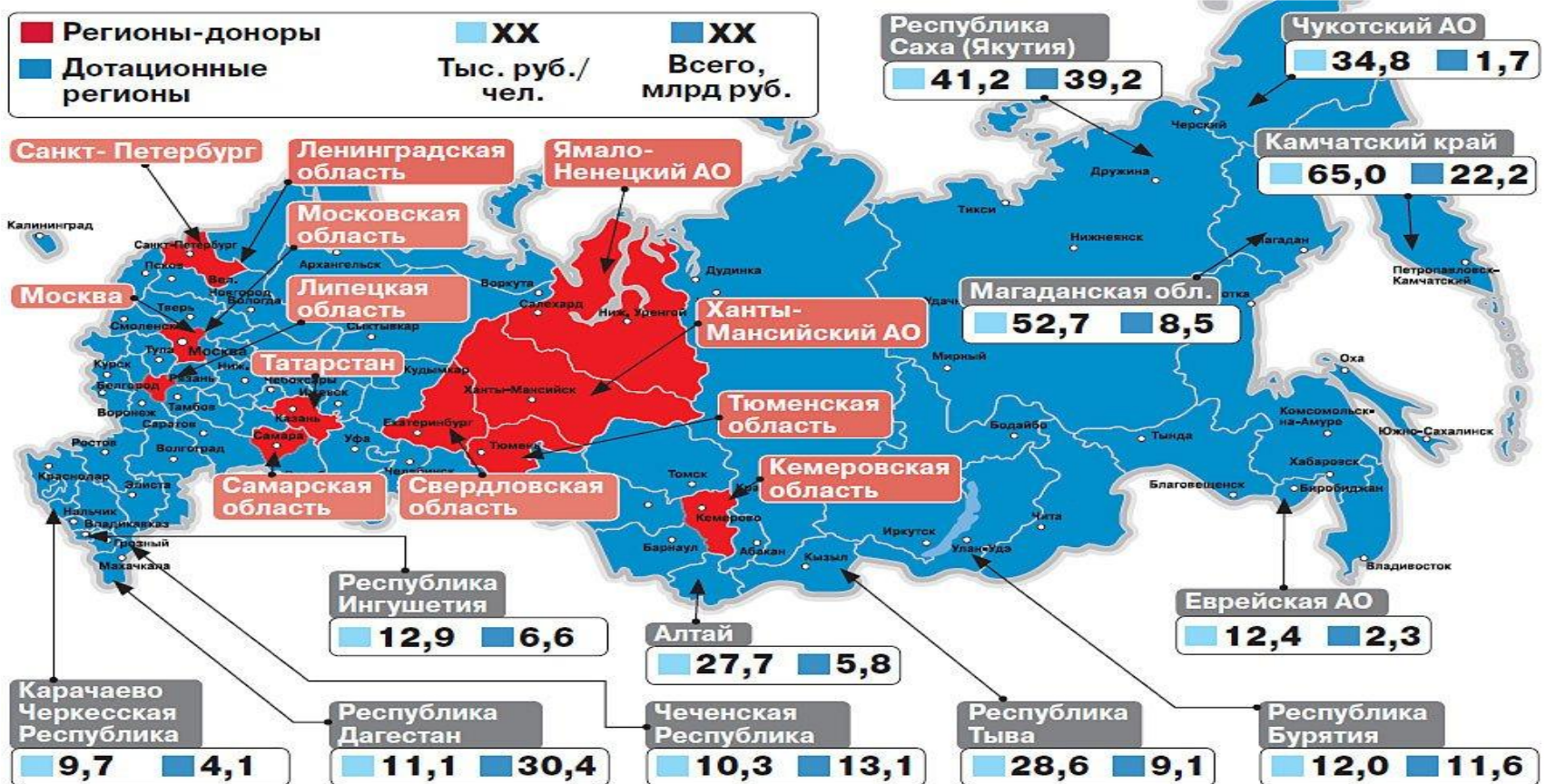
Communication of industry and labor market.

But in the industrial sphere, everything is not so good. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia has closed a huge number of enterprises, and those that did not close, had to significantly reduce the staff of workers. Many of these enterprises were city-forming and after their closure almost all residents of the city became unemployed. The same enterprises that have remained constantly face numerous problems. This is the low qualification of workers and the lack of introduction of new technology.



Difference between regions

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It has about 85 regions. It is clear that all these regions are not equal among themselves in the economic plan. From this follows another feature of the labor market. It lies in deep differential employment of the population. Between economically active and depressed regions of Russia the unemployment rate differs by about 10 times. Data are presented for 2010. Unfortunately, by 2017 the siting has not improved.



Данные за 2010 г. предоставлены Независимым институтом социальной политики

The problem with graduates of high schools and women with children

Recently, the Russian labor market has sharply faced yet another problem. Employers do not want to recruit university graduates and women with children. The state does not do much to solve this problem, and the new system of employing graduates of Russia has not solved the problem and, in fact, does not work. In addition, recently, because of this problem, many graduates are forced to work not by profession. Examples here can be given endlessly, but this problem is extremely acute. In addition, students have little time to combine work with study.

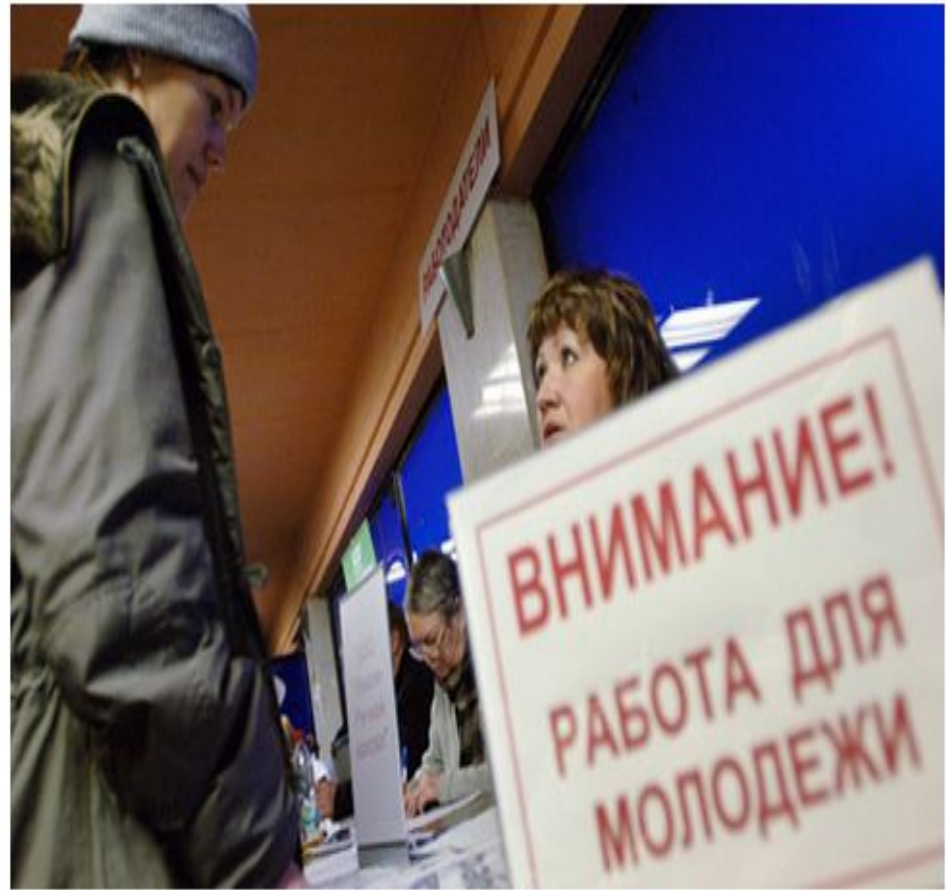


Фото ИТАР-ТАСС/Филиппов Алексей

Conclusion.

Despite all this, it is worth noting that Russia has a very large resource base and a great potential for growth in the economy and combating the many problems that have arisen in the labor market. The potential of such development can bring Russia to a whole new level of economic development. Unfortunately, the total inaction of all higher authorities, a huge level of corruption continue to destroy the Russian economy.



For today it's everything. Take care of yourself and your loved ones.