

FORMATION AND USE OF THE DEVELOPMENT CAPACITY OF REGIONAL ECONOMIES CENTRAL FEDERAL

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Abstract

Purpose: The research is devoted to the potential of economic development of regions of Central Federal District, in a section of determination of regularities, trends, and features of their social and economic state and development.

Methodology: The conducted research is based on materials of official state statistics, with the use of a method of komparativny analysis. The carried-out analysis allows revealing a row specific, observed on regions of Central Federal District, regularities, trends and features of a social and economic state and development.

Result: Essential distinctions on the analyzed territorial subjects of the federation, investments and bank deposits making considerable specific weight in the consumer investment portfolio of potential of development of regional economy are revealed. Integrated assessment of the indicators demonstrating the many-sided nature of specialization of regional production is carried out taking into account their correlation importance information of a gross regional product.

Applications: This research can be used for universities, teachers, and students.

Novelty/Originality: In this research, the model of the Formation and use of the Development Capacity of Regional Economies Central Federal is presented in a comprehensive and complete manner.

Keywords: *Development potential, Regional economy, Specialization, Interindustry repartition, Gross regional product.*

INTRODUCTION

The economic development of the country relies on development of all set of territorial educations entering it. Development means, first of all, effective use of the available opportunities, the existing potential. In essence, economic development, being a multidimensional concept, includes development of public relations. Owing to various, historically developed conditions, the principles of distribution of material benefits, technological ways of economy, in different regional educations, respectively processes of their economic development differently proceed. The economic development of regions represents process of the multidimensional character including and economic growth. Economic development predetermines dynamics of high-quality changes while economic growth is characterized by quantitative changes.

Along with the need for innovative development of regional economy, optimization of processes of structural shifts in economies, etc., an important role in processes of economic development is played by the human capital, in all its manifestations without which formation of competitive technological way of economy – is just impossible. Economic development is the dual process of expanded reproduction which is characterized, on the one hand, by economic growth, and with another – the high-quality and structural changes leading to bigger and best ensuring the increasing needs of the population in the balanced equilibrium interrelation of supply and demand. Key aspect in understanding of economic growth and development are, first, the unity and integrity of elements of the reproduction mechanism, secondly, existence of interrelation of distribution, exchange and consumption, thirdly – renewal in expanded scale, both results, and production factors with reconstruction and increase in potential of development of social and economic systems, including regional economies ([Abuzjarova 2018](#); [Babkov, Muratova and Ponomarenko 2009](#)).

Regions of the Russian Federation cardinally differ among themselves on social and economic characteristics, including the potential of reproduction development, and results of economic activity to which, along with revenue and balanced financial result, first of all, the gross regional product belongs.

Thus, the special relevance is acquired by questions of research of social characteristics of regions, the consumer investment portfolio of potential of development of regions, industry structure of a gross regional product on regions and some other questions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The conducted research is based on materials of official state statistics, with the use of a method of the komparativny analysis. The carried-out analysis allows revealing a row specific, observed on regions of Central Federal District, regularities, trends and features of a social and economic state and development. In particular, in dynamics of changes reduction of population, including, active and busy in economy, on the vast majority of regions, against the background of its concentration in the capital is revealed ([Bahremand, 2015](#)).

So, in Moscow, the largest region of the country, since 2005 (when here 10924 thousand people lived) by 2017 the population increased by up to 12507 thousand people (on 1583 thousand people, or for 14,5%). Thus, on average annually the population of the capital increased by 132 thousand people, which is the population of the average city kind of «flowed» in the federal center. The small increase in population was observed also in such attractive under the terms and to the standard of living regions as the Moscow region (from 6784 thousand people in 2005 to 7503 thousand people in 2017) and the Belgorod region (respectively, since 1512 to 1550 thousand people). [Stimson, R. J., Stough, R. R., & Roberts, B. H. \(2006\)](#)

At the same time, in other 15 regions of Central Federal District for the last 12 years outflow of the population from 11 thousand people across the Kaluga region and 28 thousand people across the Voronezh region, up to 106 – 177 thousand people on the Tambov, Yaroslavl, Tula, Tver and Ryazan regions is observed. In general, in these 15 regions from 2005 for 2017 the population decreased by 1218 thousand persons. Moreover, such trend remains and in recent years. Except for Moscow and the Moscow region in all other regions the population in 2017, in comparison with 2016, decreased.

At the same time, there is practically no doubt that, in connection with transfer of Rosstat to maintaining the Ministry of Economic Development and replacement of previous leaders of Rosstat by the representative of the Ministry of Economic Development, not only at once and sharply the gross product of the country «grew» for 2018, but also following the results of 2019 positive changes both by results of economic development, and on increase in population in the majority of regions of the country will be observed. [Stimson, R. J., Stough, R. R., & Roberts, B. H. \(2006\)](#)

The essential disproportion, on regions, indicators of the area of territories of regions, population, a gross product, investments of financial means, etc. are observed.

So, in the capital, according to statistical data for 2017 ([Borovikova 2017](#)), at 0.01% (in the country) the available territory and 8,5% of population is made over 20% of a gross product, 12,4% of financial means are invested, the material and technical resources share, from positions of fixed assets, makes 18,8%, moreover, 43,4% of import and even 41,7% of export with the corresponding tax and not tax revenues to the budget of the capital, in connection with jurisdiction of a number of the large regional resource-extraction companies in Moscow are observed here.

Apparently from table 1, the main social characteristics of regions of Central Federal District considerably differ. Even without taking in attention Moscow, number occupied in economy on other regions of the CFD 1102 thousand people across the Voronezh region and 719,9 – 757,9 thousand people on the Tula and Belgorod regions up to 321,1 thousand people across the Oryol region and 290,8 thousand people across the Kostroma region hesitate from 3450 million people across the Moscow region.

Table 1: Social characteristics of regions of the Central Federal District, 2017

Regions	Number occupied, one thousand persons	Human capital index	Per capita income, thousand rubles/persons	Median income, thousand rubles/persons.	Coefficient of funds	The fixed set, the thousand rubles/persons	Median income to the fixed set, %
Belgorod region	757,9	0,896	360,9	277,4	13,6	155,2	178,7
Bryansk region	530,2	0,839	316,8	247,9	12,5	165,7	149,6
Vladimir region	640,6	0,843	287,9	234,2	10,2	174,7	134,1
Voronezh region	1 102	0,873	351,9	268,3	14,1	165,9	161,7
Ivanovo region	456,3	0,821	297,1	238,7	10,9	170,1	140,3
Kaluga region	504,8	0,863	337,3	270,2	11,0	178,4	151,4
Kostroma region	290,8	0,843	296,9	240,0	10,5	161,1	149,0
Kursk region	519,6	0,873	317,1	250,8	11,8	155,7	161,0
Lipetsk region	565,8	0,877	351,5	271,8	13,2	153,6	176,9
Moscow region	3 450	0,873	495,4	383,8	13,1	198,7	193,1
Oryol region	321,1	0,861	289,5	230,6	11,4	154,9	148,9
Ryazan region	511,0	0,862	297,5	236,3	11,5	166,2	142,2
Smolensk region	445,9	0,840	304,8	238,1	12,5	172,3	138,2
Tambov region	482,4	0,863	311,3	244,3	12,3	154,8	157,8
Tver region	610,0	0,839	288,9	240,1	9,0	169,4	141,7
Tula region	719,9	0,858	333,3	265,7	11,3	167,3	158,8

Yaroslavl region	621,1	0,870	331,5	262,7	11,7	170,9	153,7
Moscow	8 730	0,952	750,4	556,2	16,1	257,3	216,2

Author's generalization and payment under data of Rosstat.

The important indicator characterizing the quality of the human capital is the corresponding index counted by the Russian Government Analytical Centre (Bottoni, 2018), in the form of arithmetic-mean integrated characteristic of private indexes of longevity, education and the income of the population (in comparison with the maximum, expected and minimum values). Wolfe, D. A. (2005)

Apparently from table 1, on regions of Central Federal District essential distinctions on quality of the human capital from 0,821 across the Ivanovo region and 0,839-0,843 on the Bryansk, Tver, Smolensk, Kostroma and Vladimir regions to 0,870 – 0,896 on the Yaroslavl, Voronezh, Kursk, Moscow, Lipetsk, and Belgorod regions are observed.

In Moscow, the corresponding index of the human capital (which makes 0,952) is the highest among regions of the Russian Federation. Christopherson, S., & Clark, J. (2007)

The lowest average per capita income, around 300 thousand rubles, is observed on the Vladimir, Tver, Oryol, Kostroma, Ivanovo, Ryazan, Smolensk, Tambov, Bryansk and Kursk regions (where average per capita volumes of VPR for 2017, according to estimates of the Ministry of Economic Development, were from 188,2 million rubles across the Ivanovo region up to 346,8 million rubles across Kursk region), at 499,4 thousand rubles/people across the Belgorod region, 525,1 thousand rubles/people across the Moscow region and 1228,3 thousand rubles/people across Moscow.

Apparently from table 1, the difference between traditional average and median per capita income makes about 20 - 26%: across Moscow from 750,4 to 556,2 thousand rubles/people; on the Vladimir, Tver, and Oryol regions from 287,9 – 289,5 thousand rubles/people to 230,6 – 240,1 thousand rubles/persons. Fritsch, M., & Mueller, P. (2004)

Judging by data of table 1, the cost of the fixed set of goods and services, taking into account the differing prices on regions of Central Federal District, fluctuates from 153,66-155,7 thousand rubles/people a year on the Lipetsk, Tambov, Oryol and Kursk regions up to 198,7 thousand rubles/people across the Moscow region and 257,3 thousand rubles/people across Moscow (from 12,8 to 21,4 thousand rubles/people a month).

The corresponding distinctions of a ratio of median income to the fixed set of goods and services are 134,1 and 138,2% on the Vladimir and Smolensk regions, 140,3-149,6% on the Ivanovo, Tver, Ryazan, Oryol, Kostroma and Bryansk regions, 193,1% across the Moscow region, 216,2% across Moscow.

The lowest parameters of stratification of the population on their income, from positions of the coefficient of funds counted in statistics, are observed in such poor regions as the Tver, Vladimir, Kostroma and Ivanovo regions where the coefficient of funds fluctuates from 9-10.9 times against the background of 13,1-14,1 on the Moscow, Lipetsk, Belgorod and Voronezh regions, and across Moscow this indicator reaches 16,1 times. Christopherson, S., & Clark, J. (2007)

«The blood system» of economy, as we know, is financial resources. It is considered as the main financial propellers of economy to be investments, in traditional representation being a basic element of potential of economic development.

However, in reality also significant propellers of economic development, essential elements of the corresponding potential, expenses on economy of national and regional budgets, monetary deposits of legal entities and individuals in a banking system, balanced financial result of subjects of managing and that is not less important, the volume of consumer spending of the population are. Wolfe, D. A. (2005)

Apparently from table 2, the cumulative consumer investment portfolio of the potential of development of regional economy significantly differs in regions of Central Federal District. According to 2017 it made 194,9 billion rubles across the Kostroma region, 272,6 billion rubles across the Oryol region, 308,3 – 347,5 billion rubles on the Ivanovo and Smolensk regions. Fritsch, M., & Mueller, P. (2004)

At the same time, its size is much higher across the Belgorod region (851,3 billion rubles), Voronezh (1198,1 billion rubles) and Moscow (4794,2 billion rubles) to areas, and across Moscow, the corresponding characteristic exceeds 16 trillion rubles.

The share of deposits of legal entities and individuals prevails across Moscow (21,4%), the Ivanovo and Yaroslavl regions (20,4 and 19,6%) whereas investments into fixed capital make bigger specific weight on the Tambov and Voronezh regions (24,9 and 24,6%) and are at the level about 20% on the Tula, Lipetsk, Kursk and Tver regions.

Table 2: Consumer investment portfolio of the potential of development of regions of Central Federal District, 2017

Regions	Consumer and	Structure of a portfolio, %	Own
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	investment portfolio, one million rubs.	The volume of consumer spending	Region expenses	Deposits	Balanced finsovy result	Investments into fixed capital	income to the budget of the region, %
Belgorod region	851285	48,3	4,1	15,0	16,3	16,4	81,8
Bryansk region	453020	66,4	4,5	13,1	3,8	12,1	53,0
Vladimir region	514166	57,5	3,0	17,7	6,4	15,5	79,0
Voronezh region	1198074	55,7	2,3	15,9	1,5	24,6	77,7
Ivanovo region	308299	67,4	2,9	20,4	0,5	8,8	65,8
Kaluga region	472709	52,3	5,7	16,8	7,9	17,2	80,3
Kostroma region	194862	66,2	3,8	16,2	3,2	10,6	75,5
Kursk region	486287	53,4	3,3	10,9	11,6	20,7	74,4
Lipetsk region	687207	45,3	2,7	10,7	20,9	20,4	83,2
Moscow region	4794177	57,7	2,9	16,9	8,4	14,1	93,9
Oryol region	272561	60,7	2,9	16,6	3,2	16,6	67,8
Ryazan region	421779	56,2	3,0	18,3	7,4	15,1	79,2
Smolensk region	347461	59,3	3,3	17,2	3,7	16,5	80,9
Tambov region	448129	55,8	3,4	14,1	1,9	24,9	60,3
Tver region	477344	59,1	3,7	17,1	0	20,9	80,0
Tula region	659096	54,4	3,4	13,6	9,4	19,3	83,2
Yaroslavl region	534247	55,4	3,0	19,6	7,0	14,9	89,4
Moscow	16234805	43,8	6,5	21,4	16,2	12,1	97,8

Author's generalization and payment under data of Rosstat.

At the same time, the share of bank deposits on the Bryansk, Tula and Tambov regions makes 13,1-14,1%, and on the Lipetsk and Kursk regions does not exceed 11%.

The specific weight of investments into fixed capital in the consumer investment portfolio of potential of development of regional economy is minimum, at the level of 8,8%, in the Ivanovo region, which is 10,6% across the Kostroma region whereas its share across Moscow and the Bryansk region reaches 12,1%. [Stimson, R. J., Stough, R. R., & Roberts, B. H. \(2006\)](#)

In five regions (Vladimirovsky, Voronezh, Kostroma, Kursk and Ryazan regions) the specific weight of own income of regional budgets is at the level up to 80%, and on the majority of the analyzed territorial subjects of the federation ranging from 80 up to 90%. [Christopherson, S., & Clark, J. \(2007\)](#)

And only two regions (Moscow and the Moscow region) have high characteristics of self-financing (which respectively make 97,8 and 93,9%). Apparently from table 3 characterizing industry structure of a gross regional product, to a large extent the first interindustry repartition is observed on such regions as the Belgorod and Kursk region (within the functioning of agriculture and mining) and also on the Tambov, Oryol and Bryansk regions (generally agriculture prevails here).

At the same time, in some other regional economies, such as Moscow, the Moscow, Yaroslavl, and Kaluga regions, products of the first interindustry repartition occupies in a gross regional product significantly smaller specific weight, no more than 10%. [Wolfe, D. A. \(2005\)](#)

Significantly smaller (from positions of specific weight), but significant volumes of the processing productions are characteristic of Moscow (12%) and also the Tambov, Voronezh, Ivanovo, Oryol, Bryansk and Tver regions. In other regions, the share of the extracting productions exceeds 20%.

Construction as the important branch of economy entering the second interindustry repartition on regions of Central Federal District occupies from 13,2% of a gross regional product across the Tambov region up to 4-5% across Moscow,

the Tula, Ryazan, Bryansk and Vladimir regions, 5-6% on the Smolensk, Moscow, Kostroma regions, at 1,6% across the Ivanovo region.

In the third interindustry repartition of the products, both the first and second repartitions are used. The largest volume and specific weight of this repartition in a gross regional product is characteristic of Moscow (66,9%). It occupies more than 50% in the Moscow, Ivanovo, Voronezh, Smolensk and Tver regions, and the minimum shares of the third interindustry repartition in VRP (up to 30%) are observed on the Kursk and Lipetsk regions.

Table 3: Industry structure of a gross regional product on regions of Central Federal District, 2016

Areas and Moscow	The first interindustry repartition, %		The second interindustry repartition, %		The third interindustry repartition, %	The fourth interindustry repartition, %	The agriculture, production processing productions	Integrated indicator of specialization, points
	in total	mining	in total	processing industries				
Belgorod region	33,4	11,00	27,9	21,0	33,9	10,3	51,5	117,3
Bryansk region	21,0	0,10	22,7	18,1	49,3	16,8	35,4	90,1
Vladimir region	10,6	0,30	40,8	36,4	39,6	15,8	42,2	102,0
Voronezh region	18,8	0,40	21,9	14,6	54,8	12,7	29,6	83,7
Ivanovo region	10,3	0,20	18,6	17,0	56,1	23,1	21,9	69,2
Kaluga region	9,3	0,40	45,0	37,0	35,5	14,8	44,1	109,9
Kostroma region	17,5	0,10	27,9	22,3	41,8	20,7	31,5	82,2
Kursk region	34,6	8,60	27,1	20,7	29,4	14,6	47,7	110,4
Lipetsk region	15,4	0,50	49,3	42,1	29,2	11,0	55,5	128,8
Moscow region	5,4	0,20	26,7	20,8	61,8	14,2	22,8	73,2
Oryol region	23,4	0,10	25,2	18,0	43,9	18,3	37,6	94,0
Ryazan region	13,2	0,30	33,5	29,2	45,7	16,5	38,1	94,4
Smolensk region	14,7	0,30	29,3	23,9	51,0	17,1	30,1	87,1
Tambov region	27,0	0,00	26,9	13,7	40,0	14,1	38,3	98,1
Tver region	15,9	0,10	26,1	18,2	50,3	18,0	24,8	75,2
Tula region	10,5	0,30	45,1	40,5	37,8	13,1	47,8	109,6
Yaroslavl region	8,2	0,10	33,2	27,0	57,4	14,6	31,3	85,9
Moscow	4,2	0,00	16,6	12,0	75,4	12,3	12,1	168,1

Авторское обобщение и расчеты по данным Росстата.

Industries of the social sector of economy: public administration and ensuring military safety, obligatory social security and also education, health care and providing social services, providing other municipal, social and personal services, function on the basis of use of products of the previous interindustry repartitions, their share in a gross regional product fluctuates from 10,3-11% on the Lipetsk and Belgorod regions and 12,3% across Moscow up to 20,7 and 23,1% on the Kostroma and Ivanovo regions.

Calculations for regions of Central Federal District allowed to establish that more expressed characteristics of the modular index of structure are inherent in the Belgorod and Kursk regions (where mining is to a large extent carried out) and also the Lipetsk, Voronezh, Tambov and Tula regions where the modular index of structure is in limits 0,878-0,815.

Other regions of Central Federal District, except for the Ivanovo, Tver, Smolensk, Moscow and Kostroma regions (in them the modular index of structure fluctuates from 0,752 to 0,791), are characterized by the index of the structure at the level from 0,817 across Moscow up to 0,849 across the Oryol region. [Wolfe, D. A. \(2005\)](#).

The indicator of the concentration of production defined as average percent of the largest types of economic activity in the region is also important (in the sum of components more than 50% of a gross regional product). From these positions the Lipetsk region (27,5% of the industries of commodity production) and Moscow (28% of the industries of services sector) are allocated. The concentration of production over 20% is characteristic of the Tula and Kaluga regions (26,4 and 25%), and the lowest levels are observed on the Kostroma, Kursk and Tver regions (about 14%).

Taking into account the importance of three private characteristics information of VRP of regions, the integrated indicator of specialization, in rated characteristics (to average about the country) fluctuating from 128,8 points across the Lipetsk region, 102-117,3 points on the Vladimir, Tula, Kaluga, Kursk and Belgorod regions up to 68,1-69,2 points across Moscow and the Ivanovo region is calculated. Thus, against the background of the expressed specialization in 6 regions of Central Federal District, in some other territorial subjects of the federation, including Moscow, specializations of regional production are not observed, the seventh specific feature of functioning of regional economies of the CFD consists in it.

And now, and in the foreseeable future ([Chan, 2006](#)) each of the regions is characterized by the specific specialization of production. The most part of these regions as main types of economic activity develops agriculture, processing productions and tourism (Vladimir, Ivanovo, Kaluga, Lipetsk, Ryazan, Smolensk, Tver, Tula, Yaroslavl).

In the Belgorod and Kursk regions as one of the primary branches, along with agriculture and the processing productions, mining with the corresponding processing of raw materials develops, and in the Kostroma region one of main types of economic activity is forestry and logging.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

On the basis of the results of the conducted research, it should be noted that the characteristics of the average per capita income of the population which are traditionally used in the economy testify to the so-called «average temperature on hospital». More correct characteristic of per capita income of the population is the median income testifying to that how many receives money of people in the middle of the ranged row from the lowest to the highest income on this or that set of the population.

Usually, for the characteristic of the standard of living of the population the ratio of the average per capita income with a living wage is used. However, the last indicator, in fact, testifies in essence to poverty of the population because to live, for example, in the Voronezh region on 8034 rub/people a month, and it is impossible for the pensioner on 6751 rub/people, such money often will not be enough even for food and necessary drugs.

At the same time, in statistics for interregional comparisons of purchasing power of the population, the cost index of the fixed set of consumer goods and services which is determined to proceed from uniform volumes of consumption at the average prices by territorial subjects of the federation is used. This set includes 83 names of goods and services, including 30 types of food products, 41 types not of food products and 12 types of service. This income, in fact, reflects the minimum level of providing life of people, it also has to be used as a living wage.

Significant propellers of economic development, essential elements of the corresponding potential, expenses on the economy of national and regional budgets, monetary deposits of legal entities and individuals in a banking system, balanced financial result of subjects of managing and that is not less important, the volume of consumer spending of the population is.

Population expenses via the translator of a consumer subsystem of the regional economy, first of all, finance and activate the purchasing power these or those branches of economy and the corresponding types of economic activity.

The set of volumes of consumer spending of the population, expenses of regions on economy and housing and communal services, profits of subjects of managing and also bank deposits (which can and have to be used by a banking system for investment not only virtual, but first of all real economy) forms the financial potential of development of regional economy, and with inclusion in addition of investments into fixed capital – the consumer investment portfolio of potential of development (; [Ciccone and Jarocinski, 2010](#); [Deming and Kahn, 2018](#)).

As show calculations, a basic element of the consumer investment portfolio of the potential of development of regional economy is the volume of consumer spending which is to a large extent the short-term propeller of economy. Its share fluctuates from 43,8% across Moscow and 45,3 – 48,3% on the Lipetsk and Belgorod regions up to 66,2 – 67,4% on the Kostroma, Bryansk and Ivanovo regions. The sixth specific feature of functioning of regional economies of Central Federal District consists of it.

Considerable specific weight in the consumer investment portfolio of the potential of development of regional economy is made by investments and bank deposits at essential distinctions on the analyzed territorial subjects of the federation. The overwhelming part of regions of Central Federal District, from positions of structure of their budgets, is recipients with considerable financing from the state. So, the share of own income in regional budgets makes across the Bryansk region only 53%, on the Tambov 60,3%, the Ivanovo and Oryol 65,8-67,8%.

Calculation of some other indicators allows judging the level of specialization of regional economies. First, it is the specific weight of the profitable industries of the real sector of economy (agriculture, fishery and fish breeding, the processing productions) in a gross regional product. Secondly, calculation of the modular index of structure when the industry structure of each certain region is compared to average structure across the Russian Federation when using as scales-soizmeriteley of characteristics of profitability of branch sales in general across the Russian Federation testifies to it.

Integrated assessment of various indicators demonstrating the many-sided nature of specialization of regional production is carried out taking into account their correlation importance information of a gross regional product (on the basis of calculation of private coefficients of determination).

CONCLUSION

The analysis which is carried out in research gives the chance to draw important conclusions. So, on the basis of the analysis a row specific, observed on regions of Central Federal District, regularities, trends and features of a social and economic state and development is revealed.

The first of specific osobe5nnostey consists in reduction in dynamics of population, including, active and busy in economy, on the vast majority of regions, against the background of its concentration in the capital ([Gadzaov and Dzerzhinskaya 2018](#); [Gnatyuk and Pekert 2018](#)).

The second specific feature of regional economies, both Central Federal District, and other districts – the observed and proceeding concentration of economic assets in the large regional centers and territories adjoining to them, especially in Moscow.

Comparison of social characteristics to estimates of employment rate of the population on regions of Central Federal District demonstrate the third important feature, consisting that regions with a bigger number of workers have higher employment rate (across Moscow 74,2%, across the Moscow region 70,6%) whereas on the Ryazan, Oryol, and Tambov regions the share of the busy population fluctuates from 60,8 to 62%.

The fourth feature of regional economies of Central Federal District consists of the obvious and high correlation between volumes of a gross regional product and the corresponding income of the population.

The fifth specific feature of social characteristics of regions of Central Federal District consists in the correlation between, on the one hand, average per capita volumes of a gross regional product and the income of the population, on the other hand, indicators of stratification of the population on the standard of living.

Also, it should be noted that as well as in many corporate structures, and in regional economy the system of organizational and technological repartitions when raw materials or products of the first repartition is used in the second limit and so on is observed and functions.

In the first interindustry repartition of the regional economy the types of activity which are based on use of natural and resource potential function is agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishery and fish breeding, mining and also production and power distribution, gas and water.

In the second interindustry repartition raw materials and products of the first interindustry repartition are in many respects used. So, when functioning the food industry, one of the main industries of the processing productions, the raw products of agriculture and also the electric power, gas, and water are used, and the products of mining are applied in many other industries of processing.

In the system of main types of economic activity in the second interindustry repartition the processing productions on which big characteristics are observed on the Lipetsk, Tula, Kaluga, and Vladimir regions are allocated.

The third interindustry repartition asset of the infrastructure and intermediary branches of economy, includes wholesale and retail trade, repair of vehicles, motorcycles, household products and objects of private use and also hotel and restaurants, transport and communication, financial activity, operations with real estate, rent and providing the corresponding services.

The fourth interindustry repartition including the industries of the social sector of the economy is specific: public administration and ensuring military safety, obligatory social security and also education, health care and providing social services, providing other municipal, social and personal services.

The research of questions of formation and use of the potential of development of economies of regions demands an integrated assessment of the most significant factors, on the basis of correlation and regression model.

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