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Assessment of Influence of The Labor Shadow Sector on The Economic Growth of The Russian Economy with The Using Methods of Statistical Modeling

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Abstract

The informal sector became an independent segment of a labor market and has essential impact on social and economic system as a whole. Research of dependence of economic growth on indexes of changes of labor shadow sector in the Russian economy is presented in article. The results, which were received within regression model, showed that there is a significant dependence of the gross domestic product dynamics on dynamics of employment and salary indexes in shadow sector. As a whole the shadow economy makes ambiguous impact on economic development. The main efforts of Russian government should be aimed at the development of economic institutes, improvement of efficiency of the employment policy and the income policy, legislation and taxation improvement.

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1. Role of the shadow sector in economic system and different approaches to its research

The analysis of shadow activity is still essential for many decades because this sector has considerable influence on the social and economic processes. Every year the sizes of shadow economic turn grow in all countries and that inevitably has an influence on the sizes of official gross domestic product of the country.

Within neoclassical approach the shadow economy is treated as the useful phenomenon because it responds to changes in consumer demand for individual services and production in small sizes. The shadow sector allows

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showing enterprise intuition. It has positive influence on competition and efficiency improvement, and also on establishment of a framework of the state intervention.

In the field of employment the advantages of shadow sector are connected with usage of rather labor-consuming methods of production with low riskiness of capital investments in the enterprises and low requirement in qualified manpower. So, the shadow economy creates more workplaces, informal employment significantly has influence on the level of the income of the population and as a result it promotes the growth of the gross domestic product of the country. At the same time such mechanism can't form a basis of long-term economic development as there are no steady incentives for technical modernization of production and capital accumulation.

There is no unambiguous meaning of influence of shadow economy on economic growth. The volume of shadow sector depends on the size of official economy, though not always in a proportional way while inverse relationship is expressed poorly. The freedom of choice is in which sector to work- in shadow or official, this provides the higher potential of economic growth and, as a result, positive correlation between increase in informal sector and economic growth.

On the one hand, the increase of shadow economy stimulates increase in official economy in the advanced countries where there is an excess taxation. In shadow sector the additional costs and the additional income are being created which then are spent in official sector. On the other hand, in developing countries the increase in shadow activity can lead to essential deformation of system of tax revenues, control of development of public infrastructure and the state services.

According to researches, over 66% of income which is gained in shadow economy, is realized in official economy, positively influencing the economic growth and the income from indirect taxes (Schneider and Enste, 2000). If the shadow economy of the developed country increases by 1% of gross domestic product, economic growth increases by 7,7%. At increase in the relative size of shadow economy in the countries with a transitional economy for 1%, rate of economic growth of official sector increases by 9,9%. Other picture is in developing countries, at increase in shadow economy at 1%, official economic growth is slowed down for 4,9% (Schneider and Klinglmair, 2004).

Recently the number of publications on a perspective of shadow economy constantly increases. The most part of researches is devoted to construction and the analysis of the models explaining and defining impact of various factors on development of shadow sector of economy. Researchers distinguish tax burden and social payments from the reasons of emergence and growth of shadow economy (Shneider, 2003; Johnson, etc., 1998; Giles, etc., 2002). Modeling both on micro, and at macro level of shadow activity are applied.

The excessive regulation of economic activity, specifics of regulation of a labor market, inefficient state institutes are also essential factors (Friedman, etc., 2000)

The second group of sources of literature is devoted to methods of shadow economy measurement. Three groups of methods of an assessment are used: methods of the direct account, indirect assessment and the approach which is based on modeling of several reasons and several indexes of shadow economy. Methods of the direct account are based on polls of respondents or selective microeconomic inspections of tax payments and the income. There is a number of the indirect methods which are based on discrepancy between the income and expenses.

2. The analysis of the influence of shadow economy on dynamics of the Russian economy growth

The solution of a problem of stimulation of economic growth in the Russian economy makes research of influence of shadow sector on dynamics of release essential. Shadow activity and employment of the population remain common phenomena for decades for the Russian economy. Shadow behavior of economic entities (for example, «Shuttle» business) became the condition for their survival and functioning of the 90-ies of the last century. But in the XXI century, the number of employed in the informal sector is growing also. Shadow of the lifestyle typical for different branches of economy, such as fishing, retail trade, agriculture, construction in the XXI. According to the World Bank and international consulting group A.T.Kearney estimates, the shadow economy in Russia in 2011 was 44% of the GDP. (Goryachikh K., 2012)

However, according to Rosstat, the shadow economy of the Russian Federation in 2011 is estimated at 16% of GDP. This difference in figures is explained by the subjective component in the estimation of the shadow economy and depends on many factors - methods, research methods, etc. For a more accurate determination of the scale of the informal economy tables «costs - output» will be constructed by 2015.

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