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MONITORING LIVING STANDARDS OF THE POPULATION OF THE REGION

MONITOREO DE LOS STANDARES DE VIDA DE LA POBLACIÓN REGIONAL

Nasrudi U. Yarychiv

Chechen State University, Russia

Valery I. Kuznetsov

Don State Technical University, Russia

Violetta V. Rokotyanskaya,

Russian State Agrarian University, Russia

Aleksandr Yu. Usanov

Financial University Russia

Yuliya V. Safronova

Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Russia

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Abstract

The article reveals the essence of the concept of «standard of living of the population». The factors affecting the standard of living of the population, approaches to determining the standard of living of the population and the main indicators for assessing the standard of living of the population have been studied in detail. These factors include the following: economic and geographical location, natural and climatic conditions, natural resource and demographic potential; economic, political, technological, environmental and social factors. The paper analyzes the standard of living of the population of one of the regions of the Russian Federation and identifies key factors in raising the standard of living of the population of the region. As a result, the problems of the standard of living of the population of the region were identified and the main directions and measures for raising the standard of living of the population were developed.

Keywords

Standard of living – Population – Region – Social state policy – Welfare

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Introduction

Now scientists of many countries discuss rather long time the most significant indicators most of which fully reflect really economic and social situation of people in modern society. They carry such indicator as «population level of living» to number of the most important and key indicators.

The level of living of the population is not only the main social and economic category, but also the multidimensional phenomenon which depends on a set of various factors. Usually treat these factors: economical geographical location; climatic conditions; natural resource – potential; demographic potential; economic factors; political factors; social factors; technology factors and ecological factors.

The relevance of this work is that now the subject of increase in a level of living of the population is a subject of various scientific discussions, and increase in a level of living of the population belongs to the priority direction of social public policy of the Russian Federation for a long-term outlook.

Main part

Genesis of category “population level of living”

Now the concept of «population level of living» is applied around the world. In world practice for the first time this term was offered in 1954 by Committee of experts of the UN, and it was accepted to understand the actual living conditions of the population which consisted of 12 components as a level of living of the population. Along with material and cultural living conditions of a level of living of the population health, employment, working conditions, fund of accumulation were included¹.

At the time of existence of the Soviet Union in Russia the concept of «population level of living» was considered as in narrow, and broad sense. In narrow sense the concept of «population level of living» was meant as the reached degree of welfare and cultural development of workers which is reflected in the consumer budget of the population. In a broad sense «population level of living» was understood as the level of development and degree of a requirements satisfaction of the population. In this case it is not only about living conditions, but also about activity and development of abilities of people in comparison to their requirements and interests².

The concept of «population level of living» is important social and economic category which reflects a social assistance and living conditions of the population, security of citizens with material benefits and services for the concrete period of time. The researches of erudite and Russian practitioners connected with essence and the maintenance of the concept «population level of living» had rather systematic character. However, the definition of the concept of «population level of living» in the national scientific literature is changing from year to year depending on the socio-economic development of the country and the change of priorities in this development.

¹ V. M. Zherebin, Population level of living (Moscu: UNITI-DANA, 2013).

² V. M. Zherebin, Population level of living...

The term «population level of living» has quantitative and qualitative content. It is constantly supplemented with different characteristics of working conditions, life and life of the population.

Decrease in a level of living of the population caused increase in interest from the state, the public and science to this problem in recent years. Disputes over definition of a concept of «population level of living», its place and the importance in the system of the public relations continue and now.

Now there is a set of the definitions of «population level of living» used in scientific literature. The structure of the term «population level of living» is presented in the Figure 1.

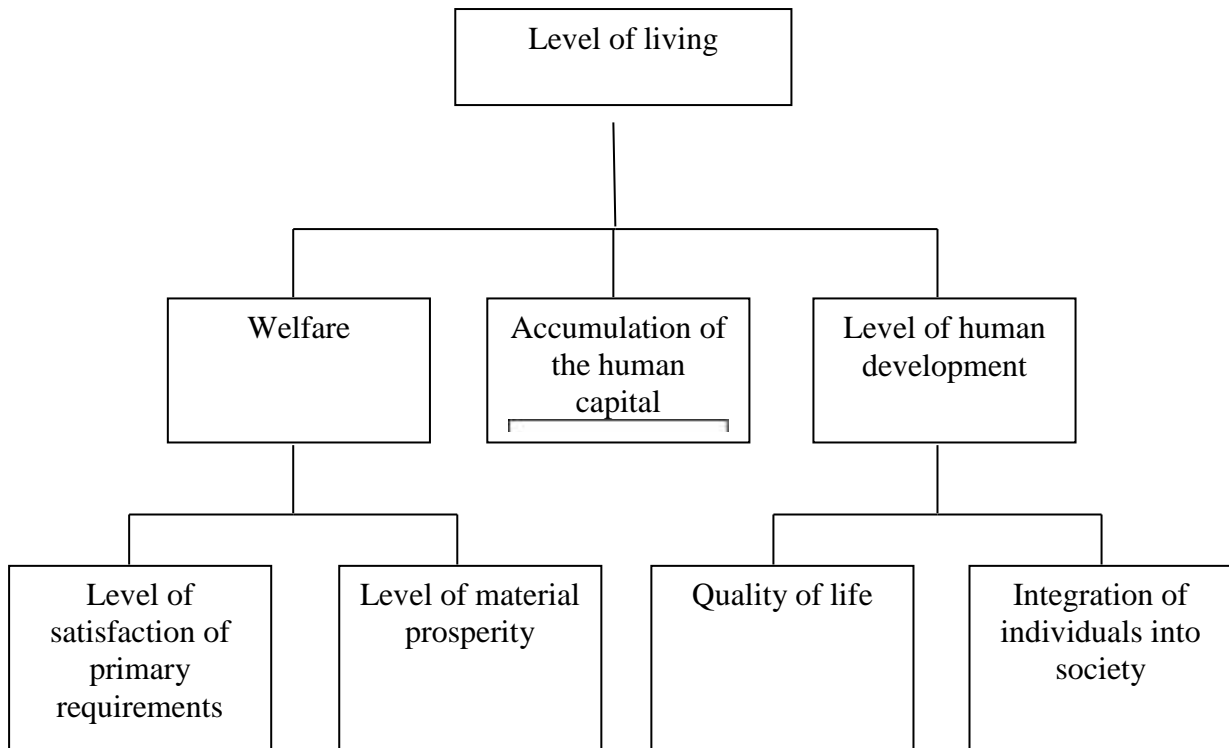


Figure 1
Structure of a concept of a level of living of the population

The main approaches when determining a level of living of the population are production, consumption, income. These approaches are presented in table 1.

Approach	Authors	Content
Approach from production	N.I. Buzlyakov T.E. Minyakova	The level of living acts as characteristic of quantity of the consumed material, cultural and community, social benefits and degree of a requirements satisfaction in them at the reached stage of productive forces

Approach from characteristics of consumption	N.M. Rimashevskaya N.A. Gorelov N.P. Fedorenko V.N. Bobkov P.V. Savchenko Yu.P. Kokina	The level of living is social and economic category which characterizes degree of satisfaction of material and spiritual needs of people and is expressed in quantity and quality of the benefits and services consumed by the person
Approach from the income of the population	V.F. Maier	The level of living acts as characteristic of profitable opportunities of the population to which the volume and structure of income of the population, their use, differentiation of income belongs

Table 1

Main approaches to definition of a level of living of the population

Approach from production considers a population level of living depending on the level of productive forces and efficiency of social production. This approach was characteristic of the Soviet period when the share of a national product was defined on final consumption of the population. Most in scientific literature the approach to definition of a level of living of the population based on a requirements satisfaction of the population or, otherwise, population expenses was widely adopted. Such approach received the name approach from characteristics of consumption and today is used by such international organizations as the UN, the World Bank, the Conference on trade and development.

Other approach to definition of a level of living of the population is approach from the income of the population. Supporters of this approach define a population level of living proceeding from volumes of income of the population. So, according to V. F. Maier: in the conditions of the commodity-money relations distribution of the consumer benefits, is mediated by formation of income. Therefore, the last are used as indirect indicators of living standards. Are recognized as the main indirect indicators of a level of living, along with indicators of final consumption, shower values of gross national income. Approach from the income of the population is often used in methodological provisions statistically and is reflected in the system of social and economic indicators of a level of living of the population. Thus, the level of living of the population is not only welfare of the population, consumption of the benefits and services, but also a set of conditions and indicators that are characteristic of a measure to meet basic needs. And the welfare is considered as degree of security of people with the vital benefits, a subsistence.

Analysis of a level of living of the population

Now the Moscow region is one of regions of the Russian Federation, large on population. In its territory 7,503,385 million people live that makes about 4.9% of the total number of all residents of Russia³. In figure 2⁴ dynamics of population in the Moscow region on the end of the year is presented in millions of people.

³ Protection of personal data of users and library workers, Access mode: <http://www.msko.gks.ru>. (Date of address: 16.11.2018).

⁴ Protection of personal data of users and library workers...

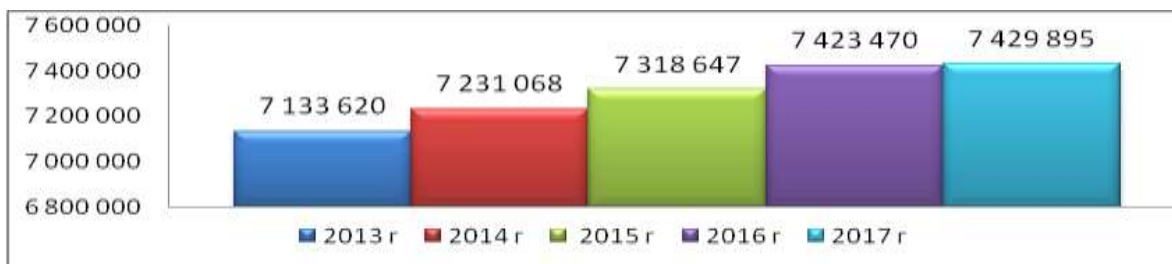


Figure 2

Population in the Moscow region on the end of the year (in one million people)
 Source: it is made by the author according to the materials posted on the website
<http://www.msko.gks.ru>

The quantity been born from 2013 to 2016 increased by 1000 people, and the number of the dead increased, decreased and in 2017 the natural wastage of the population (fig. 3) was observed⁵.

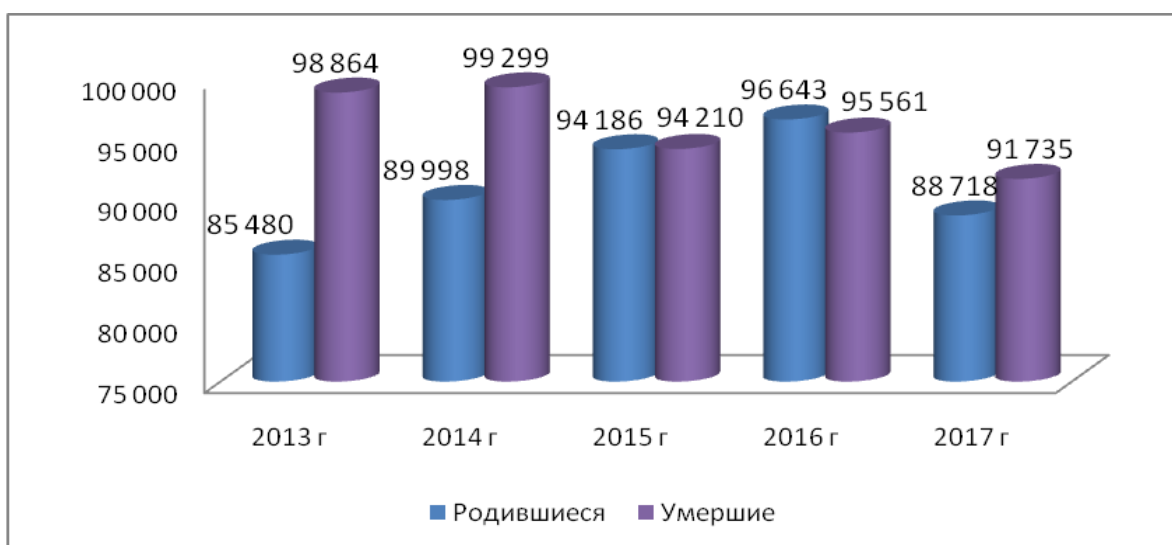


Figure 3

Quantity been born and the dead on 1000 people of the population
 in the Moscow region (in 5 years)

Source: it is made by the author according to the materials posted on the website
<http://www.msko.gks.ru>

In comparison with 2016 the number been born in the Moscow region in 2017 decreased by 7,925 people, or for 8.2% and made 88,718 people. It can be explained with small number of women at reproductive age and increase in number of abortions. In 2016 the highest rate by quantity been born which made 96,643 on 1000 been born was recorded, and the highest rate by the number of the dead was recorded in 2014 and it made 99,299 on 1000 dead.

Average life expectancy of the population in Moscow and the Moscow region for 2015-2016 is presented in the table 2⁶.

⁵ Protection of personal data of users and library workers...

And as for average life expectancy of the population in the Moscow region, in 2017 it made 73 years (in Moscow nearly 77 years)⁷.

Region	Total	Men	Women
2015			
Moscow	76,77	72,96	80,36
Moscow region	72,26	67,05	77,12
2016			
Moscow	77,08	73,48	80,43
Moscow region	72,50	67,33	77,32

Table 2

Average life expectancy of the population in Moscow
and the Moscow region for 2015-2016

Source: it is made by the author according to the materials posted on the website
<http://www.msko.gks.ru>, <http://www.statdata.ru>

Population increase in the Moscow region was caused by high migration appeal of area. Arrived in the Moscow region in 2013-2017 foreign citizens (about 22%), and number of busy foreign citizens in such sphere of life of society as economic, grew every year made of total number. In 2017 the number of foreign workers was 2 36.2 thousand people that in 1.6 times more than in 2016 (147.6).

On a level of employment and unemployment of the population the Moscow region in 2017 took the 3rd place among all regions of Russia, a level of employment, as well as a level of unemployment during the period from 2013 to 2017 had unstable character⁸. The highest rate on employment of the population was recorded in 2017 and it made 63.4%, and the highest rate on unemployment of the population was recorded in 2013 and it made 10.6%. In job searches, at the end of 2017, 27,637 people among whom 27,542 citizens of the Russian Federation made unoccupied work addressed to public service of employment of the population across the Moscow region and 38 people were made unoccupied work by foreign citizens and stateless persons. As a part of jobless citizens in 2017 the share having the main general education made 1.1%, secondary education – 1.4%, secondary professional education – 1.6%, the highest professional – 1.9% and a share of the citizens who do not have the main general education made 0.4%. As for an occupied population, in 2017 the share, having the main general education made 1.2%, secondary education – 1.4%, secondary professional education – 1.6%, higher education – 1.8% and a share of the citizens who do not have the main general education made 0.3%⁹.

⁶ Protection of personal data of users and library workers...

⁷ Protection of personal data of users and library workers...

⁸ Protection of personal data of users and library workers...

⁹ Protection of personal data of users and library workers...

And as for age structure of the population of the Moscow region, to a large extent in 2017 the able-bodied population (58%) prevailed that time positively influenced exactly during this period development of economy in the field¹⁰. Internal migrations between the Moscow region and other regions of the Russian Federation and also external migrations were the reasons of a high share of able-bodied population in percentage. On the level of monetary income of the population per capita the Moscow region in 2016 took the 10th place in the Russian Federation. The yielded monetary revenues in a month were 40,509 rubles. The population share with monetary income is lower than the size of a subsistence minimum percentage of the total number of the population of the area in 2016 was lower, than in 2015 and respectively made in 2015 8.6% and in 2016 – 8.2%. The real located monetary income of the population of the Moscow region, in 2017 was 100% respectively to the level of 2016 (98.1%) and according to this forecast in 2018 to proceed the steady rise of the real located monetary income of the population and it will make 102.5%. Real cash expenditures of the population of the Moscow region in 2017 made 104.2% respectively to the level of 2016 (102.1%) and according to this forecast in 2018 to proceed the steady rise of real cash expenditures of the population and it will make 106.2%.

The greatest indicator connected with the real monetary income of the population in 2017 was the indicator on compensation and it made according to 45%, and as for real cash expenditures of the population that they made 52% on purchase of goods. The complexity of definition and assessment of a level of living of the population in the concrete region is connected with the fact that each territory has social and economic features which influence its development, influence living conditions of both the certain person, and all society. These factors (external and internal) have to be taken into account as accounting of features of the region and the interregional comparative analysis of the explored territories is one of the most important components of modern domestic and foreign techniques of studying of a level of living of the population. The carried-out analysis of key factors of increase in a level of living of the population in the Moscow region allowed to allocate in the SWOT-analysis format the main inherent areas strong and weaknesses and also opportunities and threats which can influence its development in the long term. Results of SWOT-analysis of social and economic capacity of the Moscow region are presented in the table 3.

Strengths	Weaknesses
1) Advantageous geographical location of area. 2) Rather high level of living of the population. 3) The developed social and transport infrastructure, the developed scientific and technical complex, the developed industrial production. 4) High educational and scientific potential. 5) Existence of a set of cultural and historical monuments.	1) Outflow of highly qualified personnel, human resources to Moscow. 2) Huge load of transport infrastructure in the area.

¹⁰ Protection of personal data of users and library workers...

Opportunities	Threats
1) Existence of high investment attractiveness of area. 2) Presence of high innovative potential in area.	1) Existence of structural shifts in the age structure of the population of the Moscow region, the numbers of births leading to decrease. 2) Decrease in motivation and interest in employment in the Moscow region.

Table 3
Results of SWOT-analysis of socio-economic potential of the Moscow region
Strengths

By results of SWOT-analysis of the Moscow region it is possible to draw a conclusion that the region has high social and economic potential. However, at the moment in the region attention is insufficiently actively paid to problems and potential threats that slows down development and realization of competitive advantages of the Moscow region.

Let's carry out the correlation and regression analysis of dependence of the average monthly charged wage of workers in the Moscow region from the size of a subsistence minimum in the Moscow region for 2013-2017 (table 4).

The size of a subsistence minimum on one worker a month (2013-2017), x	The average monthly charged wage on one worker (2013-2017), y	x^2	y^2	$x \cdot y$
8 971	35 690	80 478 841	1 273 776 100	320 174 990
10 163	38 598	103 286 569	1 489 805 604	392 271 474
11 598	40 515	134 513 604	1 641 465 225	469 892 970
12 214	42 339	149 181 796	1 792 590 921	517 128 546
12 581	45 387	158 281 561	2 059 979 769	571 013 847
Total: 55 527	202 529	625 742 371	8 257 617 619	2 270 481 827

Table 4
Calculation of parameters of the equation of regression and coefficient of correlation

Increase in size of a subsistence minimum at the size of a mean square deviation will lead to increase in the average monthly charged wage by 95.4% of a mean square deviation.

S_y .

$$R^2 = 0,954^2 = 0,9910$$

, that is in 99.10% of cases of change of size of a subsistence minimum for one worker a month lead to change of the average monthly charged wage on one worker (accuracy of selection of the equation of regression is high). Other 0.9% of change of the average monthly charged wage for one worker are explained by those factors which are not specified in model.

Problems and main directions of improvement of living standards in the region

So, the following belongs to the main problems of a level of living of the population in the Moscow region: outflow of highly qualified personnel, human resources to Moscow; huge load of transport infrastructure in the area; absence in some districts of the area of the state, municipal, non-state general education organizations and also preschool educational organizations in pedestrian availability; inaccessibility initial the general, the main the general, average the general, average professional and the highest educations for children of orphans, children with limited opportunities, for children from needy families; decline in quality of providing medical care to the population; existence of a high rate of mortality of the population of the area; more than 80% of objects of cultural heritage in the area have no approved protection zones; a problem of restoration of objects of cultural heritage in the area; decrease in demand at the population of the area for museum services; decrease in level and quality of granting in the field of library services; low coverage occupations of physical culture and sport, sporting events of children from needy families, orphans, persons with limited opportunities and disabled people, elderly people; low level of security with sports constructions; congestion of the operating solid waste landfills in the area; in many educational institutions of the Moscow region there are no lessons devoted to ecological subject.

The main directions of increase in a level of living of the population in the Moscow region is the following: maintenance of level of the real located monetary income of the population; increase in the average monthly charged wage; increase in the amount of pension payments; increase in the amount of payments of social benefits; increase in employment of the population in the area; improvement of transport infrastructure in the area for its unloading and also allocation from federal, regional and local budgets of money on transport infrastructure in the area; allocation from regional and local budgets of money on construction in some areas of the Moscow region the state, municipal, non-state general education organizations and also the preschool educational organizations in pedestrian availability; providing guarantees of availability of primary general, main general, secondary general and higher education to children to orphans, children with limited opportunities and children from needy families; improvement of quality of providing medical care to the population; decline in mortality of the population of the area; strengthening of health of the population; increase in average life expectancy of the population; preservation of objects of cultural heritage in the territory of the area; building of excursion streams in the museums of area; increase in level and quality of providing library services for the population in the area; ensuring environmental safety in the territory of the area.

And as for actions for increase in a level of living of the population of the Moscow region, the following belongs to them:

In education: construction (on the money allocated from regional and local budgets) in some districts of the area of the general education and preschool organizations in pedestrian availability and also development of a system of training at home with use of remote educational technologies and increase in number of the budgetary places in colleges, higher education institutions for children of orphans, children with limited opportunities, for children from needy families.

In health sector: development of network of the medical institutions rendering the hi-tech help in the territory of the area, development of network of the perinatal centers, reforming of a system of preparation and retraining of medical personnel, carrying out active and effective promotion among the population, patients and their families of maintaining a healthy lifestyle, holding actions for formation of motivation at the population for maintaining a healthy lifestyle.

In the sphere of culture: the statement of zones of protection at 80% of objects of cultural heritage; privatization of objects of cultural heritage; promoting of the museums among the population, and in particular among children and youth, creation of the comfortable environment in the museums and comfortable access to the museums, both for all population, and for physically disabled people; introduction in the museums of different interactive technologies (for example: creation of museum websites, introduction of electronic guides, computer, audio, projective equipment and complexes of virtual reality); promoting of the state, municipal, children's and rural libraries and also books and reading among the population, and in particular among children and youth.

In the sphere of physical culture and sport: holding sporting events for children from needy families, orphans, persons with limited opportunities and disabled people, elderly people in the territory of the area; carrying out in the preschool educational organizations, in the general education organizations, in the professional educational organizations and in higher educational institutions of occupations, lessons, steam on physical culture and sport for children with limited opportunities and for disabled people; construction of sports constructions in city districts of the Moscow region.

In the sphere of ecology: construction (on the allocated money from regional and local budgets) new solid waste landfills in the territory of the area; carrying out in the state, municipal, non-state general education organizations the lessons devoted to ecological subject. Also, actions for increase in a level of living of the population in the area are: modernization already existing and creation of new jobs in the territory of the area; improvement of working conditions in workplaces; formation of attractive conditions for purchases of housing in the territory of the area; reconstruction and construction (on the money allocated from regional and local budgets) federal, regional, local highways.

Discussion

Now in many countries of the world social and economic inequality and decrease in a level of living of the population which has negative impact on social stability in society continues to remain. In comparison with other European countries, the population level of living in the Russian Federation differs in extremely low indicators.

At this juncture increase in a level of living of the population is not only the priority direction of social public policy of the Russian Federation for a long-term outlook, but also an indicator of efficiency of public administration¹¹.

Now main objectives of social public policy in the sphere of increase in a level of living of the population are:

- decrease in level of absolute and relative poverty in the Russian Federation;
- increase in the middle class by 2020 to more than a half of the population;
- decrease in differentiation of the population on the level of income;
- finishing targeting of payment to the needing families of social benefits;
- bringing the sizes of a monetary allowance and pensions of the military personnel to the level answering to importance of this type of activity in the field of ensuring turnover ability of the country;
- solution of the problem of homelessness;
- achievement by 2020 of a level of employment of disabled people in the Russian Federation, namely 40% of the total number of disabled people.

According to the highest legal and regulatory instrument of the Russian Federation, namely the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the Concept of the long-term socio-economic development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020, which has the status of the state program, one of the main goals of the State is to create conditions ensuring a decent standard of living for the population, and it serves as a criterion for assessing the effectiveness of the implementation of this goal¹².

The implementation of the strategic goals of the Concept of Long-term Socio-Economic Development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020 requires reducing social inequality, promoting the development of mechanisms for social adaptation and social support of the population, and achieving social harmony. Measures to ensure that these objectives are met should be aimed at harmonizing the actions of the State itself, markets and the family in raising the standard of living of the population and creating an equal opportunity society in Russia.

For this purpose, in turn, modernization and development of the sector of social services, address programs for preferential categories of the population will be required. Also, in this sphere of action it is necessary to provide formation of the system of the social support and adaptation of people meeting requirements of modern society, realizing besides social protection of function of social development and creating available mechanisms of «the social elevator» for all people including for socially vulnerable categories of the population.

Now the aspiration to increase in efficiency of public administration is one of strategic tasks of modern society which is connected with the state reforms undertaken in recent years in Russia directed to improvement of a level of living of the population.

¹¹ A. A. Kokorina, "Social policy in the context of social mobilization of the population", Bulletin IGTU Vol. 2 num 42 (2013): 58-64.

¹² Constitution of the Russian Federation (it is accepted by national vote 12.12.1993). SLS.

Conclusion

The very improvement of public administration in the Russian Federation, at this time, should include such activities as:

1. Functioning of the system of information disclosure on draft regulatory legal acts under development, results of their public discussion.
2. Creation of conditions for an effective and interested dialogue and interaction between the authorities and the public on the improvement of living standards of the population, the effectiveness of current policies and prospects for socio-economic development of the country.
3. Improvement and development of the institute for assessing the regulatory impact of draft regulatory legal acts.
4. Development and deployment of the mechanism of public monitoring, assessment and rendering real influence of citizens on actions of the authorities for the benefit of observance of provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation through establishment of criteria and an order of assessment by citizens of efficiency of activity of heads of federal organs of the executive authority and their structural divisions, territorial authorities and local government bodies.
5. Development of new mechanisms for the formation of public councils at the state authorities of the Russian Federation.

The listed above activities on improvement of public administration, in our opinion, are relevant today, and increase in a level of living of the population in the Russian Federation belongs not only to a social and economic task, but that the most important to nation-wide which are solved through joint efforts at all levels of the power in our country, namely at the federal, regional and municipal levels.

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NASRUDI U. YARYCHIV / VALERY I. KUZNETSOV / VIOLETTA V. ROKOTYANSKAYA
ALEKSANDR YU. USANOV / YULIYA V. SAFRONOVA