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[6; 11],

[1–5; 12].

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(2010–2012 .)

2010 . 2009 .

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	,	-
-	¹ (. 1).	-
	,	-
	2007 .	2009 .
2	.	,
	21,3% 2006 . 24,8% 2010 . ,	-
	- 6,1 11,3% ³ .	-
	,	2010 .
	:	-
	2009 .	2010 . 1,3 . .
	66,6% (- 67,7%).
	,	2010 .
	2009 .	41,4 . . (27,2%),
	,	57,1 . .

1

2

5
3

2010 . [10].

2006-2010 / .- , 2011.- . 9-10.

2010-2016 ., %

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
-	105,2	97,4	100,4	94,2	101,4	101,5	97,6	100,1	100,2	100,5	99,9	99,9	99,6	100,1
-	72,8	93,4	72,1	128,8	87,1	113,7	105,1	88,2	88,8	83,9	100,2	94,0	107,4	99,5
-	104,7	104,5	101,8	108,6	107,1	100,4	93,8	105,9	100,5	104,6	104,0	99,3	95,7	94,1
	122,0	104,5	104,4	101,3	98,9	100,1	101,1	107,3	105,0	103,4	100,4	101,7	96,6	101,1
	96,1	102,7	88,4	122,7	88,7	107,1	112,4	88,7	123,0	95,2	105,8	103,5	102,6	104,8
	100,8	96,4	101,6	102,9	113,6	117,9	84,8	97,6	106,6	105,6	107,2	118,2	101,4	94,0
	108,2	109,0	100,0	100,5	102,8	94,3*	95,3*	106,9	103,4	102,9	100,6	99,9	100,2	101,8
	106,6	113,0	110,8	104,4	100,1	90,6	94,8	106,5	107,1	106,3	103,9	102,7	90,0	94,8
**	84,5	93,5	104,9	92,3	84,4	82,8	...	132,7	130,6	103,5	100,0	93,4	66,4	88,6
-	115,3	114,5	112,1	105,2	101,1	83,2	90,0	106,3	110,8	106,8	100,8	98,5	91,6	99,1

*

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2010-2012

(

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2010-2011

(5,2%). , 19,1 7,5 . -
-
-
. 2010 .8,8%,
1,3 . . 0,1 . . -
. 8,3 (-7,5, -7,6). -
), 2010 . 38,1% (-30, -
-34,1%)⁴. -
: -
5.
« », ,
, , , -
, . 2009 .,
(- 5 20%⁶(.2).) -
2010 . , -
, .

4
5 « .2006-2010». -
6 . [9]. -
2008-2010 .) / (,
.- ,2011.

2008–2010 ., %

	2008	2009	2010
	114,5	110,1	108,2
	105,0	95,1	129,7
-	111,2	90,8	137,5
	118,9	93,7	113,0
-	123,9	80,1	101,4
-	102,4	102,8	104,7

2008 2010 . 7 (1,4) - 8.

- 14,4 . ., - 5,9 . .,

- 2,3 . .⁹

2010 .

10. , -

2010–2012 . -

7

2008–2010 . 36,4%,

2008–2009 .

8

2010 . 37,5% (

- 34,1%.

, 1,2 1,3 . . .

7).

9

∴

2008–2010 .).

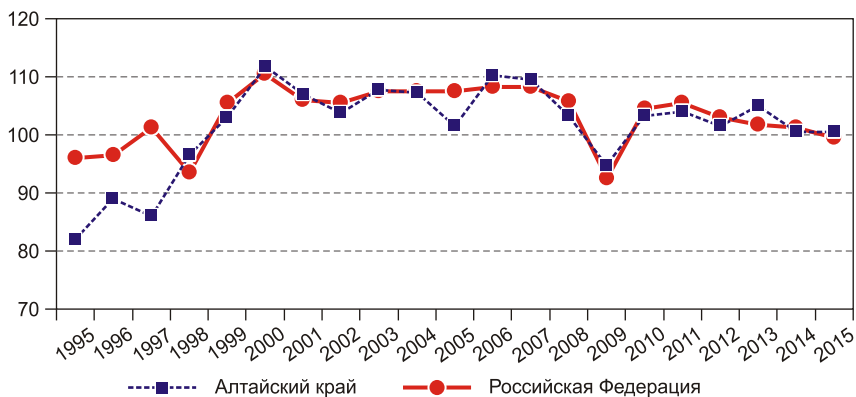
10

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	1,8–4,7%.		-
		2009 . (14%).	-
	4,2%.		-
	2012 .,		-
	495,2 . .,	2008 .	-
	6,3% (2010–2012 .		-
),	(3,3 . . . 1,8 . .	-
	2012 .	20,6% (- 10,7%).	-
	2010 .,	11.	-
	2007 . (98,5%),		-
	14,9%.		-
	. 2008–2012 /		-
		. – , 2013;	-
		. 2009–2013 /	-
	11	. – , 2014.	-
30 35%		35 40% –	-
		50%	-
30%.		. 2008–2010 /	-
		. – , 2011.	-

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2013–2016 .
 2013–2016 .. ,
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 2007–2008 .. , « , ,
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 ...» [8, .5].
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 , 2012 .. ,
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 (. .1). 2013 .
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 , 2013 .
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 () ,
 (.).
 2013 .
 -
 114,5% (2012 . –84,1%).
 (2012 . – 101,1%,
 2013 . – 105,5%) (100,9 103,7%



1995–2015 г., %

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» (121,9 113,2%

,

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2013 г.

2013–2016 г., %

2013–2015 г.

101,9% (

– 100,8%).

2013–2015 г.

25-

85

(7%

4,2%

),

),
 (. . . 1).
 , 2013–2016 . , ,
 , - 3 -
 , -
 , -
 ,
 2010–2012 . , 2013 .
 2010–2012 . 114%, 2013–2016 . – 94,5%.
 3

- , %

	2010–2012	2013–2016	2010–2012	2013–2016
	100,9	98,6	100,3	99,9
	78,9	107,6	86,9	100,2
-	103,7	102,3	103,6	98,5
	110,0	100,3	105,2	99,9
	95,6	107,0	101,3	104,2
	99,6	104,0	103,2	104,8
	105,7	101,6	104,4	100,6
	110,1	97,3	106,6	97,7
	114,0	94,5	107,9	97,4

: ; .

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2014 . -
-
12.
(2014 .): 2010 .
18%, 2011 .- 21,2, 2012 .- 22,7, 2013 .- 22,7, 2014 .-
22,3%¹³.
2014 2016 .
-
-
:
(:
3-4%).
-
(2010-2012 .)
14. 2013-2014 . -
-
1,4 ;
2,5 .
-
. 2015 . -
(-
-
12 , 50 -
,
25% ,
7-8% [7].
13 .: -
. 2010-2014 /
. - , 2015.
14 - .
,
,

2011-2016 .()

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	6624,5	9825,0	10794,9	22148,2	20809,3	14022,7
, %	9,4	11,7	11,4	22,2	26,5	18,6

: .2012-2016: . . ./ -
 ,2017. - .218. -

. -
 . -
 , -
 . -
 (166),
 40% , 56% -
 4% - 18. -

. 2016 .(.4). -
 2013-2015 ., , -
 . 2015 . 1000 . -
 , 24 -

1000 . , -
 18 .: -
 .2016/ -
 .- ,2016.

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2,4 .

2013–2016 .

24.

, «

» « », : 2013 .

82% , 2014 .–72%, 2015 .–68%.

²⁵: 2012 .– 1%, 2013 .–

8%, 2014 .– 16%, 2015 .– 12%.

2016 .

2016 .

24

85 , 2014 .

, 41% (2016 .–57

30%).

25

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7 . . , «
 » « 8 . .²⁶ », 74%,

, (2010–2012 .)
 ,

2014–2015 .

110,1%,
 – 97%.
 (. . 1).

(2010–2012 .)
 :

27.

(. 5).
 . 5?

. . . , , «
 »,

26 .:
 – 2016 . – . 17, 18.
 27

« » , ,
 , 2016 .

	(), %		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
	48,1	43,8	41,8	41,5	41,9	40,8
	50,1	54,5	56,6	56,9	56,5	57,7

URL: <https://fedstat.ru>.

28.

– 10,6%)²⁹.

28

2013 . 50%, , «

» [7, . 12–13].

29

. 2011–2015 /

. – , 2016.

		, %			
		2010–2012	2013–2016	2010–2012	2013–2016
		103,7	102,3	103,6	98,5
		107,0	98,1	105,4	99,2
, %	-	22,4	17,6	11,9	12,2

./ : . – , 2016. – . 39–40; . 2012–2016: . 2016: . /

. – , 2017. – . 44; /
 . – URL: <https://fedstat.ru> ;

1,4 5,1 . . (. 6).

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- 2. . . . - :
 // : .-2013.- 3 (79).-
. 111-120.
 - 3. . . . -
 // .-2011.- 3.- . 80-88.
 - 4. . . . -
 : // -
 : .-2007.- 14 (53).- . 14-23.
 - 5. . . . - - -
 , //
 . : .-2014.- 2.- . 121-127.
 - 6. . . . // -
 - , , .-2009.- 4.- . 95-103.
 - 7. . : - -
 2013 // .-2014.- 2.- . 4-32.
 - 8. . - 2014 :
 ? // .-2015.- 2.- . 5-31.
 - 9. 2010 : // -
 -2011.- 2.- . 4-22.
 - 10. . . . - -
 : , , // -
 : , , - : -
 , 2016.- . 329-358.
 - 11. . . . // -
 .-2011.- 1.- . 7-14.
 - 12. . . . // .-2015.- 4.-
. 107-112.

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... .. (656015,, 66,
e-mail: perekarenkova@mail.ru).

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ALTAI KRAI UNDER ECONOMIC INSTABILITY: KEY TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENT PECULIARITIES

The article exposes the results of monitoring the socio-economic development of Altai Krai under economic instability. We reveal development peculiarities of a typical agro-industrial region. Along with the dynamics characteristics of the real economy, we consider movements in the region's investment sphere, changes in the living standard of the population, the labor market condition, etc. The conclusion drawn is that the economy of the region under structural crisis has turned out to be more adapted as compared to an «average Russian» region, with less a pronounced reaction to the deteriorating external economic environment. Altai Krai is characterized by lagging crisis manifestation combined with a more rapid economic recovery. As a special feature of the region's development, we also note a comparatively badly adapted labor market and too-slowly-growing standard of living indicators to overcome the historical development gap with the rest of Russia.

Keywords: Altai Krai; monitoring of socio-economic development; economic instability; stages of economic development; key trends; characteristic features and development peculiarities of a region

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