Russian and Regional Input-Output Tables

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The degree of importance of the regional IO tables in the territorial analysis of the Russian economy is determined by the vast territory, the diversity of natural and climatic conditions, as well as by the socio-economic situation and the number of the regions in the Russian Federation (83 subjects). However, the researchers have to compile their own evaluative regional tables due to the non-availability of regional IO tables prepared by the Federal State Statistics Service. In such schemes the developers usually employ the matrix of the coefficient of direct expenses (a technological matrix) obtained from the symmetric input-output table for Russia, thus, they extrapolate the average expenses on the production of the goods and services in Russia to a region in question. As is known, such practices exist in some other countries as well. The author has appraised the feasibility of such an approach and has proposed the methods of adjusting the technological matrix of the national economy in regard to a region. The research has been carried out on the basis of comparative analysis of the Russian symmetric input-output table and of the regional symmetric IO tables for the Republic of Bashkortostan, developed under the author's guidance not on the basis of the Russian technological matrix, but on the basis of a simultaneous study of the expenses' structure and observing the principles of the System of National Accounts and The United Nations Handbook of Input-Output Table Compilation and Analysis (1999)) . Although the differences between technological coefficients in the national economy and the region are significant, still, certain trends can be discerned in these differences. The latter allows to elaborate definite rules for adjusting the technological matrix of the national economy in regard to a region.

Keywords: regional input-output tables, technological coefficients.