

Growth in Post-Soviet Russia: A Tale of Two Transitions

Explanation of Data

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Daniel Berkowitz* and David N. DeJong**

Department of Economics
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

* dmerk@pitt.edu

** dejong@pitt.edu

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I. GROWTH (source: www.gks.ru)

1993:IV-2000:IV – annual average growth in regional per capita income between 1993:IV and 2000:IV, deflated by a regional consumer price index which is set at 100 in December 1993;

2000:IV-2007:IV – annual average growth in regional per capita income between 2000:IV and 2007:IV, deflated by a regional consumer price index which is set at 100 in December 1993.

2. SMALL ENTERPRISES (sources: Goskomstat Rossii, 1996 and 2001)

ENT-95 – stock of small private enterprises registered at the end of 1995 per one thousand regional inhabitants (using 1996 population data);

ENT-00 – stock of small enterprises registered at the end of 2000 per one thousand regional inhabitants (using 2001 population data).

3. CREDIT (source: Central Bank of the Russian Federation, 2001, Table 4.1 and online at <http://www.cbr.ru/eng/publ/BBS/bbsq0104e.pdf>)

Stock of credit (in rubles) per regional inhabitant as of September 30, 2001 issued to private individual borrowers within each region.

4. INITIAL INCOME (source: www.gks.ru)

1993:IV – number of consumer goods baskets (of 83) per regional inhabitant per month that can be bought with nominal household income during 1993:IV (because there is no data on the cost of a basket of 83 prior to June 2001, and because the growth in the cost of the basket of 83 is highly correlated with CPI growth, the cost of this basket is imputed as described in the text);

2000:IV – number of consumer goods baskets (of 83) per regional inhabitant per month that can be bought with nominal household income during 2000:IV (because there is no data on the cost of a basket of 83 prior to June 2001, and because the growth in the cost of the basket of 83 is highly correlated with CPI growth, the cost of this basket is imputed as described in the text);

2007: – number of consumer goods baskets (of 83) per regional inhabitant per month that can be bought with nominal household income during 2007:IV.

5. VOTING (sources: Berezkin et. al., 1989; Clem and Craumer 1993 and 2000)

REF93 – share of popular vote cast for pro-reform parties in the December 1993 parliamentary elections;

REF95 – share of popular vote cast for pro-reform parties in the December 1995 parliamentary elections;

REF99 – share of popular vote cast for pro-reform parties in the December 1999 parliamentary elections.

PART(1989) - Voter turnout in the Former Soviet for the Congress of Peoples Deputies Elections in 1989. This is considered to have been the first “semi-competitive elections” in Soviet history and citizens were allowed to vote for a limited set of representatives. These elections threatened the power of the Communist elites by opening up positions of power to opposition candidates. Thus, in regions in which the Communist Party remained strong, turnout in the 1989 elections was relatively high, as the “...less reformed regions continued to mobilize turnout through the still intact party-state apparatus that extended into state farms and enterprises.” (Petrov, 2004, p.250; for similar evidence of this, see Berezkin et al., 1989).

6. Initial Conditions

EDU (source: Goskomstat 1995) – Share of the population of 15-year olds and greater as of 1994 that have obtained schooling beyond the high school (secondary) level;

IO (sources: Gaddy, 1996 and Senik Leygonie and Hughes, 1992) - IO is designed to measure the profitability at world market prices of the industrial capital stock in place as of 1985. To compute this, we multiplied the industry’s labor share (source: Gaddy, 1996) by its value added, net of labor costs as computed by Senik-Leygonie and Hughes (1992); we then summed the resulting products. This measure is limited to industries that produce tradable goods; the oil and gas industries have the highest value added, while food processing has the lowest (in fact, negative) value added.

DEFENSE (source: Gaddy 1996) - the number of workers employed in the defense industry per thousand employed workers in 1985.

Distance (source: unpublished distance matrix obtained from Goskomstat) – Distant of a region’s capital from Moscow.

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