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Human Potential and Quality of Life in Siberian Regions: from Degradation to Growth

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Based on statistical data, the analysis shows that there has been a significant decline in human potential and quality of life in Siberia in the course of the last two decades in comparison with the average indices.

The results of the analysis prove that human potential and quality of life in Siberia in recent decades have been in steady decline: there is a reduction in the relative size of the Siberians' income; the number of the poor in the Siberian federal district exceeds the average values; in general the gap between Siberia and Russia has been increasing as per the mortality rate on social grounds (the number of suicides and alcohol poisonings per 100 thousand people); a lower share of people with higher education in Siberian economy is still preserved in comparison with the average indices. There is still a higher level of crime in Siberia as compared to the average for Russia. In recent years there has been a significant growth of "violent" crime indices (murders, rapes, robberies) as compared to the average values.

The revealed tendencies show that in recent years there has been displacement of Siberia to the periphery of the country's economic, social and cultural development. Siberia is becoming less developed crime periphery of the Russian Federation.

The article analyzes the conditions of "human capitalization", current situation of human capital and potential in Russia and Siberia. The situation, developing in Russia, does not in many respects favour the population's entrepreneurial and social activity that is manifested in sharp slowdown in the country's economic development within the period of 2012-2015.

The following provisions of the human capital growth policy in the Siberian federal district are formulated:

- human capital development is a priority of Siberia's strategic development;*
- a priority of the human capital increase policy is to support social activity and entrepreneurship;*
- the subjects of the federation should have wide powers and opportunities for human capital development in the regions;*
- it is necessary to expand a range of demographic and migration policies measures aimed at supporting birth and family and stimulating the population's migration inflow to Siberia;*
- it is vital to support the metropolitan agglomerations development in Siberia, the agglomerations being the environment that ensures human capitalization to the maximum extent.*

Keywords: quality of life, human potential, human capital, social policy, regions of Siberia, Siberian federal district.

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Research area: economics.

1. Introduction

A key factor of the countries' and regions' socio-economic development is human potential; its importance is comparable to investment opportunities, industrial and infrastructural potential of the territory. Significance of human potential in the regions, the development of which is constrained by spatial features and lack of developed infrastructures, is especially high. This is typical for Siberia.

The formation of the *human capital* concept started in the second half of the XX century. Currently, the "human capital" phrase has a broad range of meanings: from a metaphorical nomination of a human value to nomination of clear and operational ideas about the value of a human's qualification and "creative productivity". The economic concept of human capital and the underlying theoretical model were suggested by T. Schultz (Shultz, 1961, 1963, 1971) and G. Becker (Becker, 1964, 2003), the Nobel Prize winners. In Russia the issue of human capital is presented in the works by R.I. Kapeliushnikov (Kapeliushnikov, 2006, 2008), V.E. Gimpel'son (Gimpel'son, Kapeliushnikov, 2011), I.V. Soboleva (Soboleva, 2009), Iu. Korchagin (Korchagin, 2004, 2005).

In the theory and practice of management there are several approaches basing on various notions of "human values", the notions being "human resources", "human potential" and "human capital".

Attitude to a human as a labor resource is typical of the early industrialization era; a human as a "labor resource" is perceived as a homogeneous and often superfluous human mass, a part of which can be selected and involved in the production at a minimum cost (adaptation, reward training).

"Human potential" means a person's ability to carry out complex activities, have a high income, a high level of education and maintain his/her health. The United Nations Development Programme relies on the human development index (HDI)¹, which includes the following indices and their derivatives: life expectancy, the population's level of education, gross national income per capita. The idea of human potential appeared in the late industrialization period with the advent of high-tech industries and consumption development.

The idea of a human as a specific "capital" is most typical of the companies in the post-industrial economy with a human's qualification, initiative, and creativity as defining factors of the companies' competitiveness and strategic sustainability. According to T. Stoun'er, "human capital" implies a special role of a human as a core basis of productive forces, which makes it possible to create and maintain complex production systems including equipment, technological knowledge and means of their practical application, organizational improvements, knowledge of business conditions, and market opportunities (Stoun'er, 1986).

The purpose of this article is to study the peculiar features of changes in human potential of the leading regions of the Siberian federal district (SFD) in post-Soviet Russia; to formulate proposals for the state policy aimed at its growth. The data of the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) were used for the analysis of changes in human potential. They make it possible to assess the population's living conditions and the level of human potential development: total population, population's income, life expectancy, level of the population's education, poverty rate, death

rate as per external (social) reasons, crime rate, “violent” crime rate. The analysis was carried out on the basis of the comparison of the indices for Siberian regions with the national ones. This enabled to abstract of the trends of the nationwide changes and focus on the relative changes in the situation in Siberia.

2. Human potential of the Siberian federal district: key features and trends

Intensive development of Siberia in the second half of the XIX century was the most important task of the Soviet Union. It implied the development of new oil and gas, ore and coal deposits; Baikal-Amur Railroad building; construction of the largest hydroelectric power stations; formation of Siberian non-ferrous metallurgy; regional airports network development; urban and industrial infrastructure development. Solution of this task was provided for considerable investments, the population’s flow to large-scale construction projects, new production and service enterprises. The population of Siberia increased by almost 1.5 times during this period (from 15 million people (the year of 1950) to 21.1 million people (the year of 1990)). These were mostly young, active people.

14.28% of Russia’s population (21.1 million people) resided in Siberian regions in 1990; investment in Siberia’s development reached 14.8% of nationwide investments; the average income of the residents of Siberia was 98% of the Russians’ average income; the number of the poor² amounted to 6.8 million people (1995) that made 32.8% of the population of Siberia; the crime rate exceeded the national average by 17.6% (1462 crimes per 100 thousand people in 1990).

Socio-economic transformations in the 1990s led to the collapse of the Soviet Union, which had a negative effect on the development of Siberia, led to the changes in the population’s living

conditions and reduction of human potential. The latter resulted in a significant migration outflow of the population; decrease in the population’s income relative to the national average; rise in mortality rate due to social reasons and rise in crime rate as compared to the average indices, etc. (Efimov V.S., Efimov A.V., 2013a). As for the quality of life criterion, Siberian regions, especially “depressive” ones, are significantly behind the national average and turn into a deep social and economic periphery of the country (Efimov V.S., Efimov A.V., 2013b).

Population. In recent decades there has been a reduction in the total population of Russia by 2.6%: from 148.0 million people in 1990 to 144.1 million people in 2015. At that the population of the Siberian federal district decreased by 8.5%: from 21.1 million people in 1990 to 19.3 million people in 2015. A large decrease in the population size occurred only in the Far Eastern federal district (FEFD), the decrease being 23.0% (from 8.1 million people in 1990 to 6.2 million people in 2015).

There was a significant decline of the Siberian federal district population between 1992 and 2005. It was higher than that in the Russian Federation. The years of 2006-2015 were a period of a relative stabilization of the Siberian population size. During the period of 1990-2015 the population increased only in the Central federal district (CFD), the increase being 2.5%. All the rest federal districts faced the population decline (**Table 1**).

Within the period of 1990-2015 there was the population decline in all geographic regions. The exception was Novosibirsk oblast with a slight increase by 0.4% (11.1 thousand people). The minimum reduction in the population size was registered in Tomsk oblast; the reduction amounted to 1.1 thousand people (0,1%).

The maximum population decline within the period of 1990-2015 was registered in

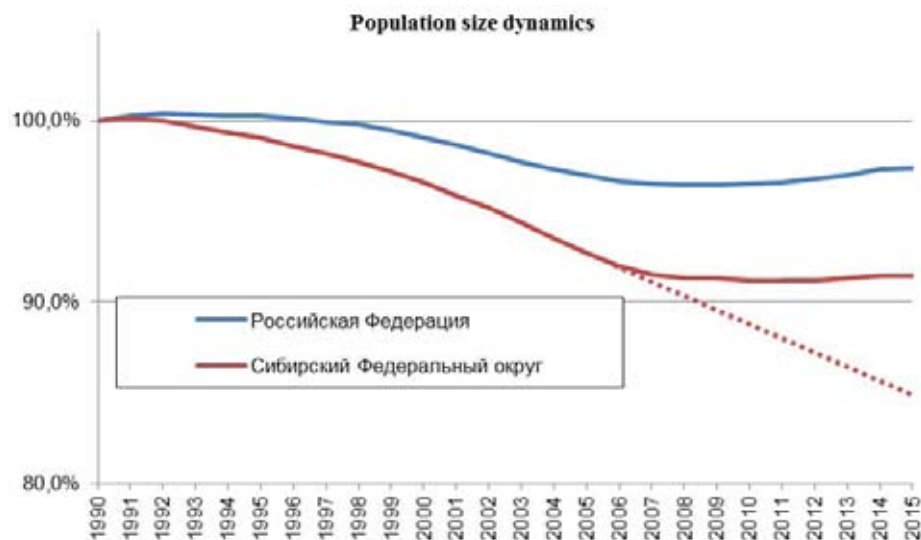


Fig. 1. Dynamics of population size in Russia and the Siberian federal district in 1990-2015 (Source: Federal State Statistics Service³)

Irkutsk oblast (382.1 thousand people (13.7%)) and Kemerovo oblast (378,7 thousand people (12,2%)).

Population's income

Since 1995 the Russians' income in rubles has been increasing annually. Even the crisis year of 1998 (Table 2) was no exception. Whereas in 1995 the average income per capita in the Siberian federal district and Russia amounted to 494 rubles and 516 rubles, respectively; in 2015 the amount reached 23336 rubles (Siberian federal district) and 30255 rubles (the Russian Federation). At that the income of the Siberian federal district population among the federal districts as per the income level ranked the 7th. It was higher than only in the North Caucasian federal district (22.8 thousand rubles); the Volga federal district (26.2 thousand rubles); the Southern federal district (27,0 thousand rubles); the North-Western federal district (32.4 thousand rubles); the Ural federal district (32.6 thousand rubles); the Far Eastern federal district (36,6 thousand rubles); the Central federal district (38.7 thousand rubles).

Within the period of 1995-2015 there was a significant decrease in the average per capita income relative to the national average. The income decreased by 18.5 percentage points (PP): from 95.7% in 1995 to 77.2% in 2015.

Krasnoyarsk krai with the population's income of 26.9 thousand rubles, which is 115.1% of per capita income in the Siberian federal district, and 88.9% of the national average and Omsk oblast with the population's income of 25.7 thousand rubles, which makes 110.4% of per capita income in the Siberian federal district and 85.3% of the national average were the most prosperous regions in the Siberian federal district in 2015.

Altai krai with the population's income of 21.0 thousand rubles, which is 90.0% of per capita income in the Siberian federal district and 69.5% of the national average, and Kemerovo oblast with the population's income of 21.5 thousand rubles, accounting for 92.4% of per capita income in the Siberian federal district and 71.3% of the national average, were the most disadvantaged regions in the Siberian federal district in 2015. Yet, in 1995 the population's income in Kemerovo oblast

Table 1. The population of the regions of the Siberian federal district, thousand people

Year	Region									
	Altai Krai	Krasnoyarsk Krai	Irkutsk Oblast	Kemerovo Oblast	Novosibirsk Oblast	Omsk Oblast	Tomsk Oblast	Russia	SFD	
1990	2647,1	3159,6	2795,9	3100,0	2743,4	2156,9	1076,7	147969,4	21123,6	
1991	2659,3	3163,8	2795,4	3099,7	2747,0	2163,3	1078,4	148394,2	21145,2	
1992	2672,6	3162,4	2789,0	3096,0	2748,1	2167,1	1077,0	148538,2	21130,6	
1993	2682,3	3150,0	2774,1	3082,9	2740,3	2166,5	1071,7	148458,8	21060,3	
1994	2689,3	3126,6	2756,1	3068,8	2733,1	2166,4	1069,9	148407,9	20984,9	
1995	2691,1	3106,6	2737,7	3056,4	2732,5	2165,4	1070,7	148375,8	20922,3	
1996	2682,4	3092,6	2717,8	3036,0	2731,2	2159,2	1067,8	148160,1	20832,8	
1997	2673,6	3076,8	2697,2	3013,4	2731,0	2156,8	1065,2	147915,4	20736,9	
1998	2666,6	3058,3	2677,1	2993,8	2733,1	2155,6	1063,4	147670,8	20648,0	
1999	2657,2	3035,4	2656,0	2974,4	2729,8	2145,0	1060,2	147214,8	20534,6	
2000	2646,4	3011,5	2633,6	2952,9	2720,3	2126,7	1056,1	146596,9	20398,7	
2001	2631,1	2991,3	2611,4	2930,0	2709,1	2106,0	1052,0	145976,5	20255,6	
2002	2611,8	2971,8	2588,7	2905,6	2695,7	2085,1	1047,7	145306,5	20104,5	
2003	2587,3	2946,9	2565,0	2877,8	2681,3	2064,1	1041,7	144648,6	19940,1	
2004	2555,7	2916,9	2538,2	2847,5	2670,1	2043,4	1033,9	144067,3	19763,0	
2005	2521,5	2885,6	2508,1	2819,5	2660,4	2025,2	1027,1	143518,8	19585,8	
2006	2488,3	2857,4	2479,8	2796,0	2651,0	2009,8	1023,7	143049,6	19427,7	
2007	2463,2	2841,2	2461,4	2783,1	2645,0	1998,3	1024,7	142805,1	19331,8	
2008	2446,2	2834,8	2451,8	2778,3	2645,8	1990,5	1028,9	142742,4	19292,6	
2009	2434,8	2832,7	2444,3	2774,7	2655,3	1985,9	1035,9	142785,3	19284,5	
2010	2424,1	2831,0	2434,2	2767,1	2664,0	1980,3	1044,4	142849,5	19269,4	
2011	2412,3	2833,8	2426,2	2756,0	2676,7	1975,7	1053,1	142960,9	19256,4	
2012	2403,0	2842,4	2423,2	2746,6	2698,2	1974,4	1061,0	143201,7	19269,6	
2013	2394,7	2849,6	2420,2	2738,3	2720,3	1973,9	1067,2	143507,0	19285,5	
2014	2384,8	2858,8	2414,9	2725,0	2746,8	1978,2	1074,4	143972,4	19312,2	
2015	2380,8	2862,6	2413,9	2721,3	2754,5	1978,3	1075,6	144096,9	19318,1	

Table 2. The Average Income of the Population of the Siberian Federal District and the Regions per Month, rubles (until 1998, thousand rubles)

Year	Region										Russia	SFD
	Altai Krai	Krasnoyarsk Krai	Irkutsk Oblast	Kemerovo Oblast	Novosibirsk Oblast	Omsk Oblast	Tomsk Oblast	Tomsk Oblast	Russia	SFD		
1995	349	594	580	701	340	429	493	494	516			
1996	436	930	811	846	698	667	705	716	770			
1997	506	1146	983	1063	859	782	959	879	941			
1998	533	1174	1046	972	753	793	921	856	1010			
1999	907	1944	1703	1511	1240	1133	1492	1386	1659			
2000	1224	2773	2374	2276	1608	1582	2070	1933	2281			
2001	1691	3572	2879	3086	2140	2341	2851	2576	3062			
2002	2194	4346	3610	3994	2933	3222	3954	3373	3947			
2003	2901	5518	4557	4915	3892	4519	5415	4357	5167			
2004	3521	6445	5450	6196	4964	5451	6502	5289	6399			
2005	4640	7790	7119	7889	6639	6969	8142	6731	8088			
2006	6369	9784	8826	9566	8381	9084	9992	8434	10155			
2007	7597	12880	10280	11876	10290	11451	11998	10414	12540			
2008	9974	15909	13169	14670	13040	13801	13584	13045	14864			
2009	9868	17009	13910	13736	15118	14061	13918	13714	16895			
2010	11029	18262	15110	15341	16276	15199	15070	15007	18951			
2011	12500	20146	16017	16666	18244	17248	16516	16568	20780			
2012	13617	22524	17820	18511	20728	19495	18028	18474	23221			
2013	15979	24922	19425	19697	22597	21364	20430	20454	25928			
2014	18434	24806	20224	20193	23110	24060	21549	21490	27767			
2015	21008	26854	22203	21553	23793	25771	23787	23336	30225			
The average per capita income of the population per month relative to the national average, %												
1995	68%	115%	112%	136%	66%	83%	96%	96%	100%			
2015	70%	89%	73%	71%	79%	85%	79%	77%	100%			

was the highest in the Siberian federal district. It exceeded the average income in the Siberian federal district by 1.4 times and the average income in Russia by 1.35 times.

The year of 2009 was the year of the most dramatic decline in per capita income compared to the national average. This was due to the crisis of 2008. In 2009 the population's income in the Siberian federal district decreased by an average of 7.8 percentage points as compared to the national average in most regions, whereas the population's income in Novosibirsk oblast increased by 1.8 percentage points and the population's income in Kemerovo oblast decreased by 17.4 percentage points as compared to the national average.

Life expectancy at birth

After a sharp drop in life expectancy in Russia in 1990-1994 (from 69.2 years to 63.9 years (5.3 years)) life expectancy at birth increased up to 67.1 years (1998) and dropped again by 2.2 years up to 64.9 years by 2003. Then within the period of 2004-2015 there was a steady increase in life expectancy at birth.

The indices of life expectancy at birth in the Siberian federal district reached the level of the national average values of 1990 (69.2 years in Russia) only by 2015 (69.3 years in the Siberian federal district).

Thus, life expectancy in the Siberian federal district during the last 25 years was below the national average values by an average of 1.9 years. (Table 3).

In terms of life expectancy at birth index, in 2015 the Siberian federal district lagged 2.1 years behind the average values, which was equal to the Russian value in 2010-2011. The processes of life expectancy increase in the Siberian federal district are 3-5 years late in relation to the national average.

In 2015 the highest life expectancy among the regions of the Siberian federal district was

registered in Tomsk oblast and Novosibirsk oblast. They were 71.3 years (which is comparable with the average value of 71.4 years) and 70.9 years, correspondingly.

The lowest life expectancy in 2015 was registered in Irkutsk oblast. It was 67.4 years (4.0 years lower than the national average).

The level of the population's education

In the course of the last 24 years there was an increase in the number of people with higher education in Russia: in 1992 the share of people with university diplomas was 16.2% among the employed in the economy; in 2015 this value increased twice – up to 33.0% (Table 4). During this period the share of people with higher education among the employed in economy increased by 16.8 percentage points in Russia and by 15.4 percentage points in the Siberian federal district.

In 2015 the lowest share of people with higher education among the employed in the economy was registered in the Siberian federal district (29.1%), the Volga federal district (30.1%), the Southern federal district (30.5%), the Ural federal district (31.2%), the North Caucasian federal district (31.3%), the Far Eastern federal district (32.1%), the North-Western federal district (33.6%), whereas the highest share of people with higher education among the employed in the economy was registered in the Central federal district (38.3%).

In 2015 the leaders in terms of people with higher education among the employed in the economy were Novosibirsk oblast (33.6%, which is higher than the national average of 33.0%) and Tomsk oblast (32.8%, which corresponds to the average level in Russia).

It was Omsk oblast that was an outsider as per the number of people with higher education among employed in the economy in 2015. The number was 26.8%, which is 6.2 percentage points

Table 3. Life expectancy at birth, years

Year	Region										Russia	SFD
	Altai Krai	Krasnoyarsk Krai	Irkutsk Oblast	Kemerovo Oblast	Novosibirsk Oblast	Omsk Oblast	Tomsk Oblast					
1990	68,9	67,9	66,5	67,5	68,9	69,7	69,1			69,2	67,9	
1991	68,4	68,0	66,2	67,1	68,9	69,4	69,2			68,9	67,7	
1992	67,7	66,1	64,5	65,2	68,1	68,9	67,9			67,8	66,3	
1993	65,0	62,9	61,4	62,0	64,6	66,3	64,1			65,0	63,2	
1994	64,0	61,1	60,0	60,8	63,0	65,4	64,2			63,9	61,8	
1995	64,3	62,3	60,6	61,3	65,1	66,2	63,9			64,5	62,8	
1996	65,3	63,5	62,4	62,2	65,8	66,8	64,0			65,8	63,7	
1997	66,0	64,4	63,6	63,3	66,9	67,0	65,3			66,7	64,7	
1998	67,8	63,9	63,7	64,5	67,6	68,0	66,3			67,1	65,4	
1999	66,8	63,1	61,7	63,2	66,8	66,7	65,7			65,9	64,1	
2000	66,6	62,5	61,2	62,7	66,3	66,2	64,9			65,3	63,7	
2001	66,3	63,0	61,1	62,6	66,1	66,4	65,3			65,2	63,6	
2002	65,6	63,0	60,7	62,1	65,6	65,8	64,4			65,0	63,1	
2003	65,7	62,6	60,4	61,5	65,5	65,7	64,4			64,9	62,8	
2004	65,5	63,5	60,8	62,2	65,6	65,6	65,4			65,3	63,2	
2005	64,6	63,0	60,3	61,4	65,1	65,2	65,1			65,4	62,7	
2006	66,5	65,5	62,9	62,9	66,4	66,1	66,7			66,7	64,6	
2007	67,1	66,4	64,7	63,8	67,5	66,5	67,9			67,6	65,7	
2008	67,4	66,8	64,8	64,4	68,1	67,5	67,9			68,0	66,1	
2009	68,4	67,5	65,2	65,1	69,0	68,7	68,2			68,8	66,9	
2010	68,4	67,6	65,3	65,4	69,3	68,8	68,8			68,9	67,1	
2011	69,0	68,3	65,9	66,2	69,7	69,5	69,5			69,8	67,7	
2012	69,1	68,4	66,3	66,8	69,7	69,3	70,1			70,2	68,0	
2013	69,8	69,1	66,7	67,7	70,2	69,7	70,3			70,8	68,6	
2014	70,0	69,2	66,9	67,8	70,3	70,1	70,7			70,9	68,9	
2015	70,4	69,7	67,4	68,3	70,9	70,4	71,3			71,4	69,3	

Table 4. Share of the population with high education, % of the total population employed in the economy

Year	Region									
	Altai Krai	Krasnoyarsk Krai	Irkutsk Oblast	Kemerovo Oblast	Novosibirsk Oblast	Omsk Oblast	Tomsk Oblast	Russia	SFD	
1992	13,0%	13,8%	14,5%	11,2%	15,5%	13,1%	19,3%	16,2%	13,7%	
1993	13,6%	14,8%	16,1%	11,7%	16,7%	13,7%	21,9%	17,0%	14,8%	
1994	14,3%	14,7%	16,9%	12,2%	18,3%	14,5%	23,4%	17,9%	15,4%	
1995	16,1%	18,3%	17,4%	14,0%	20,5%	14,9%	23,5%	18,4%	17,3%	
1996	16,8%	19,0%	16,7%	14,2%	20,6%	15,6%	25,5%	18,8%	17,6%	
1997	17,5%	20,5%	19,6%	16,0%	20,4%	17,6%	28,4%	20,2%	19,1%	
1998	17,1%	21,6%	19,7%	16,8%	22,2%	16,9%	27,0%	20,8%	19,5%	
1999	14,8%	16,7%	20,3%	17,0%	20,3%	20,0%	23,4%	20,5%	18,4%	
2000	15,8%	18,9%	19,9%	17,9%	20,8%	17,0%	21,2%	21,5%	18,6%	
2001	19,1%	21,4%	23,5%	17,3%	22,4%	20,5%	32,6%	22,9%	21,6%	
2002	17,9%	18,8%	22,8%	18,6%	21,3%	22,3%	25,7%	23,0%	20,5%	
2003	20,5%	23,4%	23,7%	20,6%	24,3%	20,2%	27,2%	25,1%	22,5%	
2004	21,3%	25,3%	26,7%	21,5%	27,9%	20,7%	34,1%	25,6%	24,4%	
2005	23,3%	23,8%	25,7%	23,5%	25,6%	25,0%	31,0%	26,2%	24,7%	
2006	22,7%	24,8%	24,5%	23,5%	25,1%	22,7%	31,1%	26,8%	24,3%	
2007	23,5%	27,6%	25,5%	21,9%	28,5%	22,9%	36,6%	27,8%	25,9%	
2008	22,8%	25,0%	23,3%	21,0%	30,2%	22,5%	27,8%	28,8%	24,9%	
2009	22,6%	24,7%	22,9%	21,5%	30,8%	23,9%	30,1%	28,4%	24,8%	
2010	22,2%	24,2%	24,5%	22,9%	29,2%	25,5%	29,7%	29,1%	25,0%	
2011	23,1%	25,5%	24,9%	23,2%	30,0%	24,8%	32,4%	29,8%	25,6%	
2012	20,7%	26,7%	25,9%	23,5%	31,7%	26,0%	31,3%	30,4%	26,2%	
2013	23,4%	26,4%	26,8%	27,6%	32,5%	25,6%	33,2%	31,7%	27,5%	
2014	25,6%	28,1%	29,0%	26,8%	31,6%	26,8%	34,8%	32,2%	28,5%	
2015	28,6%	28,7%	28,8%	28,0%	33,6%	26,8%	32,8%	33,0%	29,1%	

less than the national average values (33.0%) and 2.3 percentage points lower than the average for the Siberian federal district.

The poverty rate

The share of the population with the income below the subsistence level is one of the most important indices of standard of living and an index of social differentiation in society. In all the regions of the Siberian federal district and in Russia on the whole the share of the poor was in steady decline for 19 years (1995-2013), the crisis year of 2008 was the only exception. Yet, from 2014 the share of the poor increased in all the regions of the Siberian federal district and on the average in Russia, and in 2015 there was a sharp jump of increase in the share of the poor by 0.9-3.6 percentage points, such a jump in Russia amounted to an average of 2.1 percentage points.

In Russia the share of the poor decreased by almost 2 times in the course of the 1995-2015 period: from 24.8 % in 1995 to 13.3 % in 2015. In the Siberian federal district the share of the poor decreased by 14.3 percentage points: from 32.8% in 1995 to 18.5% in 2015 (Table 5).

Among the regions of the Siberian federal district the lowest share of the poor in 2015 was registered in Omsk oblast. It was 13.9%, which was slightly higher than the national average (13.3%).

The highest share of people with the income below the subsistence level in 2015 was registered in Irkutsk oblast. It was 20.5%, which is 7.2 percentage points higher than the national average and 2.0 percentage points higher than the average value for the Siberian Federal district (18.5%).

The population's mortality rate for social reasons

The mortality rate for social reasons is an important index of social disadvantage. In

statistics this index includes mortality from 16 possible reasons, the main ones being suicides, transport accidents, alcohol poisonings. 177.6 thousand people died in Russia in 2015 for social reasons: 25.5 thousand people committed suicide; 15.2 thousand people were poisoned by alcohol⁴.

The increase of mortality because of suicides, alcohol poisoning is an indicator of the social crisis the society and the state are in. In Russia the mortality rate due to suicide and alcohol poisoning in the last 25 years changed from 37.4 cases per 100 thousand people in 1990 to 79.9 cases in the crisis year of 1994 and 69.4 cases per 100 thousand people in the relatively prosperous year of 2002.

In 2015 the mortality rate for social reasons in Russia (suicides and alcohol poisonings) reached the level of 28.3 people per 100 thousand people that is lower than the values of 1990 (Table 6).

In 2015 the largest number of deaths for social reasons (suicides, accidental alcohol poisonings) among all federal districts was recorded in the Siberian federal district (41.3 deaths per 100 thousand people which is 1.5 times higher than the national average); the Ural federal district ranked the second (36.4 deaths per 100 thousand people); the Volga federal district ranked the third (33.7 deaths per 100 thousand people); these were followed by the Far Eastern federal district (32.8 deaths per 100 thousand people); the North-Western federal district (30.7 deaths per 100 thousand people); the Central federal district (22.7 deaths per 100 thousand people); the Southern federal district (13.6 deaths per 100 thousand people) and the North Caucasian federal district (5.7 deaths per 100 thousand people).

There was an increase in mortality for social reasons (suicides, alcohol poisonings) relative to the national average in the Siberian Federal district within the period from 1990 to 2015: from 117.1 % in 1990 to 146.0 % in 2015 (the increase of 28.9 percentage points).

Table 5. The share of the poor population with the income below the subsistence minimum, % from the total population

Year	Region									
	Altai Krai	Krasnoyarsk Krai	Irkutsk Oblast	Kemerovo Oblast	Novosibirsk Oblast	Omsk Oblast	Tomsk Oblast	Russia	SFD	
1995	33,7%	24,2%	31,6%	16,1%	39,8%	29,7%	30,6%	24,8%	32,8%	
1996	46,8%	19,2%	30,0%	19,7%	29,3%	25,2%	22,1%	22,1%	31,6%	
1997	45,7%	17,5%	26,5%	17,6%	30,1%	23,4%	19,8%	20,8%	28,9%	
1998	52,9%	20,2%	26,3%	23,0%	44,1%	25,0%	23,7%	23,4%	34,9%	
1999	53,8%	21,1%	30,5%	29,8%	50,8%	34,6%	26,5%	28,4%	39,8%	
2000	53,9%	24,4%	35,5%	28,5%	52,0%	44,4%	25,6%	29,0%	41,6%	
2001	47,3%	24,6%	36,6%	25,4%	46,5%	30,2%	26,2%	27,5%	37,0%	
2002	38,9%	25,6%	31,9%	23,0%	39,4%	24,3%	22,5%	24,6%	31,6%	
2003	33,9%	24,7%	31,1%	20,1%	32,3%	21,0%	20,2%	20,3%	28,1%	
2004	30,9%	22,8%	29,0%	16,2%	25,7%	17,7%	18,6%	17,6%	25,1%	
2005	24,9%	21,4%	21,3%	12,8%	21,9%	16,1%	16,4%	17,8%	21,3%	
2006	19,3%	19,2%	18,9%	11,5%	20,7%	15,6%	14,4%	15,2%	19,1%	
2007	20,1%	15,8%	18,4%	10,7%	18,7%	14,0%	13,2%	13,3%	17,6%	
2008	19,0%	16,2%	16,8%	9,7%	17,2%	13,7%	14,4%	13,4%	16,3%	
2009	24,4%	17,7%	18,5%	11,7%	16,2%	15,1%	17,6%	13,0%	17,9%	
2010	23,9%	17,9%	18,1%	11,0%	16,3%	14,1%	17,4%	12,5%	17,4%	
2011	22,6%	18,1%	19,2%	11,6%	16,5%	12,7%	17,8%	12,7%	17,4%	
2012	20,6%	15,6%	16,8%	10,6%	14,1%	11,0%	16,2%	10,7%	15,5%	
2013	17,6%	15,2%	17,0%	13,9%	14,4%	12,1%	16,1%	10,8%	15,6%	
2014	17,0%	16,7%	18,6%	14,1%	15,2%	12,0%	16,4%	11,2%	16,3%	
2015	17,9%	19,1%	20,5%	16,2%	18,8%	13,9%	18,6%	13,3%	18,5%	

Table 6. Mortality for social reasons (suicides, accidental alcohol poisonings) , persons per 100 thousand people

Year	Region										Russia	SFD
	Altai Krai	Krasnoyarsk Krai	Irkutsk Oblast	Kemerovo Oblast	Novosibirsk Oblast	Omsk Oblast	Tomsk Oblast					
1990	47,7	33,5	56,6	53,0	32,0	40,0	33,6				37,4	43,8
1991	53,2	32,6	57,7	60,5	28,8	36,2	32,8				37,7	44,5
1992	59,4	40,5	73,1	83,6	37,1	46,4	42,0				48,7	57,0
1993	82,3	55,4	105,0	116,4	58,3	66,8	72,0				69,1	82,8
1994	95,7	88,0	122,0	128,4	69,9	77,6	77,4				79,9	101,0
1995	93,5	79,3	106,6	113,9	56,2	70,1	75,5				70,9	90,2
1996	75,3	74,4	77,7	96,0	57,4	65,9	64,6				63,3	78,7
1997	68,7	67,9	71,8	85,0	53,5	57,5	60,2				56,5	72,0
1998	61,0	73,8	72,9	80,8	48,7	54,2	60,0				53,1	70,1
1999	64,5	69,0	84,4	91,4	54,3	60,8	59,2				59,6	76,7
2000	62,6	75,6	93,2	102,2	60,8	67,9	62,1				64,7	84,5
2001	71,6	76,9	100,0	102,5	68,4	70,6	65,4				67,9	91,9
2002	83,4	79,5	116,5	98,8	70,0	67,2	61,7				69,4	97,2
2003	79,3	79,0	107,6	99,8	66,7	67,6	73,8				67,5	96,4
2004	83,1	76,7	100,7	93,1	67,7	65,3	74,4				64,0	90,2
2005	87,3	85,6	94,2	93,6	65,0	69,0	81,6				60,8	91,4
2006	77,1	71,6	78,7	82,1	63,9	67,4	61,2				53,2	79,4
2007	64,8	67,1	66,8	78,3	56,1	66,1	55,3				46,8	71,7
2008	64,5	64,4	58,8	71,6	52,4	61,4	50,4				43,9	66,7
2009	61,0	57,9	58,0	70,5	48,2	56,4	26,4				41,5	63,0
2010	55,0	53,0	56,0	67,1	45,2	45,2	23,2				36,8	58,7
2011	50,5	46,0	55,1	60,3	39,8	38,3	20,3				33,2	53,4
2012	43,9	46,3	47,8	57,0	42,1	41,3	22,0				31,4	51,5
2013	44,9	40,4	41,7	57,4	43,5	44,9	31,4				30,2	50,2
2014	40,7	29,0	30,7	57,9	44,0	40,4	29,8				29,2	44,2
2015	40,0	23,8	31,9	52,8	40,3	41,9	20,0				28,3	41,3

The lowest mortality rates for social reasons among the regions of the Siberian federal district in 2015 were recorded in Tomsk oblast (20.0 deaths per 100 thousand people) and Altai krai (23.8 deaths per 100 thousand people), the rates of these regions being lower than the national average value.

The highest mortality rate for social reasons in 2015 was recorded in Kemerovo oblast (52.8 deaths per 100 thousand people, which is 27.8% higher than the average value for the Siberian federal district (41.3 deaths per 100 thousand people).

The crime rate

1243 crimes per 100 thousand people were registered in Russia in 1990. The maximum number of crimes was recorded in 2006 (2695 crimes per 100 thousand people). In 2015 the crime rate “leaders” (per 100 thousand people) were the Siberian federal district (2189 crimes per 100 thousand people), the Far Eastern federal district (2167 crimes per 100 thousand people) and the Ural federal district (1867 crimes per 100 thousand people). The crime rate in these districts for the last 25 years was higher than the national average.

The crime rate in the Siberian Federal district increased by 49.7% over the last 25 years: from 1462 crimes per 100 thousand people in 1990 to 2189 crimes per 100 thousand people in 2015. In relation to the national indices it amounted to 117.6% in 1990. In 2015 it was already 134.2 %; thus, the increase amounted to 16.6 percentage points (Table 7).

The lowest crime rate among the regions of the Siberian federal district in 2015 was recorded in Altai krai (1631 crimes per 100 thousand people, which is 24.1% lower than the average for the Siberian federal district (2148 crimes per 100 thousand people)) but 5.0% higher than the national average values (1554 crimes per 100 thousand people).

A high crime rate (higher than the average in the Siberian federal district) in 2015 was registered in Irkutsk oblast (2219 crimes per 100 thousand people), Krasnoyarsk krai (2176 crimes per 100 thousand people), and Tomsk oblast (2148 crimes per 100 thousand people).

The “violent”⁵ crime rate

The crime rate includes a wide range of crimes ranging from domestic theft, vandalism to robbery and murder. Crimes against a person are among the most serious ones. It is possible to single out a group of “violent” crimes involving harm or risk to a victim’s life or health. The analysis provided for including the following categories of crimes of official statistics into a group of “violent” crimes: homicide and murderous assault; malicious harm to health; rape and attempted rape; robbery.

During the last 15 years there was a general trend of decline in the number of “violent” crimes in Russia: from 88 crimes per 100 thousand people in 2000 to 44 crimes per 100 thousand people in 2014. The local maximum of “violent” crimes was registered in 2005 (110.2 crimes per 100 thousand people) (Table 8).

There was a significant decrease in the number of “violent” crimes in Russia, the Siberian federal district and all Siberian regions within the period from 2000 to 2014: in Russia the number of crimes decreased two-fold, in the Siberian federal district – by a factor of 1.7.

During this period there was an increase in the “violent” crime rate in the Siberian federal district in relation to the national average indices: in the Siberian federal district the “violent” crime rate increased by 23.7 percentage points: from 141.7% as per the national average value in 2000 to 165.4% in 2014.

The Siberian federal district was a leader in Russia in terms of the number of crimes of this group in the course of 2003-2013, and only

Table 7. The number of crimes in the Siberian federal district and its regions, per 100 thousand people

Year	Region										Russia	SFD
	Altai Krai	Krasnoyarsk Krai	Irkutsk Oblast	Kemerovo Oblast	Novosibirsk Oblast	Omsk Oblast	Tomsk Oblast					
1990	1216	1738	1724	1316	1582	1155	1624				1243	1462
1991	1359	1748	1986	1533	2000	1755	1975				1461	1765
1992	1816	2141	2338	1808	2835	2373	2773				1859	2275
1993	1825	2192	2326	1636	3164	2402	2997				1886	2310
1994	1644	2146	2201	1478	2649	2259	2559				1774	2121
1995	1783	2421	2369	1570	2681	2286	2654				1857	2276
1996	1920	2373	2250	1436	2534	2081	2743				1772	2193
1997	1782	2346	2306	1445	2243	1800	2345				1621	2068
1998	2074	2292	2545	1629	2312	1928	2372				1748	2191
1999	2319	2637	3009	1817	2722	2374	2437				2039	2510
2000	2142	2397	2856	1908	2506	2365	2402				2014	2423
2001	2093	2415	2885	2005	2597	2395	2449				2033	2468
2002	2057	1883	2693	1611	2135	1959	2038				1739	2090
2003	2434	2103	2664	1589	2480	2217	2423				1906	2292
2004	2315	2260	2766	1629	2645	2274	2713				2009	2372
2005	2995	2860	3413	1853	3349	2720	3133				2477	2914
2006	3224	3428	3689	2018	3603	2613	3281				2695	3163
2007	2877	3221	3869	2180	3586	2434	3089				2509	3072
2008	2508	2975	3574	2472	3165	2165	3042				2249	2867
2009	2225	2791	3301	2543	2880	1946	2768				2097	2677
2010	1981	2508	2707	2375	2490	1685	2786				1840	2376
2011	1863	2226	2411	2444	2112	1511	2166				1682	2176
2012	1752	2061	2481	2386	1902	1538	2182				1608	2116
2013	1880	2065	2359	2308	1814	1472	1939				1537	2091
2014	1847	1973	2200	2271	1699	1468	1923				1499	2038
2015	2041	2176	2219	2304	1934	1554	2148				1631	2189

Table 8. The “violent” crime rate, per 100 thousand people

Year	Region									
	Altai Krai	Krasnoyarsk Krai	Irkutsk Oblast	Kemerovo Oblast	Novosibirsk Oblast	Omsk Oblast	Tomsk Oblast	Russia	SFD	
2000	91,5	121	170,9	140,1	82,3	100,1	93,5	88	124,6	
2001	93,4	129,2	207,5	154,2	92,8	100,4	97,3	97,5	137,5	
2002	104,3	124,3	223	159	115	95,2	98,8	100,4	145,2	
2003	97,1	119,6	201	146,5	116,7	101	88,7	100,6	139,3	
2004	95,9	116,8	199,3	153,9	120,1	117,3	96	106,3	143,3	
2005	102	130,6	221,1	162,3	136,8	121,9	106,5	112,6	154,8	
2006	85,2	123,7	213,1	159,4	113,1	94,2	88,4	103,1	140,3	
2007	74,9	108,3	195,8	154,3	101,3	85,1	81,2	85,4	126,7	
2008	69,9	96,3	192,3	143,7	95,2	76,1	77,2	75	118,1	
2009	63,4	93,5	164,2	131	82,4	68,1	71,9	67,4	107,6	
2010	58,9	86,6	134,3	117,5	75,1	57,6	77,7	59,3	96,3	
2011	56,3	78,8	123,2	111	64,9	61,2	61,3	54,3	88,8	
2012	49,9	74,7	118,7	97	58,5	57,5	59,6	51,3	83,1	
2013	46,9	70,3	95,4	90,9	55,8	58,1	57,7	47,3	77,1	
2014	46,5	66,4	87,3	87,2	57,5	51	56,4	44	72,8	

in 2014 the leading position was taken by the Far Eastern federal district (73.8 crimes per 100 thousand people). The rates for other districts were the following ones: 72.8 crimes per 100 thousand people in the Siberian federal district; 58.5 crimes per 100 thousand people in the Ural federal district; 40.0 crimes per 100 thousand people in the North-Western federal district; 39.0 crimes per 100 thousand people in the Volga federal district; 33.9 crimes per 100 thousand people in the Central federal district; 31.8 crimes per 100 thousand people in the Southern federal district; 19.4 crimes per 100 thousand people in the North Caucasian federal district.

The least number of “violent” crimes in 2015 among the regions of the Siberian federal district was recorded in Altai krai, the number being 46.5 crimes per 100 thousand people. It exceeded the national average value by 5.6% (44 crimes per 100 thousand people) and was 36.1% below the average for the Siberian federal district (72.8 crimes per 100 thousand people).

The number of “violent” crimes, that was much higher than the average value in Russia (72.8 crimes per 100 thousand people), in 2014 was recorded in two regions, the regions being Irkutsk oblast (87.3 per crimes per 100 thousand people) and Kemerovo oblast (87.2 crimes per 100 thousand people).

3. Comparison of human potential indices in Siberian regions and the Siberian federal district with the national average indices

Some of the human potential indices for Siberia (average values) in comparison with the similar indices for Russia are presented in Table 9.

The values for the Siberian federal district differ from the national average ones in all the human potential characteristics and quality of life, the direction of difference being negative. In some cases this difference can reach several tens of percents: the violent crime rate is higher

Table 9. Human potential indices in the Siberian federal district as compared with the national average values

	Index	Siberian federal district	The national average value	The ratio of the values in the Siberian federal district to the average for the Russian Federation, %
1	Per capita monetary income per month, thousand rubles, 2015	23.3	30.2	77.2
2	Life expectancy at birth, years, 2015	69.3	71.4	97.1
3	Poverty rate (share of population with the income below the subsistence minimum), %, 2015	18.5	13.3	139.1
4	Share of people with higher education among the employed in the economy, %, 2015	29.1	33.0	88.2
5	Mortality rate for social reasons (accidental alcohol poisonings, suicides, accidents), persons per 100 thousand people, 2015	41.3	28.3	145.9
6	Crime rate (the number of crimes per 100 thousand people), 2015	2189	1631	134.2
7	The “violent” crime rate (homicide and murderous assault; malicious harm to health; rape and attempted rape; robbery) per 100 thousand people, 2014	72.8	44	165.5

Table 10. Characteristics of a socio-economic situation in the Siberian federal district

	Processes in Siberia	Commentaries
1	A steady trend to decline in the share of the population of the Siberian federal district in the total population of Russia due to migration and natural loss.	Within the period of 1990-2015 the population of the Siberian federal district decreased by 1.8 million people (8.5%): from 21.1 million people to 19.3 million people.
2	There is a decrease in income per capita in the Siberian federal district as compared to the income of an average statistical Russian.	In the 1990s the income of the Siberian federal district's residents was at the national average level. In 1995 it was 4.3% below the national average; in 2015 the gap increased up to 22.8%.
3	There is an increase in life expectancy in the Siberian federal district; yet, it is less stable than the national average.	Life expectancy at birth in the Siberian federal district was 67.9 years in 1990, whereas it was 69.3 years in 2015. These values were 1.3 years (1.9%) lower than the national average in 1990 and 2.1 years (3.0%) lower in 2015.
4	In Siberia the share of people with higher education who are employed in the economy remains lower than the national average.	In recent years in the Siberian federal district the share of people with higher education among the employed in the economy does not exceed 90% of the national average.
5	The share of the poor in the Siberian federal district is higher than the national average, a decline in the share of the poor in Russia and Siberia being a common trend.	In 2000 the share of the poor in the Siberian federal district was 41.6%, whereas in Russia it was 29.0%. In 2015 these shares were 18.5% and 13.3%, correspondingly. Yet, in 2015 the share of the poor in the Siberian federal district was 1.4 times higher than the share of the poor in Russia.
6	The gap in the rate of the Siberians' mortality for social reasons (accidental alcohol poisonings and suicides) relative to the national average value is growing. That is becoming a social disaster.	In 1990 the rate of the Siberians' mortality for social reasons exceeded the national average by 13.9%; by 2015 the increase amounted to 46.1%.
7	The crime rate in the Siberian federal district has been kept at a higher level in comparison with the national average.	The crime rate in the Siberian federal district in the course of the last 25 years was 18-36% higher than the national average. In 2009-2015 the Siberian federal district ranked first as per the crime rate among the federal districts.
8	The "violent" crime rate (murder and attempted murder; malicious harm to health; rape and attempted rape; robbery) in the Siberian federal district has been kept at a higher level in comparison with the national average.	The violent crime rate in the Siberian federal district for the period from 2000 to 2015 increased by 23.7 percentage points in relation to the national average values: from 141.7% in 2000 to 165.4% in 2015.

by 65.5%; the population's mortality for social reasons is higher by 45.9%; the poverty rate is higher by 39.1%; the crime rate is higher by 34.2%.

Table 10 presents the main characteristics of a socio-economic situation in Siberia as well as their dynamics.

The analysis results show that the quality of life and human potential of Siberia have been in steady decline for the last decades: the relative value of the Siberians' income has been in steady decline, the poverty rate in the Siberian federal

district exceeds the national average value; the gap between Siberia and Russia as per the rate of mortality for social reasons (number of suicides and alcohol poisonings per 100 thousand people) has been growing; the share of people with higher education in the Siberian economy is lower in comparison with the national average indices. The crime rate in Siberia is higher than the average value for Russia. Yet, in recent years there has been a significant growth of "violent" crimes (murders, rapes, robberies) in relation to the national average values.

The revealed trends show that in recent years Siberia has been displaced to the periphery of the country's economic, social and cultural development. Siberia is becoming less developed, crime periphery of the Russian Federation.

4. From human potential to human capital: on some conditions of “human capitalization”

It is important to realize that mere preservation and enhancement of human potential in the form of education and health become fictitious, if there are no conditions for a human's productive self-realization (Efimov, 2010). The population's economic, business and social activity is extremely important for a socio-economic development of the country and its regions. It is this activity that actually ensures “human capitalization”, transformation of potential into capital.

Public (national) consensus with respect to the country's future and long-term development goals is an important factor which largely determines the social and economic power of the society. The practice of rapidly developing countries, presented in the World Bank's report (The World Bank, 2014), shows that the national consensus on the long-term development goals is a necessary prerequisite for successful economic modernization. It is public consensus formed in 13 countries that ensured their growth at an average annual rate, and namely not lower than 7% per year for the course of 30 years in the second half of the XX century (Rysin, 2009). The national consensus on a fundamental trade-off between present and future manifests itself in the citizens' choice between current and future consumption, which makes the implementation of significant investments in the future possible.

The situation, developing in Russia, favours the manifestation of entrepreneurial and social activities in many aspects. It results in a sharp

slowdown in the country's economic development within the period of 2012-2015, which is due to internal reasons.

According to the data of 2013, 2.6% of the adult population of Russia (who are not entrepreneurs) had entrepreneurial intentions (intentions to start their business within the next three years), whereas in BRICS countries this index is 21%, in Eastern Europe it amounts to 24%. In recent years Russian students have reoriented towards public service and work in large companies; the level of the students' entrepreneurial intentions in 2013 dropped to 1% and in 2010 and 2011 it was 8.5% and 5.7%, respectively. The vast majority of the Russians – more than 90% – are not involved in entrepreneurial activity and do not even consider this opportunity (Verkhovskaia, et al., 2014).

The Russian population's activity in nonprofit sector is still low. In 2009 the level of their involvement in volunteer activities in nonprofit sector in terms of full-time employment amounted to 0.43% from the number of economically active population. It is 3-17 times less than in leading and economically developed countries (Bodrenkova, 2013).

A peculiar feature of the current situation in Russia is the following one: a set of political, legislative and administrative measures resulted in a sharp decline in the value of initiative and entrepreneurial action, rise of paternalistic attitudes and spread of political and social conformism.

Currently in Russia and especially in Siberia there developed an acute shortage of people willing and able to deploy their own economic activity while establishing and managing new businesses, the people being human capital which is the most valuable for the economic development. What is more important in the current situation is to maintain and increase the level of the Siberians' entrepreneurial, innovative, and positive social activity.

5. The main provisions of the human capital formation policy

Taking into consideration the mentioned above, it is possible to formulate some key provisions for the policy of human capital accumulation in the regions of Siberia (Efimov V.S., Kriukov V.A., 2014).

1. Human capital accumulation should be a priority of Siberia's development strategy. A human with his/her education and qualification, initiative and creativity is a basis of the region's productive forces and any development processes. "Closing up" of state expenditures on education and health that is now in progress is inadmissible. It is particularly unacceptable for Siberia.

2. Support of social activity and entrepreneurship should be a priority of the human capital accumulation policy; the elements of paternalism and support of "weak" and vulnerable groups should be maintained, yet the key goal is the creation of the conditions in which an independent, enterprising, and competent human will become a mass phenomenon. Extension and improvement of a "business class" quality is a condition of accelerated development and formation of a diversified economy of Siberia.

3. The subjects of the federation should have broad power and opportunities for the regions'

human capital development. Modernization of the system of inter-budget relations, financial resources redistribution in favor of the Russian regions will give them an opportunity to increase "investments" in education and health, healthy lifestyle and recreation, creation of cultural environment to support the population's initiatives, social and entrepreneurial activity.

4. It is necessary to expand a range of measures of demographic and migration policy aimed at supporting birth and family, stimulating the population's migration inflow to Siberia. Increase in labour productivity and use of "low-staffed" technologies (Efimov, 2010) is limited in Siberian conditions. This requires new formats of attracting, filtering and adaptation of migrants, which should prevent the "import" of poverty, crime, and social, ethnic and religious tension.

5. It is necessary to support the metropolitan agglomerations development in Siberia, the agglomerations being the environment that ensures capitalization of a human's education and qualification to the maximum extent. This environment includes the opportunities for entrepreneurial activity, developed labor market, communicative and cultural space of the city (Efimov V.S., et al., 2014; Efimov V.S., Efimov A.V., 2009).

¹ For the Programme of the United Nations Development refer to the official website: <http://www.un.org/ru/ga/undp/>

² The number of people with the income below the minimum of subsistence.

³ The Federal State Statistics Service. Central base of statistical data: <http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/cbsd/DBInet.cgi>

⁴ There is no detailed statistics for mortality for social reasons.

⁵ In this work the grouping of the types of crimes does not coincide with the criminological concept of violent crime; the choice of this grouping was determined by the nature of the statistical data available.

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Человеческий потенциал и качество жизни в сибирских регионах: от деградации к росту

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На основании статистических данных проведен анализ и показано, что в последние два десятилетия произошло значительное снижение человеческого потенциала и качества жизни в Сибири в сравнении со среднероссийскими показателями.

Результаты проведенного анализа показывают, что человеческий потенциал и качество жизни в Сибири в последние десятилетия устойчиво снижаются: происходит снижение относительной величины доходов сибиряков; доля бедных в СФО превышает среднероссийские значения; возрастает разрыв между Сибирью и Россией в целом по показателю смертности по социальным причинам (число самоубийств и отравлений алкоголем на 100 тыс. нас.); сохраняется более низкая доля людей с высшим образованием в сибирской экономике в сопоставлении со среднероссийским показателями. В Сибири сохраняется более высокий уровень преступности, чем в среднем по России. Причем в последние годы наблюдается значительный рост показателей «насильственных» преступлений (убийства, насилие, разбой) по отношению к среднероссийским значениям.

Выявленные тенденции показывают, что в последние годы происходит вытеснение Сибирь на периферию экономического, социального и культурного развития страны. Сибирь становится все менее развитой, криминальной периферией Российской Федерации.

Рассмотрены условия «капитализации человека», текущая ситуация человеческого капитала и потенциала, сложившаяся в России и Сибири. Складывающаяся в России ситуация во многих аспектах не способствует проявлению предпринимательской и социальной активности населения, что выражается в резком снижении темпов экономического развития страны в период 2012-2015 гг.

Сформулированы положения политики роста человеческого капитала в Сибирском федеральном округе:

- наращивание человеческого капитала – приоритетная задача стратегии развития Сибири; приоритетом политики наращивания человеческого капитала является поддержка социальной активности и предпринимательства;*
- субъекты Федерации должны иметь широкие полномочия и возможности для развития человеческого капитала регионов;*
- необходимо расширять круг мер демографической и миграционной политики, направленных на поддержку рождаемости и поддержку семьи, стимулирование миграционного притока населения в Сибирь;*
- необходима поддержка развития в Сибири городских агломераций как среды, в максимальной степени обеспечивающей капитализацию человека.*

Ключевые слова: качество жизни, человеческий потенциал, человеческий капитал, социальная политика, регионы Сибири, Сибирский федеральный округ.

Научная специальность: 08.00.00 – экономические науки.
