Monitoring Economic Conditions in the Russian Federation

The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 1992-2002

March 2003

Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS) is a series of nationally representative surveys of the Russian Federation implemented between 1992 and 2002. This report is based on surveys conducted in September 1992 (Round 1), February 1993 (Round 2), August 1993 (Round 3), November 1993 (Round 4), December 1994 (Round 5), October 1995 (Round 6), October 1996 (Round 7), November 1998 (Round 8), October 2000 (Round 9), October 2001 (Round 10), and October 2002 (Round 11). Data from all rounds have been weighted to ensure comparability of the information presented herein.

To date, the RLMS has been carried out in two phases, each of which has followed a different nationally representative sample of the Russian population. All aspects of field work in Phase II (the current phase, consisting of Rounds 5-11) were handled by the Institute of Sociology, Russian Academy of Sciences, headed by Drs. Polina Kozyreva and Mikhail Kosolapov, along with the late Dr. Michael Swafford, Paragon Research International. The Institute of Nutrition, Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, headed by Dr. Alexander Baturin coordinated and carried out the collection and processing of health and diet data.

Data collection for Phase I (Rounds 1-4) was implemented by the Russian State Statistical Bureau (Goskomstat), with Alexander Ivanov and Igor Dmitrichev co-directing this effort. Assistance was provided by the Russian Center for Preventive Medicine, led by Drs. Alexander Deev and Svetlana Shalnova. The Russian Institute of Sociology, especially Drs. Polina Kozyreva and Mikhail Kosolapov, and the late Dr. Michael Swafford of Paragon Research International also provided detailed assistance in Phase I.

Funding for the RLMS has been provided mainly by the United States Agency for International Development and the National Institutes of Health (Grant # RO1HD30880). Additional support has come from the National Science Foundation (Grant # SES92-23326), the World Bank, the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (through the Stockholm Institute of Transition Economics), and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

The University of North Carolina team that has coordinated all phases of the RLMS includes: Barry Popkin, Principal Investigator, and co-investigators Namvar Zohoori and Thomas Mroz.

This document may be referenced as:

> Mroz, T.A., L. Henderson, M. Bontch-Osmolovski, and B.M. Popkin. Monitoring Economic Conditions in the Russian Federation: The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 1992-2002. Report submitted to the U.S. Agency for International Development. Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. March 2003.

Detailed information on the RLMS can be obtained from:

Barry M. Popkin
Carolina Population Center
University of North Carolina
CB # 8120 University Square
123 W. Franklin St.
Chapel Hill, NC 27516-3997
Phone: (919) 966-2155 FAX: (919) 966-9159 E-MAIL: POPKIN@UNC.EDU

Access to RLMS data is being provided to the public as data sets become available at the RLMS home page, http://www.cpc.unc.edu/projects/rlms

Monitoring Economic Conditions in the Russian Federation

The Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey 1992-2002

Thomas Mroz, Laura Henderson, Mikhail Bontch-Osmolovski, and Barry Popkin took the lead in the preparation of this report

Part 1. Overview of Key Findings

- Inflation rates for each of the past two years have been well below 20%, with the price level increasing by only 15% from December 2001 to December 2002. Given this relative stability, recent changes in incomes and expenditures should accurately reflect changes in real income and purchasing power.

- From October 2001 to October 2002, per capita income for almost all percentiles of the income distribution rose by about 15%.

- Average real household income in Russia increased by 14% from October 2001 to October 2002.

- Fewer than 15% of households have incomes below the poverty line, the lowest percentage since the end of 1993.

- Despite the continuous and large income increases experienced since 1998, average household income is still 11% below its peak level recorded in the RLMS surveys (August 1993).

- Real household expenditures increased by only 3.6% from October 2001 to October 2002. Those in the four lowest expenditure quintiles had expenditure growth in the range of 5.5% to 8.8%. Expenditures in the highest quintile declined by 1.3% during the past year.

- Food expenditures accounted for only 46% of total expenditures in October 2002, the lowest percent recorded in any of the 11 RLMS survey periods. Food costs however, made up 60% of expenditures for those in the lowest expenditure quintile and only 35% of expenditures among those in the highest quintile.

- Real expenditures on rents and utilities are at their highest level observed in the RLMS data, and now comprise over 7% of an average household's total expenditures.

- In October 2002, 23% of working-aged adult were owed back wages, and 21% of household owed money for rent or utilities.

- About 25% of all working-aged adults worked for a privately owned company in 2002. The average earnings for men working at private firms is 20% higher than that for men working at State-owned organizations. Women make about 40% more at private firms.

- The average working woman earns only 63% what the average working man earns. The average gender differential in earnings is larger in State-owned firms than it is in either privately owned firms or the informal sector.

- 13% of workers reported that they changed jobs during the year to October 2002.

- The unemployment rate, at 6.9%, is at its lowest level observed in the RLMS since the end of 1993. Only 9% of those working reported no labor income in the previous thirty days.

Inflation

Price increases in Russia have been relatively moderate since the turmoil of late 1998. For each month since the summer of 2001, the annual inflation rate during the previous 12 months has been below 20%. Prices increased by only 15% between December 2001 and December 2002. This relatively long-term price stability suggests that it may be possible for prices, transfer payments, and incomes to adjust to and reflect real economic conditions. This report uses Goskomstat's consumer price index to translate nominal values to June 1992 rubles. June 1992 prices are used throughout this report. June 1992 and December 2002 prices are nearly equivalent. Multiplying these June 1992 prices by 0.994 will translate the constant ruble prices to December 2002 prices in the re-denominated ruble.[1]

Due to these modest inflation levels, the income, wage, and expenditure measures for October 2000, October 2001, and October 2002 in the RLMS are likely to provide relatively accurate indications of real economic conditions. Incomes and expenditures measured in the RLMS for 1998 and in many earlier years, however, took place during high and variable inflationary periods. Consequently, changes in real ruble incomes and expenditures as measured with the RLMS using data from 1998 and some earlier years should be interpreted cautiously.

The consumer price index reflects changes in the overall cost of living for all Russians, but it might not accurately measure the relevant prices faced by poor individuals. To overcome this shortcoming, in some earlier rounds of the RLMS we used the official Russian poverty lines to define the incidence of poverty in Russia. These official measures were developed by Russian officials and researchers and UNC-CH researchers, and they reflect the average cost of food items in a Russian food basket for low-income persons. For more recent reports on the RLMS, we refined the official all-Russia poverty lines to incorporate oblast-level price variations, regional food baskets, and adjustments for family size (economies of scale adjustments). Our adjusted poverty lines, like the official poverty lines, reflect the cost of living for low-income persons. It is important to note that some earlier reports in this series focused on the official poverty lines, which can differ significantly from the poverty lines used here. In this report all poverty measures for all years use our modified poverty lines.

Figure 1a contains a comparison of the consumer price index and the adult male poverty line, constructed with all-Russia average prices, across all time periods covered by the RLMS. Note that the vertical axis is measured on a logarithmic scale; equal increases on this scale correspond to equal proportionate changes.

Figure 1a. Monthly Price Levels (6/92-12/02)

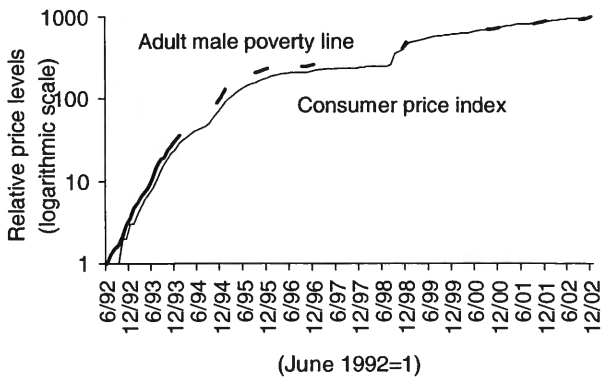
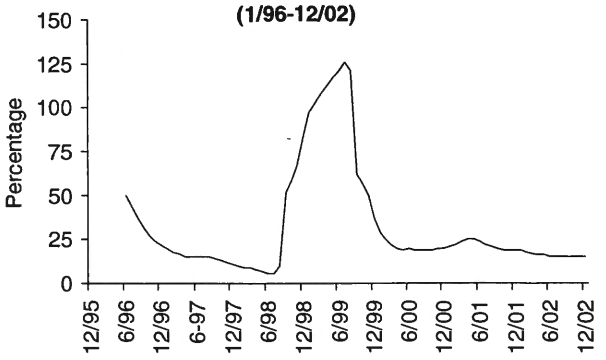


Figure 1b. Annual (12 month) Inflation Rates (1/96-12/02)



From October 2001 to October 2002, the adult male poverty line increased by 12.1%, slightly lower than the overall price index. Figure 1b focuses on inflation over each 12 month period starting in 1996. Inflation during this time period was much less severe than the period 1992 to 1995 when 12 month inflation rates were always over 100% and exceeded 1000% and 2000% at several points. While annual inflation rates remained relatively high, hovering between15% and 20% for the past two years, inflation appears to have stabilized.

Household Income Sources

The last row of Table 1 indicates that average real household income increased by 14% from October 2001 to October 2002.[2] This is below the annual 18% growth rate in income that took place from 2000 to 2001, and above the 10% annual (average) growth rate experienced from 1998 to 2000. Incomes at the end of 2002 were at their highest levels since October 1995. Average household income is only 11% below its August 1993 level, which was the highest level ever recorded in the RLMS. Wage income increased by 16% over the past year, and income from working for private organizations increased by 23% during the past year. One third of all wage income now comes from strictly private sources. Real transfers from the State increased by 19% in the past year, faster than overall income growth, with nearly 75% of the increase in State transfers due to increased pension levels. Cash income from home production rose by 10%. Non cash income from home production fell by 3%, and it now makes up a smallest fraction of income ever observed in the RLMS surveys. There continues to be a reduced reliance of households on foods grown for their own consumption. Family and charity transfers increased by only 2% in real terms over the past year.

Table 2 and Figure 2 show the average percentages of household income by source from 1992 to 2002.[3] The average fraction of income from wages is now about 42%, equal to its level in 2001 and well above its level from the end of 1994 to the end of 2000. Income from working for fully or partially State-owned enterprises remains at a high 30% of average income. The fraction of income from working for private organizations, at 12.5%, is now at its highest level ever observed in a RLMS survey.

The average fraction of income due to State transfers continues to rise; it now stands just one percentage point below its highest level among the time periods represented in Table 2 and Figure 2. Three quarters of this increase in State transfers comes from increases in real pension payments, with pensions comprising over 87% of all State transfers. Home production and informal sector activities make up an average 15% of total household income. Overall, the State remains an important income source. In 2002, the average fraction of income from State or combined State-private sources stands at 65%, almost identical to its level in 2001. The decline in the importance of the State sector for providing income that took place from 1992 to 1996 has stalled. Private transfers, averaging 6.8% of income, are at their lowest level since the end of 1993.

Table 3 reports the percentages of households having any income from each of the sources listed in Table 2. The fraction of households receiving income from State jobs rose slightly during the past year. Almost 23% of all households in 2002 received some income from private organizations, the highest level ever observed in the RLMS. The fraction of households with no income from wages, at 38%, has barely changed during the past two years. There was a slight increase in the fraction of households receiving transfers from the State, and at the end of 2002 three out of every four households received State transfer payments. The fraction of households receiving cash income from home production and the informal sector fell by almost three percentage points during the past year, but the fraction receiving noncash income remained constant at 55%. More than one-fourth of all households reported receiving family transfers or charity payments.

Table 1 - Income: Composition of Household Income in the Russian Federation (in June 1992 rubles)

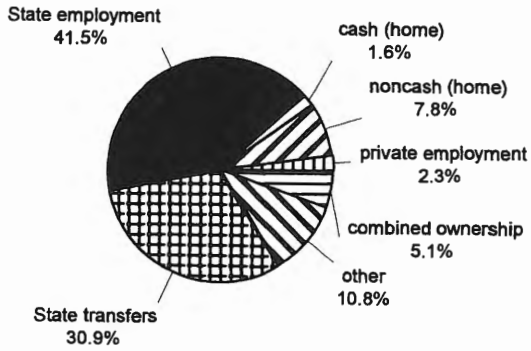
	Dates Data Collected						
Sources of Income	9/92	12/94	10/96	11/98	10/00	10/01	10/02
Income from work for State-owned organizations	3645	2218	1663	1159	1503	1760	2109
Income from work for private organizations	230	921	878	558	723	1140	1401
Income from work for combined State-owned and private organizations	466	736	604	335	462	543	482
Total income from wages	4341	3875	3145	2052	2688	3443	3992
Transfers from the State (pensions, unemployment benefits, stipends, State allowances)	1207	1430	1018	870	978	1210	1445
Cash income from home production and informal sector	485	563	469	381	620	683	753
Noncash income from home production and informal sector	503	694	628	681	543	475	461
Sale of personal belongings	336	279	126	122	120	157	228
Rental of personal property	5	20	10	11	11	30	22
Dividends	n/a	212	79	21	103	34	27
Family and charity transfers	927	639	558	344	406	438	447
Total monthly income (June 1992 rubles)	7804	7712	6033	4481	5469	6470	7375

Table 2 - Income: Distribution of Sources of Income (percentages)

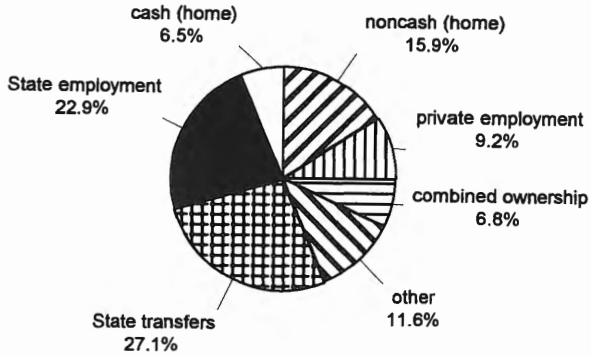
	Dates Data Collected						
Sources of Income	9/92	12/94	10/96	11/98	10/00	10/01	10/02
Income from work for State-owned organizations	41.5	25.6	22.9	22.3	22.9	24.6	24.1
Income from work for private organizations	2.3	8.3	9.2	8.0	9.2	11.7	12.5
Income from work for combined State-owned and private organizations	5.1	6.4	6.8	5.3	6.1	5.9	5.4
Total income from wages	48.9	40.3	38.9	35.6	38.2	42.1	42.0
Transfers from the State (pensions, unemployment benefits, stipends, State allowances)	30.9	34.0	27.1	30.9	34.3	35.2	35.5
Cash income from home production and informal sector	1.6	5.2	6.5	5.6	7.5	6.7	7.1
Noncash income from home production and informal sector	7.8	10.8	15.9	17.8	11.5	7.5	7.5
Sale of personal belongings	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
Rental of personal property	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Dividends	n/a	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Family and charity transfers	9.7	7.5	9.6	8.5	7.3	7.4	6.8
Total monthly income (percent)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 2. Sources of Income

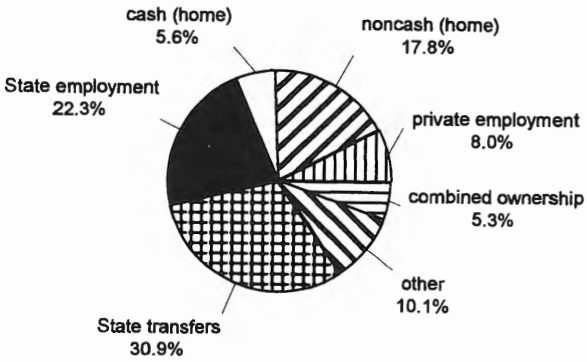
September 1992



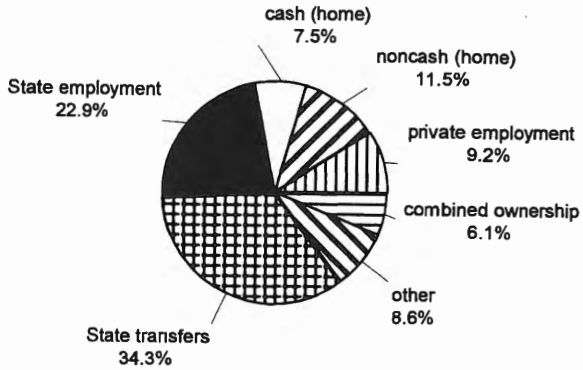
October 1996



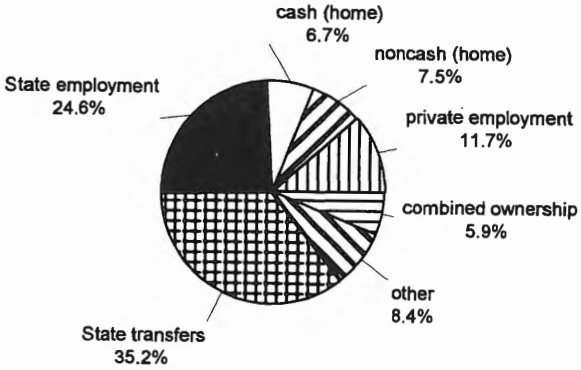
November 1998



October 2000



October 2001



October 2002

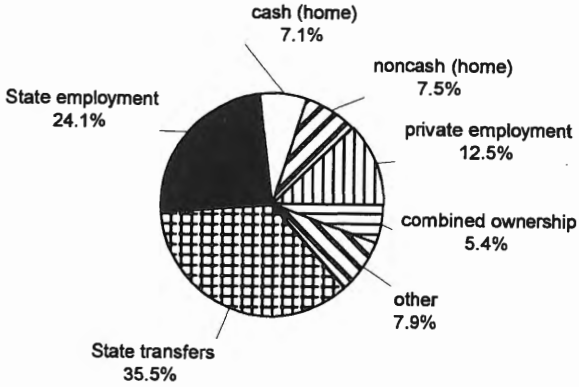


Table 3 - Income: Percent of Households with Income from each Source

	Dates Data Collected						
Sources of Income	9/92	12/94	10/96	11/98	10/00	10/01	10/02
Income from work for State-owned organizations	64.9	47.8	41.2	42.1	44.4	43.5	44.2
Income from work for private organizations	5.3	16.6	16.6	16.0	17.5	22.3	23.0
Income from work for combined State-owned and private organizations	10.5	13.2	12.4	10.7	12.1	11.1	10.7
Any income from wages	72.4	63.8	59.2	57.6	60.9	62.0	62.1
Transfers from the State (pensions, unemployment benefits, stipends, State allowances)	86.5	73.7	54.8	60.3	69.8	73.1	75.1
Cash income from home production and informal sector	15.2	25.0	24.9	24.1	26.4	28.4	25.6
Noncash income from home production and informal sector	56.3	60.0	60.0	62.9	59.2	55.2	55.2
Sale of personal belongings	3.8	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.0
Rental of personal property	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.3
Dividends	n/a	2.6	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2
Family and charity transfers	34.7	24.5	25.9	25.5	27.5	27.0	26.7

Table 4 categorizes the composition of household income by quintiles of the per capita income distribution. It provides summary information on the level of real income within these quintiles. The last row in the top panel of Table 4 presents the average 2002 income by income quintiles in 2002. The last panel in Table 4 contains summary data for 2001 by income quintiles for that year: the percentage of income from wages, the percentage of income from State transfers, and average income. Average real incomes grew the slowest in percentage terms for the lowest two income quintiles (8% and 10%). The highest growth was in the middle of the income distribution (18%), with the top two categories experiencing 15% and 13% growth. The highest quintile's average income was seven times that in the lowest income quintile.

Table 4 - Income: Distribution of Sources of Income by Quintiles Based on Per Capita Income, October 2002 (percentage of income from source)

	Per Capita Income Quintiles				
Sources of Income	bottom 20%	21-40%	41-60%	61-80%	top 20%
Income from work for State-owned organizations	21.2	20.4	22.2	26.1	30.6
Income from work for private organizations	8.2	8.7	9.0	16.3	20.5
Income from work for combined State-owned and private organizations	3.9	3.6	4.4	7.0	8.0
Income from wages	33.3	32.7	35.6	49.4	59.1
Percent of households with any income from State-owned organizations	(35.8)	(37.7)	(39.6)	(50.5)	(57.6)
Percent of households with any income from private organizations	(13.8)	(17.1)	(18.6)	(30.5)	(35.2)
Percent of households with any income from combined State-owned and private organizations	(7.2)	(8.0)	(8.3)	(13.8)	(16.1)
Transfers from the State (pensions, unemployment benefits, stipends, State allowances)	40.2	49.2	45.9	28.5	13.7
Cash income from home production and informal sector	8.6	5.1	5.3	6.3	10.2
Noncash income from home production and informal sector	9.7	7.1	7.0	8.1	5.6
Sale of personal belongings	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.3
Rental of personal property	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6
Dividends	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7
Family and charity transfers	7.8	5.2	5.5	6.6	8.9
Average monthly income, October 2002	2443	4171	5415	7971	16888
Income from wages, October 2001	39.6	35.6	32.8	47.8	55.4
Transfers from the State (pensions, unemployment benefits, stipends, State allowances), October 2001	39.8	44.6	49.1	29.5	12.3
Average monthly income, October 2001	2258	3788	4584	6908	15008

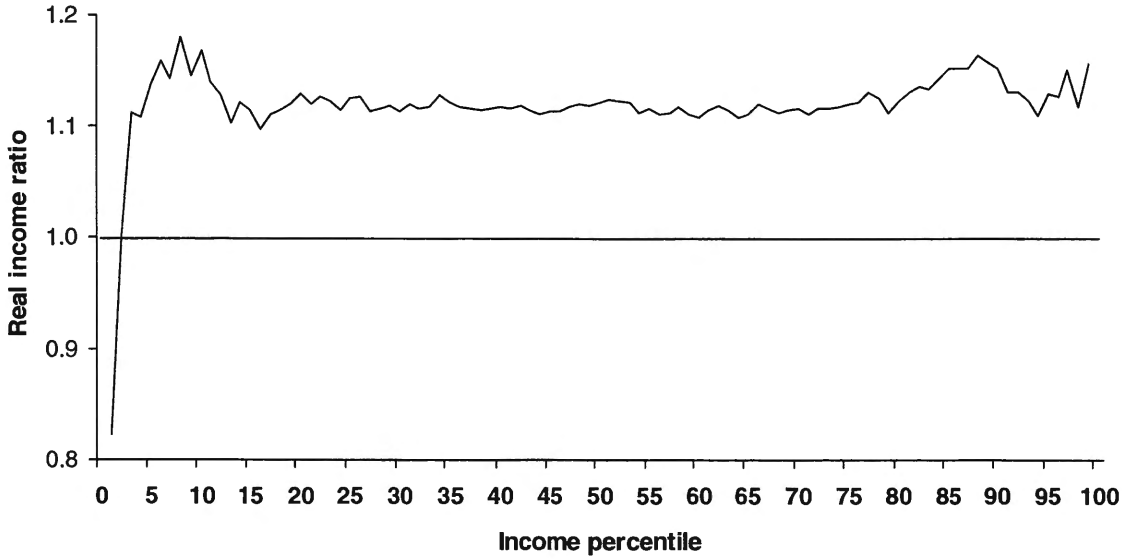
The importance of the different components of income varies considerably across income classes in 2002. Over 35% of households in the highest income quintile received income from work for private organizations while only 14% of households in the lowest income quintile had income from this source; these fractions barely changed from those reported in the 2001 RLMS report. Twice as many households in the highest income group had income from combined State-owned and private enterprises than households in the lowest income group. The 30.6% of income from working for state owned organizations for the highest income group is well above the 25% reported for them in the 2001 RLMS report. Transfers from the State made up almost half of the income received by the middle income quintile. These transfers comprised substantially lower income shares for the upper income quintiles. The lower panel of Table 4 reveals that the fraction of income due to State transfers for each income class has changed little since October 2000 (see 2001 RLMS report) and 2001. These income shares, however, are substantially different from what they were in 1998, when the poorest income quintile received only 24.5% of its income in State transfers and the upper quintile received 16%.

For those in the lowest income quintile, the fraction of income from home production and informal sector activities rose to 18% in 2002, from 11% in 2001, with the increase being almost equally split between these two types of activities. To put this increase in perspective, the lowest quintile had nearly 23% of its income from these sources in 2000, and in 1998 these sources provided over 30% of all income for this group. (These figures for earlier years come from the 1998, 2000, and 2001 RLMS Reports.) Family and charity transfers are becoming less important income components, and now make up 8% of income for those in the lowest income quintile and 9% of income for those in the top income quintile. These transfers comprise a smaller fraction of income in the middle of the income distribution.

Figure 3 displays the changes in the per capita income distribution from October 2001 to October 2002. It plots the value of the real per capita income at each income percentile in 2002 as a fraction of the real per capita income at the same percentile in 2001. Note that this graph refers to per capita incomes, while most earlier tables and graphs were for household incomes. At every percentile of the income distribution except the lowest there has been an increase in real per capita income, with most increases being about 12%. Except for the very extreme percentiles where measurement errors could cause serious interpretation problems, these percentage changes were approximately constant throughout the entire income distribution.

The impacts of these recent income increases are reflected in answers to several attitudinal questions asked during the 2002 and earlier RLMS surveys. When asked in 2002 if they were satisfied with their lives in general, 34% reported that they were either "fully satisfied" or "rather satisfied." This fraction is up considerably from 2001 (24%) and is nearly double the percentage in 2000 (18%). While a considerable 41% felt that they were less than satisfied or not at all satisfied with their life at present, this percentage represents a decline from 53% in 2001 and from 57% in 2000. The subjective evidence of improvements across time is a bit more mixed when individuals were asked to state their economic ranking using a nine-step ladder, but responses to this question might only reflect perceptions of their current, relative economic position. When asked directly about how the financial position of their families had changed during the past year, 27% thought they had experienced either a slight or great improvement. Only 20% felt that their current condition was worse than in the previous year. In response to a question about how they thought their family would fare over the coming year, 33% expected some improvement while only 13% were expecting their condition to deteriorate. These attitudinal questions support the notion that economic conditions have improved during the past year.

Figure 3. October 2002 to October 2001 Income Percentile Ratios (Real Income at Percentile P in 2002 Divided by Real Income at Percentile P in 2001)



Household Expenditures

Table 5 indicates that average total household expenditures rose by 3.6% between October 2001 and October 2002, from 7821 to 8100 rubles. Even with the growth in real expenditures over the past several RLMS surveys, it is important to recognize that there were higher average expenditures measured in all of the RLMS surveys that took place before 1996. Total real expenditure is 3% below its level in 1992 and 20% below its peak levels at the end of 1993 and 1994 (see the 1998 RLMS Report).

Overall food expenditures barely changed from 2001 to 2002. Among foods, there were modest declines in expenditures on potatoes (-2%), home produced foods (-4%), and alcohol (-1%), but there was a 31% increase in expenditures on dining away from home and a 5% increase in meat, poultry, and fish spending. Real food expenditures are about 59% of the maximum level observed in the RLMS (in August 1993).

When interpreting the decline in real food expenditures, it is important to recognize that there has been a substantial decline in food prices relative to the consumer price index. For example, the Adult Male Povery Line, a function primarily of the price of a food basket, increased from August 1993 to October 2002 by only two-thirds of the increase in the consumer price index. There have been important relative price shifts.

Nonfood expenditures increased by 7% from 2001 to 2002 and are now at their highest real level across all waves of the RLMS. Rent and utility expenditures increased by 21% during the past year, and payments for tuition, loans, debts, and insurance jumped by 88%. Tobacco expenditures rose by 11%, but it remains a small expenditure category. Expenditures on durables and electronics fell by nearly 10%, perhaps a result of the recent large rebounds in the purchase of these longer-lasting goods. All other non-food categories had expenditure increases quite close to the average increase in total expenditures.

Table 5 - Monthly Household Expenditures in the Russian Federation (in June 1992 rubles)

	Dates Data Collected						
Expenditure Categories	9/92	12/94	10/96	11/98	10/00	10/01	10/02
Food Expenditures							
Dairy products	629	394	334	231	238	287	294
Meat, poultry, fish	1195	1598	1015	677	709	861	904
Potatoes	155	71	123	35	153	137	134
Other food items	2420	2515	1788	1267	1326	1433	1330
Dining away from home	247	383	276	190	269	293	383
Home production of food	524	841	618	746	646	570	545
Alcohol	291	288	173	113	121	137	135
Total spent on food	5461	6089	4328	3260	3462	3718	3725
Nonfood Expenditures							
Tobacco	154	119	123	116	97	104	115
Clothing	824	810	655	613	711	716	767
Fuel[1]	107	238	245	147	246	291	277
Electronics and other durables	433	1070	671	478	689	703	639
Services and recreation	150	754	1030	644	966	1250	1309
Payment for tuition, loans, other debts, insurance	356	315	168	188	104	137	257
Rent and utilities	115	194	300	247	262	363	440
Stocks, bonds	51	28	9	2	1	6	0
Miscellaneous household items (soap, toys, newspapers, etc.)	491	n/a	n/a	n/a	124	185	204
Savings	167	495	215	173	271	348	367
Total spent on nonfood	2848	4022	3416	2607	3471	4103	4375
Total food and nonfood expenditures	8309	10110	7743	5867	6933	7821	8100

[1]Beginning with the data collected in December 1994, the definition of fuel changed to include auto fuel, bottled gas, and firewood. In previous rounds, bottled gas and firewood were included in the utilities category. The proportions of fuel obtained from each source in the four most recent surveys are: 12/1994: auto fuel - 49%, firewood - 19%, bottled gas - 32%; 10/1995: auto fuel - 56%, firewood - 17%, bottled gas - 27%; 10/1996: auto fuel - 56%, firewood - 18%, bottled gas - 26%; 11/1998: auto fuel - 58%, firewood - 16%, bottled gas - 26%; 10/2000: auto fuel - 71%, firewood - 11%, bottled gas - 18%; 10/2001: auto fuel - 68.5%, firewood - 14%, bottled gas - 17.5%; 10/2002: auto fuel - 72%, firewood - 11%, bottled gas - 17%.

Table 6 presents household expenditures by per capita expenditure quintile for October 2002, and Figure 4 presents average expenditure shares for several broad classes of expenditures[4]. Looking first at Table 6, food expenditures comprise 60% of total expenditures for the lowest total expenditure quintile, down from 62% in 2001, 66% in 2000 and 71% in 1998. The expenditure share of food declines with increases in the income quintile. While it only falls to 51% by the second highest quintile, it declines precipitously to 35% for the highest expenditure quintile. Meat, poultry, and fish expenditures rise rapidly with increased expenditure quintiles, as do expenditures on dining away from home.

Table 6 - Monthly Household Expenditures by Quintiles based on Per Capita Expenditures (October 2002)

	Per Capita Expenditure Quintiles				
Expenditure Categories	bottom 20%	21-40%	41-60%	61-80%	top 20%
Food expenditures					
Dairy products	101	208	284	361	518
Meat, poultry, fish	267	596	864	1145	1651
Potatoes	20	78	86	176	309
Other food items	607	1019	1230	1645	2152
Dining away from home	79	183	286	432	937
Home production of food	298	470	665	707	587
Alcohol	35	62	101	142	334
Total spent on food	1407	2616	3516	4608	6488
Non-food expenditures					
Tobacco	55	84	111	128	199
Clothing	176	431	608	876	1749
Fuel	49	145	217	354	621
Electronics and other durables	35	72	183	436	2475
Services and recreation	281	562	881	1339	3489
Payments for tuition, loans, other debts, insurance	28	59	73	152	976
Rent and utilities	195	352	410	492	753
Stocks, bonds	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous household items (soap, toys, newspapers, etc.)	81	129	177	231	401
Savings	37	87	137	349	1228
Total spent on non-food	937	1921	2797	4357	11891
Total food and non-food expenditures	2344	4537	6313	8965	18379
Total spent on food, October 2001	1378	2583	3409	4553	6717
Total spent on non-food, October 2001	829	1586	2576	3829	11898
Total food and non-food expenditures, October 2001	2207	4169	5985	8382	18615

The increase in expenditures on electronics and durables with the total level of expenditures is remarkable, with the poorest quintile spending less than 2% on these goods and the wealthiest quintile having 13% of their expenditures in this category. The change from 2001 to 2002 in total expenditures by expenditure quintile ranged from 5% to 9% for the lowest four income quintiles, but total expenditures fell by 1% for the highest expenditure group. On average, households in the highest expenditure quintile spend almost eight times more than the amount spent by the poorest 20% of households.

Figure 4 reveals that the average expenditure share of food purchases is at its lowest level across all RLMS survey dates. Given the decline in the poorest quintile's food budget share from 62% in 2001 to 60% in 2002, this low proportion of expenditures going towards food suggests important improvements in overall welfare. Fuel expenditures fell slightly from 2001 to 2002, but they are nevertheless at their second highest level in all of the 11 RLMS survey rounds. Rents and utilities, with an average budget share of 7.3%, now comprise their highest household budget share. Savings, while taking on its largest budget share in 2002, still constitutes less than 3% of total expenditures.

Figure 4. Distribution of Expenditures

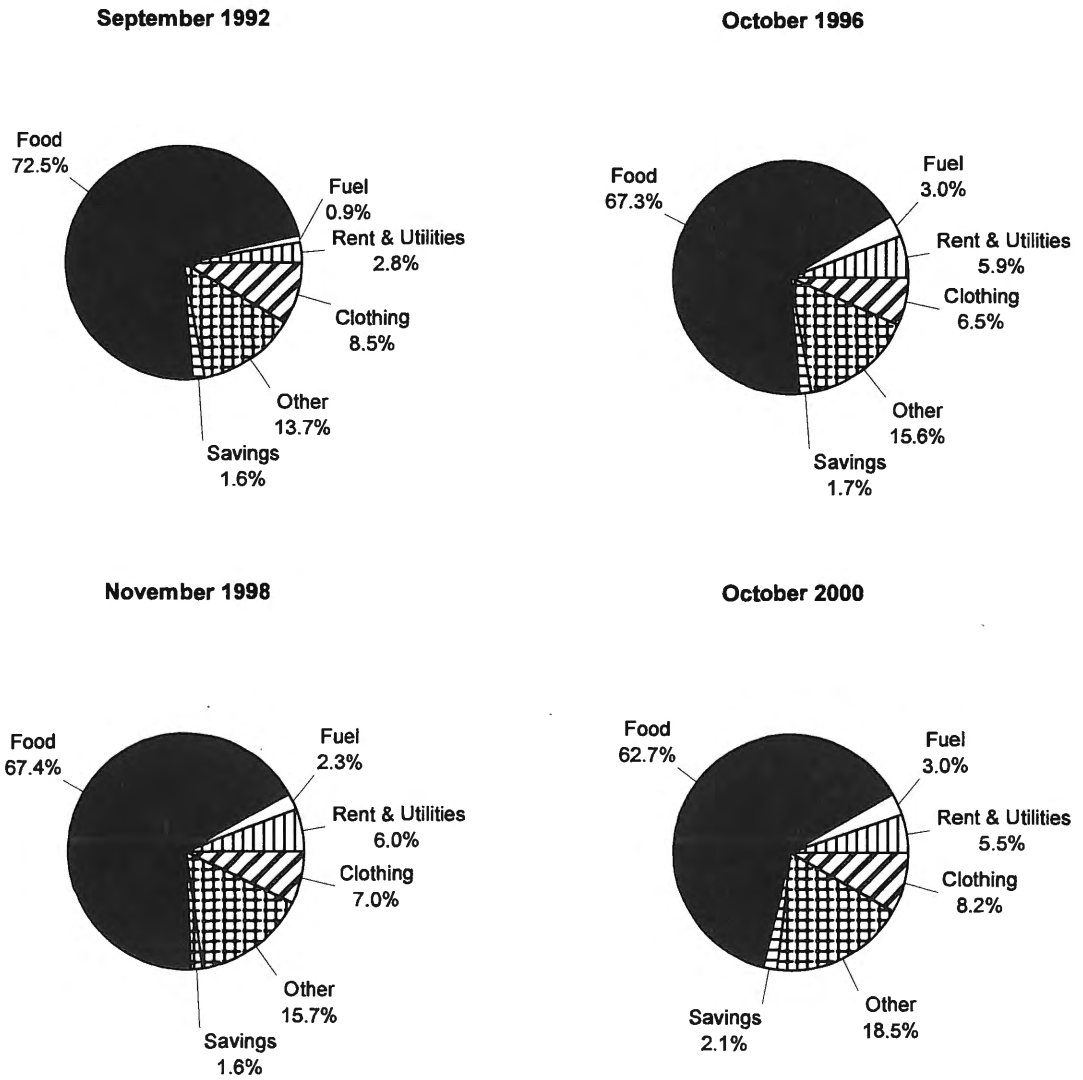
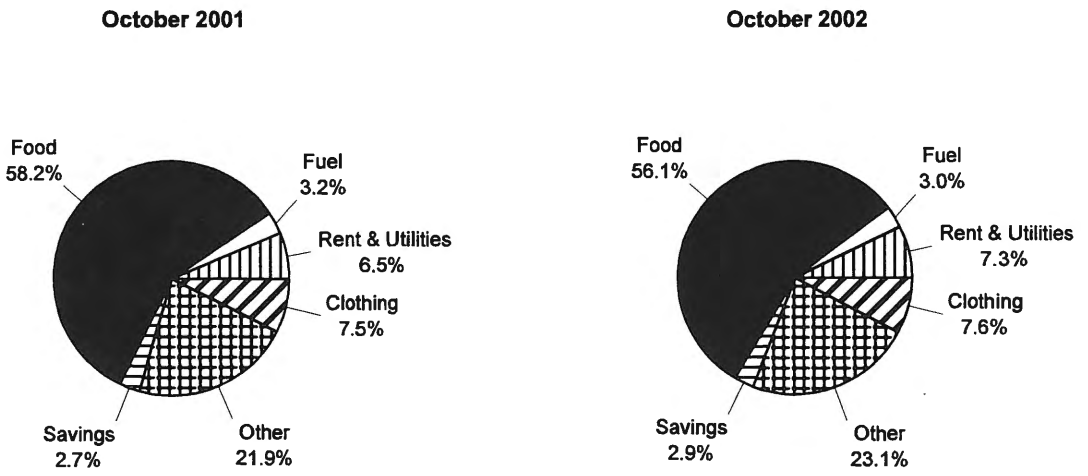


Figure 4. Distribution of Expenditures (continued)



Ownership of Assets

Table 7 reports the ownership of assets from 1992 through 2002. As would be expected, fewer households own black and white televisions in 2002 than in the previous years of the survey, accompanied by a moderate increase in the fraction of households owning color TV. Since 2001 the fraction of households owing a personal computer increased by about one third. Currently one in twelve Russian households owns a personal computer. All other asset levels increased by one to two percentage points, except for the ownership of a dacha that barely changed.

Table 7 - Proportions Owning Various Assets at the Time of the Survey

Assets	Sept. 1992	Oct. 1996	Nov. 1998	Oct. 2000	Oct. 2001	Oct. 2002
Television, black and white	53.7	43.4	34.5	29.8	24.4	21.5
Television, color	54.6	67.6	73.5	75.9	79.3	82.9
VCR	3.1	24.7	32.2	33.4	36.3	38.8
Computer	n/a	n/a	4.0	4.1	6.2	8.2
Car or truck	16.5	22.5	24.8	26.3	26.8	28.6
Refrigerator	93.0	92.8	92.4	93.3	93.0	94.4
Washing machine	76.6	78.4	78.5	79.1	78.0	78.9
Dacha*	17.8	30.8	30.9	30.4	28.9	28.8

*Dacha includes garden or country house; proportion of ownership is calculated for urban households only.

Unemployment, Labor Force Participation, and Job Changes

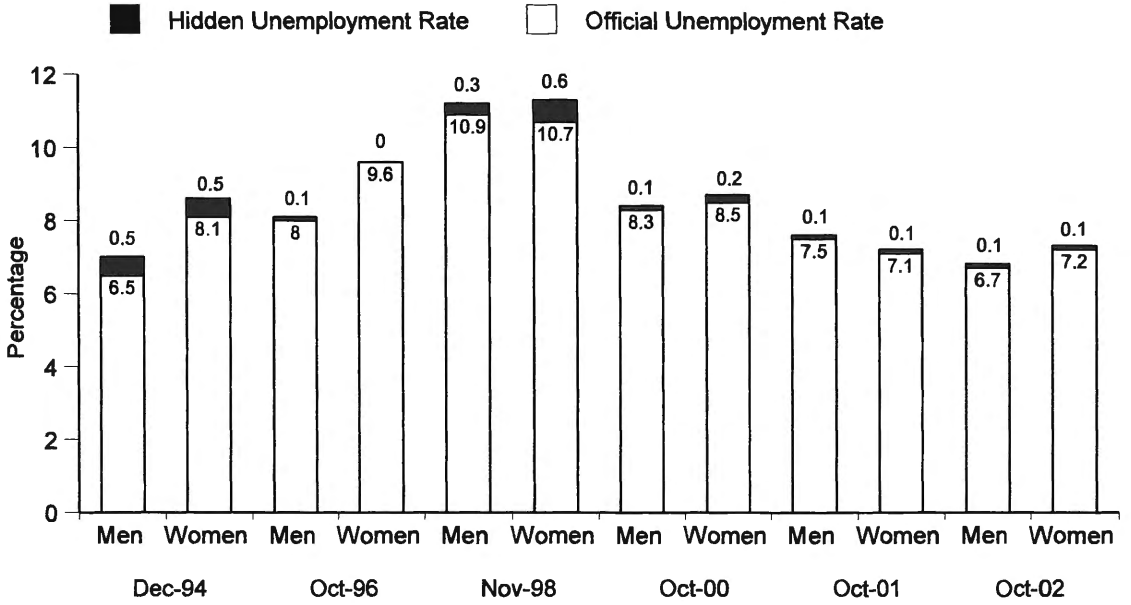
Table 8 presents information on the incidence of unemployment, the frequency of work without pay, and the duration of unemployment from 1992 to 2002. It contains both official unemployment (BLS/ILO definition) and hidden unemployment. The official rate, the fraction of the labor force not working and looking for work, decreased from its highest level of 10.8% in November 1998 to 7.3% in October 2001. During the past year it fell further and now stands at 6.9%. The unemployment rate lies at its lowest level since the end of 1994. While adjustments for "hidden" unemployment[5] have only a trivial impact for 2002, they were substantial during the first few years of the economic and social reforms. The fraction of the labor force reporting having worked in the past month but receiving no labor earnings similarly fell, and it now is below its level at the end of 1993. Figure 5 shows that there was a large decline in unemployment for men, from 7.5% to 6.7%, accompanied by a slight increase for women (from 7.1% to 7.2%). The lower panel in Table 8 indicates a slight shift in the composition of the unemployed from short term and long term unemployment to unemployment in the one to three month range. The last rows in Table 8 indicate significant annual rates of turnover and restructuring of jobs. Within the past year, 13% of the currently employed report having changed their place of employment, and 9% had changed their profession.

Table 8 - Unemployment Rates among Working-Aged Adults (Men 18-60; Women 18-55), Russian Federation, 1992-2002

Categories	9/92	12/94	10/96	11/98	10/00	10/01	10/02
Unemployment rate (BLS/ILO definition)	5.6	7.2	8.8	10.8	8.4	7.3	6.9
Unemployment rate (including hidden unemployment)*	n/a	7.7	8.8	11.2	8.5	7.4	7.0
"Hidden unemployment" rate *only*	n/a	0.5	0.03	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Percentage of labor force reporting employment and no labor earnings in the last 30 days	5.8	14.8	21.4	17.1	10.8	9.1	8.8
Duration of unemployment (excluding hidden unemployment)							
Less than 1 month	n/a	10.2	7.7	5.4	9.0	7.1	6.8
1-3 months	n/a	11.2	13.0	20.6	15.8	19.3	20.9
More than 3 months	n/a	78.5	79.4	74.0	75.3	73.6	72.3
Labor force participation rate	86.7	85.7	84.5	82.6	82.4	82.6	82.4
Percentage reporting change in place of work	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.9	11.2	13.9	13.1
Percentage reporting change in profession	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.5	8.1	10.7	9.3

*Hidden unemployment is defined as: on involuntary unpaid leave and no labor earnings at the time of the survey.

Figure 5. Unemployment Rates by Gender



The labor force participation rate fell slightly from 2001 to 2002. It now stands at 82.4%, its lowest level reported in the eleven surveys. According to Figure 6, since 2001 the male labor force participation rate declined by over one percentage point while the female rate increased by 0.7 percentage points. Only in November 1993 and November 1998 was the male labor force participation rate lower than it was at the end of 2002. As seen in Figure 7, there was a 0.8 percentage point increase in the labor force participation of pension-aged individuals, bringing it back to it 2000 level. Still, only 15% of pension-eligible persons actively participated in the labor market at the end of 2002.

Figure 6. Labor Force Participation of Working-Aged Adults

(those with jobs or looking for jobs)

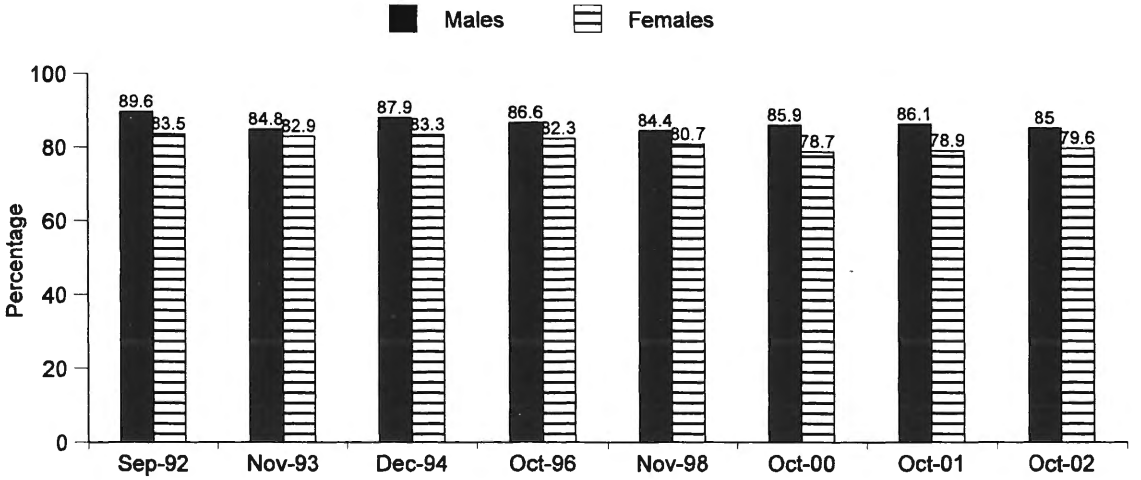
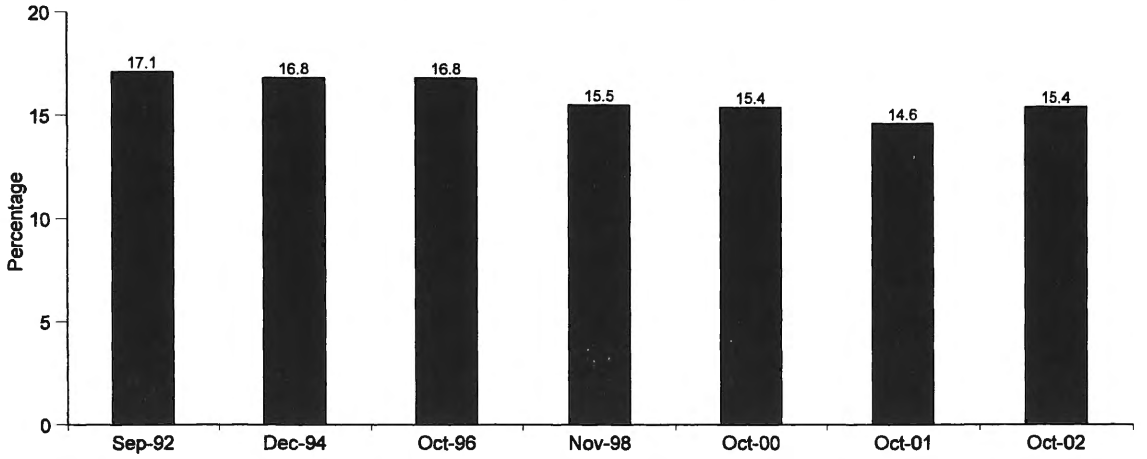


Figure 7. Percentages of Pensioners with Any Kind of Job



Poverty

Table 9 shows the changing incidence of poverty from 1992 to 2002. The October 2002 poverty rates are the lowest measured by the RLMS since before 1995. The fraction of households with income below the poverty line[6] continued its fall since its peak at 38.1% in 1998. It now stands at 14.6%, its lowest level since before the 1994 survey. The incidence of extreme poverty, as indicated by the fraction of households with less than one-half of the poverty line in income, continued the decline started after 1996 and now stands at 5.5%. This is its lowest level since before the November 1993 RLMS survey. These changes in poverty appear consistent with the income changes described in Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 3.

Table 9 - The Distribution of Poverty by Household and Age: Russian Federation (Regional Poverty Lines)

	9/92	12/94	10/96	11/98	10/00	10/01	10/02
Household-Level Poverty							
Under 50% of poverty line	3.0	6.8	18.5	15.9	9.1	6.9	5.5
50-<100% of poverty line	8.1	10.2	16.1	22.2	17.4	12.0	9.1
Total under poverty line	11.1	17.0	34.6	38.1	26.5	18.9	14.6
Children Aged 0-6							
Under 50% of poverty line	4.4	12.0	20.8	25.4	14.7	8.1	8.7
50-<100% of poverty line	11.4	13.4	21.1	30.8	21.8	20.3	14.0
Total under poverty line	15.8	25.4	41.9	56.2	36.5	28.4	22.7
Persons of Pension Age							
Under 50% of poverty line	1.2	2.5	18.4	9.3	2.8	2.3	1.8
50-<100% of poverty line	5.4	6.7	11.4	16.1	11.3	7.0	4.8
Total under poverty line	6.6	9.2	29.8	25.4	14.1	9.3	6.6

Poverty among children also declined significantly from 2001 to 2002. The poverty rate for young children in October 2002 is below 23%, the lowest level observed since the end of 1993 (see the 1998 RLMS Report). During the past year the fraction of children in extreme poverty, as defined above, rose by over one-half a percentage point to 8.7%. Children appear to have benefited considerably from the household income increases that took place during the past four years. Poverty among pension-aged persons also fell by almost one-third from 2001 to 2002, most likely in response to the increases in real pension income during this period. Fewer than one in fifteen older persons is living below the poverty line, and fewer than one in fifty pension-aged persons is in a household with an income of less than one-half the poverty line.

In Appendix A, we present Tables 9a-9f with regional distributions of the incidence of poverty. It is important to note that the RLMS was not designed to be used to construct regional measures; the figures in these tables should be considered only illustrative. Country wide, only the North Caucasus household poverty rate exceeds 20% (22.7%). Moscow and St. Petersburg experienced the largest overall declines in household poverty rates, having fallen by over one-half from 15.6% in 2001 to 7.1% in 2002. Only in Siberia and the Far East is the percentage of households in extreme poverty above 5%. Poverty rates among children are higher than the rates for all households. The poverty rate for young children exceeds 25% only the Far East (26%) and in the North Caucasus (35%), and in no region is the poverty rate for pension-aged persons higher than 12%. The regional poverty lines used throughout this report reflect the varying costs of goods and varying consumption patterns across the regions of the Russian Federation.

Housing Ownership

Table 10 traces housing ownership patterns from 1992 to 2002. Most of the change in housing ownership took place before 1994. Since 1994 there have been small but continual declines in housing owned by the State, and small and continual increases in ownership by households. In October 2002, over two-thirds of all households owned their own homes. Table 11 explores these trends by the age of the household head. The incidence of State ownership of one's residence declined over the past year for household heads age 25 and older. Over one-half of household heads under age 25 and more than 85% of household heads over age 59 live in owner-occupied housing. The proportion of households renting from other individuals doubled during the ten years since 1992. More than 10% of household heads under age 36 were renting housing in October 2002.

Table 10 - Distribution of Housing Ownership (percentages)

	9/92	12/94	11/98	10/00	10/01	10/02
Owned by State	52.8	35.0	27.4	24.8	25.7	24.6
Owned by cooperative	3.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Owned by household	25.4	49.9	60.8	63.3	64.3	67.2
Owned by other	12.7	3.8	2.4	2.6	0.3	0.1
Rented from other individuals	2.2	6.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.4
Live in a dormitory	3.1	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.3	3.2
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 11 - Distribution of Housing Ownership, by Age of Household Head (percentages)

	Less than 25 years					25-35 years					36-59 years					More than 59 years				
	9/92	12/94	10/00	10/01	10/02	9/92	12/94	10/00	10/01	10/02	9/92	12/94	10/00	10/01	10/02	9/92	12/94	10/00	10/01	10/02
Owned by State	49.2	29.8	21.4	20.7	21.4	52.8	37.6	26.7	26.3	24.6	58.8	42.5	31.6	33.1	31.4	40.7	17.8	11.5	12.2	12.0
Owned by cooperative	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	4.3	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	3.0	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.1
Owned by household	15.1	41.1	47.1	50.0	54.0	16.7	38.6	54.2	56.5	58.1	20.2	45.3	56.6	57.5	62.2	47.3	73.4	85.1	85.7	86.4
Owned by other	10.9	2.4	1.8	1.2	0.0	15.1	2.9	2.9	0.3	0.0	14.1	4.2	3.1	0.4	0.0	7.8	4.4	1.8	0.0	0.2
Rented from other individuals	5.4	11.1	18.1	13.4	12.8	4.7	10.0	9.3	9.3	10.6	1.4	4.9	4.5	4.6	3.1	0.8	2.7	0.8	1.0	0.9
Live in a dormitory	15.1	15.6	11.7	14.7	11.8	8.0	10.3	6.9	7.1	6.3	1.0	1.8	3.5	4.0	2.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Other Economic Adjustment Issues

During the transition period, there has been concern about a number of key economic issues, including unemployment, unpaid wages, the need to train workers, gender differences, and the importance of State and enterprise subsidies of housing and utilities. The RLMS collects additional information to help inform about these issues. In general, the measures we construct from these additional data indicate improved economic performance over the past year.

Unpaid wages: Table 12 shows that only 23% of working-aged people were owed back wages at the end of 2002. This is down considerably from its 64% level in November 1998 and is at its lowest level since before the RLMS started collecting data on unpaid wages in 1994. Among those owed back wages, 67% have been owed back pay for only two months or less. The mean amount owed rose significantly, by 20%, during the past year. Women continue to be less likely to be owed back pay than are men. They are owed less, and they are less likely to be owed for the longer periods of time.

Labor income sources and gender differentials: Table 13 presents monthly labor income for men and women by different source of the labor income. About 28% of all working-aged men and 24% of all working-aged women currently work at privately owned enterprises. About 35% of both men and women still work at State sector jobs. On average women earn only 63% of what men earn. In State-owned firms, Women earn 43% less then men, but in privately owned firms they earn only 32% less. Compared to State-owned firms, private firms pay 20% higher earnings to men and 40% higher earnings to women.

Delinquent rent and utilities payments: According to Table 14, 21% of all households owe back rent or utilities payments. This is down from 25% in 2000. Those with delinquent payments owe, on average, slightly more than 3 months' back rent and utilities' payments. Households headed by working-aged men or working-aged women are more likely than average to owe back rent (25% and 27%). As in earlier RLMS data, these two groups are those most responsible for the overall incidence of overdue rent and utilities payments. The incidence of overdue payments for households headed by retirement-aged persons fell

slightly from 2001 to 2002, and their average amount owed is only about 1.5 to 2 month's rent. It is interesting to note that the average real rent and utility bill, for those not owing back payments, increased by almost 20% during the past year.

Table 12 - Unpaid Wages Owed by Primary Employers to Working-Aged Adults*

	Percent Owed Money	Time Period That Money Has Been Owed (% among those owed)				Mean Amount Owed If Owed (in June 1992 rubles)
		<=1 month	>1-<=2 months	>2-<=3 months	>3 months	
Dec. 1994						
Men	40.3	35.6	29.6	16.9	18.0	7313
Women	35.8	41.6	25.4	14.9	18.1	3772
Total	38.1	38.3	27.7	16.0	18.0	5628
Oct. 1996						
Men	54.5	25.1	24.7	18.3	32.0	9300
Women	53.7	26.2	27.7	18.0	28.1	5598
Total	54.1	25.6	26.2	18.1	30.1	7416
Nov. 1998						
Men	65.1	19.4	19.3	18.7	42.6	9422
Women	62.8	21.2	21.0	17.0	40.7	4847
Total	63.9	20.3	20.2	17.8	41.7	7030
Oct. 2000						
Men	33.1	38.0	18.9	10.8	32.4	4906
Women	25.9	46.3	21.8	9.1	22.8	2921
Total	29.6	41.5	20.1	10.1	28.3	4053
Oct. 2001						
Men	26.7	46.6	21.0	11.5	21.0	5053
Women	23.9	51.7	27.7	8.7	11.9	3078
Total	25.4	49.0	24.1	10.2	16.7	4089
Oct. 2002						
Men	24.6	41.2	22.6	10.9	25.3	5674
Women	21.7	54.3	17.6	7.4	20.7	4058
Total	23.2	47.1	20.3	9.3	23.2	4902

*Working-aged is defined as 18-60 years old for males and 18-55 years old for females.

Table 13 - Sources of Labor Income Among Working-Aged Adults*

	9/92	12/94	10/96	11/98	10/00	10/01	10/02
Men							
Percent reporting income from work for State-owned organizations	64.2	36.6	30.7	31.6	35.0	33.4	34.6
Average amount received**	4540	4493	4050	2706	3475	3917	4744
Percent reporting income from work for private or combined State-owned and private organizations	15.7	24.8	21.6	20.9	25.7	28.9	28.1
Average amount received**	4266	5632	5509	3370	3954	5306	5642
Percent reporting income from informal sector	2.4	12.1	10.9	10.0	11.9	13.1	12.6
Average amount received**	6722	3279	2264	1520	2157	2235	2655
Percent reporting income from labor	80.3	66.2	58.3	58.3	67.5	70.7	71.3
Average amount received**	4663	5199	4598	2932	3684	4434	4992
Women							
Percent reporting income from work for State-owned organizations	60.0	41.0	31.8	34.4	39.0	37.1	37.1
Average amount received**	3056	2670	2608	1754	1876	2363	2691
Percent reporting income from work for private or combined State-owned and private organizations	9.7	18.6	18.8	17.5	18.5	21.9	23.7
Average amount received**	3027	3705	3639	2515	2820	3254	3819
Percent reporting income from informal sector	1.8	7.1	6.0	5.9	6.8	7.4	6.3
Average amount received**	4053	1617	1808	831	1345	1538	1696
Percent reporting income from labor	70.0	63.1	54.0	55.4	61.8	63.6	64.2
Average amount received**	3151	3011	3011	1975	2178	2678	3130

*Working-aged is defined as 18-60 years old for men and 18-55 years old for women
**Average amount received among those who received income.

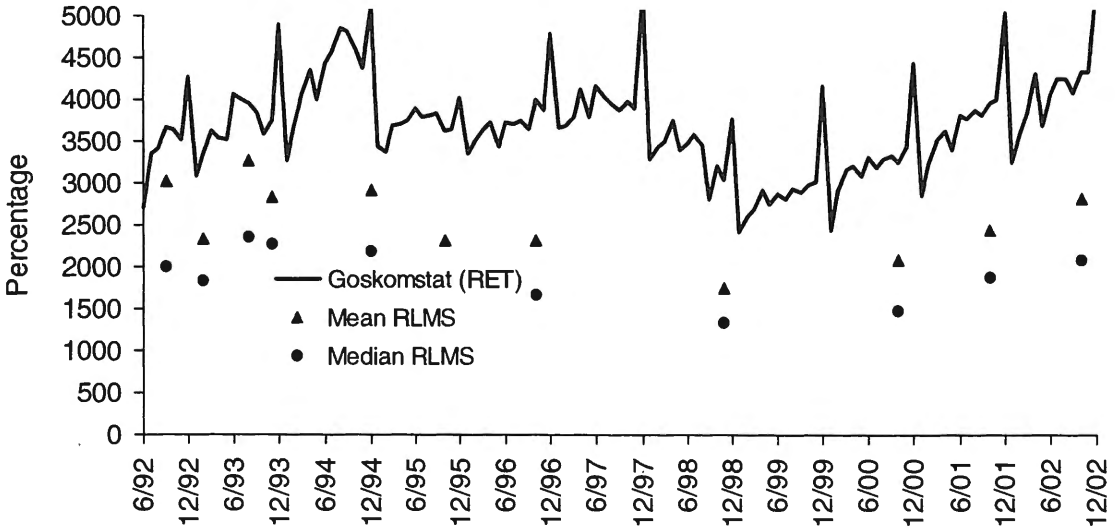
Table 14 - Households that Owe Rent and/or Utilities

	All Households	Working Aged Male-headed Households	Working Aged Female-headed Households	Retired Male-headed Households	Retired Female-headed Households
October 1995					
Percent that owe	22.0	25.2	30.6	7.6	13.4
Amount owed, if owed (in June 1992 rubles)	702	758	734	339	262
Average monthly rent and utility bill, if not owed (in June 1992 rubles)	379	445	376	248	228
November 1998					
Percent that owe	37.5	43.1	43.4	19.6	24.9
Amount owed, if owed (in June 1992 rubles)	1370	1572	1313	586	380
Average monthly rent and utility bill, if not owed (in June 1992 rubles)	388	486	379	234	204
October 2000					
Percent that owe	26.9	33.1	32.9	9.6	11.8
Amount owed, if owed (in June 1992 rubles)	1321	1365	1635	370	575
Average monthly rent and utility bill, if not owed (in June 1992 rubles)	348	434	356	219	175
October 2001					
Percent that owe	25.0	30.5	27.8	10.5	12.9
Amount owed, if owed (in June 1992 rubles)	1464	1640	1455	421	439
Average monthly rent and utility bill, if not owed (in June 1992 rubles)	457	574	453	288	209
October 2002					
Percent that owe	21.4	25.4	26.5	6.9	12.5
Amount owed, if owed (in June 1992 rubles)	1764	1838	2276	471	577
Average monthly rent and utility bill, if not owed (in June 1992 rubles)	545	681	512	334	284

Per Capita Income

Figure 8 examines differences in per capita income measures from the RLMS and from Goskomstat as reported in *Russian Economic Trends* (RET).[7] The Goskomstat estimates indicate large real-income fluctuations. For instance, real income increased from 3014 rubles per capita in November 1999 to 4166 rubles per capita in December 1999, a 38% increase in one month's time. This was followed immediately by a decline to 2445 real per capita rubles for January 2000, implying a one-month real-income decline of 41% and an overall two-month decline of 19%. Much of the large fluctuations in Figure 8 might be due to the receipt of the 13th salary in late December of each year, as there are large end-of-the-year income fluctuations for all years displayed in Figure 8. In general, the RLMS, being based on a nationally representative sample, has a much lower mean per capita income level than that reported by Goskomstat. Figure 8 also reports the across-individual median of per capita income from the RLMS. The median per capita income falls 20 to 30% below the mean per capita income level at each RLMS interview date. Mean incomes can yield quite misleading pictures of income levels for the majority of the population. For example, in October 2002 mean per capita income from the RLMS was 2803 rubles while the median per capita income was only 2093 rubles. The Goskomstat per capita real-income series indicates a smaller percentage increase in real income from October 2001 to October 2002 (9%) than either the mean RLMS measure (15%) or the median RLMS measure (12%). The growth rates for these three different income measures observed from 2000 to 2001 were 13%, 18%, and 26%, respectively.

Figure 8. Comparison of Goskomstat and RLMS Real Income Figures (monthly income per capita)



Endnotes

1. The currency reform of January 1, 1998, divided old ruble prices by 1000 in order to obtain the newly denominated ruble prices.

2. All income figures are expressed in June 1992 rubles by using the Goskomstat price deflator (CPI). As noted in the text, multiplying the June 1992 figure by 0.994 provides December 2002 ruble values; multiplication by 994 provides December 2002 ruble values that do not incorporate the currency re-denomination. RLMS reports prior to 1996 used a price index that the World Bank derived from Goskomstat price indices. In some instances extreme values for incomes and expenditures were removed before calculating average values for this report.

3. The numbers reported in Table 2 and Figure 2 are based on averages of income-shares across households; they cannot be calculated directly from the average incomes in Table 1. If one used the Table 1 figures, the ratio of the average income by source to the average total income would correspond to a weighted average of the household income-shares, where the weights are proportional to each household's total income.

4. The average budget shares displayed in Table 6 and Figure 4 are based on across-household averages of each household's budget shares. Ratios of the average expenditures presented in Table 5 would correspond to weighted averages of budget shares, where the weights are proportional to the household's total expenditures. Expenditures on clothing and electronics and other durables were reported over a three-month horizon. Since 1998 we have allocated these three-month expenditures uniformly (to four points) over the three months preceding each interview date before adjusting the nominal expenditures for inflation.

5. We define "hidden unemployment" as being on involuntary unpaid leave with no alternative labor income.

6. These poverty measures use a poverty line based on adjustments for economies of scale, oblast-level prices, and regional food baskets.

7. These are Goskomstat figures published by *Russian Economic Trends*. *Russian Economic Trends* is produced by a team working within the Russian Centre for Economic Policy (RECEP) and with the assistance of the Working Centre for Economic Reform, Government of the Russian Federation. Before 1998, assistance in the production of *Russian Economic Trends* was provided by the London School of Economics's Center for Economic Performance; through 2000 *Russian Economic Trends* was managed by the Stockholm Institute of Transition Economics and East European Economies, within the Stockholm School of Economics. *Russian Economic Trends* is now managed by UPMF (University Peirre Mendes France), Grenoble and ETLA (The Research Institute of the Finnish Economy), Helsinki.

Appendix A

Table 9a - The Distribution of Poverty, by Household and Age: Moscow and St. Petersburg (Regional Poverty Lines)

	9/92	12/94	10/96	11/98	10/00	10/01	10/02
Household-Level Poverty							
Under 50% of poverty line	3.1	2.9	5.2	7.0	6.1	5.9	3.0
50-<100% of poverty line	7.1	7.4	5.7	15.4	7.4	9.7	4.1
Total under poverty line	10.2	10.3	10.9	22.4	13.5	15.6	7.1
Children Aged 0-6							
Under 50% of poverty line	3.9	1.2	4.5	**	**	**	**
50-<100% of poverty line	10.6	8.3	4.5	**	**	**	**
Total under poverty line	14.5	9.5	9.0	**	**	32.0	6.8
Persons of Pension Age							
Under 50% of poverty line	1.2	1.5	5.0	1.2	3.2	2.7	0.4
50-<100% of poverty line	5.7	4.1	2.4	13.3	3.4	5.3	3.0
Total under poverty line	6.9	5.6	7.4	14.5	6.6	8.0	3.4

**Potentially imprecise. Fewer than 50 individuals were in the RLMS sample for this group in this region at this time period.

Table 9b - The Distribution of Poverty, by Household and Age: North and Northwest (Regional Poverty Lines)

	9/92	12/94	10/96	11/98	10/00	10/01	10/02
Household-Level Poverty							
Under 50% of poverty line	3.5	8.3	12.4	13.7	7.3	7.0	4.7
50-<100% of poverty line	8.8	8.4	21.9	25.4	16.6	7.6	10.1
Total under poverty line	12.3	16.7	34.3	39.1	23.9	14.6	14.8
Children Aged 0-6							
Under 50% of poverty line	4.1	9.0	7.4	24.1	0.0	11.4	6.0
50-<100% of poverty line	10.6	11.8	27.6	27.9	21.4	11.4	8.9
Total under poverty line	14.7	20.8	35.0	52.0	21.4	22.8	14.9
Persons of Pension Age							
Under 50% of poverty line	3.7	2.4	13.3	8.4	1.9	0.0	1.9
50-<100% of poverty line	5.6	2.9	16.0	14.0	10.0	5.0	4.2
Total under poverty line	9.3	5.3	29.3	22.4	11.9	5.0	6.1

Appendix A

Table 9a - The Distribution of Poverty, by Household and Age: Moscow and St. Petersburg (Regional Poverty Lines)

	9/92	12/94	10/96	11/98	10/00	10/01	10/02
Household-Level Poverty							
Under 50% of poverty line	3.1	2.9	5.2	7.0	6.1	5.9	3.0
50-<100% of poverty line	7.1	7.4	5.7	15.4	7.4	9.7	4.1
Total under poverty line	10.2	10.3	10.9	22.4	13.5	15.6	7.1
Children Aged 0-6							
Under 50% of poverty line	3.9	1.2	4.5	**	**	**	**
50-<100% of poverty line	10.6	8.3	4.5	**	**	**	**
Total under poverty line	14.5	9.5	9.0	**	**	32.0	6.8
Persons of Pension Age							
Under 50% of poverty line	1.2	1.5	5.0	1.2	3.2	2.7	0.4
50-<100% of poverty line	5.7	4.1	2.4	13.3	3.4	5.3	3.0
Total under poverty line	6.9	5.6	7.4	14.5	6.6	8.0	3.4

**Potentially imprecise. Fewer than 50 individuals were in the RLMS sample for this group in this region at this time period.

Table 9b - The Distribution of Poverty, by Household and Age: North and Northwest (Regional Poverty Lines)

	9/92	12/94	10/96	11/98	10/00	10/01	10/02
Household-Level Poverty							
Under 50% of poverty line	3.5	8.3	12.4	13.7	7.3	7.0	4.7
50-<100% of poverty line	8.8	8.4	21.9	25.4	16.6	7.6	10.1
Total under poverty line	12.3	16.7	34.3	39.1	23.9	14.6	14.8
Children Aged 0-6							
Under 50% of poverty line	4.1	9.0	7.4	24.1	0.0	11.4	6.0
50-<100% of poverty line	10.6	11.8	27.6	27.9	21.4	11.4	8.9
Total under poverty line	14.7	20.8	35.0	52.0	21.4	22.8	14.9
Persons of Pension Age							
Under 50% of poverty line	3.7	2.4	13.3	8.4	1.9	0.0	1.9
50-<100% of poverty line	5.6	2.9	16.0	14.0	10.0	5.0	4.2
Total under poverty line	9.3	5.3	29.3	22.4	11.9	5.0	6.1

Table 9e - The Distribution of Poverty, by Household and Age: Urals (Regional Poverty Lines)

	9/92	12/94	10/96	11/98	10/00	10/01	10/02
Household-Level Poverty							
Under 50% of poverty line	1.9	7.2	16.1	13.8	9.2	6.7	3.9
50-<100% of poverty line	7.6	8.5	17.4	23.1	21.4	13.2	9.6
Total under poverty line	9.5	15.7	33.5	36.9	30.6	19.9	13.5
Children Aged 0-6							
Under 50% of poverty line	2.3	13.5	18.3	18.1	14.8	5.5	8.0
50-<100% of poverty line	10.8	15.9	22.3	30.4	19.7	18.2	16.9
Total under poverty line	13.1	29.4	40.6	48.5	34.5	23.7	24.9
Persons of Pension Age							
Under 50% of poverty line	1.1	3.3	17.8	5.8	1.7	2.5	0.4
50-<100% of poverty line	4.0	4.9	10.4	15.9	14.0	8.2	6.4
Total under poverty line	5.1	8.2	28.2	21.7	15.7	10.7	6.8

Table 9f - The Distribution of Poverty, by Household and Age: Siberia and Far East (Regional Poverty Lines)

	9/92	12/94	10/96	11/98	10/00	10/01	10/02
Household-Level Poverty							
Under 50% of poverty line	3.3	8.6	23.5	18.4	9.7	9.1	8.6
50-<100% of poverty line	7.8	12.6	18.2	20.2	15.2	10.6	8.4
Total under poverty line	11.1	21.2	41.7	38.6	24.9	19.7	17.0
Children Aged 0-6							
Under 50% of poverty line	3.3	16.0	26.4	23.7	16.8	12.4	10.2
50-<100% of poverty line	11.1	8.3	22.6	27.4	19.2	12.1	15.5
Total under poverty line	14.4	24.3	49.0	51.1	36.0	24.5	25.7
Persons of Pension Age							
Under 50% of poverty line	0.6	4.0	26.0	12.5	2.5	4.6	5.7
50-<100% of poverty line	7.0	10.3	16.6	15.6	12.1	6.4	4.6
Total under poverty line	7.6	14.3	42.6	28.1	14.6	11.0	10.3