

## Summary

### **Model of Interindustry Interactions in Russian Economy: Initial Ideas and New Developments**

**Ershov E.B.**

In this article we present the ideas proposed/addresses during the initial development of interindustry interaction model, which due to various reasons were not implemented in empirical research of the USSR economy. We analyze current studies and the underlying data, which provide an opportunity for continuation of research of interindustry interaction model, particularly in the direction entailed by the heterogeneous output assumption. We admit that the amount of inputs of an industry is related to the structure of its outputs market and propose the estimation method for the «core» product flows of the model. Our approach is illustrated with the help of experimental 25- industry input- output tables (1980–2004) in basic prices (2000) data provided by Institute of Economic Forecasting RAS.

### **Is it Really Better to be Healthy? Economic Returns on Healthcare in Russia**

**Kuzmich O.S., Roshchin S.Y.**

This paper considers the economic returns to health in the Russian labor market. Empirical analysis the impact of health on labor supply and wages is provided on the base of RLMS data for 1994–2004. The problem of measuring health and different of subjective and objective health characteristics are discussed. The problem of health endogeneity is concerned. The results of estimation show considerable negative influence of poor health and relatively less in absolute value positive influence of good health on employment. We also have found a positive impact of good health on earnings.

### **Commercial Real Estate Pricing Modeling**

**Kossova E.V., Shegoyan V.A.**

An article is devoted to description of the research results with the following objectives:

- Working out the proper pricing model for Moscow office rental market based on the foregoers' researches and microeconomic market analysis;

- Testing developed model on the empirical data, results interpretation;
- Calculation of the margin effects of the identified determinants on the rental rate level;
- Identification where the market is on the real rental rates circle curve.

Research has a great practical significance due to rapidly increasing interest from Russian and foreign investors in Russian and especially Moscow real estate market, concerned its high return with moderate, decreasing over time risks.

It can be useful for the wide range of readers: from investors to university students and academics, due to its theoretical improvements of existing real estate pricing models and practically applicable results.

### **Firm-level Empirical Surveys: Tools and Practice**

**Dolgopyatova T.G.**

The lecture course «Firm-level Empirical Surveys: Tools and Practice» is a special course for students specializing in institutional analysis, firm economy and management. These lectures are helpful for development of research capabilities of graduate and post-graduate students. The goal of the course is to provide a description of empirical firm-level surveys: history of their development in Russia, methods and types of information, and possible application for economic theory and state policy design. One of important objectives of the course is to promote students' propensity to study realities of Russian economy by implementing empirical firm-level studies based on surveys of top-managers and owners of enterprises.

Survey methodology for obtaining data is one of the most popular in sociology. At the same time application of these methods and tools in firm-level economic analysis – especially in combination with traditionally applied economic methods and data – has specific features. Working with managers' surveys data is not very common for economists and they are often incorrect in their interpretations of results. That's why the course based on long experience in conducting empirical surveys of Russian enterprises describes possible ways for data collection and analysis based on real or adjusted cases, and also discusses limitations of surveys tools including quality of data and typical mistakes in analysis.

The course includes four main topics. The first one published in this issue consists of two lectures. They describe an enterprise (firm) as an object for empirical research and possible types of available information. Two next topics characterize the most wide-spread types of surveys methodology and tools: formalized surveys and in-depth interviews with CEOs and top-managers of companies. Last topic is devoted to the development of applied firm-level studies of Russian businesses in 1990–2000s.