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В	Russia's social welfare programs are not as well targeted as
1 1	programs in other countries
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	of estimating household net savings from changes in financial assets
1.2	Income and expenditure do not appear to deviate from each
1.2	other in Russia, as they do in Vietnam8
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1.5	aggregate measure yield different levels and trends
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2.1	headcount index of poverty
2.2	Poverty map of the Russian Federation, 2002: Distribution
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2.3	The risk of poverty changes over the life cycle
2.4	Estimates of inequality differ from survey to survey, primarily
	due to methodological differences
2.5	Rural households have less access to modern housing
-	amenities than urban households
3.1	Regional inequality in Russia is comparable to that in other
	large low- and middle-income countries
3.2	As expected, regional production and consumption in Russia
	exhibited a logarithmic relationship in 2002
3.3	Per capita GRP rose in all but one region between 1999
	and 200252

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3.4	Interregional differences in per capita GRP and consumption declined between 1999 and 2002
3.5	The incidence of poverty is higher where unemployment is high
3.6 3.7	The incidence of poverty is lower where wages are high 58 Many of the poor live in regions with average poverty
3.8	incidence, particularly in 2002
3.9	and poverty is negative
3.10	Poverty is higher in rural areas, and poor regions have more
3.11	rural residents
	earners
4.1 4.2	Real GDP in Russia grew rapidly between 1998 and 2003 70 All sectors declined during the recession, with construction
4.2	and industrial output particularly hard hit
4.3 4.4	Sectors that were precrisis "losers" led the recovery72 Growth rates in manufacturing and natural resource
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4.5	Most regions contracted in 1998
4.6	All but one region grew between 1999 and 2001
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5.6	The gap between skilled and unskilled labor increased
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The crisis had a severe impact on the poor
Economic growth in 1999–2000 was pro-poor
All indexes of poverty rose until 1999 and declined thereafter 103
Inequality in consumption peaked in 1998
Consumption share of the bottom quintile has increased
steadily since 1998
Uniform consumption would have to grow 5 percent a year
to cut poverty in half by 2007111
Rapid growth in consumption would have a dramatic effect
on the poverty gap and poverty severity indexes
Distribution of estimated welfare gains from Russian WTO
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Utilization of occupational privileges is highly regressive 140
Rich households receive higher benefits than poor households,
except in the case of the child allowance
Compared with other countries, targeting of programs
in Russia is poor
Cost coverage of housing and utility services rose between
1992 and 2000
Poor households spend a higher share of total expenditures
on housing and utility services
Although the level of housing expenditures is higher for richer
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Housing and utility subsidies appear to be regressive
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