

Alleviation of pensioners' poverty – a key task for the state and society in contemporary Russia



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Abstract. Russia is shifting to market economy under the lingering post-crisis stagnation, and the aggravation of economic stratification of its population creates additional risks to the pension system that is in a state of constant reforming. The relevance of the research is substantiated by the fact that in scientific terms the issue of poverty has been studied very poorly: there are no socially and economically reasonable criteria and indicators for assessing poverty and welfare in specific categories of the population; the factors influencing the formation of conditions for poverty have not been revealed; there are no tools of the long-term government policy to overcome poverty, etc.

Key words: poverty, demographic risk groups, pensioners, subsistence level, retirement pension.

Nowadays the steadily increasing economic stratification of the population and, as a consequence, the increase in both relative and absolute poverty is one of the most serious socio-political problems in Russia. The problem of poverty is particularly acute for pensioners, the most vulnerable category of the population.

The problems to measure the level of poverty and create the state system of minimum social guarantees are solved with the help of special regulatory instrument of social policy – a subsistence level of various categories of the population, including pensioners. This indicator remains the only social standard of quality of life, which is

protected by law and has specific economic parameters. So, the poor are people, whose income does not allow them to obtain physiologically necessary minimum of living benefits, products, services, whereby they are deprived of the opportunity to earn a decent (but not excessive) living.

Socially oriented states consider the problem of overcoming poverty and reducing disparities in the level of material welfare of the population as one of the main goals. This problem is stated as a priority in the policy documents of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the International Social Security Association (ISSA). There is a regular monitoring of the dynamics of the financial security level of socio-demographic groups and the population in general. The regional (geographic) characteristics are taken into account. Russia requires such state monitoring of poverty, both absolute and relative¹.

Analysis of the current poverty level of pensioners

The current demographic changes are characterized by accelerated growth of a cohort of elderly persons. So, in 2012 the number of pensioners in the Russian Federation exceeded 40 million people (more than 28% of the total population). Therefore, it is important to consider this age category by living conditions in order to ensure social protection of pensioners.

The main and often the only source of income for most pensioners is retirement

pension. There are several types: labor (old-age, disability, survivor's pensions) and state-provided pension.

Under the Federal Law "On state social assistance" of 17 July, 1999, no. 178-FL (article 12.1), the total amount of material provision of the pensioner who lives in the Russian Federation and does not work (is not engaged in other activities) can not be less than the pensioner's subsistence level stipulated by section 4 of article 4 of the Federal Law "On subsistence level in the Russian Federation".

This means that nowadays the problem of absolute poverty of pensioners is elaborated at the regulatory level. However, at the household level when per capita income is determined by the family structure and income of all its members, the pensioners can fall into the category of the poor. For this reason, even after pension growth to the subsistence level in 2010 there was no radical reduction of poverty among pensioners.

The most economically important indicator to assess the living standard of pensioners is "a ratio of average labor pension and subsistence level of the pensioner" (*tab. 1*).

In 2002 the ratio of old-age labor pension to the pensioner's living wage was quite low (115.3%) and remained at this level until 2007. In 2007–2009 during the financial crisis in order to maintain the standard of living of low-income pensioners the government implemented the policy of preemptive increase in labor pension (in relation to the statutory mechanism to maintain the purchasing power of retirement pension) and set up a new rate of the basic component of

¹ There are concepts of absolute and relative poverty in literature. In Russia relative poverty is one of the most urgent problem, by the growth of the income gap between the bulk of the population and the small group of people.

Table 1. Dynamics of the ratio of average labor pension and the pensioner's subsistence level in the Russian Federation in 2002–2012, %

Year	Subsistence level, rubles	Ratio of average labor pension and the pensioner's subsistence level			
		state-provided pension	old-age pension	disability pension	survivor's pension
2002	1 379	107.5	115.3	83.7	57.2
2003	1 605	110.5	118.9	84.8	62.8
2004	1 801	114.4	123.1	87.4	67.6
2005	2 418	106.5	114.3	81.8	61.6
2006	2 731	106.0	113.5	79.8	61.9
2007	3 065	121.9	129.6	93.4	68.9
2008	3 644	127.7	134.7	95.5	75.6
2009	4 100	154.0	161.7	116.3	90.9
2010	4 521	172.8	180.6	112.8	106.4
2011	5 032	169.1	176.4	109.2	105.8
2012	5123	183.6	191.1	118.2	116.1

pension with the advance growth regarding the indexation of its ensured part: by 24% in December 2007, by 31.4% in December 2009.

As a result, in 2009 this figure increased to 161.7%. However, its average ratio to living wage was still not high enough, thus the purchasing power of pensioners remained low and demanded additional measures to further increase the level of pension provision.

As a result, in 2010 due to the valorization (rise) of citizens' pension rights, obtained before 2002, the pensions of almost all seniors (36.6 million recipients of retirement pensions) increased and the ratio of the average old-age labor pension and subsistence level of the pensioner grew by 180.6% and by 191.1% in 2012. But on the background of a sharp increase due to the valorization of old-age labor pensions in 2012 the value of this indicator regarding disability and survivor's

pensions was significantly lower: 118.2 and 116.1%, respectively. The reason is a lack of labor experience, subject to valorization. It should be noted that for these categories of retirement pension recipients the ratio exceeded a 100% level only after the above mentioned measures.

Nowadays, according to the Russian legislation, there are social additional payments to pensions to subsistence level of the pensioner in the RF subject. For instance, in 2012 the federal social additional payments were made in 67 subjects of the Russian Federation, where the pensioner's subsistence level was fixed at 5564 rubles under the Federal Law of November 30, 2011, no. 371-FL "On the federal budget for 2012 and the planned period of 2012–2014".

The number of the recipients of federal social additional payments to pensions in the country was 2894.3 thousand people at the

beginning of 2012, and at the end of the year it decreased to 2479.9 thousand people (14.3%). More than 6% of all Russian pensioners received additional federal social payments to pensions in 2012, with the Republic of Ingushetia, the Kabardino-Balkar Republic and the Tyva Republic leading in the amount of such payments (15–18% of the total number of pensioners in the region). The national average payment ranged from 1251 rubles in January 2012 to 1107 rubles in December.

Moreover, that year the additional regional social payments to pensions in 17 regions of the Russian Federation were paid (“Northern” regions, Moscow and the Moscow Oblast). The average number of the recipients amounted to 2445.2 thousand people, and the average payment totaled 3960 rubles.

Thus, in 2012 the pensions of almost 5 million pensioners (over 12% of the total number of pension recipients) were below the subsistence level, and they received social payments. This demonstrates significant problems of the pension system, which does not allow every eighth insured person to secure even the minimum level of pension provision during the working period of life.

Replacement ratio – a performance indicator of the pensioners' living standard

When conducting the factor analysis of the causes and conditions of pensioners' poverty in order to get more objective information about the quality of their lives, it is proposed that the ratio of average pension to subsistence level be supplemented by the indicator “replacement rate”, indicating the level of replacement of lost earnings by pension payments.

In particular, the replacement rate is calculated as a ratio of average pension to average wages in the economy:

$$R_r = \frac{P_{AV}}{WAV} \times 100 ,$$

where P_{av} is average pension,

WAV is average monthly wages in the economy.

In the international practice several indicators are calculated:

- the gross replacement rate – a ratio of pretax pension to average pretax earnings;
- the net replacement rate – a ratio of net pension to average net earnings.

The calculation of a replacement rate (the information base for the calculation is the state statistical reporting on nominal accrued wages, Form no. P-4 “Information on the number and wages of employees”) requires reduction of nominally accrued gross salary to net salary by subtracting 13% individual income tax. Standard tax deductions from wages are applied when the taxpayer is disabled or has dependent children.

To calculate an average monthly pension taking into account a gender factor one can use the data of Form no. 94 “Information on the number of pensioners and the amount of imputed pensions”, which provides separate information about women, including new assignments of the reporting year.

As of January 1, 2013, the number of pensioners in the country totaled 40.6 million: of them there were 27.2 million women (67.1%) and 13.3 million men (32.9% of the total number of pensioners). The average women's pension was by 5.9% lower than men's (8967.1 and 9533.6 rubles, respectively).

In 2012 the difference between pensions of men and women rose to 9.2% (6982.0 and 7686.1 rubles). In the future the gender differences in pensions will grow due to the increasing dependence of pension payments on the amount of paid insurance premium.

This is especially true for women receiving old-age labor pensions, because their salary and work experience are lower than those of men. Their number is 23.7 million people (87.0% of all women-pensioners and 70.8% of the old-age labor pension recipients).

In the Russian Federation the replacement rate of nominal gross wages by average pensions amounted to 33.7 and 38.7% (26.2 and 30.1% by new assignments) for women and 35.8 and 41.2% (28.9 and 33.2% by new assignments) (gross/net coefficients, respectively).

As of January 1, 2013, the old age pensioners had the highest replacement rate: 36.8 and 42.3% (30.0 and 34.5% by new assignments) (gross/net coefficients). Their number is 33.5 million people (89.8% of all recipients of retirement pensions).

The recipients of a disability pension have a lower replacement rate that in 2013 amounted to 22.7 and 26.1% (22.7 and 26.0% by new assignments). The number of such pensioners is 2.4 million people (6.6% of the number of retirement pension recipients).

The recipients of a survivor's pension have a lower replacement rate: 22.7 and 26.1% (18.7 and 21.5% by new assignments). The number of this category of pensioners is 1.4 million people (3.6% of all retirement pension recipients).

As of January 1, 2013, more than 11 million people got an old-age labor pension

earlier due to the right of early retirement (articles 27–28 of the federal law on labor pensions).

The number of early retirement pension recipients is 11.1 million people (33.1% of all old age pensioners). There are the following types of pensions:

- for work at enterprises accredited as harmful (list 1) or in heavy and dangerous conditions (list 2) – 5.1 million people, or 46.5%;
- for long-term work in the Far North regions and equated areas – 2.7 million people, or 24.3%;
- for long service of some categories of workers – 1.8 million, or 16.4%;
- by medical and social parameters (mothers with many children, persons disabled as a result of war injuries, sight-disabled persons, lilliputians, etc.) – 1.4 million, or 12.7%.

The average early pensions are much higher than basic pensions, especially for work in the Far North regions and equated areas.

As of January 1, 2013, the average pensions were as follows: basic – 9388.4 rubles, early – 10602.6 rubles (108.3% of a basic pension, including for work in the Far North and equated localities – 12 877.5 rubles (131.5%).

The results of the replacement rate calculations are presented in *table 2*.

According to the data presented in the table, as of January 1, 2013 the old-age labor pension replacement rate in Russia as a whole amounted to 35.3 and 40.5% (28.5 and 32.8% by new assignments), whereas the early retirement pension rate – 39.8 and

Table 2. Old-age labor pension replacement rate

Pension type	Replacement rate, %			
	gross		net	
	All years of assignment	New assignments	All years of assignment	New assignments
Average nominal monthly wage	26 628.9		23 167.1	
Old-age labor pensions	36.8	30.0	42.3	34.5
Including: basic pensions	35.3	28.5	40.5	32.8
early retirement pensions	39.8	33.7	45.8	38.8
Of them: Preferential conditions	33.0	27.7	37.9	31.9
List 1	39.5	32.7	45.4	37.6
List 2 (including similar terms of assignment)	38.5	33.8	44.3	38.9
Far North	48.4	40.7	55.6	46.8
Length of service	35.0	29.1	40.2	33.4
Others	34.1	29.2	39.2	33.6

45.8% (33.7 and 38.8% by new assignments), including for work in the Far North regions and equated areas – 48.4 and 55.6% (40.7 and 46.8% by new assignments) (gross/net coefficients, respectively).

For the RF subjects the replacement rate is calculated as a ratio of average labor pension to average nominal accrued wages in the region:

$$R_r = \frac{P_{reg}}{W_{reg}} \times 100,$$

where P_{reg} is an average pension in the subject of the Federation;

W_{reg} is an average monthly wage in the subject of the Federation.

Taken into account significant economic differences due to nature-climatic and social features of the region, the replacement rate

should be differentiated by three groups of RF regions that vary in salary rates, length of service, living conditions, recipients' family structures and other socio-economic characteristics:

- group 1 – northern regions, including 24 regions of the Far North and equivalent areas;
- group 2 – southern regions, including 13 regions of the Southern and North Caucasian federal districts;
- group 3 – central regions, including 46 of the regions of the Central Federal District and other regions not classified in groups 1 and 2 (*tab. 3*).

According to the table, in 2012 in 59 RF subjects in all federal districts, except for the Far Eastern Federal District, the old-age pension replacement rate amounted to 40%

Table 3. Distribution of the RF subjects – pension recipients – by pension replacement rate

Labor pensions	Number of subjects with the gross replacement rate, %					Number of subjects with the net replacement rate, %				
	Below 30	30-40	Above 40	Of them: above 60	Above the national level	Below 30	30-40	Above 40	Of them: above 60	Above the national level
Old age	5	19	59	0	66	2	10	71	14	66
Including regions:										
northern	4	14	6	0	10	1	8	15	0	8
southern	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	13	4	13
central	1	5	40	0	43	1	2	43	10	45
Disability	54	26	3	0	69	27	47	9	0	69
Including regions:										
northern	22	2	0	0	13	19	4	1	0	13
southern	4	6	3	0	13	0	7	6	0	13
central	28	18	0	0	43	8	36	2	0	43
Survivor's	46	34	3	0	63	32	34	17	0	63
Including regions:										
northern	24	0	0	0	7	20	4	0	0	9
southern	4	8	1	0	13	2	5	6	0	11
central	18	26	2	0	43	10	25	11	0	43

and above. In 2010 there were 65 such regions in all federal districts of the country.

As of January 1, 2013 the highest replacement rate was observed in the Republic of Dagestan (59.0%) and the lowest – in Moscow (20.6%).

The 30.01–40% replacement rate was recorded in 19 regions of all federal districts, except for the Southern, North Caucasian and Volga federal districts.

Out of them there were fourteen northern regions: two – in the Northwestern Federal District (the Murmansk oblast and the Komi Republic), one – in the Ural Federal District (the Tyumen Oblast, except for autonomous districts), four – in the Siberian Federal District (the Irkutsk

Oblast, the Tomsk Oblast, Zabaykalsky Krai and Krasnoyarsk Krai), seven – all regions of the Far Eastern Federal District, except for the Sakhalin Oblast and Jewish Autonomous Oblast.

The other five regions are central, including those that are not part of southern and northern territories: one – in the Central Federal District (the Moscow Oblast), two – in the Northwestern Federal District (the Leningrad Oblast and Saint Petersburg), one – in the Ural Federal District (the Sverdlovsk Oblast) and one – in the Far Eastern Federal District (the Jewish Autonomous Oblast).

In 2010 there were 13 such subjects (the regions of the Ural, Siberian and Far Eastern federal districts joined later).

As of January 1, 2013 the replacement rate did not reach 30% in five subjects of the Russian Federation. They are Nenets (26.5%), Khanty-Mansi (28.8%), Yamalo-Nenets (23.3%) Autonomous okrugs, the Sakhalin Oblast (29.1%) and the city of Moscow (20.6%). The low replacement rate due to high wages and the cost of living is recorded in the Far North and the city of Moscow.

In 2012 the 40% net replacement rate was observed in 71 subjects out of 83 in all federal districts of the Russian Federation. It amounted to 30% only in two subjects: Nenets Autonomous Okrug (26.8%) and the city of Moscow (23.7%).

The same rate of disability pensions is observed in 3 and 9 regions and that of

survivor's pensions – in 3 and 17 regions (gross/net coefficients, respectively) (*tab. 4*).

According to the data given in the table, the replacement rate of old-age labor pensions awarded in the reporting year was significantly lower than that of the pensioners of all years of assignment.

As of January 1, 2013, only the 23rd and 49th subjects of the Russian Federation had an appropriate old-age pension replacement rate, the 1st and 10th subjects – a disability pension replacement rate (gross/net coefficients). As for survivor's pensions, only in two central regions (the Belgorod Oblast and the Penza Oblast) the ratio has reached the specified level in comparison with net wages.

Table 4. Distribution of the RF subjects – pension recipients – by the pension replacement rate (by new assignments)

Labor pensions	Number of subjects with the gross replacement rate, %					Number of subjects with the net replacement rate, %				
	Below 30	30-40	Above 40	Of them: above 60	Above the national level	Below 30	30-40	Above 40	Of them: above 60	Above the national level
Old age	15	45	23	0	68	8	26	49	0	68
Including regions:	12	11	1	0	13	6	13	5	0	12
northern	0	7	6	0	13	0	1	12	0	13
southern	3	27	16	0	42	2	12	32	0	43
central	52	30	1	0	68	26	47	10	0	68
Disability	22	2	0	0	12	18	5	1	0	13
Including regions:	5	7	1	0	13	0	9	4	0	13
northern	25	21	0	0	43	8	33	5	0	42
southern	70	13	0	0	65	55	26	2	0	65
central	24	0	0	0	12	23	1	0	0	10
Survivor's	11	2	0	0	11	6	7	0	0	11
Including regions:	35	11	0	0	42	26	18	2	0	44

Changing the pension structure as the necessary factor to ensure the pensioners' subsistence level in terms of the pension system reform

In the Russian Federation up to 2010 the labor pension consisted of three parts with the following independent sources of funding:

- basic pension – funds of unified social tax, since 2005 – transfers from the federal budget for the payment of the basic part of a labor pension;
- insured part – insurance contributions for compulsory pension insurance;
- cumulative part – insurance contributions for payment of the funded part of the labor pension.

Due to the cancellation of unified social tax in 2010 the labor pension structure was simplified: its basic part, financed by the federal budget, was liquidated; and the insured part of labor pension was supplemented with a fixed basic component.

Thus, nowadays the labor pension nominally consists of two parts: insured (*IP*) and cumulative (*CP*).

The typical formula for determining the insured part of an old-age labor pension (*IP*):

$$IP = PC / T + B,$$

where *PC* is a sum of notional pension capital of the insured person, accounted for the first day a person receives the insured part of the old-age labor pension;

T is a number of months of the expected period of the old-age labor pension payment, used to calculate the insured part of this pension, amounting to 19 years (228 months);

B is a basic component of the insured part of the old-age labor pension.

According to this formula, the amount of the insurance part of the old-age labor pension is calculated by summing two institutionally different parts.

The first part is based on the amount of the so-called notional pension capital (NPC) of the citizen, accumulated during person's employment and other activities. The second part is a fixed basic component (FBC) of the insured part of the old-age labor pension, set at a fixed sum regardless of the employment contribution (length of employment and insurance contributions).

Its value in rubles is institutionalized depending on the category of pensioners, the presence of dependents and long-term employment in the Far North. The duration of the insurance period must be not less than five years.

As the basic component is nominally an insured component of the pension, it is funded at the expense of insurance contributions for compulsory pension insurance.

At the same time, the economic function of the basic pension is to provide retirees with the minimum level of financial security. The insured and mandatory cumulative parts of the labor pension perform the function to achieve equivalence of the rights and obligations of pension benefits under the national pension law.

As noted above, the replacement rate is calculated by the notional evaluation index. The scale of the labor pension correlates with wages or another income of the insured person indirectly, through the notional pension capital, consisting of insurance premiums.

Hence, the second component that does not depend directly on the results of the insured person's employment (a basic component of the insured part) is contrary to the insurance principles of the pension security.

The 2010 reform resulted not only in increasing the scale of the labor pension in the Russian Federation, but also in the significant changes in its institutional structure (*tab. 5*).

According to the table data, the average old-age labor pension at the end of 2012 amounted to 9790.1 rubles (the growth by 6.2 times to 2002), to 7988.0 rubles (by 5.3 times) by new assignments of the reporting year. If at the end of 2002 the share of the insured

part accounted for 60.0% of the average labor pension, at the end of 2012 it decreased by 14.6% to 45.4% (60.2 and 47.2% by new assignments).

As a result, as of January 1, 2013, the replacement rate of the average nominal gross wage in the Russian Federation the average old-age labor pension amounted to 36.8%, and of these only 16.7% directly accounted for its insurance part without the amounts of the basic components and valorization (30 and 14.1% by new assignments, respectively).

The replacement rate of disability and survivor's pensions as an average pension without the amounts of the basic components and valorization is much lower. The reduction trend remains in dynamics.

Table 5. Dynamics of the structure and the replacement rate of the old-age labor pension (LP) in the Russian Federation in 2002–2012

Year	Average size of the old-age labor pension, rubles					Replacement rate, %		Share of the insured part in the average LP, %
	Total	FBC	Insured part (without FBC, valorization and AP)	Valorization sums	Accumulative part	Total	Insured part (without FBC, valorization and AP)	
2002	1 590.3	576.7	953.7	0.0	0.0	36.5	21.9	60.0
2003	1 908.2	664.3	1 180.7	0.0	0.0	34.7	21.5	61.9
2004	2 216.7	763.9	1 388.7	0.0	0.0	32.9	20.6	62.6
2005	2 763.6	1 117.7	1 564.4	0.0	0.0	32.3	18.3	56.6
2006	3 098.8	1 221.5	1 794.0	0.0	0.0	29.1	16.9	57.9
2007	3 972.7	1 874.5	1 990.7	0.0	0.0	29.2	14.6	50.1
2008	4 909.7	2 167.2	2 635.5	0.0	0.0	28.4	15.2	53.7
2009	6 630.1	3 102.6	3 395.2	0.0	0.0	35.6	18.2	51.2
2010	8 165.7	3 301.2	3 611.3	1 130.4	0.0	39.0	17.2	44.2
2011	8 876.0	3 589.0	3 979.8	1 191.1	0.0	38.0	17.0	44.8
2012	9 790.1	3 962.7	4 441.7	1 271.7	0.1	36.8	16.7	45.4

* A basic part of labor pension until 2010.

We should dwell on the structure and rate of the pension basic component that can be average and increased. The average rate is provided to all persons of a certain age entitled to a labor pension and having the necessary length of service. People who need constant care or have dependents can get an increased pension. In addition, under federal law "On the increase in the basic part of labor pension of persons living in the Far North regions and equated areas" of 29 November 2003, no. 154-FL the basic component of labor pension is raised.

Prior to the adoption of this law, the rate of the labor pension basic component was established in the same amount, regardless of the pensioner's place of residence. The scale of labor pensions was differentiated only in the assessment of pension rights of the insured persons when determining the insured part of labor pension. Since 2010 the fixed basic component (FBC) of the labor pension in the Russian Federation has been set (Federal Law No. 173) at 2562 rubles and has been indexed annually in the prescribed manner. As of January 1, 2013 the rate of FBC increased by 28.0%, i.e. up to 3279 rubles.

Its differentiation also depends on other factors.

For the defined categories of citizens the sum increased constituted: for people at the age of 80 – twofold; for people working in the Far North regions and equated areas – by 30–50%; for I group disability – twofold (II group disability – the average rate of the FBC, III group disability – 1/2 of the average

rate of the FBC) and for people caring for dependents – 1/3 to 1 of the average rate of the FBC.

The recipients of survivor's pensions have 1/2 of the average rate of the FBC, except for children who have lost both parents, or children of the deceased single mother. Orphans get the average rate of the FBC.

Table 6 presents the data on the number of the recipients and the actual rate of the fixed basic component of the labor pension insured part by the categories of recipients, according to the report No. 94 (pensions) (*tab. 6*).

As of January 1, 2013 in the Russian Federation there were 33.5 million old age pensioners, the average basic component of the insured part of the labor pension amounted to 3962 rubles, of the disability pension – 3355 rubles (2.4 million people), of the survivor's pension – 1698 rubles (1.4 million people).

The lowest rate of pensions was observed among the III group disabled – 1665 rubles (787 thousand people) and the highest – among the I group disabled having three dependents – 10 097 rubles (4 thousand people). Just 1.49 million recipients of the old-age labor pension (4.4% of the total number in this category) have dependents. In addition, 0.72 million people or 29.3% of the total number of the disability pension recipients have dependents.

Thus, the pensioners remain the least protected category of citizens in Russia. In this context, the key objective of the strategy

Table 6. Data on the recipients of the fixed basic component of the labor pension in the Russian Federation as of January 1, 2013

Categories of pension recipients	Bcero		Dependents							
			No		One		Two		Three	
	thousand people	rubles	thousand people	rubles	thousand people	rubles	thousand people	rubles	thousand people	rubles
Old age pensions:	33520	3962	32033		1351		106		29	
under the age of 80 and I group disabled	4727		4648	6696	78	7759	1	9027	0.2	10064
other recipients of the old-age pension	28793		27385	3442	1274	4674	105	5983	29	6955
Disability pension:	2444	3355	1729		452		179		85	
I group	200		156	6758	31	7909	10	9057	4	10097
II group	1087		785	3440	179	4545	73	5634	50	6662
III group	1157		787	1665	242	2791	96	3922	31	5055
Survivor's pension:	1352	1698								
children who have lost both parents, or children of the deceased single mother (orphans)	15	3495								
other disabled family members of the deceased breadwinner	1337	1678								

for long-term development of the pension system in the Russian Federation, adopted in December 2012, was defined as “provision of the average old-age labor pension at the level of 2.5–3 subsistence minimums of the pensioner” by 2030.

The annual monitoring and structural analysis of regional and sectoral factors of pensioners' poverty will help adjust and develop the tools of state regulation of the long-term policy to address the pension poverty.

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