

Assessment of Sustainable Development of the Non-State Sector of the Social Sphere

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ABSTRACT

The relevance of the study is due to the need to assess the results of stimulating the work of non-state actors - producers of social services, the dissemination of which should solve the problem of providing the population of Russia with healthcare, education, social services and culture. As a methodological and informational base of the study, the Input-Output tables were used, which make it possible to assess the volume indicators of the output of state and non-state producers and draw conclusions about the prevalence of these forms in the sphere of social services. The results of the study show that non-state producers do not play a leading role in providing social services to rural residents.

Keywords: *social services, allocative efficiency, hybridization of social services.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Denationalization of the sphere of social services began from the moment of active development of market relations in Russia. I.I. Artamonov [1], V.V. Khukhlina [2], D.O. Sheyanenko [3] note the priority direction of the development of the sphere of social services on the basis of the activities of commercial organizations, as well as on the basis of the concept of social entrepreneurship. The use of market principles made it possible to solve the problem of the quality of the social services provision, however, the issue of accessibility and equal opportunities for receiving social services in accordance with the norms and standards of service for all groups of the population was not resolved. Profit as the main principle of commercial activity leads to a reduction in the resource base for the provision of social services, to the withdrawal of resources as income for the entrepreneur and investor. Until the mid-2000s, the methodological basis of the organizational and economic mechanism of the social services sphere remained a set of theories explaining the relationship between the infrastructural-distribution and market models of the social services sphere. Methodologically, both concepts do not allow implementing the principles of equal accessibility and appropriate quality for all groups of the population.

The basis of the new methodology for expanding the sphere of social services was the model of activities of socially oriented non-profit organizations. According to a number of authors, in particular I. V. Mersiyanova and V. B. Benevolenskiy [4], the activities of socially oriented non-profit organizations in the provision of social services are distinguished by the flexibility and adaptability of the services provided, the ability to attract extra-budgetary sources to solve social problems and the ability to continue different projects initiated by the state. At the same time, no justification for the use of this form from the standpoint of achieving the goal of the availability of social services for all citizens of the Russian Federation, including residents of rural areas, declared within the framework of the concept of a welfare state, is not given.

The study of the theoretical base reveals the following features of non-state producers of social services:

- firstly, the main difference between the model of the organizational and economic mechanism of the social services sphere based on the activities of socially oriented non-profit organizations from the market is the lack of profit in the first case and the need for its formation in the second. This conclusion is present in the works of Baruch Y., Ramalho N. [5], Sandler M. W. Hudson, D. A., Weiss, C. L., Weiss, C., DeGuzmán, N. [6], A.A. Vlasova

and A.V. Sokolov [7], G. M. Zabolotnaya and A. V. Larionov [8];

- secondly, there is a widespread opinion [9] that a non-profit organization, in the absence of profit, is also break-even, and also generates added value in the form of employee salaries and growth in the value of fixed assets;

- thirdly, there is a gradual transition from a mechanism involving the accumulation of donations to a mechanism functioning according to the principles of a commercial organization, with the difference that the earned profit is directed to expanding the provision of social services, such an observation is presented in the works of Bargerstock A.S. [10] and Kearns K.P. [11]. The consequences of such a change can be twofold, on the one hand, the vigorous activity of non-profit organizations in earning resources is a new direction for expanding the resource base for the provision of social services, on the other hand, there is a risk of losing the social goal in favor of “earning” income. It is also noted that the sector of non-profit organizations cannot be assessed both from the standpoint of making a profit and from the standpoint of achieving social goals, due to the complexity of their formulation, which leads to mistrust in terms of the rational distribution of the resources involved.

2. METHODS

As a method of the study, the determination of the output of the branches of the social services sector was used. To determine the total output, a sample is made according to line 218 (P1) of the Table of the use of goods and services at basic prices of the statistical report "Tables of resources and use of goods and services of the Russian Federation" and an adjustment is made for the deflator of the corresponding year to bring the data into a comparable form. Currently, information on the following sectors of the social services sphere is generally available for this stage of the study:

- P 85 Education
- Q 86 Healthcare activities
- Q (87-88) Residential care activities; provision of social services without housing
- R (90-92) Creative activities in the field of arts and entertainment, libraries, archives, museums and other cultural objects.
- R 93 Activities in the field of sports, recreation and entertainment.

To determine the output of socially oriented non-profit organizations, information from the SPARK-interfax analytical system and information from the sites of the surveyed organizations were used.

3. RESULTS

Based on the results obtained, it is possible to present a comprehensive picture of the output of state and non-state producers of social services and sources of coverage of resources, Table 1.

Table 1. Ratio of the output of subjects of models of the organizational and economic mechanism of the social services sphere and sources of coverage, 2017, billion rubles.

	Education	Healthcare activities	Activities in the field of sports, recreation and
State producers of social services	321	746,9	213,1
Budget	521,2	827,8	179,1
Corporate sector	14,1	36,7	24,1
Population	46,3	170,5	104,4
Commercial organizations producers of social services	4,8	32,8	37,8
Budget	1,6	3,4	0,4
Corporate sector	2,2	5,4	1,1
Population	5,8	82,8	23,3
Non-profit organizations producers of social services	1,6	3,5	1,1
Budget	0,3	1,7	0,9
Corporate sector	0,0	0,1	0,0
Population	1,5	0,5	0,8

Analyzing the data in Table 1, we can conclude that there are two oppositely directed trends. On the one hand, there is a small segment of commercial and non-profit organizations that receive funding from budgets. As a rule, these are organizations participating in competitions for obtaining a state assignment and recipients of various support measures aimed at creating competitive conditions in socially significant and priority markets. At the same time, the main volume of consumption of paid social services falls on state producers.

The data obtained indicate the niche nature of the activities of non-state producers in rural areas, even in the presence of demand from the population. A number of researchers associate the dynamics of the development of hybrid forms in the field of social services with the dynamics of the population incomes, explaining the expansion of the presence of non-state producers by the possibility of providing social services on a paid basis. At

the same time, the information presented in the table indicates that the population pays significant funds to the state participants.

An effective way of developing the social services sphere in rural areas, in this regard, should be aimed at the formation of the entity of the producer of the social services sphere, which, firstly, is able to provide services based on the existing tariffs in force for state organizations, and second, with a sufficient level of competence to ensure comparable quality.

Next, we will consider the structure of the output of social services industries, figure 1.

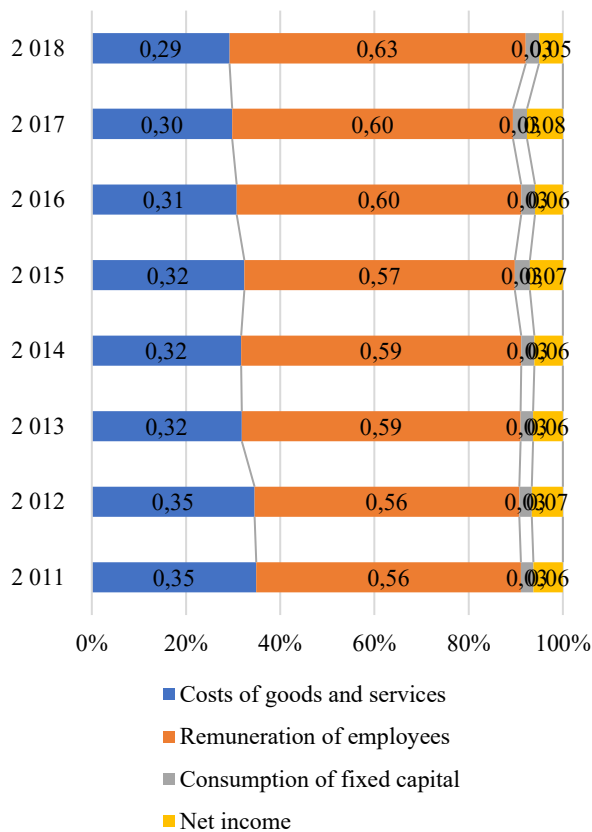


Figure 1 Structure of output of social services industries, 2011-2018, %.

The result of the study shows that at the present stage of development, the output of social services industries does not increase, while there is a reduction in direct material costs and an increase in the profit of producers of social services, which indicates the deployment of a market model of the organizational and economic mechanism of the social services sector. The development of the market model of the organizational and economic mechanism is based on the ability of consumers to purchase services independently on a competitive market basis. This situation contradicts the current conditions in which the growth of consumers of social services is accompanied by a reduction in their income.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the modification of the methodology for the development of the social services sphere, based on the expansion of the presence of non-state organizations, does not fully correspond to the tasks of ensuring the availability and mass consumption of social services, designated as the basis for the functioning of the welfare state. An increase in the presence of non-state organizations of social service providers in the field of social services should be ensured not by simply copying Western experience in order to reduce budget expenditures, but by introducing into practice the already known methods, such as tender systems for the purchase of materials, achieving economies of scale, optimization of stocks, etc.

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