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[4]. -
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[2]. -
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 , (I), :

$$Q = f(C; T; P; I),$$

$f -$
 $, T, P, I.$

Q

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18 .

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46% -
, 62%

38% -
26 45 .

72% -

5%.

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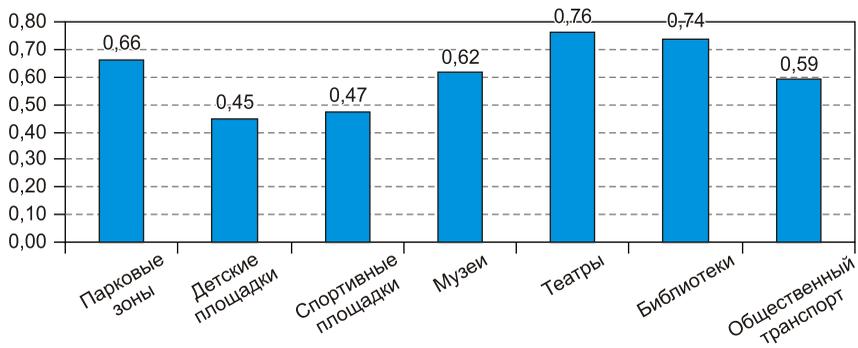
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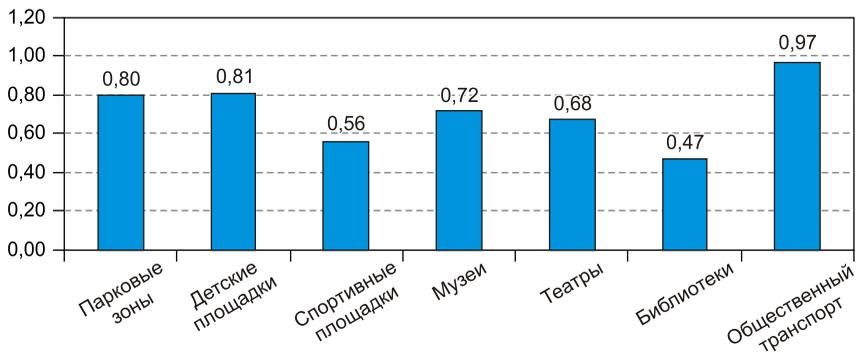
()

:

$$T = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i},$$

a_i -
(5 - ; 4 - ; 3 -
; 2 - ; 1 - ; 0 -
); x_i -
 a_i ; y_i -
 a_i .

.2.



. 2.

()

$$P = \frac{x_i}{x_{\max}}$$

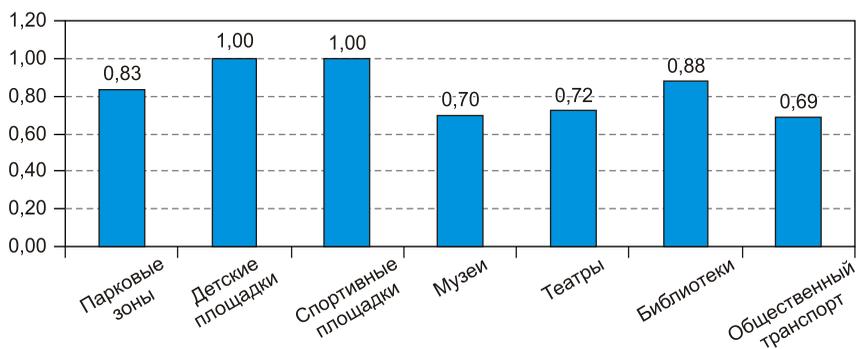
x_i –
 x_{\max} –

;

, $P = 1$.

1.

. 3.



. 3.

$$Q = b_1 C + b_2 T + b_3 P,$$

b_1, b_2, b_3 –

$$Q = I (b_1 C + b_2 T + b_3 P).$$

() ;

$b_1 = 0,5 \quad b_2 = 0,5.$
 $b_1 = 0,4, b_2 = 0,4, b_3 = 0,2 (\quad . 2).$

0,75.
 (.)
 I

			Q
()	0,66	0,80	0,73
	0,45	0,81	0,63
	0,47	0,56	0,52

2

(.)

	C	T	P	Q
-	0,62	0,72	0,70	0,68
	0,76	0,68	0,72	0,72
	0,74	0,47	0,88	0,66

(14-06-00024)

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∴ , 2015. – 119 .
2. . . . : -
. – ∴ - , 2004. – 319 .
3. . . . - ∴ , 1985. –
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EVALUATING THE QUALITY OF LOCAL PUBLIC GOODS

The article reveals that both theoretical and practical aspects of public goods quality evaluation are insufficiently covered in scientific papers. The authors identify two types of public goods assessment: regulatory and consumer. Here we present a procedure for the consumer evaluation of public goods which considers their proximity and price affordability. The article presents the results of an empirical research on mixed public goods and their consumer evaluation, conducted in Yekaterinburg. The research determined the actual and desired frequency of public goods use. We have compiled a list of public goods that require additional funding and regulation. Our findings can be used in Yekaterinburg social policy development.

Keywords: public goods sector; consumer evaluation; regulatory assessment

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