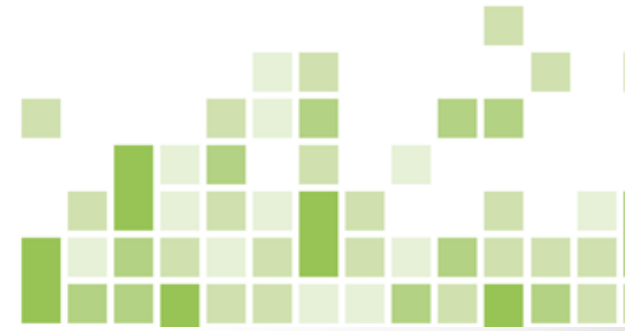




TOMSK
POLYTECHNIC
UNIVERSITY



ECONOMY OF RUSSIAN REGIONS

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Plan

- **Central economic region**
- **Central Black Earth economic region**
- **Northwestern economic region**
- **Northern economic region**
- **Kaliningrad economic region**

Russian Economic Regions

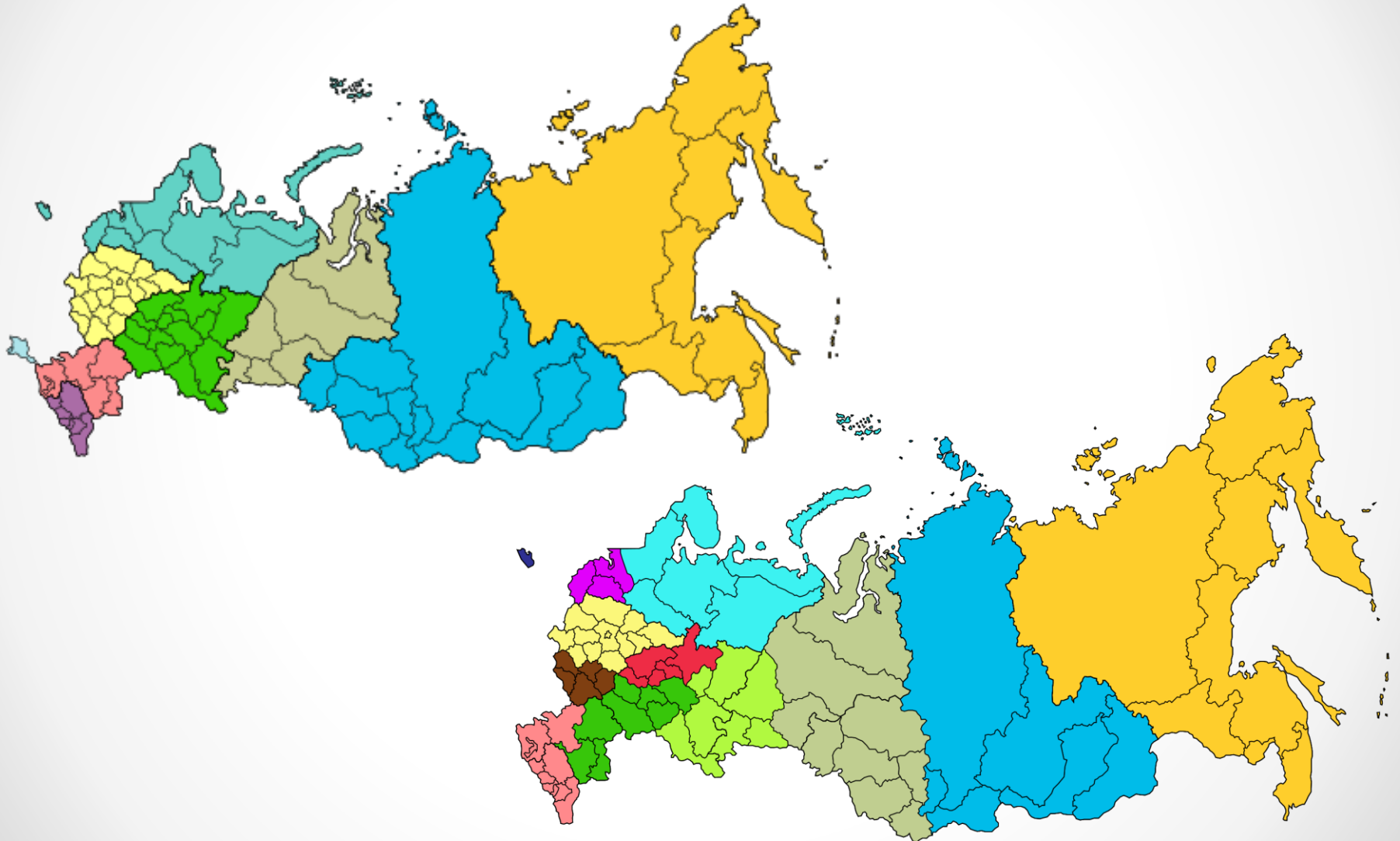
Russia is divided into 12 economic regions - groups of federal subjects sharing the following characteristics:

- Common economic and social goals and participation in development programs;
- Relatively similar economic conditions and potential;
- Similar climatic, ecological, and geological conditions;
- Overall similar living conditions of the population.

Russian Regional Economic Inequality

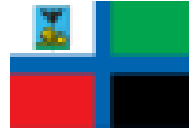
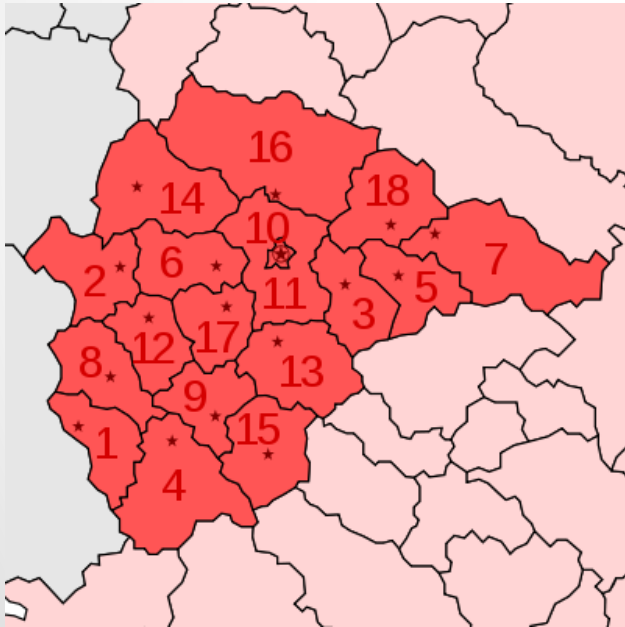
- *The level of development of Russian regions is decisively impacted by their Soviet inheritance or by mother nature. With a few exceptions, regions were not able to seriously improve their welfare in the absence of favorable starting conditions.*

Map of Russian economic regions & federal districts



Central economic region + Central Black Earth economic region = Central Federal District

The district comprises the Central and Central Black Earth economic regions and eighteen federal subjects:



Belgorod Oblast



Bryansk Oblast



Vladimir Oblast



Voronezh Oblast

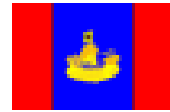
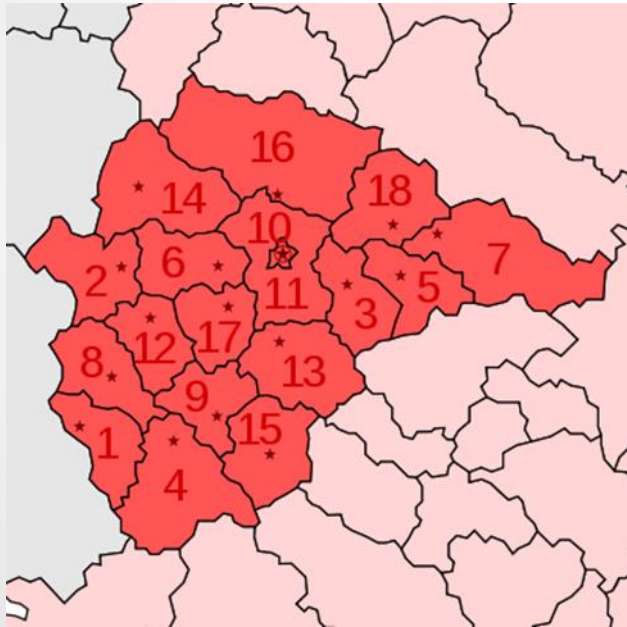


Ivanovo Oblast



Kaluga Oblast

Central economic region + Central Black Earth economic region = Central Federal District



Kostroma Oblast



Kursk Oblast



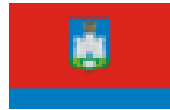
Lipetsk Oblast



Moscow



Moscow Oblast



Oryol Oblast



Ryazan Oblast



Smolensk Oblast



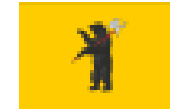
Tambov Oblast



Tver Oblast



Tula Oblast



Yaroslavl Oblast

Central Federal District



Area	
• Total	652,800 km ² (252,000 sq mi)
Area rank	6th
Population (2010 Census)	
• Total	38,427,539
• Rank	1st
• Density	59/km ² (150/sq mi)
• Urban	81.3%
• Rural	18.7%
Federal subjects	18 contained
Economic regions	2 contained

Central Economic Region



Central Economic Region is one of twelve economic regions of Russia.

- Area: 484,000 km²; population: 30.5 million (2002 Census). Average population density—63/km². Over 80% of the population is urban.
- Central Economic Region is located in the central portion of the European part of Russia. A great number of automobile and railroads intersect on the territory of this region.
- This flat, rolling country, with Moscow as its center, forms a major industrial region. Besides Moscow, major cities include Smolensk, Yaroslavl, Vladimir, Tula, Dzerzhinsk, and Rybinsk. Trucks, ships, railway rolling stock, machine tools, electronic equipment, cotton and woolen textiles, and chemicals are the principal industrial products. The Volga and Oka Rivers are the major water routes, and the Moscow–Volga and Don–Volga canals link Moscow with the Caspian and Baltic Seas. Many rail lines serve the area.

Central Black Earth economic region



- sometimes called **Central Chernozem** or **Central Chernozemic economic region** (=black soil =agriculture)

Composition:

- Belgorod Oblast
- Kursk Oblast
- Lipetsk Oblast
- Tambov Oblast
- Voronezh Oblast

Although its importance has been primarily agricultural, the Chernozem Region was developed by the Soviets as an industrial region based on iron ores of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly.

Figure 1.1. Numerical ratio of cash incomes of the richest 20% to those of the poorest 20%

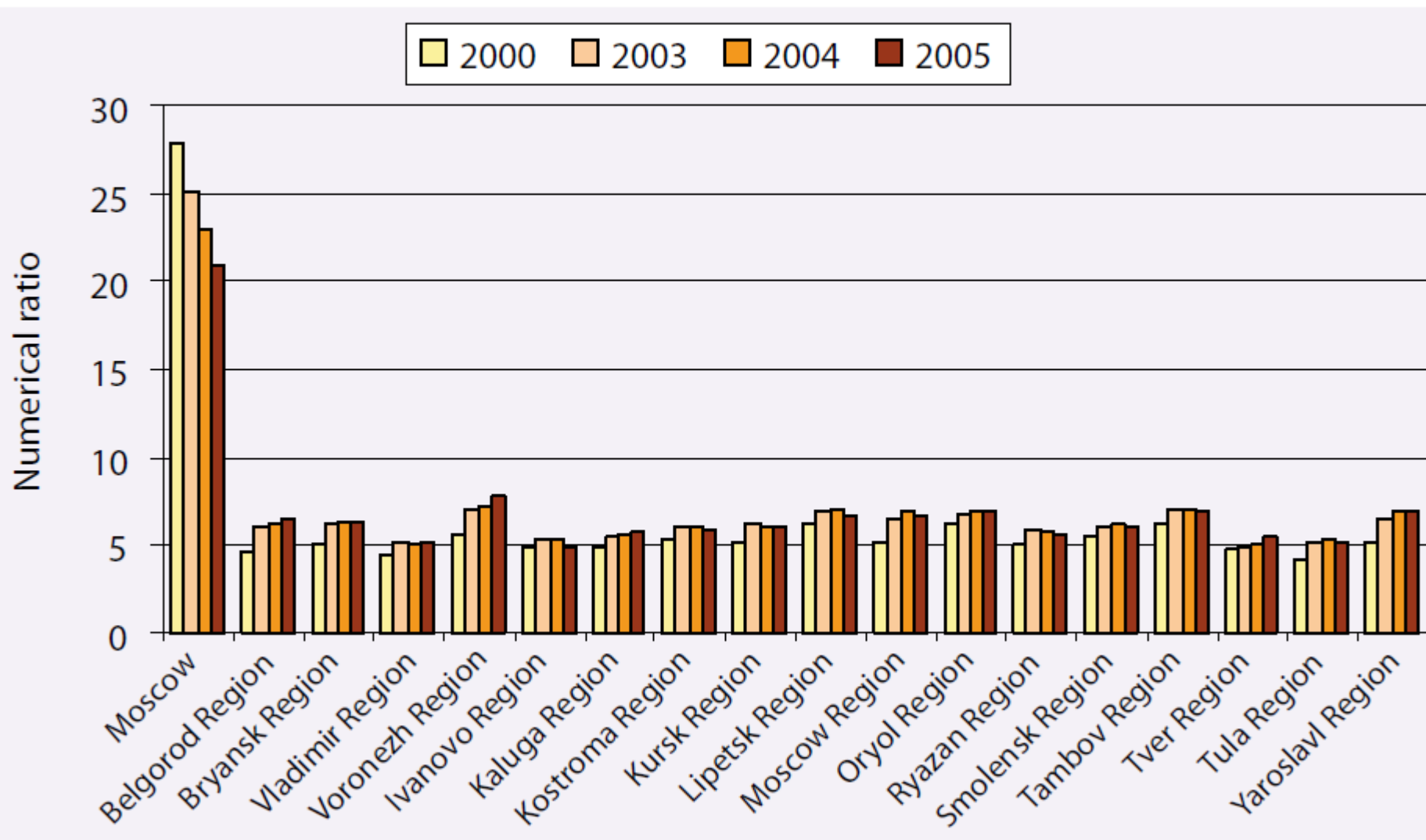


Figure 1.2. *Poverty rate in regions of the Central Federal District, %*

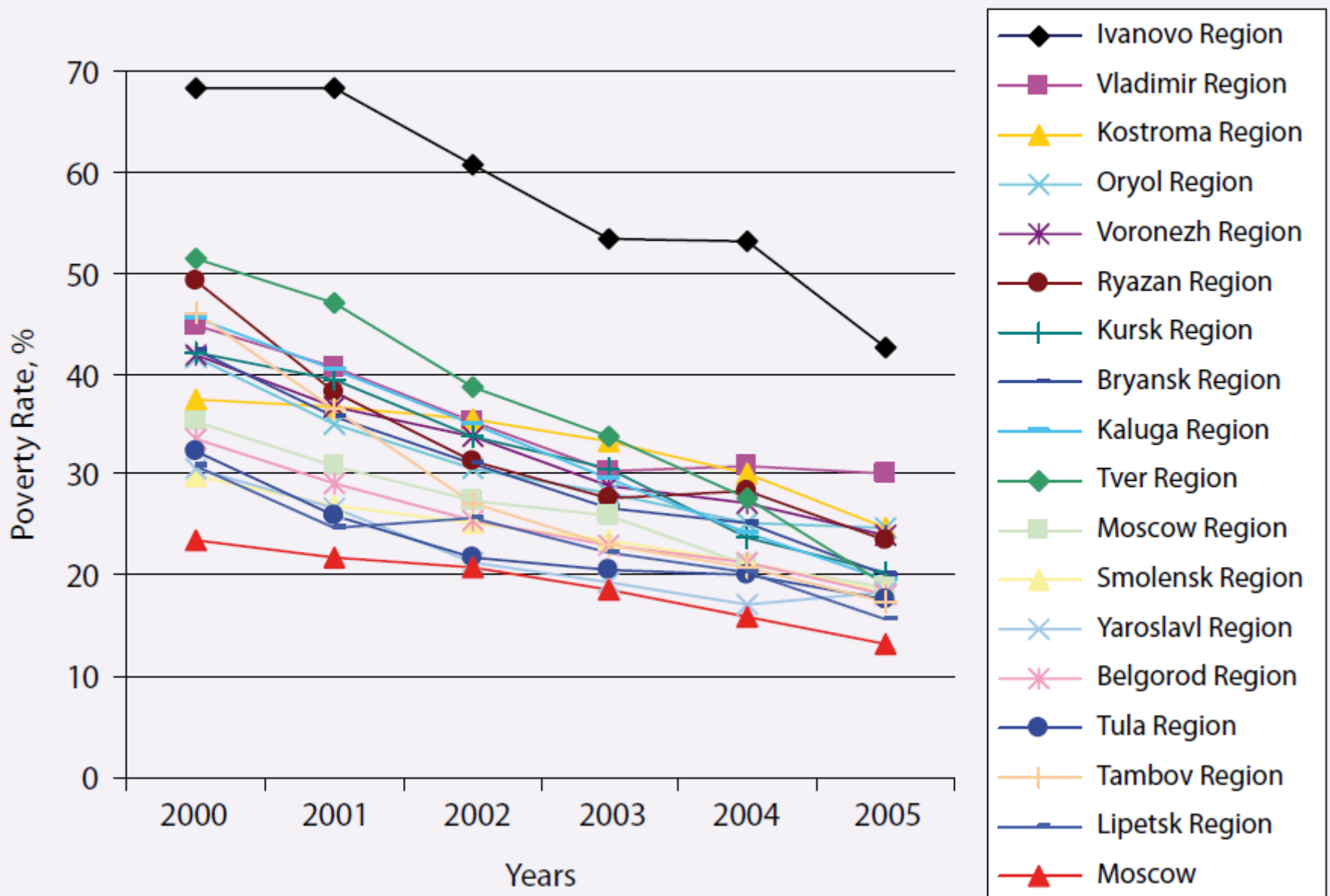


Figure 1.3. *Infant mortality in regions of the Central Federal District per 1,000 live births*

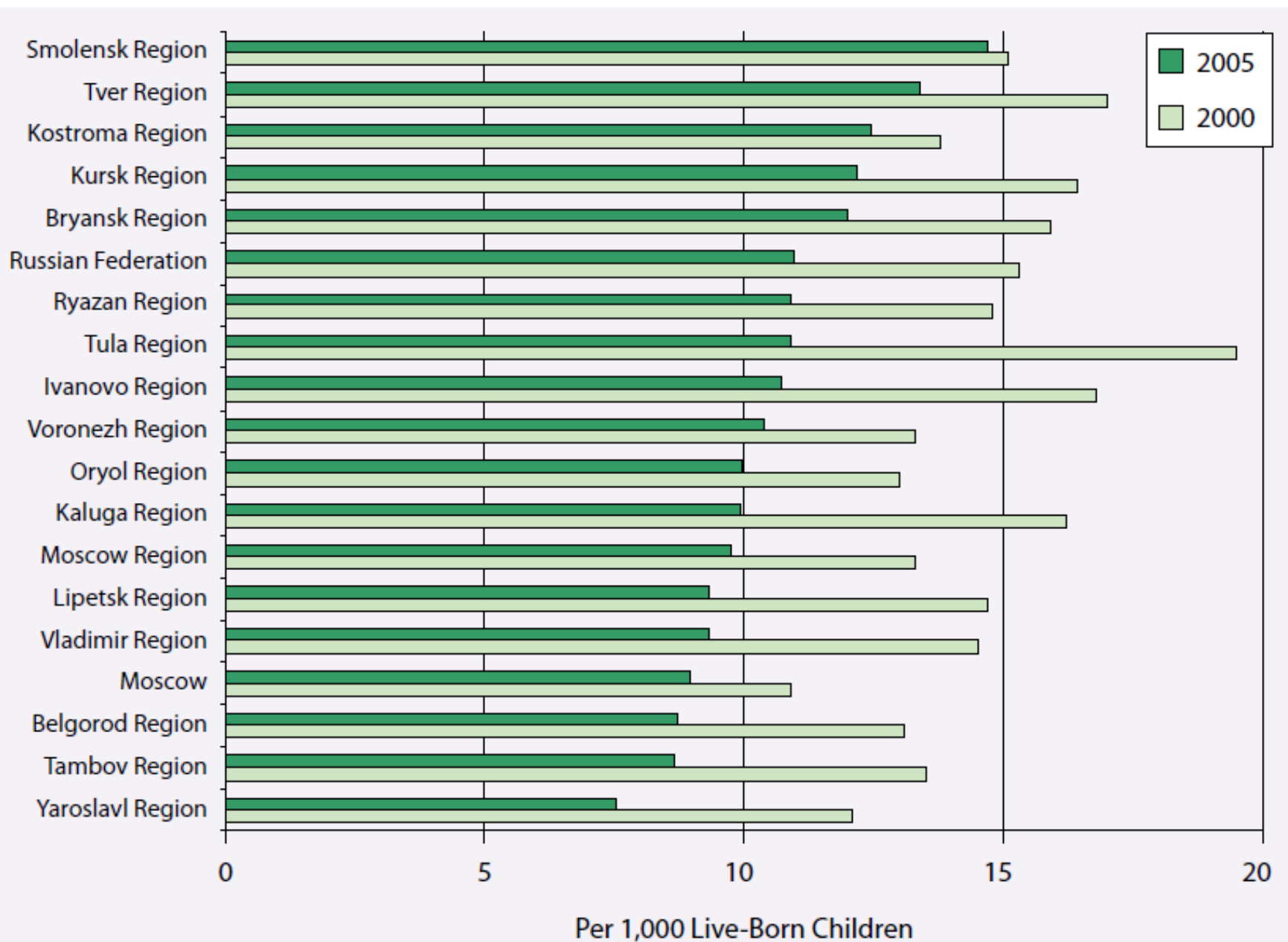
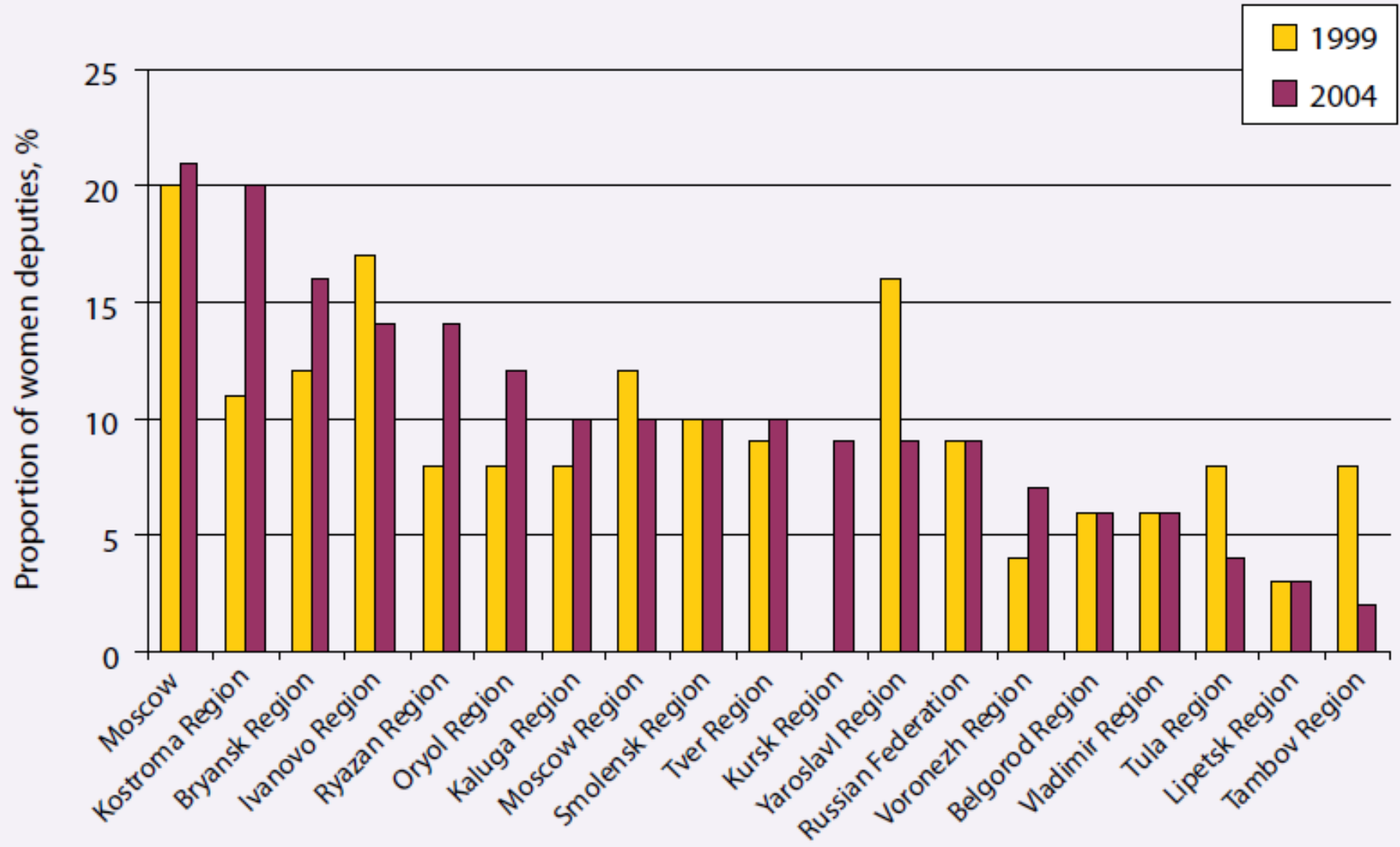
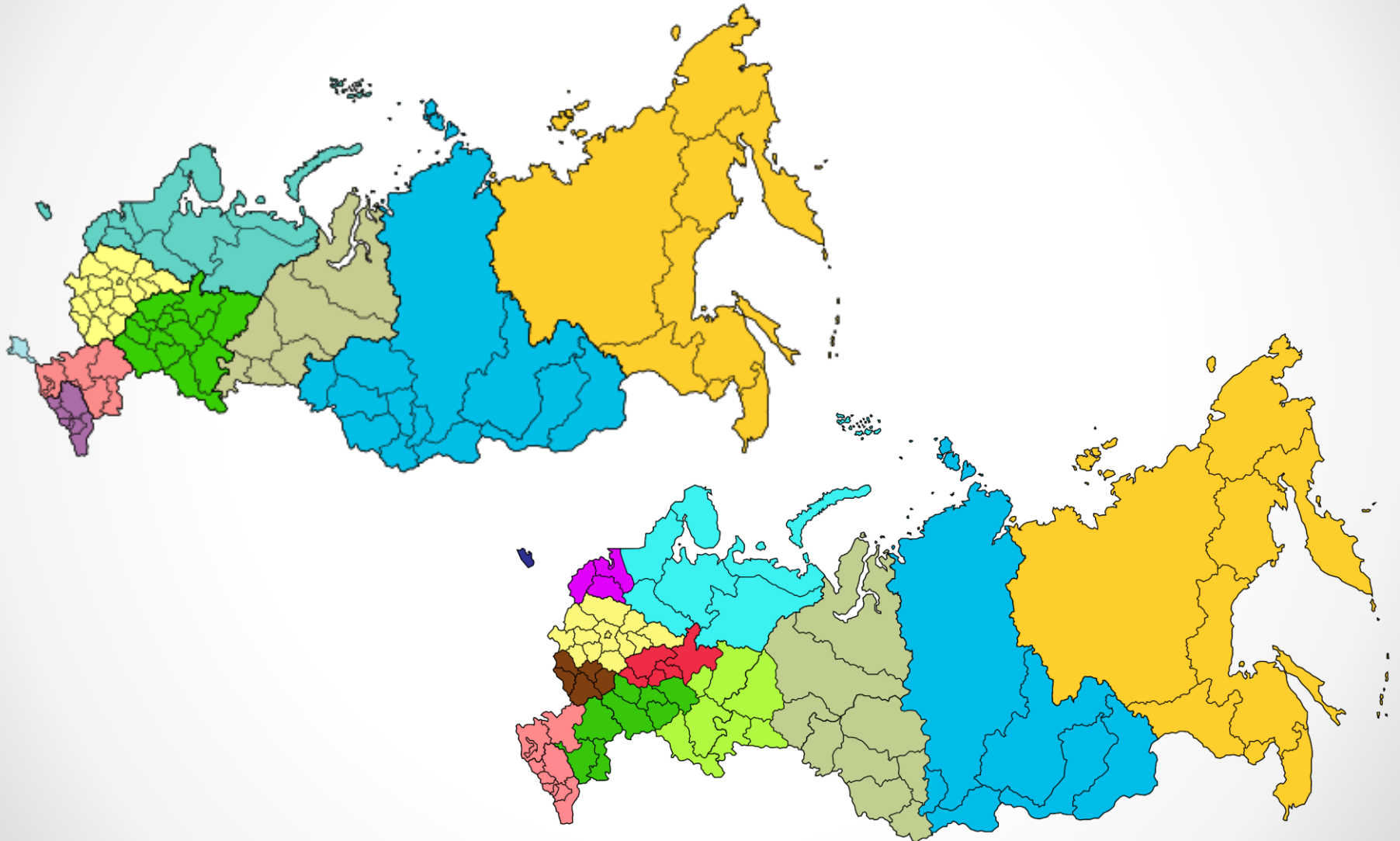


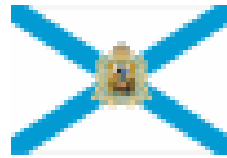
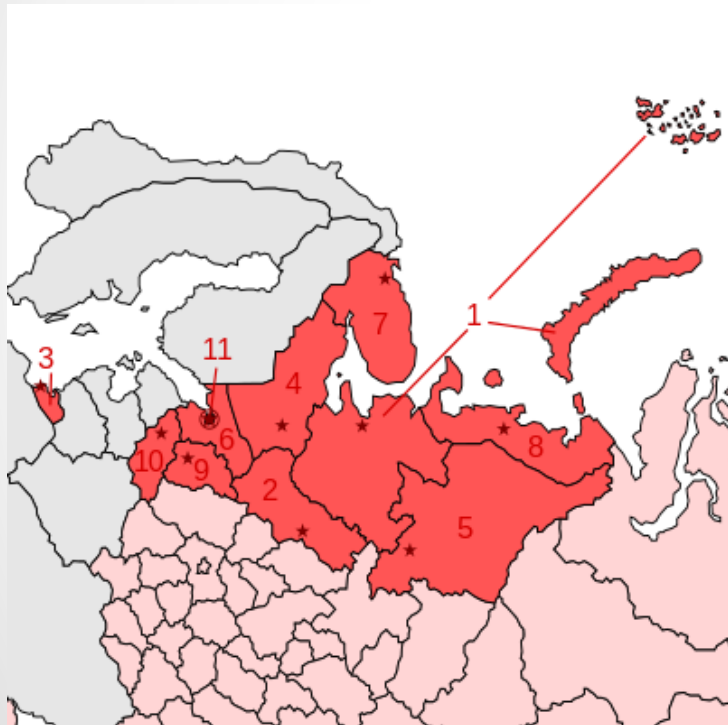
Figure 1.4. *Proportion of women deputies in CFD regional parliaments, %*



Map of Russian economic regions & federal districts



Northwestern economic region + Northern economic region + Kaliningrad economic region = Northwestern Federal District



Arkhangelsk Oblast



Vologda Oblast



Kaliningrad Oblast



Republic of Karelia



Komi Republic



Leningrad Oblast

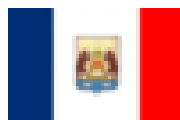
Northwestern economic region + Northern economic region + Kaliningrad economic region = Northwestern Federal District



Murmansk Oblast



Nenets Autonomous Okrug

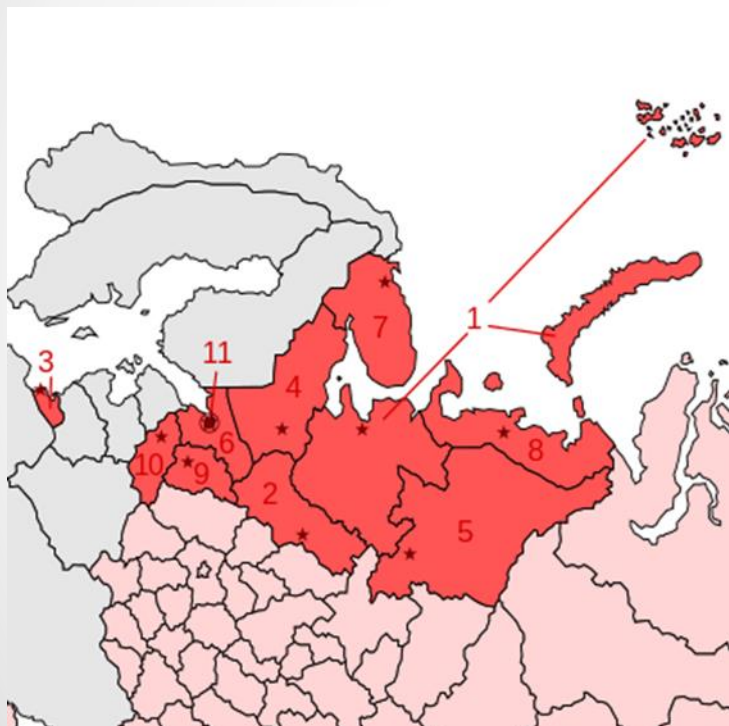


Novgorod Oblast

Pskov Oblast



Saint Petersburg



Northwestern Federal District

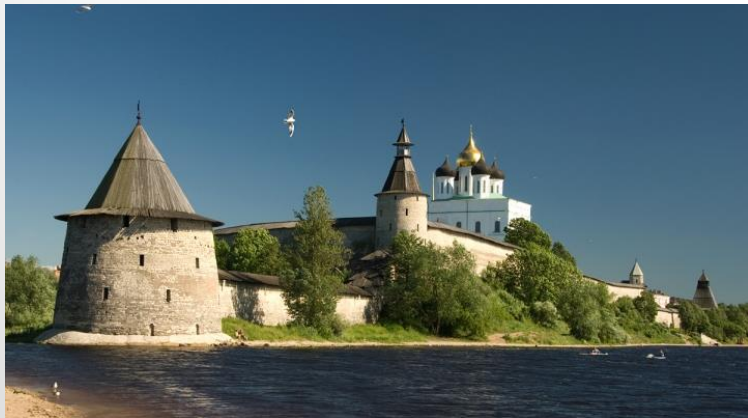
Administrative center	St. Petersburg
Area	
• Total	1,677,900 km ² (647,800 sq mi)
Area rank	4th
Population (2010)	
• Total	13,616,057
• Rank	5th
• Density	8.1/km ² (21/sq mi)
Federal subjects	11 contained
Economic regions	3 contained

Northwestern economic region



Composition:

- Leningrad Oblast
- Novgorod Oblast
- Pskov Oblast
- federal city of St. Petersburg



Northwestern economic region



- With its Baltic port and proximity to Finland, this region and its chief city St. Petersburg have always been a Russian window on the west. Its history is very different from that of Moscow and other parts of the Russian Federation. This is reflected in the positive outlook of many residents. The evaluation of the current economy is unusually high by Russian standards, and so to is the expectation of life improving. The region is also a magnet for student seeking higher education.
- While nominal income is well below the national average, to a significant extent this is compensated by the fact that the likelihood being paid is well above the national average. Moreover, those finding life bearable are also well above the national average.

Northern economic region



Composition:

- Arkhangelsk Oblast
- Republic of Karelia
- Komi Republic
- Murmansk Oblast
- Nenets Autonomous Okrug
- Vologda Oblast



Northern economic region

Socio-economic indicators

- In the partly arctic zone of Russia, monthly wages appear much higher than the national average, but this is offset by the likelihood of payment being much lower. A higher proportion in the region are employed in a state enterprise, and a lower proportion are secure in their jobs. Unemployment is more than one fifth higher in the region than across Russia as a whole.
- Although climatic conditions can be daunting, the life expectancy in the Northern region is almost exactly the national average for both men and women. Youths ambitious for a higher education tend to leave the region; the ratio of students to population is a fifth lower than the national average. And, for those who live in the region, the expectation of life improving is lower than the national average.

Figure 2.1. *Ratio of per capita cash income to the subsistence level, %*

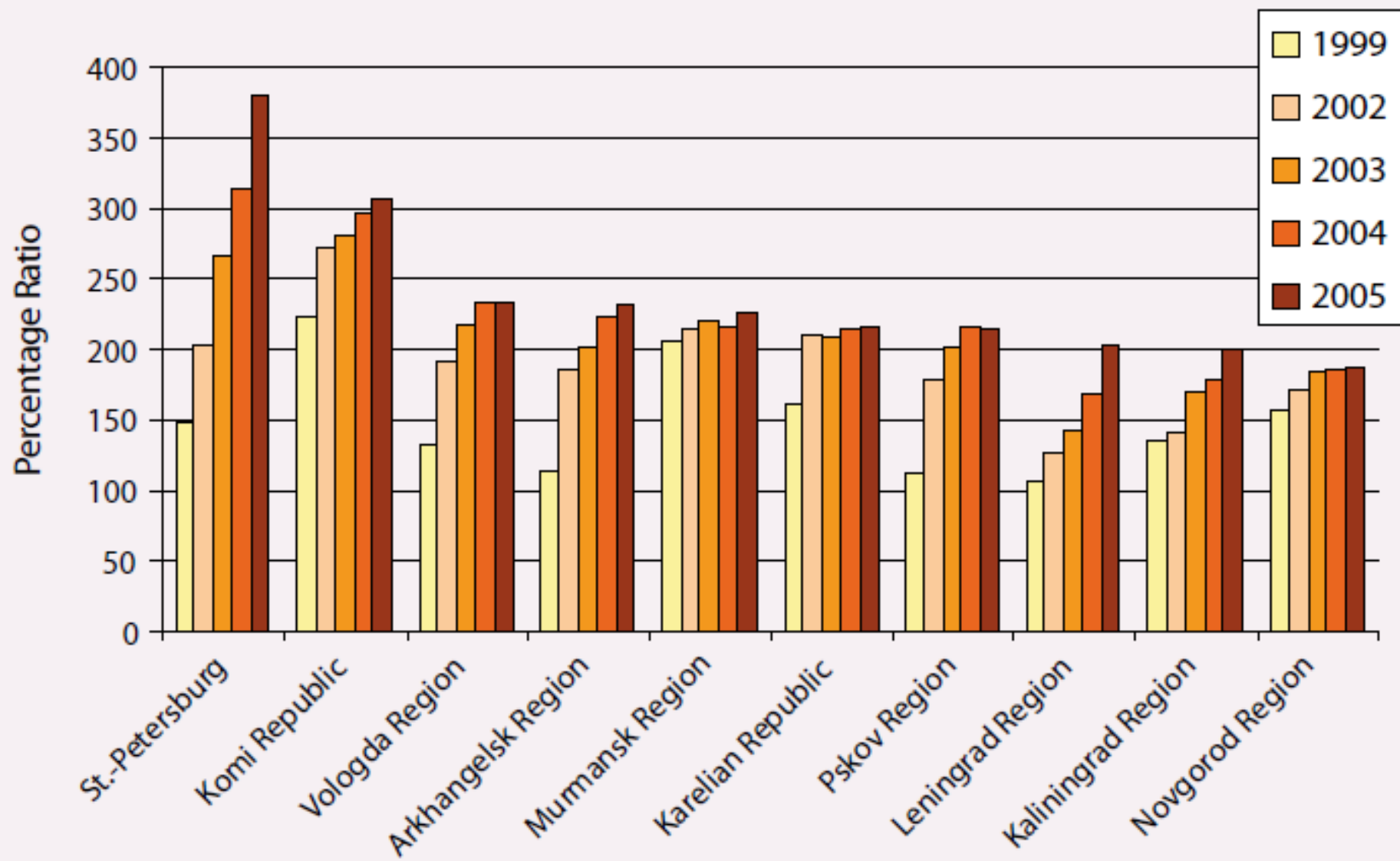


Figure 2.2. Poverty rate in subjects of the North-Western Federal District, %

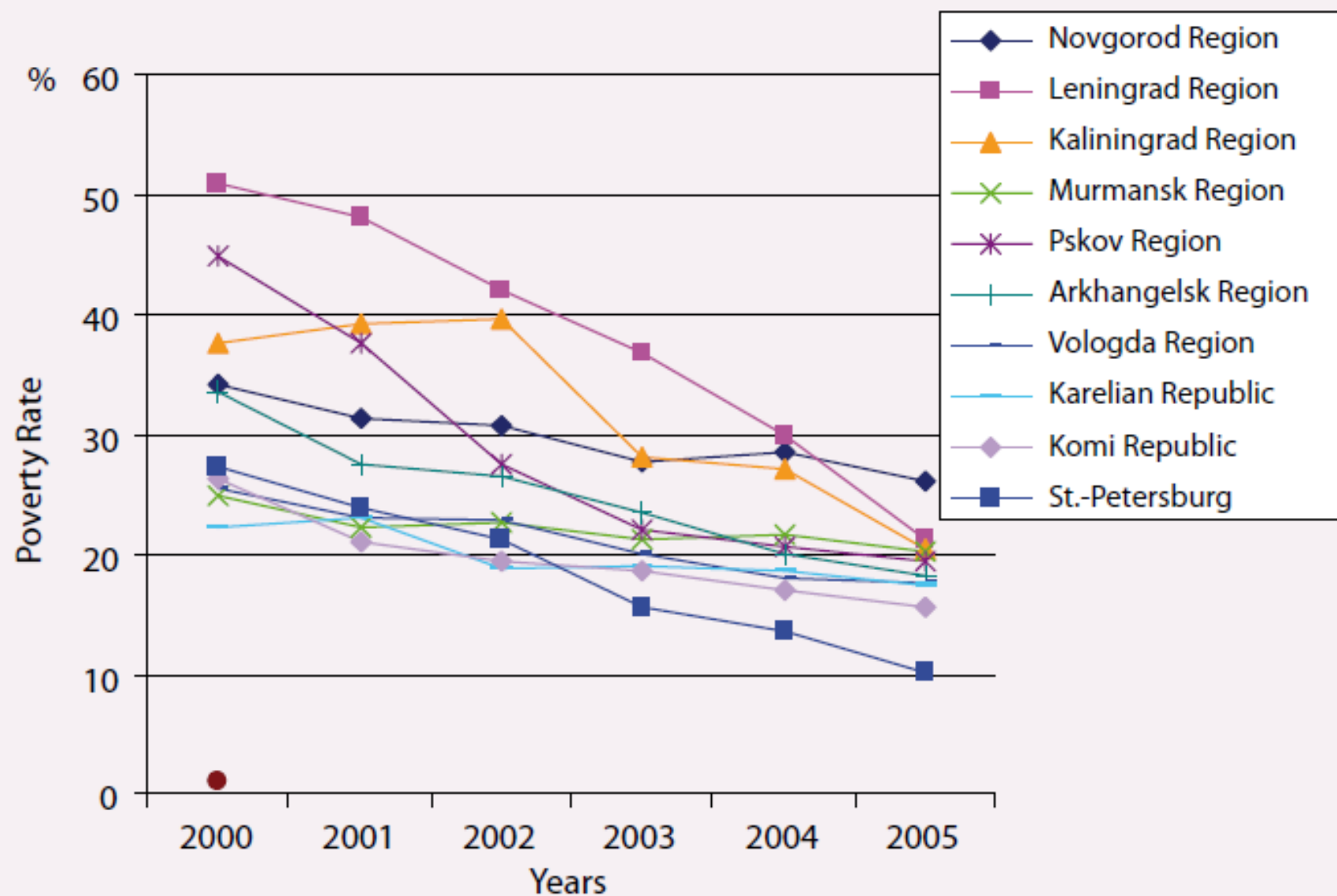


Figure 2.3. *Unemployment rate among the able-bodied population and young people aged 15–24 Years*

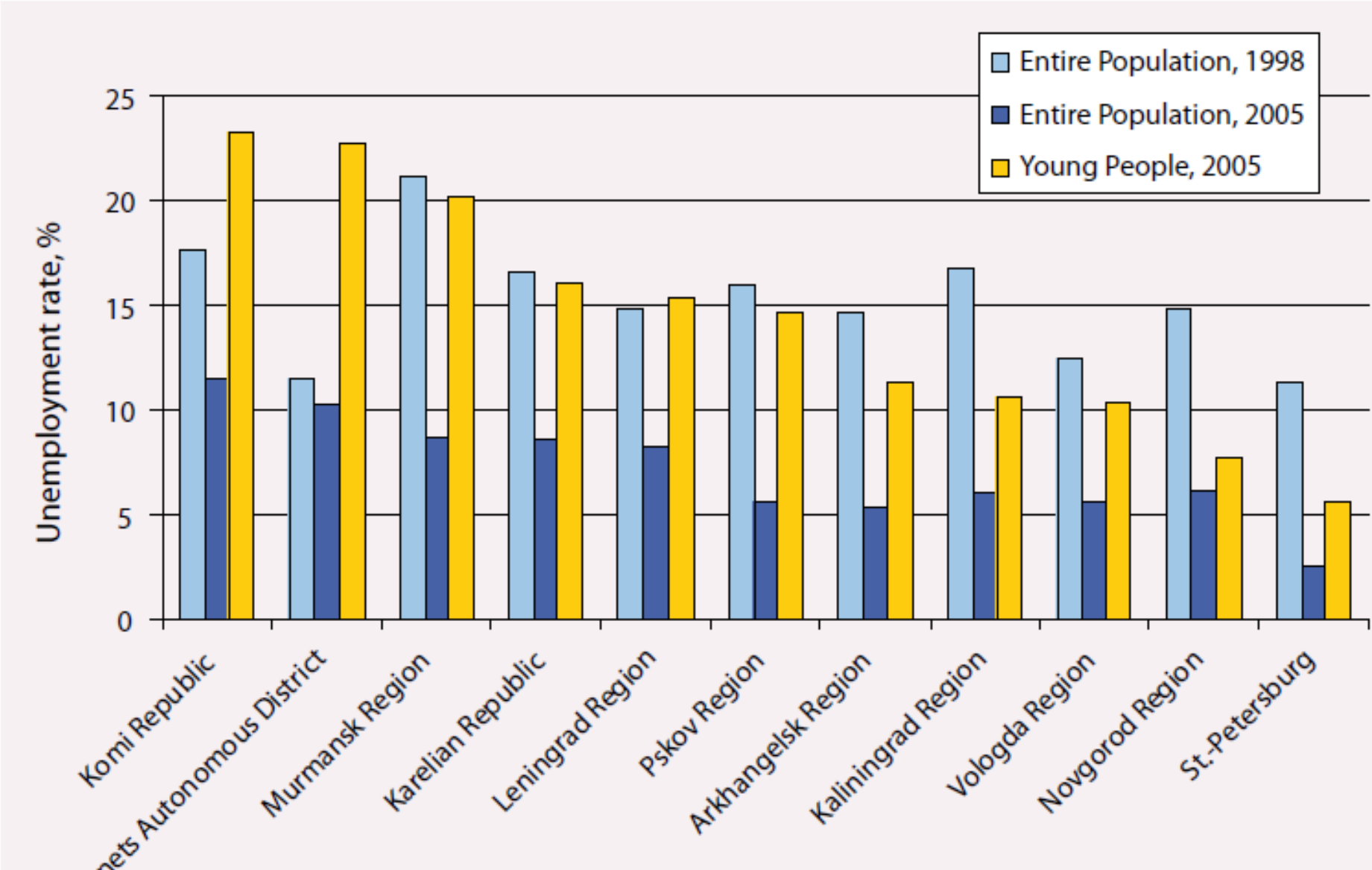


Figure 2.4. *Infant mortality per 1,000 live births*

