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Poverty Is No Crime: Measuring Poverty in Russian Regions

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Abstract

Fighting poverty is on the top of Russia's political agenda. The scope of poverty as well as the poverty profile is still an open question, however. The question is even more open with respect to the Russian regions. One could expect that being a heterogeneous country, Russia's regional poverty profiles are also heterogeneous.

We measure poverty in Russia's regions using absolute poverty notion, official regional subsistence levels and consumption-based approach. We also draw regional poverty profiles by identifying the factors which influence poverty rates and poverty gaps. The exercise is based on NOBUS database – a nationally and regionally (for 46 regions) representative survey of 45000 households done in April-May 2003.

We find that poverty rates vary significantly – up to threefold difference - across regions. The list of factors that influence poverty rate and poverty gap in regions are similar, with variation in relative weights of the factors. The former conforms with other studies on poverty in Russia that conclude that there are no major differences in determinants of transitory or persistent poverty. Some interesting insights in regional-specific patterns of poverty are found.

Key words: poverty, Russian regions, poverty rate, poverty profile, NOBUS

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1. Introduction

Policies to reduce poverty are in high political demand in Russia. Understanding of the nature of current poverty in Russia is still a challenge for researchers, especially when regional poverty is concerned. One could expect that being a heterogeneous country, Russia's regional poverty profiles are also heterogeneous thus implying a variety of recipes for effective poverty reducing policies in regions.

The list of papers on regional aspect of poverty in Russia is very limited, however. Kolenikov and Shorrocks (2005) utilize regional data to decompose changes in indicators of regional poverty into changes in mean incomes and in inequality. They also use regional data to test for determinants of regional poverty rates in Kolenikov and Shorrocks (2003). The recent Poverty Assessment Report on Russia by the World bank (2005) is the first to report using household level data to analyze regional determinants of poverty. The report is based on household budget survey data. The report shows significant variation across regions in returns to poverty determining factors, with living in rural areas, education, employment and number of children being the factors.

We use the first publicly available micro dataset which is regionally representative for 46 Russian regions – NOBUS – to study regional aspects of poverty. In particular, we measure poverty rate and severity of poverty in Russian regions by estimating poverty rate and severity of poverty for the national level and for each of the 46 regions. We measure poverty in Russia's regions using absolute poverty notion, official regional subsistence levels and consumption-based approach. For comparison reasons, we calculate poverty rate and severity of poverty measures based on \$1 and \$2 poverty lines. The measures are also calculated for potentially vulnerable subgroups of population – households with children, households of pensioners, households with members in bad health, etc.

We further test for factors that determine poverty rates and severity of poverty for households in each of the 46 regions. The following factors are considered as the candidates to explain variation in poverty rates across households in particular region: family size; share of children in the household; share of working adults; presence of pension recipient; female-headed household; the

highest level of education of adult family members; adults working at state enterprises; adults involved in subsistence farming; living in rural areas; household members in bad health.

We then compare significance of factors and size of the coefficients across regions to test for heterogeneity of regions and to identify possible clusters of regions with respect to poverty profile. Additionally, a total sample regression with regional dummies is run to check for the regional heterogeneity with respect to poverty related factors' influence.

To study whether the regional variation in poverty is related to the level of poverty, we group regions into four categories: regions with very high poverty rate (more than 60%); regions with high poverty rate (50-60%); regions with modest poverty rate (40-50%), and regions with low poverty rate (less than 40%). We then test for factors that determine poverty rate and severity of poverty in the four groups of regions, using logit regression for poverty rate and tobit regression for severity of poverty analysis.

It could be that the list of factors that determine probability to get into poverty is heterogeneous with respect to the position of the household relative to poverty line. To identify households in relatively more need, we divide the sample of households into: those with per capita consumption higher than (regional) subsistence level; with per capita consumption in the range of 0.75-1.0 subsistence level; with per capita consumption in the range of 0.5-0.75 subsistence level; with per capita consumption in the range of 0.25-0.5 subsistence level; with per capita consumption less than 0.25 subsistence level. We then we test for the factors that determine the relative position of households (ordered logit regression) for the national sample and regional sub samples.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 introduces data and measurement issues. Section 3 discusses methodology used, including reasoning behind factors to explain variation in poverty rates and severity of poverty. Section 4 discusses results. Section 5 concludes and provides some policy implications.

2. Data and Measurement

We use NOBUS survey data for the analysis. NOBUS is a survey of 45 thousand households (by dwellings) done by Rosstat in April-May 2003. The questionnaire and the sample were designed by Rosstat in close cooperation with the World bank. The survey is nationally and regionally - for 46 Russian regions - representative. The household part of the questionnaire includes detailed questions on household composition, household income, including benefits, and expenditures. Individual part of the questionnaire provides detailed information on the labor market status of adult household members.

Absolute poverty concept is adopted in the paper. We measure poverty in Russia's regions using official regional subsistence levels and consumption-based approach. In particular, the welfare measure we use is household consumption per capita relative to regional subsistence level. Official regional subsistence level is calculated based on the regional cost of the minimum consumption basket. The composition of the consumption basket is unified across regions with some adjustment to the regional variation in basic needs¹.

Consumption measure of family economic welfare is implemented. In particular, the following indicator is constructed for each family:

Consumption = Food and non-food expenditures, including services + expenditures on utilities + consumption of durables² + consumption of products from subsistence farming

We do not take into account possible economies of scale in family consumption, and set equivalence scale to unit, i.e., we ignore possible differences in minimum consumption bundles across adults, children and senior (pensioners).

¹ Russia is a large country with significant variation in climate conditions.

² The value of services that household receives from all the durable goods in its possession over the relevant time period or a user cost for durable goods (rental equivalent for durable goods).

3. Methodology

3.1 Poverty rates, poverty gap and severity of poverty

There is a variety of poverty measures. The most widely used measures are poverty rate, poverty gap and severity of poverty.

Poverty rate is defined as a headcount index of poverty, i.e. the share of people in poverty (i.e. with household per capita expenditures below regional subsistence level) in total group.

Poverty rate = Number of people in poverty/total number of people in the group

To get a better understanding of the nature of poverty, one would like to know the distribution of poor people around poverty line. Poverty gap is a measure of the weighted average deficit in income necessary to get out of poverty:

Poverty gap = $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^q [1 - y_i]$ where y_i –expenditures as a share of poverty line for family i, and poor

families are labeled from 1 to q.

To take into account inequality among the poor, and in particular, to be able to assess the effectiveness of poverty reducing measures targeted to reach the poorest, severity of poverty measure is introduced:

*Severity of poverty = $(1 - y_i)^2$ if $y_i < 1$
0 otherwise*

Severity measure penalizes inequality among the poor (Sen, 1976): a transfer from a household far below the poverty line to a household just below the poverty line would increase severity of poverty.

In what follows we utilize poverty rate and severity of poverty measures. In particular, we identify determinants of *probability* to be in poverty in each region by applying logit regression analysis. *Severity of poverty* is estimated using tobit regression given that the dependent variable is truncated at zero.

We test for heterogeneity of regions by comparing the coefficients across regions in regional regression and by running a logit regression on the total sample with regional dummies and region/factor interaction terms. To check whether the level of poverty affects the list of factors shaping poverty profile, we group the regions according to a threshold in poverty rates and test for variation in poverty determining factors.

To identify determinants of the *relative position* of a households we run ordered logit regression for the total sample and for each for the 46 regions.

3.2 Determinants of a family's poverty

The factors determining incidence of poverty are related to sources of family income. In particular, one needs to take into account labor market opportunities of family members, as well as the availability to attract redistributed income (to receive benefits). Flow of income from accumulated assets is very limited in Russia, not to mention that the source is rarely applicable to the poor.

In particular, the following hypothesis are tested:

1. Poverty is determined by the demographic composition of a household:
 - Family size. Larger families tend to be poor.
 - Share of children in the household. Families with more children tend to be poor.
2. Poverty is determined by the labor market attachment of adult family members and by their position on the labor market :
 - Share of working adults. The larger the share the lesser the poverty incidence.
 - The highest level of education of adult family members. The higher the education the higher is labor productivity and hence wages.
 - Adults working at state enterprises versus those in the private sector. Affiliation with the state sector tend to provide higher job security but lower wages.

- Adults involved in subsistence farming. Involvement in subsistence farming tend to counteract poverty.
- Living in rural areas. Job market opportunities are worse for those living in rural areas though there are better opportunities for subsistence farming.
- Household members in bad health. Labor market penalizes bad health by lower wages.
- Female-headed household. It tends to reflect less bright prospects of females on the labor market in most of the economies.

3. Poverty is influence by redistribution policies of the government

- Presence of a pension recipient. Pensions are known to be one of the regular transfers in Russia.
- Share of children in the household will also reflect the influence of redistributive policies since poor families are eligible for child benefit payments.

4. Results

4.1 Measurement of poverty rate and severity of poverty in Russian regions

Table 1 reports poverty rates and severity of poverty for the total sample (nationally representative) and for some vulnerable categories.

Our estimates show that poverty rate for Russia in 2003 was 48.5% which is higher than the Rosstat estimates based on survey of households budgets (OBDH). Households with children show to have higher than average poverty incidence rates: 54% for households with one child, 65% for households with two children, and 81.7% for households with three and more children. Severity of poverty is also higher than sample average for families with children. Households of pensioners show not higher than average poverty rate and even lower than sample average severity of poverty. Families with a university degree holder have smaller poverty rate (34%) and severity of poverty. Families with no members with secondary professional or higher professional degree show higher values of both poverty measures. Female headed households are doing not worse than the average.

Being involved in subsidiary farming does not improve the position of the household but does not worsen it as well. Households in rural areas have higher than average poverty rate (53.8%) and severity of poverty. Households with members with bad health have higher poverty incidence and severity of poverty rates.

Tables 2a and 2b show poverty rates and severity of poverty measures for the total sample and the subgroups when poverty line is not a regional subsistence level but \$1 and \$2 per person per day poverty line instead. The tables are to clarify the relative position of the regional subsistence level.

Table 3 shows summary statistics of the basic family characteristics for younger children, older children, elderly and adults. It is clear from the table that younger children tend to live in larger families, while elderly tend to live in smaller households. Column 2 of the table reflect the average number of younger children, older children, elderly and adults in households having younger children, column 3 – the same, but for households with older children, and column 4 - for households with elderly. The table provides some understanding of the demographic composition of Russian households. In particular, it clear that every fourth family with young children have an elderly person in the household, and every fifth family with older children have elderly members.

Table 4 provides estimates of poverty rates and severity of poverty measures for the 46 regions for which the survey is representative. It is clear from the table that poverty head count rate and severity of poverty vary significantly across the regions. The head count rate is 67% in Sakhalin oblast and 18% in Tjumen oblast. Severity of poverty also varies significantly, with the extreme cases being the same. Variation in severity measure tends to be less than in head count poverty measure, however.

Table 5 provides summary statistics on regional “endowments” in terms of average demographic family structure, education of family members, place of living, etc. It is clear that there is significant regional variation in all the factors.

4.2 Determinants of poverty rates and severity of poverty in regions

4.2.1 Poverty rate determinants

Table 6 reports results of logit regression of poverty incidence (probability that a household is in poverty). The explanatory variables are those discussed in section 3.2.

It turns out that the larger the household, the more likely is the household in poverty. This factor is significant for all the 46 regions, with coefficients varying from 0.264 in Sakha-Yakutia to 0.802 in St.Petersburg.

The larger the share of children in a household, the larger the incidence of poverty in half of the regions (22 out of 46). In the rest of the regions the share of children does not affect the incidence of poverty.

Higher attachment to the labor market helps households to escape poverty: the higher the share of adults working, the lower the probability that the household is in poverty. The relevant coefficient is highly statistically significant for 44 out of regions, with Adygeya and Dagestan being the exceptions (the factor is only weakly statistically significant there). The magnitude of the coefficient varies across regions, with being as high (in absolute terms) as -4.062 in Moscow and as low as -0.659 in Amurskaya oblast (statistically not distinguishable from zero in Adygeya and Dagestan). It is economically intuitive that the coefficient is higher in more developed regions since labor is more rewarded in pecuniary terms in those regions.

Having at least one member of the family with higher professional education is rewarding in terms of lesser chances of getting into poverty as compared to the reference category of those who has secondary education only. Secondary professional education is also rewarding in the majority of the regions, though the relevant coefficients are always smaller than for higher professional degree. Primary professional education as the highest level of education among household members is not better than secondary school degree (complete or incomplete).

The only exception from the pattern is Moscow for which the level of education of family members does not matter for chances to escape poverty. It is the very fact that adults work that bring

rewards in terms of not getting into poverty for Moscow (the relevant coefficient was the highest in Moscow).

Larger share of those working for the state sector is a poverty increasing factor in Moscow, St.Petersburg and Yakutia - the richest regions with the most developed labor markets. The factor is poverty reducing in Pskov and Murmank oblast and is statistically not significant for the rest of the regions. The result for the leading regions of Russia prompts for the lagging behind private sector remuneration of labor in the state sector in the regions.

Involvement of family members into subsistence farming is poverty escape rewarding for the majority of Russian regions. The exception are the regions with less attractive conditions in agriculture or better opportunities in non-agricultural sector (Promorsky krai, Tjumen, Komi, Moscow, Murmansk) for which the factor is not significant. Surprisingly, Rostov oblast is also in the list though agricultural conditions are very good in the region.

Having an adult family member receiving pension is significant in Kamchatka region (with increasing probability to get into poverty), Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk, Tjumen and Yaroslavl oblasts (helping to escape poverty). The factor is insignificant for the rest of the regions.

Female-headed households are doing not worse than those who have an adult male member in the majority of the regions. The exceptions are Samara oblast, St.Petersburg, Moscow, Murmansk oblast and Komi Republic where female-headed households are doing worse in terms of poverty as compared to those having adult male members. The explanation seems to be in the labor market: females seem to lose opportunities in the developed labor markets of the regions. The factor does not matter in less developed regions. Surprisingly, in Pskov region the factor turns to be a poverty reducing one.

Having a family member in bad health is statistically significant in almost half the regions: having a family member in bad health increases chances to be in poverty. For the rest of the regions the factor is not significant.

Living in rural areas is a poverty enhancing factor for the majority of the regions. Kabardino-Balkaria is an exception since living in a rural area diminishes chances to be poor there.

4.2.2 Severity of poverty determinants

Table 7 reports results of tobit regression to identify severity of poverty. The dependent variable is the severity of poverty measure for each household. The explanatory variables are the same (discussed in section 3.2).

The table shows that the determinants of severity of poverty are mainly the same as the determinants of the probability to get into poverty. In particular, the larger the household, the higher is the severity of poverty. This factor is significant for all the 46 regions. The larger the share of children in a household, the larger the severity of poverty in more than half of the regions (28 out of 46). In the rest of the regions the share of children does not affect the severity of poverty.

Higher attachment to the labor market helps households to reduce severity of poverty: the higher the share of adults working, the lower the probability that the household is in poverty. The relevant coefficient is highly statistically significant for 45 out of regions, with only Pskov region being the exception (the factor is statistically not significant there).

Having at least one member of the family with higher professional education is rewarding in terms of lesser severity of poverty. Secondary professional education is also rewarding in the majority of the regions. Moscow is again not rewarding higher level of education of family members.

Larger share of those working for the state sector is a poverty increasing factor of severity of poverty in Moscow and St.Petersburg and is poverty reducing in Arkhangelsk, Pskov and Murmansk oblast. It is statistically not significant for the rest of the regions.

Interestingly, involvement of family members into agriculture helps to reduce severity of poverty for 44 out of 46 Russian regions. Murmansk and Tjumen oblasts are the only exception (it is too cold for agriculture there).

Having an adult family member receiving pension is significant in Astrakhan oblast (with increasing severity of poverty), Voronezh, Kemerovo and Rostov oblasts and Republic of Tatarstan (helping to reduce severity of poverty). The factor is insignificant for the rest of the regions.

Female-headed households are doing not worse than those who have an adult male member in the majority of the regions. The exceptions are Amur and Samara oblast, Moscow, Murmansk and Rostov oblasts where female-headed households are doing worse in terms of severity of poverty. Surprisingly, in Bryansk, Ivanov and Pskov oblasts the factor turns to be reducing severity of poverty. The factor does not matter in the rest of the regions.

Having a family member in bad health is statistically significant in 18 out of 46 regions: having a family member in bad health increases severity of poverty. For the rest of the regions the factor is not significant.

Living in rural areas is a factor that increases severity of poverty in the majority of the regions. Tambov oblast and Kabardino-Balkaria are the only exceptions since living in a rural area there diminishes severity of poverty.

The same list of significant factors determining incidence of poverty and severity of poverty, with some variation across regions, conforms with other studies on poverty in Russia that conclude that there are no major differences in determinants of transitory or persistent poverty. In our case there are no major differences in the factors that determine incidence of poverty and the amount of resources lacking to get out of poverty (severity of poverty).

4.3 Test for heterogeneity of regions

As aforementioned, the exercise on identification of the factors that determine incidence of poverty and severity of poverty shows that regions, having the same core list of factors that determine the poverty indicators, differ, on the one hand, in significance of some of the factors, and, on the other hand, in the magnitude of the influence (value of the coefficients). It is reasonable to check whether the difference in coefficient is statistically significant or not. Table 8 presents the

results of logit regression on total sample with inclusion of regional dummies (Krasnodarski krai being the reference region) and interaction terms of the relevant variables with regional dummies in addition to the factors mentioned before.

It comes from the table that there are many similarities across regions with respect to determinants of probability to get into poverty: only 14 regions out of 45 are statistically different from the reference region (Krasnodarski krai), with 5 regions (Primorsky krai, Chelyabinsk and Chita oblasts and Buryatia and Yakutia republics) being highly statistically different from the reference region, and the rest being only weakly statistically different.

Interacting factors with regional dummies allow to identify regional variation in returns to the factors. In particular, the role of family size differs from the one in the reference region in 4 regions only: it adds to the chances to be poor in Bryansk and St.Petersburg and diminishes the chances in Chita and Sakha-Yakutia. The influence of the share of children in the family is the same as in the reference region for the majority of the regions except Kostroma, Novosibirsk, Orel and Adygeya where the influence is even more pronounced. There is some regional variation in returns to education level. There is practically no difference between the regions in the influence of having a family member receiving pension. Returns to being attached to the labor market are higher than in the reference region for Moscow, St.Petersburg and Sakha-Yakutia. Female-headed households are doing relatively worse in Murmansk region and are doing relatively better in Pskov oblast. Having a family member in a bad health worsens the situation in Murmansk region and Adygeya.

4.4 Determinants of poverty rate and severity of poverty in the four groups of regions

Given the sizable variation in poverty rates and severity of poverty measures across the regions, it is reasonable to group the regions according to some thresholds in poverty rates, for instance. It could be that the factors that influence poverty incidence differ depending on the degree of poverty. We divide the regions into four groups (Table 9):

1. regions with low poverty rate (below 40%, 8 regions);

2. regions with modest poverty rate (more than 40% but less than 50%, 18 regions);
3. regions with high poverty rate (more than 50% but less than 60%, 16 regions);
4. regions with very high poverty rate (more than 60% , 4 regions)

Summary statistics for the groups of regions are presented in Table 10. It comes from the table that severity of poverty is also higher in the group of regions with higher poverty rates. The average size of the family in the four groups of the regions is not that different, with only a slightly larger average family size in the 4th group (with very high poverty). The average share of children is also higher in the same group, while the incidence of having a family member receiving pension is lower. Education structure of the four groups of the regions look very much alike with no clear tendency for regions with higher poverty rate to have less educated people. Share of working adults is lower in regions with very high poverty rate, while the share of family members working at state enterprises are relatively higher. The share of families living in rural areas are significantly larger in the 4th group of regions. The incidence of female-headed households and having family members in bad health are less pronounced in regions with very high poverty rates.

Tables 11 and 12 present results of logit and tobit regressions respectively for the sub samples of households living in each of the four groups of regions. It turns out that larger families tend to have higher poverty incidence level and higher severity of poverty in all the 4 groups of the regions. Higher share of children also increases poverty in the 4 groups of regions. Higher attachment to the labor market decreases poverty in all the 4 groups. The sector of labor market affiliation – state versus private – is unanimously not significant, while attachment to agriculture decreases the measures, again unanimously for the 4 regions. Female-headed households are doing not worse than male-headed in all the four groups. Having family members in bad health is poverty increasing in all the four groups. The presence of a family member receiving pension tends to increase poverty rate in regions with low poverty and with high poverty and helps to reduce severity of poverty in regions with moderate poverty rate. The factor is not significant in the rest of the regions. Living in a rural area adds to poverty measures in all the four groups of regions.

Hence, there is no significant difference between the four subgroups of the regions.

4.5 Determinants of the relative position of households (ordered logit)

We have so far discussed the determinants of poverty rate and of severity of poverty. It seems reasonable to enhance our analysis so that to take into account that families may be in different distance from poverty line. This is partially taken into account by our severity of poverty analysis. In this section we identify factors that determine the probability that a household gets into one of the five poverty groups:

- those with per capita consumption higher than (regional) subsistence level;
- with per capita consumption in the range of 0.75-1.0 subsistence level;
- with per capita consumption in the range of 0.5-0.75 subsistence level;
- with per capita consumption in the range of 0.25-0.5 subsistence level;
- with per capita consumption less than 0.25 subsistence level

We then define a variable “poverty category” which takes values from 0 to 4 in the order of being worse off. The national (for all Russia) and regional distribution of the variable are presented in Graphs 1 and 2 and Tables 13 and 14.

As is seen from Table 13, the majority of the poor are above 0.5 subsistence level poverty line. At the same time, 10.58% of households have per capita expenditure in the range of 0.25-0.5 subsistence level (very poor), and 2.03% have expenditure below 0.25 of subsistence level (extremely poor).

There is significant regional variation in the distribution of the variable, with Buryatia leading in terms of the highest share of extremely poor (6.9%), while Yaroslavl and St.Petersburg have 0.1% and 0.2% of the group only.

To identify factors that determine the relative position of a household on the ladder (marked relative to subsistence level line), we tried an ordered logit regression (Table 15). It is clear from the table that the larger the household the more likely that the family is in deeper poverty. The larger the

share of children the higher the chances to experience deeper poverty. Having at least one family member with higher professional education decreases chances to be in deep poverty. Having at least one family member with secondary professional education works in the same direction, though the return is less as compared to the university degree case. Higher share of people attached to the labor market is an important factor of ending up in non-poverty or shallow poverty. Affiliation with state enterprise does not improve or worsen the position of the household on the “poverty ladder”. Involvement in subsidiary farming helps households to be on a higher step of the poverty ladder (experience shallow poverty). Living in rural area add to the degree of poverty. Family member receiving pension does not increase or decrease chances to be in deeper poverty. Female-headed households are not doing worse than those having adult male members. Having a family member in a bad health increases chances to be in deeper poverty.

4.6 Regional variation in determinants degree of poverty

We study regional variation in determinants of poverty type (the step on the poverty ladder) by running ordered logit regression by regions. The results are presented in Table 16. It turns out that larger families tend to be in deeper poverty in all the 46 regions. Larger share of children in a family increases chances to get into deeper poverty for 22 out of 46 regions. For the rest of the regions the factor is not significant.

Higher attachment to the labor market diminishes the chances to be in deeper poverty. The relevant coefficient is highly statistically significant for 44 out of 46 regions, with only Adygeya and Dagestan again being the exceptions (the factor is statistically not significant there).

Larger share of those working for the state sector is a poverty increasing factor of severity of poverty in Moscow, St.Petersburg, Novosibirsk and Sakha-Yakutia and is poverty reducing in Pskov and Murmank oblasts. It is statistically not significant for the rest of the regions.

Having at least one member of the family with higher professional education is rewarding in terms of more shallow poverty. Secondary professional education is also rewarding in the majority of the regions. Moscow is again not rewarding higher level of education of family members.

Involvement of family members into agriculture helps to reduce severity of poverty for 41 out of 46 Russian regions. Primorsky krai, Moscow, Rostov, Murmansk and Tjumen oblasts are the exceptions.

Having an adult member receiving pension is not a statistically significant factor for the majority of the regions. It is, however, increases probability to be in deeper poverty in Kamchatka, Novosibirsk and Sverdlovsk regions.

Female-headed households are doing not worse in the majority of the regions, with the exceptions being Moscow, St.Petersburg, Tatarstan and Murmansk where the chances of female-headed household to get into deeper poverty are higher than for households with male adult members. Female-headed households are doing relatively better in Pskov region.

Having a family member in bad health is statistically significant in 30% of the regions: having a family member in bad health increases chances to be in deeper poverty. For the rest of the regions the factor is not significant.

Living in rural areas is a factor that increases chances of getting into deeper poverty in half of the regions.

5. Conclusions

Regions seem to not that much heterogeneous as one could have expected. There is some regional variation in the determinants of poverty rate, severity of poverty and deepness of poverty, and in the magnitude of the influence in particular. At the same, the core list of significant factors determining poverty indicators is the same for the majority of the regions. This finding points to the fact that regional heterogeneity is not that large.

There are interesting insights in regional-specific patterns of poverty. Very high return on being employed in Moscow in terms of poverty reduction accompanied by virtually no returns to a higher education level of education of a job holder points to the fact that the labor market in Moscow provides jobs with relatively good pay. This is in contrast to other regions where no such pattern is observed. There is unexpectedly positive return to having a job in state sector in Pskov, Murmansk and Voronezh oblasts and Dagestan Republic which prompts for the special role of the budget sector on the local labor markets.

The coincidence of the core factors that determine the three discussed poverty measures – incidence of poverty, severity of poverty, and deepness of poverty - conforms with other studies on poverty in Russia that conclude that there are no major differences in determinants of transitory or persistent poverty. In our case there are no major differences in the factors that determine incidence of poverty and the amount of resources lacking to get out of poverty (severity of poverty and deepness of poverty).

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7. APPENDIX.

Table 1. Poverty rate: total and in subgroups (all 46 regions).

	Poverty rate	Severity	Number of observations
Total	48.5	0.083	40087
HH with no children	43.9	0.068	27004
HH with 1 child	54.0	0.097	9243
HH with 2 children	65.1	0.144	3271
HH with 3 and more children	81.7	0.250	569
HH with pensioners only	48.4	0.064	10475
Rural areas	53.8	0.108	17001
Highest level of education in HH			
Primary general(8 or less)	56.1	0.102	6921
Secondary general	59.6	0.127	5640
Primary professional	58.5	0.117	3701
Secondary professional	49.8	0.079	12118
Higher professional	34.0	0.044	11707
HH involved in agriculture	46.2	0.075	21470
HH with no males of working age	48.7	0.074	16040
HH with members with bad health	56.8	0.099	10777

Table 2a 1\$ and 2\$ poverty rates.

	1\$ poverty		2\$ poverty		Number of observations
	Poverty rate	Severity	Poverty rate	Severity	
Total	12.7	0.016	47.4	0.083	40087
HH with no children	9.6	0.012	43.1	0.067	27004
HH with 1 child	15.4	0.018	52.3	0.096	9243
HH with 2 children	24.6	0.033	64.1	0.146	3271
HH with 3 and more children	46.4	0.076	80.0	0.248	569
HH with pensioners only	8.3	0.008	48.0	0.063	10475
Rural areas	17.6	0.024	54.4	0.109	17001
Highest level of education in HH					
Primary general(8 or less)	15.7	0.022	56.6	0.104	6921
Secondary general	21.1	0.031	59.3	0.128	5640
Primary professional	18.1	0.026	57.0	0.177	3701
Secondary professional	11.6	0.012	48.0	0.140	12118
Higher professional	6.2	0.006	32.7	0.108	11707
HH involved in agriculture	12.4	0.013	47.2	0.079	21470
HH with no males of working age	10.4	0.062	47.9	0.072	16040
HH with members with bad health	14.9	0.080	57.0	0.099	10777

Table 2b. 1\$ and 2\$ poverty rates corrected for regional prices

	1\$ poverty rate	2\$ poverty rate	Number of observations
Total	11.7	46.5	40087
HH with no children	8.9	41.9	27004
HH with 1 child	14.0	51.8	9243
HH with 2 children	22.4	63.7	3271
HH with 3 and more children	47.1	81.4	569
HH with pensioners only	7.6	46.0	10475
Rural areas	15.9	52.3	17001
Highest level of education in HH			
Primary general(8 or less)	14.1	54.2	6921
Secondary general	19.8	57.9	5640
Primary professional	17.4	56.7	3701
Secondary professional	10.8	47.4	12118
Higher professional	5.5	32.3	11707
HH involved in agriculture	10.7	44.5	21470
HH with no males of working age	9.6	46.5	16040
HH with members with bad health	13.6	54.9	10777

Table 3. Means of selected variables (in columns) in the sub sample of young children, older children, adults and elderly.

	HH size	Children 0-6	Children 7-15	Elderly	Per capita expenditures	Ln per capita expenditures	# of obs
Children 0-6	4.08	1.21 ³	0.18	0.05	2201	7.36	5484
Children 7-15	3.97	0.40 ⁴	1.42	0.11	2156	7.39	1209
Elderly (from pension age up)	2.28	0.22 ⁵	0.21	1.52	2502	7.58	23939
Adults (16-pension age)	3.44	2.24 ⁶	2.14	0.59	2628	7.55	63751

³ Average number of small children (age 0-6) in households with small children aged from 0 to 6

⁴ Average number of children (age 7-15) in households with children aged from 0 to 6

⁵ Average number of elderly in households with small children aged from 0 to 6

⁶ Average number of adults in households with small children aged from 0 to 6

Table 4. Mean poverty rate, severity if poverty, expenditure and expenditure gained from subsistence farming.

reg_name	mean poverty rate	mean severity of poverty	mean per capita expenditures	mean per capita expenditure gained from subsistence farming
Amur oblast	0.51	0.10	2802.01	640.00
Arkhangelsk oblast	0.57	0.10	2612.61	383.44
Astrakhan oblast	0.54	0.09	2188.57	283.22
Bryansk oblast	0.43	0.07	2567.56	894.53
Volgograd oblast	0.48	0.08	2264.15	347.03
Voronezh oblast	0.56	0.10	2025.41	523.75
Ivanovo oblast	0.56	0.08	2084.76	333.21
Kabardino-Balkaria Republic	0.47	0.07	2046.01	348.13
Kamchatka oblast	0.59	0.11	4159.26	208.65
Kemerovo oblast	0.49	0.08	2732.77	596.08
Kirov oblast	0.46	0.08	2600.96	765.18
Kostroma oblast	0.50	0.08	2280.74	426.39
Krasnodarsky krai	0.42	0.06	2365.67	471.68
Krasnoyarsky krai	0.35	0.06	4409.49	1201.08
Kurgan oblast	0.58	0.13	2275.28	547.08
Lipetsk oblast	0.30	0.03	2365.94	426.44
Murmasnk oblast	0.43	0.07	4075.23	34.34
Nizhni Novgorod oblast	0.51	0.08	2269.09	495.56
Novgorod oblast	0.51	0.07	2311.63	469.77
Novosibirsk oblast	0.56	0.09	2707.57	568.08
Omsk oblast	0.54	0.11	2241.41	353.87
Orel oblast	0.38	0.05	2639.41	870.23
Primorsky krai	0.61	0.13	2626.21	256.45
Pskov oblast	0.45	0.07	2501.75	686.95
Adygeya Republic	0.37	0.06	2422.95	637.26
Bushkirtostan Republic	0.37	0.06	3082.38	960.91
Buryatia Republic	0.59	0.14	2335.01	392.01
Dagestan Republic	0.61	0.12	1883.56	553.55
Komi Republic	0.49	0.09	3315.24	272.63
Mordovia Republic	0.50	0.09	2395.56	1021.70
Sakha-Yakutia Republic	0.53	0.12	4571.40	563.64
Tatarstan Republic	0.43	0.06	2561.26	588.28
Rostov oblast	0.58	0.10	1908.72	228.39
Samar oblast	0.50	0.08	2580.53	344.21
Sakhalin oblast	0.67	0.15	3127.79	152.66
Sverdlovsk oblast	0.47	0.07	2871.54	294.91
Tambov oblast	0.47	0.07	2272.30	719.45
Tver oblast	0.44	0.06	2583.93	505.50
Tjumen oblast	0.18	0.03	5272.43	496.08
Udmurtia Reoublic	0.42	0.07	2549.52	660.97
Khabarovski krai	0.43	0.08	3199.01	220.75
Chelyabinsk oblast	0.52	0.09	2376.59	213.30
Chita oblast	0.65	0.15	2426.33	556.48
Yaroslavl oblast	0.37	0.04	2694.16	420.42
Moscow	0.56	0.07	3286.92	24.00
St.Petersburg	0.36	0.04	3273.43	33.60

Table 5. Summary statistics (by region).

Name of region	Family size	Share of children	Adult member received pension	Highest level secondary school	Highest level primary general	Highest level primary professional	Highest level secondary professional	Highest level higher professional	Share adults working	Share adults working at state enterprises	Live in rural area	H/h involved in subsistence farming	H/h with no male of working age	H/h member in bad health
Amur oblast	2.60	0.14	0.37	0.13	0.18	0.08	0.34	0.27	0.51	0.36	0.51	0.64	0.40	0.25
Arkhangelsk oblast	2.69	0.13	0.39	0.10	0.16	0.14	0.37	0.23	0.48	0.32	0.40	0.60	0.38	0.23
Astrakhan oblast	2.65	0.10	0.49	0.13	0.17	0.10	0.33	0.28	0.42	0.27	0.44	0.48	0.44	0.30
Bryansk oblast	2.55	0.11	0.51	0.15	0.23	0.11	0.26	0.25	0.40	0.23	0.51	0.66	0.42	0.39
Volgograd oblast	2.62	0.12	0.48	0.15	0.17	0.11	0.28	0.30	0.45	0.23	0.40	0.49	0.42	0.30
Voronezh oblast	2.46	0.08	0.57	0.17	0.24	0.08	0.23	0.28	0.36	0.22	0.51	0.65	0.49	0.36
Ivanovo oblast	2.34	0.10	0.51	0.13	0.22	0.08	0.32	0.25	0.44	0.23	0.37	0.52	0.50	0.32
Kabardino-Balkaria Republic	3.36	0.16	0.49	0.18	0.13	0.09	0.25	0.36	0.37	0.25	0.43	0.56	0.31	0.27
Kamchatka oblast	2.55	0.13	0.34	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.32	0.36	0.55	0.38	0.26	0.37	0.32	0.21
Kemerovo oblast	2.62	0.12	0.47	0.14	0.19	0.13	0.30	0.24	0.42	0.21	0.24	0.64	0.41	0.34
Kirov oblast	2.57	0.11	0.43	0.15	0.22	0.12	0.29	0.22	0.48	0.25	0.54	0.71	0.40	0.28
Kostroma oblast	2.36	0.11	0.47	0.10	0.23	0.08	0.35	0.23	0.44	0.27	0.55	0.66	0.47	0.27
Krasnodarsky krai	2.59	0.11	0.53	0.17	0.18	0.08	0.28	0.30	0.43	0.23	0.51	0.62	0.43	0.32
Krasnoyarsky krai	2.61	0.12	0.41	0.12	0.20	0.08	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.28	0.36	0.60	0.39	0.25
Kurgan oblast	2.50	0.12	0.47	0.13	0.22	0.06	0.36	0.23	0.40	0.23	0.59	0.70	0.43	0.29
Lipetsk oblast	2.48	0.10	0.49	0.14	0.23	0.09	0.27	0.28	0.42	0.28	0.44	0.59	0.44	0.34
Murmasnk oblast	2.57	0.13	0.32	0.14	0.08	0.14	0.32	0.32	0.58	0.39	0.33	0.14	0.31	0.20
Nizhni Novgorod oblast	2.42	0.10	0.46	0.16	0.20	0.07	0.30	0.27	0.48	0.26	0.36	0.46	0.44	0.27
Novgorod oblast	2.43	0.10	0.46	0.11	0.23	0.08	0.32	0.25	0.47	0.29	0.56	0.61	0.45	0.28
Novosibirsk oblast	2.70	0.11	0.44	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.30	0.34	0.46	0.27	0.36	0.57	0.38	0.28
Omsk oblast	2.74	0.12	0.43	0.15	0.19	0.09	0.31	0.25	0.41	0.23	0.43	0.60	0.39	0.31
Orel oblast	2.53	0.10	0.50	0.14	0.23	0.08	0.27	0.28	0.43	0.24	0.53	0.71	0.43	0.31
Primorsky krai	2.56	0.12	0.46	0.12	0.14	0.08	0.31	0.34	0.47	0.32	0.38	0.51	0.41	0.31
Pskov oblast	2.39	0.10	0.51	0.14	0.25	0.08	0.30	0.23	0.41	0.24	0.62	0.67	0.48	0.32
Adygeya Republic	2.76	0.13	0.52	0.19	0.18	0.08	0.26	0.28	0.37	0.25	0.65	0.66	0.43	0.31
Bushkirtostan Republic	2.84	0.14	0.45	0.13	0.18	0.15	0.28	0.27	0.45	0.32	0.40	0.64	0.38	0.22
Buryatia Republic	2.97	0.17	0.40	0.14	0.15	0.07	0.31	0.33	0.44	0.30	0.59	0.60	0.33	0.22
Dagestan Republic	3.41	0.18	0.45	0.25	0.19	0.04	0.21	0.31	0.35	0.23	0.64	0.50	0.33	0.19
Komi Republic	2.78	0.14	0.33	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.34	0.27	0.51	0.35	0.44	0.44	0.31	0.23
Mordovia Republic	2.57	0.11	0.49	0.17	0.21	0.10	0.24	0.28	0.41	0.31	0.61	0.67	0.42	0.31
Sakha-Yakutia Republic	3.16	0.19	0.33	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.35	0.31	0.53	0.39	0.61	0.49	0.29	0.15

**Table 5
(continued)**

Name of region	Family size	Share of children	Adult member received pension	Highest level secondary school	Highest level primary general	Highest level primary professional	Highest level secondary professional	Highest level higher professional	Share adults working	Share adults working at state enterprises	Live in rural area	H/h involved in subsistence farming	H/h with no male of working age	H/h member in bad health
Tatarstan Republic	2.90	0.13	0.42	0.14	0.16	0.09	0.31	0.31	0.50	0.37	0.33	0.52	0.34	0.20
Rostov oblast	2.67	0.11	0.49	0.17	0.18	0.09	0.28	0.28	0.42	0.19	0.38	0.53	0.43	0.32
Samar oblast	2.49	0.10	0.54	0.11	0.18	0.05	0.30	0.36	0.44	0.24	0.24	0.40	0.47	0.26
Sakhalin oblast	2.53	0.13	0.33	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.39	0.26	0.51	0.28	0.51	0.36	0.35	0.22
Sverdlovsk oblast	2.60	0.11	0.44	0.14	0.17	0.11	0.31	0.28	0.51	0.29	0.27	0.44	0.41	0.25
Tambov oblast	2.46	0.10	0.49	0.14	0.26	0.06	0.31	0.23	0.37	0.23	0.56	0.67	0.47	0.35
Tver oblast	2.40	0.10	0.46	0.11	0.19	0.10	0.37	0.24	0.49	0.25	0.47	0.54	0.44	0.27
Tjumen oblast	2.81	0.15	0.27	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.33	0.37	0.57	0.35	0.33	0.38	0.30	0.20
Udmurtia Reoublic	2.88	0.15	0.39	0.19	0.14	0.09	0.32	0.27	0.52	0.27	0.37	0.65	0.33	0.26
Khabarovski krai	2.51	0.12	0.37	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.29	0.39	0.54	0.36	0.30	0.43	0.38	0.20
Chelyabinsk oblast	2.59	0.12	0.40	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.49	0.25	0.24	0.45	0.40	0.25
Chita oblast	2.95	0.16	0.38	0.16	0.17	0.09	0.34	0.24	0.44	0.34	0.66	0.68	0.36	0.23
Yaroslavl oblast	2.59	0.10	0.47	0.10	0.16	0.12	0.32	0.31	0.50	0.25	0.30	0.55	0.40	0.28
Moscow	2.46	0.08	0.54	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.24	0.46	0.60	0.50	0.00	0.20	0.45	0.17
St.Petersburg	2.22	0.05	0.52	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.24	0.42	0.57	0.33	0.00	0.12	0.47	0.27

Таблица 6. Probability of being poor (logit regression)⁷. Regions.

	Total sample	Krasnodar krai	Krasnoyarsk krai	Primorski krai	Khabarovsk krai	Amur oblast	Arkhangelsk oblast	Astrakhan oblast	Bryansk oblast
Number of members in HH	0.469*** [36.78]	0.504*** [5.52]	0.514*** [5.11]	0.369*** [3.48]	0.539*** [5.50]	0.632*** [6.37]	0.712*** [6.65]	0.485*** [5.24]	0.783*** [7.35]
Share of children in HH	1.101*** [15.13]	0.708 [1.31]	1.590*** [2.93]	2.129*** [3.55]	0.388 [0.72]	0.139 [0.27]	1.627*** [2.98]	0.728 [1.31]	-0.002 [0.00]
Adult member received pension	0.090*** [3.05]	0.04 [0.18]	0.131 [0.57]	0.269 [1.19]	0.224 [1.10]	0.084 [0.38]	0.448* [1.88]	0.357 [1.60]	-0.039 [0.17]
Highest level of education in the HH - primary	-0.004 [0.11]	-0.375 [1.29]	-0.146 [0.47]	0.33 [0.84]	-0.041 [0.14]	-0.133 [0.42]	0.046 [0.16]	-0.237 [0.81]	-0.136 [0.49]
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary	-0.340*** [12.02]	-0.550*** [2.77]	-0.443** [2.02]	-0.792*** [3.39]	-0.27 [1.21]	-0.694*** [3.44]	-0.500** [2.28]	-0.586*** [2.86]	-0.532** [2.48]
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional	-1.021*** [33.23]	-1.320*** [6.01]	-1.265*** [5.06]	-1.628*** [6.83]	-0.844*** [3.68]	-1.458*** [6.32]	-1.661*** [6.25]	-1.492*** [6.54]	-1.431*** [5.92]
Share adults working	-1.293*** [30.80]	-1.175*** [3.85]	-1.315*** [3.88]	-1.584*** [4.90]	-1.496*** [5.15]	-0.659** [2.16]	-0.968*** [3.15]	-1.341*** [4.13]	-0.984*** [2.97]
Share adults working for government	0.083** [2.10]	0.351 [1.16]	0.229 [0.71]	0.066 [0.21]	0.144 [0.53]	-0.241 [0.88]	-0.219 [0.76]	0.481 [1.55]	0.51 [1.63]
Rural area	0.339*** [14.07]	-0.073 [0.40]	0.766*** [3.63]	0.381** [2.07]	0.333* [1.79]	0.648*** [4.00]	0.176 [0.98]	0.448** [2.52]	0.269 [1.54]
HH involved in agriculture	-0.703*** [29.37]	-0.305* [1.65]	-0.950*** [4.70]	-0.046 [0.26]	-1.078*** [6.09]	-1.056*** [6.00]	-0.582*** [3.16]	-0.884*** [4.99]	-0.913*** [4.91]
HH with no males of working age	0.039 [1.23]	0.117 [0.49]	0.234 [1.01]	-0.064 [0.26]	0.19 [0.87]	0.414* [1.82]	0.112 [0.48]	0.371 [1.55]	-0.335 [1.41]
HH member in bad health	0.279*** [10.83]	0.256 [1.45]	0.467** [2.33]	0.2 [0.98]	0.413** [2.03]	-0.137 [0.69]	0.398* [1.87]	0.223 [1.21]	0.316* [1.72]
Regional unemployment level	0.040* [1.65]								
Constant	-0.473*** [6.92]	-0.709** [2.04]	-1.173*** [3.11]	0.582 [1.51]	-0.464 [1.38]	-0.389 [1.08]	-0.732* [1.92]	-0.288 [0.77]	-1.034*** [2.80]
Observations	44529	880	870	845	860	870	835	869	878

Absolute value of z statistics in brackets

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

⁷ Dependent variable equals 1 if household is poor and 0 otherwise

Таблица 6 (continued). Probability of being poor (logit regression)⁸. Regions.

	Volgograd oblast	Voronezh oblast	Nizhni Novgorod oblast	Ivanovo oblast	Tver oblast	Kamchatka oblast	Kemerovo oblast	Kirov oblast	Kostroma oblast	Samara oblast
Number of members in HH	0.538*** [5.33]	0.474** [4.90]	0.572*** [5.50]	0.521*** [4.96]	0.517*** [5.28]	0.739*** [6.84]	0.461*** [4.82]	0.463*** [4.63]	0.330*** [3.19]	0.547*** [5.51]
Share of children in HH	0.796 [1.51]	0.771 [1.28]	1.148** [2.07]	1.835*** [3.11]	0.709 [1.32]	0.387 [0.72]	1.043* [1.91]	0.963* [1.81]	2.581*** [4.47]	-0.043 [0.08]
Adult member received pension	0.087 [0.41]	-0.261 [1.17]	-0.082 [0.35]	0.326 [1.43]	0.361 [1.56]	0.617*** [2.80]	-0.121 [0.56]	-0.286 [1.27]	0.292 [1.23]	-0.031 [0.15]
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional	-0.021 [0.07]	0.321 [1.00]	0.217 [0.68]	0.640* [1.88]	-0.053 [0.18]	-0.108 [0.33]	0.065 [0.26]	0.164 [0.62]	-0.579* [1.88]	0.085 [0.22]
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional	-0.338* [1.65]	-0.241 [1.18]	-0.576*** [2.87]	-0.139 [0.69]	-0.334 [1.63]	-0.337 [1.37]	-0.561*** [2.81]	-0.299 [1.48]	-0.448** [2.18]	-0.413** [1.97]
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional	-1.193*** [5.33]	-0.934*** [4.36]	-0.975*** [4.49]	-0.707*** [3.15]	-1.040*** [4.39]	-1.258*** [5.09]	-1.247*** [5.37]	-1.132*** [4.79]	-1.251*** [5.08]	-0.797*** [3.63]
Share adults working	-1.021*** [3.45]	-1.336*** [3.78]	-0.925*** [3.12]	-1.502*** [5.17]	-0.897*** [3.07]	-2.039*** [7.15]	-1.631*** [5.20]	-1.271*** [4.33]	-1.065*** [3.26]	-2.032*** [6.39]
Share adults working for government	-0.351 [1.21]	-0.515 [1.56]	-0.113 [0.42]	-0.059 [0.21]	0.361 [1.36]	0.224 [0.85]	0.368 [1.19]	-0.276 [1.01]	0.258 [0.87]	0.451 [1.52]
Rural area	1.090*** [5.76]	0.207 [1.10]	-0.106 [0.58]	0.438** [2.50]	0.519*** [2.94]	0.361* [1.89]	0.102 [0.54]	0.733*** [4.24]	0.468*** [2.74]	0.366* [1.82]
HH involved in agriculture	-0.964*** [5.18]	-0.759*** [3.94]	-0.827*** [4.76]	-0.835*** [4.87]	-1.115*** [6.19]	-0.950*** [5.37]	-0.343*** [2.02]	-0.873*** [4.38]	-0.736*** [4.10]	-0.934*** [5.40]
HH with no males of working age	0.297 [1.30]	-0.072 [0.30]	0.123 [0.50]	-0.203 [0.86]	-0.155 [0.66]	0.25 [1.08]	0.058 [0.25]	-0.309 [1.26]	-0.382 [1.53]	0.554** [2.42]
HH member in bad health	0.112 [0.59]	0.570*** [3.32]	0.337* [1.72]	0.274 [1.52]	0.274 [1.47]	0.3 [1.31]	0.388** [2.20]	0.445** [2.45]	0.123 [0.65]	-0.044 [0.23]
Constant	-0.801** [2.14]	0.311 [0.83]	-0.238 [0.66]	-0.158 [0.43]	-0.675* [1.87]	0.083 [0.24]	-0.211 [0.65]	-0.128 [0.34]	0.059 [0.16]	-0.112 [0.32]
Observations	880	880	861	870	869	870	878	861	870	880

Absolute value of z statistics in brackets

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

⁸ Dependent variable equals 1 if household is poor and 0 otherwise

Таблица 6 (continued). Probability of being poor (logit regression)⁹. Regions.

	Kurgan oblast	St.Petersburg	Lipetsk oblast	Moscow	Murmasnk oblast	Novgorod oblast	Novosibirsk oblast	Omsk oblast	Orel oblast
Number of members in HH	0.492*** [4.69]	0.802*** [7.02]	0.625*** [5.83]	0.653*** [5.92]	0.614*** [5.68]	0.586*** [6.04]	0.519*** [5.25]	0.725*** [7.16]	0.522*** [5.77]
Share of children in HH	1.288** [2.27]	1.246* [1.72]	1.425** [2.45]	1.533** [2.53]	0.799 [1.41]	1.549*** [2.87]	2.316*** [4.00]	0.728 [1.38]	2.130*** [3.61]
Adult member received pension	0.352 [1.50]	-0.114 [0.46]	-0.186 [0.74]	0.369* [1.75]	0.244 [1.07]	0.112 [0.51]	0.546*** [2.62]	0.072 [0.33]	-0.207 [0.91]
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional	0.255 [0.71]	-0.233 [0.73]	0.164 [0.54]	-0.063 [0.18]	-0.038 [0.13]	-0.219 [0.71]	-0.268 [0.82]	-0.447 [1.50]	0.117 [0.37]
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional	-0.227 [1.12]	-0.463* [1.85]	-0.215 [0.95]	0.377 [1.33]	-0.541** [2.33]	-0.624*** [3.03]	-0.505** [2.32]	-0.908*** [4.31]	0.014 [0.07]
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional	-0.730*** [3.07]	-0.572** [2.44]	-0.901*** [3.52]	-0.138 [0.53]	-1.825*** [7.13]	-1.181*** [5.12]	-1.263*** [5.68]	-1.862*** [7.59]	-0.674*** [2.88]
Share adults working	-1.472*** [4.59]	-3.741*** [9.10]	-1.446*** [3.72]	-4.062*** [8.47]	-1.470*** [5.06]	-1.654*** [5.16]	-0.495* [1.66]	-0.974*** [3.03]	-1.181*** [3.68]
Share adults working for government	-0.392 [1.30]	0.847** [2.51]	0.417 [1.20]	1.589*** [4.03]	-0.815*** [2.98]	0.733** [2.56]	-0.231 [0.79]	0.35 [1.07]	-0.139 [0.45]
Rural area	0.614*** [3.42]		1.083*** [5.30]		-0.017 [0.09]	0.115 [0.68]	0.526*** [2.79]	0.602*** [3.12]	0.345* [1.81]
HH involved in agriculture	-0.906*** [4.63]	-1.176*** [3.85]	-0.813*** [3.95]	-0.132 [0.64]	-0.19 [0.79]	-0.645*** [3.74]	-0.929*** [5.13]	-0.732*** [3.80]	-0.842*** [4.06]
HH with no males of working age	-0.196 [0.79]	0.683*** [2.71]	-0.018 [0.07]	0.503** [2.15]	1.064*** [4.23]	0.135 [0.59]	-0.11 [0.46]	0.306 [1.27]	0.087 [0.36]
HH member in bad health	0.078 [0.41]	0.602*** [2.97]	0.578*** [2.96]	0.082 [0.31]	0.806*** [3.56]	0.416** [2.23]	0.468** [2.42]	-0.082 [0.44]	0.407** [2.18]
Constant	0.092 [0.25]	-0.838** [2.07]	-2.063*** [5.41]	-0.228 [0.59]	-0.658* [1.71]	-0.359 [1.02]	-0.465 [1.25]	-0.686** [2.07]	-1.011*** [2.95]
Observations	863	943	880	854	870	863	875	880	861

Absolute value of z statistics in brackets

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

⁹ Dependent variable equals 1 if household is poor and 0 otherwise

Таблица 6 (continued). Probability of being poor (logit regression)¹⁰. Regions.

	Pskov oblast	Rostov oblast	Sakhalin oblast	Sverdlovs k oblast	Tambov oblast	Tjuman oblast	Chelyabinsk oblast	Chita oblast	Yaroslavl oblast
Number of members in HH	0.395*** [4.02]	0.594*** [6.08]	0.572*** [5.08]	0.662*** [6.49]	0.675*** [6.67]	0.493*** [4.64]	0.353*** [3.63]	0.299*** [3.21]	0.477*** [4.93]
Share of children in HH	1.935*** [3.26]	1.469*** [2.66]	0.898 [1.55]	0.114 [0.21]	1.273** [2.18]	0.29 [0.45]	0.899* [1.73]	1.401*** [2.77]	0.806 [1.36]
Adult member received pension	-0.02 [0.09]	-0.286 [1.35]	0.415* [1.88]	0.437** [2.02]	0.051 [0.22]	0.621** [2.16]	-0.038 [0.18]	-0.089 [0.38]	0.531** [2.56]
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional	-0.103 [0.34]	-0.153 [0.52]	-0.126 [0.39]	0.316 [1.14]	-0.371 [1.06]	-0.065 [0.20]	-0.112 [0.38]	0.334 [1.00]	-0.307 [1.12]
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional	-0.571*** [2.82]	-0.435** [2.06]	-0.084 [0.37]	-0.380* [1.87]	-0.687*** [3.23]	-0.611** [2.28]	-0.484** [2.31]	-0.325 [1.56]	-0.437** [2.05]
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional	-1.227*** [5.17]	-1.170*** [5.24]	-0.759*** [3.10]	-1.163*** [5.00]	-1.511*** [6.17]	-1.353*** [4.36]	-1.244*** [5.65]	-1.077*** [4.68]	-1.043*** [4.37]
Share adults working	-0.759** [2.33]	-1.432*** [4.75]	-1.644*** [6.10]	-1.510*** [4.93]	-0.936*** [2.71]	-1.404*** [3.46]	-1.702*** [6.07]	-1.276*** [3.63]	-1.532*** [5.12]
Share adults working for government	-0.690** [2.17]	-0.095 [0.31]	0.161 [0.62]	-0.114 [0.40]	0.259 [0.77]	-0.283 [0.73]	0.374 [1.39]	-0.354 [1.12]	-0.16 [0.53]
Rural area	0.527*** [2.93]	0.225 [1.18]	0.989*** [5.87]	0.849*** [4.33]	-0.441** [2.51]	1.028*** [4.63]	0.609*** [2.99]	0.666*** [3.24]	0.146 [0.80]
HH involved in agriculture	-0.674*** [3.65]	-0.078 [0.43]	-0.659*** [3.67]	-0.864*** [4.88]	-1.209*** [6.39]	0.218 [0.98]	-0.652*** [3.65]	-0.873*** [4.03]	-0.787*** [4.64]
HH with no males of working age	-0.722*** [3.10]	0.480** [2.14]	0.34 [1.44]	0.501** [2.08]	-0.032 [0.13]	-0.176 [0.54]	-0.087 [0.37]	-0.460* [1.92]	-0.285 [1.25]
HH member in bad health	0.399** [2.25]	0.547*** [3.02]	0.249 [1.10]	0.122 [0.61]	0.071 [0.39]	-0.081 [0.31]	0.510** [2.49]	0.512** [2.46]	0.169 [0.91]
Constant	-0.094 [0.25]	-0.568* [1.70]	-0.194 [0.53]	-0.993*** [2.67]	-0.013 [0.03]	-2.366*** [5.29]	0.375 [1.04]	0.901** [2.40]	-0.448 [1.28]
Observations	861	880	870	880	880	875	864	880	868

Absolute value of z statistics in brackets

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

¹⁰ Dependent variable equals 1 if household is poor and 0 otherwise

Таблица 6 (continued). Probability of being poor (logit regression)¹¹. Regions.

	Adygeya Republic	Bashkyrt ostan Republic	Buryatia Republic	Dugestan Republic	Kabardin o-Balkaria Republic	Komi Republic	Mordovia Republic	Tatarstan Republic	Udmurtia Republic	Sakha-Yakutia Republic
Number of members in HH	0.422*** [4.82]	0.563*** [5.77]	0.396*** [4.24]	0.561*** [6.57]	0.452*** [6.14]	0.353*** [3.69]	0.612*** [6.08]	0.561*** [6.57]	0.441*** [4.92]	0.264*** [3.50]
Share of children in HH	2.186*** [4.04]	0.326 [0.61]	1.806*** [3.54]	0.089 [0.19]	1.322*** [2.70]	1.376*** [2.75]	0.573 [1.06]	0.333 [0.68]	1.806*** [3.46]	1.728*** [3.53]
Adult member received pension	0.181 [0.85]	-0.057 [0.26]	0.017 [0.08]	-0.308 [1.49]	-0.304 [1.56]	-0.036 [0.17]	-0.106 [0.47]	-0.289 [1.34]	-0.018 [0.08]	0.252 [1.12]
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional	-0.058 [0.19]	-0.098 [0.38]	0.425 [1.14]	0.089 [0.20]	0.039 [0.13]	0.096 [0.37]	0.531* [1.92]	-0.188 [0.64]	-0.32 [1.07]	-0.273 [0.84]
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional	-0.138 [0.67]	-0.138 [0.61]	-0.562*** [2.58]	-0.286 [1.27]	-0.039 [0.18]	-0.346* [1.68]	-0.267 [1.24]	-0.679*** [3.28]	-0.294 [1.45]	-0.439** [2.07]
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional	-0.884*** [3.89]	-1.114*** [4.51]	-1.092*** [4.89]	-0.861*** [3.90]	-0.947*** [4.27]	-1.223*** [5.33]	-0.676*** [3.11]	-1.113*** [4.92]	-1.764*** [7.19]	-0.982*** [4.28]
Share adults working	-0.616* [1.67]	-1.649*** [4.42]	-1.225*** [3.71]	-0.547* [1.68]	-1.860*** [5.30]	-1.623*** [5.29]	-0.969*** [2.82]	-1.138*** [3.35]	-1.142*** [3.87]	-2.436*** [7.39]
Share adults working for government	-0.041 [0.11]	0.525 [1.54]	-0.304 [0.98]	-0.496 [1.44]	0.147 [0.44]	0.202 [0.73]	0.229 [0.70]	0.24 [0.82]	0.047 [0.17]	0.778*** [2.71]
Rural area	0.043 [0.24]	0.978*** [5.25]	0.789*** [4.40]	0.156 [0.68]	-0.503*** [2.67]	0.478*** [2.85]	0.305* [1.69]	0.238 [1.28]	0.431** [2.37]	0.641*** [3.55]
HH involved in agriculture	-0.818*** [4.52]	-0.994*** [5.10]	-0.590*** [3.23]	-0.955*** [4.33]	-0.496*** [2.64]	-0.302* [1.80]	-1.074*** [5.70]	-0.941*** [5.39]	-0.918*** [4.86]	-0.652*** [3.62]
HH with no males of working age	-0.194 [0.82]	-0.14 [0.55]	-0.266 [1.20]	-0.127 [0.52]	-0.447* [1.88]	0.457** [2.01]	-0.002 [0.01]	0.323 [1.38]	0.046 [0.19]	0.019 [0.08]
HH member in bad health	0.782*** [4.29]	0.084 [0.43]	0.021 [0.10]	0.372* [1.75]	0.539*** [2.87]	0.166 [0.85]	0.177 [0.96]	0.555*** [2.79]	0.241 [1.25]	0.113 [0.48]
Constant	-1.298*** [3.69]	-1.057*** [2.88]	0.093 [0.27]	-0.232 [0.65]	-0.252 [0.78]	-0.275 [0.75]	-0.578 [1.62]	-0.670* [1.95]	-0.399 [1.17]	0.291 [0.89]
Observations	865	880	861	880	869	880	870	872	867	870

Absolute value of z statistics in brackets

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

¹¹ Dependent variable equals 1 if household is poor and 0 otherwise

Table 7. Severity of poverty. Regions. Tobit regression

	Total sample	Krasnodar krai	Krasnoyarsk krai	Primorski krai	Khabarovsk krai	Amur oblast	Arkhangelsk oblast	Astrakhan oblast	Bryansk oblast
Number of members in HH	0.188*** [36.47]	0.061*** [6.35]	0.060*** [5.06]	0.048*** [4.72]	0.086*** [7.15]	0.078*** [7.38]	0.069*** [7.60]	0.055*** [6.62]	0.065*** [6.18]
Share of children in HH	0.505*** [16.16]	0.054 [0.93]	0.228*** [3.25]	0.290*** [4.80]	0.049 [0.73]	0.150** [2.44]	0.183*** [3.49]	0.124** [2.26]	0.128** [2.03]
Adult member received pension	0.045*** [3.49]	-0.03 [1.25]	-0.016 [0.53]	0.039* [1.65]	0.009 [0.34]	-0.045 [1.61]	-0.026 [1.13]	0.044** [2.00]	-0.026 [1.02]
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional	-0.001 [0.04]	-0.041 [1.32]	-0.007 [0.18]	-0.005 [0.15]	-0.004 [0.10]	-0.016 [0.44]	-0.02 [0.75]	-0.026 [0.95]	-0.017 [0.57]
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional	-0.137*** [11.20]	-0.104*** [4.80]	-0.077*** [2.69]	-0.105*** [4.70]	-0.051* [1.79]	-0.097*** [4.03]	-0.085*** [4.03]	-0.083*** [4.17]	-0.065*** [2.75]
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional	-0.451*** [33.48]	-0.172*** [7.19]	-0.186*** [5.69]	-0.205*** [8.60]	-0.157*** [5.35]	-0.187*** [6.59]	-0.215*** [8.03]	-0.168*** [7.29]	-0.148*** [5.58]
Share adults working	-0.592*** [32.19]	-0.161*** [4.80]	-0.214*** [4.90]	-0.196*** [5.69]	-0.206*** [5.44]	-0.107*** [2.83]	-0.126*** [4.12]	-0.123*** [3.67]	-0.159*** [4.35]
Share adults working for government	0.033* [1.88]	0.022 [0.67]	0.043 [1.00]	-0.01 [0.30]	-0.011 [0.29]	-0.068* [1.95]	-0.069** [2.31]	-0.008 [0.23]	0.034 [0.97]
Rural area	0.150*** [14.21]	-0.025 [1.27]	0.134*** [4.84]	0.074*** [4.00]	0.054** [2.26]	0.111*** [5.55]	0.061*** [3.33]	0.080*** [4.58]	0.069*** [3.50]
HH involved in agriculture	-0.301*** [28.97]	-0.039* [1.95]	-0.183*** [7.09]	-0.034* [1.86]	-0.156*** [6.92]	-0.164*** [7.79]	-0.071*** [3.91]	-0.121*** [7.07]	-0.130*** [6.31]
HH with no males of working age	0.001 [0.11]	0 [0.01]	0.02 [0.67]	-0.014 [0.57]	0.013 [0.48]	0.072** [2.58]	-0.008 [0.37]	-0.004 [0.15]	-0.069*** [2.60]
HH member in bad health	0.124*** [11.03]	0.002 [0.12]	0.049* [1.85]	0.024 [1.17]	0.069*** [2.75]	-0.016 [0.67]	0.068*** [3.31]	0.035* [1.96]	0.017 [0.80]
Regional unemployment level	0.006 [0.57]								
Constant	0.019 [0.63]	-0.027 [0.70]	-0.094* [1.95]	0.06 [1.59]	-0.069 [1.61]	-0.037 [0.84]	-0.011 [0.29]	-0.036 [1.00]	-0.042 [1.03]
Observations	44529	880	870	845	860	870	835	869	878

Absolute value of t statistics in brackets

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table 7 (continued). Severity of poverty. Regions. Tobit regression

	Volgograd oblast	Voronezh oblast	Nizhni Novgorod oblast	Ivanovo oblast	Tver oblast	Kamchatka oblast	Kemerovo oblast	Kirov oblast	Kostroma oblast
Number of members in HH	0.066*** [5.71]	0.060*** [6.34]	0.075*** [6.84]	0.055*** [6.55]	0.050*** [5.19]	0.081*** [8.24]	0.043*** [4.27]	0.056*** [4.70]	0.053*** [5.33]
Share of children in HH	0.142** [2.29]	0.112* [1.81]	0.167*** [2.81]	0.191*** [3.69]	0.147*** [2.70]	0.031 [0.60]	0.156*** [2.67]	0.078 [1.14]	0.256*** [4.61]
Adult member received pension	-0.013 [0.52]	-0.048** [2.07]	-0.003 [0.12]	-0.001 [0.04]	-0.003 [0.12]	0.038* [1.85]	-0.056** [2.32]	-0.051* [1.76]	-0.002 [0.10]
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional	-0.035 [1.10]	-0.026 [0.83]	0.038 [1.18]	0.044 [1.62]	-0.018 [0.62]	-0.047 [1.64]	0.037 [1.40]	0.016 [0.47]	-0.060** [1.97]
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional	-0.061** [2.52]	-0.054** [2.47]	-0.078*** [3.61]	-0.025 [1.39]	-0.065*** [3.06]	-0.067*** [3.05]	-0.064*** [2.84]	-0.077*** [2.88]	-0.101*** [4.93]
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional	-0.158*** [5.84]	-0.114*** [4.92]	-0.142*** [5.97]	-0.092*** [4.47]	-0.120*** [4.92]	-0.160*** [6.97]	-0.139*** [5.29]	-0.172*** [5.47]	-0.190*** [7.53]
Share adults working	-0.199*** [5.45]	-0.194*** [5.03]	-0.107*** [3.24]	-0.182*** [6.73]	-0.122*** [4.10]	-0.226*** [8.15]	-0.237*** [6.84]	-0.140*** [3.67]	-0.115*** [3.56]
Share adults working for government	0.007 [0.20]	-0.051 [1.37]	0 [0.00]	-0.025 [0.94]	0.01 [0.35]	0.008 [0.30]	0.054 [1.54]	-0.034 [0.91]	0.014 [0.46]
Rural area	0.141*** [6.28]	0.078*** [3.82]	0.001 [0.06]	0.044*** [2.70]	0.082*** [4.52]	0.055*** [3.06]	0.045** [2.18]	0.115*** [5.04]	0.052*** [2.95]
HH involved in agriculture	-0.115*** [5.27]	-0.130*** [6.39]	-0.101*** [5.24]	-0.082*** [5.23]	-0.141*** [7.63]	-0.121*** [7.14]	-0.061*** [3.20]	-0.150*** [5.83]	-0.098*** [5.43]
HH with no males of working age	0 [0.00]	-0.04 [1.60]	0.03 [1.13]	-0.049** [2.30]	-0.025 [1.03]	0.017 [0.77]	-0.01 [0.41]	-0.039 [1.21]	-0.036 [1.46]
HH member in bad health	0.039* [1.74]	0.043** [2.39]	0.031 [1.45]	0.025 [1.52]	0.047** [2.45]	0.025 [1.23]	0.041** [2.11]	0.062*** [2.62]	0.004 [0.20]
Constant	-0.079* [1.74]	0.064 [1.61]	-0.078* [1.95]	0.017 [0.52]	-0.036 [0.99]	0.034 [1.02]	0.025 [0.70]	-0.004 [0.09]	0.012 [0.33]
Observations	880	880	861	870	869	870	878	861	870

Absolute value of t statistics in brackets

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table 7 (continued). Severity of poverty. Regions. Tobit regression

	Samara oblast	Kurgan oblast	St.Petersburg	Lipetsk oblast	Moscow	Murmasn k oblast	Novgorod oblast	Novosibirsk oblast	Omsk oblast	Orel oblast
Number of members in HH	0.072*** [6.97]	0.063*** [5.42]	0.053*** [6.72]	0.061*** [5.77]	0.055*** [8.14]	0.055*** [5.14]	0.045*** [4.77]	0.065*** [7.01]	0.084*** [7.96]	0.056*** [6.17]
Share of children in HH	-0.009 [0.15]	0.111* [1.66]	0.093* [1.78]	0.143** [2.43]	0.124*** [3.03]	0.095 [1.59]	0.181*** [3.31]	0.133** [2.35]	0.091 [1.50]	0.254*** [4.01]
Adult member received pension	-0.026 [1.11]	-0.018 [0.64]	-0.006 [0.30]	-0.029 [1.14]	0.022 [1.51]	0 [0.00]	-0.033 [1.40]	0.011 [0.50]	-0.022 [0.87]	-0.043* [1.76]
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional	0.008 [0.22]	0.013 [0.34]	0.009 [0.41]	0.002 [0.07]	-0.032 [1.48]	-0.003 [0.10]	-0.046 [1.47]	-0.05 [1.61]	-0.060* [1.80]	-0.042 [1.23]
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional	-0.089*** [4.08]	-0.068*** [2.84]	-0.034** [1.96]	-0.026 [1.14]	0.030* [1.79]	-0.074*** [3.19]	-0.091*** [4.21]	-0.086*** [3.97]	-0.148*** [6.02]	-0.049** [2.13]
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional	-0.119*** [5.12]	-0.125*** [4.30]	-0.051*** [3.09]	-0.093*** [3.64]	-0.017 [1.09]	-0.213*** [7.96]	-0.138*** [5.62]	-0.161*** [7.11]	-0.252*** [8.51]	-0.117*** [4.66]
Share adults working	-0.220*** [6.28]	-0.216*** [5.58]	-0.288*** [9.55]	-0.181*** [4.63]	-0.317*** [9.99]	-0.178*** [5.73]	-0.158*** [4.76]	-0.063** [1.99]	-0.112*** [2.89]	-0.175*** [5.13]
Share adults working for government	0.041 [1.23]	-0.066* [1.73]	0.073*** [2.93]	0.022 [0.63]	0.112*** [4.10]	-0.096*** [3.23]	0.042 [1.39]	-0.046 [1.49]	0.017 [0.43]	-0.028 [0.82]
Rural area	0.075*** [3.57]	0.146*** [6.62]		0.128*** [6.18]		0.018 [0.93]	0.046** [2.54]	0.113*** [5.77]	0.120*** [5.03]	0.060*** [2.92]
HH involved in agriculture	-0.113*** [6.01]	-0.142*** [6.24]	-0.085*** [3.62]	-0.093*** [4.48]	-0.027** [1.97]	-0.022 [0.88]	-0.075*** [4.20]	-0.155*** [8.26]	-0.085*** [3.60]	-0.115*** [5.21]
HH with no males of working age	0.068*** [2.74]	-0.053* [1.84]	0.032* [1.75]	-0.034 [1.25]	0.063*** [4.07]	0.068*** [2.67]	-0.014 [0.57]	-0.012 [0.49]	0.006 [0.20]	-0.033 [1.33]
HH member in bad health	0.003 [0.17]	0.041* [1.89]	0.049*** [3.41]	0.047** [2.33]	0.025* [1.67]	0.070*** [3.27]	0.048** [2.41]	0.051*** [2.60]	-0.007 [0.29]	0.051** [2.53]
Constant	-0.032 [0.86]	0.057 [1.32]	-0.057* [1.90]	-0.182*** [4.64]	-0.04 [1.59]	-0.024 [0.61]	0.011 [0.29]	-0.026 [0.70]	-0.064 [1.61]	-0.047 [1.30]
Observations	880	863	943	880	854	870	863	875	880	861

Absolute value of t statistics in brackets

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table 7 (continued). Severity of poverty. Regions. Tobit regression

	Pskov oblast	Rostov oblast	Sakhalin oblast	Sverdlovsk oblast	Tambov oblast	Tjuman oblast	Chelyabinsk oblast	Chita oblast	Yaroslavl oblast	Adygeya Republic
Number of members in HH	0.030*** [2.69]	0.061*** [7.14]	0.068*** [6.55]	0.078*** [7.51]	0.085*** [9.11]	0.052*** [3.31]	0.048*** [4.55]	0.055*** [6.06]	0.035*** [4.49]	0.043*** [4.04]
Share of children in HH	0.337*** [4.94]	0.144*** [2.80]	0.112* [1.96]	0.029 [0.51]	0.09 [1.59]	0.064 [0.67]	0.153*** [2.62]	0.184*** [3.57]	0.072 [1.40]	0.325*** [4.68]
Adult member received pension	0.002 [0.09]	-0.067*** [3.27]	-0.016 [0.68]	0.037 [1.55]	-0.016 [0.67]	0.038 [0.88]	0 [0.02]	-0.036 [1.46]	0.035* [1.93]	0.006 [0.22]
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional	-0.035 [1.00]	-0.007 [0.23]	-0.031 [1.00]	0.012 [0.43]	-0.044 [1.30]	0.008 [0.16]	-0.007 [0.22]	-0.013 [0.42]	-0.019 [0.80]	0 [0.01]
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional	-0.102*** [4.31]	-0.026 [1.27]	-0.058*** [2.61]	-0.076*** [3.54]	-0.086*** [4.02]	-0.091** [2.26]	-0.047** [2.03]	-0.092*** [4.36]	-0.047** [2.52]	-0.039 [1.44]
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional	-0.172*** [6.14]	-0.116*** [5.27]	-0.120*** [4.73]	-0.168*** [6.61]	-0.187*** [7.50]	-0.199*** [4.30]	-0.150*** [5.82]	-0.192*** [7.64]	-0.104*** [4.98]	-0.128*** [4.23]
Share adults working	-0.058 [1.53]	-0.149*** [4.90]	-0.216*** [7.64]	-0.174*** [5.14]	-0.094*** [2.65]	-0.240*** [4.04]	-0.194*** [5.97]	-0.152*** [3.91]	-0.150*** [5.65]	-0.123** [2.53]
Share adults working for government	-0.122*** [3.22]	-0.029 [0.87]	-0.01 [0.32]	0.008 [0.25]	0.006 [0.16]	-0.088 [1.54]	0.063** [1.99]	-0.05 [1.39]	-0.016 [0.59]	0.049 [1.02]
Rural area	0.112*** [5.19]	0.081*** [4.31]	0.133*** [7.79]	0.124*** [6.15]	-0.054*** [2.97]	0.170*** [4.79]	0.128*** [5.74]	0.108*** [4.86]	0.029* [1.81]	-0.006 [0.25]
HH involved in agriculture	-0.113*** [5.21]	-0.031* [1.67]	-0.097*** [5.31]	-0.119*** [6.31]	-0.141*** [7.47]	-0.006 [0.17]	-0.095*** [4.70]	-0.144*** [6.56]	-0.090*** [6.07]	-0.130*** [5.44]
HH with no males of working age	-0.124*** [4.60]	0.048** [2.18]	0.026 [1.06]	0.045* [1.75]	0.008 [0.31]	-0.05 [1.03]	-0.03 [1.15]	-0.051** [2.02]	-0.047** [2.45]	-0.043 [1.41]
HH member in bad health	0.029 [1.37]	0.037** [2.08]	0.032 [1.48]	0.002 [0.12]	0.023 [1.25]	0.035 [0.93]	0.071*** [3.14]	0.058*** [2.68]	0.005 [0.32]	0.098*** [4.08]
Constant	0.025 [0.57]	-0.056* [1.74]	0.024 [0.64]	-0.116*** [2.96]	-0.026 [0.70]	-0.283*** [4.05]	-0.009 [0.23]	0.098** [2.53]	-0.001 [0.03]	-0.122*** [2.66]
Observations	861	880	870	880	880	875	864	880	868	865

Absolute value of t statistics in brackets

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table 7 (continued). Severity of poverty. Regions. Tobit regression

	Bashkyrto stan Republic	Buryatia Republic	Dugestan Republic	Kabardino -Balkaria Republic	Komi Republic	Mordovia Republic	Tatarstan Republic	Udmurtia Republic	Sakha- Yakutia Republic
Number of members in HH	0.078*** [7.12]	0.058*** [5.49]	0.059*** [8.02]	0.053*** [7.89]	0.042*** [3.58]	0.075*** [6.64]	0.053*** [5.88]	0.049*** [5.48]	0.048*** [5.82]
Share of children in HH	0.039 [0.63]	0.237*** [4.01]	0.048 [1.07]	0.141*** [2.97]	0.150** [2.38]	0.088 [1.39]	0.101* [1.84]	0.215*** [3.96]	0.204*** [3.54]
Adult member received pension	-0.012 [0.48]	-0.029 [1.19]	-0.031 [1.52]	-0.034* [1.78]	-0.008 [0.31]	-0.011 [0.41]	-0.053** [2.22]	-0.011 [0.49]	-0.011 [0.42]
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional	-0.021 [0.69]	0.022 [0.58]	0.061 [1.55]	-0.006 [0.19]	-0.009 [0.28]	0.056* [1.81]	-0.023 [0.71]	-0.047 [1.47]	0.009 [0.23]
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional	-0.044* [1.65]	-0.098*** [3.88]	-0.052** [2.44]	-0.005 [0.22]	-0.080*** [3.12]	-0.043* [1.66]	-0.064*** [2.80]	-0.067*** [3.13]	-0.084*** [3.39]
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional	-0.156*** [5.34]	-0.187*** [7.01]	-0.117*** [5.49]	-0.115*** [5.15]	-0.202*** [6.75]	-0.091*** [3.47]	-0.114*** [4.55]	-0.239*** [8.85]	-0.156*** [5.54]
Share adults working	-0.210*** [4.74]	-0.202*** [5.01]	-0.123*** [3.66]	-0.240*** [6.76]	-0.226*** [5.78]	-0.129*** [3.19]	-0.161*** [4.18]	-0.150*** [4.59]	-0.278*** [6.98]
Share adults working for government	0.077* [1.89]	-0.041 [1.04]	0.014 [0.39]	0.039 [1.11]	0.007 [0.19]	0.029 [0.76]	0.016 [0.49]	-0.008 [0.26]	0.047 [1.28]
Rural area	0.152*** [6.83]	0.148*** [6.56]	0.03 [1.37]	-0.043** [2.25]	0.052** [2.39]	0.069*** [3.19]	0.068*** [3.29]	0.070*** [3.58]	0.108*** [4.73]
HH involved in agriculture	-0.156*** [6.75]	-0.095*** [4.29]	-0.131*** [6.29]	-0.088*** [4.62]	-0.055*** [2.58]	-0.172*** [7.84]	-0.122*** [6.18]	-0.106*** [5.29]	-0.095*** [4.37]
HH with no males of working age	-0.001 [0.04]	-0.044 [1.63]	-0.035 [1.39]	-0.048** [1.99]	0.006 [0.22]	-0.015 [0.51]	0.022 [0.85]	-0.031 [1.19]	0.02 [0.73]
HH member in bad health	0.009 [0.38]	0 [0.02]	0.039* [1.84]	0.055*** [3.00]	0.018 [0.75]	0.026 [1.16]	0.051** [2.33]	0.002 [0.08]	0.021 [0.77]
Constant	-0.156*** [3.56]	0.018 [0.44]	-0.01 [0.28]	-0.037 [1.15]	0.025 [0.55]	-0.069* [1.66]	-0.053 [1.39]	-0.009 [0.25]	-0.004 [0.11]
Observations	880	861	880	869	880	870	872	867	870

Absolute value of t statistics in brackets

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table 8 Probability of being poor, total sample, logit regression¹²

Regional dummies					
Region 2	-0.19 [0.40]		Region 27	-0.326 [0.72]	
Region 3	1.585*** [3.16]	Primorky krai	Region 28	0.830* [1.74]	Pskov oblast
Region 4	0.253 [0.55]		Region 29	0.4 [0.86]	
Region 5	0.458 [0.97]		Region 30	0.970** [2.02]	Sakhalin oblast
Region 6	-0.029 [0.06]		Region 31	-0.033 [0.07]	
Region 7	0.468 [0.96]		Region 32	-0.024 [0.05]	
Region 8	-0.424 [0.89]		Region 33	-0.869 [1.64]	
Region 9	0.423 [0.89]		Region 34	1.277*** [2.65]	Chelyabinsk oblast
Region 10	0.948** [1.96]	Voronezh oblast	Region 35	1.807*** [3.72]	Chita oblast
Region 11	0.162 [0.34]		Region 36	0.223 [0.47]	
Region 12	0.622 [1.29]		Region 37	-0.809* [1.74]	Adygeya Republic
Region 13	0.076 [0.16]		Region 38	-0.028 [0.06]	
Region 14	0.843* [1.77]	Kamchatka oblast	Region 39	1.225*** [2.64]	Buryatia Republic
Region 15	0.677 [1.48]		Region 40	0.265 [0.56]	
Region 16	0.842* [1.75]	Kirov oblast	Region 41	0.299 [0.66]	
Region 17	0.897* [1.87]	Kostroma oblast	Region 42	0.652 [1.34]	
Region 18	0.602 [1.29]		Region 43	-0.007 [0.01]	
Region 19	0.974** [2.07]	Kurgan oblast	Region 44	0.007 [0.01]	
Region 20	-0.006 [0.01]		Region 45	0.328 [0.71]	
Region 21	-0.859* [1.76]	Lipetsk oblast	Region 46	1.242*** [2.73]	Sakha-Yakutia Republic
Region 22	0.534 [1.04]				
Region 23	0.016 [0.03]				
Region 24	0.23 [0.49]				
Region 25	0.339 [0.70]				
Region 26	0.227 [0.49]				

¹² Reference category – Krasnodarski krai

Table 8 (continued) Probability of being poor

Number of members in HH					
Number of members in hh	0.527*** [5.86]		Number of members in hh*region25	-0.032 [0.24]	
Number of members in hh*region2	-0.042 [0.32]		Number of members in hh*region27	-0.014 [0.11]	
Number of members in hh*region3	-0.088 [0.64]		Number of members in hh*region28	-0.12 [0.91]	
Number of members in hh*region4	-0.047 [0.36]		Number of members in hh*region29	0.145 [1.10]	
Number of members in hh*region5	0.056 [0.43]		Number of members in hh*region30	0.04 [0.29]	
Number of members in hh*region6	0.203 [1.47]		Number of members in hh*region31	0.123 [0.92]	
Number of members in hh*region7	-0.056 [0.44]		Number of members in hh*region32	0.045 [0.34]	
Number of members in hh*region8	0.232* [1.70]	Bryansk oblast	Number of members in hh*region33	0.032 [0.23]	
Number of members in hh*region9	-0.016 [0.12]		Number of members in hh*region34	-0.162 [1.25]	
Number of members in hh*region10	-0.056 [0.43]		Number of members in hh*region35	-0.232* [1.81]	Chita oblast
Number of members in hh*region11	0.042 [0.31]		Number of members in hh*region36	-0.058 [0.45]	
Number of members in hh*region12	-0.019 [0.14]		Number of members in hh*region37	-0.126 [1.02]	
Number of members in hh*region13	-0.055 [0.43]		Number of members in hh*region38	0.009 [0.07]	
Number of members in hh*region14	0.178 [1.30]		Number of members in hh*region39	-0.105 [0.82]	
Number of members in hh*region15	-0.021 [0.16]		Number of members in hh*region40	0.002 [0.02]	
Number of members in hh*region16	-0.083 [0.63]		Number of members in hh*region41	-0.132 [1.17]	
Number of members in hh*region17	-0.196 [1.45]		Number of members in hh*region42	-0.123 [0.94]	
Number of members in hh*region18	-0.003 [0.02]		Number of members in hh*region43	0.049 [0.37]	
Number of members in hh*region19	-0.061 [0.45]		Number of members in hh*region44	-0.001 [0.00]	
Number of members in hh*region20	0.251* [1.74]	St.Petersburg	Number of members in hh*region45	-0.106 [0.85]	
Number of members in hh*region21	0.094 [0.69]		Number of members in hh*region46	-0.243** [2.10]	Sakha-Yakutia
Number of members in hh*region22	0.179 [1.26]				
Number of members in hh*region23	0.101 [0.72]				
Number of members in hh*region24	0.073 [0.56]				

Table 8 (continued) Probability of being poor

Share of children in HH

Share of children in HH	0.687 [1.26]		Share of children in HH*region25	1.690** [2.14]	Novosibirsk oblast
Share of children in HH*region2	0.979 [1.28]		Share of children in HH*region26	0.069 [0.09]	
Share of children in HH*region3	1.291 [1.60]		Share of children in HH*region27	1.430* [1.79]	Orel oblast
Share of children in HH*region4	-0.177 [0.23]		Share of children in HH*region28	1.155 [1.45]	
Share of children in HH*region5	-0.406 [0.55]		Share of children in HH*region29	0.614 [0.79]	
Share of children in HH*region6	0.887 [1.15]		Share of children in HH*region30	0.044 [0.06]	
Share of children in HH*region7	0.059 [0.08]		Share of children in HH*region31	-0.462 [0.61]	
Share of children in HH*region8	-0.647 [0.81]		Share of children in HH*region32	0.7 [0.89]	
Share of children in HH*region9	0.082 [0.11]		Share of children in HH*region33	-0.459 [0.56]	
Share of children in HH*region10	0.052 [0.06]		Share of children in HH*region34	0.196 [0.26]	
Share of children in HH*region11	0.418 [0.54]		Share of children in HH*region35	0.714 [0.96]	
Share of children in HH*region12	1.181 [1.48]		Share of children in HH*region36	0.178 [0.22]	
Share of children in HH*region13	0.151 [0.20]		Share of children in HH*region37	1.452* [1.90]	Adygeya Republic
Share of children in HH*region14	-0.216 [0.28]		Share of children in HH*region38	-0.25 [0.33]	
Share of children in HH*region15	0.222 [0.29]		Share of children in HH*region39	1.103 [1.49]	
Share of children in HH*region16	0.309 [0.41]		Share of children in HH*region40	-0.576 [0.80]	
Share of children in HH*region17	1.892** [2.39]	Kostroma oblast	Share of children in HH*region41	0.713 [0.98]	
Share of children in HH*region18	-0.62 [0.80]		Share of children in HH*region42	0.602 [0.81]	
Share of children in HH*region19	0.686 [0.88]		Share of children in HH*region43	0.003 [0.00]	
Share of children in HH*region20	0.578 [0.64]		Share of children in HH*region44	-0.275 [0.38]	
Share of children in HH*region21	0.671 [0.85]		Share of children in HH*region45	1.146 [1.53]	
Share of children in HH*region22	0.786 [0.96]		Share of children in HH*region46	1.071 [1.46]	
Share of children in HH*region23	0.05 [0.06]				
Share of children in HH*region24	0.814 [1.06]				

Table 8 (continued) Probability of being poor

Adult member received pension

Adult member received pension	0.094 [0.43]	Adult member received pension*region25	0.427 [1.42]	
Adult member received pension*region2	0.02 [0.06]	Adult member received pension*region26	-0.041 [0.13]	
Adult member received pension*region3	0.257 [0.81]	Adult member received pension*region27	-0.322 [1.03]	
Adult member received pension*region4	0.1 [0.34]	Adult member received pension*region28	-0.116 [0.37]	
Adult member received pension*region5	-0.052 [0.17]	Adult member received pension*region29	-0.338 [1.10]	
Adult member received pension*region6	0.403 [1.25]	Adult member received pension*region30	0.296 [0.96]	
Adult member received pension*region7	0.254 [0.81]	Adult member received pension*region31	0.301 [0.98]	
Adult member received pension*region8	-0.144 [0.45]	Adult member received pension*region32	-0.112 [0.35]	
Adult member received pension*region9	-0.095 [0.31]	Adult member received pension*region33	0.696* [1.95]	Tjumen oblast
Adult member received pension*region10	-0.36 [1.15]	Adult member received pension*region34	-0.129 [0.42]	
Adult member received pension*region11	-0.134 [0.42]	Adult member received pension*region35	-0.218 [0.68]	
Adult member received pension*region12	0.225 [0.71]	Adult member received pension*region36	0.451 [1.50]	
Adult member received pension*region13	0.224 [0.71]	Adult member received pension*region37	0.062 [0.20]	
Adult member received pension*region14	0.486 [1.58]	Adult member received pension*region38	-0.173 [0.57]	
Adult member received pension*region15	-0.217 [0.70]	Adult member received pension*region39	-0.081 [0.27]	
Adult member received pension*region16	-0.376 [1.20]	Adult member received pension*region40	-0.408 [1.36]	
Adult member received pension*region17	0.198 [0.61]	Adult member received pension*region41	-0.41 [1.41]	
Adult member received pension*region18	-0.133 [0.44]	Adult member received pension*region42	-0.076 [0.25]	
Adult member received pension*region19	0.235 [0.73]	Adult member received pension*region43	-0.223 [0.71]	
Adult member received pension*region20	-0.239 [0.73]	Adult member received pension*region44	-0.422 [1.38]	
Adult member received pension*region21	-0.299 [0.91]	Adult member received pension*region45	-0.131 [0.42]	
Adult member received pension*region22	0.31 [1.01]	Adult member received pension*region46	0.182 [0.58]	
Adult member received pension*region23	0.246 [0.78]			
Adult member received pension*region24	0.048 [0.15]			

Table 8 (continued) Probability of being poor

Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional

Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional	-0.394 [1.35]		Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region25	0.142 [0.33]	
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region2	0.185 [0.44]		Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region26	-0.066 [0.16]	
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region3	0.738 [1.50]		Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region27	0.512 [1.19]	
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region4	0.384 [0.93]		Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region28	0.267 [0.64]	
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region5	0.234 [0.55]		Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region29	0.162 [0.39]	
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region6	0.474 [1.17]		Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region30	0.282 [0.65]	
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region7	0.168 [0.41]		Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region31	0.681* [1.70]	
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region8	0.289 [0.72]		Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region32	0.299 [0.67]	
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region9	0.298 [0.75]		Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region33	0.216 [0.50]	
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region10	0.752* [1.74]	Voronezh oblast	Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region34	0.265 [0.64]	
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region11	0.706* [1.65]	Nizhnii Novgorod oblast	Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region35	0.728* [1.65]	Sverdlovsk oblast
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region12	1.039** [2.32]	Ivanovo oblast	Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region36	0.124 [0.31]	
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region13	0.334 [0.82]		Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region37	0.379 [0.90]	
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region14	0.294 [0.68]		Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region38	0.277 [0.72]	
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region15	0.42 [1.09]		Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region39	0.790* [1.68]	Buryatia Republic
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region16	0.498 [1.28]		Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region40	0.557 [1.04]	
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region17	-0.188 [0.44]		Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region41	0.484 [1.16]	
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region18	0.511 [1.07]		Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region42	0.418 [1.07]	
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region19	0.618 [1.35]		Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region43	0.947** [2.38]	Mordovia Republic
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region20	0.144 [0.34]		Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region44	0.241 [0.58]	
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region21	0.487 [1.17]		Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region45	0.088 [0.21]	
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region22	0.365 [0.81]		Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region46	0.081 [0.19]	
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region23	0.393 [0.96]				
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional* region24	0.218 [0.51]				

Table 8 (continued) Probability of being poor

Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional

Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional	-0.536*** [2.74]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region25	0.041 [0.14]	
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region2	-0.003 [0.01]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region26	-0.414 [1.45]	
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region3	-0.296 [0.97]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region27	0.577** [2.01]	Orel oblast
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region4	0.284 [0.97]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region28	-0.062 [0.22]	
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region5	-0.153 [0.55]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region29	0.032 [0.11]	
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region6	0.051 [0.17]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region30	0.394 [1.33]	
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region7	-0.036 [0.13]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region31	0.12 [0.43]	
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region8	0.081 [0.28]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region32	0.091 [0.32]	
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region9	0.164 [0.58]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region33	-0.378 [1.16]	
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region10	0.339 [1.21]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region34	0.022 [0.08]	
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region11	0.082 [0.30]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region35	0.214 [0.75]	
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region12	0.4 [1.43]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region36	0.114 [0.39]	
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region13	0.214 [0.76]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region37	0.453 [1.60]	
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region14	0.226 [0.73]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region38	0.276 [0.94]	
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region15	-0.047 [0.17]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region39	-0.082 [0.28]	
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region16	0.214 [0.77]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region40	0.356 [1.21]	
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region17	0.078 [0.28]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region41	0.597** [2.04]	Kabardino-Balkaria Republic
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region18	0.146 [0.51]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region42	0.153 [0.54]	
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region19	0.305 [1.09]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region43	0.295 [1.02]	
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region20	0.048 [0.15]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region44	-0.07 [0.25]	
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region21	0.186 [0.63]		Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region45	0.265 [0.95]	
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region22	0.969*** [2.80]	Moscow	Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region46	0.05 [0.18]	
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region23	-0.025 [0.08]				
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional* region24	-0.039 [0.14]				

Table 8 (continued) Probability of being poor

Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional					
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional	-1.264*** [5.94]		Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region25	0.012 [0.04]	
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region2	-0.121 [0.38]		Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region26	-0.687** [2.17]	Omsk oblast
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region3	-0.484 [1.52]		Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region27	0.640** [2.08]	Orel oblast
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region4	0.505* [1.66]	Khabarovskiy krai	Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region28	-0.015 [0.05]	
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region5	-0.195 [0.63]		Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region29	-0.023 [0.08]	
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region6	-0.364 [1.08]		Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region30	0.412 [1.28]	
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region7	-0.195 [0.65]		Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region31	-0.005 [0.02]	
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region8	-0.079 [0.25]		Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region32	0.216 [0.70]	
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region9	-0.013 [0.04]		Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region33	-0.426 [1.15]	
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region10	0.423 [1.45]		Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region34	-0.033 [0.11]	
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region11	0.502* [1.70]	Nizhni Novgorod oblast	Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region35	0.148 [0.48]	
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region12	0.563* [1.84]	Ivanovo oblast	Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region36	0.281 [0.89]	
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region13	0.269 [0.86]		Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region37	0.520* [1.72]	Adygeya Republic
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region14	0.038 [0.12]		Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region38	0.058 [0.18]	
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region15	-0.01 [0.03]		Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region39	0.053 [0.17]	
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region16	0.068 [0.22]		Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region40	0.620** [2.13]	Dagestan Republic
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region17	-0.009 [0.03]		Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region41	0.519* [1.73]	Kabardino-Balkaria Republic
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region18	0.506* [1.70]	Samara oblast	Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region42	-0.03 [0.10]	
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region19	0.5 [1.60]		Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region44	0.265 [0.88]	
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region20	0.655** [2.08]	St.Petersburg	Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region45	-0.474 [1.48]	
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region21	0.115 [0.35]		Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region46	0.179 [0.58]	
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region22	1.233*** [3.68]	Moscow			
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region23	-0.563* [1.69]	Murmansk oblast			
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional* region24	0.182 [0.59]				

Table 8 (continued) Probability of being poor

Share adults working			
Share adults working	-1.211*** [3.96]		Share adults working*region25 0.691 [1.63]
Share adults working for government	0.413 [1.36]		Share adults working*region26 0.209 [0.47]
Share adults working*region2	-0.151 [0.33]		Share adults working*region27 0.055 [0.12]
Share adults working*region3	-0.478 [1.08]		Share adults working*region28 0.438 [0.98]
Share adults working*region4	-0.225 [0.54]		Share adults working*region29 -0.24 [0.56]
Share adults working*region5	0.542 [1.27]		Share adults working*region30 -0.434 [1.08]
Share adults working*region6	0.259 [0.60]		Share adults working*region31 -0.353 [0.82]
Share adults working*region7	-0.105 [0.24]		Share adults working*region32 0.501 [1.11]
Share adults working*region8	0.273 [0.61]		Share adults working*region33 -0.417 [0.83]
Share adults working*region9	-0.011 [0.03]		Share adults working*region34 -0.538 [1.30]
Share adults working*region10	-0.121 [0.26]		Share adults working*region35 -0.105 [0.23]
Share adults working*region11	0.373 [0.88]		Share adults working*region36 -0.305 [0.71]
Share adults working*region12	-0.287 [0.68]		Share adults working*region37 0.64 [1.34]
Share adults working*region13	0.339 [0.81]		Share adults working*region38 -0.542 [1.13]
Share adults working*region14	-0.787* [1.90]	Kamchatka oblast	Share adults working*region39 -0.184 [0.41]
Share adults working*region15	-0.425 [0.97]		Share adults working*region40 0.703 [1.58]
Share adults working*region16	-0.104 [0.25]		Share adults working*region41 -0.477 [1.03]
Share adults working*region17	0.141 [0.31]		Share adults working*region42 -0.495 [1.14]
Share adults working*region18	-0.786* [1.79]	Samara oblast	Share adults working*region43 0.192 [0.42]
Share adults working*region19	-0.297 [0.68]		Share adults working*region44 0.101 [0.22]
Share adults working*region20	-2.487*** [4.89]	St.Petersburg	Share adults working*region45 0.099 [0.23]
Share adults working*region21	-0.239 [0.49]		Share adults working*region46 -1.255*** [2.80]
Share adults working*region22	-2.964*** [5.21]	Moscow	
Share adults working*region23	-0.219 [0.52]		
Share adults working*region24	-0.409 [0.92]		

Table 8 (continued) Probability of being poor

Share adults working for government					
Share adults working for government	0.413 [1.36]		Share adults working for government*region25	-0.632 [1.50]	
Share adults working for government*region2	-0.134 [0.30]		Share adults working for government*region26	-0.062 [0.14]	
Share adults working for government*region3	-0.221 [0.51]		Share adults working for government*region27	-0.557 [1.28]	
Share adults working for government*region4	-0.295 [0.73]		Share adults working for government*region28	-1.095** [2.49]	Pskov oblast
Share adults working for government*region5	-0.64 [1.58]		Share adults working for government*region29	-0.626 [1.43]	
Share adults working for government*region6	-0.609 [1.45]		Share adults working for government*region30	-0.203 [0.51]	
Share adults working for government*region7	0.057 [0.13]		Share adults working for government*region31	-0.456 [1.11]	
Share adults working for government*region8	0.094 [0.22]		Share adults working for government*region32	-0.337 [0.76]	
Share adults working for government*region9	-0.695* [1.66]	Volgograd oblast	Share adults working for government*region33	-0.444 [0.92]	
Share adults working for government*region10	-0.878** [1.96]	Voronezh oblast	Share adults working for government*region34	-0.003 [0.01]	
Share adults working for government*region11	-0.56 [1.39]		Share adults working for government*region35	-0.730* [1.67]	Chita oblast
Share adults working for government*region12	-0.472 [1.15]		Share adults working for government*region36	-0.579 [1.35]	
Share adults working for government*region13	-0.06 [0.15]		Share adults working for government*region37	-0.438 [0.93]	
Share adults working for government*region14	-0.234 [0.59]		Share adults working for government*region38	0.209 [0.46]	
Share adults working for government*region15	-0.043 [0.10]		Share adults working for government*region39	-0.565 [1.31]	
Share adults working for government*region16	-0.62 [1.53]		Share adults working for government*region40	-0.902** [1.97]	Dagestan Republic
Share adults working for government*region17	-0.148 [0.35]		Share adults working for government*region41	-0.364 [0.81]	
Share adults working for government*region18	0.009 [0.02]		Share adults working for government*region42	-0.154 [0.37]	
Share adults working for government*region19	-0.768* [1.80]	Kurgan oblast	Share adults working for government*region43	-0.158 [0.36]	
Share adults working for government*region20	0.401 [0.89]		Share adults working for government*region44	-0.197 [0.47]	
Share adults working for government*region21	0.058 [0.13]		Share adults working for government*region45	-0.379 [0.92]	
Share adults working for government*region22	1.226** [2.45]	Moscow	Share adults working for government*region46	0.421 [1.01]	
Share adults working for government*region23	-1.318*** [3.23]	Murmansk oblast			
Share adults working for government*region24	0.271 [0.65]				

Table 8 (continued) Probability of being poor

HH with no males of working age				
HH with no males of working age	0.125 [0.53]	HH with no males of working age*region25	-0.252 [0.75]	
HH with no males of working age*region2	0.073 [0.22]	HH with no males of working age*region26	0.172 [0.51]	
HH with no males of working age*region3	-0.214 [0.63]	HH with no males of working age*region27	-0.025 [0.07]	
HH with no males of working age*region4	0.065 [0.20]	HH with no males of working age*region28	-0.844** [2.53]	Pskov oblast
HH with no males of working age*region5	0.253 [0.78]	HH with no males of working age*region29	0.352 [1.07]	
HH with no males of working age*region6	-0.01 [0.03]	HH with no males of working age*region30	0.203 [0.61]	
HH with no males of working age*region7	0.246 [0.73]	HH with no males of working age*region31	0.37 [1.09]	
HH with no males of working age*region8	-0.465 [1.38]	HH with no males of working age*region32	-0.065 [0.20]	
HH with no males of working age*region9	0.11 [0.34]	HH with no males of working age*region33	-0.373 [0.95]	
HH with no males of working age*region10	-0.198 [0.59]	HH with no males of working age*region34	-0.227 [0.68]	
HH with no males of working age*region11	0.015 [0.04]	HH with no males of working age*region35	-0.582* [1.72]	Chita oblast
HH with no males of working age*region12	-0.329 [0.98]	HH with no males of working age*region36	-0.423 [1.28]	
HH with no males of working age*region13	-0.297 [0.89]	HH with no males of working age*region37	-0.3 [0.90]	
HH with no males of working age*region14	0.114 [0.34]	HH with no males of working age*region38	-0.252 [0.73]	
HH with no males of working age*region15	-0.062 [0.19]	HH with no males of working age*region39	-0.405 [1.24]	
HH with no males of working age*region16	-0.464 [1.36]	HH with no males of working age*region40	-0.245 [0.72]	
HH with no males of working age*region17	-0.512 [1.48]	HH with no males of working age*region41	-0.491 [1.47]	
HH with no males of working age*region18	0.432 [1.31]	HH with no males of working age*region42	0.349 [1.06]	
HH with no males of working age*region19	-0.339 [0.99]	HH with no males of working age*region43	-0.156 [0.46]	
HH with no males of working age*region20	0.565 [1.63]	HH with no males of working age*region44	0.206 [0.62]	
HH with no males of working age*region21	-0.142 [0.40]	HH with no males of working age*region45	-0.069 [0.20]	
HH with no males of working age*region22	0.378 [1.13]	HH with no males of working age*region46	-0.108 [0.33]	
HH with no males of working age*region23	0.961*** [2.76]			Murmasnk oblast
HH with no males of working age*region24	0.024 [0.07]			

Table 8 (continued) Probability of being poor

HH member in bad health			
HH member in bad health	0.239 [1.35]		HH member in bad health*region25 0.226 [0.86]
HH member in bad health*region2	0.202 [0.76]		HH member in bad health*region26 -0.326 [1.27]
HH member in bad health*region3	-0.009 [0.03]		HH member in bad health*region27 0.177 [0.69]
HH member in bad health*region4	0.161 [0.60]		HH member in bad health*region28 0.147 [0.59]
HH member in bad health*region5	-0.369 [1.40]		HH member in bad health*region29 0.306 [1.20]
HH member in bad health*region6	0.159 [0.57]		HH member in bad health*region30 0.042 [0.15]
HH member in bad health*region7	-0.012 [0.05]		HH member in bad health*region31 -0.144 [0.54]
HH member in bad health*region8	0.083 [0.33]		HH member in bad health*region32 -0.115 [0.46]
HH member in bad health*region9	-0.147 [0.57]		HH member in bad health*region33 -0.311 [1.01]
HH member in bad health*region10	0.344 [1.39]		HH member in bad health*region34 0.254 [0.94]
HH member in bad health*region11	0.156 [0.60]		HH member in bad health*region35 0.271 [0.99]
HH member in bad health*region12	0.034 [0.14]		HH member in bad health*region36 -0.062 [0.24]
HH member in bad health*region13	0.027 [0.11]		HH member in bad health*region37 0.575** [2.27]
HH member in bad health*region14	0.072 [0.25]		HH member in bad health*region38 -0.182 [0.70]
HH member in bad health*region15	0.162 [0.64]		HH member in bad health*region39 -0.243 [0.90]
HH member in bad health*region16	0.188 [0.74]		HH member in bad health*region40 0.204 [0.75]
HH member in bad health*region17	-0.115 [0.44]		HH member in bad health*region41 0.371 [1.44]
HH member in bad health*region18	-0.246 [0.96]		HH member in bad health*region42 -0.084 [0.32]
HH member in bad health*region19	-0.154 [0.60]		HH member in bad health*region43 -0.031 [0.12]
HH member in bad health*region20	0.376 [1.40]		HH member in bad health*region44 0.32 [1.21]
HH member in bad health*region21	0.332 [1.27]		HH member in bad health*region45 -0.012 [0.05]
HH member in bad health*region22	-0.192 [0.60]		HH member in bad health*region46 -0.124 [0.42]
HH member in bad health*region23	0.581** [2.00]	Murmansk oblast	
HH member in bad health*region24	0.185 [0.72]		

Table 8 (continued) Probability of being poor

Other variables	
Rural area	0.411*** [14.98]
HH involved in agriculture	-0.741*** [27.19]
Constant	-0.797** [2.40]
Observations	40087

Table 9. Groups of regions according to poverty rate thresholds.

Group of Regions	Region	Number of observations
Poverty <40%	Krasnoyarsk krai	870
	Lipetsk oblast	880
	Orel oblast	861
	Adygeya Republic	865
	Bashkortostan Republic	880
	Tjumen oblast	875
	Yaroslavl oblast	868
	St.Petersburg	943
Poverty 40-50%	Bryansk oblast	878
	Volgograd oblast	880
	Kabardino-Balkaria Republic	869
	Kemerovo Republic	878
	Kirov oblast	861
	Kostroma oblast	870
	Krasnodar krai	880
	Murmansk oblast	870
	Pskov oblast	861
	Komi Republic	880
	Mordovia Republic	870
	Tatarstan Republic	872
	Samara oblast	880
	Sverdlovsk oblast	880
	Tambov oblast	880
	Tver oblast	869
	Udmurtia Republic	867
Khabarovsk krai	860	
Poverty 50-60%	Amur oblast	870
	Arkhangelsk oblast	835
	Astrakhan oblast	869
	Voronezh oblast	880
	Ivanovo oblast	870
	Kamchatka oblast	870
	Kurgan oblast	863
	Nizhni Novgorod oblast	861
	Novgorod oblast	863
	Novosibirsk oblast	875
	Omsk oblast	880
	Buryatia Republic	861
	Sakha-Yakutia Republic	870
	Rostov oblast	880
	Chelyabinsk oblast	864
	Moscow	854
Poverty >60%	Primorsky krai	845
	Dagestan Republic	880
	Sakhalin Republic	870
	Chita oblast	880

Table 10. Summary Statistics for groups of regions

Poverty	Poverty <40%	Poverty 40-50%	Poverty 50-60%	Poverty >60%
Number of members in hh	2.60	2.62	2.62	2.87
Share of children in HH	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.15
Adult member received pension	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.40
Highest level of education in the HH - primary general	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.16
Highest level of education in the HH - primary general	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.17
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.08
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.31
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional	0.32	0.28	0.29	0.29
Share adults working	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.44
Share adults working for government	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.29
Rural area	0.37	0.43	0.41	0.55
HH member in bad health	0.52	0.55	0.53	0.51
HH with no males of working age	0.41	0.40	0.41	0.36

Table 11. Probability of being poor for the groups of regions (logit regression)

	46 regions	Poverty <40%	Poverty 40%-50%	Poverty 50%-60%	Poverty >60%
Number of members in hh	0.475*** [35.24]	0.500*** [15.06]	0.485*** [22.44]	0.509*** [21.40]	0.375*** [8.25]
Share of children in HH	1.062*** [13.84]	1.076*** [5.51]	0.933*** [7.56]	1.224*** [9.24]	1.066*** [4.12]
Adult member received pension	0.084*** [2.72]	0.206*** [2.64]	-0.008 [0.17]	0.205*** [3.86]	-0.005 [0.05]
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional	0.012 [0.29]	0.002 [0.02]	0.015 [0.22]	-0.001 [0.02]	0.418** [2.41]
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional	-0.320*** [10.74]	-0.263*** [3.45]	-0.372*** [7.85]	-0.409*** [7.92]	-0.127 [1.23]
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional	-1.016*** [31.39]	-0.882*** [10.71]	-1.139*** [21.66]	-1.064*** [19.23]	-0.878*** [8.03]
Share adults working	-1.301*** [29.40]	-1.419*** [12.08]	-1.221*** [17.28]	-1.368*** [18.20]	-1.188*** [8.00]
Share adults working for government	0.108*** [2.61]	0.152 [1.38]	0.056 [0.84]	0.106 [1.53]	-0.042 [0.29]
Rural area	0.363*** [14.18]	0.428*** [6.40]	0.258*** [6.45]	0.333*** [7.57]	0.427*** [4.87]
HH involved in agriculture	-0.714*** [28.19]	-0.719*** [10.90]	-0.732*** [18.16]	-0.698*** [16.11]	-0.602*** [6.81]
HH with no males of working age	0.051 [1.54]	0.053 [0.63]	0.06 [1.11]	0.076 [1.33]	-0.102 [0.88]
HH member in bad health	0.281*** [10.32]	0.400*** [6.06]	0.263*** [6.13]	0.245*** [5.11]	0.473*** [4.64]
Regional unemployment level	0.006 [0.25]				
Constant	-0.411*** [5.74]	-1.260*** [10.05]	-0.398*** [4.94]	-0.147* [1.70]	0.229 [1.30]
Observations	40087	7042	15705	13865	3475

Absolute value of z statistics in brackets

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table 13. Severity of poverty for the groups of regions (tobit regression)

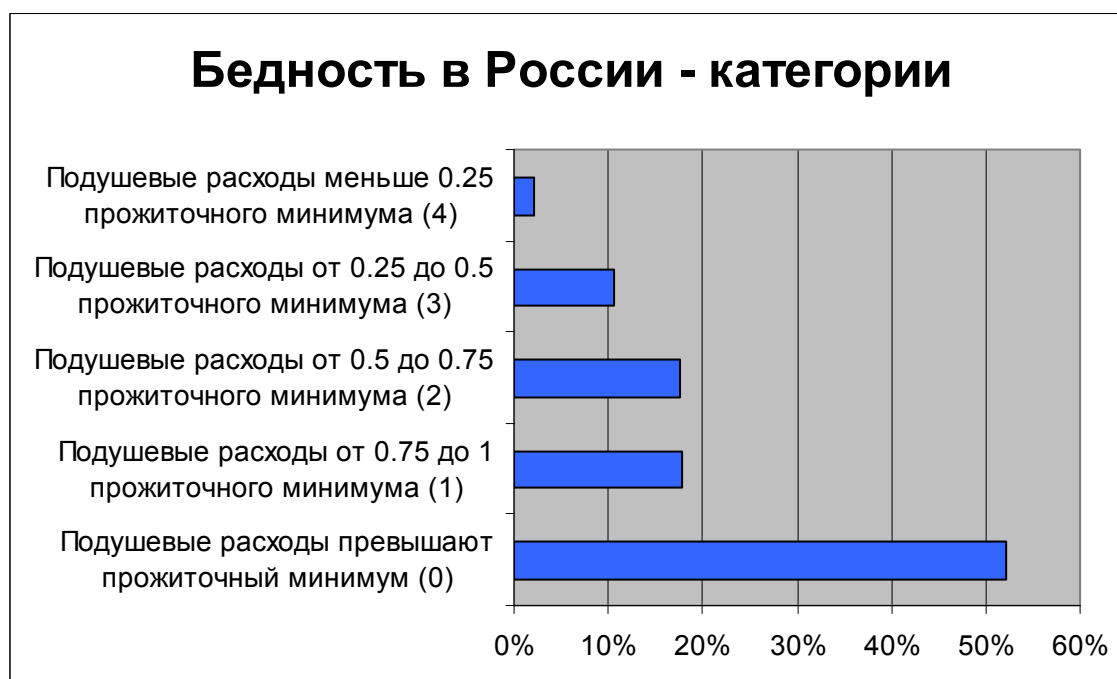
	46 regions	Poverty <40%	Poverty 40%-50%	Poverty 50%-60%	Poverty >60%
Number of members in HH	0.190*** [35.11]	0.053*** [14.49]	0.056*** [23.36]	0.062*** [25.83]	0.046*** [10.26]
Share of children in HH	0.482*** [14.77]	0.153*** [6.69]	0.132*** [9.27]	0.160*** [11.18]	0.158*** [5.80]
Adult member received pension	0.043*** [3.19]	0.003 [0.35]	-0.020*** [3.50]	-0.010* [1.70]	-0.021* [1.80]
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional	0.006 [0.36]	-0.001 [0.12]	-0.004 [0.54]	-0.013* [1.68]	0.034** [2.06]
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional	-0.127*** [9.95]	-0.048*** [5.39]	-0.068*** [12.28]	-0.067*** [12.01]	-0.050*** [4.49]
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional	-0.446*** [31.68]	-0.122*** [12.48]	-0.157*** [25.22]	-0.144*** [23.26]	-0.138*** [11.34]
Share adults working	-0.591*** [30.78]	-0.195*** [14.10]	-0.164*** [19.59]	-0.174*** [20.40]	-0.166*** [9.83]
Share adults working for government	0.043** [2.37]	0.021 [1.58]	-0.001 [0.16]	-0.011 [1.40]	-0.008 [0.47]
Rural area	0.160*** [14.42]	0.073*** [9.23]	0.052*** [10.85]	0.080*** [16.42]	0.075*** [7.70]
HH involved in agriculture	-0.304*** [27.95]	-0.108*** [13.70]	-0.107*** [22.43]	-0.100*** [20.70]	-0.098*** [10.29]
HH with no males of working age	0.008 [0.54]	-0.013 [1.29]	-0.01 [1.60]	-0.004 [0.65]	-0.02 [1.53]
HH member in bad health	0.123*** [10.46]	0.047*** [5.93]	0.029*** [5.79]	0.031*** [5.84]	0.059*** [5.39]
Regional unemployment level	-0.005 [0.48]				
Constant	0.042 [1.35]	-0.119*** [8.04]	-0.024** [2.52]	-0.006 [0.62]	0.050*** [2.64]
Observations	40087	7042	15705	13865	3475

Absolute value of t statistics in brackets

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table 13. Distribution of dependent variable: categorical per capita expenditure relative to subsistence level

Per capita expenditures are higher than subsistence level	52.06%
Per capita expenditures are from 0.75 to 1.0 of subsistence level	17.84%
Per capita expenditures are from 0.5 to 0.75 of subsistence level	17.50%
Per capita expenditures are from 0.25 to 0.5 of subsistence level	10.58%
Per capita expenditures are less than 0.25 of subsistence level	2.03%



Graph 1. Poverty in Russia: categorical levels

Table 14. Regional distribution of dependent variable: categorical per capita expenditure relative to subsistence level

	Per capita expenditures higher than subsistence level	Per capita expenditures from 0.75 to 1.0 subsistence level	Per capita expenditures from 0.5 to 0.75 subsistence level	Per capita expenditures from 0.25 to 0.5 subsistence level	Per capita expenditures less than 0.25 subsistence level
Buryatia Republic	40.5%	18.4%	20.9%	13.4%	6.9%
Sakhalin oblast	32.8%	20.5%	22.3%	18.7%	5.7%
Chita oblast	35.0%	17.5%	21.6%	20.2%	5.7%
Omsk oblast	45.8%	15.6%	20.8%	13.1%	4.8%
Sakha-Yakutia	46.8%	17.4%	16.7%	14.8%	4.4%
Kurgan oblast	41.7%	17.0%	19.7%	17.4%	4.2%
Primorski krai	39.4%	18.2%	19.8%	19.2%	3.4%
Amur oblast	49.4%	17.6%	15.6%	14.1%	3.2%
Kirov oblast	53.5%	16.8%	18.6%	8.1%	2.9%
Komi Republic	50.7%	17.6%	16.9%	12.2%	2.6%
Dagestan Republic	38.6%	18.1%	23.1%	17.7%	2.5%
Astrakhan oblast	46.1%	19.7%	20.7%	11.0%	2.4%
Kamchatka oblast	40.6%	19.5%	22.1%	15.4%	2.4%
Vologda oblast	52.2%	17.5%	17.8%	10.2%	2.3%
Khabarovsk krai	57.3%	15.5%	14.2%	10.8%	2.2%
Mordovia Republic	50.3%	16.4%	19.3%	11.8%	2.1%
Arkhangelsk oblast	43.1%	18.8%	21.6%	14.5%	2.0%
Pskov oblast	55.2%	18.7%	14.5%	9.6%	2.0%
Krasnoyarsk krai	65.4%	13.7%	12.9%	6.1%	2.0%
Novosibirsk oblast	44.3%	21.3%	19.5%	12.9%	1.9%
Chelyabinsk oblast	48.1%	17.6%	18.8%	13.7%	1.9%
Adygeya Republic	63.5%	15.5%	13.3%	5.9%	1.8%
Voronezh oblast	43.8%	18.4%	21.6%	14.4%	1.8%
Rostov oblast	42.3%	18.0%	24.0%	14.0%	1.8%
Nizhni Novgorod oblast	49.0%	20.3%	18.6%	10.3%	1.7%
Kemerovo oblast	50.6%	18.6%	18.5%	10.7%	1.7%
Kabardini-Balkaria Republic	53.0%	19.4%	18.1%	7.8%	1.6%
Samara oblast	50.0%	19.4%	19.5%	9.4%	1.6%
Sverdlovsk oblast	53.0%	20.7%	15.5%	9.3%	1.6%
Novgorod oblast	49.1%	21.1%	20.2%	8.1%	1.5%
Bryansk oblast	56.9%	17.9%	15.6%	8.1%	1.5%
Ivanovo oblast	44.3%	21.6%	22.5%	10.2%	1.4%
Kostroma oblast	50.1%	20.0%	18.4%	10.1%	1.4%
Tambov oblast	52.6%	18.3%	18.5%	9.2%	1.4%
Bashkortostan	62.8%	15.5%	11.9%	8.6%	1.1%
Tver oblast	55.8%	20.0%	15.8%	7.4%	1.0%
Murmansk oblast	56.8%	15.4%	16.9%	9.9%	1.0%
Tjumen oblast	82.2%	8.2%	6.1%	2.6%	1.0%
Orel oblast	61.7%	16.4%	14.8%	6.4%	0.8%
Udmurtia Republic	57.7%	16.7%	15.0%	9.8%	0.8%
Tatarstan Republic	57.5%	19.2%	14.1%	8.6%	0.7%
Krasnodar krai	58.3%	17.0%	16.0%	8.2%	0.5%
Lipetsk oblast	70.5%	14.5%	11.4%	3.2%	0.5%
Moscow	44.3%	22.8%	23.9%	8.7%	0.4%
St.Petersburg	63.6%	18.9%	12.7%	4.6%	0.2%
Yaroslavl oblast	62.7%	18.1%	15.1%	4.0%	0.1%

Table 15. Probability of being poor – all regions. Ordered logit model¹³.

	All regions
Number of members in hh	0.453*** [41.93]
Share of children in HH	1.209*** [18.69]
Adult member received pension	-0.021 [0.79]
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional	-0.048 [1.38]
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional	-0.421*** [16.69]
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional	-1.082*** [38.42]
Share adults working	-1.355*** [34.82]
Share adults working for government	0.035 [0.94]
Rural area	0.457*** [20.88]
HH involved in agriculture	-0.758*** [34.95]
HH with no males of working age	-0.022 [0.75]
HH member in bad health	0.265*** [11.51]
Regional unemployment level	0.064*** [3.00]
Observations	44529

Absolute value of z statistics in brackets

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

¹³ Dependent variable:

0 - Per capita expenditures are higher than subsistence level

1 - Per capita expenditures are from 0.75 to 1.0 of subsistence level

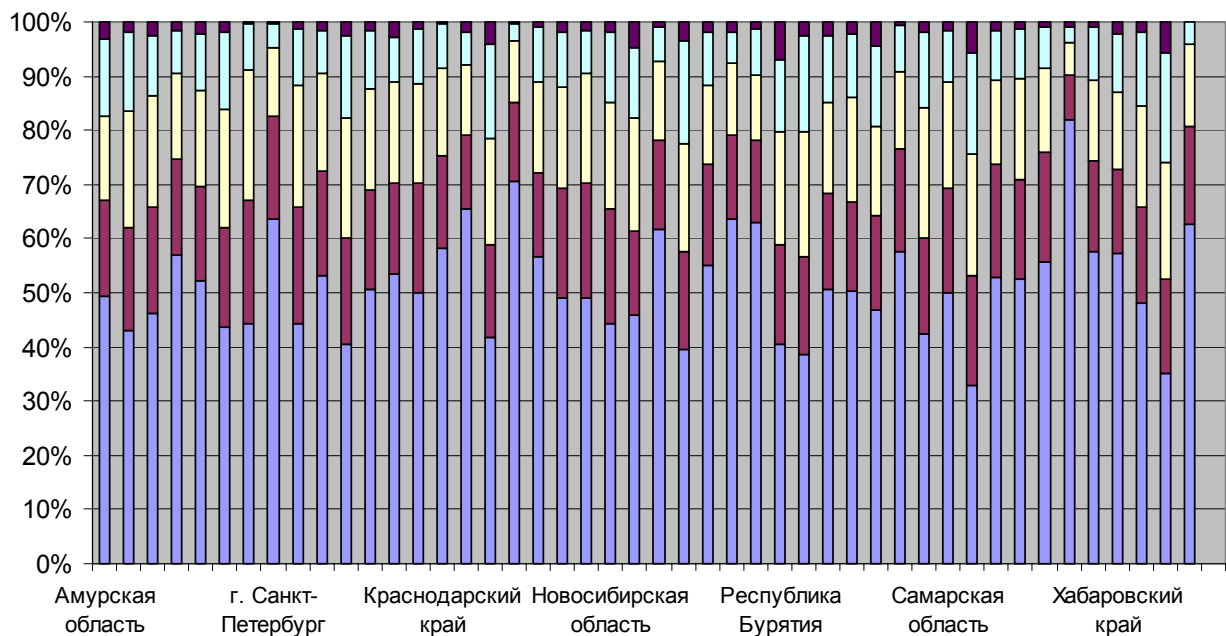
2 - Per capita expenditures are from 0.5 to 0.75 of subsistence level

3 - Per capita expenditures are from 0.25 to 0.5 of subsistence level

4 - Per capita expenditures are less than 0.25 of subsistence level

Reference category - 0 - Per capita expenditures are higher than subsistence level

Подушевые расходы и прожиточный минимум в регионах



- Подушевые расходы меньше 0.25 прожиточного минимума (4)
- Подушевые расходы от 0.25 до 0.5 прожиточного минимума (3)
- Подушевые расходы от 0.5 до 0.75 прожиточного минимума (2)
- Подушевые расходы от 0.75 до 1 прожиточного минимума (1)
- Подушевые расходы превышают прожиточный минимум (0)

Подушевые расходы меньше четверти прожиточного минимума

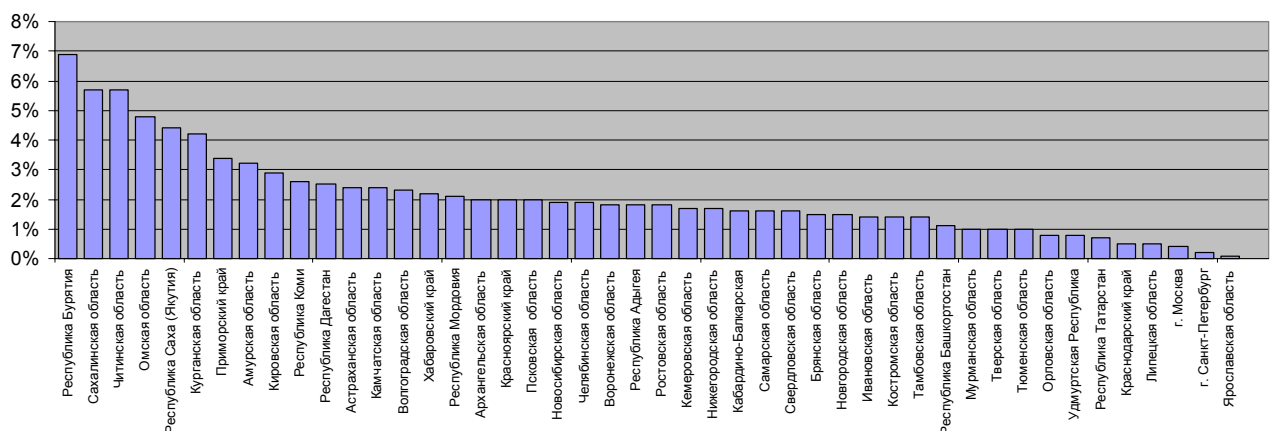


Table 16. Probability of being poor – all regions. Ordered logit model¹⁴.

	Krasnodar krai	Krasnoyarsk krai	Primorski krai	Khabarovsk krai	Amur oblast	Arkhangelsk oblast	Astrakhan oblast	Bryansk oblast	Volgograd oblast
number of members in hh	0.541*** [6.40]	0.514*** [5.11]	0.369*** [3.48]	0.539*** [5.50]	0.632*** [6.37]	0.712*** [6.65]	0.485*** [5.24]	0.783*** [7.35]	0.538*** [5.33]
Share of children in HH	0.442 [0.89]	1.590*** [2.93]	2.129*** [3.55]	0.388 [0.72]	0.139 [0.27]	1.627*** [2.98]	0.728 [1.31]	-0.002 [0.00]	0.796 [1.51]
Adult member received pension	-0.091 [0.44]	0.131 [0.57]	0.269 [1.19]	0.224 [1.10]	0.084 [0.38]	0.448* [1.88]	0.357 [1.60]	-0.039 [0.17]	0.087 [0.41]
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional	-0.359 [1.33]	-0.146 [0.47]	0.33 [0.84]	-0.041 [0.14]	-0.133 [0.42]	0.046 [0.16]	-0.237 [0.81]	-0.136 [0.49]	-0.021 [0.07]
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional	-0.775*** [4.11]	-0.443** [2.02]	-0.792*** [3.39]	-0.27 [1.21]	-0.694*** [3.44]	-0.500** [2.28]	-0.586*** [2.86]	-0.532** [2.48]	-0.338* [1.65]
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional	-1.455*** [6.85]	-1.265*** [5.06]	-1.628*** [6.83]	-0.844*** [3.68]	-1.458*** [6.32]	-1.661*** [6.25]	-1.492*** [6.54]	-1.431*** [5.92]	-1.193*** [5.33]
Share adults working	-1.250*** [4.28]	-1.315*** [3.88]	-1.584*** [4.90]	-1.496*** [5.15]	-0.659** [2.16]	-0.968*** [3.15]	-1.341*** [4.13]	-0.984*** [2.97]	-1.021*** [3.45]
Share adults working for government	0.244 [0.85]	0.229 [0.71]	0.066 [0.21]	0.144 [0.53]	-0.241 [0.88]	-0.219 [0.76]	0.481 [1.55]	0.51 [1.63]	-0.351 [1.21]
Rural area	-0.141 [0.84]	0.766*** [3.63]	0.381** [2.07]	0.333* [1.79]	0.648*** [4.00]	0.176 [0.98]	0.448** [2.52]	0.269 [1.54]	1.090*** [5.76]
HH involved in agriculture	-0.355** [2.06]	-0.950*** [4.70]	-0.046 [0.26]	-1.078*** [6.09]	-1.056*** [6.00]	-0.582*** [3.16]	-0.884*** [4.99]	-0.913*** [4.91]	-0.964*** [5.18]
HH with no males of working age	0.093 [0.41]	0.234 [1.01]	-0.064 [0.26]	0.19 [0.87]	0.414* [1.82]	0.112 [0.48]	0.371 [1.55]	-0.335 [1.41]	0.297 [1.30]
HH member in bad health	0.109 [0.66]	0.467** [2.33]	0.2 [0.98]	0.413** [2.03]	-0.137 [0.69]	0.398* [1.87]	0.223 [1.21]	0.316* [1.72]	0.112 [0.59]
Constant	0.596 [1.46]	-1.173*** [3.11]	0.582 [1.51]	-0.464 [1.38]	-0.389 [1.08]	-0.732* [1.92]	-0.288 [0.77]	-1.034*** [2.80]	-0.801** [2.14]
Observations	880	870	845	860	870	835	869	878	880

Absolute value of z statistics in brackets

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

¹⁴ Dependent variable:

0 - Per capita expenditures are higher than subsistence level

1 - Per capita expenditures are from 0.75 to 1.0 of subsistence level

2 - Per capita expenditures are from 0.5 to 0.75 of subsistence level

3 - Per capita expenditures are from 0.25 to 0.5 of subsistence level

4 - Per capita expenditures are less than 0.25 of subsistence level

Reference category - 0 - Per capita expenditures are higher than subsistence level

Table 16 (continued). Probability of being poor – all regions. Ordered logit model .

	Voronezh oblast	Nizhni Novgorod oblast	Ivanovo oblast	Tver oblast	Kamchatka oblast	Kemerovo oblast	Kirov oblast	Kostroma oblast	Samara oblast
Number of members in hh	0.474*** [4.90]	0.572*** [5.50]	0.521*** [4.96]	0.517*** [5.28]	0.739*** [6.84]	0.461*** [4.82]	0.463*** [4.63]	0.330*** [3.19]	0.547*** [5.51]
Share of children in HH	0.771 [1.28]	1.148** [2.07]	1.835*** [3.11]	0.709 [1.32]	0.387 [0.72]	1.043* [1.91]	0.963* [1.81]	2.581*** [4.47]	-0.043 [0.08]
Adult member received pension	-0.261 [1.17]	-0.082 [0.35]	0.326 [1.43]	0.361 [1.56]	0.617*** [2.80]	-0.121 [0.56]	-0.286 [1.27]	0.292 [1.23]	-0.031 [0.15]
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional	0.321 [1.00]	0.217 [0.68]	0.640* [1.88]	-0.053 [0.18]	-0.108 [0.33]	0.065 [0.26]	0.164 [0.62]	-0.579* [1.88]	0.085 [0.22]
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional	-0.241 [1.18]	-0.576*** [2.87]	-0.139 [0.69]	-0.334 [1.63]	-0.337 [1.37]	-0.561*** [2.81]	-0.299 [1.48]	-0.448** [2.18]	-0.413** [1.97]
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional	-0.934*** [4.36]	-0.975*** [4.49]	-0.707*** [3.15]	-1.040*** [4.39]	-1.258*** [5.09]	-1.247*** [5.37]	-1.132*** [4.79]	-1.251*** [5.08]	-0.797*** [3.63]
Share adults working	-1.336*** [3.78]	-0.925*** [3.12]	-1.502*** [5.17]	-0.897*** [3.07]	-2.039*** [7.15]	-1.631*** [5.20]	-1.271*** [4.33]	-1.065*** [3.26]	-2.032*** [6.39]
Share adults working for government	-0.515 [1.56]	-0.113 [0.42]	-0.059 [0.21]	0.361 [1.36]	0.224 [0.85]	0.368 [1.19]	-0.276 [1.01]	0.258 [0.87]	0.451 [1.52]
Rural area	0.207 [1.10]	-0.106 [0.58]	0.438** [2.50]	0.519*** [2.94]	0.361* [1.89]	0.102 [0.54]	0.733*** [4.24]	0.468*** [2.74]	0.366* [1.82]
HH involved in agriculture	-0.759*** [3.94]	-0.827*** [4.76]	-0.835*** [4.87]	-1.115*** [6.19]	-0.950*** [5.37]	-0.343** [2.02]	-0.873*** [4.38]	-0.736*** [4.10]	-0.934*** [5.40]
HH with no males of working age	-0.072 [0.30]	0.123 [0.50]	-0.203 [0.86]	-0.155 [0.66]	0.25 [1.08]	0.058 [0.25]	-0.309 [1.26]	-0.382 [1.53]	0.554** [2.42]
HH member in bad health	0.570*** [3.32]	0.337* [1.72]	0.274 [1.52]	0.274 [1.47]	0.3 [1.31]	0.388** [2.20]	0.445** [2.45]	0.123 [0.65]	-0.044 [0.23]
Constant	0.311 [0.83]	-0.238 [0.66]	-0.158 [0.43]	-0.675* [1.87]	0.083 [0.24]	-0.211 [0.65]	-0.128 [0.34]	0.059 [0.16]	-0.112 [0.32]
Observations	880	861	870	869	870	878	861	870	880

Absolute value of z statistics in brackets

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table 16 (continued). Probability of being poor – all regions. Ordered logit model

	Kurgan oblast	St.Petersburg	Lipetsk oblast	Moscow	Murmasnk oblast	Novgorod oblast	Novosibirsk oblast	Omsk oblast	Orel oblast
Number of members in hh	0.492*** [4.69]	0.802*** [7.02]	0.625*** [5.83]	0.653*** [5.92]	0.614*** [5.68]	0.586*** [6.04]	0.519*** [5.25]	0.725*** [7.16]	0.522*** [5.77]
Share of children in HH	1.288** [2.27]	1.246* [1.72]	1.425** [2.45]	1.533** [2.53]	0.799 [1.41]	1.549*** [2.87]	2.316*** [4.00]	0.728 [1.38]	2.130*** [3.61]
Adult member received pension	0.352 [1.50]	-0.114 [0.46]	-0.186 [0.74]	0.369* [1.75]	0.244 [1.07]	0.112 [0.51]	0.546*** [2.62]	0.072 [0.33]	-0.207 [0.91]
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional	0.255 [0.71]	-0.233 [0.73]	0.164 [0.54]	-0.063 [0.18]	-0.038 [0.13]	-0.219 [0.71]	-0.268 [0.82]	-0.447 [1.50]	0.117 [0.37]
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional	-0.227 [1.12]	-0.463* [1.85]	-0.215 [0.95]	0.377 [1.33]	-0.541** [2.33]	-0.624*** [3.03]	-0.505** [2.32]	-0.908*** [4.31]	0.014 [0.07]
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional	-0.730*** [3.07]	-0.572** [2.44]	-0.901*** [3.52]	-0.138 [0.53]	-1.825*** [7.13]	-1.181*** [5.12]	-1.263*** [5.68]	-1.862*** [7.59]	-0.674*** [2.88]
Share adults working	-1.472*** [4.59]	-3.741*** [9.10]	-1.446*** [3.72]	-4.062*** [8.47]	-1.470*** [5.06]	-1.654*** [5.16]	-0.495* [1.66]	-0.974*** [3.03]	-1.181*** [3.68]
Share adults working for government	-0.392 [1.30]	0.847** [2.51]	0.417 [1.20]	1.589*** [4.03]	-0.815*** [2.98]	0.733** [2.56]	-0.231 [0.79]	0.35 [1.07]	-0.139 [0.45]
Rural area	0.614*** [3.42]		1.083*** [5.30]		-0.017 [0.09]	0.115 [0.68]	0.526*** [2.79]	0.602*** [3.12]	0.345* [1.81]
HH involved in agriculture	-0.906*** [4.63]	-1.176*** [3.85]	-0.813*** [3.95]	-0.132 [0.64]	-0.19 [0.79]	-0.645*** [3.74]	-0.929*** [5.13]	-0.732*** [3.80]	-0.842*** [4.06]
HH with no males of working age	-0.196 [0.79]	0.683*** [2.71]	-0.018 [0.07]	0.503** [2.15]	1.064*** [4.23]	0.135 [0.59]	-0.11 [0.46]	0.306 [1.27]	0.087 [0.36]
HH member in bad health	0.078 [0.41]	0.602*** [2.97]	0.578*** [2.96]	0.082 [0.31]	0.806*** [3.56]	0.416** [2.23]	0.468** [2.42]	-0.082 [0.44]	0.407** [2.18]
Constant	0.092 [0.25]	-0.838** [2.07]	-2.063*** [5.41]	-0.228 [0.59]	-0.658* [1.71]	-0.359 [1.02]	-0.465 [1.25]	-0.686** [2.07]	-1.011*** [2.95]
Observations	863	943	880	854	870	863	875	880	861

Absolute value of z statistics in brackets

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table 16 (continued). Probability of being poor – all regions. Ordered logit model

	Pskov oblast	Rostov oblast	Sakhalin oblast	Sverdlovsk oblast	Tambov oblast	Tjuman oblast	Chelyabinsk oblast	Chita oblast	Yaroslavl oblast
Number of members in HH	0.395*** [4.02]	0.594*** [6.08]	0.572*** [5.08]	0.662*** [6.49]	0.675*** [6.67]	0.484*** [4.57]	0.353*** [3.63]	0.299*** [3.21]	0.477*** [4.93]
Share of children in HH	1.935*** [3.26]	1.469*** [2.66]	0.898 [1.55]	0.114 [0.21]	1.273** [2.18]	0.308 [0.48]	0.899* [1.73]	1.401*** [2.77]	0.806 [1.36]
Adult member received pension	-0.02 [0.09]	-0.286 [1.35]	0.415* [1.88]	0.437** [2.02]	0.051 [0.22]	0.624** [2.18]	-0.038 [0.18]	-0.089 [0.38]	0.531** [2.56]
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional	-0.103 [0.34]	-0.153 [0.52]	-0.126 [0.39]	0.316 [1.14]	-0.371 [1.06]	-0.046 [0.14]	-0.112 [0.38]	0.334 [1.00]	-0.307 [1.12]
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional	-0.571*** [2.82]	-0.435** [2.06]	-0.084 [0.37]	-0.380* [1.87]	-0.687*** [3.23]	-0.590** [2.21]	-0.484** [2.31]	-0.325 [1.56]	-0.437** [2.05]
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional	-1.227*** [5.17]	-1.170*** [5.24]	-0.759*** [3.10]	-1.163*** [5.00]	-1.511*** [6.17]	-1.278*** [4.17]	-1.244*** [5.65]	-1.077*** [4.68]	-1.043*** [4.37]
Share adults working	-0.759** [2.33]	-1.432*** [4.75]	-1.644*** [6.10]	-1.510*** [4.93]	-0.936*** [2.71]	-1.427*** [3.53]	-1.702*** [6.07]	-1.276*** [3.63]	-1.532*** [5.12]
Share adults working for government	-0.690** [2.17]	-0.095 [0.31]	0.161 [0.62]	-0.114 [0.40]	0.259 [0.77]	-0.286 [0.74]	0.374 [1.39]	-0.354 [1.12]	-0.16 [0.53]
Rural area	0.527*** [2.93]	0.225 [1.18]	0.989*** [5.87]	0.849*** [4.33]	-0.441** [2.51]	1.016*** [4.60]	0.609*** [2.99]	0.666*** [3.24]	0.146 [0.80]
HH involved in agriculture	-0.674*** [3.65]	-0.078 [0.43]	-0.659*** [3.67]	-0.864*** [4.88]	-1.209*** [6.39]	0.205 [0.92]	-0.652*** [3.65]	-0.873*** [4.03]	-0.787*** [4.64]
HH with no males of working age	-0.722*** [3.10]	0.480** [2.14]	0.34 [1.44]	0.501** [2.08]	-0.032 [0.13]	-0.167 [0.52]	-0.087 [0.37]	-0.460* [1.92]	-0.285 [1.25]
HH member in bad health	0.399** [2.25]	0.547*** [3.02]	0.249 [1.10]	0.122 [0.61]	0.071 [0.39]	-0.048 [0.19]	0.510** [2.49]	0.512** [2.46]	0.169 [0.91]
Constant	-0.094 [0.25]	-0.568* [1.70]	-0.194 [0.53]	-0.993*** [2.67]	-0.013 [0.03]	-2.345*** [5.28]	0.375 [1.04]	0.901** [2.40]	-0.448 [1.28]
Observations	861	880	870	880	880	875	864	880	868

Absolute value of z statistics in brackets

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%

Table 16 (continued). Probability of being poor – all regions. Ordered logit model

	Adygeya Republic	Bashkyrt ostan Republic	Buryatia Republic	Dugestana Republic	Kabardino-Balkaria Republic	Komi Republic	Mordovia Republic	Tatarstan Republic	Udmurtia Republic	Sakha-Yakutia Republic
Number of members in HH	0.422*** [4.82]	0.563*** [5.77]	0.396*** [4.24]	0.561*** [6.57]	0.452*** [6.14]	0.353*** [3.69]	0.612*** [6.08]	0.561*** [6.57]	0.441*** [4.92]	0.264*** [3.50]
Share of children in HH	2.186*** [4.04]	0.326 [0.61]	1.806*** [3.54]	0.089 [0.19]	1.322*** [2.70]	1.376*** [2.75]	0.573 [1.06]	0.333 [0.68]	1.806*** [3.46]	1.728*** [3.53]
Adult member received pension	0.181 [0.85]	-0.057 [0.26]	0.017 [0.08]	-0.308 [1.49]	-0.304 [1.56]	-0.036 [0.17]	-0.106 [0.47]	-0.289 [1.34]	-0.018 [0.08]	0.252 [1.12]
Highest level of education in the HH - primary professional	-0.058 [0.19]	-0.098 [0.38]	0.425 [1.14]	0.089 [0.20]	0.039 [0.13]	0.096 [0.37]	0.531* [1.92]	-0.188 [0.64]	-0.32 [1.07]	-0.273 [0.84]
Highest level of education in the HH - secondary professional	-0.138 [0.67]	-0.138 [0.61]	-0.562*** [2.58]	-0.286 [1.27]	-0.039 [0.18]	-0.346* [1.68]	-0.267 [1.24]	-0.679*** [3.28]	-0.294 [1.45]	-0.439** [2.07]
Highest level of education in the HH - higher professional	-0.884*** [3.89]	-1.114*** [4.51]	-1.092*** [4.89]	-0.861*** [3.90]	-0.947*** [4.27]	-1.223*** [5.33]	-0.676*** [3.11]	-1.113*** [4.92]	-1.764*** [7.19]	-0.982*** [4.28]
Share adults working	-0.616* [1.67]	-1.649*** [4.42]	-1.225*** [3.71]	-0.547* [1.68]	-1.860*** [5.30]	-1.623*** [5.29]	-0.969*** [2.82]	-1.138*** [3.35]	-1.142*** [3.87]	-2.436*** [7.39]
Share adults working for government	-0.041 [0.11]	0.525 [1.54]	-0.304 [0.98]	-0.496 [1.44]	0.147 [0.44]	0.202 [0.73]	0.229 [0.70]	0.24 [0.82]	0.047 [0.17]	0.778*** [2.71]
Rural area	0.043 [0.24]	0.978*** [5.25]	0.789*** [4.40]	0.156 [0.68]	-0.503*** [2.67]	0.478*** [2.85]	0.305* [1.69]	0.238 [1.28]	0.431** [2.37]	0.641*** [3.55]
HH involved in agriculture	-0.818*** [4.52]	-0.994*** [5.10]	-0.590*** [3.23]	-0.955*** [4.33]	-0.496*** [2.64]	-0.302* [1.80]	-1.074*** [5.70]	-0.941*** [5.39]	-0.918*** [4.86]	-0.652*** [3.62]
HH with no males of working age	-0.194 [0.82]	-0.14 [0.55]	-0.266 [1.20]	-0.127 [0.52]	-0.447* [1.88]	0.457** [2.01]	-0.002 [0.01]	0.323 [1.38]	0.046 [0.19]	0.019 [0.08]
HH member in bad health	0.782*** [4.29]	0.084 [0.43]	0.021 [0.10]	0.372* [1.75]	0.539*** [2.87]	0.166 [0.85]	0.177 [0.96]	0.555*** [2.79]	0.241 [1.25]	0.113 [0.48]
Constant	-1.298*** [3.69]	-1.057*** [2.88]	0.093 [0.27]	-0.232 [0.65]	-0.252 [0.78]	-0.275 [0.75]	-0.578 [1.62]	-0.670* [1.95]	-0.399 [1.17]	0.291 [0.89]
Observations	865	880	861	880	869	880	870	872	867	870

Absolute value of z statistics in brackets

* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%