

ABSTRACTS

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RESEARCH OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROCESSES

V.M. Zherebin «Economic policy and interest of the majority of population»

Keywords: economic policy, social policy, population interests, economic conversions, social consequences, distribution of wealth.

This article is devoted to relationship between economic and social policies. In the contest of the interests of the majority of the population of the country, state of economy and main social consequences of the economic conversion performed are analyzed. Critical consideration of the following peculiarities of the current policy are featured: resource input orientation of economy, decline in production output, excessive enthusiasm for integration into world economic system.

O.M. Krasnova, R.M. Kundakchyan «Some peculiarities of middle class economic behavior in the Republic of Tatarstan»

Keywords: middle class, monetary incomes and expenses, differentiation, quality of life.

Current problems of the middle class formation, techniques for allocation and behavioral characteristics of the middle class are investigated, tendencies in changing of the incomes - expenses structure of various groups of people are analyzed in this article.

M.G. Kolosnitsyna, E.N. Vladimirskaia «Remuneration reform in the public sector (case study: medical institutions of three regions)»

Keywords: health care and medical institutions, new remuneration system (NRS), wage inequality, Mincer equation.

Till 2008 remuneration system based on the unified tariff scale was officially implemented for the public sector of the Russian economy. New remuneration system (NRS) is intended to differentiate wages more clearly, bring it into compliance with output of labour input, eliminate the disproportion in the structure of employment, which are common for public sector. In this work was made an effort to estimate results of the remuneration reform with the example of medical institutions of three regions, which sequentially introduced NRS in 2008-2009. The estimates based on the Monitoring of healthcare economic problems microdata reveal the increase of wages and salaries within institutions that adopted NRS.

STATISTICS OF TOURISM

A.O. Ovcharov «Statistical analysis of accommodation facilities in the system of tourist industry indicators»

Keywords: tourist industry, accommodation facilities, hotel business, children's recreation.

This article shows the specifics of the tourist industry as a complex economic system. Based on this assumption collective accommodation facilities of the Russian and international statistics are examined. Development trends of hotel business and therapeutic and treatment (sanatorium and resort) sphere in Russia are shown. Problems of recreational facilities for children are identified.

REGIONAL STATISTICS

T.V. Solomko, S.S. Bogoslovskaya «Basic mainstream ideas to estimate the stability of regional economic development»

Keywords: regional economy, mainstream, sustainability, equilibrium state, optimization.

In this article the possibility of implementation of mainstream ideas for the analysis of the stability of region's economy is considered. Statistical evaluation of the sustainability of development of subjects of the Privolzhsky (Volga) Federal district by its elements is given, classification of territories by the level of financial conditions and stability of organizations in 2008 is introduced.

Zh.N. Donskaya, I.I. Ovsyannikova «Production sector of Angara area under conditions of the world financial crisis»

Keywords: global financial crisis, impact of the crisis on financial results of enterprises' activities and on social sphere.

In this article the influence of the crisis on the development of industrial production, agriculture, construction, transport and communication is reviewed. Main macroeconomical indicators for the number of years (2005-2009) are introduced and for the recent period in monthly dynamics. Reasons and development of the crisis are shown, characteristics and scale of negative consequences in different kinds of economic activities, its impact on financial results of the enterprises and employment. The initial phase to overcome the crisis is shown based on statistical data. However it is noted that the growth that started at the end of 2009 and continued at the I quarter of 2010, is not enough for the compensation of losses. The crises impact on social sphere is also reflected briefly.

T.G. Tikhonova, E.Yu. Ivanova «Impact of business activity on environment conditions in Vologda region»

Keywords: environment, emissions of harmful substances, air pollution, waste recycling, wastewater.

This article contains analysis of the influence of organizations' activities, production and consumption wastes upon environmental contamination, effectiveness of backlashes elimination activities. Data on the amount of screenings and neutralized substances, emissions of harmful substances from stationary sources by kinds of economic activities are given in dynamics. Production volumes impact on emissions of harmful substances, usage and disposal of waste, supply of pollution into bodies of water and characteristics of discharged waste water is shown. Statistical data are given for 1995, 2000, 2005-2009. Information is based on official statistical data of Vologdastat and report of the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of Vologda region.

FINANCES AND MONEY CIRCULATION: QUESTIONS OF MEASUREMENT

M.A. Lobanova «Measuring the demand for money»

Keywords: theories of money demand, portfolio theory of money demand, macromodeling.

The short review of money demand theories evolution with general characteristics for each of them is presented in this article. They are examined from the position of macromodeling, that is needed for the development of indices to measure money demand.

M.P. Tskhovrebov «Problems of the money supply calculation»

Keywords: financial markets, money supply, money stock, monetary aggregates, M2.

The most accurate calculation of the money supply is important not only for analyzing the relationship between economic variables but also for the understanding of the mechanisms in the monetary sphere and forecasting impacts of adopted monetary policy. In this article the author shows the need to adjust the methodology for calculating the monetary aggregate M2 - which is the most common indicator of money supply in Russia.

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