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## **BELARUS: EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND SUPPORT OF LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN**

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*The opinions expressed are those of the authors  
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## **Employment of women and support of low-income households with children in the Republic of Belarus**

### ***1. Economic activity of the population***

The size of the economically active population in the Republic of Belarus in 2002 amounted to 4,500,300 people, or 45.5 per cent of the total population, or 66.3 per cent of the population between the ages of 16 and 65.

During the past five years, as compared with 1998, the size of the economically active population decreased by 27,500 people, or by 0.6 per cent. The size of the employed population declined by 35,800 people, or by 0.8 per cent, and amounted to 4,381,000 people, whereas the number of officially registered unemployed increased by 8,300, or by 7.5 per cent, almost reaching 120,000 people.

In 2002, an increase in labour resources (men between the ages of 16 and 59 and women between 16 and 54) of 33,800 people was observed in Belarus compared to 2001. But the size of the economically active population decreased by 19,500 people. Meanwhile, the number of employed declined during the year by 36,600 people, and the number of unemployed increased by 17,400 people. As a result, the size of the **economically inactive population** grew by 53,000 people, including an increase of 5,400 in the number of students of working age taking a break from work to study. The number of employees on maternity or paternal leave decreased by 2,100 people, and the size of other categories of the economically inactive population increased by 49,700 people. **Between 1998 and 2002, the size of the economically inactive population swelled by 284,800 people and amounted to 1,609,300, or 26.3 per cent of the total labour resources (in 1998 this figure was 22.6 per cent).** Considering the above, one may say that an increase in the size of the economically inactive population is a problem that requires in-depth analysis.

The economic activity of women in the country is much higher than among men. In 2002, the number of economically active women amounted to 2,396,000 people, or 53.2 per cent of the total economically active population (in 1998 – 51.8 per cent).

Of the total number of economically active women, the number of employed women amounted to 2,324,000 (97 per cent), and the number of unemployed to 72,000 (3 per cent).

Over the past five years under review, the percentage of **employed women** among the total economically active population went up from 50.2 per cent in 1998 to 51.6 per cent in 2002, and the share of unemployed women remained at the level of 1.6 per cent with a decrease in 1,200 people.

But the level of unemployment among women is higher than among men, amounting to 3 per cent against 2.2 per cent among men in 2002.

Against the steady increase in number and percentage of employed women observed since 1996, the number and percentage of employed men increased only until 1998 inclusively (see Annex 1).

Since 2002, an increase has been noted in the country in the number of unemployed, as well as in the unemployment level. As of the beginning of 2003, **the number of unemployed** registered at the state employment services amounted to 130,500 people, or 3 per cent of the economically active population. The highest level of officially registered unemployment was observed in 1996, when it accounted for 4 per cent of the economically active population. Nevertheless, according to the results of a sample household survey, the number of unemployed in December 2002 amounted to 364,000 people, which is 2.8-fold higher than their officially registered number. This is explained by the fact that a significant number of people who need a job are looking for one independently

(without applying to the state employment services), as well as by the low unemployment benefits, which in December 2002 amounted to 18,900 roubles.

## 2. *Structure of the employed population*

**The size of the employed population** in 2002 amounted to 4,381,000 people, which was 770,000 people, or 14.9 per cent, less than in 1990. The employment level dropped by 24.2 per cent **in the material production industries**, and grew up by 17.3 per cent **in the non-production industries**.

*Table 1. Changes in the structure of the employed population by branches of the economy*

	Size of employed population, in thou.			2002 in per cent of		Structure of employed, in percentages		
	1990	1995	2002	1990	1995	1990	1995	2002
<i>Total employed</i>	5,151	4,410	4,381	85.1	99.3	100	100	100
Employed in material production industries	4,003	3,256	3,035	75.8	93.2	77.7	73.8	69.3
Including in:								
industry	1,593	1,216	1,170	73.5	96.2	30.9	27.6	26.7
agriculture	985	843	532	54.0	63.1	19.1	19.1	12.1
construction	570	302	310	54.4	102.6	11.1	6.9	7.1
transportation	307	250	287	93.7	114.8	6.0	5.7	6.5
communication	59	60	64	109.2	106.7	1.1	1.3	1.5
commerce, public catering, material supply and sale	368	461	556	151.4	120.6	7.1	10.4	12.7
Employed in non-production industries	1,148	1,154	1,346	117.3	116.6	22.3	26.2	30.7
Of them in:								
municipal housing economy	127	148	192	151.0	129.7	2.5	3.4	4.4
healthcare, physical education, and social security	268	287	327	122.0	113.9	5.2	6.5	7.5
education	434	418	472	108.7	112.9	8.4	9.5	10.8
culture and art	74	70	79	105.9	112.9	1.4	1.6	1.8
science and science-related services	103	46	41	40.0	89.1	2.0	1.0	0.9

With an overall reduction in the number of employed in 2002 compared with 1995 by 28,800, the number of people employed in material production declined by 220,900, whereas in the non-production sphere it grew by 192,100 people. The percentage of people employed in material production during the period under review decreased from 73.8 per cent to 69.3 per cent among the total number of the employed, and in the non-production sphere it rose from 26.2 per cent to 30.7 per cent.

A reduction in employment in material production is due to a decrease in the number of those employed in industry, agriculture, construction, and information computer services.

The reduction rates in the number of people employed in industry have been accelerating in recent years: in 2000, there was a reduction in industrial employees of 4,300 people, in 2001 of 14,700 people, and in 2002 of 41,700 people. This was due to a significant deterioration in the financial and economic situation at industrial enterprises in 2001-2002.

Whereas in 2000, unprofitable enterprises in industry amounted to 18.4 per cent, in 2001 this figure had increased to 28.7 per cent, and in 2002, to 32.9 per cent. In 2000, the level of sold product

profitability in industry amounted to 15.8 per cent, in 2001, to 10.9 per cent, and in 2002, to 10.5 per cent.

The number of employed in the non-production branches of the economy in 1995-2002 increased from 1,154,000 to 1,346,000 people, or by 192,000, whereby in 2000, there was an increase of 35,000, in 2001, of 14,000, and in 2002, of only 4,000.

So, the rise in number of employed in the non-production sectors significantly slowed in 2002, and in most non-production industries, where women traditionally predominate (*education, culture, art, finances, credit and insurance, management, and healthcare*), a slight decrease in the number of employed has been noted. The number of employed in *science and science-related services* continues to decrease. Between 1990 and 2002, the personnel potential of Byelorussian science has dropped by more than two-fold.

**The decline in employment is accompanied by an increase in the education level of people employed in the branches of the economy.** Between 2000 and 2002 alone, the percentage of employees in the economy with higher education increased from 18.8 per cent to 20.6 per cent, and employees with secondary vocational training rose from 22.4 per cent to 23.4 per cent.

**Changes in the employment structure at enterprises having different forms of ownership in the country are slow.** Employment in the public sector of the economy remains predominant. Between 1995 and 2002, the number of people employed in the public sector decreased from 59.9 per cent to 55.1 per cent of the total number of people employed in the country's economy. The percentage of people employed in organizations with private ownership among the total number of people employed in the economy rose during this time from 40.1 per cent to 44 per cent, and with foreign ownership, from 0.1 per cent to 0.9 per cent.

### 3. *Changes in the employment structure among women*

The changes in the employment structure among women reflect the general transformations in the economy. The number and percentage of women working in industry, agriculture, construction, and transportation are on the decline. The number of women employed in these branches decreased from 1,058,000 at the end of 1995 to 987,000 at the end of 1998 and to 864,000 at the end of 2002.

Whereas in 1995 women accounted for 51 per cent of the employees in industry, and men for 49 per cent, in 2002, women accounted for 47 per cent and men for 53 per cent.

Due to the high mortality rate among able-bodied men and despite the absolute decrease in the number of women working in agriculture, their percentage in this industry went up from 37 per cent in 1995 to almost 39 per cent in 2002 (in 1998 this figure was 36.7 per cent).

The number of women working in commerce and public catering increased most of all – from 214,000 in 1995, to 236,000 in 1998, and to 251,000 in 2002. This is a dynamically developing type of activity, with small businesses and individual entrepreneurship being the most developed.

The rise of private education and healthcare institutions, along with state-run establishments, has created prerequisites for an increase in the number of women employed in these branches. In education, their number grew from 298,000 in 1995, to 343,000 in 1998, and to 371,000 in 2002. That is, during the first three years in this period, when the country's economy began to recover, the number of women employed in education increased by 45,000, and in the following four years, by 28,000.

In healthcare, physical education, and social security, the number of female employees increased over seven years by 27,000 and amounted to 265,000.

Almost 78 per cent of female employees work in the above-mentioned branches of the economy (industry, agriculture, commerce and public catering, education, healthcare, physical education, and social security).

The percentage of women among the total number of employees in such high-income branches of the economy as finances, credit, and insurance is more than 74 per cent (in 1995, it was almost 78 per cent), and in management it is 65 per cent (in 1995, 64 per cent). But their percentage among the total number of women employed in the economy, despite the increase compared with 1995, is insignificant and amounted to 2.1 per cent and 2.7 per cent, respectively (see Annexes 2 and 3).

*Table 2. Change in the percentage of women in branches of the economy*

	1995	1998	2002	In percentages of the number of employees in the industry		
				1995	1998	2002
Number of women employed in the economy, total, in thou. <sup>*)</sup>	2,091.1	2,138.8	2,086.4	52.1	52.0	53.2
of this number in percentages:						
Industry	30.1	27.5	25.5	51.2	49.2	47.4
Agriculture	14.3	12.4	9.8	37.1	36.7	38.7
Construction	3.3	3.2	3.0	24.7	23.4	23.9
Transportation	2.9	3.0	3.1	25.7	27.0	28.2
Communication	1.8	1.9	2.1	66.6	65.1	63.0
Commerce and public catering	10.3	11.0	12.0	82.0	75.9	72.8
Municipal housing economy	2.0	2.4	2.9	36.8	36.1	35.2
Consumer services to the population (non-production types)	0.3	0.3	0.5	92.5	86.9	80.1
Healthcare, physical education, and social security	11.4	12.1	12.7	82.8	83.0	81.7
Education	14.2	16.1	17.8	76.3	78.0	79.0
Culture and art	2.1	2.3	2.7			
Science and science-related services	1.1	1.0	1.0	53.3	51.7	51.2
Finances, credit and insurance	1.8	2.0	2.1	77.9	75.4	74.3
Management	2.3	2.5	2.7	64.1	64.8	64.9

<sup>\*)</sup> *Not including people engaged in business activity without registration as legal entities and self-employed women.*

The educational level of women employed in the country's economy is higher than among men. At the end of 2002, among the total number of employed women, the percentage of those with higher education amounted to 22.6 per cent (in men, 18.3 per cent), with secondary vocational training, to 28.8 per cent (in men, 17.7 per cent), and with secondary general, to 43.9 per cent (in men, 55.6 per cent). Only 4.7 per cent of women had basic (incomplete secondary) education, while among men this figure was 8.4 per cent.

In terms of personnel categories, women currently account for 44.5 per cent of the total number of blue-collar workers and 67.2 per cent of white-collar workers. Women constitute 45.5 per cent of directors and their deputies, 59.7 per cent of leading specialists, and 75-76 per cent of specialists and other white-collar employees.

When carrying out personnel policy in the Republic of Belarus, greater attention is currently being paid to ensuring women equal access to chief executive positions. At the end of 2002, women

accounted for 41 per cent of CEOs and their deputies, and 47 per cent of heads of departments and branches and their deputies.

The percentage of female CEOs and their deputies in education, culture, banks and insurance, and healthcare is higher than on the whole throughout the country and ranges between 51 per cent and 76 per cent.

At the end of 2002, women accounted for 52 per cent of the total number of chief executives in the government agencies (in 1997, this figure was 45 per cent), including 40 per cent (28 per cent) in the central administration, 45 per cent (41 per cent) in the regional administration, 55 per cent (50 per cent) in the district (city) administration, and 68 per cent (55 per cent) in the rural and semi-rural executive committees.

While on the whole women have a higher educational level, they realize it in lower paying professions, branches of the economy, and personnel categories. (See Annex 4.)

Since today an acceptable living standard for most families is only possible in two-income households, women, despite having under-age children, have no choice but to go to work along with men.

According to the population census as of 16 February 1999, the number of women aged 15 to 49 with children under 14 amounted to 1,325,700, and 1,059,100 of them, or 79.9 per cent, had a job or paying occupation. Among urban women, there were 79.5 per cent in this category, and 81 per cent among rural women. Of women with children and a job or paying occupation, 83 per cent were married, 14.7 per cent were widows, divorced, or separated, and 2.3 per cent had never been married.

The number of men aged between 15 and 55 with children under 14 amounted to 1,064,200, and 950,600 of them, or 89.3 per cent, had a job or paying occupation. Among men living in cities, 88.4 per cent belong to this category, and among those living in rural areas, 91.8 per cent. Ninety-nine point two per cent of men with children under the age of 14 were married.

*Table 3. Percentage of women and men with a job or paying occupation, depending on the number of children under 14 and place of residence (according to the data of the 1999 population census)*

*(in percentages, in the corresponding group)*

	Percentage of women aged 15-49, with a job			Percentage of men aged 15-55, with a job		
	total	urban area	rural area	total	urban area	rural area
All women aged 15-49, all men aged 15-55	70.3	69.9	72.1	72.6	72.1	76.6
with children under 14	79.9	79.5	81.0	89.3	88.4	91.8
including:						
1 child	79.7	79.5	80.5	88.4	87.8	90.7
aged:						
0-2 years	54.5	53.8	56.9	87.7	87.0	89.9
3-6 years	80.8	80.5	82.1	87.8	87.2	90.2
2 children	81.2	80.4	82.8	90.8	89.8	92.9
youngest aged:						
0-2 years	62.2	60.8	64.7	90.3	89.1	92.4
3-6 years	83.1	81.9	85.7	90.9	89.8	93.0
3 and more children	73.9	69.6	76.7	90.7	87.9	92.5
youngest aged:						
0-2 years	60.6	54.9	63.7	89.7	86.5	91.4
3-6 years	79.3	74.4	82.3	91.2	88.0	93.0

The highest level of employment is noted in women with two children. More than 80 per cent of women with a child aged 3-6, either the first child or the youngest child in the family, have a job or paying occupation. More detailed information is presented in annexes 5-10.

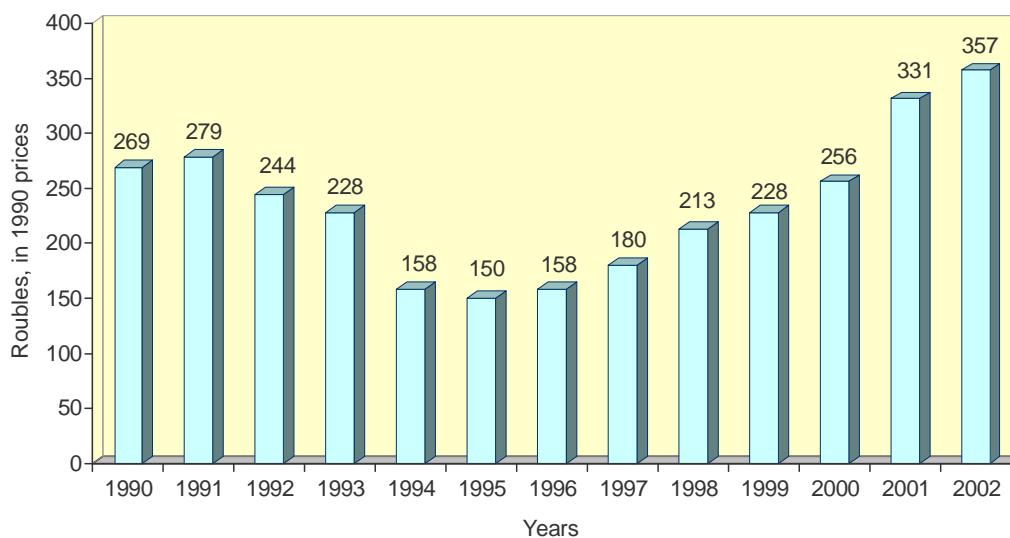
#### **4. Level and branch differentiation of wages among women and the population as a whole in the Republic of Belarus**

The average monthly monetary income per capita for 2002 in the country amounted to 160,800 roubles and in **real terms was 1.5-fold higher than the 1990 level, 2.4-fold higher than the 1995 level, and 1.6-fold higher than the 1998 level.**

The percentage of wages and salaries in the total amount of monetary income decreased from 73.1 per cent in 1990 to 48.5 per cent in 2002. At the same time, the share of social transfers (pensions, benefits, stipends) rose from 16.2 per cent in 1990 to 18.9 per cent in 2002. In 1990, the population obtained 10.7 per cent of their total monetary income from other sources of revenue (officially unreported business activity, property income, the sale of hard currency, and other revenues), and in 2002 this share, according to the Ministry of Statistics, reached 32.6 per cent.

Wages and salaries are still a determining factor in the income dynamics of most of the population. The change in average wage **in 1990 prices** is presented in Fig. 1.

Fig. 1

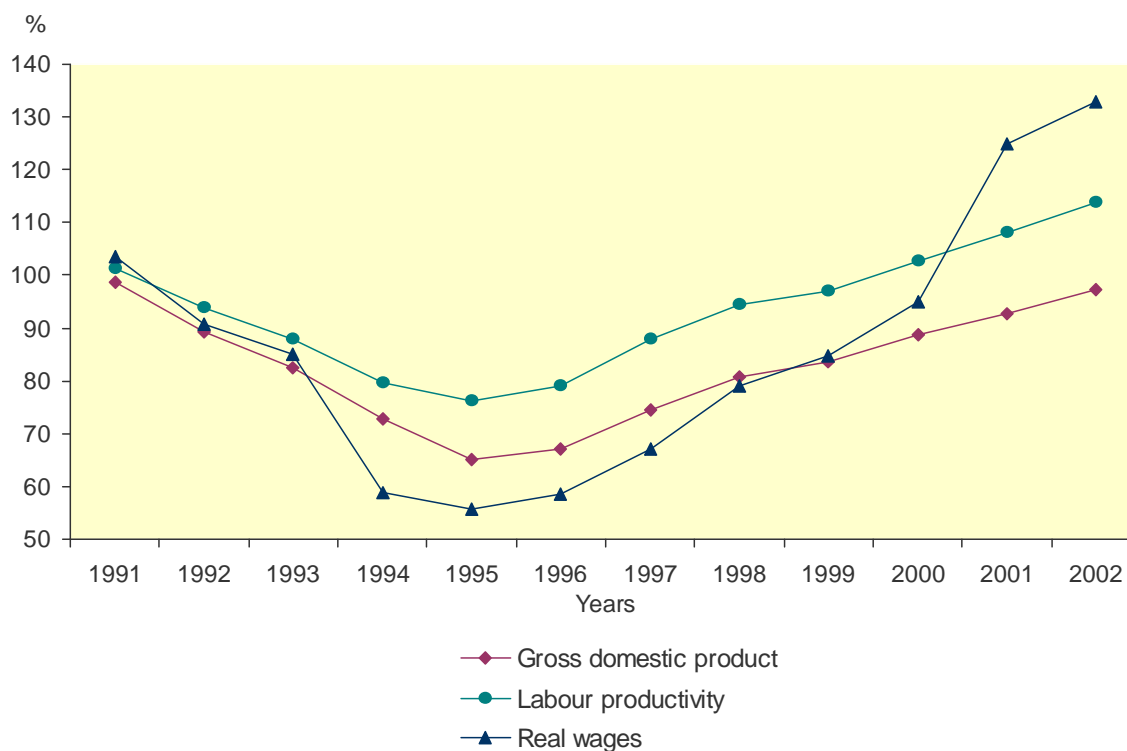


**Increase in real wages was accompanied by an increase in their purchasing power.** For example, if *in December 1995* 43 kg of beef could be bought with the average monthly wage of blue- and white-collar workers in Belarus, *in December 2002*, the average monthly wage bought 69 kg of beef, 36 and 65 kg of pork, 37 and 67 kg of grade-one boiled sausage, 338 and 480 litres of milk, 27 and 50 kg of butter, 63 and 107 kg of sour cream, 106 and 242 kg of sugar, 37 and 94 kg of vegetable oil, and 394 and 528 kg of potatoes, respectively.

Comparing the data on the changes in the size of the GDP, labour productivity, and real wages with the 1990 level, it should be noted that between 1993 and 1996, **the drop in real wages was more significant than the drop in the size of the GDP and labour productivity**, which can be seen graphically below:

Fig. 2





There is still significant differentiation in Belarus in level of average monthly wage among branches of the economy. Its highest level is noted among those employed in the financial, credit, insurance, and pension institutions (foundations), where it is 1.9-fold higher than on average throughout the economy; in management (economic and government) it is 36.4 per cent higher, in science and science-related services 26.4 per cent higher, in construction 20.8 per cent higher, in communication 14.9 per cent higher, and in industry 12.3 per cent higher. In branches where the main number of employed women is concentrated (agriculture, commerce and public catering, municipal services, healthcare, social security, and education), the wage level is much lower. In agriculture, it is 40 per cent lower than the average level across the country. This is the only branch where the real wage level in 2002 did not reach the 1990 level. Whereas on the whole throughout the economy real wages in 2002 were almost 33 per cent higher than the 1990 level, and in industry 43 per cent higher, in agriculture they were 15 per cent lower. (See Annex 17).

In December 2002, when the average monthly wage in the republic was 221,000 roubles, the average wage for women was 199,000 roubles and for men, 246,000 roubles. In this way, the ratio of women's wages to men's wages was 80.9 per cent.

Table 4. The nominal average monthly wage for women and men by branches of the economy in December 2002

	Average monthly wage, thous. roubles		Ratio of women's wages to men's wages, in per cent
	Women	Men	
<i>Total</i>	198.8	245.8	80.9
including:			
Industry	215.9	290.4	74.3
Agriculture	112.4	116.0	96.9
Forestry	192.1	211.1	91.0
Construction	257.5	281.4	91.5
Transportation	236.1	276.5	85.4
Communications	234.4	284.0	82.5
Commerce and public catering	172.2	195.7	88.0
Information and computer servicing	307.0	432.8	70.9
General commercial activity to ensure the operation of the market	295.3	321.6	91.8
Municipal housing economy	210.0	243.8	86.1
Non-production types of consumer services	144.5	192.9	74.9
Healthcare, physical education, and social security	197.9	247.3	80.0
Education	177.3	221.5	80.1
Culture	163.8	199.9	82.0
Art	177.5	200.5	88.6
Science and science-related services	275.2	351.8	78.2
Finances, credit, and insurance	415.6	541.1	76.8
Management	292.5	392.6	74.5
Public organizations	293.1	300.8	97.4

The gap between women and men in wage level is due to both the inter-branch differentiation in labour remuneration and the nature of their employment. Women cannot be employed in certain blue-collar jobs for physiological reasons, and in a whole series of professions they are less productive and so not as well paid.

It is obvious that the actual employment of women as chief executives with a higher salary level does not correspond to their high professional education and work experience. There are far fewer women among the CEO staff in management, most of them holding positions of leading specialists. For this reason, the salaries of women in management (economic and government) is 25 per cent lower than that of men.

According to a sample survey of households carried out in 2002, 27.6 per cent of women and 28.6 per cent of men had disposable resources (monetary funds and the cost of consumed food produced in their personal subsidiary plots minus the expenses to produce it) lower than the subsistence minimum. The largest percentage of low-income men and particularly women was in the 16-44-age group, that is, the age at which people finish school, start a job, get married, and have children.

Table 5. Percentage of women and men with disposable resources below the subsistence minimum in 2000-2002

	Women			Men		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
<i>Total</i>	38.0	26.1	27.6	39.6	27.1	28.6
including in the following age groups, years:						
16-19	46.9	32.0	38.2	48.3	28.9	37.9
20-24	39.5	27.5	31.5	39.3	30.5	30.9
25-34	48.5	32.3	32.1	47.0	30.8	29.3
35-44	38.7	28.8	33.6	44.2	32.5	33.9
45-54	29.8	20.7	20.7	31.2	23.5	25.1
55-59	27.8	16.4	17.2	30.6	18.7	19.1
60-69	31.3	20.0	21.2	31.2	19.4	24.0
70 and older	40.9	29.5	26.9	38.4	24.3	21.3

According to a sample survey of households, the *average monthly wage* of women aged 15-49 with children under 14 in 2002 amounted to 94,000 roubles (half of the average amount throughout the economy); among women living in the cities it was almost 99,000 roubles, and in the rural area almost 81,000 roubles.

*For comparison: the average monthly subsistence minimum budget (SMB), the poverty criterion (low income) in 2002 was 79,000 roubles. Women whose youngest child was between 3 and 6 years old had the highest salary level. (See Annex 18).*

This is explained by the high level of employment in public production among women, as well as the network of preschool institutions which allows mothers to combine a job and bringing up children.

In order to assist low-income families and women with children, child benefits are paid on time every month in Belarus. This supplementary income raises the average monthly wage of women with children under 14 by an average of almost 16,000 roubles, or 16.7 per cent. In large families with three and more children, the supplement to women's wages amounted to almost 65,000 roubles, which is equal to their average monthly wage. In rural areas, the size of child benefits was on average more than 79,000 roubles, with an average wage for women with three or more children of 51,000 roubles. (See Annex 19).

##### **5. State policy to support working women with children**

The system of social guarantees for families with children is ensured by the Republic of Belarus Law "On State Benefits to Families Bringing Up Children," which came into force on 1 January 1993 and was amended in 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Pursuant to the Republic of Belarus Constitution, this law sets forth the level of material support to families with underage children guaranteed by the state and the system of minimum social guarantees in the form of benefits for providing women in the Republic of Belarus with the necessary conditions for giving birth to and bringing up children.

Social protection of women is particularly important during pregnancy, childbirth, and caring for young children under the age of three.

Pursuant to Article 165 of the Labour Code, working women have the right to maternity leave of 70 calendar days before and 56 (in the event of childbirth complications or the birth of two or more

children – 70) calendar days after birth. During this leave, working women, women taking a study course with a leave of absence from work, as well as officially unemployed women are paid benefits.

Since underage children in the family is still the main reason for a family falling into the low-income category, an important tool of social security is the policy of redistributing state support to different types of families with children.

The legislation of the Republic of Belarus sets forth that the period during which a family needs material, moral, and legal support in bringing up and maintaining children lasts until the age of 18.

The size of benefits (apart from maternal benefits, benefits for caring for a sick child and for sanitarium treatment for disabled children) is established based on the size of the subsistence minimum budget (SMB) and is reviewed four times a year according to changes in the SMB. In so doing, the benefits for children older than three are designated taking into account the aggregate income per family member.

Data on the size of the subsistence minimum budget at the end of the quarter are published in the official printed matter of the central and local press no later than one week after their approval.

Types of state benefits for families bringing up children designated and paid pursuant to the Republic of Belarus Law “On State Benefits to Families Bringing Up Children” and their size established on 1 April 2002 are as follows:

- maternal benefit;
- one-time birth benefit (2SMB);
- benefit for women registered with prenatal dispensary before 12 weeks of pregnancy (SMB);
- monthly parental benefit for looking after a child under the age of three (65 per cent SMB);
- monthly benefit for children over three years of age (30 per cent SMB);
- benefit for care of a sick child;
- monthly benefit for care of a disabled child under the age of 18 (65 per cent SMB);
- benefit for sanitarium treatment of a disabled child;
- monthly benefit for children infected with HIV or suffering from AIDS (45 per cent SMB).

The amendments and addenda made to the Republic of Belarus Law “On State Benefits to Families Bringing Up Children” since 1 April 2002 have made it possible to improve the ratio of these social payments to the average monthly wage, particularly for working women, which can be seen from the following data:

Table 6

	1999	2000	2001	2002
Ratio to average wage				
Child birth benefit	62.3	65.0	60.5	73.8
Monthly benefit for women bringing up children under the age of three				
on parental leave	19.6	16.5	17.9	23.9
unemployed	11.2	9.3	10.2	13.0
Benefit for single mothers bringing up children under the age of 18 months				
on parental leave	32.8	27.5	29.7	41.5
unemployed	22.4	15.8	20.4	23.4

An experts' evaluation of the change in the size of the average per capita subsistence minimum budget, the average per capita minimum consumer budget (MCB) of a standard family of four members (including two children), and the average wage calculated in US dollars at the official average exchange rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus and according to the purchasing power parity of the Belarussian rouble is characterized by the following data presented in Table 7:

Table 7. Size of the subsistence minimum budget, minimum consumer budget, and average monthly wage in US dollars

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>According to average exchange rate of the Republic of Belarus National Bank</b>					
SMB	49.5	94.0	38	35	44
MCB	83	61	58	58	72
Average monthly wage	106	71	74	87	105
<b>According to purchasing power parity</b>					
SMB	212	265	258	247	281
MCB	354	403	401	409	459
Average monthly wage	456	469	505	607	671

The change in the actual spending and amount of annual payments of different types of benefits to women and families with children is presented by the data in Table 8.

Table 8. Spending of the social security fund on benefits to women and families with children

	Actual spending, million roubles			Number of payments a year		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
1. <u>One-time benefits – total</u>	16,357.4	33,575.8	51,511.2	x	x	x
including:						
1.1 maternity benefits, total of them:	4,180.6	8,380.8	14,878.5	152,101	151,900	148,553
1.1.1 due to the birth of a child	3,027.9	6,039.8	10,682.9	85,966	85,698	83,259
1.1.1.1 of them to unemployed mothers	319.8	719.0	1,343.7	9,947	10,713	10,818
1.1.2 to mothers registered with a gynecologist before 12 weeks of pregnancy	1,152.7	2,341.0	4,195.6	66,135	66,202	65,294
1.1.2.1 of them to unemployed mothers	94.6	208.4	416.9	5,811	6,182	6,697
1.2 prenatal and birth benefits, of them to unemployed women	12,126.4 90.2	25,089.1 190.3	36,474.1 499.1	7,393,341* 339,331*	7,093,885* 309,132*	6,681,804* 393,573*
1.3 day-off payment for mothers bringing up disabled child under the age of 18 years	50.4	105.9	158.6	19,115*	19,991*	19,917*
2. <u>Monthly benefits – total</u>	57,824.9	127,546.5	225,591.6	10,234,415	10,923,144	8,466,869
including:						
2.1 for children under 3	23,922.3	55,595.8	117,063.1	2,677,847	3,000,335	2,996,044
2.1.1 of them to unemployed mothers	2,067.7	4,870.8	9,826.1	325,788	337,289	309,737
2.2 for children aged between 3 and 16 (18)	32,910.3	69,446.1	103,496.6	7,469,937	7,824,007	5,367,780
2.3 to unemployed and persons not receiving pensions and unemployment benefits, who care for disabled child under the age of 18 years	991.0	2,500.5	5,023.2	86,479	98,590	102,784
2.4 for children under 18 who are infected by HIV or suffer from AIDS	1.3	4.1	8.7	152	212	261
3. <u>Total one-time and monthly benefits – for children and mothers</u>	74,182.3	161,122.3	277,102.8	x	x	x

\* Number of paid days

The total amount of one-time and monthly benefits to children and mothers presented in the table amounted to 0.81 per cent in 2000, 0.94 per cent in 2001, and 1.09 per cent in 2002 of the country's GDP.

One of the measures aimed at creating favourable conditions for women bringing up children is adoption of the Republic of Belarus Presidential Decree on *granting mothers* with three or more children, or a disabled child under 16, as well as single mothers, widows, and divorced women with two or more children of the same age, *one day off a week with pay in the amount of the average wage*. A single mother has the right to appeal to the administration for a part-time workday or part-time work week with proportional wage. Pursuant to Article 49 of the Republic of Belarus Labour Code, an employer is obliged to meet this request.

The Republic of Belarus still has a network of preschool institutions, and a convenient payment mechanism has been developed, which allows 69.3 per cent of children to be enrolled in preschool institutions.

The transformation of preschool upbringing and education is related to reform of the general education schools. Introducing a preparatory class into the primary school structure in 1998 made it possible to gradually transfer six-year-olds from preschool institutions to general education schools.

Between 1990 and 2003, the number of institutions in the preschool upbringing and education system decreased by 1,109, or 21 per cent, the number of places by 23 per cent, and the number of children attending them by 40 per cent, compared with 365, 19 per cent, and 20 per cent in 1995, respectively. The percentage of children attending preschools between the ages of one and six increased from 67.6 per cent in 1990 and 60.1 per cent in 1995 to 69.3 per cent in 2002. The percentage of children between the ages of one and two in preschool institutions has decreased from 44.9 per cent to 28.8 per cent, which can be considered as a positive trend, since certain conditions have been created by the state for small children under the age of three to be cared for in the family (partially paid leave, mothers can keep their jobs while taking off time to care for young children at home). The percentage of children attending preschool institutions between the ages of three and six increased from 90.4 per cent to 90.7 per cent. This was due to the drop in the fertility rate during these years and the decrease in the number of children of preschool age. According to the 1999 population census, the number of children under four was half as much as that according to the 1989 census. At the beginning of 2003, the number of children aged between one and six amounted to 548,600 and was 145,300 less than at the beginning of 1991, and 229,700 less than at the beginning of 1996.

As a result, the number of teachers in preschool institutions has decreased by 12,900, and the load per teacher has dropped from 9.5 children in 1990, to 8.4 in 1995, and to 7.2 in 2002. In 2002, 367,500 children attended nursery schools and kindergartens, while there were places for 441,000. The number of days children did not attend preschool institutions decreased from 75 to 68 per child on average a year. This means that seven working days were not lost for working women.

The preschool upbringing and education system remained well-developed and available to the population largely due to its transfer from departmental ownership to communal public ownership. Now the percentage of state-run preschool institutions is 89 per cent against 24 per cent in 1990. They are attended by 83.3 per cent of the total number of children in preschool institutions, while in 1990 this figure was 31 per cent.

In 2002, 4,241 preschools were in operation, including only 463 (10.9 per cent) department-owned.

In terms of working hours, at the parents' request the number of preschool institutions is distributed as follows: mixed hours – 10.3 per cent, 10.5 hours – 76.5 per cent, 12 hours – 12.8 per cent, and 24 hours – 0.4 per cent.

#### 6. *On trends in the poverty level of families with children*

The numerous increases in the minimum wage have not compensated for inflation and the ratio of average monthly wage to the minimum consumer budget lags significantly behind the 1990 level, although it is higher than the 1998 level.

	(in percentages)						
	1990	1994	1995	1998	2000	2001	2002
Ratio of average per capita monetary income to the minimum consumer budget	160	116	88	113	107	122	124
Ratio of average monthly wage to minimum consumer budget	215	109	107	129	126	148	146

It is clear from the table that monetary per capita income in 2002 was 24 per cent higher than the minimum consumer budget, and wages were 46 per cent higher, whereby in 1990 they were 1.6- and 2.2-fold higher than the average per capita minimum consumer budget for a standard family of four: two parents and two children under 16.

**In this way, at present average per capita personal income and wages allow material goods to be consumed at the level of the minimum consumer budget only in households where both parents work.**

As the data of the sample survey of households show, over the past **12 years significant differentiation of personal incomes has occurred** in Belarus. For example, whereas in 1990 the average income of the decile of families with the highest incomes was three-fold higher than the average income of the bottom decile, in 2001, it was 6.1-fold higher, and in 2002 it was 5.9-fold higher.

If we compare personal incomes with the subsistence minimum budget, in 2002, 827,000 households, or 21.5 per cent of the total number, had incomes higher than two subsistence minimum budgets, among them 612,000 (23.6 per cent) lived in the cities, and 215,100 (17 per cent) in the rural area.

**The highest level of well-being** was characteristic of **households with 1-2 people**. For example, a family of two had an average monthly per capita income of 130,100 roubles in 2002, which is 32,000 roubles, or 1.3-fold, higher than in a family of four with two children under 16.

The dynamics of the poverty level in households over the past seven years are presented by the data in Table 9:



Table 9. Level and structure of households' poverty

	1995	1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002
<b>Percentage of poor households in their total number</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>24.7</b>
<i>by place of residence:</i>							
in urban settlements	29.5	30.7	23.9	25.1	32.8	22.8	23.3
in rural areas	33.9	36.6	30.3	33.3	42.0	26.2	27.6
<i>by social groups:</i>							
<b>Single</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>12.8</b>
Families without children	22.0	24.1	20.2	22.6	29.7	20.5	21.7
<b>Families with children</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>
of them:							
with 2 and more adults	45.4	44.6	36.8	37.0	48.3	34.5	36.6
including:							
with 1 child	36.7	35.0	28.4	27.9	39.9	29.0	28.9
with 2 children	52.2	51.8	41.2	44.6	57.2	39.1	44.8
with 3 and more children	68.2	70.6	71.4	67.0	81.2	67.1	78.0
with 1 adult	42.1	40.3	29.9	35.5	43.4	27.3	31.7
including:							
with 1 child	31.6	30.9	23.5	25.6	37.0	19.1	21.5
with 2 and more children	62.2	54.4	39.9	51.0	58.3	46.2	55.0

As can be seen from the data presented, the highest poverty level in households was observed in 1999 (40.4 per cent). In the past three years, as a result of the measures taken by the government to increase real income, the poverty level has significantly lowered.

In 2002, the percentage of households with income below the subsistence minimum amounted to 24.7 per cent. More than half of them (54.8 per cent) constitute families with children, 31.3 per cent families without children, and 13.9 per cent single people. Families with one or two children (89.4 per cent) predominate among the total number of low-income families with children. **Among families with three and more children, three out of four of them are in the low-income category.**

There is a significant difference in the percentage of poor families between urban and rural areas. Whereas in urban areas, 33.1 per cent of families with children are below the poverty line, in rural areas, this figure is 44.3 per cent. Among families with one child, those in the low-income category amounts to 26 per cent in urban areas and to 34.8 per cent in rural ones, with two children, 43.6 per cent and 49.9 per cent, and with three and more children, 80.8 per cent and 75.2 per cent, respectively.

**The percentage of households with per capita incomes of less than 50 per cent of the subsistence minimum (this index corresponds to the level of extreme poverty) decreased from 2.1 per cent in 1998 and 3.4 per cent in 2000 to 1.6 per cent in 2002.**

*Table 10. Distribution of different types of households by acuteness and length of impoverishment (in percentages of corresponding types of households)*

	Households with per capita disposable incomes					
	lower than the subsistence minimum budget		2-fold or more lower than the subsistence minimum		permanently lower than the subsistence minimum budget throughout the year	
	1998	2002	1998	2002	1998	2002
	All households					
Total households	27.8	24.7	2.1	1.6	10.9	12.0
Including:						
Households without children*	21.0	19.3	1.3	0.8	7.7	8.7
Households with children under 18	36.8	36.0	3.4	3.2	15.7	19.0
of them:						
with 1 child	27.7	27.9	2.0	1.8	10.9	13.2
with 2 children	44.8	45.5	3.8	4.4	18.6	24.6
with 3 and more children	67.9	78.0	12.4	13.3	39.2	55.5
Households of single pensioners	16.3	15.0	0.3	0.4	4.0	5.8
Households with unemployed family members	38.9	46.7	7.2	5.6	23.1	27.3
	Households in urban areas					
Total households	25.1	23.3	2.2	1.5	10.2	11.3
including:						
Households without children	16.7	17.4	1.2	0.8	6.6	7.6
Households with children under 18	32.9	33.1	3.3	2.5	14.1	17.3
of them:						
with 1 child	25.1	26.0	2.0	1.4	10.4	12.6
with 2 children	42.8	43.6	4.3	4.8	17.6	23.4
with 3 and more children	62.0	80.8	13.0	4.8	37.9	55.9
Households of single pensioners	17.7	13.4	0.3	0.5	4.6	5.9
Households with unemployed family members	36.6	45.0	6.9	5.2	23.4	25.4
	Households in rural areas					
Total households	33.3	27.6	2.0	2.0	12.4	13.3
including:						
Households without children	29.4	23.1	1.4	0.9	9.8	11.0
Households with children under 18	47.4	44.3	3.6	5.0	20.0	23.8
of them:						
with 1 child	37.6	34.8	2.0	3.2	12.6	15.5
with 2 children	49.0	49.8	2.5	3.4	20.9	27.5

	Households with per capita disposable incomes					
	lower than the subsistence minimum budget		2-fold or more lower than the subsistence minimum		permanently lower than the subsistence minimum budget throughout the year	
	1998	2002	1998	2002	1998	2002
with 3 or more children	72.7	75.2	11.9	21.7	40.3	55.0
Households of single pensioners	14.9	17.0	0.3	0.3	3.3	5.7
Households with unemployed family members	45.2	51.9	8.0	6.7	22.4	33.0

\* including single people of working age.

As can be seen from the data presented, the highest concentration of poverty and its highest levels are observed in households with children, especially in those with several children, as well as in households with unemployed family members. In 2002, there was a critical deterioration in the well-being of children compared with 1998.

Seventeen point three per cent of families with children in urban areas lived in poverty throughout the year, while in rural areas this figure amounted to 23.8 per cent.

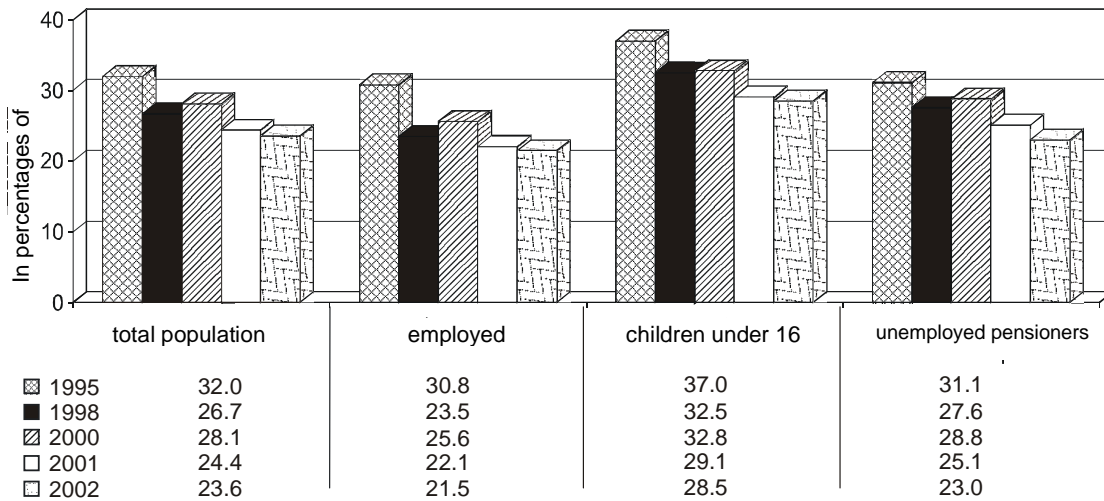
The distribution of individual categories of the population with average per capita incomes below the subsistence minimum by the time spent below the poverty line is presented in Fig. 3.

Fig. 3. Distribution of individual categories of low-income population by the time periods spent below the poverty line

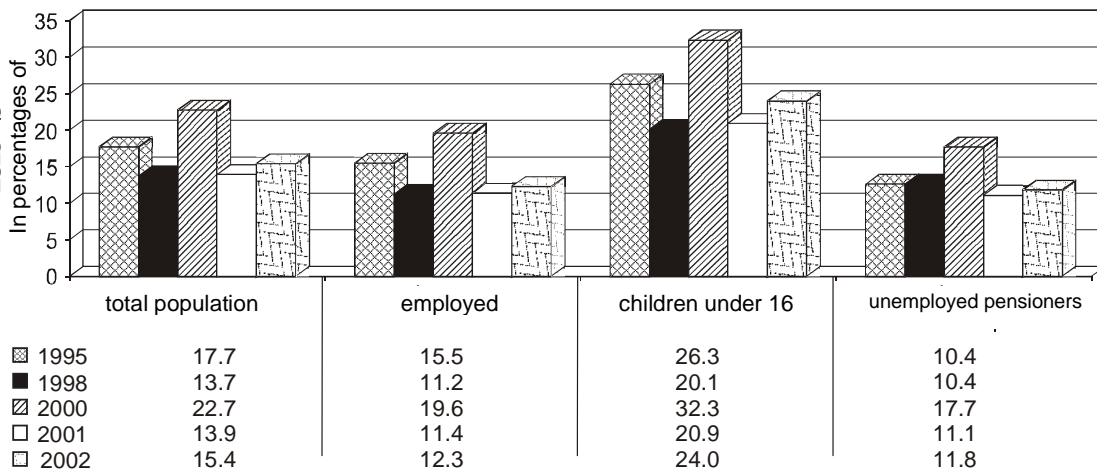
I. Temporarily below the poverty line: 1-3 months



II. Semi-permanently below the poverty line: 4-9 months



III. Permanently below the poverty line: 10-12 months



In 2002, 69.3 per cent of children under 16 lived below the poverty line during different periods of time. On average every fourth child lived in permanent poverty. Further details on distribution of the population by gender and age depending on the amount of average per capita disposable resources in 2002 are presented in Annex 21.

**The budget limitations of the low-income population are largely compensated for by produce grown by them in their subsidiary plots.** The percentage of the cost of this produce in the income structure of poor households amounts on average to 14.9 per cent. Whereas for urban poor households the cost of home-grown produce does not exceed 8.9 per cent of their total income, for rural residents with low incomes, it amounts to 25.9 per cent.

In addition to this produce, **the budget of poor families is supported by subsidies and benefits from the state**, local authorities, and enterprises at which family members work.

But according to the data of household surveys, in 2002 only 12.6 per cent of low-income households received social benefits for municipal housing services, 17.4 per cent for medications, and 42.3 per cent for public transportation.

In 2002, the monetary income deficit assessed as the amount of additional funds required to bring the monetary income of low-income groups of the population up to the level of the subsistence minimum amounted to 1,959 billion roubles, or 10.2 per cent of the total amount of monetary income of the country's population (in 2001, this figure was 5.3 per cent). For the rural population, the monetary income deficit amounted to 696 billion roubles.

\* \*  
\*

So the well-being level of children in the Republic of Belarus depends primarily on both parents being employed. The unreasonably high interbranch differentiation in wages should be eliminated, particularly between those employed in agriculture and in other branches of the economy, especially industry. The system of social support of families with children should be maintained. In so doing, measures aimed at raising the well-being of the population should continue to be based on sustainable growth of the country's economy.

G.I. Gasyuk

Size of the economically active population<sup>1)</sup>

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	<i>Thousand people</i>							
Economically active population								
Women	2,376.7	2,343.9	2,343.1	2,343.9	2,378.8	2,385.5	2,392.7	2,396.5
Men	2,147.5	2,193.1	2,184.8	2,183.9	2,163.2	2,151.5	2,126.8	2,103.8
Of total size of the economically active population								
Employed								
Women	2,303.9	2,236.8	2,241.3	2,270.1	2,314.2	2,327.1	2,332.4	2,323.9
Men	2,105.7	2,128.0	2,128.6	2,146.5	2,127.8	2,113.9	2,085.0	2,056.9
Unemployed								
Women	72.8	107.1	101.8	73.8	64.6	58.4	60.3	72.6
Men	41.8	65.1	56.2	37.4	35.4	37.6	41.8	46.9
	<i>In percentage of the total size of the economically active population</i>							
Economically active population								
Women	52.5	51.7	51.7	51.8	52.4	52.6	53.0	53.2
Men	47.5	48.3	48.3	48.2	47.6	47.4	47.0	46.8
Of the total size of the economically active population								
Employed								
Women	50.9	49.3	49.5	50.2	51.0	51.3	51.6	51.6
Men	46.6	46.9	47.0	47.4	46.8	46.6	46.1	45.7
Unemployed								
Women	1.6	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6
Men	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1

<sup>1)</sup> On average for the year

**Distribution of working women and men by branch of the economy  
(at year end)**

	Women				Men			
	1995	1998	2000	2002	1995	1998	2000	2002
Total, thousands of people	2,091.1	2,138.8	2,167.8	2,086.4	1,920.9	1,971.6	1,949.1	1,836.2
of them:								
industry	629.0	588.6	585.4	532.2	599.2	607.9	619.6	591.6
agriculture	298.9	264.6	242.3	205.4	506.2	455.7	405.1	324.8
forestry	3.1	3.8	4.6	4.6	21.8	24.7	28.1	28.7
construction	69.2	68.3	67.5	62.4	211.7	224.2	213.0	198.2
transportation	61.1	65.2	65.8	63.7	177.0	176.5	172.8	162.4
communications	37.9	40.8	41.8	43.2	19.0	21.9	22.7	25.4
commerce and public catering	214.4	235.6	252.8	250.0	46.9	74.9	90.1	93.6
material-technical supplies, sales, procurements	15.3	16.3	18.1	13.4	17.2	21.8	25.5	19.3
real estate transactions, general commercial activity to support functioning of the market	0.2	1.2	3.0		0.3	1.7	3.9	
municipal housing economy	42.3	50.7	57.6	61.4	72.5	89.8	98.6	113.2
non-production types of consumer services	6.7	7.2	8.1	9.6	0.6	1.1	1.9	2.4
healthcare, physical education and social security	237.5	259.5	259.8	264.6	49.2	53.2	56.4	59.3
education	297.6	343.3	359.8	371.3	92.2	96.8	97.3	98.9
culture	38.0	43.8	47.2	49.9	12.1	15.1	15.9	17.4
art	5.4	6.0	6.4	6.3	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.4
science and science-related services	23.7	22.4	22.4	20.6	20.8	21.0	21.4	19.6
finances, credit and insurance	38.6	41.9	45.4	44.8	11.0	13.7	15.6	15.5
management	48.3	54.5	56.3	55.6	27.1	29.7	28.9	30.1
public associations	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.4	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.3

**Women's and men's employment structure by branch of the economy  
(at year end)**

	1995		1998		2002	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
<i>Thousand people</i>	2,091.1	1,920.9	2,138.8	1,971.6	2,086.4	1,836.2
Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
of them employed in branches of the economy:						
industry	30.1	31.2	27.5	30.8	25.5	32.2
agriculture	14.3	26.4	12.4	23.1	9.8	17.7
forestry	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.6
construction	3.3	11.0	3.2	11.4	3.0	10.8
transportation	2.9	9.2	3.0	9.0	3.1	8.8
communications	1.8	1.0	1.9	1.1	2.1	1.4
commerce and public catering	10.3	2.4	11.0	3.8	12.0	5.1
material-technical supplies, sales, procurements	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.1
information and computer services	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
geology and prospection, geodesy and hydrometeorology services	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.15	0.1	0.2
municipal housing economy	2.0	3.8	2.4	4.6	2.9	6.2
non-production types of consumer services	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.06	0.5	0.1
healthcare, physical education, and social security	11.4	2.6	12.1	2.7	12.7	3.2
education	14.2	4.8	16.1	4.9	17.8	5.4
culture	1.8	0.6	2.0	0.8	2.4	0.9
art	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
science and science-related services	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
finances, credit, and insurance	1.8	0.6	2.0	0.7	2.1	0.8
management	2.3	1.4	2.5	1.5	2.7	1.6
public associations	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1



**Number of women employed by personnel category and branch of the economy  
at the end of 2002**

	Women, persons <sup>*)</sup>	In percentage of number of women in the corresponding branch				
		blue- collar workers	chief executives	head specialists	specialists	other employees
<i>Total</i>	2,086,363	52.0	7.6	2.0	33.6	4.8
including:						
industry	532,207	71.9	7.2	0.8	18.3	1.8
agriculture	205,446	76.6	4.6	2.7	13.9	2.2
forestry	4,564	35.4	10.0	1.2	47.3	6.1
construction	62,419	45.2	11.4	3.7	35.8	3.9
transportation	63,696	57.7	6.1	1.4	25.8	9.0
communications	43,211	65.2	12.3	0.2	21.1	1.2
commerce and public catering	250,034	67.4	9.9	2.1	16.8	3.8
material-technical supplies and sales	9,379	41.2	12.5	5.2	34.4	6.7
procurements	3,954	58.4	11.0	0.9	23.9	5.8
information and computer services	2,482	16.9	14.9	6.2	56.3	5.7
general commercial activity to support functioning of the market	2,461	10.3	15.0	11.5	49.2	14.0
geology and prospection, geodesy and hydrometeorology services	3,075	14.6	10.3	1.6	70.3	3.2
other types of activity in material production	10,866	49.6	6.4	4.0	24.7	15.3
municipal housing economy	61,373	66.4	7.6	0.9	20.5	4.6
non-production types of consumer services	9,587	82.1	4.8	1.4	7.0	4.7
healthcare, physical education, and social security	264,574	31.9	3.8	0.4	56.8	7.1
education	371,331	29.1	6.4	0.1	60.0	4.4
culture	49,889	21.6	13.0	1.6	58.7	5.1
art	6,325	37.2	8.3	2.5	44.5	7.5
science and science-related services	20,628	16.8	10.0	4.0	63.3	5.9
finances, credit, and insurance	44,848	5.2	14.9	7.6	36.2	36.1
management	55,589	10.6	19.1	23.7	38.9	7.7
public associations	3,356	12.0	29.0	16.9	34.5	7.6

<sup>\*)</sup> *Not counting those employed in business activity without being registered as a legal entity and self-employed persons.*

**Distribution of the total number of women in the 15-49 age bracket by the number of children under 14 and by marital status  
(data of the 1999 population census)**

	Total		Of them:					
			married (officially registered or common-law marriage)		widowed, divorced, separated		never been married	
	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent
All women in the 15-49 age bracket with children under 14	2,627,873	100	1,630,739	100	345,667	100	650,499	100
including:	1,325,653	50.4	1,102,605	67.6	188,089	54.4	34,757	5.4
1 child	847,908	32.2	673,761	41.3	142,145	41.1	31,838	4.9
aged:								
0-2 years	150,182	5.7	128,442	7.9	9,781	2.8	11,931	1.8
3-6 years	190,531	7.3	148,928	9.1	31,553	9.1	10,010	1.5
2 children	417,518	15.9	375,245	23.0	39,780	11.5	2,458	0.4
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	82,065	3.1	77,113	4.7	3,941	1.1	1,007	0.2
3-6 years	129,238	4.9	117,103	7.2	11,318	3.3	801	0.1
3 and more children	60,227	2.3	53,599	3.3	6,164	1.8	461	0.1
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	20,758	0.8	18,898	1.2	1,644	0.5	215	0.0
3-6 years	22,739	0.9	20,105	1.2	2,465	0.7	168	0.0
	In percentage of total number of women in the corresponding category							
All women in the 15-49 age bracket with children under 14	100		62.1		13.1		24.8	
including:	100		83.2		14.2		2.6	
1 child	100		79.5		16.8		3.7	
aged:								
0-2 years	100		85.5		6.5		8.0	
3-6 years	100		78.2		16.6		5.2	
2 children	100		89.9		9.5		0.6	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		94.0		4.8		1.2	
3-6 years	100		90.6		8.8		0.6	
3 and more children	100		89.0		10.2		0.8	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		91.0		7.9		1.1	
3-6 years	100		88.4		10.8		0.8	

**Distribution of the total number of women in the 15-49 age bracket with a job or paying occupation by the number of children under 14 and by marital status  
(data of the 1999 population census)**

	Total		Of them:					
			married (officially registered or common-law marriage)		widowed, divorced, separated		never been married	
	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent
All women in the 15-49 age bracket with children under 14:	1,848,575	100	1,325,413	100	287,591	100	235,435	100
including:	1,059,115	57.3	879,602	66.4	155,571	54.1	23,893	10.2
1 child aged:	675,728	36.6	535,686	40.4	117,946	41.0	22,056	9.4
0-2 years	81,859	4.4	70,459	5.3	5,649	2.0	5,743	2.4
3-6 years	153,922	8.3	120,481	9.1	25,514	8.9	7,920	3.4
2 children	338,869	18.3	304,261	23.0	33,044	11.5	1,556	0.7
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	51,038	2.8	48,227	3.6	2,334	0.8	476	0.2
3-6 years	107,452	5.8	97,548	7.4	9,322	3.2	578	0.2
3 and more children	44,518	2.4	39,655	3.0	4,581	1.6	281	0.1
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	12,570	0.7	11,499	0.9	968	0.3	102	0.0
3-6 years	18,021	1.0	15,975	1.2	1,924	0.7	122	0.1
	In percentage of the total number of women in the corresponding category							
All women in the 15-49 age bracket with children under 14	100		71.7		15.6		12.7	
Including:	100		83.0		14.7		2.3	
1 child aged:	100		79.3		17.4		3.3	
0-2 years	100		86.1		6.9		7.0	
3-6 years			78.3		16.6		5.1	
2 children	100		89.8		9.7		0.5	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		94.5		4.6		0.9	
3-6 years	100		90.8		8.7		0.5	
3 and more children	100		89.1		10.3		0.6	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		91.5		7.7		0.8	
3-6 years	100		88.6		10.7		0.7	

**Distribution of urban women in the 15-49 age bracket  
by the number of children under 14 and by marital status  
(data of the 1999 population census)**

	Total		Of them:					
			married (officially registered or common-law marriage)		widowed, divorced, separated		never been married	
	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent
All women in the 15-49 age bracket	2,043,913,	100	1,226,132	100	287,912	100	528,951	100
with children under 14	991,591	48.6	810,947	66.1	153,927	53.4	26,518	5.0
Including:								
1 child	681,740	33.4	535,632	43.7	121,195	42.1	24,751	4.7
aged:								
0-2 years	115,564	5.7	99,240	8.1	7,920	2.8	8,376	1.6
3-6 years	155,336	7.6	120,431	9.8	26,846	9.3	8,020	1.5
2 children	286,173	14.0	254,875	20.8	29,711	10.3	1,553	0.3
youngest aged:								
0-2 years	52,888	2.6	49,570	4.0	2,741	1.0	573	0.1
3-6 years	87,248	4.3	78,427	6.4	8,287	2.9	519	0.1
3 and more children	23,678	1.2	20,440	1.6	3,021	1.0	214	0.0
youngest aged:								
0-2 years	7,515	0.4	6,662	0.5	758	0.3	94	0.0
3-6 years	8,721	0.4	7,414	0.6	1,222	0.4	84	0.0
	In percentage of the total number of women in the corresponding category							
All women in the 15-49 age bracket	100		60.0		14.1		25.9	
With children under 14	100		81.8		15.5		2.7	
Including:								
1 child	100		78.6		17.8		3.6	
aged:								
0-2 years	100		85.9		6.9		7.2	
3-6 years	100		77.5		17.3		5.2	
2 children	100		89.1		10.4		0.5	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		93.7		5.2		1.1	
3-6 years	100		89.9		9.5		0.6	
3 and more children	100		86.3		12.8		0.9	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		88.6		10.1		1.3	
3-6 years	100		85.0		14.0		1.0	

**Distribution of urban women in the 15-49 age bracket  
with a job or paying occupation by the number of children under 14 and by marital status  
(data of the 1999 population census)**

	Total		Of them:					
			married (officially registered or common-law marriage)		widowed, divorced, separated		never been married	
	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent
All women in the 15-49 age bracket	1,427,823	100	992,335	100	240,135	100	195,223	100
With children under 14	788,614	55.2	642,388	64.7	127,416	53.1	18,763	9.6
Including:								
1 child	541,955	38.0	423,624	42.7	100,625	41.9	17,668	9.0
aged:								
0-2 years	62,147	4.4	53,492	5.4	4,572	1.9	4,075	2.1
3-6 years	125,018	8.8	96,814	9.8	21,760	9.1	6,438	3.3
2 children	230,175	16.1	204,565	20.6	24,625	10.3	977	0.5
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	32,158	2.3	30,313	3.1	1,572	0.7	272	0.1
3-6 years	71,482	5.0	64,330	6.5	6,791	2.8	357	0.2
3 and more children	16,484	1.1	14,199	1.4	2,166	0.9	118	0.1
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	4,128	0.3	3,679	0.4	413	0.2	35	0.0
3-6 years	6,491	0.5	5,517	0.6	917	0.4	57	0.0
	In percentages of the total number of women in the corresponding category							
All women in the 15-49 age bracket	100		69.5		16.8		13.7	
With children under 14	100		81.5		16.1		2.4	
Including:								
1 child	100		78.2		18.6		3.2	
aged:								
0-2 years	100		86.1		7.4		6.5	
3-6 years	100		77.4		17.4		5.2	
2 children	100		88.9		10.7		0.4	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		94.3		4.9		0.8	
3-6 years	100		90.0		9.5		0.5	
3 and more children	100		86.1		13.2		0.7	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		89.1		10.0		0.9	
3-6 years	100		85.0		14.1		0.9	

**Distribution of rural women in the 15-49 age bracket  
by the number of children under 14 and by marital status  
(data of the 1999 population census)**

	Total		Of them:					
			married (officially registered or common-law marriage)		widowed, divorced, separated		never been married	
	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent
All women in the 15-49 age bracket	583,960	100	404,607	100	57,755	100	121,548	100
With children under 14	334,062	57.2	291,658	72.0	34,162	59.1	8,239	6.8
Including:								
1 child	166,168	28.5	138,129	34.1	20,950	36.3	7,087	5.8
aged:								
0-2 years	34,618	5.9	29,202	7.2	1,861	3.2	3,555	2.9
3-6 years	35,195	6.0	28,497	7.0	4,707	8.1	1,990	1.6
2 children	131,345	22.5	120,370	29.7	10,069	17.4	905	0.8
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	29,177	5.0	27,543	6.8	1,200	2.1	434	0.4
3-6 years	41,990	7.2	38,676	9.6	3,031	5.2	282	0.2
3 and more children	36,549	6.2	33,159	8.2	3,143	5.4	247	0.2
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	13,243	2.3	12,236	3.0	886	1.5	121	0.1
3-6 years	14,018	2.4	12,691	3.1	1,243	2.2	84	0.1
	In percentages of the total number of women in the corresponding category							
All women in the 15-49 age bracket	100		69.3		9.9		20.8	
With children under 14	100		87.3		10.2		2.5	
Including:								
1 child	100		83.1		12.6		4.3	
aged:								
0-2 years	100		84.3		5.4		10.3	
3-6 years	100		81.0		13.4		5.6	
2 children	100		91.6		7.7		0.7	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		94.4		4.1		1.5	
3-6 years	100		92.1		7.2		0.7	
3 and more children	100		90.7		8.6		0.7	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		92.4		6.7		0.9	
3-6 years	100		90.5		8.9		0.6	

**Distribution of rural women in the 15-49 age bracket with a job or  
paying occupation by the number of children under 14 and by marital status  
(data of the 1999 population census)**

	Total		Of them:					
			married (officially registered or common- law marriage)		widowed, divorced, separated		never been married	
	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent
All women in the 15-49 age bracket	420,752	100	333,078	100	47,456	100	40,212	100
With children under 14	270,501	64.3	237,214	71.1	28,155	59.3	5,130	12.7
Including:								
1 child	133,773	31.8	112,062	33.6	17,321	36.5	4,388	10.9
aged:								
0-2 years	19,712	4.7	16,967	5.1	1,077	2.3	1,668	4.1
3-6 years	28,904	6.9	23,667	7.1	3,754	7.9	1,482	3.7
2 children	108,694	25.8	99,696	29.9	8,419	17.7	579	1.4
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	18,880	4.5	17,914	5.4	762	1.6	204	0.5
3-6 years	35,970	8.5	33,218	10.0	2,531	5.3	221	0.5
3 and more children	28,034	6.7	25,456	7.6	2,415	5.1	163	0.4
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	8,442	2.0	7,820	2.3	555	1.2	67	0.2
3-6 years	11,530	2.7	10,458	3.1	1,007	2.1	65	0.2
	In percentages of total number of women in the corresponding category							
All women in the 15-49 age bracket	100		79.2		11.3		9.5	
With children under 14	100		87.7		10.4		1.9	
Including:								
1 child	100		83.8		12.9		3.3	
aged:								
0-2 years	100		86.1		5.5		8.4	
3-6 years	100		81.9		13.0		5.1	
2 children	100		91.7		7.8		0.5	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		94.9		4.0		1.1	
3-6 years	100		92.4		7.0		0.6	
3 and more children	100		90.8		8.6		0.6	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		92.6		6.6		0.8	
3-6 years	100		90.7		8.7		0.6	

**Distribution of total number of men in the 15-55 age bracket by the number of children under 14 and by marital status (data of the 1999 population census)**

	Total		Of them:					
			married (officially registered or common-law marriage)		widowed, divorced, separated		never been married	
	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent
All men in the 15-55 age bracket	2,856,383	100	1,743,968	100	225,341	100	885,634	100
With children under 14	1,064,158	37.3	1,055,026	60.5	8,710	3.9	389	0.0
Including:								
1 child	644,286	22.6	637,091	36.5	6,804	3.0	360	0.0
aged:								
0-2 years	113,931	4.0	113,585	6.5	249	0.1	96	0.0
3-6 years	136,793	4.8	135,741	7.8	926	0.4	115	0.0
2 children	367,468	12.9	365,807	21.0	1,635	0.8	24	0.0
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	73,870	2.6	73,797	4.2	70	0.0	3	0.0
3-6 years	114,123	4.0	113,775	6.5	338	0.1	9	0.0
3 and more children	52,404	1.8	52,128	3.0	271	0.1	5	0.0
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	18,257	0.6	18,223	1.0	31	0.0	3	0.0
3-6 years	19,629	0.7	19,528	1.1	99	0.0	2	0.0
	In percentages of the total number of men in the corresponding category							
All men in the 15-55 age bracket with children under 14	100		61.1		7.9		31.0	
Including:	100		99.1		0.8		0.1	
1 child	100		98.9		1.0		0.1	
aged:								
0-2 years	100		99.7		0.2		0.1	
3-6 years	100		99.2		0.7		0.1	
2 children	100		99.6		0.4		0.0	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		99.9		0.1		0.0	
3-6 years	100		99.7		0.3		0.0	
3 and more children	100		99.5		0.5		0.0	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		99.8		0.2		0.0	
3-6 years	100		99.5		0.5		0.0	



**Distribution of total number of men in the 15-55 age bracket with a job or paying occupation by the number of children under 14 and by marital status  
(data of the 1999 population census)**

	Total		Of them:					
			married (officially registered or common-law marriage)		widowed, divorced, separated		never been married	
	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent
All men aged in the 15-55 age bracket	2,074,990	100	1,526,632	100	157,977	100	390,112	100
with children under 14	950,640	45.8	943,419	61.8	6,993	4.4	222	0.1
Including:								
1 child	569,492	27.4	563,860	36.9	5,424	3.4	202	0.1
aged:								
0-2 years	99,900	4.8	99,670	6.5	179	0.1	51	0.0
3-6 years	120,152	5.8	119,376	7.8	709	0.4	65	0.0
2 children	333,594	16.1	332,224	21.8	1,354	0.9	16	0.0
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	66,689	3.2	66,633	4.4	56	0.0		0.0
3-6 years	103,686	5.0	103,402	6.8	278	0.2	6	0.0
3 and more children	47,554	2.3	47,335	3.1	215	0.1	4	0.0
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	16,382	0.8	16,360	1.1	20	0.0	2	0.0
3-6 years	17,900	0.9	17,819	1.2	79	0.1	2	0.0
	In percentage of total number of men in the corresponding category							
All men in the 15-55 age bracket	100		73.6		7.6		18.8	
With children under 14	100		99.2		0.8		0.0	
Including:								
1 child	100		99.0		1.0		0.0	
aged:								
0-2 years	100		99.8		0.2		0.0	
3-6 years	100		99.4		0.6		0.1	
2 children	100		99.6		0.4		0.0	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		99.9		0.1		0.0	
3-6 years	100		99.7		0.3		0.0	
3 and more children	100		99.5		0.5		0.0	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		99.9		0.1		0.0	
3-6 years	100		99.6		0.4		0.0	

**Distribution of urban men in the 15-55 age bracket  
by the number of children under 14 and by marital status  
(data of the 1999 population census)**

	Total		Of them:					
			married (officially registered or common-law marriage)		widowed, divorced, separated		never been married	
	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent
All men in the 15-55 age bracket	2,105,680	100	1,301,671	100	163,205	100	639,529	100
with children under 14	776,770	36.9	770,193	59.2	6,257	3.8	287	0.0
Including:								
1 child	508,231	24.1	502,846	38.7	5,080	3.1	274	0.0
aged:								
0-2 years	87,214	4.1	86,960	6.7	178	0.1	75	0.0
3-6 years	109,659	5.2	108,881	8.4	682	0.4	85	0.0
2 children	248,645	11.8	247,568	19.0	1,064	0.6	11	0.0
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	47,160	2.2	47,111	3.6	46	0.0	3	0.0
3-6 years	76,126	3.6	75,892	5.8	228	0.1	5	0.0
3 and more children	19,894	1.0	19,779	1.5	113	0.1	2	0.0
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	6,370	0.3	6,357	0.5	12	0.0	1	0.0
3-6 years	7,205	0.3	7,162	0.6	42	0.0	1	0.0
	In percentage of total number of men in the corresponding category							
All men in the 15-55 age bracket	100		61.8		7.8		30.4	
With children under 14	100		99.2		0.8		0.0	
Including:								
1 child	100		98.9		1.0		0.1	
aged:								
0-2 years	100		99.7		0.2		0.1	
3-6 years	100		99.3		0.6		0.1	
2 children	100		99.6		0.4		0.0	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		99.9		0.1		0.0	
3-6 years	100		99.7		0.3		0.0	
3 and more children	100		99.4		0.6		0.0	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		99.8		0.2		0.0	
3-6 years	100		99.4		0.6		0.0	

**Distribution of urban men in the 15-55 age bracket with a job or  
paying occupation by the number of children under 14 and by marital status  
(data of the 1999 population census)**

	Total		Of them:					
			married (officially registered or common- law marriage)		widowed, divorced, separated		never been married	
	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent
All men in the 15-55 age bracket	1,499,981	100	1,128,681	100	112718	100.0	258356	100
With children under 14	686,791	45.8	681,657	60.4	4961	4.4	167	0.1
Including:								
1 child	446,069	29.7	441,901	39.2	4003	3.5	159	0.1
aged:								
0-2 years	75,885	5.1	75,715	6.7	130	0.1	40	0.0
3-6 years	95,664	6.4	95,097	8.4	514	0.5	51	0.0
2 children	223,242	14.9	222,362	19.7	873	0.8	7	0.0
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	42,018	2.8	41,980	3.7	38	0.0	0	0.0
3-6 years	68,355	4.6	68,164	6.0	187	0.2	4	0.0
3 and more children	17,480	1.2	17,394	1.5	85	0.1	1	0.0
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	5,513	0.4	5,508	0.5	5	0.0	0	0.0
3-6 years	6,341	0.4	6,307	0.6	33	0.0	1	0.0
	In percentage of the total number of men in the corresponding group							
All men in the 15-55 age bracket	100		75.3		7.5		17.2	
With children under 14	100		99.3		0.7		0.0	
Including:								
1 child	100		99.1		0.9		0.0	
aged:								
0-2 years	100		99.8		0.2		0.0	
3-6 years	100		99.4		0.6		0.1	
2 children	100		99.6		0.4		0.0	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		99.9		0.1		0.0	
3-6 years	100		99.7		0.3		0.0	
3 and more children	100		99.5		0.5		0.0	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		99.9		0.1		0.0	
3-6 years	100		99.5		0.5		0.0	

**Distribution of rural men in the 15-55 age bracket  
by the number of children under 14 and by marital status  
(data of the 1999 population census)**

	Total		Of them:					
			married (officially registered or common-law marriage)		widowed, divorced, separated		never been married	
	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent
All men in the 15-55 age bracket	750,703	100	442,297	100	62,136	100	246,105	100
With children under 14	287,388	38.3	284,833	64.4	2,453	4.0	102	0.0
Including:								
1 child	136,055	18.1	134,245	30.4	1,724	2.8	86	0.0
aged:								
0-2 years	26,717	3.6	26,625	6.0	71	0.1	21	0.0
3-6 years	27,134	3.6	26,860	6.1	244	0.4	30	0.0
2 children	118,823	15.9	118,239	26.7	571	0.9	13	0.0
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	26,710	3.6	26,686	6.0	24	0.0		0.0
3-6 years	37,997	5.1	37,883	8.6	110	0.2	4	0.0
3 and more children	32,510	4.3	32,349	7.3	158	0.3	3	0.0
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	11,887	1.6	11,866	2.7	19	0.0	2	0.0
3-6 years	12,424	1.7	12,366	2.8	57	0.1	1	0.0
	In percentages of the total number of men in the corresponding category							
All men in the 15-55 age bracket	100		58.9		8.3		32.8	
With children under 14	100		99.1		0.9		0.0	
Including:								
1 child	100		98.6		1.3		0.1	
aged:								
0-2 years	100		99.6		0.3		0.1	
3-6 years	100		99.0		0.9		0.1	
2 children	100		99.5		0.5		0.0	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		99.9		0.1		0.0	
3-6 years	100		99.7		0.3		0.0	
3 and more children	100		99.5		0.5		0.0	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		99.8		0.2		0.0	
3-6 years	100		99.5		0.5		0.0	

**Distribution of rural men in the 15-55 age bracket with a job or  
paying occupation by the number of children under 14 and by marital status  
(data of the 1999 population census)**

	Total		Of them:					
			married (officially registered or common- law marriage)		widowed, divorced, separated		never been married	
	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent	persons	per cent
All men in the 15-55 age bracket	575,009	100	397,951	100	45,259	100	131,756	100
With children under 14	263,849	45.9	261,762	65.8	2,032	4.5	55	0.0
Including:								
1 child	123,423	21.5	121,959	30.6	1,421	3.1	43	0.0
aged:								
0-2 years	24,015	4.2	23,955	6.0	49	0.1	11	0.0
3-6 years	24,488	4.3	24,279	6.1	195	0.4	14	0.0
2 children	110,352	19.2	109,862	27.6	481	1.1	9	0.0
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	24,671	4.3	24,653	6.2	18	0.0		0.0
3-6 years	35,331	6.1	35,238	8.9	91	0.2	2	0.0
3 and more children	30,074	5.2	29,941	7.6	130	0.3	3	0.0
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	10,869	1.9	10,852	2.7	15	0.0	2	0.0
3-6 years	11,559	2.0	11,512	2.9	46	0.1	1	0.0
	In percentage of the total number of men in the corresponding category							
All men in the 15-55 age bracket	100		69.2		7.9		22.9	
With children under 14	100		99.2		0.8		0.0	
Including:								
1 child	100		98.8		1.2		0.0	
aged:								
0-2 years	100		99.8		0.2		0.0	
3-6 years	100		99.1		0.8		0.1	
2 children	100		99.6		0.4		0.0	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		99.9		0.1		0.0	
3-6 years	100		99.7		0.3		0.0	
3 and more children	100		99.6		0.4		0.0	
Youngest aged:								
0-2 years	100		99.8		0.2		0.0	
3-6 years	100		99.6		0.4		0.0	

**Level of average monthly wage in different branches of the economy**

	Average monthly wage				
	2002			In percentage of the average national level	
	Nominal, thou. roubles	Real in percentage of		1990	2002
		1990	1994		
Total throughout the country	189.2	132.8	226.4	100	100
Including:					
industry	212.4	142.7	208.1	104.5	112.3
agriculture	113.1	85.0	211.6	93.3	59.8
construction	228.6	129.6	198.6	123.8	120.8
transportation	213.4	135.2	217.3	110.8	112.8
communications	217.4	183.2	269.8	83.3	114.9
commerce and public catering	146.1	118.9	198.9	86.2	77.2
municipal housing economy	192.7	178.3	261.1	75.8	101.8
non-production types of consumer services	132.1	113.8	269.1	81.4	69.8
healthcare, physical education, social security	167.6	163.9	248.9	71.7	88.6
education	163.7	161.8	244.1	71.0	86.5
culture	147.0	161.3	258.9	63.9	77.7
art	152.2	111.8	261.9	95.	80.4
science and science-related services	239.2	131.7	290.1	127.5	126.4
finances, credit, insurance, and pension provision	351.1	182.6	192.0	134.9	185.5
management	258.1	140.4	242.8	129.0	136.4

**Level of average monthly wage of women aged 15-49 by the number of children and by marital status  
(according to the data of the 2002 sample survey of households, roubles)**

	Republic of Belarus			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Wage, total	Among women:		Wage, total	Among women:		Wage, total	Among women:	
		married	widowed, divorced, never been married		married	widowed, divorced, never been married		married	widowed, divorced, never been married
All women	88,562	100,210	71,862	93,244	106,198	75,970	73,598	83,268	55,991
Of them:									
With children under 14, total	94,165	91,424	104,739	98,818	95,792	110,021	80,551	79,067	87,055
including:									
One child, total aged:	99,211	94,907	113,296	102,625	98,792	114,759	86,371	80,826	107,052
0-2 years	24,169	23,628	27,179	22,117	22,399	20,492	32,074	28,482	49,716
3-6 years	98,853	98,905	98,677	103,136	101,991	107,045	80,386	85,253	65,498
Two children, total	85,976	86,828	80,518	90,364	90,718	88,163	77,190	79,130	63,990
Youngest aged:									
0-2 years	31,512	31,501	31,606	31,921	32,017	31,132	30,235	29,937	33,567
3-6 years	95,992	98,510	79,232	103,666	103,310	106,489	81,316	88,733	44,122
Three and more children, total	61,812	65,715	48,388	72,628	68,254	94,574	50,775	62,692	20,963
Youngest aged:									
0-2 years	27,404	25,817	31,282	35,184	20,629	99,427	19,793	32,642	0
3-6 years	89,951	101,088	56,478	108,396	106,678	119,241	72,182	93,843	33,413

**Level of average monthly monetary income<sup>\*)</sup> of women aged 15-49 by the number of children and by marital status  
(according to the data of the 2002 sample survey of households, roubles)**

	Republic of Belarus			Urban residents			Rural residents		
	Average monthly monetary income, total	Among women:		Average monthly monetary income, total	Among women:		Average monthly monetary income, total	Among women:	
		married	widowed, divorced, never been married		married	widowed, divorced, never been married		married	widowed, divorced, never been married
All women	98,014	110,133	80,639	100,971	114,692	82,674	88,563	97,232	72,778
Of them:									
With children under 14, total	109,852	105,808	125,453	111,430	107,547	125,803	105,235	100,887	124,281
Including:									
One child, total aged:	110,132	104,757	127,721	112,281	107,641	126,969	102,048	94,303	130,933
0-2 years	55,149	53,547	64,068	51,916	50,987	57,268	67,607	63,662	86,982
3-6 years	105,975	105,291	108,260	108,931	107,585	113,529	93,228	95,144	87,366
Two children, total	107,084	106,163	112,984	107,889	106,566	116,130	105,470	105,365	106,184
Youngest aged:									
0-2 years	74,083	72,614	86,984	72,044	70,594	83,927	80,446	78,732	99,638
3-6 years	111,038	112,306	102,602	113,481	113,244	115,357	106,367	110,394	86,173
Three and more children, total	126,539	122,780	139,465	122,990	115,666	159,732	130,161	131,252	127,431
Youngest aged:									
0-2 years	121,579	126,414	109,761	137,703	125,188	192,944	105,805	128,027	71,575
3-6 years	141,167	126,152	186,295	114,093	113,278	119,241	167,250	142,840	210,937

<sup>\*)</sup> Monetary income includes women's wages and child benefits.



**Level of earnings from personal subsidiary plots of women aged 15-49 by the number of children and by marital status  
(according to the data of a sample survey of households in 2002, roubles)**

	Republic of Belarus			Urban residents			Rural residents		
	Earnings from subsidiary plots	Among women:		Earnings from subsidiary plots	Among women:		Earnings from subsidiary plots	Among women:	
		married	widowed, divorced, never been married		married	widowed, divorced, never been married		married	widowed, divorced, never been married
All women	35,922	39,825	30,325	25,384	27,959	21,951	69,599	73,400	62,678
Of them:									
With children under 14, total	38,751	41,023	29,984	26,144	28,084	18,960	75,634	77,629	66,894
Including:									
One child, total	33,884	36,028	26,869	24,347	26,227	18,399	69,753	71,553	63,040
aged:									
0-2 years	32,415	32,120	34,057	26,280	27,229	20,814	56,052	51,444	78,685
3-6 years	32,512	33,580	28,943	22,992	24,599	17,508	73,560	73,323	74,286
Two children, total	46,128	48,770	29,187	30,096	32,063	17,845	78,228	81,831	53,710
Youngest aged:									
0-2 years	41,441	44,375	15,690	27,680	29,103	16,019	84,372	90,627	14,331
3-6 years	49,074	51,312	34,179	33,446	36,308	10,748	78,963	81,875	64,360
Three and more children, total	74,100	67,589	96,489	38,881	36,009	53,294	110,037	105,200	122,138
Youngest aged:									
0-2 years	83,760	77,192	99,817	41,614	38,166	56,832	124,995	128,530	119,550
3-6 years	65,709	51,003	109,906	30,133	29,293	35,438	99,983	79,148	137,273

**Distribution of the population by gender and age depending on the amount  
of average per capita disposable resources in 2002  
(according to the data of a sample survey of households, in percentages)**

	Total population	Children		Women			Men		
		under 6	7–15	16– 29	30– 54	55 and older	16– 29	30– 59	60 and older
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
By decile groups of the population:									
First (with the least disposable resources)	10.0	21.1	14.4	12.7	8.4	5.5	12.3	9.2	4.4
Second	10.0	11.7	13.6	10.2	9.5	8.0	10.6	9.6	8.6
Third	10.0	12.0	11.9	10.8	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.3
Fourth	10.0	10.2	12.0	10.9	9.5	9.0	10.8	9.9	8.4
Fifth	10.0	10.3	11.1	9.1	9.7	9.4	11.3	9.9	10.0
Sixth	10.0	8.5	9.1	8.9	9.8	10.4	10.2	10.6	11.5
Seventh	10.0	9.2	8.8	9.6	9.5	12.4	9.3	9.3	12.1
Eighth	10.0	5.7	8.0	9.3	10.1	12.2	9.5	10.4	12.2
Ninth	10.0	5.5	6.4	8.3	11.6	12.2	7.8	10.6	13.6
Tenth (with the largest disposable resources)	10.0	5.8	4.7	10.2	12.5	11.5	8.7	11.0	9.9