

», «

»

« », «

$$b_{i,j}(t) = a_{i,j}(t) / p_{i,j}(t), \quad (1)$$

$$b_{i,j}(t) = p_{i,j}(t) / a_{i,j}(t), \quad (2)$$

$$i - (a_{i,j}(t)) ; j - (p_{i,j}(t)).$$

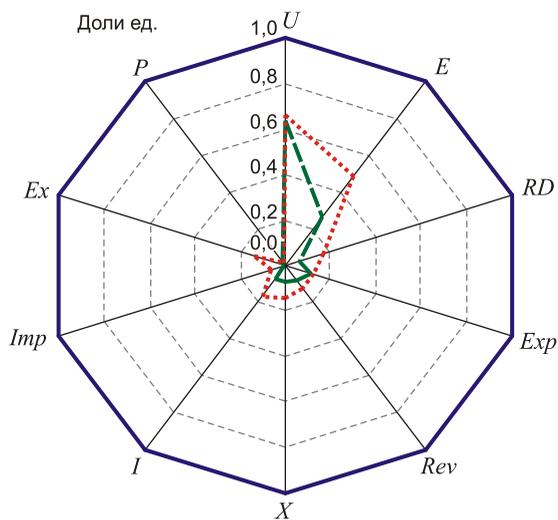
$$j ; b_{i,j}(t) - i$$

. 1-3¹.

1

2015 .. -

(URL: http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138623506156).

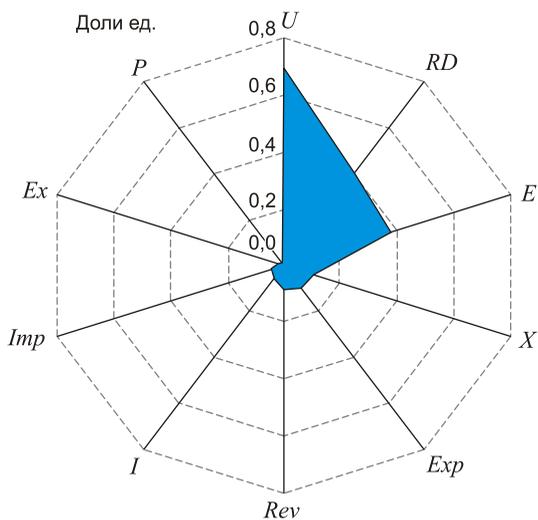


— пороговое значение Республика Татарстан - - - Республика Мордовия

. I.

U – 1000 ; E – ; RD – 1000 ; Exp – ; Rev – ; X – ; I – ; Imp – ; Ex – ; P –

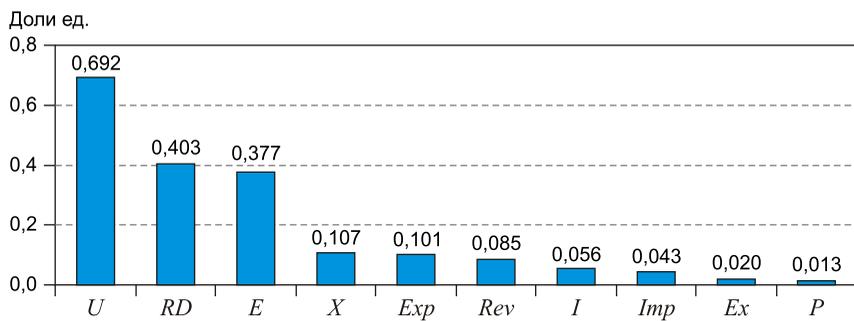
. 1 2 100%,



. 2.

:

. 1



. 3.

:

. 1

(-
-)

2

:

$$Y = \sum_i b_{i,j}(t) C_{i,j}, \tag{3}$$

j^3 .

$b_{i,j}(t)$

[3; 4].

« », « », « »

» . . .

« »

» -

1000 . , 1000 .

2 « » « »

3 . . .

() , -

$$y = \begin{cases} 2^{(1-a/x)/\ln(10/3)}, & x/a > 1; \\ 2^{-\log_{10/3}(a/x)}, & x/a < 1; \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

() , -

$$y = \begin{cases} 2^{(1-a/x)/\ln(10/3)}, & x/a < 1; \\ 2^{-\log_{10/3}(a/x)}, & x/a > 1. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

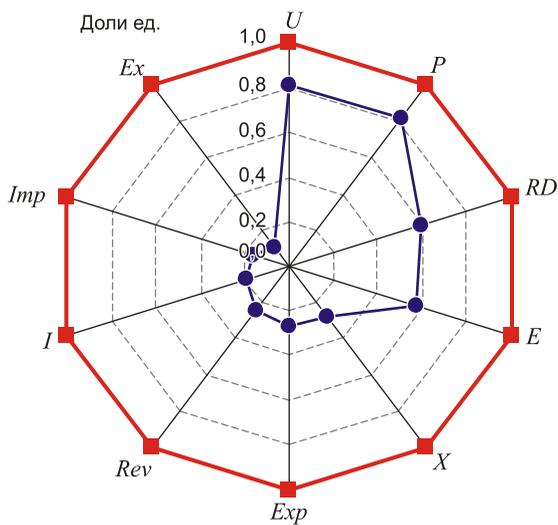
: x - ; a -
; y -

y 1 1,75.
y

. 4.

(:
).

; ; ,



—●— Новосибирская обл.
 —■— пороговое значение

. 4.

. 1
 () (Y_j) -

, ():

$$Y_j = \{v_{i,j} \ y_{i,j}\}, \quad (6)$$

i - ; j - ; $y_{i,j}$ - i -
 j ; $v_{i,j}$ - $y_{i,j}^4$.

(« »)

- () -

, -
 , -
 5.
 :
 , (), , ,
 , . -
 , -
 () 6
 , , , -
 , -
 , -
 , , -
 , . . -
 -
 -
 (-).
 - ,
 , . -
 , -
 , -
 , . -
 (« » -
), , , -

5 . . : . . // : . - 2010. -
 3. - . 40-56; . -
 : - , 2014.
 6 « » « »

:

$$x_{i,j}(t) = X_i(t), \tag{7}$$

$$a_{i,j}(t) \quad ;$$

$$x_{i,j}(t) = a_{i,j}(t), \tag{8}$$

$$a_{i,j}(t) \quad ;$$

$$u_{i,j}(t) = [X_i(t) - x_{i,j}(t)] / [X_i(t) - x_i(t)]. \tag{9}$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, m - \quad (\quad); j = 1, 2, \dots, n -$$

$$; t > 0 - \quad ; a_{i,j}(t) -$$

$$j \quad i \quad t, X_i(t) - \quad , \quad t;$$

$$x_i(t) - \quad , \quad t$$

$$i, \dots \quad a_{i,j}(t); u_{i,j}(t) -$$

$$u_{i,j}(t) \quad a_{i,j}(t). \quad [0, 1].$$

- ó

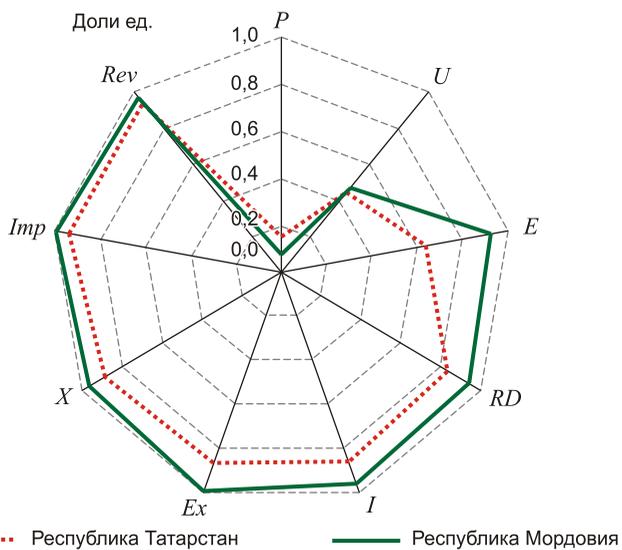
$$(\quad .5 \quad 6).$$

. 4 5 100%,

$$u1_{i,j}(t) = [x_{i,j}(t) - x_i(t)] / [X_i(t) - x_i(t)]. \tag{10}$$

$$u1_{i,j}(t) \quad - \quad [0, 1],$$

$$(\quad .7).$$



. 5.

:

. 1

. 1, 2, 4 7

-

-

:

,

,

-

,

()

-

,

-

7:

7

2008 .(.:

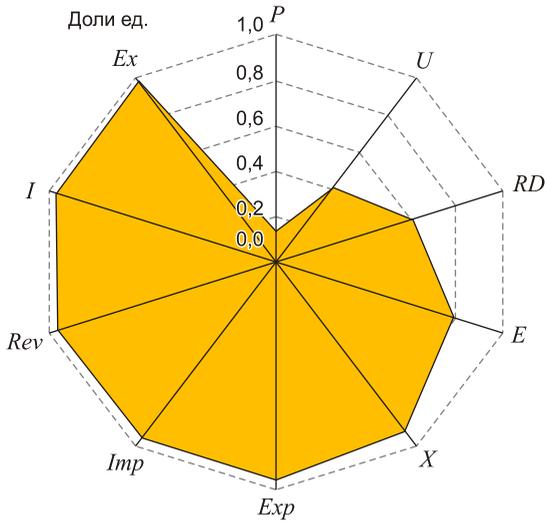
. - 2008. - 2. - .151-174).

//

-

:

-



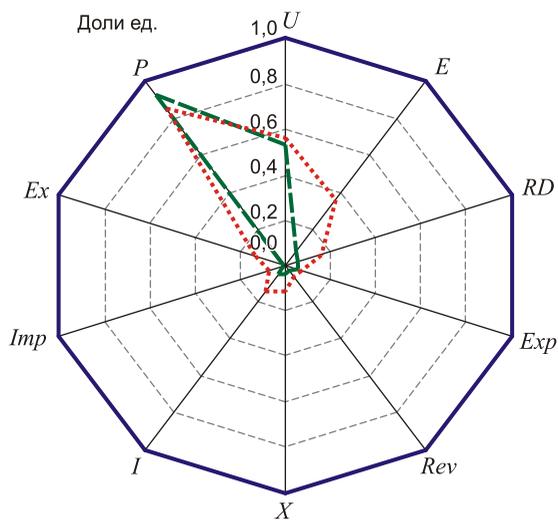
. 6.

$$Y_i(t) = \left[\prod_j \{v_{i,j}(t) u_{i,j}(t)^2\} \right]^{0,5} \quad (11)$$

$$Y_i1(t) = \left[\prod_j \{[1 - v_{i,j}(t) u_{i,j}(t)]^2\} \right]^{0,5} \quad (12)$$

$$v_{i,j}(t) \in (0, 1], \quad v_{i,j}(t) = 1^8.$$

$$\frac{Y_i(t) - Y_i1(t)}{\sqrt{n}}$$



— пороговое значение
 ⋯ Республика Татарстан
 - - - Республика Мордовия

. 7.

, :

. 1

, , , -
 , , , -
 , , , -
 (, ,) .
 , (« ») -
 9 .
 -
 -

, .1.

() :

I

()

		-	-	-
		-	-	-
<i>U</i> -	-	1	2	2
<i>E</i> -		2	3	3
<i>I</i> -	-	3	4	5
<i>RD</i> -	,	4	5	4
<i>X</i> -		5	6	7
<i>Rev</i> -		8	9	10
<i>Exp</i> -		7	8	8
<i>Ex</i> -		6	7	6
<i>Imp</i> -		9	10	9
<i>P</i> -	-	10	1	1

.1.

10,

11

.

.(

:

,

.)

(« »).

–

.

,

,

,

()

,

,

.

:

$$Z_i(t) = Y_i(t) p_i(t); \tag{13}$$

$$Z_i1(t) = Y_i1(t) / p_i(t), \tag{14}$$

$p_i(t) \in (0, 1], Z_i(t) \in [0, 1], Z_i1(t) \in [0, 1]$ $t \in T, i \in I$;

. 2.

$$\frac{Y_i(t)}{Z_i(t)} = \frac{Y_i1(t)}{Z_i1(t)}.$$

«

»,

10

11

: [4].

-
- 1) , , ; -
 - 2) (, , - , ,); -
 - 3) (, , , -); - ;
 - 4) - - , - , (;) ;
 - 5) () ;
 - 6) ;
 - 7) () , , .

1. . . . - . : « » , 2001. - 368 .
2. - . . . // - . - 2016. - 10. - . 1. - . 14-33.
3. . . . // : . II . - . - . - , 2014. - . 70-78.
4. . . . - : . . . - , 2012. - 173 .
5. , 2012. - 254 .

(630090, , , 17, e-mail: kzn-sv@yandex.ru).

DOI: 10.15372/REG20170202

Region: Economics & Sociology, 2017, No. 2 (94), p. 32–51

S.V. Kazantsev

**MODELS FOR ASSESSING THE INDICATORS
OF PROTECTION OF THE COUNTRY
AND ITS REGIONS**

The paper considers three methods for estimating the security levels of the country and its regions. The work is timely and important as a response to several strategic documents on transport, economic, food, and information security recently adopted in the Russian Federation. Our analysis of methods used in practical calculations of security levels is built according to the following scheme. First, we fixate an object which security is to be estimated, then define the main notions used by the method developers and determine indicators applied in estimation. Finally, we discuss ways to normalize these indicators and formulas to calculate an integral indicator that would generalize a group of indicators or the indicators of an object as a whole, and show their advantages and disadvantages. The conclusion is made that all the considered approaches can be helpful in estimating the levels of economic security of Russia and its federal subjects. Their comparison allowed identifying the main assessment stages, which are as follows: determination of a set of initial indicators, their quantification, normalization, calculation of the generalizing indicators for groups of normalized indicators, subjects of the Russian Federation, and the whole country.

Keywords: security; protection; assessment of security level; generalizing (integral) indicator; region

References

1. *Gordienko, D.V.* (2001). Obespechenie ekonomicheskoy bezopasnosti gosudarstva v usloviyakh krizisa: Uchebnoe posobie. [Ensuring Economic Security of the State in Crisis Conditions: Tutorial]. Moscow, Delo Publ., Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, 368.
2. *Gordienko, D.V.* (2016). Otsenka izmeneniya urovnya ekonomicheskoy bezopasnosti gosudarstv – uchastnikov transtikhookeanskogo partnyorstva [Assessment of changes in the level of economic security of member-states of Trans-Pacific Partnership]. *Ekonomika i upravlenie: problemy i resheniya* [Economics and Management: Problems and Solutions], No. 10, Vol. 1, 14–33.
3. *Mityakov, S.N.* (2014). Razrabotka sistemy indikatorov ekonomicheskoy bezopasnosti regionov Rossii [Development of the system of indicators of economic security of Russia's regions]. *Ekonomicheskaya bezopasnost Rossii: problemy i perspektivy: Mat. II Mezhdunar. nauch.-prakt. konf.* [Economic Security of Russia: Problems and Prospects. Proceedings of the II International Scientific Conference]. Nizhny Novgorod, 70–78.
4. *Tretyakov, D.V.* (2012). Organizatsionno-metodicheskiy instrumentariy obespecheniya ekonomicheskoy bezopasnosti regiona: Diss. ... kand. ekon. nauk [Organizational-methodical tools to maintain economic security of the region: Thesis for a scientific degree of Candidate of Economic Sciences]. Tambov, 173.
5. *Senchagov, V.K.* (Ed.) (2012). *Ekonomicheskaya bezopasnost regionov Rossii* [Economic Security of Russian Regions]. Nizhny Novgorod, 254.

Information about the author

Kazantsev, Sergey Vladimirovich (Novosibirsk, Russia) – Doctor of Sciences (Economics), Professor, Deputy Director at the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (17, Ac. Lavrentiev av., Novosibirsk, 630090, Russia, e-mail: kzn-sv@yandex.ru).

30.01.2017 .

© . . ., 2017