SOCIAL ISSUES
in RUSSIA & SOCIAL WORK

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STEREOTYPS
STEREOTYPES

Red Square, Kremlin
The Hermitage
The Russian Federation

POPULATION
143.3 million people; 66.1 – male; 76.9 - female

TERRITORY
17,075,400 square kilometers

BOARDERS
Russia has boundaries with 14 countries
Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, China, North Korea

Gini index
(selected countries)

United States 45.0
Russia 42.2
China 41.5
United Kingdom 34.0
Italy 33.9 (32.0)
Ukraine 27.5
Belarus 27.2
Finland 26.8
Sweden 23.0

CURRENT INTERNATIONAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX INFLATION
(January/February 2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Monthly bases</th>
<th>Yearly bases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>-0.288 %</td>
<td>2.970 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>0.552 %</td>
<td>3.115 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0.409 %</td>
<td>2.288 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>0.717 %</td>
<td>2.277 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>0.578 %</td>
<td>3.361 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>0.508 %</td>
<td>5.319 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>0.383 %</td>
<td>3.251 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>0.475 %</td>
<td>4.143 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>0.440 %</td>
<td>2.871 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAIN SOCIAL ISSUES in RUSSIA

- Depopulation
- Economy crisis (poverty)
- Corruption
- Health deterioration
- Family institution change
- Substance Abuse, Addictions
- Crime increase
- Ecology
- Lack of Social Services & Establishments
DEMOGRAPHY – RUSSIA (mill)

2012 Male – 66.2 mill, Female – 77.1 mill
average life span: Male – 64.3, Female – 76.1
POPULATION OF RUSSIA AND ITS FORECASTS

Reduction of Russian population by 2050 from 143.3 million (2012) down to 50.8 - 8.7 million people (2050) according to different prognoses.

FAMILIES with CHILDREN (%)

- 1 child: 79.19%
- 2 children: 18.5%
- 3 children: 1.96%
- 4 children: 0.26%
- 5 & > children: 0.09%
- Other: 0.35%

1 child 79.19
CHILDREN in ST. PETERSBURG % to GENERAL POPULATION
(increase of elderly up to 25-30%)

EXPENSES FOR DEMOGRAPHY POLITICS AND BIRTH RATE
STATE SOCIAL CARE MAIN PRIORITY

GROUPS of POPULATION

• AGED

• FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

• DISABLED
VULNERABLE GROUPS

Vulnerability - *vulnerāre* - to wound (*vulnus* - a wound) Latin
- capable of being physically or emotionally wounded or hurt
  - open to temptation, persuasion, censure, etc

**Vulnerable individual** – a person in need of care by reason of disability, unable to take care of him/herself, unable to be protected against harm & exploitation [World English Dictionary]

**Vulnerable categories/groups** - children, youth, women, indigenous people and the poor, elderly & disabled people in health care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>FAMILY</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Low income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Large (many children)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Dysfunctional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Health problems in a family</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CHILDREN</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◆ Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Orphans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Social orphans / Neglected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Alcoholism in a family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Drug abuse in a family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◆ Health problems in children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VULNERABLE GROUPS

DISABILITY
- the condition of being disabled: incapacity
- a disadvantage/deficiency, especially a physical or mental impairment that interferes with or prevents normal achievement in a particular area

(Dictionary of the English Language, 2000)

DISABLED

- Sensory perception
  - visual impairment
  - hearing impairment
- Mental disability
  - mental retardation
  - psychiatric problems
- Physical disability
  - motor problems
  - cerebral palsy

AGING

- PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS - slowdown, weakening of mental processes, of attention, memory, ability to adapt, etc.
- DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL BARRIERS
  lowering of self-esteem; the loss of self-respect; antivital & suicidal thoughts and feelings; fears, depression, lack of positive life perspective; approaching death experience; feeling of uselessness to the family, friends, familiar surroundings, job, country; loneliness, lack of communication due to the lack of left witnesses and collaborators of the past; lack of interest from the young to their experience; lack of interest to modern technology & trends...
AGING

- At the end of XIX century Russia was a country with young population
- In 1959 the demographic aging started
- By 2016 population over 60 years old would be over 20%, children (less than 15 years old) – 17%, by 2026 – 28%
- Aging in Russia is restrained currently by high level of mortality in older age

Aging nation > 7% of aged (over 65) - UNO
GENDER MISPROPORTION of AGED in RUSSIA

OVER 60 YEARS OLD

OVER 80 YEARS OLD

SOCIETY
BASIC CONCEPTS

SOCIAL SERVICES
- activities to provide social help to overcome a difficult life situation

RECIPIENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
- a citizen and (or) family, who are under a difficult situation to be overcame with provided social services

DIFFICULT LIFE SITUATION
- a circumstance (a number of circumstances) that objectively contravenes or may damage the livelihood of a citizen (family), may put a life / health into threatening position the consequences of which he/she (family) can not overcome on their own
SOCIAL WORK SYSTEM SUBORDINATION STRUCTURE in the RUSSIAN FEDERATION

MINISTRY OF HEALTH & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ADMINISTRATION - LOCAL GOVERNMENT
(SUBJECT of the FEDERATION)

HEALTH CARE COMMITTEE    SOCIAL POLICY COMMITTEE

under St. Petersburg Social Policy Committee authority there are 37 public institutions:
5 state ones, 31 budgetary and 1 independent

DISTRICTS’ SOCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

social work specialists

TYPES of DISTRICT SOCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

1) social and rehabilitation center for minors;
2) social shelter for children;
3) children center for help to those without parental support
4) children’s house boarding school for mentally retarded children;
5) the children’s house boarding school for children with physical disability;
6) the rehabilitation center for children and teenagers with limited possibilities;
7) social help center for family and children;
8) complex center of social service for population;
9) psychological & pedagogical help center;
10) emergency center for psychological help by phone;
11) crisis center for women;
TYPES of DISTRICT SOCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

12) social service center for elderly and disabled people;
13) mercy boarding home for aged and disabled people;
14) special boarding house (special office) for aged and disabled people;
15) psycho-neurological boarding home
16) special house for lonely aged;
17) social and improving center of citizens of advanced age and disabled people;
18) gerontological center;
19) social service establishments for street people;
20) day center for pensioners;
21) boarding house for aged and disabled people;
22) boarding house for veterans of war and work.

SOCIAL CENTERS for ELDERLY
STATE SOCIAL HELP for FAMILIES

• Money aid to family for children, newborns (aids, pensions, mother’s capital)
• Privileges (labour, taxes, accommodation, credit, medication, and other for families with children, parents and children)
• Consumer aids for families & children (food, medication, clothing, shoes, nourishment for pregnant)
• Social care for families (psychological, juridical, pedagogical help, consulting, social service)

MODELS of NCO ACTIVITIES (non commercial organizations)

“Service” – services for people

“Self-development” – human potential development

“Social action” – public movements

“Civil & political responsibility” – responsibility for the legal order
RUSSIAN NON-COMERCIAL SECTOR

- thousands of organizations, tens thousands jobs and positions, volunteers
- mills of NGO members
- thousands & thousands of public service projects
- tens of mills people helped (NGO as the only support, hope & help)
- billions of rubles, mills of $$ & E from abroad charity funds and individuals

6038 SOCIAL SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS AND ENTERPRISES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
(STATE AND NGOs)

only every 23d can be served
AVERAGE SALARIES ACROSS RUSSIA
in the PUBLIC SECTOR (per month)

2011-2012
• preschool education — 220 €;
• primary general education — 250 €;
• additional education of children — 300 €;
• main general education — 270 €;
• higher education — 500 €;
• tutor assistant — 220 €;
• social worker (specialist) — 250 €;
• social worker — 200 €;
• doctor — 600-1200 €

2013
• State, military — 694 €
• Health care — 655 €
• Education — 560 €
• Culture — 320 €

TENDENCIES in FAMILY TRANSFORMATION
at THE BEGINNING of THE XXI CENTURY

• decrease of marriages and births
• increase of cohabitation
• late marriages
• increase of out of wedlock children
• decrease of extended families
• increase of singles, including aged
• increase of couples without children
• increase of non complete families
• increase of divorces
• increase of remarrying
MARRIAGE & DIVORCE RATE in RUSSIA
(2010, January-October 2011) 1316109

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Marriage</th>
<th>Divorce</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1046961</td>
<td>527292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1083806</td>
<td>550672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>669421</td>
<td>527292</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MARRIAGES IN RUSSIA

1147 women towards 1000 men in Russia

The most active age for marriages –
25 to 34 years

2012
50.9% divorces for 100% marriages
LOWERING FAMILY FUNCTION

• Child neglect
• Parents rights Devoid
• Criminal families
• Children without parents’ care
  (increase in numbers)
• Social orphans
• Juvenile delinquency increase

MAIN SOCIAL ISSUES in RUSSIA

ADDITIONS

• Alcoholism
• Smoking
• Drug abuse
• Gambling
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION
LITER/PERSON/YEAR

ALCOHOLISM

Russia, 2011
4.580 mill - alcohol abuse & alcoholism
1.866 mill (in clinics)

St. Petersburg, 2011
5% mortality rate increase of alcohol poisoning
15-20% alcohol production increase
ALCOHOL

8 liters by WHO – nation degradation
(physical & mental disabilities rate increase in children; family & social connections decay; premature mortality rate increase)

WHAT TO DO?
- prices increase  - risks information
- only special shops (no kiosks) - healthy life style
- time limitation of daily sale  - social advertising
- no sale on weekends  - recreation & leisure ability
- no sale to teenagers
- high penalty for violation
- quality control
- ads prohibition

STRICT CONTROL!

ALCOHOL REALITY
ALCOHOL REALITY

SMOKING

- 30% - 40% of Russian population (44 – 57 mill) smoke
- ~ 500,000 people die of diseases, connected with tobacco consumption annually
- ~ 80% of population are victims of passive smoking
SMOKING
The State Anti-tobacco Concept for 2010-2015

• smoking prohibition at public places (restaurants, coffees, shops, establishments, offices, educational & medical facilities, public transportation stations, airports, etc)
• penalty rate – 1,500 rub (38 €) close special places for smoking inside offices
• prohibit cigarettes sale in kiosks and small pavilions
• counters with cigarettes have to be exposed not less than 10 meters of cash desks

SMOKING REALITY

Protect children from tobacco smoke.
Smoking kills.
DRUGS

Russian Federation, 2011

Drug abuse - 2.870 mill – registered (320 thous. – in clinics)
AIDS – 2.380 mill

The 1st place for heroin consumption in the world

2010 – about 100,000 died of drugs

St. Petersburg, 2011

Injection abusers – 7,000 (official)
– 80-90,000 (unofficial)

In reality by specialists opinion –
500,000 – 1.0 mill

EXPORT ROUTS of AFGANISTAN OPIATS to RUSSIA
DRUGS REALITY

GAMBLING

Federal law № 244-ФЗ, December 29, 2006
“On State regulation of organization and conducting gambling”

About 3 years Russian government fights illegal gambling establishments (casinos, poker rooms).

4 regions of Russia have places for legal gambling

July 25.2011- the law about responsibility for illegal organization of gambling
GAMBLING

• Every citizen can report about location of an illegal casino on the site Gdecasino.ru
• Russian prosecutor’s office got to Internet casino by obliging providers to limit access to online-casinos.
• Imperfection of Russian legislation – not enough to announce casinos outlaw.

GAMBLING

Russia
2010 - 2 mill addicts

St. Petersburg
2009 – 3,500 addicts
2012 ~ 5,000
GAMBLING

Attempts to overcome the law

- Junket-tours to Malta, Monaco, Slovenia
- Neutral water casino – ferry “Princess Maria” under Malta flag (St. Petersburg – Helsinki)
- Online casinos changed domain from “ru” to “com” and registered their business abroad (Uruguay, Malta, Costa-Rica, etc) – penalty for illegal business – 50,000 rub - €1,250 – daily income 150,000 rub – €3,750
- Lottery business (August 2010 lottery with technical equipment is prohibited)

GAMBLING REALITY

[Images of people at poker tables]
ETHICAL DILEMAS in SW

- The moral paradigms and value systems
- The laws, regulations and customer welfare
- Personal and professional values
- Paternalism and self-determination
- The need to tell the truth, and the client's interests
- Confidentiality and privacy of communications
- The principle of equality and equal distribution of resources
- Collegiate and "whistleblowing"
THANK YOU