
330.34+332.1

: , 2017, 4 (96), . 126–150

• •

2001–2015 .

50%)

(

)

1990- -

2000- , -

(. , , [11]). -

: -

, -

, -

[1]. -

[2] (-

[12]). . -

[13], , -

1995–2010 . -

- -

[13]. -

, -

[3; 5]. -

- : , -

, , -

, . . [8] -

- -

[6; 7]. -

[11]. -

1995–2010 . , -

, . -

*,
 .

[14; 15].

([16]),
 [17] [10].

$$G = \frac{2}{\bar{y}} \text{Cov}(y, F(y)) = \frac{2}{\bar{y}} \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - \bar{y}) (\hat{F}_i - \bar{F}), \quad (1)$$

$y_i -$ $i-$, $i = 1; m -$,

$$\bar{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i -$$

; $F(y) -$
 ; $\hat{F}_i -$
 $i-$,

$$\hat{F}_i = \sum_{i=0}^{i-1} i + i / 2. \quad (2)$$

$$\bar{F} = \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{F}_i - i) = 0,5.$$

*
 ∴ . . . // . . . - 2015. - 3.

$y_i = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K y_{ik}, \quad y_{ik} = \dots$

$$G(y_k) = \frac{2}{\bar{y}} \text{Cov}(y_k, F(y)) = \frac{2}{\bar{y}} \sum_{i=1}^m (y_{ki} - \bar{y}_k) (\hat{F}_i - \bar{F}), \quad (3)$$

$$G = \sum_{k=1}^K G(y_k). \quad (4)$$

$$(3) \quad \dots$$

$$\bar{y}_k = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m y_{ki}$$

\dots [14], \dots

$$G(y_k) = a_k g_k s_k. \quad (5)$$

$$a_k = \bar{y}_k / \bar{y} - \dots$$

$$g_k = \frac{2}{\bar{y}_k} \text{Cov}(y_k, F(y_k)) - \dots$$

$$s_k = \text{Cov}(y_k, F(y)) /$$

$$\text{Cov}(y_k, F(y_k)) - \dots$$

(Divisia index).

, %

2001	12,6	38,5	15,2	5,7	28,0	100,0	13,0	39,5	15,6	5,0	26,9	100,0
2002	11,9	41,0	15,3	5,2	26,6	100,0	12,2	41,8	15,7	4,8	25,4	100,0
2003	12,0	39,4	14,1	7,8	26,7	100,0	12,4	40,1	14,7	7,2	25,6	100,0
2004	11,7	40,5	12,9	8,3	26,6	100,0	12,2	41,1	13,5	7,5	25,7	100,0
2005	11,4	39,6	12,7	10,3	26,0	100,0	11,8	39,8	13,4	9,0	26,0	100,0
2006	11,1	39,5	12,0	10,0	27,4	100,0	11,5	39,5	12,7	8,8	27,6	100,0
2007	10,0	41,4	11,6	8,9	28,1	100,0	10,5	41,1	12,2	7,9	28,3	100,0
2008	10,2	44,7	13,2	6,2	25,7	100,0	10,6	43,5	13,6	5,5	26,9	100,0
2009	9,7	41,2	14,9	6,5	27,7	100,0	9,9	40,3	15,4	5,8	28,7	100,0
2010	8,9	40,3	17,7	6,2	26,9	100,0	9,2	39,4	18,3	5,6	27,7	100,0
2011	8,9	40,0	18,3	5,2	27,6	100,0	9,3	39,2	18,8	4,6	28,1	100,0
2012	9,4	41,3	18,3	5,1	25,9	100,0	9,7	40,3	18,8	4,6	26,5	100,0
2013	8,6	41,4	18,6	5,5	25,9	100,0	8,9	40,4	19,1	5,0	26,5	100,0
2014	8,4	41,6	18,0	5,8	26,2	100,0	8,6	40,4	18,4	5,4	27,2	100,0
2015	7,9	38,3	18,3	6,2	29,3	100,0	8,1	37,4	18,6	5,8	30,2	100,0

; - ; - ; - ; - ; - ; -

, 2015 . 30,8%

8,5%

6206,7

1792,6

(2933,4 .)

	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	0,230	0,203	0,157	0,545	0,302	0,200
2002	0,214	0,184	0,133	0,462	0,329	0,183
2003	0,202	0,183	0,113	0,464	0,335	0,194
2004	0,197	0,188	0,097	0,496	0,358	0,197
2005	0,192	0,199	0,081	0,560	0,304	0,193
2006	0,190	0,198	0,074	0,513	0,253	0,176
2007	0,198	0,206	0,066	0,499	0,238	0,172
2008	0,194	0,207	0,068	0,478	0,198	0,135
2009	0,212	0,207	0,072	0,513	0,207	0,146
2010	0,224	0,215	0,065	0,470	0,216	0,139
2011	0,228	0,206	0,064	0,490	0,243	0,134
2012	0,233	0,201	0,062	0,452	0,255	0,125
2013	0,244	0,196	0,058	0,392	0,245	0,122
2014	0,248	0,211	0,058	0,371	0,240	0,115
2015	0,264	0,212	0,063	0,358	0,206	0,109
2015/2001, %	14,8	4,7	-59,6	-34,2	-31,8	-45,4

2014 .) . ,

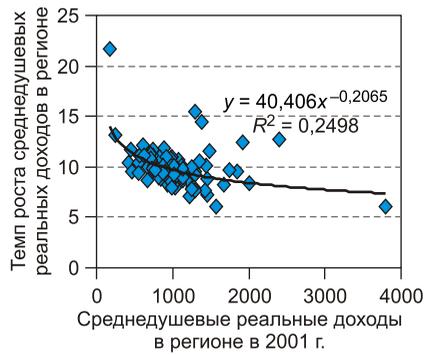
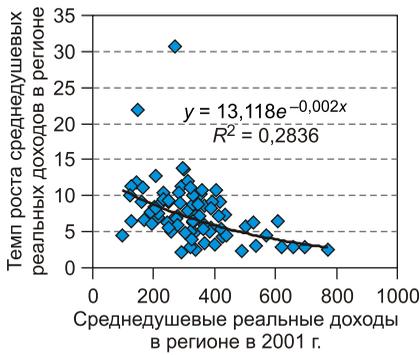
2005 .

2008 .

2012 . 2013–2015 .

$$: \ln(y_t / y_0) = b_0 + \ln(y_0) + .$$

. 1–5,

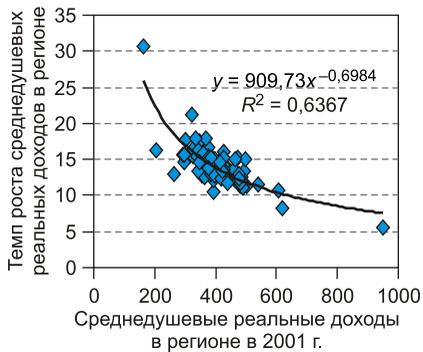


. 1.

.. , % ,

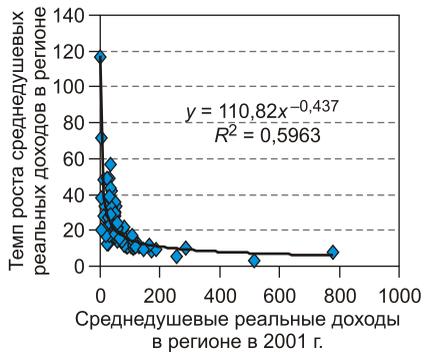
. 2.

.. , % ,



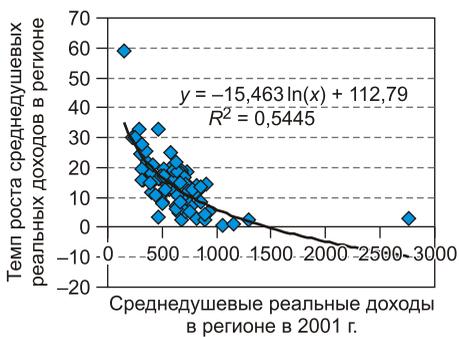
. 3.

.. , % , -



. 4.

.. , % , -



. 5.

.. , % , -

0,216 0,24

R^2

0,632, - 0,591, -
0,576. 0,001. -
, . -
(. 3) -
, - , 2015 . $R=0,714$ $R=0,641$ -
).

3

2001 2015 .

2001						
	1					
	0,024	1				
	0,285	0,129	1			
	0,317	0,503	0,499	1		
	0,549	0,387	0,455	0,652	1	
	0,450	0,809	0,467	0,770	0,821	1
2015						
	1					
	-0,168	1				
	-0,289	0,430	1			
	-0,195	0,552	0,325	1		
	0,397	-0,407	-0,263	0,034	1	
	0,247	0,712	0,330	0,641	0,320	1

; - ; - ; - ; -

, 2001 .
 0,809,
 2004 . -
 0,833. , -
 (, 2014 . $R = 0,59$). , -
 ,
 .
 (
) ($R_{2001} = 0,821, R_{2015} = 0,32$). 2001 . -
 ($R_{2001} = 0,549$) -
 ($R_{2001} = 0,652$).
 ($R_{2001} = 0,387$ $R_{2001} = 0,455$). 2015 . -
 . -
 ($R_{2015} = 0,397$).
 ($R_{2001} = 0,387, R_{2015} = -0,407$),
 :
 (). , -
 , -
 , -
 , 2001 . (-
) (41,6%).
 2015 .
 (19,6%
 29,3%) -
 91,3% . -
 .
 -
 (50,5% 2015 .), (49,1%)

(
) , %

	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	8,9	33,4	7,0	13,9	38,6	100,0
2002	8,1	34,6	5,9	11,5	41,6	100,0
2003	8,1	31,4	4,4	16,7	41,4	100,0
2004	7,0	32,8	3,1	19,0	40,4	100,0
2005	6,5	35,3	1,6	27,3	32,3	100,0
2006	6,0	38,4	1,2	25,7	31,4	100,0
2007	4,0	43,9	0,8	23,5	30,3	100,0
2008	5,1	57,5	2,1	18,6	19,3	100,0
2009	4,8	48,4	2,3	20,0	26,7	100,0
2010	3,5	50,5	1,1	18,5	28,6	100,0
2011	3,2	47,4	0,4	17,6	33,7	100,0
2012	4,2	49,0	0,3	16,5	31,9	100,0
2013	4,2	51,3	-0,5	15,6	31,0	100,0
2014	4,6	58,0	0,6	15,8	22,7	100,0
2015	3,6	55,6	0,2	17,7	24,6	100,0

2015 .,

() .

14%.

3,9%.

(30), 2013 .

2,5
, 15

45,4%. 5

5

2001 ., %

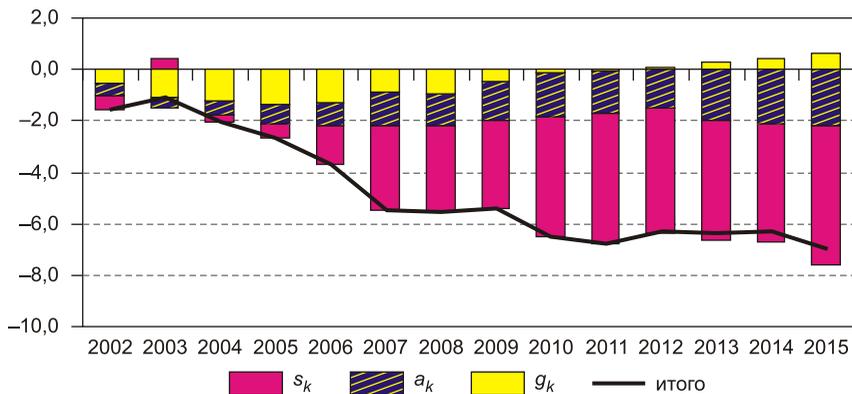
	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-1,6	-1,8	-1,6	-3,4	-0,7	-8,8
2003	-1,1	-2,9	-2,8	+2,4	+1,5	-3,1
2004	-2,0	-1,1	-4,0	+4,8	+1,2	-1,6
2005	-2,7	+0,7	-5,5	+12,5	-7,5	-3,6
2006	-3,7	+0,5	-6,0	+8,8	-11,0	-11,8
2007	-5,5	+4,2	-6,4	+6,3	-12,7	-14,3
2008	-5,5	+5,4	-5,6	-1,3	-25,6	-32,5
2009	-5,4	+2,0	-5,3	+0,7	-19,1	-26,9
2010	-6,5	+1,7	-6,3	-1,0	-18,8	-30,5
2011	-6,8	-1,7	-6,8	-2,1	-16,1	-33,2
2012	-6,3	-2,8	-6,9	-3,5	-18,7	-37,5
2013	-6,4	-2,2	-7,3	-4,4	-19,8	-39,2
2014	-6,3	-0,1	-6,7	-4,8	-25,6	-42,6
2015	-7,0	-3,1	-6,9	-4,2	-25,2	-45,4

: «-»

, «+»-

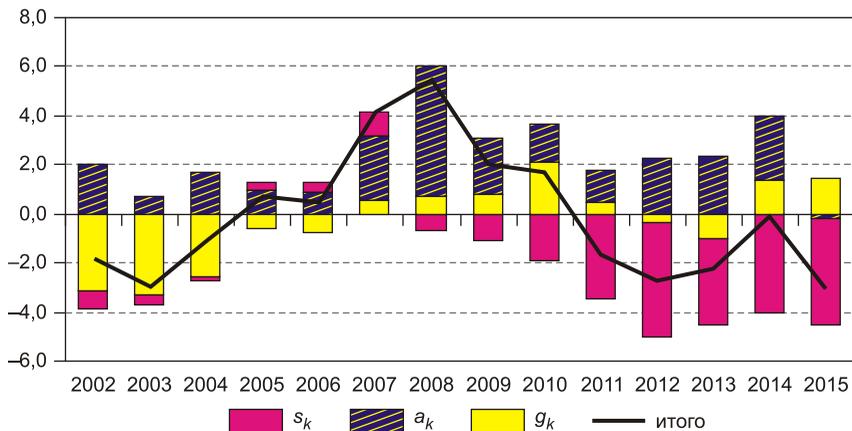
6-10

(



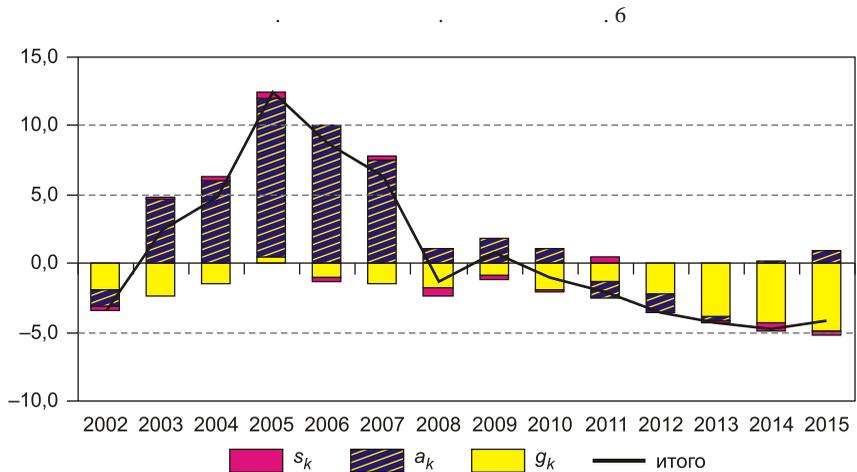
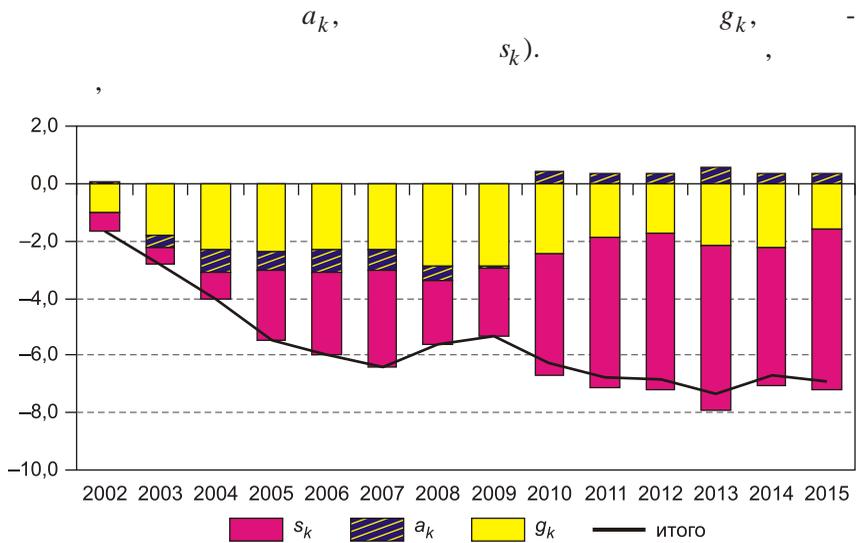
. 6.

s_k - ; g_k - ; a_k - ;

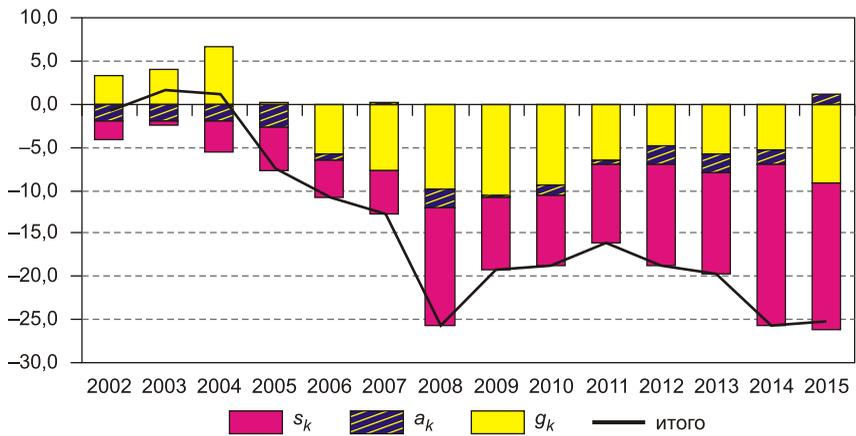


. 7.

. 6



. 6



. 10.

. 6

2013 ..

$$Cov(e_k, F)$$

,
 s_k ,

7% 45,4%

(. . 6).
 (g_k)

(s_k)

(a_k) ,

ó

2008 .

(. . 7),

2009 .

2012 ..

. 2013–2014 .
 () , 2015 .
 .
 (. .8) (3,1%).
 6,9%
 .
 2007 ., 2008–2009 .
 , 2014 .
 .
 , —
 .
 (. .9) 2005 . ,
 .
 , 2009 . 2010 .
 (4,2%).
 .
 ()
 (. .10),
 15
 25,2% (55%).
 : s_k 68,1%
 .
 : , 2017, 4 (96) 145

... , ...

... 2000–2010 . [4].

[9].

... 29% , ...

(15-02-00638)

1. ... :
// Pro et Contra. – 2013. – . – .48–60.
2. ... :
// ... – 2014. – 4. – C. 100–119.

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DOI: 10.15372/REG20170406

Region: Economics & Sociology, 2017, No. 4 (96), p. 126–150

M.Yu. Malkina

**CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS SOURCES
TO INTERREGIONAL PERSONAL INCOME
INEQUALITY IN RUSSIA**

The article evaluates the contribution of different personal income sources and their components to interregional inequality under static and dynamic conditions over the period of 2001–2015. We show that labor compensations had the least impact on reducing inter-regional differences, and their relative contribution to inequality increased. Social transfers had the greatest leveling effect, but their convergence potential was significantly exhausted due to the construction features. Property incomes were the strongest catalyst for inequality, but their share in the total personal incomes was small and decreasing, and their interregional differences in this area dropped in the post-crisis period, so they made a small contribution to the regional convergence. Incomes from entrepreneurial activity also had a small effect on reducing interregional disparities due to a decrease in the share of total incomes and spatial reallocation. The predominant contribution to convergence (more than 50%) was made by so-called other (mostly informal) incomes. The obtained results testify to the impact of both the centralized redistribution of incomes along with

the adaptive practices of the population and the peculiarities of the regions' institutional environment on the reduction of interregional differences related to personal incomes in contemporary Russia.

Keywords: region; personal incomes; income sources; inequality; Gini coefficient; decomposition

The study is prepared within the framework of the project No. 15-02-00638 supported by funding from the Russian Foundation for Basic Research

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