

# SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

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## Children and Young People in Russia: Global Challenges of Modernity\*



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**Abstract.** The present-day world's development is becoming more and more uneven and new global challenges are emerging. Russia should respond to them by enhancing its economic competitiveness, preserving and increasing its population and human potential, first of all, that of children and young people. The paper points out that for the Russian Federation with its vast territory and substantial reserves

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of natural resources the most important geopolitical challenges consist in the preservation and increase of population and human potential. The authors prove that the formation of the population of Russia is under double “pressure” of high mortality and low fertility; therefore, natural movement (decline) is not completed by mechanical movement. In addition, the article determines that the share of young people in the total population is decreasing. For the first time in the history of Russia the share of children has become lower than the proportion of the elderly. In 2013 in 56 Russian regions, the proportion of children and adolescents accounted for less than 20% of the population (in the early 2000s, there were 41 such regions, and in 1990 – three). In addition to the reduction in the number of the population, child health potential is also deteriorating: about 35% of children in Russia are born ill or become ill in the near future (the figure is 30% in the Vologda Oblast). The number of adolescents aged 15–17 who are accounted for severe mental disorders is continuously increasing. The greatest socio-economic damage to the society comes from suicides that are widely spread among young people (the younger generation (persons up to 24 years old) accounts for one third of all the potential years of life lost from suicides). At the same time, young people consider health more valuable than does the population as a whole (4.5 points vs 4.4 points on a five- point scale). But young people underestimate the importance of self-preservation behavior. World experience shows that efficient development and productive use of the youth potential is the main advantage of the countries with innovation economy. The article shows that if the level of development of professional competencies is high, the level of innovation activity (projects, developments and inventions) among students is also high (3.93 points vs 3.69 points – in the absence of developments).

**Key words:** children, young people, population, health, innovation skills, years of potential life lost.

The present-day world’s development is becoming more and more uneven and new global challenges are emerging, they are as follows: unevenness of economic growth; demographic imbalances; decrease in the share of young people in the total population; strong migration flows from the regions suffering from terrorism; environmental issues; increasing number of natural disasters. In addition, global economy and politics witness the establishment of new regional economic alliances (WTO, APEC, EurAsEC, APEC, Eurasian Customs Union, etc.) that are beginning to change the principles of world economic regulation. Countries are boosting their innovation activities, which accelerate the pace of

change in several major economic trends in the world<sup>1</sup>; this requires that human potential quality be enhanced.

All the regions of the world experience a decline in population growth rate along with its significant territorial differentiation. According to the World Bank, the rate of population growth is much higher in the regions, where most of the territory is occupied by developing countries (South and North Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, Latin America), compared to the areas occupied by developed countries (*tab. 1*).

The crude birth rate in the world between 1960 and 2013 decreased from 32 to 20‰

<sup>1</sup> Long-Term Forecast of Scientific and Technological Development of the Russian Federation (up to 2025).

Table 1. Population (million people) and growth rate, %

World, region	Population size, million people							Growth rate, %				
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	1970 / 1960	1980 / 1970	1990/ 1980	2000/ 1990	2010 / 2000
<b>World</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>3,699</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>5,295</b>	<b>6,124</b>	<b>6,987</b>	<b>7,052</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>114.1</b>
Europe	605	657	693	721	729	738	740	108.6	105.5	104.0	101.1	101.2
Africa	282	364	480	637	821	1051	1,070	129.1	131.9	132.7	128.9	128.0
Asia	1,704	2,139	2,636	3,181	3,705	4,216	4,250	125.5	123.2	120.7	116.5	113.8
Latin America	220	288	364	444	523	596	603	130.9	126.4	122	117.8	114.0
North America	204	232	256	284	316	346	351	113.7	110.3	110.9	111.3	109.5
Australia and Oceania	16	20	23	27	31	37	38	125	115	117.4	114.8	119.4
<i>For reference: Russia</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>109.2</i>	<i>106.2</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>105.8</i>	<i>97.9</i>

Sources: Europe in Figures – Eurostat Yearbook. 2009, p. 130. Available at: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu> (accessed October 25, 2010); *Demograficheskii ezhegodnik Rossii* [Demographic Yearbook of Russia]. 2001, p. 19; 2011 World Population Data Sheet. The World at 7 Billion. Population Reference Bureau. Pp. 6-9.

(the total fertility rate decreased from 5.0 to 2.5), the crude death rate – from 18 to 8‰, respectively<sup>2</sup>. The most significant decrease in the birth rate over this period was recorded in the European region (from 21.5 to 10.5‰), Asian region (from 42.3 to 19‰) and in Australia (from 23.0 to 12.9‰). That is, the decrease in the birth and death rates is a global trend (*fig. 1*).

The relative improvement in people's health is a positive trend of recent years. Since the beginning of the 2000s, life expectancy (LE) increased – from 65.3 years in 2000 to 70.8 years in 2013; as for healthy life expectancy (HALE), it also increased – from 58 to 61 years.

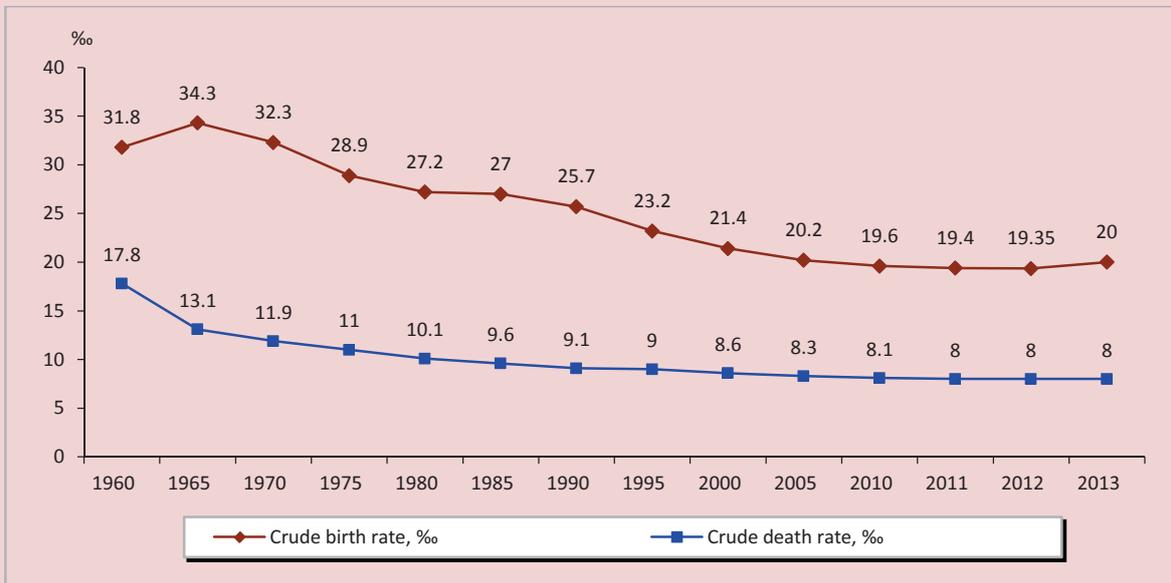
At the same time, Russia's lag behind developed countries in terms of the life expectancy indicator remains very consi-

derable: in 2013, LE in the EU exceeded the Russian national average LE by 10 years; the situation is similar with regard to HALE. It is noteworthy that the dynamics of Russians' health indicators is unique. They were comparable to those of developing countries at the beginning of the period under consideration; however, Russia managed to bring them close to the level of developed countries, in which the dynamics was insignificant.

Despite the fact that there were some positive developments in Russia since the beginning of the century (in 2000–2014, the crude birth rate increased from 8.7 to 13.1 ppm; the crude death rate increased from 15.3 to 13.3; besides, the natural population increase is observed since 2013: by 54 thousand people during 2013–2014), experts' forecasts indicate the upcoming deterioration of trends (*fig. 2*), because a structural resource for increasing the birth rate has been exhausted.

<sup>2</sup> *Natsional'naya bezopasnost' Rossii: vnutrennie ugrozy realizatsii strategii* [Russia's National Security: Domestic Threats to the Implementation of the Strategy]. Under the supervision of V.A. Ilyin. Vologda: ISERT RAN, 2015. 132 p.

Figure 1. Global birth and death rates in 1960–2013, ppm (per one thousand population)



Source: *The World Bank. World Development Indicators*. Available at: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/views/reports/tableview.aspx>

Figure 2. Developments in the crude birth and death rates of Russia's population, ppm (fact and forecast) (according to Rosstat data)

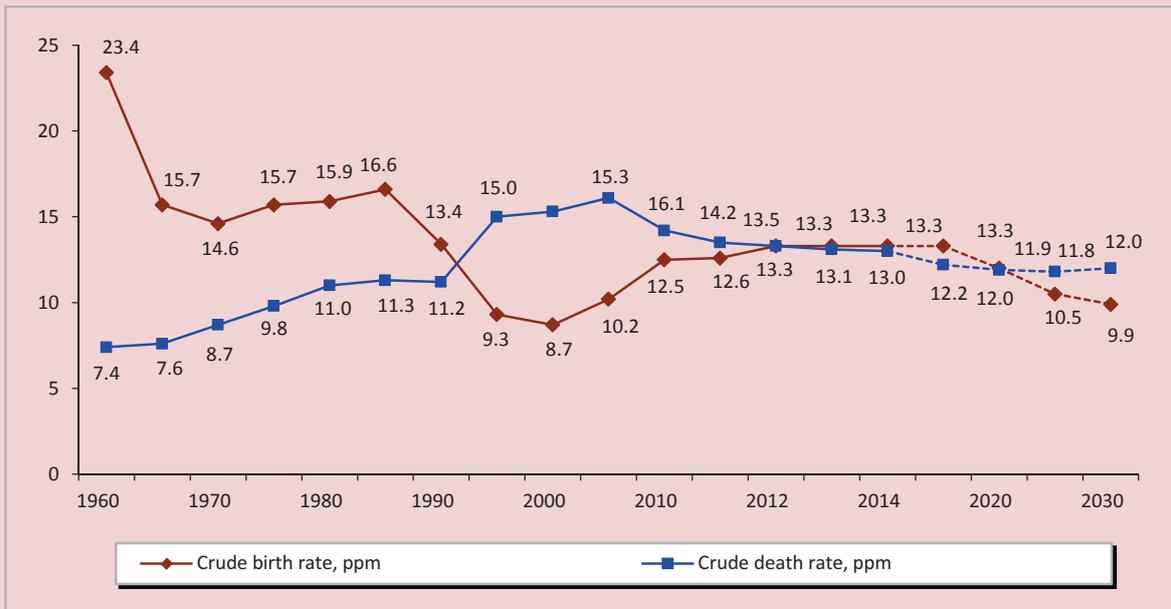


Table 2. Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births

Countries	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
World	62.8	60.0	53.1	44.3	37.5	36.2	34.9	33.7	32.6	31.7
Russia	21.9	22.2	19.7	14.4	10.3	9.8	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.2
Developed countries										
USA	9.4	8.0	7.1	6.8	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.6
UK	7.9	6.1	5.6	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.5
Sweden	5.8	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Canada	6.8	5.7	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3
Denmark	7.3	5.4	4.6	4.1	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9
Norway	7.0	4.6	4.0	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0
France	7.4	4.8	4.4	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5
Italy	8.3	6.4	4.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9
Germany	7.0	5.3	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1
Japan	4.6	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
Source: World Health Organization. Global Health Observatory Data Repository. Available at: <a href="http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.CM1320R?lang=en">http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.CM1320R?lang=en</a>										

In 1999–2009, the number of women aged 18–34 increased by more than two million; this fact contributed to the increase in the number of births after 1999. According to the forecast of the Institute of Demography under the National Research University Higher School of Economics, by 2020, the number of women of active reproductive age will have declined by 4.7 million, and by 2025 – by more than 7 million<sup>3</sup>.

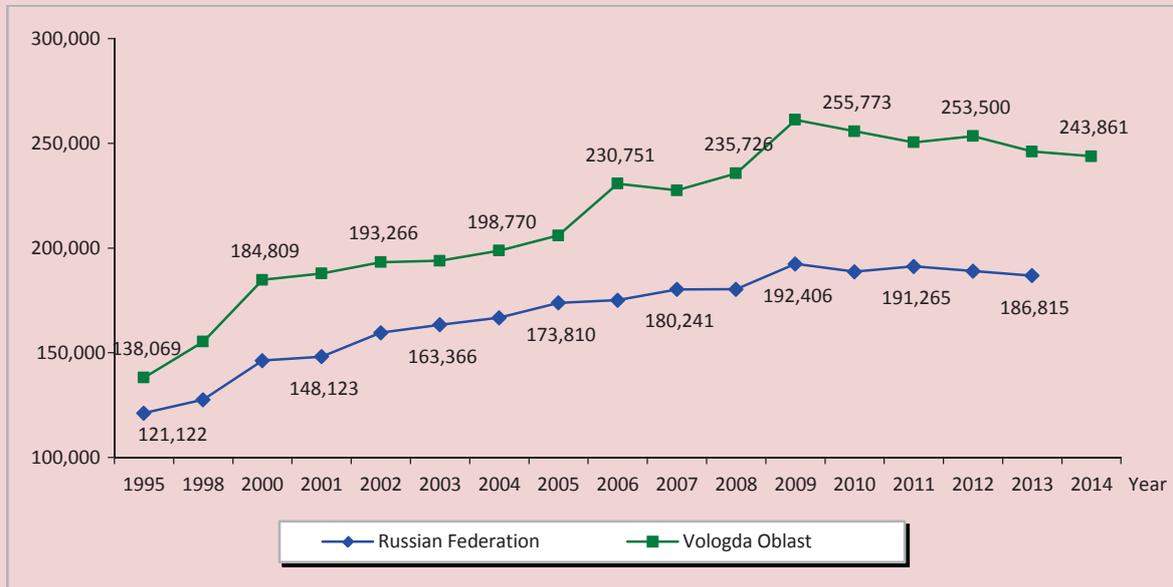
In addition, of particular concern is the fact that, despite the increase in LE and HALE, the level of infant and child mortality remains high (*tab. 2*). The decrease in the proportion of young people in the population of European countries and Russia is one of the serious global challenges of our time.

<sup>3</sup> Vishnevskii A. Rossiya: demograficheskie itogi dvukh desyatiletii i blizhaishie perspektivy [Russia: Demographic Results of Two Decades and the Near-Term Prospects]. *Mir Rossii. Sotsiologiya. Etnologiya* [World of Russia. Sociology. Ethnology], 2012, vol. 21, no. 3, pp. 3-40.

The reduction in birth rates and increase in life expectancy were the main reasons for the change in the proportions of the age structure. Demographers are concerned about the fact that for the first time in the history of Russia the share of children became lower than the share of elderly population. In 2013, in 56 Russian regions, the share of children and adolescents was less than 20% of the total population (in early 2000, the number of such regions was 41, in 1990 – three).

In this regard, an important challenge for Russia is to preserve the health of the younger generation. Children's health potential decreases from early childhood, it is shown by the increase in their incidence rate. About 35% of children in Russia are born sick or become ill in the near future, this figure is about 30% in the Vologda Oblast (*fig. 3*).

Figure 3. Incidence rate in children aged 0–14 (per 100,000 children)



Sources: *Rossiiskii statisticheskii ezhegodnik: stat. sb.* [Russian Statistical Yearbook: Statistics Collection]. Rosstat. Moscow, 2001–2014; *Osnovnye pokazateli deyatel'nosti uchrezhdenii zdravookhraniya Vologodskoi oblasti za 1999–2014 gg.: stat. sb.* [Main Performance Indicators of Healthcare Institutions of the Vologda Oblast for 1999–2014: Statistics Collection]. Vologda: Departament zdravookhraniya Vologodskoi oblasti, GUZ DZ VO “MIATs”, 1999–2014.

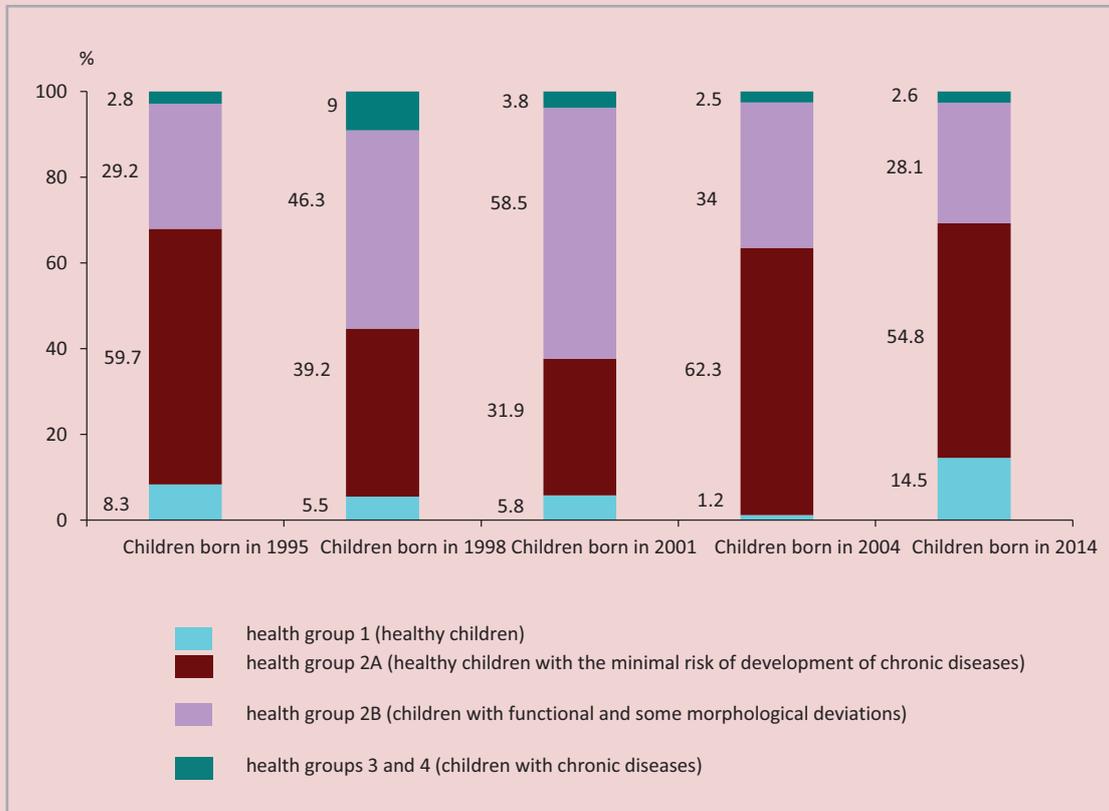
State statistics materials describe the current condition and trends in the health of children’s population as a whole and help assess it as a component of public health. Special studies help understand changes in children’s health. For this purpose, a medical and sociological monitoring of the health and development of children is carried out in the Vologda Oblast on a regular basis since 1995. It covers four cohorts of families in which the children were born in the spring of 1995, 1998, 2001, 2004 and 2014 (*fig. 4*). The study provides a unique opportunity to figure out how children’s health changes and to understand what factors have greater influence on its formation. The medical and

sociological monitoring reveals children’s health and illness at a qualitatively different level and helps discuss the issue in more detail.

The study reveals that health is deteriorating in stages, stepwise and determines main critical periods of childhood:

- the first twelve months of life (the proportion of healthy children and children with minimal risk of loss of health among newborns is 60–40%; it decreases to 20–15% as they reach 12 months of age);
- 6–7 years old (the proportion of children with chronic diseases increases by an average of 5–6%, which is connected with the most important periods of social adaptation);

Figure 4. Health of newborn children (based on the monitoring data), %



• 12 years old (by this age, due to physiological factors, children’s immune system becomes stronger, the proportion of children who often fall ill with cold-related diseases reduces; however, the incidence of musculoskeletal disorders and gastrointestinal diseases increases, visual acuity decreases, on the whole, the number of chronic diseases increases).

In this regard, of particular concern is the fact that medical personnel pay less attention to the category of children with health group two. It often happens that such children are

viewed as healthy only because they seldom visit medical institutions<sup>4</sup>.

According to observations made by health workers, 70% of disorders formed in children in primary school develop into chronic diseases by the time of graduation;

<sup>4</sup> Shabunova A.A. Zdorov’e i zdorov’esberezhenie podrastayushchego pokoleniya [Health and Health Protection of the Younger Generation]. *Deti i obshchestvo: sotsial’naya real’nost’ i novatsii: sb. dokladov na Vseros. nauch.-prakt. konf. s mezhdunar. uchastiem, g. Moskva, 23-24 oktyabrya 2014 g.* [Children and Society: Social Reality and Innovations: the Collection of Reports at the All-Russian Research-to-Practice Conference with International Participation, Moscow, October 23–24, 2014]. Moscow: ROS, 2014. pp. 851-861.

Table 3. Prevalence of risk factors in the population

Factors	Prevalence in the population
Unsatisfactory health of the mother	In 2014 in the Vologda Oblast 8% of women of reproductive age assessed their health as bad or very bad; 43% considered their health satisfactory.
Low level of hemoglobin in women during pregnancy	Anemia accounts for 33% of morbidity in pregnant women.
Maternal smoking	The prevalence of smoking among pregnant women increased significantly (from 3% in 1995 to 10% in the cohort of 2014). 29% of women in the reproductive age smoke in the Vologda Oblast. Their share is increasing.
Work conditions of the expectant mother that do not meet sanitary standards	In the Vologda Oblast in 2006, 26% of women worked in the conditions that did not meet sanitary norms, while in 2000 this indicator did not exceed 7% (according to Vologdastat).
Low incomes of families	In Russia, about 20% of children aged under 16 live in poverty. Some improvement was revealed in this period in subjective assessments of the purchasing power of the families participating in monitoring. There was an increase in the proportion of respondents who have enough money for all current expenses – from 27 to 38%, respectively. The number of families who say that they have enough money only for daily expenses, but buying clothes and other things is difficult for them, decreased respectively from 53 to 37%.
Adverse housing conditions	13–18% of families that participate in the monitoring live in bad houses and apartments or in those requiring major repairs.
Unsatisfactory environmental conditions at the place of residence	28% of children (according to their parents' assessments) live in poor or very poor environmental conditions.

moreover, the incidence of ophthalmological diseases increases 4–5-fold; the incidence of digestive system disorders and musculo-skeletal disorders increases threefold, and the incidence of neuropsychiatric disorders – twofold<sup>5</sup>.

The prevalence of the above risk factors is quite high. Only 6% of families have no problems in this respect; in other families, the risks are present in different combinations. More than one-third of families have two risk factors combined; about 20% of families have a combination of three risk factors. The largest share of healthy children is found in the families in which negative impacts are absent or minimal (about 30%). The highest proportion of children with chronic illness is observed in the families in which four (25%) and five (33%) risk factors are combined. It is

<sup>5</sup> Shabunova A.A. *Ibidem*.

noteworthy that risk factors are concentrated in families with low incomes. The prevalence of identified risk factors in the population is presented in *table 3*.

The data obtained indicate the formation of a specific pattern: the prevalence of risk factors in the population causes children's health deterioration; this, in turn, leads to the low level of young people's health and ultimately affects the health of adults; poor health of parents is one of the reasons for illnesses in children. The so-called "social funnel" is being formed, into which all young cohorts are being drawn: health issues shift from older age groups to the groups of children and young people<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> Rimashevskaya N.M. *Sotsial'no-ekonomicheskie i demograficheskie problemy sovremennoi Rossii* [Socio-Economic and Demographic Issues of Modern Russia]. *Vestnik Rossiiskoi akademii nauk* [Bulletin of the Russian Academy of Sciences], 2004, vol. 74, no. 3, pp. 209-218.

Negative conditions and life factors weakened the immune protection, caused the development of pathological processes, depression, and other psychiatric deviations. The feeling of “exhaustion” and “fatigue” in the population leads to the fact that the generation of children does not reproduce the generation of parents not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively<sup>7</sup>.

In Russia, there is a continuous increase in the number of adolescents aged 15–17 who have severe mental disorders (schizophrenia, schizoaffective psychosis, schizotypal disorder and affective psychosis). Since 2000, their number has grown by 45% (from 50.8 to 73.3 cases per 100 thousand adolescents)<sup>8</sup>. The decrease in this indicator among children aged 0–14 also increased by 20% (from 12.7 to 15.2 cases per 100 thousand children, respectively<sup>9</sup>).

The spread of mental and behavior disorders associated with consumption of psychoactive substances among adolescents aged 15–17 is shown by the following trend. If at the beginning of the 1990s the most acute was the issue of substance abuse, then in the second half of the 1990s – early 2000s – the problem of rapid growth of drug abuse came to the fore; and in the 2000s, there emerged

the issue of alcoholism, which was also acute among the adult population<sup>10</sup>. The registered incidence of drug abuse reached its peak in 2000, when 6,122 adolescents (82 persons per 100 thousand people of this age) were taken under observation; 9,062 adolescents (121 persons per 100 thousand adolescents) were registered with health care institutions; 16 thousand (218 persons per 100 thousand) were on the preventive account by the end of the year. The incidence of adolescent drug abuse declined sharply by 2003, and then continued to decline at a moderate pace. In 2012, only 143 young people were taken under observation with drug addiction diagnosed for the first time (3.4 per 100 thousand people aged 15–17); 284 adolescents (6.9) were registered with healthcare institutions at the end of the year. Mental and behavioral disorders associated with substance abuse are recorded in children aged under 14. In 2000, 216 children were taken under supervision in this regard. Since 2010, their number is 7–8 per year on average<sup>11</sup>. In 2012, 13 children aged up to 14 diagnosed with drug addiction were registered with medical and preventive organizations. In addition, 427 children were on the preventive account in connection with the use of drug substances with harmful consequences.

<sup>7</sup> *Analiticheskii material k razrabotke kontseptsii gosudarstvennoi migratsionnoi politiki RF* [Analytical Material for the Development of the Russian Federation State Migration Policy Concept]. Available at: [http://www.proektnoegosudarstvo.ru/materials/analiticheskij\\_material\\_k\\_razrabotke\\_kontseptcii\\_gosudarstvennoj\\_migratsionnoj\\_politiki\\_rf/](http://www.proektnoegosudarstvo.ru/materials/analiticheskij_material_k_razrabotke_kontseptcii_gosudarstvennoj_migratsionnoj_politiki_rf/)

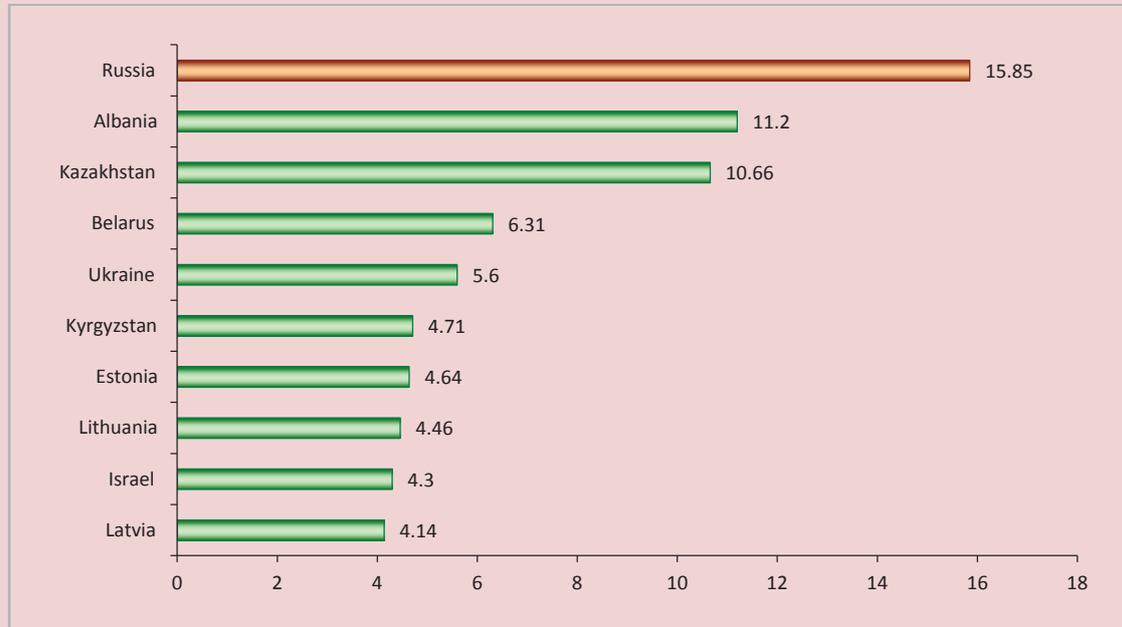
<sup>8</sup> *Zdravookhranenie v Rossii. 2013: stat.sb.* [Health Care in Russia. 2013: Statistics Collection]. Rosstat. Moscow, 2013. P. 147.

<sup>9</sup> *Zdravookhranenie v Rossii. 2013: stat.sb.* [Health Care in Russia. 2013: Statistics Collection]. Rosstat. Moscow, 2013. P. 131.

<sup>10</sup> Shcherbakova E. Chislo sostoyashchikh na uchete s diagnozom alkogolizm i alkogol'nye psikhkozy, narkomaniya i toksikomaniya, v 2011 godu prodolzhalo sokrashchat'sya [The Number of Those Registered with the Diagnosis of Alcoholism and Alcoholic Psychosis, Drug Addiction and Toxic Substances Addiction Continued to Decline in 2011]. *Demoskop weekly* [Demoscope Weekly], 2013, no. 547-548, March 18-31.

<sup>11</sup> *Zdravookhranenie v Rossii. 2013: stat.sb.* [Health Care in Russia. 2013: Statistics Collection]. Rosstat. Moscow, 2013. 380 p.

Figure 5. Countries with the highest death rate from violent causes in persons aged 10–29 in Europe (number of deaths per 100 thousand population)



Source: *European Report on Preventing Violence and Knife Crime among Young People*. World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe, 2010.

The Russian Federation tops the list of European countries with the highest level of mortality from violent causes in young people aged 10–29 (fig. 5). According to the WHO, about 40 young people aged 10–29 die in violence in Europe every day, or more than 15 thousand people every year<sup>12</sup>. Violence is the third leading cause of death in this age group. For comparison: in Western Europe the death rate in people aged 10–29 is significantly smaller – for example, it is 0.5 cases per 100 thousand population in Germany and Austria.

<sup>12</sup> *Evropeiskii doklad o predotvrashchenii nasiliya i prestupnosti sredi molodezhi* [European Report on Preventing Violence and Knife Crime among Young People]. World Health Organization, 2010.

In 2013, the suicide rate in the Vologda Oblast decreased in all age groups of the population (tab. 4). It should be noted that the decline is going on at the smallest rate in the group of those aged 10–19.

This can be explained by the fact that representatives of these groups (mainly children and adolescents) have a high level of lability of their psyche and, at the same time, they do not have enough life experience to react properly to psycho-traumatic situations, which increases the risk of their committing suicide. This indicator experienced significant improvement only in 2013.

Thus, we see that the issue of suicidal behavior is critical for the entire Russian society, and especially with regard to children

Table 4. Age structure of mortality from suicide in the Vologda Oblast (deaths per 100 thousand population in this age group)

Age group	Year											2013 compared to 1998
	1998	1999	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013	
10–19 years old ( <i>from 1998 to 2000 – 0-19 years old</i> )	6.7	6.3	8.8	15.2	12.8	8.8	11.9	7.2	7.0	9.7	4.5	67.2%
20–39 years old	59.8	68.4	61.0	57.0	55.6	43.2	37.5	25.3	33.7	27.8	26.0	43.5%
40–59 years old	88.2	94.7	84.5	74.7	64.3	56.0	46.8	37.8	38.6	33.8	30.7	34.8%
60 years old and more	54.8	81.0	71.4	63.0	62.0	57.8	47.3	36.7	45.3	38.1	29.7	54.1%

Source: Federal State Statistics Service database. Available at: [www.gks.ru](http://www.gks.ru)

and adolescents. Suicide among children and adolescents poses a series of threats to social development<sup>13</sup>; we consider the following threats to be most important.

1. *Social-psychological threat.* Social alienation is, in essence, the inability of an individual to adapt to social reality; i.e., it is a definite negative reaction of an individual to the influence of social conditions. There should be no such reactions in childhood, since the representatives of this age group are only getting to know the world, and their interaction with society is “covered” by the guardianship of their parents and family. The fact that social alienation is manifested in childhood and adolescence, and to such a degree that they are expressed at the physical level, at the level of social pathologies, arouses particular concern with regard to the future of the young generation and the country as a whole.

2. *Economic threat.* The younger the age of death from suicide, the greater the loss of human and labor potential of the territory. This

<sup>13</sup> Morev M.V., Shmatova Yu.E. Sotsial'nye patologii v detsko-podrastkovom vozraste (na primere issledovaniia suitsidal'nogo povedeniya) [Social Pathologies in Childhood and Adolescence (Case Study of Suicidal Behavior Research)]. *Voprosy territorial'nogo razvitiya* [Territorial Development Issues], 2014, no. 10 (20). Available at: <http://vtr.isert-ran.ru/article/1456>

was shown by the assessment of economic damage from premature death due to various causes<sup>14</sup> including some forms of destructive and self-destructive behavior: the assessment was carried out by ISEDT RAS in the Vologda Oblast in 2013<sup>15</sup>.

The total loss of man-years of productive life from mortality due to suicide was 3,241 PYLL in 2013 (*tab. 5*), in money terms – about two billion rubles or 0.6% of GRP (for comparison: the damage from homicide – 2,096 PYLL or 0.4% of GRP). Alcohol abuse causes even more significant damage to the

<sup>14</sup> One of the key indicators for calculating the value of socio-economic impacts of premature mortality is the cost of economic damage from the loss of a member of the society, expressed in standardized units of “potential years of life lost (PYLL)”. The per capita gross regional product (GRP) of the Vologda Oblast calculated based on the number of people employed in the economy in a given year was used as a measure of the value of the damage. This allowed us to determine the amount of profit lost in the region due to mortality of working age population, under the assumption that it is all economically active. For each case of death the number of years of “life lost” until retirement age (men – under 60, women – under 55) was determined, all the cases were summed up, and the resulting number of man-years of potential life lost was multiplied by the average annual gross regional product (GRP) per employee in the economy. The result was the GRP lost due to mortality from suicide.

<sup>15</sup> Korolenko A.V. Dinamika smertnosti naseleniya Rossii v kon-tekste kontseptsii epidemiologicheskogo perekhoda [Dynamics of Mortality in Russia in the Context of the Epidemiologic Transition Concept]. *Ekonomicheskie i sotsial'nye peremeny: fakty, tendentsii, prognoz* [Economic and Social Changes: Facts, Trends, Forecast], 2015, no. 4(40), pp. 192-210.

Table 5. Structure of the burden due to the death rate of the Vologda Oblast population in 2013 from various groups of causes

Cause of death in 2013	Death rate				PYLL			Damage	
	In men, %	In women, %	Total cases	% to crude death rate	Men, %	Women, %	Total	Million rubles	% to GRP
All causes	81.5	18.5	4,783	100.0	80.9	19.1	54,684	32,667.1	9.4
Malignant neoplasms	72.8	27.2	691	14.4	69.9	30.1	5,818	3,475.6	1.0
Cardiovascular diseases	86.1	13.9	1,550	32.4	86.6	13.4	13,555	8,097.5	2.3
Diseases of the digestive system	97.3	2.7	258	5.4	99.0	1.0	4,889	2,920.6	0.8
Alcohol*	86.3	13.7	388	8.1	88.1	11.9	5,109	3,052.0	0.9
External causes:	83.9	16.1	1,327	27.7	85.6	14.4	23,511	14,045.0	4.0
suicides	87.6	12.4	177	3.7	89.8	10.2	3,241	1,936.1	0.6
homicides	84.3	15.7	102	2.1	88.9	11.1	2,096	1,252.1	0.4
road traffic accidents	78.7	21.3	183	3.8	80.9	19.1	4,119	2,460.6	0.7

\* This group of causes of death includes mental disorders (alcoholic psychoses), degeneration of the nervous system caused by alcohol abuse, alcoholic polyneuropathy, alcoholic myopathy, alcoholic cardiomyopathy, alcoholic gastritis, alcoholic liver disease, chronic pancreatitis of alcoholic etiology, fetal alcohol syndrome, accidental alcohol poisoning, intentional alcohol poisoning, poisoning by and exposure to alcohol with undetermined intent.

Table 6. Dynamics of PYLL in different age groups of the population in the Russian Federation

Cause of death	Age groups										
	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59
Ischemic heart disease	47	42	3,146	10,276	25,922	48,541	72,757	109,537	175,137	169,830	60,134
Malignant neoplasm	12,715	10,881	20,656	28,413	40,380	53,263	63,737	84,667	132,767	125,041	44,832
Accidental alcohol poisoning	0	136	2,077	12,534	29,580	42,136	42,833	36,123	37,503	21,740	4,758
Road traffic accident	13,342	16,119	68,327	138,348	113,427	82,378	52,997	37,639	29,036	13,881	2,634
Homicide	2,631	2,408	21,944	53,928	64,600	65,788	52,168	35,366	28,861	13,749	2,578
Suicide	515	10,613	71,571	135,401	133,027	105,111	71,107	48,737	41,590	22,823	4,566

region's labor potential. The study shows the need for more attention to the issue in order to prevent self-destructive and destructive behavior, especially among adolescents.

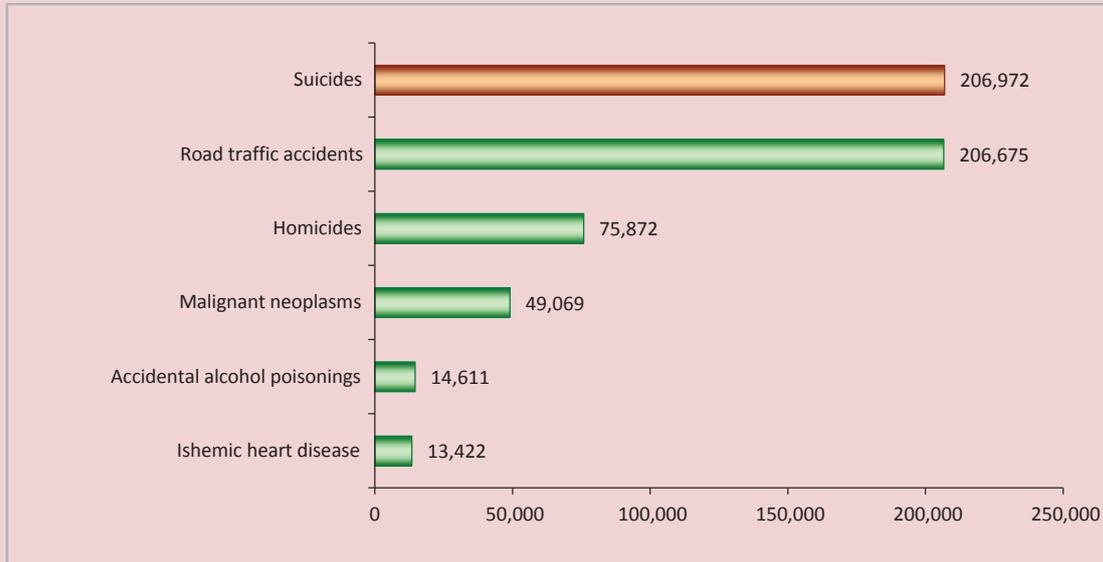
In comparison with other causes of death, PYLL due to suicide are the greatest among people of young age (20–29 years old; *tab. 6*). Overall, this group accounted for 37% of all PYLL. A similar situation is observed only among traffic accidents. The biggest losses from homicide are recorded in the group of persons aged 25–35, from alcohol intoxication – in the group of persons aged 30–39, from

neoplasms and ischemic heart disease – in the group of persons aged 45–55.

The losses from suicide among young people (group of persons aged 15–24) are almost 207 thousand man-years, which is higher than the losses from all causes of death under consideration (*fig. 6*).

In general, young people (aged up to 24) account for one third of the total PYLL from suicide. For comparison, the losses from ischemic heart disease are about 2%, from neoplasms – 15%, from alcohol poisoning – 7%, traffic accidents – 43%. Therefore,

Figure 6. PYLL in the age group 15–24



suicide causes the highest socio-economic losses because of its wide distribution among young people.

3. *Demographic threat.* Mortality from suicide is not only a psychological and socio-economic threat, it also causes demographic losses. Thus, according to our calculations<sup>16</sup>, life expectancy losses due to mortality from suicide, homicide and causes related to alcohol consumption are 1.3 years. The peak of demographic loss falls on the age group up to 19 (*tab. 7*), in the case of mortality from alcohol consumption – on young people aged 20–24.

Summarizing the above, we can conclude that suicidal behavior among children and adolescents carries socio-psychological, demographic and economic threats. All this

negatively affects the formation of labor and human potential. The ability to eliminate this phenomenon determines the importance of development and adoption of preventive measures.

The reduction in the size of young cohorts is associated with a significant risk for the development of the country, which is manifested primarily in the reduction of creative potential, the main carrier of which is the younger part of human resources.

The young generation of modern Russia is one of the resources of modernization; the potential of this resource is still not utilized to the fullest extent. Young people accumulate historical experience and they are, in a sense, an indicator of resilience of society and a powerful innovation factor. The President of Russia Vladimir Putin in his Address to the Federal Assembly on December 3, 2015 noted: "...preserving the nation, bringing up

<sup>16</sup> The methodology is described in the book: Val'chuk E.A., Gulitskaya N.I., Antipov V.V. *Zabolevaemost' naseleniya: metody izucheniya* [Morbidity: Methods of Study]. Minsk 2000. P. 23.

Table 7. Life expectancy (LE) losses due to mortality from the causes related to the deterioration of social health, 2012, years

Age	Average life expectancy	Total loss of years due to mortality from				Average life expectancy excluding mortality from suicide, homicide and alcohol-related causes
		suicide	homicide	alcohol consumption*	suicide, homicide and alcohol-related causes	
0–1	70.35	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.19</b>	0.62	1.13	71.48
1–4	69.7	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.19</b>	0.62	1.13	70.83
5–9	65.73	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.19</b>	0.62	1.13	66.86
10–14	60.79	<b>0.32</b>	0.18	0.62	1.12	61.91
15–19	55.86	<b>0.32</b>	0.18	0.62	1.12	56.98
20–24	50.98	0.3	0.17	<b>0.63</b>	1.1	52.08
25–29	46.26	0.26	0.14	0.62	1.02	47.28
30–34	41.6	0.23	0.11	0.6	0.94	42.54
35–39	37.18	0.2	0.1	0.56	0.86	38.04
40–44	33.13	0.15	0.07	0.46	0.68	33.81
45–49	28.87	0.12	0.05	0.36	0.53	29.4
50–54	24.77	0.09	0.04	0.27	0.4	25.17
55–59	21.13	0.05	0.02	0.18	0.25	21.38
60–64	17.88	0.02	0.01	0.1	0.13	18.01
65–69	14.84	0.01	0	0.02	0.03	14.87
70 and more	11.88	0	0	0	0	11.88

our children and helping them develop their talents constitute the basis of the power and future of any country, including Russia”<sup>17</sup>.

The younger generation<sup>18</sup> in the new social and economic environment is experiencing significant changes in their interests, attitudes, values [6, pp. 5–6]; and the social values that they choose will largely determine the future of society. Today the young age is a concept that is not so much demographic, as social and political. The attitude of society toward young people, their place and role in society indicate

<sup>17</sup> *Poslanie Prezidenta RF Federal'nomu Sobraniyu ot 3 dekabrya 2015 g.* [Address of the President of the Russian Federation to the Federal Assembly on December 3, 2015].

<sup>18</sup> In the Russian Federation, people aged 14–30 are officially considered young people (in Europe – from 15 to 29 years old); but researchers have the differentiated approach to the definition of age limits of the younger population. For example, in the study of substance abuse among young people, age limits are defined from 11 to 24 years old, professional orientation – from 15 to 26 years old, and in the study of economic and political issues – from 18 to 30 years old (considering the electoral rights of the population).

the ability of society to develop rapidly. Young people are bearers of new ideas, significant intellectual potential, enhanced creative abilities (due to inherent high sensitivity, perception, visual thinking, etc.), critical views and attitudes toward the existing reality that are especially necessary in a time of change in society. Being by nature the enemy of conservatism, the young generation helps to accelerate the introduction of new ideas, initiatives, and new ways of life. Being young, a person easily acquires basic knowledge, skills and abilities. The importance and value of youth in the modern world increases also due to the necessity to expand the volume and depth of professional training, which is inevitable in the conditions of modernization of society.

When analyzing young people as the future labor potential of the country, it is necessary to take into account that according to the laws

of succession (the law of negation of negation), they develop the inherited social relations, spiritual and material values of a particular society, and subsequently reproduce them. The type of reproduction – simple or expanded – depends also on the level of social development of young people and on the values that they develop.

The results of a sociological survey<sup>19</sup> of the young cohort in the Vologda Oblast population indicate that young people show relatively high political and information activity, they are interested in self-realization in the cultural and socio-economic space of the region. Young people consider the following values to be most important: health, financial security, family, love (4.5 points out of 5, *tab. 8*). The youngest group (aged 16–18), the majority of which have not started a professional career, is characterized by strong attachment to traditional values (family, happiness). The middle group (aged 19–24), the representatives of which are studying at college to obtain professional education, consider the values of freedom and independence to be most important; this fact reflects the actual situation –

<sup>19</sup> The study was conducted in the form of the survey of young people. The form of the research was door-to-door survey in the cities of Vologda and Cherepovets and in eight districts of the Vologda Oblast (Babaevsky, Velikoustyugsky, Vozhegodsky, Gryazovetskiy, Kirillovsky, Nikolsky, Sheksninsky and Tarnogsky districts). The study sample included 1,000 people aged 16–29 (the general population was 217,841 people). The purposeful and quota sample was used. The quotas of the sampling were made in accordance with the following parameters: 1) place of residence; 2) gender and age characteristics. The survey sample consisted of the young people:

- who live the city of Vologda – 32.8%; in the city of Cherepovets – 28.1%; in the Vologda Oblast districts – 39.1%;
- aged 16–18 – 14.7%; 19–24 – 39.2%; 25–29 – 46.1%;
- men – 51%; women – 49%.

these people have made their choice of profession, many have started an independent life separately from their parents. As people get older (age group of 25–29), the priority of labor increases.

Health tops the list of values important for young people. They give higher assessments of health than the entire region's population (4.5 vs 4.4 points on the five-point scale). However, young people point out that the ability to take care of one's own health is the least important for the people in their social circle, which means that the culture of self-preservation behavior is developed insufficiently. The study reveals that, when planning their employment, young people do not take into consideration the health aspect of a job with regard to their own capabilities, which results in further deterioration of health, loss of productivity and lower wages (differences in productivity among young people with different levels of health reach 19%, differences in remuneration – 34%). As they reach adulthood, they more often try to find a job in accordance with their capacity; and certain health issues are partially compensated by greater professionalism, which positively affects the effectiveness of labor (difference in productivity is 11%, in remuneration – 6%; *tab. 9*).

As for the value of art, representatives of all the groups placed it close to the bottom of the ranking. On the one hand, it is associated with greater significance of financial priorities in modern life: the value of creativity for those who do not have financial difficulties (64%) is by ten percentage points more important than for those whose income covers only everyday expenses (54%).

Table 8. Degree of importance of different aspects of life for young people in different age groups (in points, 1 – not important, 5 – very important)

Answer option	Average for the survey		By age					
			16–18		19–24		25–29	
	Points	Ranking	Points	Ranking	Points	Ranking	Points	Ranking
Health	4.5	1	4.5	1	4.5	1	4.5	1
Financial security	4.5	1	4.4	2	4.5	1	4.4	2
Happy family life	4.5	1	4.5	1	4.5	1	4.5	1
Love	4.5	1	4.4	2	4.5	1	4.5	1
Good and faithful friends	4.4	2	4.4	2	4.4	2	4.3	3
Freedom, independence	4.3	3	4.3	3	4.4	2	4.3	3
Interesting job	4.2	4	4.1	5	4.3	3	4.2	4
Dignity, honor	4.2	4	4.1	5	4.2	4	4.2	4
Emotional peace, inner harmony	4.2	4	4.1	5	4.2	4	4.2	4
Entertainment	4,1	5	4,2	4	4,1	5	4	6
Social justice	4,1	5	4,1	5	4,2	4	4,1	5
Active and dynamic life	4,0	6	3,9	7	4	6	4	6
Learning	4,0	6	3,9	7	4	6	4	6
Social position, status	4,0	6	4,1	5	4	6	4	6
Continuous physical and moral advancement	4,0	6	4	6	4	6	4	6
Social recognition, authority	3,9	7	4	6	3,9	7	3,9	7
Approval of other people	3,8	8	3,9	7	3,8	8	3,8	8
Creativity, art	3,7	9	3,7	8	3,8	8	3,7	9

Source: Sociological survey carried out among young people of the Vologda Oblast, 2015, N = 1,000 people

Table 9. Performance efficiency of work depending on people's age and state of health

Age	State of health	Labor productivity, average score	Average labor remuneration, rubles	Social capacity index, points	
		2014	2014	2000	2014
Under 30	Excellent, good	7.7	18008	0.700	0.710
	Satisfactory	7.0	14606	0.662	0.676
	Poor, very poor	6.2	11850	0.613	0.597
Over 30	Excellent, good	8.0	20829	0.676	0.701
	Satisfactory	7.4	17991	0.641	0.654
	Poor, very poor	7.1	19535	0.581	0.582

Source: Monitoring of the quality of labor potential of the Vologda Oblast population, N=1,500 people.

On the other hand, this is connected with the widespread lack of demand of this quality of the employee at his/her workplace. About 20% of the interviewed young people express their creativity only if they get the corresponding assignment from their superior,

or if there is a practical necessity to do so; and only a small part of the population is engaged in creativity and invention on a regular basis<sup>20</sup>.

<sup>20</sup> *Molodezh' sovremennoi Rossii – klyuchevoi resurs modernizatsii* [The Young People of Modern Russia – a Key Resource of Modernization]. Under the general editorship of A.A. Shabunova. Vologda: ISERT RAN, 2013. 151 p.

Here there is an ambiguous situation: young people have a certain amount of creativity and invention (this will be discussed below), and the economy has not yet managed to adjust to innovation requirements that young professionals face.

World historical experience of modernization shows that the absence of government policy in the sphere of management of resources of young people forms mixed trends in the society. On the one hand, it is the opportunity for the participation of young people in public life, on the other – “erosion and leakage of this resource”. The country needs an efficient modernization program, which would determine the role of this resource. In this case, the involvement of young people in socio-economic development of the state is one of the most probable scenarios of their establishment as modernization subjects.

At the same time, the efficient development and productive use of the potential of the young becomes the main advantage of countries with innovation economy. In his Address to the Federal Assembly on December 3, 2015 the RF President said: “Russian schools, additional and professional education, and support for children’s creative work should be aligned with the country’s future, the requirements of ... young people in this case, and the demands of the economy in the context of its prospects. These guys will have to resolve even more complicated tasks and should be ready to be the best. They should become not only *successful in their careers* but also simply decent people with a *firm moral and ethical background*”<sup>21</sup>.

<sup>21</sup> *Poslanie Prezidenta RF Federal'nomu Sobraniyu ot 3 dekabrya 2015 g.* [Address of the President of the Russian Federation to the Federal Assembly on December 3, 2015].

The success of young generations, their achievement of worthy position in the Russian society largely depends on the timely encouragement of initiative of each student at school and at college, and on their degree of adaptation to the constantly changing world and society. The goal of building competencies<sup>22</sup> was introduced in the normative and practical basis of education (new Federal State Educational Standards) simultaneously with the adoption of the Law “On education in the Russian Federation” (2012). This goal enables students to combine theoretical knowledge and their practical application to solve not only life tasks but also problem situations. Modern society needs the workers who are well adapted to the professional space, and whose educational potential may contribute to public acceptance and being in demand in society<sup>23</sup>.

The study of development of competences in young people conducted with the use of the data of the survey of young people of the Vologda Oblast<sup>24</sup> shows that a higher level of competences promotes innovation activity (projects, developments and inventions) of students (3.93 points vs 3.69 points – in the absence of developments; *tab. 10*).

<sup>22</sup> In Latin the word “competence” means the range of issues in which an individual has the knowledge and experience.

<sup>23</sup> Koroleva L.V. *Sotsial'nye kompetentsii i vospitanie uspeshnosti* [Social Competences and Training to Be Successful]. *Nachal'naya shkola plus do i posle* [Primary School Plus Before and After], 2010, no. 12, pp. 30-37.

<sup>24</sup> The pilot survey (October 2015) aimed to identify the level of competences of students of higher professional educational institutions and secondary vocational educational institutions of Vologda (500 people) and its effect on innovative activity of young people. The sample was formed taking into account the share of students of a given educational organization in the total number of students and different academic progress in order to avoid data displacement.

Table 10. Distribution of young people by inventions they made depending on the level of competences, %

Level of development of competences (average score)	Inventions are available	Type of invention			
		Device	Technique	Computer program	Methods and technologies
Grouping based on the mean and standard deviation					
Less than 3.18	9.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	20.0
3.18–3.71	11.6	11.1	8.4	16.7	0.0
3.71– 4.25	60.5	77.8	58.3	58.3	60.0
More than 4.25	18.6	11.1	33.3	16.7	20.0
Division into 3 groups (division of the scale from 1 to 5 into 3 equal groups)					
Low level (less than 2.33)	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Median level (2.33...3.66)	16.3	11.1	8.3	16.7	0.0
High level (more than 3.66)	81.4	88.9	91.7	83.3	80.0

Source: Pilot survey aimed to determine the level of competences of students of higher and secondary professional education, Vologda, 2015, N=500 people.

Table 11. Availability of inventions and their patenting, as a percentage of the number of respondents

Answer option	Average	Higher professional education, total	including:		Secondary professional education, total	including:	
			first year	final year		first year	final year
Yes, I have made inventions and they are patented	0.8	1.1	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yes, I have made inventions, but they are not patented	8.3	7.2	7.8	6.7	12.3	13.1	11.3
No, I have not made any inventions	90.9	91.6	90.6	92.7	87.7	86.9	88.7

Source: Pilot survey aimed to determine the level of competences of students of higher and secondary professional education, Vologda, 2015, N=500 people.

Nine percent of the students who study in universities and colleges in the region said they belonged to the innovation-active society. About 1% of the students who have patents for invention and 8% of those who have inventions but do not have patents answered affirmatively to the question: “Did you have to invent something in the past year?” (*tab. 11*). This generally correlates with the statistical data on the level of innovation activity of the population.

In 60% of the cases, the availability of inventions was ensured due to the fact that students with the competencies “above average” (3.71–4.25 points on a five-point scale) participated in the innovation process. The dependence of inventive activity of young

people is connected to a greater degree with the level of development of innovation skills (research skills, project management skills, creativity; *tab. 12*).

Therefore, the most important geopolitical challenges for the Russian Federation are to preserve and increase the population size and human potential. There is a decrease in the share of young people in the total population. For the first time in the history of Russia the share of children became lower than the proportion of the population of older ages. In 2013, in 56 regions of the country, children and adolescents accounted for less than 20% of the population (in the early 2000, there were 41 such regions, in 1990 – three). In addition

Table 12. Level of development of certain skills and the presence (absence) of inventions, the average score on a five-point scale

Competences in ...	There are inventions	There are no inventions
Project management	3.9	3.4
Manifestation of creativity and inventiveness	4.2	3.8
Building professional prospects	4.0	3.6
Ability to define objectives	4.0	3.8
Ability to communicate and interact with others	4.1	4.0
Ability to take into account the norms and values of other cultures	4.1	4.0

Source: Pilot survey aimed to determine the level of competences of students of higher and secondary professional education, Vologda, 2015, N=500 people.

to reducing the population size, child health potential is also deteriorating: about 35% of children in Russian are born sick or become ill in the near future (this figure is 30% in the Vologda Oblast).

The number of adolescents aged 15–17 who are diagnosed with severe mental disorders is continuously increasing. The greatest socio-economic damage to the society is caused by suicide among young people, a cause of death that is widespread in their environment (the younger generation – aged under 24 – accounts for one third of all the PYLL from suicide). At the same time, the importance of self-preservation behavior is underestimated by young people.

Effective development and use of productive potential of the young is the main advantage of countries with innovation economy. A higher level of development of professional competencies provides higher innovation activity.

Attention to the problems of children and young people in modern Russia increases in light of new global challenges. The expected result is presented in the actualization of intellectual, vocational, demographic, socio-cultural and personal potential of the younger generations.

It is necessary to intensify measures to minimize demographic losses, both quantitative and qualitative. It is important to organize the main efforts to promote health protection so that the greatest effect from their implementation was visible in the age group 20–24.

It is necessary to introduce the task of children's socialization as a priority in the work of educational organizations. Educational programs in the framework of the Federal State Educational Standard and also special variable courses on moral education should be based on the principle and objective of formation of ethical norms as an integrative philosophic, humanistic, theological, axiological and legal component of world cognition. At the level of educational organizations it is necessary to monitor the psychological and emotional state of students and carry out preventive activities aimed to form a favorable psychological climate at school and in the family.

It also becomes relevant to form a system for monitoring the current and perspective demand of employers for the personnel of necessary qualification and different professional competencies. This requires the promotion of cooperation between educational organizations and employers, enhancement of

career guidance among young people who study in educational institutions of different levels. It is also necessary to provide services for the purpose of detection of abilities in students with emphasis on the choice of activities in accordance with the level of skills development. In addition, it is necessary to forecast the socio-economic impact of employment outside one's specialty and without taking into consideration one's functional abilities.

The innovation activity of young people can be promoted through the following measures: greater involvement of students in research and development, strengthening their practical orientation, the creation

of "platforms" for the development and implementation of interdisciplinary research projects, the formation of conditions for the accumulation of general erudition, research skills, the ability to analyze specific situations, the ability to communicate with experts from other areas.

It is necessary to develop effective mechanisms for modernization, which would determine the strategies for "survival" of today's young people. In this case, the involvement of young people in the socio-economic potential of the state is viewed as the likely scenario of the formation of the group as a subject of modernization in the framework of forming an adequate response to global challenges.

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