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(1992–2014 .)

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15], [11; 13; [20]

« – » [18], , [12; 16; 22]

70%.

[5] [9].

[2; 3].

[14].

[17].

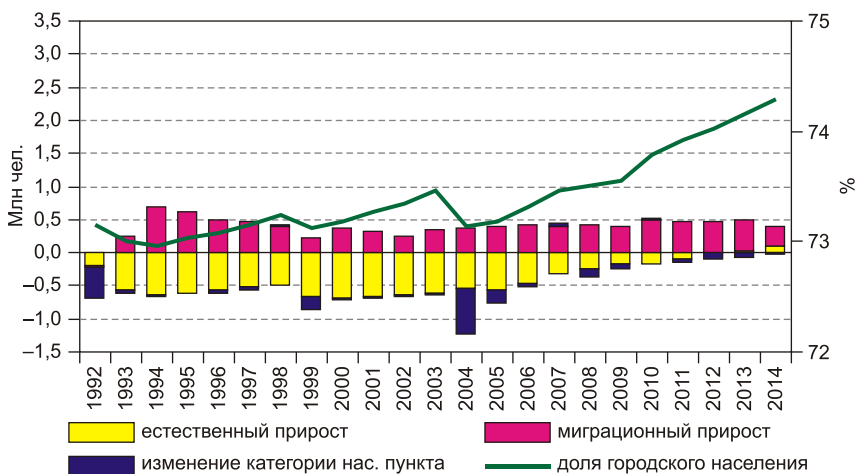
2000–2008 .

[4], 2000- 2013 .

[8].

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		2014 . 74,29%		-
1992 .			73,15%	-
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1992–2015 .				-
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2005 .			1992, 1999, 2004	-
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. 1.

„ , % , 2014 . 2015 .

[10].

( $r = 0,85$ )

1990-

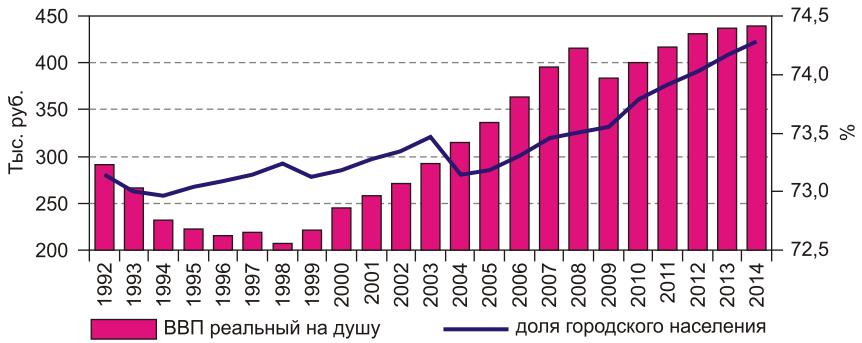
( . 2).

( $r = 0,45$ )

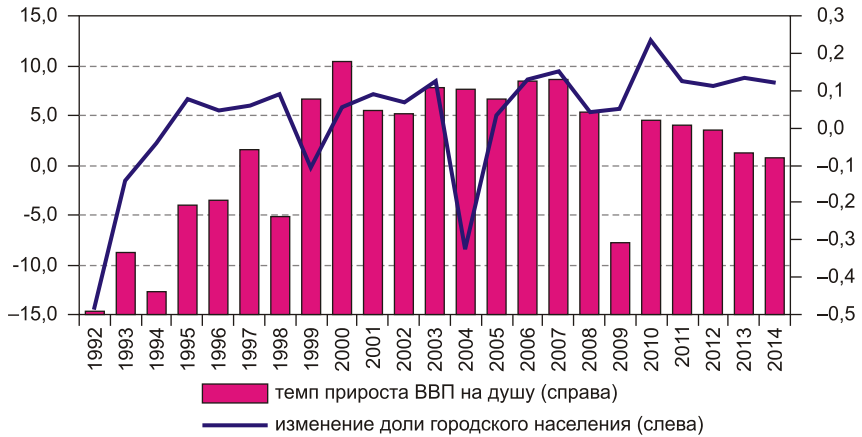
( . 3).

1999, 2004 2005 .

( $r = 0,69$ ).



2. 2014 .. , %



3. , %, , %

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1990- 1994 .

[6; 7]

2014 .

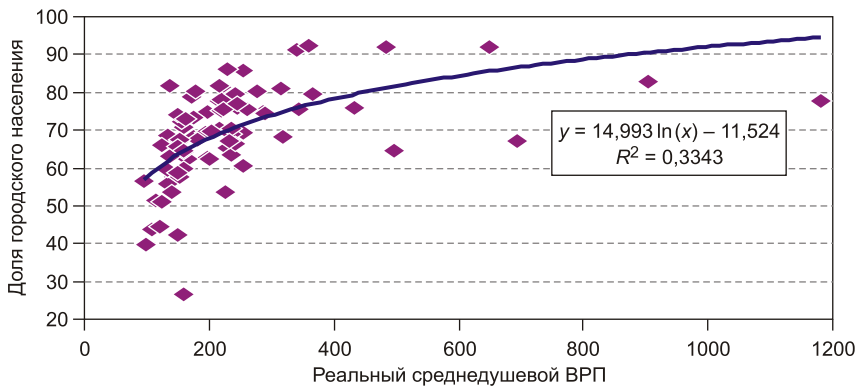
1992–2014 .

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77



4. 2014 .. . . , % , ( ) 1992–2014 .

( .4).

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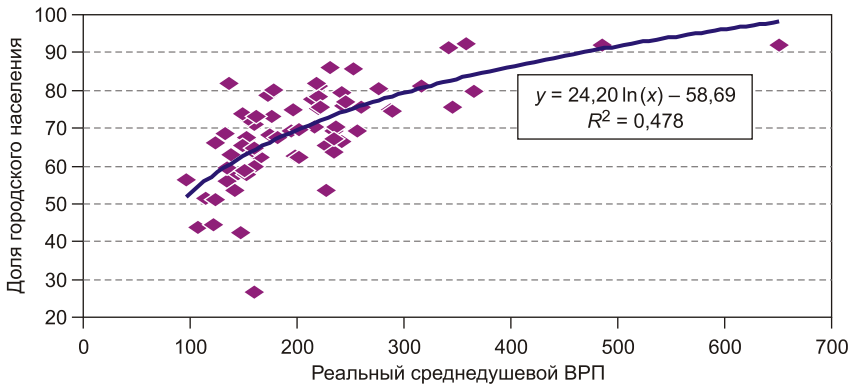
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( .5).

2

30%-  
2004–2014 .





5. Доля городского населения в 2014 г., % (1992–2014 гг.)

1990-

( ) [16],

$$\begin{aligned}
 urban_{it} = & \mu_i + \alpha_1 \ln pcGRP_{it} + \alpha_2 pcGRPgrowth_{it} + \\
 & + \alpha_3 education_{it} + \alpha_4 indus_{it} + \alpha_5 popdensity_{it} + \alpha_6 popgrowth_{it} + \\
 & + \alpha_7 trade_{it} + \alpha_8 primacy_{it} + \alpha_9 empl_{it} + \alpha_{10} roaddensity_{it} + \\
 & + \alpha_{11} migration_{it} + \alpha_n Dummies_{it} (PICKS, MINING, AGRI, \\
 & AGGLOM, CRIZ) + \epsilon_{it},
 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$urban_{it}$  – , %;  $\mu_i$  – ;  $\alpha_1$  –  $\ln pcGRP_{it}$  – , . . . ;  $pcGRPgrowth_{it}$  – , %;  $education_{it}$  –

, %;  $indus_{it}$  -  
 ( , , 1 . ;  
 ), %;  $popdensity_{it}$  - , %;  $trade_{it}$  -  
 $popgrowth_{it}$  - ( -  
 ) , %;  $primacy_{it}$  - -  
 ;  $empl_{it}$  - -  
 , %;  $roaddensity_{it}$  -  
 , 1 . . ;  $migration_{it}$  -  
 , . 1000 ; *Dummies* -  
 ;  $i$  - ;  $t$  - ; - .  
 77 23  
 (1992–2014 ).

,  $education_{it}$  -  
 , -  
 , -  
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 ,  $migration_{it}$ , -  
 , -  
 , 1990- . -  
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➤ *PICKS* –

➤ *MINING* –

➤ *AGRI* –

➤ *AGGLOM* –

1 ;

➤ *CRIZ* –

: 1992–1996, 1998 2009 .

: (77 )

(69 ).  
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	1	2	3	4	5
<i>ln pcGRP</i>	<b>0,45*</b>	<b>0,46*</b>	<b>-0,94*</b>	<b>0,55*</b>	<b>0,36*</b>
<i>pcGRPgrowth</i>	0,017*	-	-0,015*	-	0,001*
<i>education</i>	0,72*	0,72*	0,71*	-	-
<i>indus</i>	-	-	-	-0,01**	-0,01*
<i>popdensity</i>	0,08*	0,08*	0,08*	0,05*	-0,09*
<i>popgrowth</i>	0,79*	0,76*	-	-	0,04*
<i>trade</i>	0,004*	0,003**	0,003**	-	-0,01*
<i>primacy</i>	-0,03**	-0,05*	-0,16*	-0,12*	-
<i>roaddensity</i>	-2,32*	-2,87*	-8,39*	-1,56*	-0,74*
<i>migration</i>	-0,10*	-0,09*	-0,01*	-0,01*	-
<i>PICKS</i>	-0,96*	-0,94*	-0,70*	-0,42*	-0,81*
<i>MINING</i>	-1,56*	-1,65*	-1,50*	-	-
<i>AGRI</i>	-	-0,69*	-	-	-
<i>AGGLOM</i>	-	1,24*	-	-	-
<i>CRIZ</i>	-	-0,67*	-	-	-
<i>AR(1)</i>	-	-	-	0,91*	-
	65,45*	66,84*	79,48*	71,75*	-
-	1771	1771	1771	1694	1520
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<i>R<sup>2</sup></i>	0,98	0,98	0,98	0,99	-
<i>F-</i>	1386	1397	1293	10445	92,62***
<i>p-</i>	0	0	0	0	0,03

: \* -  $p < 0,01$ ; \*\* -  $p < 0,05$ ; \*\*\* -  $J$ -

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81

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	1	2	3	4	5
<i>ln pcGRP</i>	<b>0,60*</b>	<b>0,57*</b>	<b>0,32***</b>	<b>0,36**</b>	<b>0,22*</b>
<i>pcGRPgrowth</i>	0,023*	–	–0,012***	–	–0,002*
<i>education</i>	0,43**	0,42**	0,35*	–	0,13*
<i>indus</i>	–	–	–	–0,01*	–
<i>popgrowth</i>	0,66*	0,61*	0,15*	–	–0,08*
<i>primacy</i>	–	–	–0,10*	–0,10*	–
<i>empl</i>	–	–	–0,07*	–0,02***	–
<i>roaddensity</i>	–1,50**	–2,03*	–5,70*	–	–
<i>migration</i>	–0,05*	–0,05*	–	–0,01*	–
<i>PICKS</i>	–0,93*	–0,92*	–0,74**	–0,40*	–0,99*
<i>AGRI</i>	–0,78*	–0,77*	–	–0,16***	–
<i>AGGLOM</i>	1,07*	1,09*	0,99*	–	0,20*
<i>CRIZ</i>	–	–0,68*	–	–	–
<i>AR(1)</i>	–	–	–	0,96*	–
	66,28*	66,70*	76,06*	75,63*	–
-	1587	1587	1587	1518	1380
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	0,98	0,98	0,98	0,99	–
<i>F</i> -	1783	1818	1510	17968	88,89****
<i>p</i> -	0	0	0	0	0,02

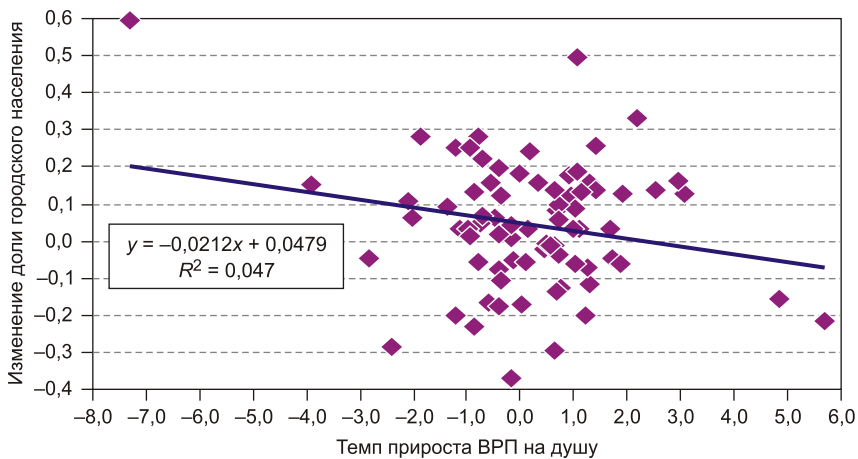
: \* –  $p < 0,01$ ; \*\* –  $p < 0,05$ ; \*\*\* –  $p < 0,1$ ; \*\*\*\* –  $J$ -

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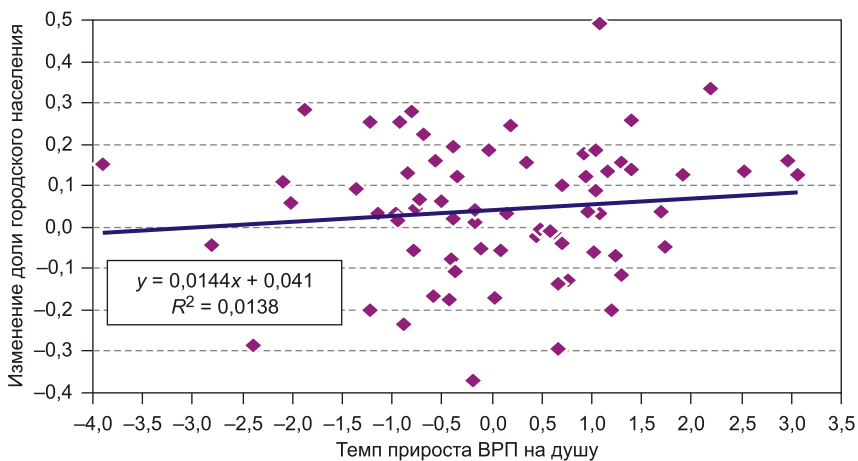
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$$\begin{aligned}
 urban_{it} = & \mu_i + \alpha_t + \beta_1 pcGRPgrowth_{it} + \beta_2 pcINVgrowth_{it} + \\
 & \beta_3 emplgrowth_{it} + \beta_4 primacy_{it} + \beta_5 roaddensity_{it} + \beta_6 PICKS_{it} + \epsilon_{it}, \quad (2) \\
 urban_{it} - & (urban_t - urban_{t-1}) \\
 & ; \mu_i - \\
 & i; t - \\
 t; pcGRPgrowth_{it} - & , \% ; \\
 pcINVgrowth_{it} - & , \% ; emplgrowth_{it} - \\
 ; primacy_{it} - & (primacy_t - primacy_{t-1}) \\
 & , \% ; \\
 roaddensity_{it} - & (roaddensity_t - roaddensity_{t-1}) \\
 \llcorner & \gg, \% ; PICKS -
 \end{aligned}$$

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(2) -

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1990- -

(2)

<i>pcGRPgrowth</i>	<b>-0,014*</b>	<b>0,003**</b>
<i>pcINVgrowth</i>	0,003*	0,002*
<i>emplgrowth</i>	-0,02*	-0,01*
<i>primacy</i>	-0,13*	-0,16*
<i>roaddensity</i>	-2,84*	-
<i>PICKS</i>	-0,90*	-0,97*
	0,12*	0,10*
-	1771	1587
	77	69
.		
.		
	2,22	1,69
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	0,32	0,33
<i>F</i> -	7,54	10,23
<i>DW</i>	1,88	2,00

: \* -  $p < 0,01$ ; \*\* -  $p < 0,1$ .

\* \* \*



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*Region: Economics & Sociology, 2017, No. 3 (95), p. 69–92*

**D.A. Izotov**

## **ECONOMIC GROWTH AND URBANIZATION OF RUSSIAN REGIONS**

*The article shows that the level of urbanization in Russia is trending upward. Within the period under study (1992–2014), the size of Russia's urban population changed due to natural population growth and migration, as well as administrative and territorial transformations. The evaluation of urbanization factors indicates the relocation of Russian economic activity to the biggest cities. We have found a distortion of a long-term positive impact of economic growth on the level of urbanization in the existing spatial structure of the Russian economy, defined by a large diversity of regional socio-economic systems. The article demonstrates a statistically significant positive effect of economic growth on the level of urbanization over a long-term period, provided that we exclude regions with a high mining share in the gross added value from the data pool.*

**Keywords:** urbanization; economic growth; population; migration; region; urban area; Russia

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for Basic Research*

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