

The emergence of new industries at the regional level in Spain
A proximity approach based on product-relatedness

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In 2000, the deal was agreed between the companies by economic geography. The reason for the agreement was the need to expand production and sales. The company had to find new markets and increase its share in the market. The deal was made for a period of five years. During this time, the company had to invest in research and development. The deal was successful because it allowed the company to expand its production and sales.

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conditional on a given θ is $P(\theta | y)$. Hence, for each θ , $P(\theta | y)$ is the conditional probability of θ given y . The joint probability of θ and y is $P(\theta, y) = P(\theta)P(y | \theta)$, and the marginal probability of y is $P(y) = \int P(\theta)P(y | \theta) d\theta$.

e an o dy e e e po nca pod c e c e o e po an a e
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o f a a n e po d c f o e po nca pod c e c e e ea e econd den y
nde ea e o f a a n e po d c f o e na ona pod c e c e e econd, e
e non- pa a e c and pa a e c e c n e o e e e po hce- e e den y pay a
a ge o e an co n y- e e den y n e xp a n h g e e e gence o n e a e . To
ca c a e po nce- e e den y, f o n g e a on 2), po x y ea e a e co b ned
p o nce ' co pa a e ad an age da a. No e den y f o a n e po d c a e ac o
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n e po d c e den y ca c a e d a e po nce e e and e den y ca c a e d a e
co n y e e o d be e a e. n e ca e, e pa a e c and non- pa a e c e c n e
canno de e ne e e po nce- e e den y o co n y- e e den y o e po an n
d ng e e e gence o n e a e . To o e co e co nea y and e pa a e e
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den y e add- p e expo o a pan p o nce exce e one a be ng ana yzed,
and de e ne e po d c n e e e - o - pa n a co pa a e ad an age. T en, e
co b ne co pa a e ad an age da a p o x y da a o ca c a e a po nce- pec c
e - o - pa n den y. A e e no co nea y be e en e e - o - pa n den y and
p o nce e e den y, non- pa a e c and pa a e c e c n e can no d c na e
e e e a a ab y o capab e a e po nce e e o e po an a e
a a ab y o capab e n e e e co n y n f o e ng e e e gence o n e
nd e .

e e a ed co pa a e ad an age f o e a p o d c a ca c a e d ba ed on expo o pan
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Agenc a T b a a da a ba e. T e e da a a e n e Co b ned No enc a e 8- d g
c a f ca on. T e e needed o be an f o ed o T C e 2. - d g t, o a t e
c a f ca on e d o ca c a e e po x y nde e .

A e o b e o e, Ne e e a 20) a e f o po de y e a c e dence f o e
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e d n o pape d e en o a e d by Ne e e a 20). e e a a ge poo o
co n e o b d e po x y ea e, e e e co e nce da a b by Ne e e a
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ca c a e d a ge n o dy e. an n e e d dy e. na y,
Ne e e a, do no con o e p a n a e co pe e n e po d c e y co-
an f ac e. n o dy, e a e e ab e d a e e a ed co pa a e ad an age e o d,
n o de o con de a e co-occ e nce e en a e e an and gn can one.

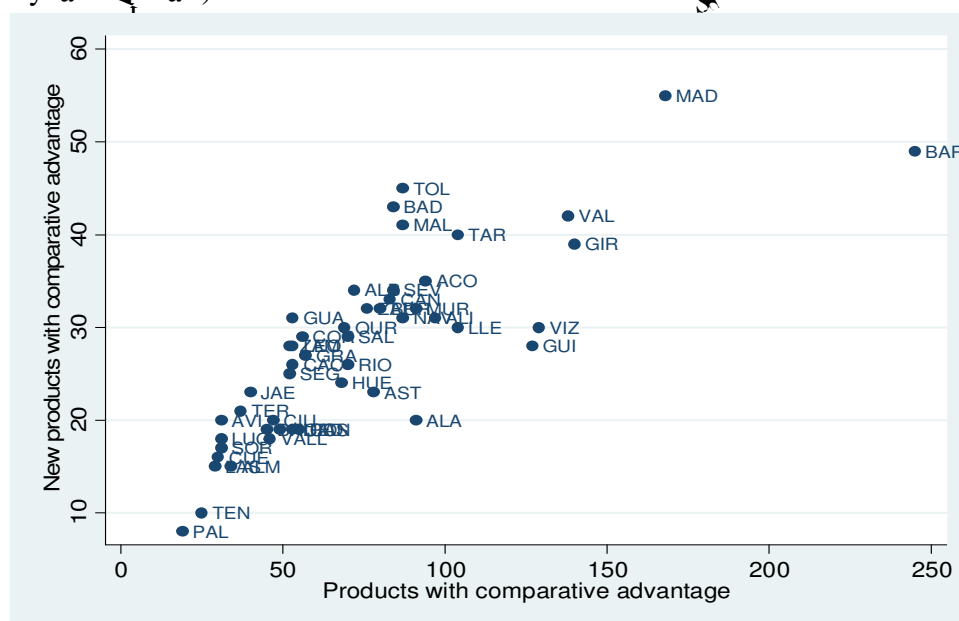
² pan d ded n 50 p o nce and o a o no o c e Ce a and Me a). e o e p e nce o f a e
and e e ab e da a e a e exc d e e o pan a o no o c e f o e a p e.

4. The relationship between density and entry of new products in Spanish regions

In this section, we explore the relationship between density and the emergence of new products in Spanish regions. We analyze the relationship between the number of products in a region and the number of new products developed in a region. A expanded before, the condensed approach to a comparative advantage in a product is the comparative advantage index (one of the above). We use a 5-year window for the analysis. The number of products with comparative advantage in a region of the year 1988, 1993, 1998, 2003 and 2008. To calculate the number of new products, we use the number of products in a region did not have comparative advantage in the year 1988, 1993, 1998 and 2003 but developed comparative advantage in the year t .

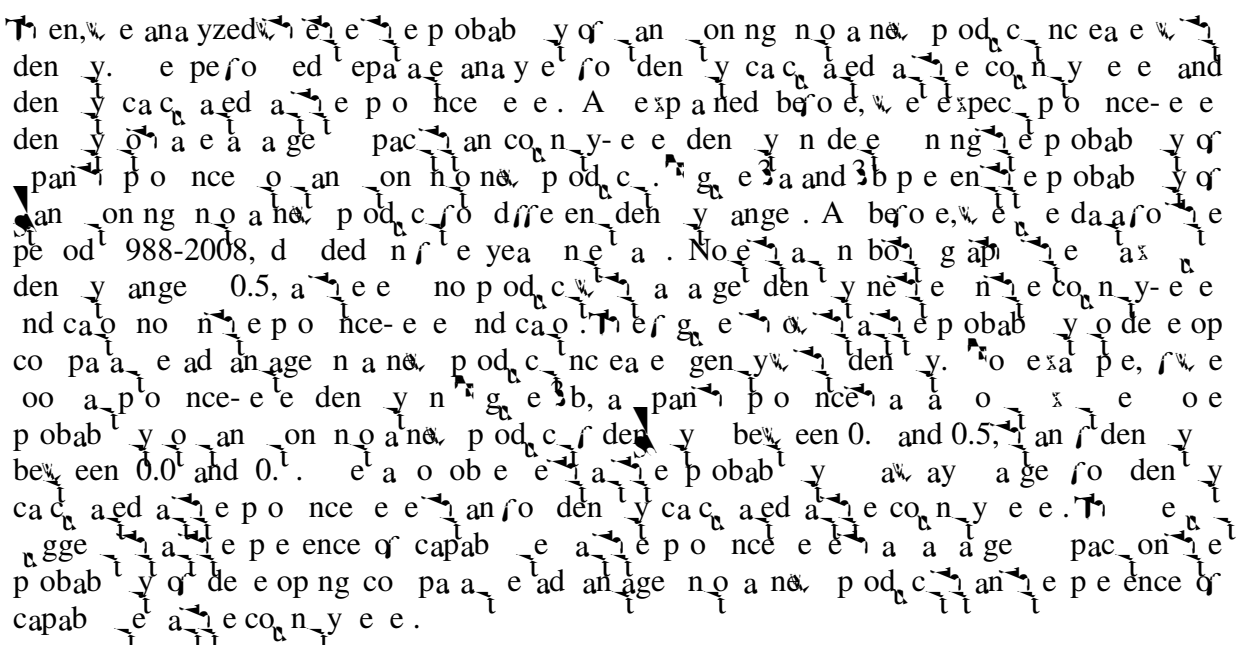
A can be seen in Figure 2, the relationship between the number of products in a region and the number of new products developed in a region is positive. For example, we can observe that Barcelona and Madrid, Spanish regions with the highest number of products with comparative advantage (25 and 18 respectively) are the regions with the highest number of new products (9 and 55 respectively). In contrast, the regions with the lowest number of products with comparative advantage, i.e., Galicia and Tenerife (9 and 25 respectively), are the regions with the lowest number of new products (8 and 0 respectively).

Figure 2. Relationship between products with comparative advantage at t and new products with comparative advantage at $t+5$ in Spanish regions 1988-2008 (a 5-year time lag)



The relationship between the number of products with comparative advantage at t and the number of new products with comparative advantage at $t+5$ is positive. A 5-year time lag is used to calculate the number of new products. The relationship between the number of products with comparative advantage at t and the number of new products with comparative advantage at $t+5$ is positive.

Figure 2. The correlation between the age dependent production of coplanar and aged air and new production of coplanar aged air at 5 and 10 years prior to 1988-2008 age; 5-year difference (a)



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Fig. 3a Probability of an ongoing non-productive partnership. Continuous density period 1988-2008; 5-year net area)

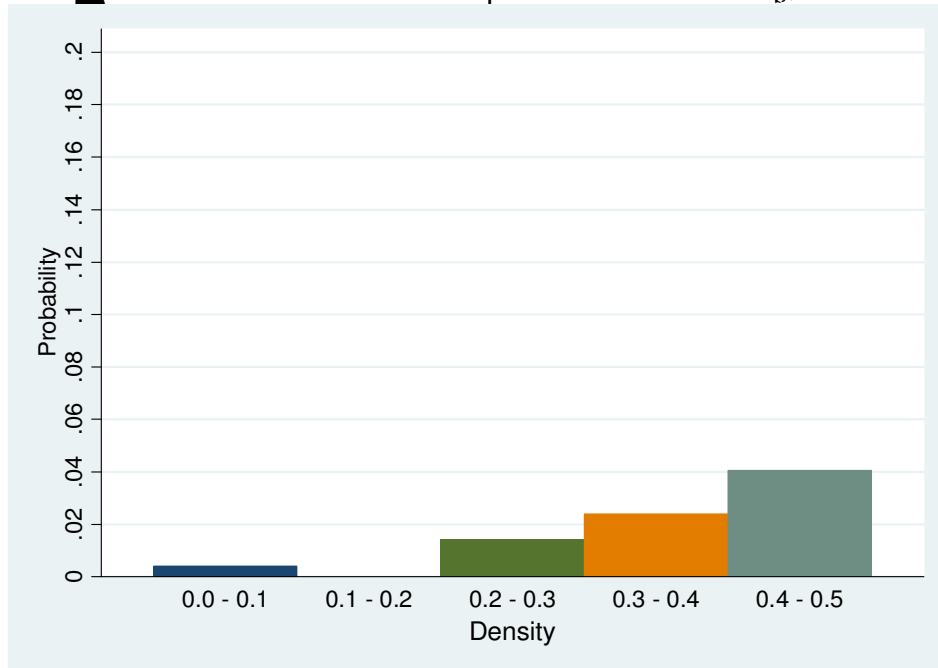
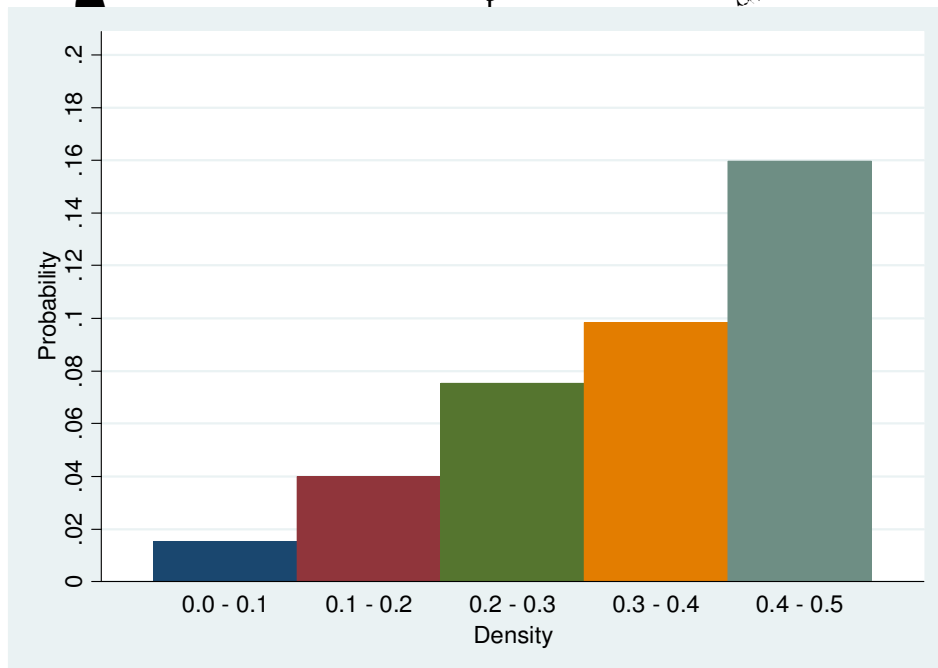


Fig. 3b Probability of an ongoing non-productive partnership. Period-e density period 1988-2008; 5-year net area)



The analysis of the density of ongoing non-productive partnerships is based on the continuous density period 1988-2008; 5-year net area. The analysis of the period-e density period 1988-2008; 5-year net area is based on the period-e density period 1988-2008; 5-year net area. The analysis of the period-e density period 1988-2008; 5-year net area is based on the period-e density period 1988-2008; 5-year net area.

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ad an age. o e e e e n g e p o d c den y e e a e e a c t e d e e e e e c a e.
e a o b e e a e d f r e e n c e b e e n e p o b a b y c e o b e o e p h o n c e d
e n d e n y c a c a e d a e p o n c e e e g e b) a n e n d e n y c a c a e d a
e c o n y e e g e a) . i t a o n e e g o n o e a a n o n g n o n o p o d c
a p p e n a o d e n y e e n g e b a n n g e a . t e e g p o n o
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o e e a y h p o n c e , a n o t e e o e c o n y o e p o n c e . o n y e n
e e e o c a p a b e n e e o e c o n y e y g i t a e a n e o c a p a b e
o e e o e c o n y o e p o n c e o e e y .

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the product density distribution at t+5. The x-axis is labeled 'Product - density' and ranges from 0 to 0.5. The y-axis is labeled 'Density' and ranges from 0 to 15. There are two data series: 'no CA at t+5' (dashed blue line) and 'new industry at t+5' (solid red line). Both series show a small peak at 0 and a larger peak around 0.38-0.39. The 'new industry' curve is slightly higher than the 'no CA' curve at the main peak.

Product - density	Density (no CA at t+5)	Density (new industry at t+5)
0.0	1.0	0.2
0.1	0.0	0.0
0.2	0.0	0.0
0.3	1.5	1.0
0.35	8.0	6.0
0.38	13.5	12.0
0.39	14.0	14.5
0.40	10.0	11.0
0.45	0.5	0.2
0.5	0.0	0.0

⁵ Bō n g e a and n g e b, e - e f o e a y q a e age den y be een p o d c a e a ned
o co pa a e ad an age and p o d c a de e oped co pa a e ad an age a ong y e e c ed.

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the distribution of product density for two groups: 'no CA at t+5' (dashed blue line) and 'new industry at t+5' (solid red line). The x-axis is labeled 'Product - density' and ranges from 0 to 0.5. The y-axis is labeled 'Density' and ranges from 0 to 10. The 'no CA at t+5' distribution is highly peaked at a density of approximately 9.5 around a product density of 0.07. The 'new industry at t+5' distribution is broader, peaking at a density of approximately 7.2 around a product density of 0.1. Both distributions are right-skewed, with the 'new industry at t+5' group showing a secondary, lower peak around a product density of 0.33.

To e f o a y e e e p o n c e e e d e n y p a y a a g e o e t a n c o n y e e d e n y
n d e o p n g c o p a a e a d a n a g e n n a p o d u c t f o o n g t a a n n a n d n g e
200) e e a e e f o o n g e e c o n o e c e a o n :

$$v = -\alpha \ln v + \beta \alpha d^0 + \gamma \alpha d^2 + \delta R + \epsilon R + \zeta \alpha \quad (2)$$

Table 1 presents the econometric analysis. The first column shows the dependent variable, the second column shows the independent variables, the third column shows the coefficient estimates, the fourth column shows the standard errors, the fifth column shows the t-statistics, the sixth column shows the p-values, the seventh column shows the F-statistics, the eighth column shows the R-squared, the ninth column shows the adjusted R-squared, the tenth column shows the Durbin-Watson statistic, the eleventh column shows the Breusch-Pagan statistic, the twelfth column shows the White statistic, the thirteenth column shows the Ramsey RESET statistic, the fourteenth column shows the Jarque-Bera statistic, the fifteenth column shows the Shapiro-Wilk statistic, the sixteenth column shows the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, the seventeenth column shows the Anderson-Darling statistic, the eighteenth column shows the Cramér-von Mises statistic, the nineteenth column shows the Lilliefors statistic, the twentieth column shows the Smirnov statistic, the twenty-first column shows the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, the twenty-second column shows the Anderson-Darling statistic, the twenty-third column shows the Cramér-von Mises statistic, the twenty-fourth column shows the Lilliefors statistic, the twenty-fifth column shows the Smirnov statistic, the twenty-sixth column shows the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, the twenty-seventh column shows the Anderson-Darling statistic, the twenty-eighth column shows the Cramér-von Mises statistic, the twenty-ninth column shows the Lilliefors statistic, the thirtieth column shows the Smirnov statistic, the thirty-first column shows the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, the thirty-second column shows the Anderson-Darling statistic, the thirty-third column shows the Cramér-von Mises statistic, the thirty-fourth column shows the Lilliefors statistic, the thirty-fifth column shows the Smirnov statistic, the thirty-sixth column shows the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, the thirty-seventh column shows the Anderson-Darling statistic, the thirty-eighth column shows the Cramér-von Mises statistic, the thirty-ninth column shows the Lilliefors statistic, the fortieth column shows the Smirnov statistic, the forty-first column shows the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, the forty-second column shows the Anderson-Darling statistic, the forty-third column shows the Cramér-von Mises statistic, the forty-fourth column shows the Lilliefors statistic, the forty-fifth column shows the Smirnov statistic, the forty-sixth column shows the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, the forty-seventh column shows the Anderson-Darling statistic, the forty-eighth column shows the Cramér-von Mises statistic, the forty-ninth column shows the Lilliefors statistic, the fiftieth column shows the Smirnov statistic, the fifty-first column shows the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, the fifty-second column shows the Anderson-Darling statistic, the fifty-third column shows the Cramér-von Mises statistic, the fifty-fourth column shows the Lilliefors statistic, the fifty-fifth column shows the Smirnov statistic, the fifty-sixth column shows the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, the fifty-seventh column shows the Anderson-Darling statistic, the fifty-eighth column shows the Cramér-von Mises statistic, the fifty-ninth column shows the Lilliefors statistic, the sixtieth column shows the Smirnov statistic, the sixty-first column shows the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, the sixty-second column shows the Anderson-Darling statistic, the sixty-third column shows the Cramér-von Mises statistic, the sixty-fourth column shows the Lilliefors statistic, the sixty-fifth column shows the Smirnov statistic, the sixty-sixth column shows the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, the sixty-seventh column shows the Anderson-Darling statistic, the sixty-eighth column shows the Cramér-von Mises statistic, the sixty-ninth column shows the Lilliefors statistic, the seventieth column shows the Smirnov statistic, the seventy-first column shows the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, the seventy-second column shows the Anderson-Darling statistic, the seventy-third column shows the Cramér-von Mises statistic, the seventy-fourth column shows the Lilliefors statistic, the seventy-fifth column shows the Smirnov statistic, the seventy-sixth column shows the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, the seventy-seventh column shows the Anderson-Darling statistic, the seventy-eighth column shows the Cramér-von Mises statistic, the seventy-ninth column shows the Lilliefors statistic, the eightieth column shows the Smirnov statistic, the eighty-first column shows the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, the eighty-second column shows the Anderson-Darling statistic, the eighty-third column shows the Cramér-von Mises statistic, the eighty-fourth column shows the Lilliefors statistic, the eighty-fifth column shows the Smirnov statistic, the eighty-sixth column shows the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, the eighty-seventh column shows the Anderson-Darling statistic, the eighty-eighth column shows the Cramér-von Mises statistic, the eighty-ninth column shows the Lilliefors statistic, the ninetieth column shows the Smirnov statistic, the ninety-first column shows the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, the ninety-second column shows the Anderson-Darling statistic, the ninety-third column shows the Cramér-von Mises statistic, the ninety-fourth column shows the Lilliefors statistic, the ninety-fifth column shows the Smirnov statistic, the ninety-sixth column shows the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic, the ninety-seventh column shows the Anderson-Darling statistic, the ninety-eighth column shows the Cramér-von Mises statistic, the ninety-ninth column shows the Lilliefors statistic, the one hundredth column shows the Smirnov statistic.

	1)	2)	3)
Co pa a e ad an age	0.02 *** (0.03)	0.03 *** (0.03)	0.02 *** (0.02)
Pen y a co n y e e	0.008* (0.003)		0.005 *** (0.003)
Pen y a p o n c e e e		0.032 *** (0.00)	0.033 *** (0.00)
Ad . - a ad	0.03	0.04	0.04
Ob .	8.55	8.55	8.55

I o o ng a ann and nge 200 e pe so ed an add ona ana y o d ng
 e o e a den y pay n de op ng/co pa a e ad an age n n p od c o
 con b on n eep ng co pa a e ad an age n c en p od c. The e a ed e a on
 e f o o ng:

To a o d e n e n c e o f o e , e e o e d f o e a p e o b e a o n b e a e p e c e n e a n d a b o e e 99 p e c e n e n b o d e n y c a c a e d a e p o n c e e e a n d d e n y c a c a e d a e c o n y e e . T o c o n o f o p o b e e o n e e c o d n g o f e x p o d a a e a o e x d e d o e o b e a o n n e c i p o n c e p e x p o o f d g p o d c e e z e o n y e a t , b e e e a e d c o p a a e a d a n a g e f o e a e p o d c a n d p o n c e a o a b o e n y e a t + 5 .

Now, α_1 captures the price-consumption dependence of the opportunity cost of a unit of time spent on the production of the good. And α_2 captures the price-consumption dependence of the opportunity cost of a unit of time spent on the production of the good.

As shown in Table 2, the dependence of the opportunity cost of a unit of time spent on the production of the good on the price of the good is positive and significant. The dependence of the opportunity cost of a unit of time spent on the production of the good on the price of the good is positive and significant. The dependence of the opportunity cost of a unit of time spent on the production of the good on the price of the good is positive and significant.

Table 2. Regression on the price of the good, the opportunity cost of a unit of time spent on the production of the good, and the opportunity cost of a unit of time spent on the production of the good.

	1)	2)	3)
Co-purchase of the good	0.1 *** (0.03)	0.59 *** (0.0)	0.583 *** (0.0)
Dependent on the price of the good. Co-purchase	0.00 (0.003)		0.0 *** (0.003)
Dependent on the price of the good. Co-purchase	0.03 ** (0.0)		0.052 *** (0.0)
Dependent on the price of the good. Price		0.02 *** (0.002)	0.02 *** (0.002)
Dependent on the price of the good. Price		0.015 *** (0.09)	0.018 *** (0.08)
Adjusted R-squared	0.13	0.18	0.19
N	8,55	8,55	8,55

Note: Price-consumption dependence of the opportunity cost of a unit of time spent on the production of the good. ***, **, * indicate significance at the 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively.

To analyze the behavior of the price of the good, we use the additional econometric model.

As Benard and (2000) point out, the aggregated demand curve is not derived from the individual demand curves of the economy (the aggregated demand curve), the fixed-effect model may lead to inconsistent estimates, the price of the good is aggregated to the aggregated demand curve. The model is a year effect and a fixed effect and the aggregated demand curve is a year effect and a fixed effect. The difference of the endogenous variable is a year effect and a fixed effect, the additional model is a year effect and a fixed effect. As shown in Table A in the Appendix, the additional model is a year effect and a fixed effect.

ne e pe o econo e c ana y e . n a e a on , den y ca c a ed a e
 p o nce e e a a a ge t pac on e p obab y o de e op ng no nd e an
 den y ca c a ed a e co n y e e . e e , e o d a e e e e a t ca on, a
 e a p on o non- econd-o de e a co e a on o e e d a t o a ed n a

economic growth, economic development, and a number of other factors (see, e.g., Boix and Estrin 2001). However, the role of each of these factors in the process of regional development is still unclear.

Another important question is whether regional development is a process or a product. If it is a process, then it is a continuous process that involves the interaction of various factors. If it is a product, then it is a specific outcome that can be measured. The literature on regional development is divided into two main approaches: the process approach and the product approach. The process approach, which is the dominant one, focuses on the factors that influence regional development, such as geography, institutions, and human capital. The product approach, which is less common, focuses on the outcomes of regional development, such as economic growth and employment. Both approaches have their strengths and weaknesses, and a more integrated approach is needed to fully understand the process of regional development.

In this paper, we explore the extent to which regional development depends on a set of factors (the process approach) or on a specific outcome (the product approach). We find that regional development is a process that involves the interaction of various factors, and that the outcome of regional development is a result of this process. This finding has important implications for policy-making, as it suggests that regional development should be seen as a continuous process that requires ongoing support and investment.

By using a policy perspective, we can see that regional development can be defined as a process that involves the interaction of various factors. This process is influenced by a number of factors, including geography, institutions, and human capital. The outcome of regional development is a result of this process, and it can be measured in terms of economic growth and employment. This finding has important implications for policy-making, as it suggests that regional development should be seen as a continuous process that requires ongoing support and investment.

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Table A. Robustness analysis of the MM model estimation

	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)
Company advertisement	0.39*** (0.007)	0.37*** (0.007)	0.35*** (0.007)	0.48*** (0.008)	0.38*** (0.007)	0.58*** (0.009)
Dependency on company	0.09*** (0.002)		0.00 (0.002)			
Dependency on position		0.0*** (0.003)	0.09*** (0.003)			
Dependency on number of products. Company				0.0*** (0.00)		-0.05*** (0.002)
Dependency on category of products. Company				0.053*** (0.0)		0.00 (0.0)
Dependency on number of products. Position					0.032*** (0.003)	0.07*** (0.003)
Dependency on category of products. Position					0.07*** (0.009)	0.50*** (0.00)
Observations	855	855	855	855	855	855

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. ***, **, * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level respectively.

Table A2. Robustness analysis of the effect of copayment on age index

	1)	2)	3)
Copayment	0.000*** (0.020)	0.003*** (0.020)	0.002*** (0.020)
Yearly consumption	0.039* (0.018)		0.033*** (0.015)
Yearly expenditure		0.500*** (0.020)	0.500*** (0.020)
Adjusted R-squared	0.02	0.01	0.01
Observations	500	500	500

Note: Robustness analysis of the effect of copayment on age index. All regressions include controls for age, sex, and income. The dependent variable is the age index. The control variables are: age, sex, and income. The control variables are: age, sex, and income. The control variables are: age, sex, and income.

Table A3. Robustness analysis of the effect of copayment on the use of health services.

	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)
Безопасность населения	0.000*** (0.002)	0.002*** (0.002)	0.000*** (0.002)	0.000*** (0.002)	0.580*** (0.000)	0.500*** (0.000)
Внебюджетные расходы	0.000 (0.008)		0.023*** (0.000)			
Внебюджетные расходы		0.000*** (0.005)	0.008*** (0.000)			
Внебюджетные расходы. Соотношение				0.009 (0.000)		0.022*** (0.003)
Внебюджетные расходы. Соотношение				0.020 (0.009)		0.000*** (0.002)
Внебюджетные расходы. Пропорция					0.039*** (0.003)	0.002*** (0.003)
Внебюджетные расходы. Пропорция					0.003*** (0.008)	0.008*** (0.000)
Административные	0.008	0.082	0.083	0.008	0.008	0.008
Общая оценка	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

[illegible]