

Indicators of Social Security in Assessing the Effectiveness of the Implementation of Social Policy in the Omsk Region

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Abstract—The article presents testing results of the study of life quality in rural territories of municipal districts of the Omsk region in accordance with developed by the staff of Omsk SAU methodology of comprehensive assessment of life quality of the rural population. The study was conducted according to the criteria characterizing social security, which are considered as indicators of assessing the effectiveness of the implementation of social policy by local governments. These indicators are an integral part of the rating assessment of the effectiveness of municipal entities. The point assessment used in the methodology allowed to rank the municipal districts of the region, according to the results of which the sum of points was grouped into three arrays, reflecting the level of their socio-economic development. The results obtained can be used to make management decisions in the forecast period in the implementation of the strategy of socio-economic development by municipal entities.

Keywords—rural population, social security, quality of life, rating.

I. INTRODUCTION

Currently, Russian scientists pay much attention to the assessment of the level and quality of life of the population, which characterize the socio-economic situation of the entity of the Russian Federation [1]. Also, these indicators should be taken into account to level the uneven socio-economic development of certain areas of our country, as they have a direct impact on the standard of people living. Especially acute is the question of a decent standard of living in rural areas [2].

In the course of research a methodology of integrated assessment of quality of life of the rural population was developed, taking into account not only quantitative but also qualitative information, based on an assessment of the level of development of social and economic condition of life of the inhabitants of rural settlements generated on the basis of questionnaire data [3].

II. METHODS

The most objective criterion for the life quality of the population should be considered indicators of social security

The research was carried out with the financial support of the RFBR and the Government of the Omsk region in the framework of the research project "Study of the system of indicators of the level and quality of life of the rural population, allowing to assess the results of social development of rural areas of the Omsk region" № 18-410-550024 p_a.

due to the fact that the social platform is the basis for quality existence in any territory, and rural – primarily [4]. This is due to the fact that rural residents are the most in need of social support, in contrast to urban [5].

Approaches to assessing the quality of life of the population have always been relevant, and recently acquired a strategic character. The methods were developed by both foreign and domestic authors and scientific organizations. The methodological basis of foreign concepts are the ideas of the existentialist approach and the concept of the needs by A. Maslow and E. Allardt [6]. Domestic developments are focused on indicators of the region as a whole, without revealing the features of the social situation of rural settlements [7-9].

The set of indicators characterizing the effective implementation of social policy is presented in Fig. 1.

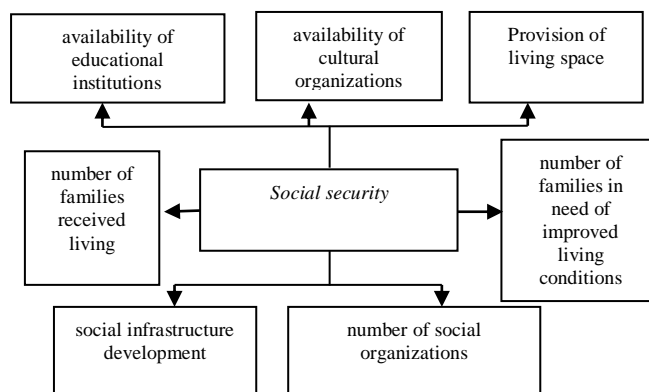


Fig. 1. Indicators of social security

These indicators are used in the ranking of municipal entities on the standard of living of the rural population. Indicators are taken into account for two years, some of them are compared with the normative values or with the average values for the region (if the standard for this indicator is not set). Depending on the dynamics of the presented indicators, each is assigned with a score from 1 to 2 and a rating of each municipal district (and rural settlement in the context of the municipal entity) is formed. As a result of the analysis, it is possible to identify rural areas with low potential and make appropriate management decisions.

The criteria for assessing indicators characterizing the development of rural areas in the framework of the criterion of social security are presented in table. 1.

TABLE I. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF INDICATORS CHARACTERIZING THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS

Indicator	Normative value	Assessment criterion		Number of points
Social security				
availability of educational institutions in the rural settlement (by type)	-	preschool educational institutions		0.5
		primary school		0.5
		secondary school		0.5
		special professional educational institutions		0.5
		lack of educational institutions		-1
number of children's music, painting, dance and arts schools	average value	1 year	2 year	
		increase	≥ standard < standard	2 0
		reduction	≥ standard < standard	1 -1
availability of cultural organizations	-	cultural and leisure organizations	available not available	0.5 0
		libraries	available not available	0.5 0
		museums, theaters, zoos (circuses)	available not available	0.5 0
		parks and recreation	available not available	0.5 0
		Lack of cultural institutions		-1
Provision of living space, m2/person.	Normative value of the indicator	1 year	2 year	
		increase	≥ standard < standard	2 0
		reduction	≥ standard < standard	1 -1
Commissioning of houses for 1 person, m2	—	housing commissioned	population size	
		increase	increase reduction	2 1
		reduction	increase reduction	0 -1
number of families in need of living or better living	-	increase		-1
		reduction		2
number of families that received living and improved living conditions during the year;	-	increase		2
		reduction		-1
level of gasification and/or central heating	-	100% of settlements have been gasified		2
		increasing the length of the gas network		1
		reduction or level of gasification at the same level		0
		lack of gasification		-1
availability of central heating	-	increase of heat and steam networks length		2
		length of heat and steam networks at the same level		1
		reduction of heat and steam networks length		0
		lack of heat and steam networks		-1
availability of street water supply network	-	increase of water network length		2
		reduction of water network length		0
		length of water supply network at the same level		1
		lack of water supply network		-1
number of social organizations per 1000 people, units	—	number of objects	population size	
		increase	increase reduction	2 1
		reduction	increase reduction	-1 0
total number of health facilities at all levels in the territory	-	Rural health post	available not available	1 0
		hospital	available not available	2 0
		Lack of medical facilities		-1

III. RESULTS

The formation of the socio-economic potential of rural areas is largely determined by the state of the education system. In the municipal districts of the Omsk region there are educational institutions of general primary, secondary,

pre-school education, and in Isilkulskiy, Tavricheskiy, Tarskiy, Nizhneomskiy, Sargatskiy and Tyukalinskiy districts there are special professional educational institutions, but their largest number in the Omsk region is 37 units, which is primarily due to the close location to the regional center (Fig. 2) [10].

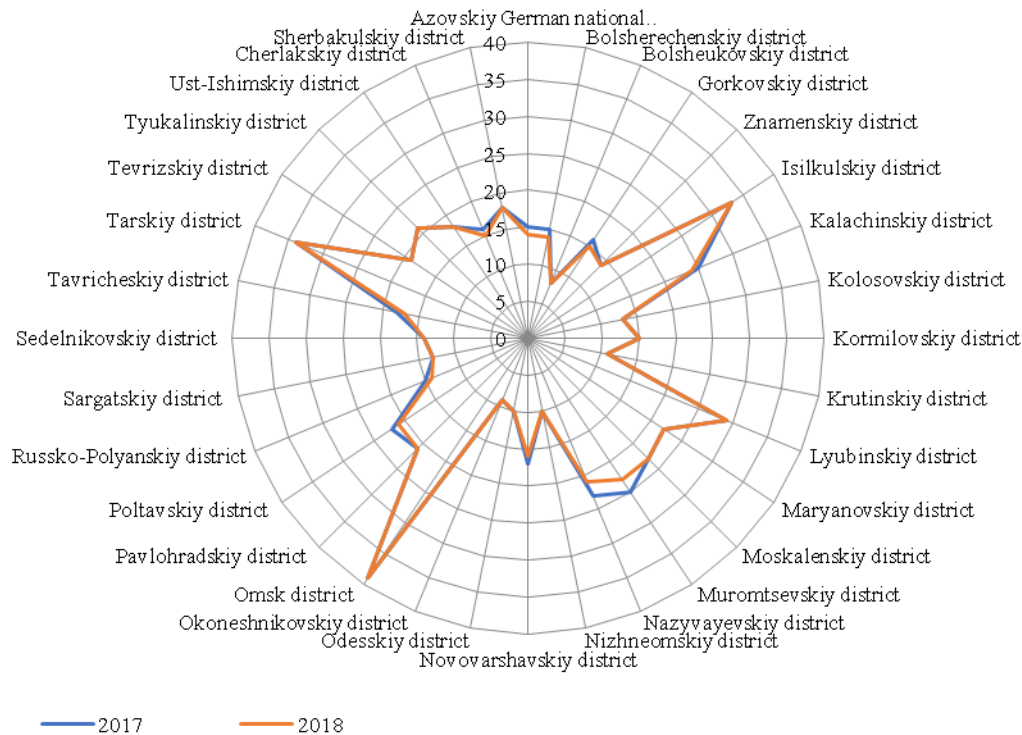


Fig. 2. Number of organizations engaged in educational activities on educational programs of preschool education, supervision and children care

In each of the districts there are children's institutions for creative development, at least one unit, in Moskalenskiy and Kalachinskiy districts - 4 and 3 units, respectively. It should be noted that in dynamics for the study period, the number of educational institutions is reduced, their total number in the Omsk region decreased by 14 units.

As for leisure-type organizations, they are also present in all municipal districts of the region, and the largest number of them in Gorkovskiy - 12, Kalachinskiy - 14, Nizhneomskiy - 12, Russko-Polyanskiy - 12, Cherlakskiy - 11 units, while in other districts - 1-2 units (Fig. 3).

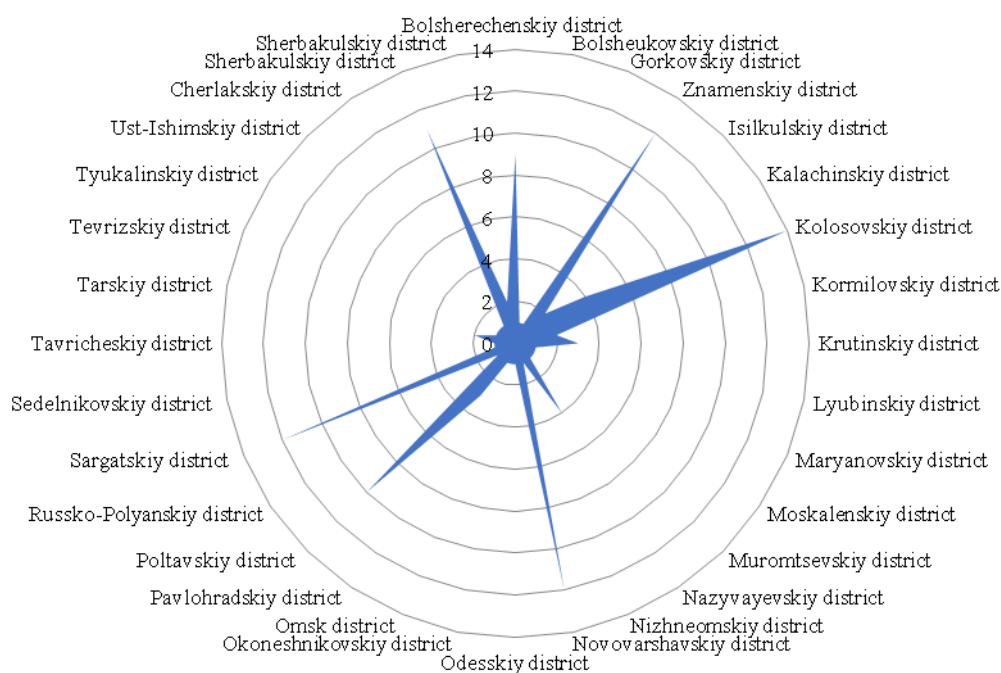


Fig. 3. Number of organizations of cultural and leisure type in Omsk region, units.

There are also libraries and museums in each of the districts. It should be noted that the zoo is only in the Bolsherechenskiy district, professional theaters - only in Tarskiy and Kalachinskiy districts, parks of culture and recreation - only in Tarskiy and Russko-Polyanskiy districts. The above-mentioned indicators are stable.

An important factor directly affecting the quality of life of the rural population is the state of the health care system, in particular the availability of its institutions in rural areas and the quality of medical care [11]. Unfortunately, there is also a general negative trend, although insignificant - over the past two years, the number of health care institutions in the municipal entities of the Omsk region has decreased by 8 units. These are Tavrinskiy district (-4), Kolosovski district (-2) and in Lyubinskiy, Tyukalinskiy, Ust-Ishimskiy, Cherkasskiy districts there was one less institution. At the same time in Bolsherechenskiy and Isilkulskiy districts one institution has become more.

The presence of social services organizations in the territory of municipal entities reflects the level of social provision of various services to the rural population. On the territory of the districts of the Omsk region there are organizations of this sphere with a wide range of services - hairdressers, repair shops, photo studios, dry cleaning enterprises, etc. Their number and structure is constantly changing, but in general remains stable, so this criterion is assigned with one point.

Some authors in the analysis of infrastructure in municipal entities consider the presence of mobile points of consumer services (mobile hairdressers, repair stores, etc.) [12].

The study found that in 2018 in the municipal districts of the Omsk region 137459 square meters of the total area of

residential buildings were put into operation, which compared to the previous year is 1.8 times more. The greatest dynamics is observed in Tarskiy and Omsk municipal districts. In Tarskiy district, the increase was 2714 square meters (which corresponds to 73.77%) and in Omsk - 12423 square meters or 34.25%. However, not all districts of the region can trace the positive dynamics of this indicator, in the Tavrinskiy, Novovarshevskiy and Pavlogradskiy districts of the region there is a decrease of more than two times (Fig. 4) [13, 14].

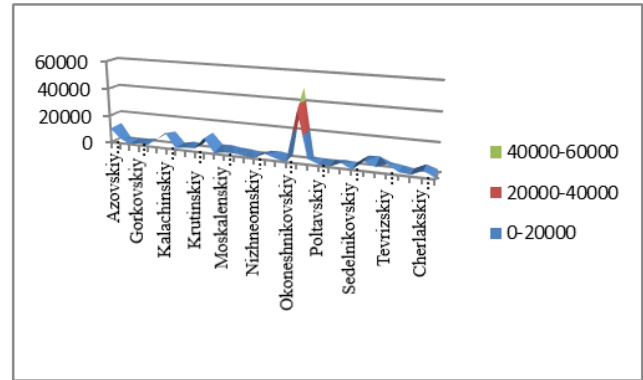


Fig. 4. Commissioning of residential buildings on the territory of the municipality of Omsk region in 2017-2018

Despite the increase in the total area of residential premises put into operation last year, the average per resident is 25.53 square meters of total area, which is more than the previous year by 0.43 square meters. The size of this indicator in the context of municipal districts is shown in Fig. 5.

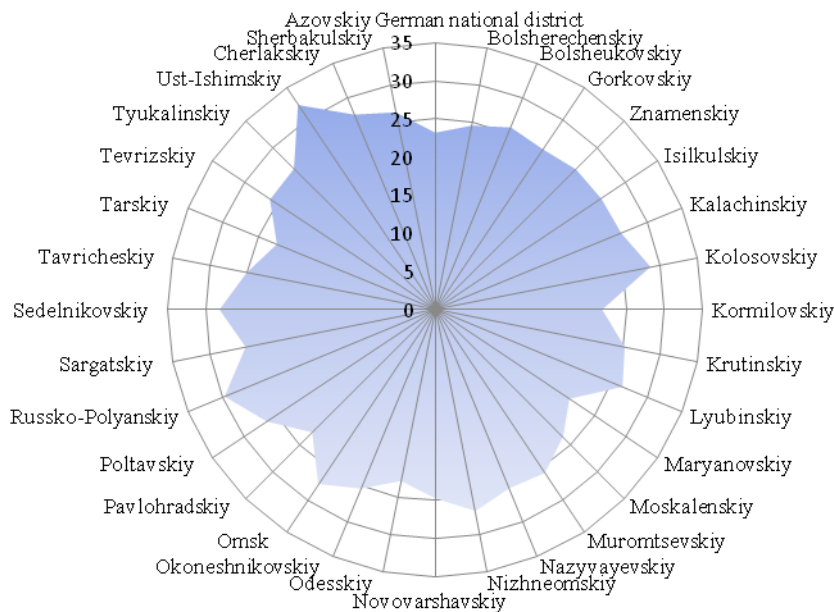


Fig. 5. The total area of residential premises, accounting in average per inhabitant of the Omsk region in 2018.

In accordance with the developed methodology, all municipal districts meet the condition of providing a minimum living area, and there is a positive trend in this criterion, so all entities are assigned with two points.

The total number of families in the municipal districts of the region, having improved housing conditions in the current year, was 404, which is 41 families more than the previous year. The greatest number of families is noted in Znamenskiy and Omsk districts (43 and 13 families respectively). The largest number of families in need of improved housing conditions (Fig. 6), noted in the Azovskiy, Isilkulskiy, Tarskiy districts (1139, 994, 1064 families, respectively).

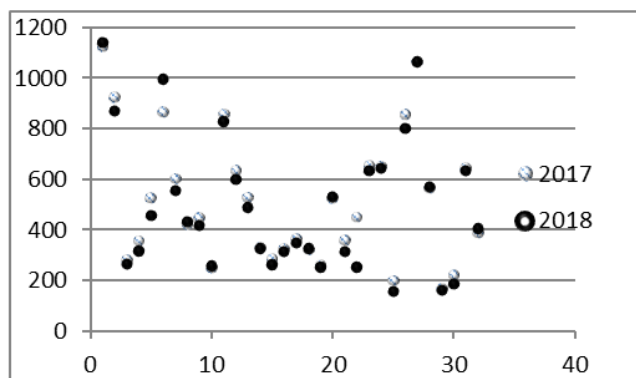


Fig. 6. Number of families registered as in need of housing in municipal districts of Omsk region in 2017-2018.

When assessing the indicator "Commissioning of residential houses per person" not only the number of square meters of housing commissioned is considered, but also the dynamics of the population in the municipal entity. During the study it was found that only in two municipal districts of the Omsk region there is a simultaneous increase in two indicators (Moskalenskiy and Azovskiy districts). In fourteen districts, the opposite trend is observed - decrease in the number of square meters of living space and decrease in the population (table 2). In the remaining 16 districts there is an increase in the number of commissioned housing with a decrease in the population.

TABLE II. RANKING OF MUNICIPAL ENTITIES OF OMSK REGION IN TERMS OF COMMISSIONING OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS PER 1 PERSON, 2017-2018

Municipal district	2017	2018	Point
Moskalenskiy district	28303	28340	2
Azovskiy German national district	25317	25341	2
Sherbakulskiy district	20031	19885	1
Tyukalinskiy district	23579	23284	1
Tarskiy district	45145	44723	1
Sedelnikovskiy district	10299	10158	1
Russko-Polyanskiy district	18183	18038	1
Pavlohradskiy district	18778	18700	1
Omsk district	100694	100648	1
Okonshnikovskiy district	13497	13350	1
Odesskiy district	17721	17659	1
Nazyvayevskiy district	21179	20730	1
Maryanovskiy district	27602	27450	1
Lyubinskiy district	38186	37990	1
Kormilovskiy district	25367	25264	1
Isilkulskiy district	40298	39854	1
Znamenskiy district	11475	11336	1
Bolsheukovskiy district	7360	7249	1
Cherlakskiy district	28905	28710	-1
Ust-Ishimskiy district	11601	11366	-1
Tevrizskiy district	14335	14169	-1

Tavricheskiy district	35676	35246	-1
Sargatskiy district	18742	18706	-1
Poltavskiy district	20598	20264	-1
Novovarshevskiy district	22924	22685	-1
Nizhneomskiy district	14218	13943	-1
Muromtsevskiy district	21740	21394	-1
Krutinskiy district	15666	15350	-1
Kolosovskiy district	11286	11082	-1
Kalachinskiy district	39767	39621	-1
Gorkovskiy district	20082	20010	-1
Bolsherechenskiy district	25737	25466	-1

One of the key indicators that have a significant impact on the quality of life of the rural population, the improvement of the investment climate is the development of infrastructure [15]. The most important criterion for the development of social infrastructure of the Omsk region is the indicator of gasification. If we consider the dynamics of this indicator, the growth of the length of gas networks in 16 districts of the region is established, in four districts there is no street gasified network. These are the Northern municipal districts, such as Bolsherechenskiy, Bolsheukovskiy, Muromtsevskiy and Ust-Ishimskiy (Fig. 7).

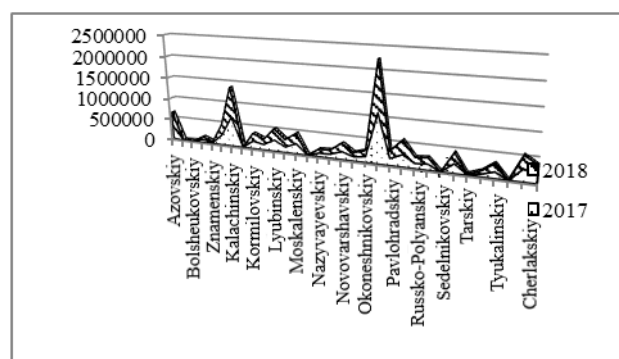


Fig. 7. Single extension of the street gas network of Omsk region in 2017-2018

When analyzing the length of heat networks in the municipal entities of the region, it was found that only three districts (Sargatskiy, Muromtsevskiy, Isilkulskiy) showed an increase in this indicator, in eleven districts - there is a stable size of networks, in the rest - negative dynamics (Fig. 8).

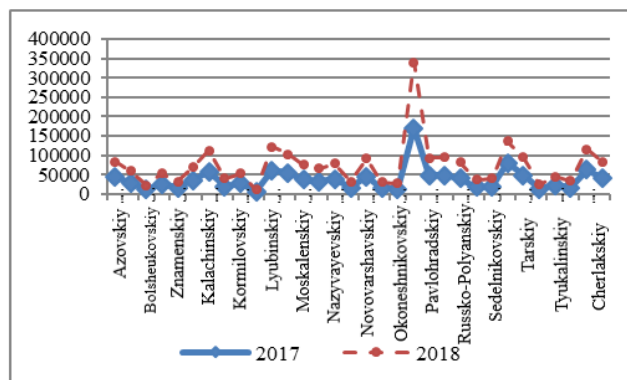


Fig. 8. Length of heat and steam networks in municipal districts of Omsk region in 2017-2018

In all municipal districts there is a water supply network, the length of which is increasing in most settlements. Only in Tavricheskiy, Tevrizskiy and Cherlakskiy districts there is a tendency of decrease in extent by 2050, 700 and 1790 meters

respectively (Fig. 9). The greatest growth of this indicator was noted in the Omsk region (129323 meters).

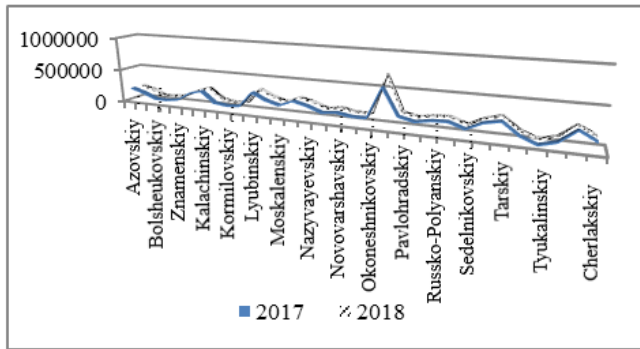


Fig. 9. Single length of street water supply network in municipal districts of Omsk region in 2017-2018

Taking into account the dynamics of the above-mentioned indicators, with the help of the proposed methodology, it is possible to assess the effectiveness of social policy. The score evaluation allows to determine the rating of municipal districts of the Omsk region. After rating the results of the study, municipal districts were grouped by the sum of scores into three arrays: the first array "low level of social development" with the sum of points from 5 to 10 points, the second array "average level of social development" - from 10.1 to 15 points, and "normal level of social development" - with the sum of points from 15.1 to 20 points (Fig. 10).

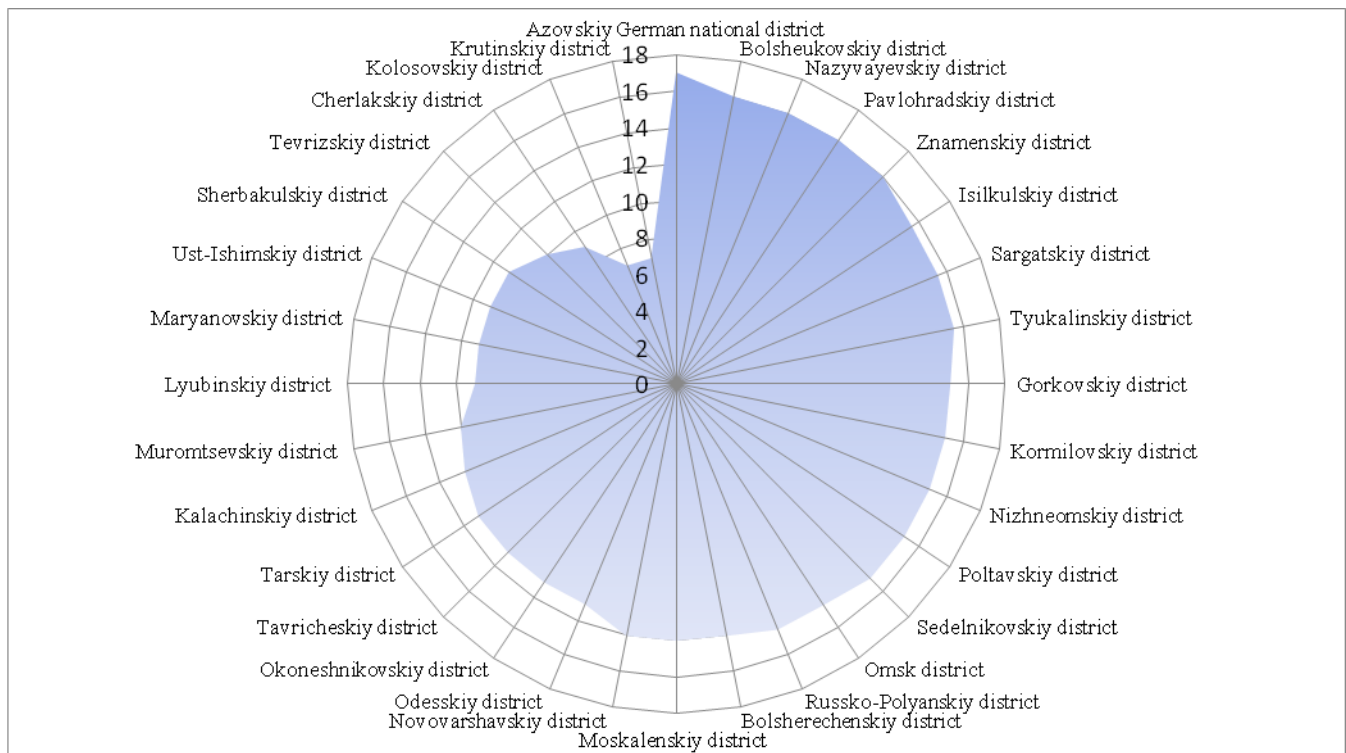


Fig. 10. Ranking of rural areas of Omsk region by the level of social security

According to the results, the group of "leaders" of social development on the effectiveness of the implemented social policy included Azovskiy German national, Nazyvayevskiy, Bolsheukovskiy, Pavlogradskiy, Znamenskiy, Isilkulskiy, Sargatskiy and Tyukalinskiy districts. There is a positive dynamic of changes in the social sphere. In the group of "outsiders" - Tevriskiy, Cherlakovskiy, Kolosovskiy and Krutinskiy districts, where there is a difficult situation, which is directly reflected in the quality of life of the rural population of these entities.

IV. CONCLUSION

The proposed methodology can be used to assess the effectiveness of measures in the field of social development of rural areas, which will allow to develop measures to address local problems, and as a consequence, contribute to their integrated socio-economic development. This, in turn, will lead to an improvement in the quality of life of rural residents.

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