

Gilyan V. Fedotova¹
Roman R.
Chugumbaev
Nina N. Chugumbaeva
Irina S. Larionova
Gulnara K.
Dzhancharova

Article info:

Received 01.10.2020

Accepted 22.01.2021

UDC – 005.336.3

578.834(470)

DOI – 10.24874/IJQR15.04-11



QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE POPULATION OF RUSSIA IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN GLOBAL CHALLENGES

Abstract: *This purpose of the article is to assess the quality of life of the population of Russia in the conditions of the ongoing crisis caused by the current global challenges provoked by the current epidemiological situation. The originality and novelty of this article consists of the following aspects. First, the authors characterize the concept of quality of life from the positions of different authors and consider the main factors influencing on this indicator. In addition, the main approaches to assessing this standard of living of society are considered in the article. Secondly, the authors analyze of the main statistical indicators reflecting the quality of life of the population in the certain country using the example of Russia and for this purpose select digital material on such parameters as economic, social, demographic, ecological living conditions. Special attention is paid to the ongoing processes in the public administration system and the provision of public services to the population. Thirdly, the authors carry out a regression-correlation analysis of statistical data on the main parameters of the socio-economic standard of living was and determine the projected figures of the future development of the main spheres of public life. The main conclusions are made about the relationship between the basic indicators of the quality of life of the population and their influence on the general level of socio-economic development of the country in modern economic conditions. The main scientific contribution of the study is lying in the identification of the degree of the correlation between various indicators of the socio-economic development of the country in the context of the current crisis state of the public sector on the example of Russia. Recommendations for the future development and adjustment of the public administration system under the influence of the current crisis are developed.*

Keywords: *Virus threat; COVID-19 crisis; Industry 4.0; Developed countries; Developing countries; Quality.*

1. Introduction

The Russian economy is periodically shaken by crises caused by a variety of factors and the impact of the global economic situation. The prevailing rates of socio-economic development in the country demonstrate a

sharp drop in the standard of living of the population due to the onset of the epidemiological situation around the world and the growth of the COVID-19 / SARS-COV-19 curve, which served as a new trigger for the 2020 crisis not only in Russia,

¹ Corresponding author: Gilyan V. Fedotova
Email: g_evgeeva@mail.ru

but also in many foreign countries. The emerging trends of world integration and globalization of world economic ties between states in the last decades of the 21st century were broken by the new shock events of 2020.

Due to the difficult epidemiological situation, the leaders of many countries were forced to close their borders, introduce strict quarantine measures and suspend international transit cargo turnover, including food. Under the influence of these events, Russia, like many countries, is introducing a paternalistic economic policy aimed at protecting its own food markets and national economic security, as well as the safety of life and the health of citizens.

The COVID-2019 pandemic actually affected about 31 million people around the world in 10 months. At the time of this investigation was occurred, 31791184 people in the world fell ill, 975332 people died and 21899669 people recovered by September 24, 2020 according to operational data from Johns Hopkins University, WHO and the Ministry of Health of Russia. In fact, the percentage of deaths in the world is about 3.07%, but this virus is only 17th among the most deadly diseases in the world, according to WHO. The USA, India, Brazil remain among the leading countries in terms of incidence. Russia ranks 4th in terms of the number of cases in this rating (Fig. 1).



Figure 1. Morbidity statistics in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic

Source: plotted by the authors based on materials Coronavirus - countries overview table.

URL: <https://meduza.io/feature/2020/03/05/poslednie-dannye-po-koronavirusu-vo-vsem-mire-tablitsa>

The world community is concerned about the current situation in the world and the problems associated with the introduction of forced quarantine measures and the growing rate of social cleavages and distancing. A large number of publications on this topic prove the interest to it and the concern of the scientific community in it. The ongoing process of increasing epidemiological threats is an irreversible process that can only be partially controlled and contained by the efforts of all world countries.

The existing economic statistics do not provide complete information about the current situation in the private sector. That fact greatly complicates the search and an

objective analysis of the situation, therefore, in the study we will rely on the operational data provided by various rating services and agencies. This analysis is necessary to understand the living standards of the country's population and to forecast its further development in the light of growing global threats, the main of which is the epidemiological factor and the fall in Russian oil prices. The introduction of a self-isolation regime from March 26, 2020 severely limited the population's ability to maintain the level of effective demand in the country. Due to the forced isolation regime, some sectors of the economy (services, entertainment and sport) suffered heavy

losses, up to complete bankruptcy and workers of these enterprises lost their work. These factors had a negative impact on the public mood and provoked expressions of social discontent and mass protests.

The Russian government implemented a number of social support measures for the population and business to stabilize the current crisis situation. The epidemiological shock experienced by many countries revealed many hidden problems in the field of health care, social security, education and in the system of providing state and public services. Trends in the country's socio-economic development and the current level of financial security in society determine the signs of a new economic crisis of a global nature.

We will learn the scale of the latest economic crisis in some distant future, the horizons of which largely depend on the dynamics of the epidemiological curve not only in our country, but also throughout the world. Likewise, the effectiveness of the undertaken protective measures has yet to be assessed. After that, recovery measures will also be required, since the way out of the current extraordinary regime will not be easy.

In this regard, the subject of this article – the quality of life of the population will be considered in various aspects forming this important characteristic of national life. In addition, the events and trends appeared in the world community under the influence of an acute epidemiological situation are investigated in this article.

To determine the content of the concept of “quality of life of the population” it is necessary to define the concept of “quality” and separately “quality of life”.

The quality is a combination of various characteristics of the investigated object, which characterize its ability to meet the established and expected consumer requirements. In this regard, consumers can be individuals, the population of different territories or organizations of various forms

of ownership as participants in socio-economic relations.

The quality of life – is a set of characteristics of social life associated with the ability to meet the needs of individuals and the population in the present and future.

A comprehensive assessment of this socio-economic category should be carried out based on a number of special principles:

- comprehensive assessment of various parameters in order to take into account many aspects of the public life. The complexity of the current situation in the economic provision of society should be also analyzed;
- complex consideration of objective and subjective factors and processes of public life with the identification of the relationships between these factors;
- universality – the usage of a universal set of objective and subjective indicators;
- taking into account the specifics of the investigated object – applying of a differential approach to the study of the quality of life in different territories in different socio-economic conditions.

In the system of modern socio-economic processes, the category “quality of life of the population” can be considered in terms of two main scientific approaches:

- as a set of various indicators, determined by means of a system of indicators recommended by the UN/OECD (United Nations / Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development);
- establishment of a composite index of the level and the quality of life based on individual indicators.

As practice shows, the existing methods are based on the analysis of a certain list of indicators of the country's socio-economic development, which reflect the real situation in the country. To form an overall picture of the current situation, it is necessary not only to analyze them, but in fact to predict their future state under the influence of risk factors. Therefore, from our point of view, it is so important to determine the socio-

economic situation in the country at the initial point, according to the available operational data before the crisis, and to analyze the dynamics of the standard of living in Russia in advance of a new epidemiological shock.

In the end of the article, the authors elaborate the conclusions about the need to adjust the government's measures to stabilize and support the private sector and the population in the current crisis conditions.

2. Literature Review

The theoretical basis of the research conducted in this article is formed from existing scientific research in the following areas. The first area: economic crises, the cyclical nature of socio-economic systems, the experience of world economic crises that have engulfed various countries in different periods of time, their impact on the general economic situation, as well as possible options for the new development of the post-crisis state from the positions of various theoretical authors. These issues are covered in the works of Kotzab et al. (2016), Omidkhah (2016), King et al. (2017), Kousenidis (2017), Rajan and Santhakumar (2018), Kumar et al. (2019), Kusano and Sanada (2019), Marangos (2019), Kudzh and Golovanova (2020).

In his works, Glaziev (2012) studies the features of the development of modern economic crises and compares them with the studies of Kondratiev (1989), and concludes that now the world is going through another Kondratiev crisis wave, in which high technologies and artificial intelligence will dominate. Fedotova and Gorlov (2020) provide an overview of contemporary post-Soviet crises in correlation with GDP and real disposable money income of the population. Other authors, Raza and Karim (2017), in their article define such components of the crisis as export and economic growth using the example of China. Li et al. (2019) investigate the impact

of the crisis on user's activity in social networks and online platforms.

Second area: an overview of the current socio-economic situation in Russia under the influence of various currently existing factors. For a better understanding of the current situation researchers review the demographic situation, social protection arrangements and real disposable cash income of the citizens, outline the key problems of the environmental situation and its consequences, a special attention is focused on the impact of the coronavirus threat on the general economic situation in the country. We used the works by authors characterizing the features of the development of the economies of foreign countries under the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic as examples for writing this article. Thus, many of the listed factors and risks were studied by the following domestic and foreign authors Mandych and Bykova (2019), French (2020), Sharma and Bhatta (2020), Mani and Mishra (2020), Marciano et al. (2020), Khilnani et al. (2020), Remko (2020).

Ayvazyan (2012) considers an econometric approach to the studying the level of socio-economic development in a country and assessing the quality of life of its population. Other authors Sulakshin et al (2011) pay great attention to the quality of public administration of the economy in conditions of instability and crisis. Research works by Stolyarov et al. (2020), Shishmanov (2020) are devoted to the study of the level of development of advanced digital technologies in the framework of the progression of the systemic crisis of production management and determination of the role of human capital in the new economic order.

The third area of research: aimed at assessing the impact of the identified indicators of the quality of life of the population and its methodological assessment from the point of view of various economic schools and authors. In this regard,

the works of the following authors, devoted to the assessment of the quality including various aspects of public life, can be noted: Gök et al. (2019), GhaaniFarashahi et al. (2018), Lin et al. (2018), Rosillo-Díaz et al. (2019), Das Guru and Paulssen (2020). Among the most interesting studies in this area are Boyle et al. (2018), in which the authors substantiate the existence of the relationship between the price and quality of goods intended for continuous use under the original trade names. In addition, we should note the work of Buntak et al. (2012) determining the significant impact of the quality of manufactured products on the success of the business as a whole. Devetyarova et al (2020) noted that the main factor of quality would be the process of institutionalizing digital education in the new modernized economic system.

The fourth area: generalization of the obtained results and determination of the main indicators of the quality of life of the population in the framework of the implementation of the philosophy of Industry 4.0. In order to determine the main parameters of these categories the scientific works of professionally engaged in these studies authors, such as Bratukhina et al. (2020), Shulus et al. (2020), Popkova (2019) were carefully examined.

The practical experience of building a digital economy and the transition to Industry 4.0 is considered in the studies of Popkova and Sergi (2018), Popkova et al. (2020), which present the experience of implementing online marketing technologies in the consumer markets of Russia. In the works of Fedotova et al (2020), Gorlov et al (2020), the authors considered digital technologies used in the industries of the Russian agro-industrial complex in conditions of growing demand and decreasing productivity of certain industries.

The conducted review of the used literary sources proved the high theoretical background and awareness of the authors of the study in the considered aspects of

assessing the quality of life of the population. This fundamental research base determines and ensures a high reliability of the conclusions and approaches used. Nevertheless, the problem of ensuring the quality of life of the population in the country remains outstanding for many reasons associated with new risk factors and global threats on a planetary scale. The emerging global economic crisis will reveal all the systemic problems of the national economy and provide an opportunity to build a new way of life in society. The COVID-19 pandemic only reflected the accumulated problems of the economy and accelerated the onset of crisis phenomena, which provoked a search for a new solution in management and new mechanisms to stabilize the socio-economic situation.

3. Materials and methodology

In total, when analyzing the quality of life, researches use about 300 different indicators. For this study, the authors selected the most aggregated criteria and gradually excluded uninformative indicators. This method implies the final formulation of the necessary partial criteria for assessing the level and the quality of life.

An objective approach to the assessment of the quality of life implies the construction of an integral indicator that is processed on considering three key factors:

- selection of a base for comparison;
- establishment of optimal statistical indicators, on the basis of which an integral indicator of the quality of life should be formed;
- determination of a way to integrate individual private characteristics into a summary characteristic of the quality of life (type of model, its constant parameters).

A quality of life index was compiled on the basis of statistical indicators posted on the official website of Rosstat and using the online resource Dataset “Big data of the modern world economy: digital platform for

intelligent analytics – 2020”, developed and posted on the website of the Institute of Scientific Communications.

A number of methodological difficulties are caused by the specifics of the process of resolving the issue and depend on the following conditions:

- selection of the method of standardizing the basic indicators;
- building a mathematical model for aggregating these indicators;
- applied measurement system.

The key components of the quality of life when choosing a method for determining this indicator are:

- dynamics of the population in the country;
- level of income of the population;
- labor market and the migration attractiveness.
- housing supply to the population and the quality of housing conditions;
- level of the health care and the education systems development;

Each of the above components, characterizing the quality of life from a certain point of view, is analyzed as indispensable in the current socio-economic situation.

In the specified list of key components, it is required to define the process of assessing such a characteristic as the level of income of the population in more detail.

In this case, when assessing the level of income, it is proposed to use characteristics that reflect the level of real disposable income of the population, as well as the level of poverty of the population. At the same time, one of the key characteristics is the level of real money income, dependent on the actual territorial differentiation of prices and tariffs for basic consumer goods and services. This indicator is generally determined by the results of economic activity of the region or municipality. In addition, to a certain extent it depends on the scale of federal financial support for regional development.

At the same time, the aspects of the quality of life associated with the incomes of the low-incomes groups are also significant. This concerns such an important characteristic as the current level of poverty of the population.

Thus, the complex indicator “people’s income level” includes the following special indicators:

- real disposable money income of the population (the choice of this indicator stems from the highest accuracy in reflecting the situation with the money income of the population, taking into account the size of tax payments, various voluntary contributions and the level of inflation);
- share of the population with monetary incomes below the value of the subsistence level;
- ratio of the average per capita money income and the value of the subsistence minimum.

The provision of the population with housing and the quality of housing conditions is considered from the point of view of a comprehensive analysis of such indicators as:

- development of housing and communal infrastructure (water supply, sewerage situation, heating and gas supply);
- total area of available housing per inhabitant on average;
- share of the housing stock, provided with all necessary facilities, as well as the improvement and cleaning of the adjacent areas.

The level of digitalization of society was determined on the base of modernization processes of the public administration system in Russia, which reflected the latest changes and innovations in the online provision of services to the population.

4. Results

4.1 Preconditions for a new cyclical economic crisis influenced by the COVID-2019 pandemic

The Russian economy is periodically shaken by crises, especially in the post-Soviet period. The current situation actually formed the preconditions for a new cyclic crisis, accompanied by a fall in GDP by 5.5% and the real incomes of the population – by 12%. Four crises of this nature occurred in the post-Soviet period, which caused various changes in the structure of the national

economy. The graphically constructed forecast of the alarming fact is the reduction in the length of the recurring crisis wave. Therefore, the wavelength of the crises of 1998 and 2009 was 9 years, between the crises of 2009 and 2015 – 6 years, between the crises of 2015 and 2020 – 5 years. Undoubtedly, this reflects the accumulated hidden problems and the high dependence of the national economy on the worldwide financial markets. In addition, in our view, these waves may be only the cycles of one major crisis Kondratiev wave, which repeats every 60 years and is artificially restrained by national governance in the stated period.

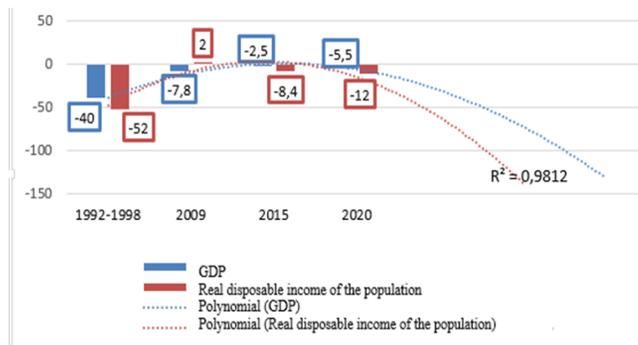


Figure 2. Post-Soviet crises in the national economy according to Expert RA data, growth rate percentage.

Source: Expert RA does not rule out a banking crisis in the Russian Federation in 2020. Retrieved from: https://raexpert.ru/researches/publications/prime_mar16_2020(date of access 10.06.2020).

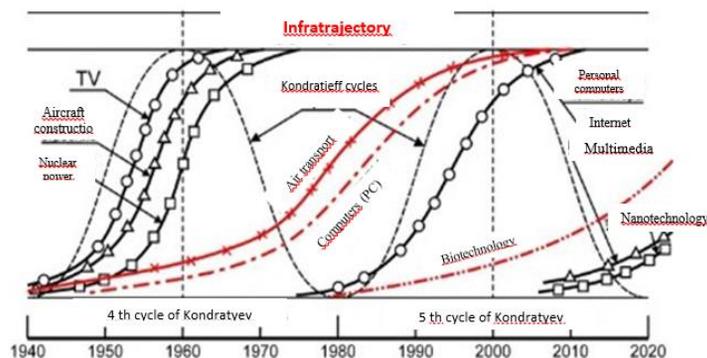


Figure 3. Diffusion of innovations according to Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences Glazyev S. Yu along the upwards cycles of economic activity by N.D. Kondratiev

Source: Glazyev, S. Y. The modern theory of long waves in the development of the economy / S.Y. Glazyev // Economic science of modern Russia. - 2012. - No. 2 (57). - S. 8-27.

According to the presented figure 3, we notice that in the continuation of the crisis theory of N.D. Kondratiev modern researcher Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences Glazyev S. Yu graphically demonstrates the passage of the fifth Kondratiev cycle, in which biotechnology, robotics, the Internet, nanotechnology play a decisive role. According to this theory, the world economy has been on a downward wave since the 2000s, reaching its “bottom” by 2020, followed by an upward wave. According to N.D. Kondratiev a new upward wave is formed under the influence of major social upheavals or key political events. The worldwide COVID-2019 pandemic is a prime example of a social and economic upheaval on a planetary scale, after which the world will be radically transformed. Under the influence of epidemiological sentiments in modern society, fundamentally new solutions and approaches will emerge to overcome the depressive states of the economy. Remote technologies, new biotechnologies and contactless communication channels and ways of goods and services promotion will rapidly develop. The current crisis, or, as contemporaries call it, the coronacrisis will primarily affect the income growth rates and the food security of the country. In order to counter this crisis the leaders of the countries are implementing anti-crisis support packages for the real sector of the economy.

As the practice of various countries has shown, the level of support varies from 12.4% of the country's GDP (USA) to 0.8% of the country's GDP (India). In Russia, the overall level of support for the economy was 1.2% of GDP. Certainly, the level of support for business is insufficient to overcome the crisis trends, which continue to grow in parallel with the increase in the number of cases of the new virus.

The pandemic focused the attention of the world community on a new problem, against the background of which many acute

problems of the millennium were relegated to the second place; nevertheless, they only worsened against the background of the pandemic. The coronavirus weakens primarily the economies of import-dependent countries that do not produce basic food products in sufficient quantities and do not have sufficient land resources.

4.2 Quality of life of the population of Russia: an overview of the main development benchmarks.

In terms of the socio-economic approach, the quality of life is a complex combination of material and non-material needs, expressed in the desire to obtain and to use private economic and public benefits for a certain period. This is determined by the objective individual and social needs for the necessary objects and living conditions as well as the subjective preferences of individuals.

The quality of life as a socio-economic category has a number of features:

- economic content associated with a certain level of expenses and incomes and determined by the specifics of the sociological examination of various spheres of society;
- analysis of objective characteristics based on scientifically grounded standard needs, subjective parameters of the existing economic environment based on personal assessments and opinions of people about the degree of satisfaction of their needs;
- different natural, territorial and social conditions of life predetermine a change in the assessment of the quality of life both in the public and in the personal dimension;
- consideration of the general paradigm of the qualitative characteristics of the public life in meeting spiritual and material needs at different times.

Taking into account all these features, the determination of the quality of life is based on a comprehensive analysis of many factors that form a whole system of interrelated conditions of production and consumption

with the integration of external and internal characteristics of social life.

The key external factors are the following:

- features of the economic and geographical location with the definition of various characteristics of the populated areas in the presence of various socio-economic objects that can satisfy social needs of the population;
- availability of the necessary range of resources of natural and artificial origin, serving as the basis for production systems, as well as sources of obtaining various types of fuel and energy;
- existing specificity of the specialization of the economy and the division of labor, which determines the nature and size of the needs of the population;
- the characteristics of the population, which depend on its structural and demographic potential, which is expressed in the analysis of the conditions of life expectancy, the level of health, causes of death, the specifics of the demographic load on the working-age population;

- level of material and property base and financial security of the population, in particular, level of social services sphere development.

Internal factors are such metrics as the level of income and expenditures of the population, certain living conditions, the specificity of the consumption of various economic benefits, etc.

Let us move on to assessing the main indicators of socio-economic development: population size, population income indicators, consumer price indices for various categories of goods, indicators of entrepreneurial activity and employment, indicators of the development of the health care and the education systems, indicators of housing provision.

The first indicator is the size of the population of Russia. Specific indicators of this value in the Russian Federation can be demonstrated over a period of five years (Table 2).

Table 2. The population of the Russian Federation (million people)

Population indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
All population	143.7	146.3	146.5	146.8	146.9	146.8
Including:						
urban	106.6	108.3	108.6	109.0	109.3	109.5
country	37.1	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.6	37.3
men	66.6	67.8	67.9	68.0	68.1	68.2
women	77.1	78.5	78.6	78.8	78.8	78.6

Source: compiled by the authors based on materials from Rosstat.

As the indicators of Table 2 show, in general, for the period from 2014-2019, the total population of Russia increased by 3.1 million people. Essentially, this growth was due to the migration flow from the CIS countries. In the general structure of the population, the overwhelming part of the population is urban – 75% and rural residents account for 25%. In terms of gender composition, the population is also not balanced; women are 10.4 million more

than men are.

The indicator reflecting the income of the population can be the volume of wages, the amount of pensions received, the size of the minimum living standard, the number of the population with incomes below the minimum living standard. For greater clarity, we will bring these parameters into one general Table 3.

Table 3. Main indicators of the standard of living of the population

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Growth rate, %
Actual final consumption of households (in current prices), billion rubles	48515	49996	51227	55337	58938	64068	+24,3
per capita, rubles	332086	341486	356070	376843	401400	436539	+24,0
Average per capita monetary income of the population (per month), rubles	27766	30467	30744	31897	33178	35249	+21,2
Average monthly nominal wages of employees of organizations, rubles	32495	30467	36709	39167	43724	47468	+31,5
Average size of assigned pensions, rubles	10786	11986	12391	12887	13360	14163	+23,8
Subsistence level (average per capita), rubles per month	8050	9701	9828	10088	10287	10890	+26
Population with monetary incomes below the subsistence level, million.	16.1	19.5	19.6	18.9	18.4	18.1	+11

Source: compiled by the authors based on materials from Rosstat.

The dynamics of indicators of financial provision of the population of Russia demonstrates steady growth over a five-year period. Thus, the indicators of actual consumption increased by 24.3%, including per capita – by 24%. The indicator of the average monthly nominal accrued wages increased by 31.5%, while the average per capita income reflected an increase of 21.2%. The average pension increased by 23.8%, but the growth in the subsistence minimum was 26%, which actually levels this growth. As a result, the indicator of the population with incomes below the subsistence level has grown by 11%. Therefore, we can state the fact that, despite the growth of incomes and wages of the population, the level of support remains at a low level, beyond the subsistence level.

Along with income indicators, price indicators for various goods and services should be distinguished (Table 4).

Essentially, Table 4 shows the dynamics of price growth for the main categories of goods and services purchased by the population. The overall price growth rate

was 0.4% over the reporting period. Food products experienced the largest growth of 0.7%, among which the fruit and vegetable group and potatoes grew by 3.8%. In the group of non-food products, the maximum growth was in the prices of detergents and cleaning products by 0.3%. In the structure of services, the growth was 0.2%, primarily due to the growth in prices for medical services (0.2%) and household services (0.2%).

At the next stage, we will analyze the indicators of employment of the population and entrepreneurial activity in the context of areas of activity.

The employment rate of the population also significantly affects the quality of life of the population, and especially during the crisis, the state of the labor market and the nature of employment. In this regard, let us consider the situation on the labor market and the possibilities of using labor resources in the public and private sectors of the economy. Certain values of the level of employment can be presented in a generalized form (Table 5).

Table 4. Indices of consumer prices (tariffs) for goods and services (December to December of the previous year, %)

Index	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
All goods and services	102.7	90.0	105.4	102.5	104.3	100.4
Foodstuffs	100.0	91.0	104.6	101.1	104.7	100.7
Including:						
Meat and poultry	104.7	95.2	101.6	97.7	109.7	99.9
Fish products	105.7	85.8	108.6	103.3	103.1	100.3
Dread and bakery products	102.4	99.5	105.9	102.7	105.2	100.4
Fruit and vegetable products, including potatoes	106.4	91.4	93.2	101.2	104.9	103.8
Non-food products	105.1	89.1	106.5	102.8	104.1	100.1
including						
Clothes and underwear	101.8	85.9	107.3	103.0	102.3	100.1
Detergents and cleaners	105.3	100.7	106.3	100.6	103.1	100.3
Electrical goods and other household appliances	104.4	81.3	105.7	99.4	103.7	99.8
Construction materials	104.1	98.3	105.8	103.1	104.9	100.0
Services	101.01	98.9	104.9	104.4	103.9	100.2
including						
Domestic services	101.6	101.1	105.1	102.9	102.8	100.2
Housing and communal services	100.7	99.6	105.4	104.6	103.7	100.0
Medical services	104.0	100.1	107.8	105.0	104.3	100.2
Legal services	96.2	91.9	111.4	104.3	105.9	100.0

Source: compiled by the authors based on materials from Rosstat.

Table 5. The level of employment and unemployment in the territory of the Russian Federation (thousand people)

Index	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Labor force. total	75428	76588	76636	76109	76190	75398
Men	38729	39433	39470	39210	39175	38758
Women	36700	37155	37166	36899	37015	36640
Unemployed. total	3889	4264	4243	3967	3658	3465
Men	2123	2296	2269	2102	1916	1846
Women	1766	1968	1975	1865	1743	1619

Source: compiled by the authors based on materials from Rosstat.

An alarming factor is the number of reductions in the labor force for the period under review by 0.04%. The decrease is insignificant, but in comparison with the general growth of the population, this is a negative trend, as it demonstrates an increase in the number of social dependents. This decrease was due to the natural decline in the working-age population due to various causes of mortality and the transition to the category of dependents. In the gender

structure of the working-age population, the number of men decreased by 0.07%, the number of women decreased by 0.16%. At the same time, there is a decrease in total unemployment by 12.2%, so it is necessary to understand the reasons for the decline in the working-age population, and especially women, in order to prevent a decrease in the indicator in future periods and reduce the social burden on the state budget. It should be borne in mind that the persistence of a

high level of unemployment in a particular region restrains the growth of wages and real incomes of the population. In this regard, it

seems quite reasonable to include the characteristics of the labor market and migration attractiveness.

Table 6. Distribution of enterprises and organizations by ownership

Index	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
The number of enterprises and organizations - total	4886	5044	4765	4562	4215	3826.9
State enterprises and organizations	114	111	108	103	99	94.3
Municipal enterprises and organizations	219	212	203	196	190	184.6
Private enterprises and organizations	4212	4378	4122	3936	3620	3261.0

Source: compiled by the authors based on materials from Rosstat.

The assessment of entrepreneurial activity in the context of various areas of activity is presented in Table 6. In this area, as shown by the data in Table 6, we see that the total number of enterprises and organizations decreased by 27.7%, which proves the presence of stagnation in the domestic market and the absence of government incentives for business development. The

decline took place in all categories of enterprises, both private (29%) and state (20.9%) and municipal (18.6%).

Let us consider the social conditions of living and providing pensions for Russian citizens. In particular, the indicators of living conditions in Russia should be specified (Table 7).

Table 7. Main indicators of housing conditions of the population

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Average total area of residential premises per inhabitant (at the end of the year) - total, m ²	23.7	24.4	24.9	25.2	25.8	26.3
in urban areas	24.0	24.5	24.5	24.8	25.4	25.9
in the countryside	25.6	26.1	26.1	26.6	26.9	27.3
Renovated areas in residential buildings per year, thousand, m ² of total area	4340	2316	2316	8700	14259	14259
The number of families received housing and improved housing conditions per year, thousand	135	129	129	123	99	99

Source: compiled by the authors based on materials from Rosstat.

One of the most important elements of the system for ensuring the required level of quality of life of the population is an effective procedure for the provision of healthcare services, which is closely related to the formation and maintenance of an innovative healthcare infrastructure, which is supported with electronic digital technologies. In this regard, these technologies are one of the key factors in the interaction of the population as a consumer of various services, healthcare organizations and relevant public administration authorities.

Especially the provision of healthcare services is important in the context of the spread of COVID-19. Statistics on COVID-2019 by countries of the world were given at the beginning of this article, which indicates that Russia ranks fourth in the world in terms of the incidence of this virus. Nevertheless, it should be noted that in Russia, primary results on the development of a vaccine to combat the spread of COVID-19 have been obtained. In addition, according to the Russian Direct Investment Fund (RDIF), contracts for the supply of Sputnik-V vaccine in quantities 50 million doses to Brazil and another 32 million doses to

Mexico have been concluded. In total, an order from more than 20 countries to purchase a billion doses of the domestic vaccine against COVID – 19 has been received.

The largest number of cases is in large cities and territories, which are characterized by a significant population. In this case, an

increased level of investment in the activities of healthcare organizations is required while increasing the level of provision with modern medical equipment.

In this regard, a number of indicators related to the development of the health care system can be cited (Table 8).

Table 8. The level of development of healthcare in Russia.

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of hospital organizations, thousand	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2
Hospital beds, per 10000 people	86.6	83.4	81.6	80.5	79.9	78.4
The number of outpatient clinics, thousand	17.1	18.6	19.1	20.2	20.2	21.4
Capacity of outpatient and polyclinic organizations, quantity of visits per shift, per 10000 people	263.8	263.5	266.6	270.1	272.4	272.4

Source: compiled by the authors based on materials from Rosstat.

The presented indicators of financing and provision of the health care system in Russia reflect a decrease in quantitative indicators: the number of hospital organizations decreased by 7.7%, the number of hospital beds – by 10.5%. But in parallel with these indicators, the number of outpatient clinics increased by 20%, the capacity of these institutions increased by 3.2%.

Another example of the provision of public services is the activity of educational organizations in order to maintain the abilities and relevant professional competencies for effective activity in a particular area. This is due to the provision of basic educational services at the expense

of budgetary funding and, subsequently, in supporting the work of organizations of secondary and higher education. Also in the rapidly changing socio-economic conditions, providing continuous professional development and retraining with the ability to master qualitatively new conditions of professional activity. At the same time, in the field of education, it is important to maintain parity in the accessibility of all social strata and territorial groups of the population to quality education. In this regard, it is necessary to highlight the indicators of the level of provision of educational services in various constituent entities of the Russian Federation (Table 9).

Table 9. Main indicators of education

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of organizations performing educational programs of preschool education, childcare and supervision, thousand	51.0	50.1	49.4	48.6	47.8	52.0
The number of organizations performing educational programs of primary, basic and secondary general education, thousand.	44.8	43.4	42.6	42.0	41.3	41.3
The number of educational institutions of higher education and scientific organizations carrying out educational activities for bachelor, specialist, master programs	950	896	818	766	741	741
Graduation of bachelors, specialists, masters per 10000 employed people	171	180	160	134	129	129

Source: compiled by the authors based on materials from Rosstat.

In the structure of education, we see that there is a reduction in the number of educational organizations providing education in bachelor, specialist and master programs by 28.2%, the output of these categories of students decreased by 32.6% respectively; the number of organizations of secondary general education decreased by 8.5%.

Generalization of all the listed parameters of the quality of life of the population made it possible to form an overall picture of the situation in the socio-economic sphere for the period 2014-2019. Against the background of a slight increase of the population in the country, the level of nominal income of the population is growing, but at the same time the working-age population is decreasing, which increases the social burden on the state budget. In addition, there is a restructuring of the healthcare and education system in the country, which is reflected in the change in the number of some institutions and the

growth of other categories. All these factors accompanied the COVID-2019 pandemic and provoked the acceleration of the onset of crisis phenomena not only in the domestic, but also in the global economic system. To summarize the analyzed data, we calculated the index of the quality of life of the population in Russia using the online resource Dataset “Big data of the modern world economy: digital platform for intelligent analytics – 2020” posted on the website of the Institute of Scientific Communications. The presented forecast of the indicator (Fig. 4) has an upward trend with a high degree of approximation of 0.99, which proves the reliability of the basic values of the indicators and the overcoming of crisis phenomena in the economy in the coming periods. For 2019, the level of the Quality-of-Life Index in Russia was 104.05, but by 2024, according to the forecast presented, the level will reach 112.63. The maximum value of this indicator is 200 points.

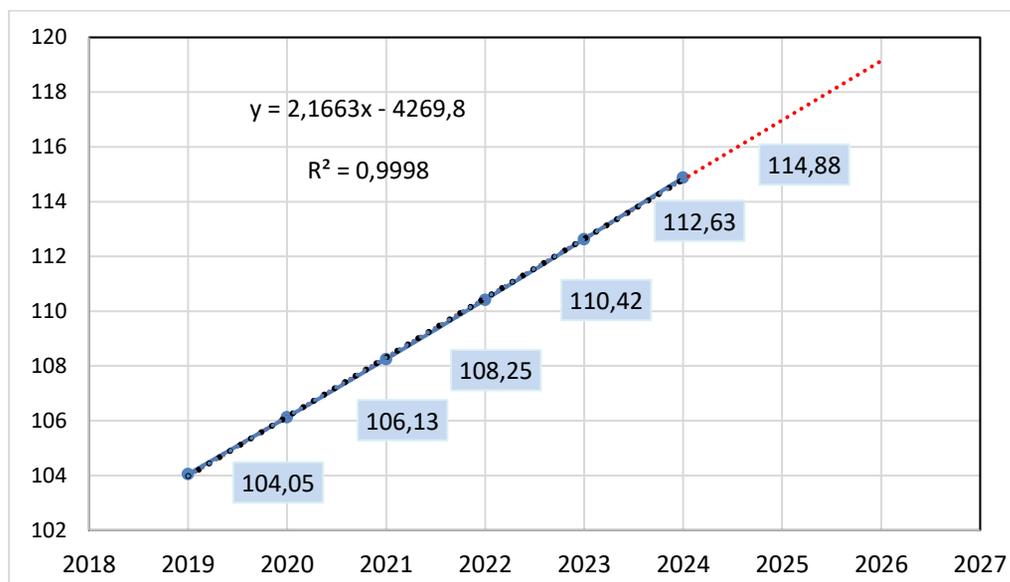


Figure 4. Index of quality of life of the population of Russia, forecast in points. Max score + 200.

Source: compiled by the author using the Datasets “Big data of the modern world economy: digital platform for intelligent analytics – 2020” Access mode: <https://www.archilab.online/data2/data-set-po-mirovoj-ekonomike/data-set>

Taking into account the digitalization processes, ongoing economic processes, it is necessary to formulate the concept of the quality of public administration in the context of digitalization. At the same time, this quality represents the degree of completeness of identifying, analyzing, evaluating and solving socio-economic problems in the life of the population and the activities of private enterprise structures based on available resources and electronic technologies.

The specifics of assessing the level of efficiency of the procedure for providing services is closely related to the rational use of budgetary funds in solving the socio-economic problems of the corresponding territory.

Thus, special indicators of the degree of productivity of the activities of official structures that ensure the provision of services are formed.

4.3 Digitalization of the public sector economy in the context of the COVID-2019 pandemic.

Citizens as consumers and applicants interacting with public authorities strive to obtain the highest quality effect. This effect is expressed in the nature of the implementation of existing standards and legislative norms that determine the activities of state and municipal officials with the provision of the necessary information transparency in the process of providing services

Based on the expansion and modernization of the information and resource base for the functioning of public authorities in the context of the spread of COVID-19, using the Russian and foreign experience a number of measures should be highlighted. These measures aimed at the effective use of modern digital technologies in the interaction of state and municipal administration bodies with representatives of private entrepreneurship:

1. Formation of additional information communications through the functioning of electronic portals of public administration structures in order to inform (which is manifested in the example of state regulation of the economy in Portugal, Great Britain, Switzerland) about measures to prevent the spread of the virus to representatives of private business.

2. Electronic informing of the management of enterprises and organizations about the methods and forms of reducing working hours while maintaining the epidemiological safety of employees. Providing up-to-date information in electronic format on measures to reduce benefits for temporary layoffs and sickness (which is used in France and the Netherlands).

3. Expansion of the use of electronic means of continuous exchange of information on the provision and provision of state financial assistance to private companies most affected by the pandemic (primarily for companies operating in the field of tourism, entertainment, passenger transport), which can be traced in Hungary.

On the issues of expanding the forms and methods of electronic administration and the use of modern electronic technologies in Russia, the following measures can be taken to prevent the spread of COVID-19:

1. Modernization of the electronic functioning of the Unified Portal of State and Municipal Services, as well as Electronic Applied Public Administration Structures to strengthen ties with citizens and representatives of private organizations on obtaining the most complete information that allows you to navigate in the terms of pandemic.

2. Providing advanced opportunities for using electronic services for interactive assistance in obtaining the necessary information, allowing you to develop informed management decisions by the management of business structures, as well as receive support through state electronic administration. For example, in the course of

the activity of the Federal Accreditation Service, electronic consultations are organized in order to help to use digital services. A special section on the website of the Federal Tax Service of the Russian Federation, which publishes information on the suspension of control measures, postponement of reporting and payment of tax payments has been created.

On the website of the Government of the Russian Federation, citizens and employees of private companies can receive information about the current set of measures, which combines about 80 varieties of options for providing assistance from the state, grouped by categories of recipients. With regard to the provision of support to private business, several categories of measures taken by sectors of economic activity (transport, tourism, medical services, and tourism organization) have been formed. Each section provides a comprehensive description of these measures and the timing of their adoption with instructions for obtaining support. Electronic links to documents and electronic digital services of specialized government agencies, which can be accessed online, have been formed.

Based on the results of the analysis of the developed means of combating the spread of the incidence of COVID-19 and measures aimed at supporting the activities of economic entities, a number of existing problems should be noted, which are due to the current socio-economic situation:

1. Insufficient level of reliability and efficiency of electronic means of interaction, which is associated with the distortion of information data, their theft and illegal use. Expansion of electronic crime in the field of existing socio-economic relations.
2. The threat of an increase in the unemployment rate due to the termination or reduction of the activities of private economic entities in the context of the current crisis. The expansion of specialized forms of providing economic services and electronic components performing functions

in various organizations may be associated with a reduction in the number of employees.

3. Low or insufficient level of practical skills in using modern digital technologies by many elderly citizens who need social support and the provision of appropriate public services.
4. Insufficient level of efficiency of functioning of sites on the Internet of state and local authorities, as well as insufficient electronic information support for the activities of medical organizations in the framework of the provision of services for the treatment of COVID-19.

Necessary measures aimed at eliminating the identified problems of expanding electronic-distance relationships in the structure of socio-economic processes:

1. Educating citizens in order to form and expand practical skills in using modern means of information processing and establishing stable information contacts through individual training and counseling based on the activities of public organizations and educational institutions.
2. Maintaining electronic information security for the transmission of information messages, electronic payments and electronic regulation of financial relations.
3. Expansion of the use of advanced electronic technologies in the activities of medical organizations for the diagnosis of morbidity and treatment based on the use of modern equipment, the functioning of which is based on electronic digital technologies.
4. Electronic administration in the system of state and municipal healthcare management and the formation of effective conditions for the provision of public services in electronic format.
5. Expansion of forms of electronic regulation of the activities of volunteer organizations and strengthening of information contacts of regional government bodies and local administrations with public organizations to provide social support to

various categories of citizens.

6. Development and application of an orderly system of legal norms governing the procedure for electronic interaction of private entrepreneurship entities in Russia with representatives of foreign business communities on the basis of improving the international contractual obligations of states and private companies.

7. Creation of qualitatively new forms of electronic-digital interaction while increasing the level of cybersecurity and maintaining the stability of the transmission of information messages.

8. Formation and expansion of international electronic communications between government bodies on the exchange of experience gained and a combination of various approaches to determining the list of measures to prevent the spread and treatment of COVID-19.

The optimal procedure for maintaining the required level of quality of the population is supported by means of advanced electronic digital technologies, which allow, in an accelerated form, to obtain versatile information about the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the services provided. Largely, the maintenance of the required level of quality of these services is ensured by free electronic access to the current standards and norms of economic activity, which is enshrined in the current legislation of individual citizens as consumers of the economic benefits produced.

5. Conclusion

In this regard, the efficiency of functioning of the components of socio-economic systems in certain territories is characterized by:

- quality of the social and economic services provided with the establishment of the degree of satisfaction of the needs of citizens (identification of the degree of completeness of the fulfillment of social needs);

- level of real costs of disposable funds and other resources when the necessary indicators of the population's life are achieved (calculation of the minimum possible costs and losses of available funds when the required result is achieved);

- level of effectiveness of the implemented measures in the implementation of the tasks set by the state and municipal authorities in the processes of regulating economic relations.

The distinctive nature of the effectiveness is that the result of the implementation of socio-economic projects reflects the specifics of the current functioning and the features of connected with each other individual actions of public administration bodies. The adopted management decisions and the fulfilled powers can be considered effective, the results of the implementation of which make it possible to approach the intended goal.

To increase the level of such characteristics as the efficiency and effectiveness of state-municipal management activities to ensure a high level of quality of life of the population, it is necessary to perform the following actions:

- practice-oriented search for ideas to establish ways of optimal development of socio-economic innovations;

- creation of favorable conditions for increasing the level of productivity of enterprises and organizations of various forms of ownership and for the functioning of individual entrepreneurship;

- adherence of strictly targeted and phased use of financial resources in the processes of providing social support to certain categories of the population;

- determining the order and sequence of expanding the use of digital technologies, subject to respect for cybersecurity and sustainability of electronic communications.

A number of effective ways to combat the negative consequences of the spread of COVID-19 have been established, which have been developed using various

components of electronic administration. This administration is implemented in the form of the use of electronic digital technologies and state information systems with the expansion of remote forms of business interaction of various economic entities. Eliminating the problems of developing economic partnership in the context of the spread of COVID-19 is associated with the allocation of economic and resource, legal, information and electronic-technological conditions for the effective functioning of the structural elements of the private and public sectors of the economy through state-municipal electronic administration. Largely this is supported by the expansion of electronic communications of an international nature, which provides ample opportunities for the development of a system of global electronic cooperation in order to combine optimally

the means for fight against the pandemic in different states.

Thus, the analysis of various aspects of the life of the population, and above all the determination of indicators of well-being, income and security, allows us to single out a balanced list of the most important basic indicators. These indicators characterize the main aspects of improving the quality characteristics of ensuring the necessary living conditions with the establishment of directions for further economic development of certain territories. The quality of life of the population is a set of conditions and characteristics that determine the degree to which the real state of the processes of providing public and private economic benefits to the population corresponds to the established norms and standards of citizens' living.

References:

- Ayvazyan, S. A. (2012). Analysis of the quality and lifestyle of the population (econometric approach). - TSEMI RAN - M: Nauka. 432 p. (In Russ.)
- Boyle, P. J., Kim, H., & Lathrop, E. S. (2018). The relationship between price and quality in durable product categories with private label brands. *Journal of Product & Brand Management*, 27(6), 647-660. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JPBM-09-2017-1590>
- Bratukhina, E. A., Lysova, E. A., Lapteva, I. P., & Malysheva, N. V. (2020). Marketing management of education quality in the process of university reorganization in industry 4.0: goals of application and new tools. *International Journal for Quality Research*, 14(2), 369-386. <https://doi.org/10.24874/IJQR14.02-03>.
- Buntak, K., Adelsberger, Z., & Nađ, I. (2012). Impact of product quality in the business of the organization. *International Journal for Quality research*, 6(3), 271-283.
- Das Guru, R. R., & Paulssen, M. (2020). Customers' experienced product quality: scale development and validation. *European Journal of Marketing*, 54(4), 645-670. <https://doi.org/10.1108/EJM-03-2018-0156>
- Devetyarova, I. P., Agalakova, O. S., Cheglakova, L. S., & Kolesova, Yu. A. (2020). Institutionalization of successful marketing practices of digital universities based on quality management in modern Russia. *International Journal for Quality Research*, 14(2), 543-558. doi: 10.24874/IJQR14.02-12.
- Expert RA does not rule out a banking crisis in the Russian Federation in 2020. Retrieved from: https://raexpert.ru/researches/publications/prime_mar16_2020
- Fedotova, G. V., Epinina, V. S., Stepanova, T. S., Bardulin, E. N., & Gipaev, R. V. (2020). Cybernetic Approach to the Modern Knowledge Economy. *Scientific and Technical Revolution: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow*: [proceedings of the 12th International

- Scientific and Practical Conference «Artificial Intelligence: Anthropogenic Nature vs. Social Origin» (Krasnoyarsk, Russia, December 5-7, 2019) / Institute of Scientific Communications (Volgograd, Russia), Siberian Federal University (Krasnoyarsk, Russia), Krasnoyarsk regional fund for supporting scientific and technological activities] / ed. by Elena G. Popkova, Bruno S. Sergi. – Cham (Switzerland): Springer Nature Switzerland AG, 12-21. – Retrieved from: <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-030-47945-9>. – (Book ser. Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems (LNNS); vol. 129).
- Fedotova, G. V., & Gorlov, I. F. (2020). Pandemic Covid-2019 as a trigger for a new food crisis. *National interests: priorities and security*, 16(9), 1622-35. (In Russ.) <https://doi.org/10.24891/ni.16.9.1622>
- French, N. (2020). Property valuation in the UK: material uncertainty and COVID-19. *Journal of Property Investment & Finance*, 38(5), 463-470. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JPIF-05-2020-0053>
- Ghaani Farashahi, B., Easter, E., & Annett-Hitchcock, K. (2018). Price and perceived product quality: a comparison of denim jeans in three price categories. *Journal of Fashion Marketing and Management*, 22(3), 369-386. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFMM-10-2017-0104>
- Glazyev, S. Yu. (2012). Modern theory of long waves in economic development. *Economic Science of Modern Russia*. 2(57), 8-27. (In Russ.)
- Gök, O., Ersoy, P., & Börühan, G. (2019). The effect of user manual quality on customer satisfaction: the mediating effect of perceived product quality. *Journal of Product & Brand Management*, 28(4), 475-488. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JPBM-10-2018-2054>
- Gorlov, I. F., Fedotova, G. V., Glushchenko, A. V., Slozenkina, M. I., Mosolova, N. I. (2020). Digital Technologies in the Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex. *Digital Economy: Complexity and Variety vs. Rationality*: [proceedings of the 9th National Scientific and Practical Conference (Vladimir, Russia, April 17–18, 2019) / Institute of Scientific Communications (Volgograd, Russia), Vladimir State University named after Alexander and Nikolay Stoletovs (Vladimir, Russia)] / ed. by Elena G. Popkova, Bruno S. Sergi. – Cham (Switzerland): Springer Nature Switzerland AG, 220-229. – Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-29586-8>. – (Book ser. Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems (LNNS); vol. 87).
- Khilnani, A., Schulz, J., & Robinson, L. (2020). The COVID-19 pandemic: new concerns and connections between eHealth and digital inequalities. *Journal of Information, Communication and Ethics in Society*, 18(3), 393-403. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JICES-04-2020-0052>
- King, M., Marshall, A., & Zaharchuk, D. (2017). Responding to the global skills crisis. *Strategy & Leadership*, 45(2), 33-41. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SL-02-2017-0015>
- Kondratyev, N. D. (1989). Problems of economic dynamics. – M. 412 p. (In Russ.)
- Kotzab, H., Brusset, X., & Teller, C. (2016). Post crisis in Europe. *International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management*, 44(3). <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJRDM-02-2016-0018>
- Kousenidis, D. V. (2017). The market impact of the involvement of the EU/ECB/IMF in crisis-affected countries during the European sovereign debt crisis. *Review of Accounting and Finance*, 16(2), 162-178. <https://doi.org/10.1108/RAF-06-2015-0079>
- Kudzh, S. A., & Golovanova, N. B. (2020). On improving training mechanisms teaching staff and prospects for targeted learning in the interests of universities. *Russian Technological Journal*, 8(4):112-128. (In Russ.) <https://doi.org/10.32362/2500-316X-2020-8-4-112-128>

- Kumar, M., Parsad, C., Bamel, U. K., Prashar, S., & Parashar, A. (2019). Influence of pre-crisis reputation and COO on diminishing a product-harm crisis. *International Journal of Organizational Analysis*, 28(4), 857-872. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOA-08-2019-1852>
- Kusano, M., & Sanada, M. (2019). Crisis and organizational change: IASB's response to the financial crisis. *Journal of Accounting & Organizational Change*, 15(2), 278-301. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAOC-02-2018-0019>
- Li, Y., Yang, K., Chen, J., Gupta, S., & Ning, F. (2019). Can an apology change after-crisis user attitude? The role of social media in online crisis management. *Information Technology & People*, 32(4), 802-827. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ITP-03-2017-0103>
- Lin, Y., Liang, B., & Zhu, X. (2018). The effect of inventory performance on product quality: The mediating effect of financial performance. *International Journal of Quality & Reliability Management*, 35(10), 2227-2247. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJQRM-08-2017-0162>
- Mandych, I. A., & Bykova A. V. (2019). Trends in innovation and investment development of high-tech enterprises. *Russian Technological Journal*.7(5), 79-92. (In Russ.) <https://doi.org/10.32362/2500-316X-2019-7-5-79-92>
- Mani, S., & Mishra, M. (2020). Non-monetary levers to enhance employee engagement in organizations – “GREAT” model of motivation during the Covid-19 crisis. *Strategic HR Review*, 19(4), 171-175. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SHR-04-2020-0028>
- Marangos, J. (2019). Teaching social economics during the global financial crisis. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 46(8), 957-959. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSE-08-2019-674>
- Marciano, J. E., Peralta, L. M., Lee, J. S., Rosemurgy, H., Holloway, L., & Bass, J. (2020). Centering community: enacting culturally responsive-sustaining YPAR during COVID-19. *Journal for Multicultural Education*, 14(2), 163-175. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JME-04-2020-0026>
- Omidkhah, S. (2016). Knowledge management for competitive advantage during economic crisis. *The Electronic Library*, 34(4), 717-718. <https://doi.org/10.1108/EL-09-2015-0184>
- Popkova, E. G. (2019). Preconditions of formation and development of industry 4.0 in the conditions of knowledge economy. *Studies in Systems, Decision and Control*, 169(1), 65-72.
- Popkova, E. G., Przhedetsky, Yu V., Przhedetskaya, N. V., & Borzenko, K. V. (Ed.) (2020). Marketing of Healthcare Organizations: Technologies of Public-Private Partnership. A volume in the series Popkova, E.G. (Ed.) *Advances in Research on Russian Business and Management*, Charlotte, NC, USA, Information Age Publishing.
- Popkova, E. G., & Sergi, B. S. (2018). Will Industry 4.0 and Other Innovations Impact Russia's Development? In Bruno S. Sergi (Ed.) *Exploring the Future of Russia's Economy and Markets: Towards Sustainable Economic Development* (pp. 51-68). Bingley, UK: Emerald Publishing Limited.
- Rajan, S., & Santhakumar, S. (2018). Diffusion of crisis signals across the world: evidence from subprime crisis of 2008-2009. *International Journal of Emerging Markets*, 13(2), 410-430. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJoEM-04-2017-0113>
- Raza, S. A., & Karim, M. Z. A. (2017). Influence of systemic banking crisis and currency crisis on the relationship of export and economic growth: Evidence from China. *Journal of Chinese Economic and Foreign Trade Studies*, 10(1), 82-110. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JCEFTS-04-2016-0012>

- Remko, V. H. (2020). Research opportunities for a more resilient post-COVID-19 supply chain – closing the gap between research findings and industry practice. *International Journal of Operations & Production Management*, 40(4), 341-355. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOPM-03-2020-0165>
- Rosillo-Díaz, E., Blanco-Encomienda, F. J., & Crespo-Almendros, E. (2019). A cross-cultural analysis of perceived product quality, perceived risk and purchase intention in e-commerce platforms. *Journal of Enterprise Information Management*, 33(1), 139-160. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JEIM-06-2019-0150>
- Sharma, S. & Bhatta, J. (2020). Public health challenges during the COVID-19 outbreak in Nepal: a commentary. *Journal of Health Research*, 34(4), 373-376. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JHR-05-2020-0124>
- Shishmanova, P. D. (2020). A comparative analysis of the main characteristics of human capital in Bulgaria and Russia. *Russian Technological Journal*, 8(4), 141-151. (In Russ.) <https://doi.org/10.32362/2500-316X-2020-8-4-141-151>
- Shulus, A. A., Akopova, E. S., Przhedetskaya, N. V., & Borzenko, K. V. (2020). Intellectual Production and Consumption: A New Reality of the 21st Century. *Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems*, 92, 353-359.
- Stolyarov, N. O., Petrenko, E. S., Serova, O. A., & Umuralieva, A. S. (2020). The Digital Reality of the Modern Economy: New Actors and New Decision-Making Logic. *Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems*, 87, 882-888.
- Sulakshin, S. S., Bagdasaryan, V. E., Stroganova, S. M. (2011). The quality and success of public policies and management. *Quality and success of public policies and management. Materials of the scientific seminar*, 1(39), 7-133. (In Russ.)

Gilyan V. Fedotova

Volga region research
Institute of production and
processing of meat and dairy
products,
Volgograd, Russia
Kalmyk State University
Elista, Russia
g_evgeeva@mail.ru

Roman R. Chugumbaev

Russian University of
Transport,
Moscow, Russia
romanry@yandex.ru

Nina N. Chugumbaeva

Russian Technological
University (RTU MIREA),
Moscow, Russia
nina-ch2005@mail.ru

Irina S. Larionova

Moscow State Academy of
Internal Medicine and
Biotechnology named after
K.I. Scriabin, Moscow,
Russia
lis.lair@gmail.com

Gulnara K.

Dzhancharova
Russian State Agricultural
University - Moscow
Agricultural Academy of
K.A. Timiryazev
Russia, Moscow
goollin@mail.ru

