316.344.2+316.342.6 , 2017, 1 (93), . 142–163); 2013 .

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1997 . – 13%)
        (25%;
    (22
          15%
                                )^{1}.
                         ).
[4, .358].
                            » [4, .83].
    1
                                                        . 08.08.2013. - URL:
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 $http://www.levada.ru/08-08-2013/prozhitochnyi-minimum-bednost-i-bogatstvo-v-preds\ tavleniyakh-rossiyan\ .$

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)
[7],
         [5; 10]. «
                                » [13].
   [4].
                  inter alia
                                   » [4, . 142].
        ».
                                                         [10].
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                              ,
» [9, p. 550].
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: , 2017, 1 (93) 145

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2011
                          2014
(15
                 )
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               12
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                                           »).
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    2
                                                                15
                                                      2011 .
20
                  9990
                                                       113
60
                                                              ),
                                     2014 .
            (
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 $http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/inspection/itog_inspect1.htm\ .$

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«
                                                                   » [3, .47].
                                                                       , 2008
                                             »<sup>3</sup>.
(
                             [11, p. 52].
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 $^{^3}$ $\it United$ Nations Statistics Division and UNWTO. International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008. New York, 2010. – URL: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradeserv/tourism/manual.html .

⁴ Ibid.

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[12, p. 349].
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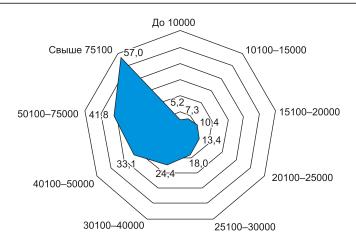
12	2014 . 23,7%	15			
12	2010–2013 . , 47,8%.	,	. 12,8%	2011 .	- - -
	12 11%. 51%, 6,3% (. 1).	18,7%.	2007–2010 .	2011 .	
			5–6	, 1–2,	- - -

2011 2014 ., %

	2011	2014
	26,4	32,5
-	24,8	31,0
	20,1	21,2
-	7,9	20,2
	12,6	18,2
	15,0	20,9
	13,4	15,2
	21,1	26,8
	-	13,3
	18,7	23,7

: 7,9 20,2%. 2011 . 41% 2014 . – (54,8%); 35,2 45,6% 23% 49 70 , – 4,4% (. 2). 60-69 (26–30%) (51-62%). 60 0,361 0,430), 60 0,104 0,177), 0,250), 70

15–19 20–29 30–39	30,0 31,9 34,2	2010–2013 14,9 16,1	2009	51.1	
20–29	31,9		4,0	51.1	
		16,1		51,1	100,0
30–39	34,2		6,1	45,8	100,0
		17,2	8,8	39,8	100,0
40–49	31,1	14,9	12,0	42,0	100,0
50–59	21,2	12,5	18,0	48,3	100,0
60–69	13,2	9,6	26,0	51,3	100,0
70	4,4	3,6	29,7	62,3	100,0
	23,7	12,8	15,7	47,8	100,0
:				0,337 (sig	g. = 0,000).
	,		,		
					-2014
		75 .	.)	(-
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, % , 2014 .

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), (38,4%).

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10 10 (374 34	(9,1	1 1	-	. 3)).	14 52 -
80–85%	,		,	,	,	- - 3
		2014 .				,
	**	**	**			
	262	345	59	2	11	2
-	78	61	71	1	13	27
	156	207	41	_	9	_
-	123	374	26	-	4	1
	142	217	57	4	15	1
	47	39	55	-	19	5
	29	35	43	3	17	26
	14	9	27	6	9	64
	233	463	44	_	1	_
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: «
                                        2014 .
                                                        3,4
                                                                  490
       5.
                                            ).
                                            0,000.
69,6%
                                                  (\mathbb{R}^2),
                                                                             21,6%
                                               1,15%
    5
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. – URL: $http://www.favt.ru/novosti-novosti/?id=2089 \; .$

,,

		Wald	- Wald	Exp(B)	R ²
, .		2132883,365	0,000		17,30%
10000					
10100-15000	0,231	9835,250	0,000	1,260	
15100-20000	0,481	47426,991	0,000	1,617	
20100–25000	0,631	83627,401	0,000	1,880	
25100–30000	0,836	153211,948	0,000	2,308	
30100–40000	1,055	249435,871	0,000	2,872	
40100–50000	1,355	401696,784	0,000	3,876	
50100–75000	1,520	502061,076	0,000	4,571	
75100	1,805	645652,752	0,000	6,078	
		2257452,134	0,000		3,63%
	1,947	1252268,865	0,000	7,011	
	1,682	1536651,201	0,000	5,377	
	1,169	751149,516	0,000	3,220	
, .)		1086364,824	0,000		2,05%
, 1000					
, 1001– 5000	0,594	154441,924	0,000	1,812	
, 100 .	0,904	410748,301	0,000	2,470	
, 100–499,9 .	1,153	636223,961	0,000	3,167	
, 500–999,9 .	1,129	509411,114	0,000	3,093	
, 1	1,293	712298,961	0,000	3,644	

		Wald	- Wald	Exp(B)	R ²
, 1		209725,708	0,000		0,91%
50					
51–150	-0,242	19083,211	0,000	0,785	
151–300	-0,064	1180,756	0,000	0,938	
301–500	-0,238	15345,390	0,000	0,788	
500	0,244	13008,109	0,000	1,277	
-		573927,701	0,000		0,67%
« »	0,135	39945,375	0,000	1,145	
« »	0,485	508533,030	0,000	1,624	
	0,449	186511,177	0,000	1,567	
, 100		54519,701	0,000		0,08%
20					
21–40	-0,094	10690,586	0,000	0,910	
41–60	0,087	6812,635	0,000	1,091	
61–90	-0,013	112,197	0,000	0,988	
90	-0,068	2731,462	0,000	0,934	
10		27116,348	0,000		0,06%

. 4

		Wald	- Wald	Exp(B)	R ²
50	0,104	956,248	0,000	1,110	
51–100	0,020	32,243	0,000	1,020	
101–200	0,145	1548,620	0,000	1,156	
201–300	0,163	1856,750	0,000	1,177	
301	0,298	5923,583	0,000	1,346	
- ,		31860,449	0,000		0,04%
1	-0,137	24516,960	0,000	0,872	
2	-0,069	2970,696	0,000	0,934	
- , ,		3977,843	0,000		0,01%
1	-0,062	3093,180	0,000	0,940	
2	-0,057	1765,322	0,000	0,945	
-		2805,773	0,000		0,01%
1	-0,051	2642,373	0,000	0,950	
2	0,003	5,516	0,019	1,003	
	-4,676	1218074,661	0,000	0,009	
	R ² () =	24,8%; N	= 113138	3; -
) 69,	6%	

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XXI
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   6.
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Region: Economics & Sociology, 2017, No. 1 (93), p. 142–163

T.Yu. Cherkashina

FACTORS OF SPATIAL MOBILITY FOR RUSSIANS

Based on the Integrated Living Conditions Monitoring in Russia, the article determines the levels of population mobility in different Russian regions.

: , 2017, 1 (93)

The subject of research is Russian tourism mobility. A series of binary logistic regression equations shows that individual factors (economic status and health) have the greatest impact on tourism probability; the effect of transport infrastructure attributes on the leasure-time spatial mobility is «absorbed» by the characteristics of individual income, i.e. regional discrepancies in the standard of living correlate with the density of transport infrastructure. Spatial mobility for tourism is increasingly associated with land transport infrastructure rather than air transportation. In fact, the differentiation of Russian citizens by their actual tourist mobility parameters replicates economic inequality, and the density of transport infrastructure differentiated by regions does not mitigate the impact that economic resources exert on travel.

Keywords: spatial mobility; tourism; level of mobility; backward mobility; economic resources; transport infrastructure

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