

The paper describes the prevalence and size of hidden household incomes in Russia. The analysis was carried out using the panel data “Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey - Higher School of Economics (RLMS-HSE)” for 2000 – 2017. The size of the hidden income component was estimated based on the Pissarides-Weber model. The paper assesses the impact of identified hidden income component on reducing levels of inequality and poverty among Russian households.