

INDICATORS AND CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING THE EFFICIENCY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

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The article is devoted to problems of economic and social development of the Novgorod region. Consider the economic and social indicators of the region's development in the dynamics of the Novgorod region is determined by the position in the national performance and indicators the North-West Federal District, presents the main socio-economic indicators of living standards in the area.

Keyword: socio-economic indicators and indicators, average per capita income, nominal and real income, consumer price indices and industrial production, economic growth

Economic growth in Russia, its past, present and future are one of the most important topics in the discussions of politicians and scientists. This is a problem because the intense economic growth is the basis for improving the welfare of the population and the condition for reducing the income differentiation. The economic potential of the country is growing at the expense of increasing the number of inputs, improve quality and improve methods for their production. In this case we are not talking about copying already passed developed economies stages of economic growth, but the speedy elimination of the gap in terms of living standards, economic efficiency and other indicators of the quality of society. Besides, the growth process in nature is not stationary, and catch-up growth should take into account the change in time of the situation. Strategic objectives embedded in the global economy, the return position in the intellectual sectors of the market, reducing the gap in the living standards of the population also suggest high rates of economic growth and stability.

In modern world, economic growth is not the only indicator of economic development of a country or a particular region, but is a consequence of sustainable human and social development. Therefore, a comprehensive analysis of the economic growth to identify the factors most influencing on it, identification of opportunities to increase economic growth. Analysis of economic growth, its factors and indicators that contribute to the development of effective social and economic policies.

The problem of economic growth is one of the most important for the Novgorod region. Table 1 presents some of the data that characterize the proportion of the Novgorod Region in the national key socio-economic indicators.

Analysis of the dynamics and factors GRP Novgorod region for 1998–2013 years has shown the role and place of the Novgorod region in the formation of Russia's gross domestic product. For the main economic indicators in the

occupied area of 2003 8th place in the ranking of the North-West Federal District. These statistics on the Novgorod region has shown sustained economic growth: Increase in GRP with 9,4223 billion rubles in 1998 to 39,066 billion rubles in 2003, GRP growth rate has averaged 34%. This is in no small measure contributed to the favorable investment climate, strengthening of industrial capacity, administrative support for the agricultural sector and small businesses [3].

According Novgorodstat, the gross regional product in 2011 at basic prices amounted to 149 billion rubles and increased by 3,7 percent compared with the previous year. Index – the deflator of gross regional product in 2011 in relation to the prices of 2010 amounted to 112,8 percent. The share of gross regional Novgorod Oblast in the Russian Federation's GDP and GRP products Northwestern Federal District in 2011 compared with 2010 remained unchanged at 0,3 and 3,2% respectively.

The per capita income in 2011 accounted for 236,000 rubles of GRP, which is higher than 2010 by 35,7 thousand, or 17,8%, lower than the average Russian indicator by 80,6 thousand or 25,5%. Among the North-West Federal District region on this indicator ranked eighth, ahead of the Republic of Karelia and Pskov region.

The share of the leading basic economic activities (agriculture, mining, manufacturing, power generation and distribution, gas and water, construction, transport, retail) in 2011 accounted for 70% of gross value added (in 2010 – 68,5%).

In 2011 compared to 2010 gross value added increased in such significant (by share in GRP) types of economic activities such as agriculture, hunting and forestry (115,9%), wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, household goods and personal items (114,5%), manufacturing (105,9%). In addition, a significant increase in gross value added in 2011 was observed in mining (74,9%), education (37,2%), health and social services (15,8%), financial activities (14,7%) [1].

Table 1

Specific gravity of the Novgorod region in the national key socio-economic indicators [7, p. 14]

Index	Per cents
The area of the land	0,32
Population	0,44
Average population of employed in the economy	0,5
Total regional product	0,3
Fixed assets in the economy (the full account value at the end of the year)	0,29
The volume of shipped products (works, services):	
mining	0,01
manufacturing	0,52
production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	0,28
Production:	
nitrogen, mineral or chemical fertilizers	7,0
urea-formaldehyde resins in primary forms	15,4
construction and assembly parts made of reinforced concrete	0,7
lumber	3,4
plywood, consisting only of sheets of wood	4,7
Agriculture products	0,6
The volume of work performed by the activity "Construction"	0,4
Commissioning of the total area of residential buildings	0,4
Retail trade turnover	0,36
The volume of paid services to the population	0,41
Investments in fixed assets	0,4

Currently Novgorod region ranks 7th in the Northwest Federal District on the fertility rate, 9th place – at a rate of mortality, 3rd place – on the growth rate of real money incomes of the population, 5th place – on the growth rate of real gross wages and salaries, 4th place – Commissioning residen-

tial buildings in the 1000 population, 3rd place – density automotive expensive public paved, place 2 – the index of investment in fixed assets [8].

The place occupied by the Novgorod region in the national socio-economic indicators are presented in Table 2.

Table 2

The place occupied by the Novgorod region in the national socio-economic indicators [7, p. 15–16]

Index	Place
Birthrate	58
mortality ratio	81
The employment rate	14
Unemployment rate	9
Average per capita money income (per month)	34
Consumer spending in average per capita	36
The minimum subsistence level of the entire population	47
Total regional product per capita	30
Mining	66
Manufacturing	42
Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	67
Agriculture products	56
Investments in fixed capital per capita	35
Commissioning of apartment houses on 1000 population	25
The density of public roads with hard surface	34
The volume of communication services rendered to population, per capita	59
Retail trade turnover per capita	40

The main economic and social indicators of the RF subjects, according to the methodology of Rosstat, include the following indicators: industrial production index, consumer price index, the average monthly wage, per capita cash income. Also on the subjects of the RF analyzes operational data on the volume of shipped goods of own production by economic activity, the production of major products, livestock production, livestock, commissioning of the housing, the volume of retail trade turnover; information on consumer price indices, average prices for goods and services included in a social set list of financial performance of large and mid-sized organizations, investment performance, per capita income, the average monthly wages and wage arrears.

In January – March 2014 compared to January – March 2013, the index of industrial production in the Novgorod region amounted to 108,6%, the consumer price index in March 2014 to December 2013 – 102,4%.

Cash income per head of population in January – February 2014 amounted to 19835,1 rubles, which is higher than in January – February 2013 by 13,5%.

Real disposable per capita cash income (income after deduction of compulsory payments, corrected by consumer price index) in January – increased by 6,6% February 2013 – February 2014 compared to January.

In January – February 2014 monetary incomes of population in the region amounted to 24,7 billion rubles and increased compared to January – February 2013 by 12,9%, expenditures – 25,4 billion rubles and increased by 11,2%. The excess of income over expenditure amounted to 715,7 billion rubles (in January – February 2013 – 963,8 billion rubles).

Real disposable income in January – February 2014 compared to January – February

2013 increased by 6,1% compared with January 2014 – by 24,9%.

Average salary in the January – February 2014 in the economy of the region amounted to 22908,1 rubles and increased compared to January – February 2013 by 9,2% in real terms – by 2,7%. In January – February 2014 the level of average gross wages and salaries of workers of education has made to its level in the manufacturing sector 77% (in January – February 2013 – 66,7%), health care workers and social services – 79,1% (74,1%).

In the analysis of socio-economic indicators of living standards of the population of the Novgorod region (Table 3) it is clear that for the period under review saw an increase in the nominal income of the population.

In 2005 compared with 2000 per capita cash income per month increased more than three times. Growth in real disposable per capita income for the same period amounted to only 10,1 percent. The maximum performance of real income growth recorded in 2006 and 2008, the minimum – in 2011.

During the entire period of growth of nominal income grew faster than real, and in general for 12 years, the nominal per capita income of the population of the Novgorod region grew by almost 11 times, and real – in 2,2 times. Average monthly wages increased in the analyzed period by 12 times, while real wages – in 2 times. And even in 2009 it was observed a decrease in comparison with 2008.

One of the most important indicators of the above appears to the consumer price index, a main gauge of inflation, has a direct impact on economic growth, and especially relevant in today's conditions [2]. Increased inflation in 2015 as compared to the year 2014 and noted in the whole of the Russian Federation (108,5% vs. 104,8) and the North-West Federal District (hereinafter – Northwestern Federal District) 108,6% versus 105,3% [9].

Table 3

Main socio-economic indicators of the standard of living of the population of the Novgorod region

Year	Per capita income per month, rubles	Real disposable average per capita income, as a percentage of the previous year	Average monthly salary, rubles	Real wages as a percentage of the previous year
2000	1807,5	106,8	1742,5	114,1
2005	5475,6	110,1	6940,8	111,6
2006	7205,9	119,4	8907,5	116,2
2007	8614,1	108,5	11004,9	113,4
2008	11653,3	117,0	13685,2	108,8
2009	13388,8	104,2	14794,5	96,8
2010	15598,9	109,9	16750,8	105,9
2011	16980,9	100,2	18636,5	103,4
2012	19649,2	109,7	21297,4	109,1

Table 4

Consumer price indices in 2015 in Russia and the subjects of the North-West Federal District (in %, June to December of the previous year)

	2014	2015
Russian Federation	104,8	108,5
North-West federal district	105,3	108,6
The Republic of Karelia	105,2	108,2
The Republic of Komi	105,0	108,6
Arhangelck Oblast	104,3	107,5
Vologda Oblast	104,4	107,1
Kaliningrad Oblast	105,9	106,5
Leningrad Oblast	104,9	108,7
Murmansk Oblast	104,8	108,8
Novgorod Oblast	104,9	108,4
Pskov Oblast	105,3	109,4
Saint-Petersburg	105,8	109,1

The cost of a conditional (minimum) set of food products, as is known, the difference reflects the consumer price levels of staple foods in the region.

According Novgorodstata, in the Novgorod region in 2015. The value of the contingent (minimum) has developed a set lower than in the North-West Federal District and its subjects.

Nominal gross wages in January – May 2015 amounted to an average of 25367,6 rubles a month, which is higher than in January – May 2014 by 4,8%, its real size, adjusted for the consumer price index decreased by 9,7%. The lowest level of average wages was seen in workers in organizations of textile and clothing industry (15,9 thousand. Rubles, or 62,7% of the average in the region), fishing, fish farming and agriculture, hunting and forestry (16,5 thousand. rubles, or 65% and 65,1%, respectively), retail trade (17,7 thousand. rubles, or 69,9%), hotels and restaurants (17,8 thousand. rubles, or 70,3%).

The subsistence minimum per capita, approved by order of the Government of the Novgorod region № 225-p of 07.13.2015, at the II quarter of 2015 averaged 9,788 rubles for able-bodied population – 10 626, for pensioners – 8130, for children – 9677 rubles.

Table 5

Conditional cost (minimum) set of food products in the Russian Federation and the subjects of the North-West Federal District in June 2015

	Set price, rubles	The % by December 2014
Russian Federation	3792,68	114,3
North-West federal district	4357,35	115,2
The Republic of Karelia	4338,39	117,3
The Republic of Komi	4491,20	116,1
Arhangelsk Oblast	4500,20	110,3
Vologda Oblast	4136,28	114,1
Kaliningrad Oblast	4316,66	120,1
Leningrad Oblast	4384,56	118,5
Murmansk Oblast	4559,48	114,1
Pskov Oblast	4194,87	117,3
Saint-Petersburg	4503,35	115,7
Novgorod Oblast	3890,14	118,3
Velikiy Novgorod	4027,35	118,0
Borovichi	3651,12	118,8
Staraya Russa	3662,81	118,4
Valday	3791,28	119,5

In January – May 2015 average per capita income of the population of the Novgorod region, according Novgorodstata amounted to 23 107,7 rubles, which is higher than the corresponding period of 2014 by 12,8%. Real disposable per capita cash income for the period decreased by 3,3%.

According Novgorodstat [9], as compared to the year 2014 in the Novgorod region saw an increase in the volume of production of industrial and agricultural products, construction works and housing construction, wholesale trade turnover. However, the decreased turnover of road transport and passenger public transport, the retail trade turnover, catering, paid services to the population, reduced real wages of workers. Raised levels of unemployment and crime.

Table 6

Main indicators, characterizing the results of economic activity in the Novgorod region in 2015

Index	2015	2015 in % by 2014	2014 in % by 2013
Index of industrial production	X	102,5	112,9
The volume of shipped goods of own production, works and services by own forces, million rubles:			
mining	3334,2	191,9	131,7
manufacturing	182538,2	124,2	115,6
production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	16096,3	109,8	114,7
Manufacture of agricultural products, million rubles	27444,2	114,8	111,3
Volume of works performed by kind of economic activity "Construction", million rubles	55591,7	143,0	122,4
Commissioning of residential houses at the expense of all financing sources, thous. m ² of total area	359,0	101,4	109,5
Cargo turnover of motor transport organizations of all kinds of economic activities, a million ton-km	710,8	99,1	97,1
Passenger public transport, one million passenger-km	526,9	99,0	96,4
Retail trade turnover, million rubles	107010,0	95,2	105,2
The turnover of catering, million rubles	4941,3	96,2	100,8
The volume of paid services to the population, million rubles	32158,0	97,9	101,0
Per capita income, rubles	24500,4	108,8	111,3
Average monthly wage per employee, rubles	25776,2	104,3	107,2

The industrial production index in the Novgorod region amounted to 102,5% in 2015 relative to 2014, which is lower than the previous year. By December 2012 the industrial production index was 102,9 percent.

Production of products of the agricultural economy Index of all farmers (agricultural organization, peasant (farmer) farms and individual entrepreneurs, private households) amounted in 2014 to 114,8% in 2015, higher than the previous year.

Significant growth was achieved in construction: scope of works performed by kind of economic activity "Construction", amounted to 55,6 billion rubles, an increase by 2014 to 43% in 2015.

According Novgorodstat, prices for consumer market increased by 12,6% in 2015, food prices grew by 14,9%, non-food products – by 13,5%, paid services – by 7,1%.

The cost of a conditional (minimum) set of food per person per month for the region has

increased since the beginning of the year by 12,1% and amounted at the end of December 2015 3685,43 rubles.

Increasing the level of prices would not affect the change in the standard of living. In January – November 2015 average per capita income amounted to 24500,4 rubles, which is higher than the corresponding period of 2014 by 8,8%.

The subsistence minimum per capita, approved by order of the Government of the Novgorod region from 01.20.2016, № 9-ps, for the IV quarter of 2015 amounted to an average of 9221 rubles for able-bodied population – 10 028, for pensioners – 7658, for children – 9053 rubles.

Nominal gross wages in January – November 2015 amounted to an average of 25776,2 rubles a month, which is higher than in January – November 2014 to 4,3%, its real size, adjusted for the consumer price index decreased by 9,5%. The lowest level of average

wages was seen in workers in organizations of textile and clothing industry (15,3 thousand. Rubles, or 59,3 % of the average in the region), fishing, fish farming (15,6 thousand. Rubles, or 60,5%), agriculture, hunting and forestry (17,2 thousand. rubles, or 66,9%).

The standard of living changes occur due to negative labor market trends. According to the Department of Labor and Social Protection of Population of the Novgorod region at the end of December 2015, the state employment service institutions were registered 4,7 thousand. People not employed activity, which is 23,1 % more than at the end of December, 2014. The number of officially registered unemployed amounted to 4,3 thousand people (at the end of December 2014 – 3,4 thousand people.), or 1,3% of the economically active population (1%) [10].

Employers need for workers, stated in public employment services at the end of December 2015 compared to December 2014 decreased by 2,3 times and amounted to 2,9 thousand. man. The load is not employed population work in the 100 declared vacancies amounted to 161 people (at the end of December 2014 – 57 people).

The difficult situation on the labor market of the Novgorod region is caused by the above indicators of reduction of production volumes in a number of industries. Negative trends are compounded by unfavorable demographic situation.

Thus, economic and social indicators of development of the Novgorod region show the need for an active social and economic policies aimed at increasing economic growth and improving its sustainability.

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