End of Table 6

1	2	3	4	5
1996	0,041619	0,1037187	0,151152	0,022747
1997	0,040222	0,1517605	0,191746	0,036392
1998	0,03521	0,1563652	0,224413	0,072708
1999	0,065181	0,1689737	0,31322	0,583123
2000	0,107038	0,166759	0,386502	1,095567
2001	0,274579	0,1561325	0,486018	1,792824
2002	0,264005	0,1787426	0,753744	2,09795
2003	0,298753	0,1782537	0,832506	1,191106
2004	0,375845	0,1958774	0,892838	0,612957
2005	0,88388	1,2202523	1,056712	0,487715
2006	1,701496	1,7368065	1,289945	0,771079
2007	2,024052	1,7851647	1,63745	1,682463
2008	2,445751	2,231365	1,951085	2,049641
2009	3,260354	2,6584667	2,063945	2,196355
2010	2,7985	3,208995	2,599731	1,959208
2011	3,358067	3,5532285	3,009519	1,313565

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METHODICAL APPROACH TOWARDS EVALUATING LEVEL OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF A REGION

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The article justifies facilitation of Innovativity index of regional economy as an indicator of a region's innovative development level. We suggest a method of its evaluation, approbated on materials of Central federal district (CFD)

Dynamic and indefinite environment, exposed to swift qualitative alterations, sets new goals of managing innovative development. In order to evaluate innovative development level, the author suggests using Innovativity index of regional economy *(Ria)*.

The following indexes are included into calculating rating of innovative activity of regions:

X1 – the volume of innovative production according to total GRP (%);

X2 – the part of employees, involved into development and researches according to the total number of employees (%);

X3 – internal expenses for researches and development according to GRP (%);

X4 – expenses for technological innovations according to GRP (%).

The data of all-federal and regional statistics, provided in ROSSTAT annual reports, have been used as informational basis.

Functional model of innovative activity rating is presented as:

$$Ria = \sum_{i=1}^{4} K_i \cdot X_i, \qquad (1)$$

where *Ria* is rating of innovative activity of regional economy; $K_1 = K_3 = 0{,}3$; $K_2 = K_4 = 0{,}2$ are coefficients that illustrate weight of economical-statistic indexes.

The procedure of evaluating innovative activity rating has been carried out along two basic directions: alteration of innovative activity rating value in dynamics; rating value in comparison to other regions of CFD. According to the first criterion, CFD form the following groups: intensively increasing (increase in rating more than 20%); steady increasing (increase in rating within limits of 15–20%); steady decreasing (decrease in rating within limits of 15–20%); intensively decreasing (decrease in rating more than 20%). According to innovative activity level, we can outline the following groups of regions: high rating (over 3); rating value higher that

generally in Russia; rating value lower that generally in Russia; low rating (less than 1). As a result of calculations, rating of CFD regions' innovative activity for the period 2000–2008 has been defined (Table).

Rating evaluation of CFD regions' innovative activity

Region	Years					
	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Russian Federation	1,698	1,818	1,694	1,850	1,830	1,743
Central federal district	2,169	1,868	1,654	1,720	1,800	1,721
Belgorod region	0,446	0,655	0,712	0,521	1,852	3,283
Bryansk region	0,586	1,792	2,315	2,160	2,667	2,640
Vladimir region	2,376	2,051	2,052	2,730	2,344	1,798
Voronezh region	1,573	1,728	2,441	1,984	3,096	2,249
Ivanovo region	0,780	0,705	0,729	0,747	1,424	1,204
Kaluga region	4,051	3,541	2,870	3,085	3,051	2,573
Kostroma region	0,558	1,699	1,317	0,577	0,540	0,756
Kursk region	1,210	0,775	1,049	1,591	1,356	0,849
Lipetsk region	0,751	1,811	1,581	1,188	1,632	2,009
Moscow region	3,733	3,994	3,476	3,687	3,734	3,381
Oryol region	1,957	1,251	0,979	1,633	1,470	1,784
Ryazan' region	1,840	1,221	1,134	0,825	1,260	1,388
Smolensk region	0,368	0,635	0,424	0,705	0,918	0,986
Tambov region	0,777	1,180	0,874	1,061	1,471	1,238
Tver region	2,654	1,535	1,689	2,720	1,465	2,873
Tula region	1,964	1,429	1,267	1,558	1,082	1,118
Jaroslav region	2,638	1,851	1,745	2,284	2,385	3,521

It has been established that Belgorod region has been increasing its innovative potential steadily due to opening new innovative productions: starting biogas stations within the program of developing replenishing sources of energy; deep processing of agricultural wastes and receiving nanoproducts; realizing project of creating production of asphalt-concrete modifier «Unirem» in volume of 4 thousand tons per year and utilization of worn-out tires in volume of 12 thousand tons per year; test output technology of receiving a new generation of medical implants at the basis of nanostructural and submicrocrystallic tital alloys; technology of receiving extremely solid carbon platings for micromechanics, alloyed by nitrous. Since 2010 five enterprises of the region commenced producing nanotechnological products: LLC «Belgorod plant of sapphires «Monocrystal», LLC «Plant «Paints KVIL», LLC «SKIF-M», LLC «Taxifolia», LLC «Techsapphire». At the same time, the part of highly-technological output in gross volume of industrial production remains insignificant (about 2,5%). We have outlined the following factors that restrain transition towards innovative type of economy in the region:

1) insufficient investment resources of economic subjects that can be directed to realizing innovative projects;

2) low level of commercializing innovative developments and scientific projects;

3) lack of motivation for producing innovative merchandise among enterprises;

4) insufficient development of structure of realizing and managing innovative projects;

5) lack of justified strategy of regional policy, aimed for activation of innovative processes.

Defining innovativity level of regional economy can serve as a basis for future improvement in in practice of planning and carrying out innovative activity in a region, as level of regional economy is that what needs structural improvements most of all, as well as broaden reproduction at modern technological basis, refreshment of funds, and activation of scientific and innovative-investment activity.

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GOUT IN THE REPUBLIC OF SAKHA: AGE DISTRIBUTION, RISK FACTORS, AND COMORBITIES

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Gout is considered a metabolic disease and ranked among the diseases connected with obesity, such as an arterial hypertension, coronary artery disease, stroke, and type 2 diabetes mellitus. It has been proven that intake of a considerable quantity