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Article



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## FEATURES OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SINGLE-INDUSTRY TOWNS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**Abstract:** The article formulates the need to increase the role of social services in a force majeure situation for the country in order to prevent a sharp drop in the standard of living of the country's population. A special role is given to this in the context of the current demographic situation in Russia. The expediency of developing and adopting the Social Doctrine of the Russian Federation for 2025-2035 at the federal law level is substantiated. The main principles of the Social Doctrine and its components are presented. A diagram of the interrelations of models in forecasting social services is given. A scheme of classification of regions of the Russian Federation for carrying out model demographic calculations is given based on the territorial-ethnic principle based on the values of natural population growth indicators and the integral index of quality of life and its rank, calculated by researchers. It is recommended to carry out calculations according to the models as a 12-regional bundle. The influence of the GDP level on the main demographic indicators is analyzed using statistical material. The following indicators were taken as examples of modeling demographic indicators as functions of GDP per capita:

total fertility rate;  
 average age of women at childbirth;  
 male life expectancy at birth;  
 life expectancy at birth for women.

The article proposes indicators for assessing the effectiveness of the social services system, and examines the evolution of research and views on the challenges and threats of the demographic ageing process. The specific features of this process in the regions of the Russian Federation and in the regions of the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation are the extreme diversity of socio-economic, climatic, geographical and mental conditions in which demographic processes occur. This has led to the presence of different types and stages of demographic ageing in the regions of the Russian Federation, as well as opportunities to mitigate the negative consequences of this process.

## Impact Factor:

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**Key words:** industrial sector, single-industry town, social transfers, social doctrine, GDP, birth rate, death rate, classification of Russian regions, integral quality index, demographic aging, regional differentiation, average life expectancy, economic diversification, age structure of the population, precarization, investments, social space, pensioners' work, cooperation, social sphere.

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## Introduction

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Historical social transfers to citizens in the USSR were carried out through the pension system and public consumption funds. This made it possible to satisfy the most pressing social and economic needs of the population. In the context of today's unprecedented sanctions from the world's leading economies, the national economy of the Russian Federation is forced to "survive", and in such conditions, the role of social services in the population's income will increase. Russia, as a social state according to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, sets as the goals of the country's socio-economic development the improvement of the standard and quality of life of its citizens, the increase in their numbers and the maintenance of the necessary level of national security. This is confirmed by the strategy for the implementation of National Projects until 2035 and approved in the Decree on the goals of national development for the period up to 2030. The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of November 9, 2022 No. 809 "On Approval of the Fundamentals of State Policy for the Preservation and Strengthening of Traditional Russian Spiritual and Moral Values" notes that it is necessary to form an idea of saving the people of Russia as the main strategic national priority. State regulation of socio-demographic processes involves targeted implementation of effective social policy in the interests of citizens and in the interests of the state. Social policy at the macro level is the use of centralized state resources in the interests of security and comfortable living of its citizens, growth of their numbers, at the micro level - the well-being of families, households as units of the whole society. Since the Russian economy is integrated into the world, the impact of sanctions will be felt at both the macro and micro levels for some time. Social services are the connection of such macro and micro levels within the framework of the formation of the pension system, the system of compulsory medical insurance and the system of state minimum social standards. For unemployed citizens, these social standards are pensions and benefits, for employed citizens - an increase in the subsistence minimum and the minimum wage, for everyone - health care, education,

housing and communal services, culture, tourism, sports. Forecasting these values for the medium term is a necessary condition for adequate socio-economic policy in the future. This is actualized in connection with the transformation of the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation and the Social Insurance Fund into the Social Fund of the Russian Federation from January 1, 2023. In the global world, a bifurcation of development is taking place, humanity is moving to a new attractor of its dynamics. Russia, as part of the global integrity, also participates in this process. Therefore, taking into account the changes that have occurred in global dynamics and in foreign policy, it is necessary to permanently develop a long-term social strategy in our country. The authors took into account the entire complexity of the current socio-economic situation in Russia and the world, the external economic situation of Russia and the brewing global financial and economic crisis. In these conditions, the role of social transfers to the population from the state, which is the main instrument for maintaining the standard and quality of life of Russians, increases sharply. But even after the force majeure situation in the country has expired, the determining role of social transfers will remain, which requires forecasting their amounts for the period of validity of the social policy being developed.

The agenda of socio-economic development of countries and regions of the world, regions of Russia include challenges of the process of demographic aging of the population, most acutely in those regions where economic growth and social progress are observed. Life expectancy is growing, the birth rate is decreasing and the age structure of the population is changing towards an increase in the share of elderly people in the total population. At the same time, the migration mobility of the population is increasing, and the effect of these processes on the transformation of the age structure is also increasing. The socio-economic activity of the elderly population increases when representatives of the older generation continue to participate in the economy and in the life of society to the same extent as the younger population, i.e. the life cycle of the population is shifting. All these factors make the process of demographic aging of the population particularly relevant. The regions of Russia, along with the natural movement of the

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population, experience the multidirectional impact of migration processes. Internal and interstate migration has different scales, gender, age, educational, professional, social composition of migrants. These processes have pronounced regional differentiation. Reproductive and migration processes have different regional coloring in the formation of labor resources, affect the demand and supply of labor in regional labor markets, increase or decrease the demographic burden, and become a factor or a brake on further development. Attempts to study the processes of demographic aging of the population at the junction with challenges in regional labor markets and social development in the regions of Russia have not been undertaken before. Given the world experience in solving new demographic challenges, it seems extremely important to study the degree and directions of the impact on the age structure of the population of the regions of the entire set of demographic processes and migration, especially for the purpose of modeling the prospects for socio-economic development and reducing regional gaps in the demographic burden and developing compensatory mechanisms for its economic weakening. Based on domestic and international studies in the field of demographic ageing, as well as on the basis of official statistics on the socio-economic and demographic state of the regions of Russia, their typology is determined by typological indicators and an analysis of the relationship between socio-economic and demographic processes and regional differentiation of trends in demographic ageing indicators at the junction with challenges in regional labor markets and social development in individual regions of the Russian Federation is carried out. Positive experience in overcoming the threats of increasing demographic burden of countries facing processes of intensive demographic ageing of the population is studied. Definitions of the concept of "demographic ageing" and methods for measuring and assessing it are widely presented in the works of domestic and foreign scientists, who have repeatedly addressed the topic of human potential, the increase in the duration of active healthy life of the older generation of modern Russia. For example, in the studies of S. V. Ryazantsev and co-authors, serious attention is paid to the current trends in population aging in the modern world and their consequences. An important aspect associated with the increase in average life expectancy and the proportion of the population aged over the working age is considered in the study of I. I. Eliseeva. Is the increase in the demographic burden of the elderly population on the working population proportional to the increase in the burden on the social sphere of society? We find the development of this topic a little later in the works of I. P. Tsapenko. The existing experience of developing the labor market and the social sphere of countries with the highest proportion of the elderly population, the relationship between life

expectancy and the level of education of the population in Russia are considered and assessed. Demographic aging of the population was considered as a global problem by foreign researchers back in the 1970s, in particular in the works of E. Rosset.

Currently, there is insufficient research devoted to the analysis of the relationship between demographic ageing and population migration. The most striking are the works of E. Giddens. Research on the relationship between demographic ageing and population migration in the Russian Federation, as a rule, shows the existence of a quantitative factor:

the migration of young people to the central part of Russia is changing the pattern of settlement in the country and is becoming a factor in the aggravation of demographic imbalance;

While some regions are getting younger and are being replenished with population in younger age groups, others are getting older as their age structure changes under the influence of youth migration.

First of all, this affects rural areas, small and medium-sized towns. Consequently, the greater the share of the rural population in the region and the share of the urban population living in small towns, the more intensively migration processes affect demographic ageing.

Demographic ageing is an object of legal regulation, which has given rise to a separate area of research. In 2024, the World Health Organization report introduced the concept of "active ageing", which implied a set of measures to optimize the environment in which the elderly live and include them in an active life. To assess the quality of the active ageing policy, a multidimensional "Active Ageing Index" was developed, including four domains:

employment;  
participation in the life of society;  
independent, healthy and safe life;  
opportunities and a favorable environment for active longevity.

We note a shortcoming of this index: it does not take into account the migration of the elderly, although moving is an obvious manifestation of activity.

A narrower direction is represented by studies devoted to the migration of the population at older ages, leading a predominantly "sedentary" way of life. However, it is noted that along with the growth of migration, there is an increase in the number of people moving at the age of over 60. In the domestic literature, only aspects of internal migration of the elderly are presented due to the low number of their moves to foreign countries, while in the Western literature, international migration of the older generation has been actively studied since the first half of the twentieth century. In 1938, D. Thomas discovered the connection between age, migration and economic roles. In the 1980s, the consideration of

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migration from the point of view of the human life cycle allowed scientists E. Litvak and K. Longino to identify three types of migration in old age, namely:

1. immediate relocation after retirement associated with improved quality of life;
2. relocation due to partial incapacity to those who can care for you;
3. final transfer to a specialized institution.

Among elderly migrants, two groups are distinguished (the "young" elderly and the "old" elderly), where the former often migrate of their own free will, while the latter migrate out of necessity. In the context of active aging, another important area of research stands out: the problems of elderly labor. Employment of elderly people is often precarious in nature, which is manifested in informal employment, a mismatch between qualifications and the work performed, low wages, and poor social well-being of elderly workers. Although old-age pensioners cannot be classified as a "classical" precariat (due to the presence of a guaranteed income), Zh. T. Toshchenko [et al.] classify the elderly as precariats, which is justified in view of the insufficient size of their pension, the need for resocialization after reaching retirement age, and the lack of guarantees of a "quiet old age after the end of employment." In this context, the authors speak of the "ontological precarity" of pensioners, which goes beyond the limited approach that comes down to studying the labor aspect of the lives of the elderly. He identifies three domains of precarity:

- Job;
- family (household);
- welfare state.

It is a broader approach that allows us to fully assess the precarity of the older generation in the context of demographic aging and the growing need for older labor as a national reserve to maintain employment. If the average indicator of regional differentiation by the share of people over the working age in the population of Russia is 24%, then the division of regions into more or less aged population in the composition can be conditionally carried out at this level. The share of the population over the working age is highest in the Central Federal District (CFD), the Northwestern Federal District (NWFD) and only in some regions of the Southern Federal District (SFD), the Volga Federal District (VFD), the Ural Federal District (UFD), and the Siberian Federal District (SFD). According to the periodization of demographic aging adopted in 1965 at the VII All-Union Conference on the Problems of Age Morphology, Physiology and Biochemistry, it consists of four stages. Based on the values of a number of indicators and the aging depth index, a region can be assigned to one of the four stages of demographic aging, namely:

- I. young population (aging index less than 15%);

- II. aging population (aging index within 15-25%);

- III. old population (aging index within 15-25%);

- IV. very old population (aging index over 25%).

The construction of the aging depth index in Russia showed that the population of the Kirov Region and the Republic of Bashkortostan is deeply old, i.e. at stage IV of demographic aging. Most Russian regions are old and aging (stages II and III of demographic aging). Some regions of the Far North and the Republic of Tyva are young, which can be explained by the resource-based orientation of the economy and the climatic features in the regions of the Far North. One of the main reasons for demographic aging is the growth of average life expectancy. However, Russia tends to lag behind most developed countries in this indicator. Recently, there has been a fairly steady increase in average life expectancy, but it still remains low compared to other countries. In Russia in 2021, the average life expectancy at birth was about 71.4 years. There are large regional differences in life expectancy, reaching 17 years: 80.05 years in the Republic of Ingushetia versus 63.13 years in the Republic of Tyva. With such a relatively low level of average life expectancy, it is obvious that the overall process of population aging can be characterized as aging from below, i.e., as a result of low birth rates, a reduction in the absolute and relative number of people aged 0 to 15 years. Regional differences in birth rates are also significant, directly affecting the age structure of the population, and, consequently, demographic aging.

Depending on the level of the main indicator characterizing the birth rate in a particular region, all 85 regions were divided into four groups. This indicator varies within the limits (range of variation) from 2.724 (maximum value) to 1.075 (minimum level), namely:

the first group consisted of three regions in which the total fertility rate (TFR) exceeds 2.14, which characterizes the presence of an extended type of population reproduction in these regions. These are the Tyva Republic (2.724), the Chechen Republic (2.576) and the Nenets Autonomous Okrug (2.176). It should be noted that in 2019 there were four such regions, this group also included the Altai Republic, in which in 2021 the TFR decreased compared to 2019 and amounted to 2.114 instead of 2.361;

in all other subjects of the Russian Federation, the TFR indicates a narrowed reproduction of the population, but the second group includes 13 regions in which the TFR is in the range from 1.954 to 1.722, which is slightly less than the level of the indicator necessary for simple reproduction - 2.14. They are mainly part of the Ural Federal District, Far Eastern Federal District and North Caucasian Federal District;

The third group, homogeneous in terms of the level of the TFR, consisted of 52 regions, in which the

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indicator varied from 1.679 to 1.354. This group includes regions from almost all federal districts;

The fourth group included 17 regions in which the TFR is significantly below the level necessary for simple reproduction of the population (from 1.349 to 1.075). The lowest indicator is in the Leningrad Region (1.075). This group with the lowest birth rate included almost all regions from the Central Federal District (Belgorod, Bryansk, Voronezh, Ivanovo, Kursk, Oryol, Ryazan, Smolensk, Tambov, Tula Regions).

In general, in the country in 2021, there was a fairly large range of variation in this indicator: the maximum value is 2.5 times greater than the minimum. It is also important that the average national value of the TFR in 2021 became lower than in 2019 and amounted to 1.504 instead of 1.621. In 82 out of 85 regions, the value of the indicator decreased. Three regions were the exceptions: the Republic of Ingushetia (1.826 in 2021 versus 1.772 in 2019), Moscow (1.505 in 2021 versus 1.384 in 2019) and the Karachay-Cherkess Republic (1.475 in 2021 versus 1.429 in 2019). Data for 2021 were used because the indicators for the next two years are affected by the impact of the pandemic and do not reflect sustainable trends in the development of the birth rate. To assess the level of economic development of regions and their differentiation by the indicator of gross regional product per capita, a grouping was carried out, as a result of which three types of regions can be distinguished, namely:

- with high;
- with average;
- with a low level of economic development.

However, in order to form more homogeneous groups according to the level of this indicator, we believe it is necessary, in the future, to identify six different groups.

### Main part

The typology conducted in comparison with the typology of regions by the indicator of demographic aging of the population demonstrates a close, almost directly proportional relationship with the level of economic development, as in all regions of the world. In dynamics, this relationship looks like this: as economic growth increases, the share of older age groups in the population increases. This is due to an increase in average life expectancy and a simultaneous decrease in the birth rate. It should be noted that the noted pattern is somewhat violated by factors related to the mentality, ethnic composition and national traditions of the population, which are especially strong in the regions of the North Caucasus

and some national republics of Eastern Siberia. In the fall of 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic began to influence demographic processes, Rosstat published a new methodology for calculating the Active Ageing Index. In search of relevant methods for studying the state of demographic aging in Russia, we turned to a study conducted using the Russian Index of Well-Being of the Older Generation (RIWGE). The RIBSP is calculated on the basis of government statistics and shows the level of well-being of the elderly in four domains - groups of indicators describing institutional changes, namely:

- economic;
- social;
- regional;
- health domain.

RIBSP integrates objective and subjective indicators and allows obtaining a quantitative basis for a qualitative analysis of the well-being of the elderly population, namely:

#### 1. Economic dimension

1.1. The actual amount of assigned pensions.

1.2. The ratio of the average size of assigned pensions to the subsistence minimum.

1.3. The proportion of the employed population over working age.

1.4. Availability of gainful employment last week (including part-time work).

1.5. The arithmetic mean of the degree of satisfaction with the following aspects of work: earnings, reliability, duties performed, work schedule, conditions performed, distance to work, professional satisfaction, moral satisfaction.

#### 2. Social dimension

2.1. The proportion of people of retirement age with higher education.

2.2. Assistance to children living separately from people of working age.

2.3. The share of active Internet users over working age.

2.4. The proportion of persons of retirement age who are members of public organizations.

2.5. The proportion of people over working age who attended any cultural or entertainment events in the last 12 months.

#### 3. Health

3.1. Life expectancy (women 55+, men 60+).

3.2. The proportion of persons of retirement age engaged in some type of active recreation.

3.3. The proportion of people over working age who assess their health as very good, good and satisfactory.

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**Table 1. Russian index of well-being of the older generation**

| The most prosperous regions according to the RIBSP indicator                                                                                                                                   | The least prosperous regions in terms of the RIBSP indicator                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug<br>Saint Petersburg<br>Moscow<br>Chukotka Autonomous Okrug<br>Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug<br>District (Yugra) Moscow Region<br>Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) | Kostroma region<br>Republic of Crimea<br>Oryol region<br>Kirov region<br>Novgorod region<br>Altai Republic<br>Tambov region<br>Kurgan region<br>Bryansk region<br>Karachay-Cherkess Republic<br>Transbaikal Territory |

3.4. The proportion of the population over working age without chronic diseases as determined by a doctor.

3.5. Absence of bad habits - smoking and drinking alcohol.

#### 4. Regional space

4.1. Living conditions - the proportion of persons over working age who assess the condition of the living space they occupy as excellent, good or satisfactory.

4.2. Provision of places in stationary social service institutions per person over the age of working age.

4.3. Social payments - measures of regional social support for old-age pensioners, veterans of the Great Patriotic War and home front workers (in rubles per person over the age of working age).

4.4. The proportion of people over working age who like to live in their locality.

4.5. The proportion of people over working age who believe that their locality has no problems with the remoteness of socially significant facilities, the organization of government services, and environmental pollution.

4.6. The proportion of people over the working age who believe that in their locality there are no problems with the availability of non-governmental and governmental health care services and the distance to pharmacies.

Based on the results of this study, tables and a map of Russia were compiled, showing the most and least favorable regions for the elderly population (Table 2).

The Russian state is taking serious steps to improve the condition of the older generation, which

are producing results and simultaneously influencing the dynamics of the demographic ageing process. The target indicators of national and federal projects are being achieved, in particular the national project "Demography" (and the federal project "Older Generation" included in it) and state programs: "Social support for citizens", "Healthcare development", "Promoting employment of the population", "Economic development and innovative economy".

In recent years, single-industry towns have faced a number of complex challenges related to the restructuring of the economy and the decline in the role of traditional industries. These problems often lead to a deterioration in the socio-economic situation, increased unemployment and a lack of investment. In light of these challenges, there is a need to develop effective strategies and mechanisms for cooperation between the state, business and public organizations within the framework of intersectoral social partnership.

A single-industry town is a populated area dependent on one main industry or economic activity, which usually provides the bulk of employment for the population, forming their social stability. A distinctive feature of such towns is that they are subject to special risks associated with changes in the economy and other external factors. Let us also consider the distribution of single-industry towns by federal districts of the Russian Federation.

The population of single-industry towns by federal districts of the Russian Federation at the beginning of 2024 is presented in Table 2.

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**Table 2. Population of single-industry towns by federal districts of the Russian Federation by categories depending on the risks of deterioration of their socio-economic situation**

| Indicator                                                                         | Total           | Including by federal districts of the Russian Federation |                               |                           |                                 |                        |                 |                           |                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
|                                                                                   |                 | Central Federal District                                 | Northwestern Federal District | Southern Federal District | North Caucasus Federal District | Volga Federal District | UFO             | Siberian Federal District | Far Eastern Federal District |
| Population of single-industry towns (their share), people, including by category: | 12796395 (100%) | 1218170 (9.5%)                                           | 1162920 (9.1%)                | 265830 (2.1%)             | 279561 (2.2%)                   | 4077397 (31.9%)        | 2366959 (18.5%) | 2808293 (21.9%)           | 617265 (5.4%)                |
| 1 category                                                                        | 3940718 (30.8%) | 121475 (3.1%)                                            | 505623 (12.8%)                | 87318 (2.2%)              | 158803 (4.0%)                   | 1852292 (47.0%)        | 360378 (9.1%)   | 643855 (16.3%)            | 210974 (5.4%)                |
| 2 category                                                                        | 4582676 (35.8%) | 576857 (12.6%)                                           | 450674 (9.8%)                 | 178512 (3.9%)             | 120758 (2.6%)                   | 986350 (21.5%)         | 811206 (17.7%)  | 1110094 (24.2%)           | 348225 (7.6%)                |
| Category 3                                                                        | 4273001 (33.4%) | 519838 (12.2%)                                           | 206623 (4.8%)                 | 0 (0%)                    | 0 (0%)                          | 1238755 (29.0%)        | 1195375 (28.0%) | 1054344 (24.7%)           | 58066 (1.4%)                 |

The problem of development of single-industry towns in the Russian Federation today remains one of the most painful and complex. Analyzing the territorial distribution of single-industry towns on the territory of the Russian Federation, it is worth noting that the largest subject of the Russian Federation in terms of the number of single-industry towns is the Kemerovo Region, on the territory of which there are 24 single-industry towns, in second place in terms of the number of single-industry towns is the Sverdlovsk Region (17 single-industry towns), in third place is the Chelyabinsk Region (16 single-industry towns). At the moment, there are about 319 single-industry organizations in the Russian Federation, on the territory of which more than 15 million people live.

Every fourth city in the country is considered single-industry, and the share of production of city-forming enterprises located in single-industry towns reaches 40% of domestic GDP. According to Rosstat, at the beginning of 2024, single-industry towns occupy a significant part of the economic space: almost 13 million people are concentrated in them, which is about 9% of all residents of the country. Consequently, the influence of single-

industry territories on the economic development of the Russian Federation is quite obvious.

Today, federal authorities allocate significant funds for single-industry towns development programs, and mechanisms for supporting and modernizing the economy of such territorial entities are being developed and borrowed from global practice. However, the existing mechanisms for supporting single-industry entities are not effective enough. The main shortcomings include the program's inconsistency with strategic national priorities - creating highly productive jobs and increasing labor productivity growth. The current Strategy for Spatial Development of the Russian Federation partially contains a solution to the existing problems of single-industry towns. According to this document, 57.3 billion rubles were allocated for the state program for the development of single-industry towns in the period 2019-2024. This program has established the confident development of single-industry towns on the territory of the Russian Federation, stimulating their socio-economic aspects, in particular, the following are among the program's objectives (Figure 1):

|                       |                         |                |                       |                |                     |                |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| <b>Impact Factor:</b> | <b>ISRA (India)</b>     | <b>= 6.317</b> | <b>SIS (USA)</b>      | <b>= 0.912</b> | <b>ICV (Poland)</b> | <b>= 6.630</b> |
|                       | <b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b> | <b>= 1.582</b> | <b>ПИИЦ (Russia)</b>  | <b>= 0.191</b> | <b>PIF (India)</b>  | <b>= 1.940</b> |
|                       | <b>GIF (Australia)</b>  | <b>= 0.564</b> | <b>ESJI (KZ)</b>      | <b>= 8.100</b> | <b>IBI (India)</b>  | <b>= 4.260</b> |
|                       | <b>JIF</b>              | <b>= 1.500</b> | <b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> | <b>= 7.184</b> | <b>OAJI (USA)</b>   | <b>= 0.350</b> |



**Figure 1 – Directions of development of single-industry towns in Russia**

Today, one of the promising areas for the sustainable development of single-industry towns is intersectoral social partnership (intersectoral interaction).

Intersectoral social partnership is a cooperation of state, private and public organizations with the aim of solving socio-economic problems and improving the quality of life of the population of the regions, including single-industry towns. Intersectoral interaction is a process of interaction between business, the state and non-profit organizations, based on partnership relations to achieve common goals, including those that are useful not only for each participant in such a form of interaction, but also have a socially significant effect.

In single-industry towns, intersectoral social partnership is of great importance for the development of the economy and social sphere. One of the main advantages of intersectoral social partnership is the possibility of combining the resources of various parties to solve common problems. For example, the state can provide funding

for social programs, business structures can provide jobs, and public organizations can provide assistance in organizing volunteer programs and other social events. Intersectoral social partnership can be manifested through various forms of cooperation, including information exchange, dialogue and consultation, general project planning, collective agreements, etc.

The advantages of intersectoral social partnership include more balanced and effective decisions, consideration of the interests of all stakeholders, increased legitimacy of decisions taken and reduction of conflicts. At the same time, it is important to ensure equal participation and representation of all parties, transparency and openness of processes, as well as effective coordination between various participants. The organization of intersectoral social partnership for the development of single-industry towns in Russia includes the following stages (Figure 2):

## Impact Factor:

|                  |         |                |         |              |         |
|------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| ISRA (India)     | = 6.317 | SIS (USA)      | = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) | = 6.630 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | = 1.582 | ПИИЦ (Russia)  | = 0.191 | PIF (India)  | = 1.940 |
| GIF (Australia)  | = 0.564 | ESJI (KZ)      | = 8.100 | IBI (India)  | = 4.260 |
| JIF              | = 1.500 | SJIF (Morocco) | = 7.184 | OAJI (USA)   | = 0.350 |

|                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Идентификация участников:                    | •определяются ключевые заинтересованные стороны, включая представителей государства, местных органов власти, предпринимателей, социальные организации, академическую среду и местное население.               |
| 2. Создание платформы для диалога:              | •организуются регулярные мероприятия, семинары, форумы и круглые столы, чтобы обеспечить коммуникацию и обмен идеями между участниками.                                                                       |
| 3. Разработка стратегии и планов действий:      | •совместная разработка долгосрочной стратегии, которая определяет приоритетные направления развития моногорода, а также планы действий для их реализации.                                                     |
| 4. Финансирование проектов:                     | •привлечение инвестиций и финансирования от государства, частного сектора и других источников для поддержки различных проектов в моногородах, включая инфраструктурные, социальные и экономические.           |
| 5. Усиление социальной ответственности бизнеса: | •местные предприниматели вносят свой вклад в развитие моногородов, предоставляя рабочие места, инвестируя в образование и культуру, а также содействуя социальным программам и благотворительным активностям. |
| 6. Развитие инноваций и предпринимательства:    | •поощряется создание инновационных стартапов и развитие предпринимательского потенциала моногородов через поддержку местных инкубаторов, программ обучения и финансирования.                                  |
| 7. Поддержка трудоустройства и образования:     | •организуются программы профессиональной подготовки и переподготовки, а также содействие трудоустройству жителей моногородов путем привлечения новых предприятий и развития существующих.                     |
| 8. Создание мониторинговой системы:             | •устанавливаются механизмы для оценки и мониторинга процесса развития моногородов, чтобы проводить регулярные анализы и вносить корректировки в стратегию и планы действий.                                   |
| 9. Общественная поддержка и участие:            | •включение местного населения в процесс принятия решений и реализации проектов, привлечение его к деятельности общественных организаций и признание его важность в процессе развития моногородов.             |

**Figure 2 – Stages of organizing intersectoral social partnership for the development of single-industry towns in Russia**

When organizing intersectoral social partnership for the development of single-industry towns in Russia, it is necessary to understand that each single-industry town has its own unique features and challenges, so the approach to organizing intersectoral social partnership may differ in each specific case. However, the basic principles of interaction and cooperation can be applied to effectively solve the problems of developing single-industry towns in Russia. Let us analyze the practice of implementing intersectoral social partnership in single-industry towns. For example, in Novomoskovsk, Tula Region, a social center was created that provides services for organizing leisure,

employment, consulting and psychological assistance, and also organizes sports and cultural events. This center was created with the support of the local administration, business structures and public organizations. To achieve the best results, it is necessary to continue developing and improving the effectiveness of intersectoral social partnership in single-industry towns. Various methods can be used for this. One of the key means of developing intersectoral social partnership is the creation of a platform for exchanging information and coordinating actions between the partnership participants. In the modern world, such a platform can be a digital platform that allows organizing

|                       |                                 |                               |                             |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
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|                       | <b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582</b> | <b>ПИИИ (Russia) = 0.191</b>  | <b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>  |
|                       | <b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>  | <b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.100</b>      | <b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>  |
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online coordination of actions, exchange of information and resources between the partnership participants. For example, platforms such as “Monitoring the socio-economic situation in single-industry towns” and “Electronic city manager” are successfully used in some single-industry towns in Russia to coordinate actions and solve socio-economic problems.

The use of digital platforms in cross-sector social partnerships has led to a complete transformation of interactions between participants. These platforms provide a virtual space for the exchange of information, resources and experiences, ensuring timely communication and decision-making. Thanks to digital platforms, partnership participants can better collaborate on solving social problems and use resources more efficiently.

In addition, innovative approaches play an important role in the development of intersectoral social partnership. Innovations are applied in various fields, including production, services and the social sphere. For example, in the city of Zelenogradsk, a public organization “Green City” was created, which focuses on the development of eco-technologies and improving the environmental situation in the city. One example of a successful intersectoral social partnership in a single-industry town is the “School of New Technologies” project in the city of Krasnokamensk. Within the framework of the project, an innovative educational platform was created, which allows children from a single-industry town to receive high-quality education in the field of information technology. Another example of a successful intersectoral social partnership is the “Ruzayevka Economic Cluster” project. Within the framework of the project, a project team was created, including representatives of the city administration, the business community and educational institutions. The cluster is engaged in the development of the city's economy, the creation of new jobs and improving the quality of life of local residents.

Another example of a successful intersectoral social partnership is the Territory of Success project in the city of Kirovo-Chepetsk. The project was created to improve the health and quality of life of local residents. As part of the project, work was carried out to improve the city, create sports facilities, develop educational programs and organize events for the local community. It is worth noting that in 2024, on the initiative of the Single-Industry Towns Development Fund (VEB.RF Group), a large-scale Mentoring project was launched, the purpose of which was mutual support and exchange of best practices between single-industry territories. To date, 9 mentoring agreements have been signed, each of which is aimed at improving specific areas: working with small businesses, developing the urban environment and human capital, attracting investment, and developing

digital technologies. As part of this study, leading single-industry towns annually take territories under their wardship that also strive to be among the best. Thus, the single-industry town of Tutayev in the Yaroslavl Region has taken patronage over Novomichurinsk in the Ryazan Region, and Nevinnomyssk in the Stavropol Region is working with two single-industry towns in Karelia at once – Segezha and Nadvoitsy. The mentor towns themselves choose the territories with which they will work within the framework of the project and, based on an analysis of the most pressing problems of their ward, select promising areas for cooperation.

For example, Kuvshinov is a small single-industry town in the Tver region with a population of about 10 thousand people. Dependence on the city-forming enterprise and low investment activity did not allow the city to move from mono-dependence to sustainable development. The closure of several large enterprises in the forestry and food industries led to a reduction in the number of the working population. The city team saw the solution to this problem in the creation of an advanced socio-economic development area (AED). In essence, this is a site with unique tax preferences for investors, where there is no land tax, no profit tax, and insurance premiums are reduced. The practice of obtaining the AED status was transferred to Kuvshinov by the mentor city of Kotovsk in the Tambov region, which took another single-industry town, Pestovo in the Novgorod region, under its wing. Together they are working on the development of the urban environment.

In 2023, Tutayev in the Yaroslavl Region launched its own development - the “Smart City” municipal electronic management system. This is a platform that includes several areas: online work with citizens' requests, management of city projects, control of dispatching organizations and utilities. Tutayev in the Yaroslavl Region transferred the practice of implementing a “smart” municipality to Novomichurinsk in the Ryazan Region to improve the level of interaction between the administration and enterprises and institutions of the city in the single-industry town.

In addition to Novomichurinsk, Tutayev has implemented the “smart” system in Krasnoarmeysk in the Samara Region, Siverskoye Settlement in the Leningrad Region, Sosvinskoye Settlement in the Sverdlovsk Region, Zalesovsky District in the Altai Region, and Rybinsk in the Yaroslavl Region. That is, the program is now actively used not only in single-industry towns.

The Tutayev administration transferred its best development practices to Novomichurinsk, including those on motivation, lean technologies, and the use of online services for the administration's work.

Another area of work between single-industry towns was interaction with residents.

|                       |                                 |                               |                             |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
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Sharing best practices helps single-industry towns implement projects together, improve their quality of life, and even break free from mono-dependency. The Mentoring project has become one of the mechanisms for the effective development of municipalities. Effective project management is an integral part of successful intersectoral social partnership. To achieve this goal, technology-based

project management tools are used that allow tracking task completion, monitoring progress, and analyzing data. This approach improves work efficiency and allows for more detailed reporting. Table 3 presents a rating of Russian regions with a large number of large single-industry towns.

**Table 3. Ratings of Russian regions with a large number of single-industry towns and population**

| Federal District             | Subject of the Russian Federation  | Ranking by the number of single-industry towns in the region | Rating of single-industry towns by population | Rating of single-industry towns by the share of population in single-industry formations |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Siberian Federal District    | Kemerovo region                    | 1                                                            | 1                                             | 1                                                                                        |
|                              | Republic of Khakassia              | 14-15                                                        | 17                                            | 4                                                                                        |
|                              | Krasnoyarsk region                 | 16-17                                                        | 6                                             | 15                                                                                       |
|                              | Irkutsk region                     | 10                                                           | 8                                             | 12                                                                                       |
|                              | Arkhangelsk region (excluding NAO) | 11-13                                                        | 11                                            | 8                                                                                        |
|                              | Vologda region                     | 18                                                           | 9                                             | 3                                                                                        |
|                              | Republic of Karelia                | 5-6                                                          | 20                                            | 9                                                                                        |
| Volga Federal District       | Orenburg region                    | 11-13                                                        | 14                                            | 17                                                                                       |
|                              | Samara region                      | 19-20                                                        | 5                                             | 6                                                                                        |
|                              | Republic of Tatarstan              | 11-13                                                        | 4                                             | 7                                                                                        |
|                              | Udmurt Republic                    | 19-20                                                        | 12                                            | 11                                                                                       |
|                              | Kirov region                       | 5-6                                                          | 15                                            | 14                                                                                       |
|                              | Republic of Bashkortostan          | 14-15                                                        | 7                                             | 18                                                                                       |
|                              | Chuvash Republic                   | 16-17                                                        | 13                                            | 10                                                                                       |
|                              | Nizhny Novgorod region             | 4                                                            | 10                                            | 19                                                                                       |
| UFO                          | Sverdlovsk region                  | 2                                                            | 2                                             | 5                                                                                        |
|                              | Chelyabinsk region                 | 3                                                            | 3                                             | 2                                                                                        |
| Central Federal District     | Ivanovo region                     | 7-8                                                          | 19                                            | 13                                                                                       |
|                              | Bryansk region                     | 7-8                                                          | 18                                            | 16                                                                                       |
| Far Eastern Federal District | Primorsky Krai                     | 9                                                            | 16                                            | 20                                                                                       |

Today, single-industry towns in Russia are included in the program for the integrated development of single-industry towns in priority

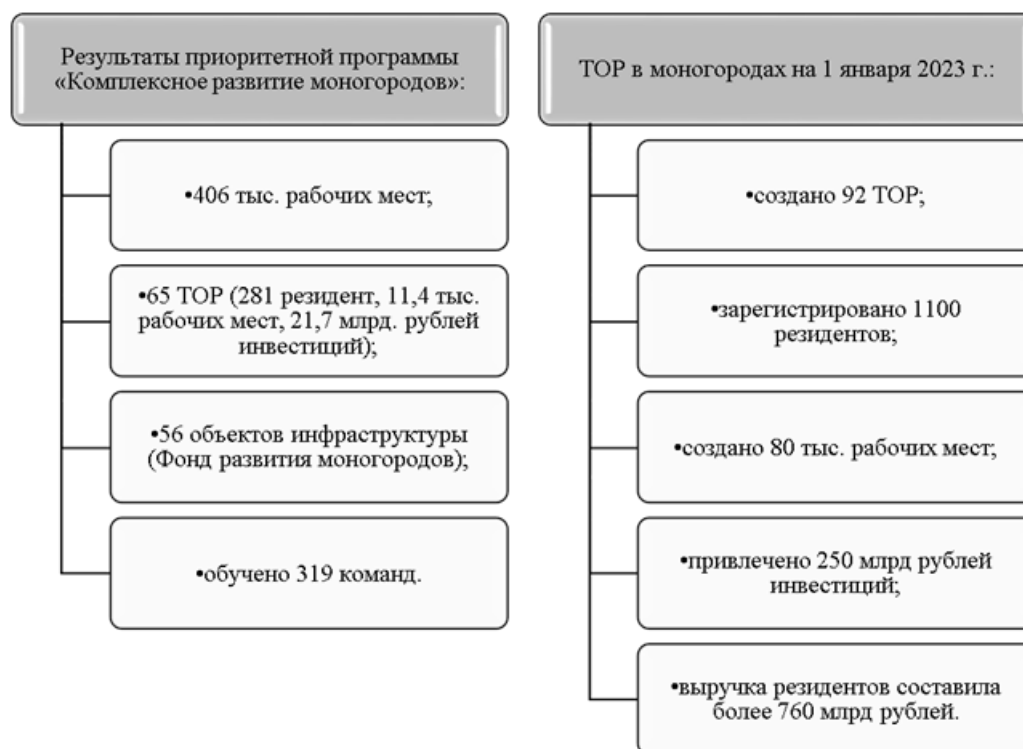
development areas (PDA). Figure 3 shows statistical data on the results of this program.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
 ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
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 PIF (India) = 1.940  
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**Figure 3 – Statistics of the results of the program for the development of single-industry towns**

To improve intersectoral social partnership in single-industry towns in Russia, the following recommendations are proposed, namely: the creation of information platforms and digital resources for the exchange of information and coordination of actions between participants in intersectoral social partnership, namely:

1. Support and development of networks and communities of intersectoral social partnership in single-industry towns of Russia for the exchange of experience and dissemination of best practices.

2. Organisation of regular meetings, forums and seminars for participants in intersectoral social partnerships in order to discuss problems, find solutions and formulate common strategic goals.

3. Conducting educational and training programs for representatives of all sectors of the economy and social organizations in order to improve their knowledge and skills in the field of intersectoral partnership.

4. Establishing mechanisms for assessing the effectiveness of intersectoral social partnership in single-industry towns through the development of a set of indicators and monitoring their achievements.

5. Support and encouragement of innovative initiatives that contribute to the development of intersectoral social partnership in single-industry towns.

6. Development and implementation of joint development projects that will contribute to economic growth, improvement of the social sphere and infrastructure of single-industry towns.

7. Development and support of partnership models involving local and regional authorities, private companies and non-governmental organizations to solve the socio-economic problems of single-industry towns.

8. Establishing a regulatory and legal framework for recognizing and supporting intersectoral social partnership in single-industry towns.

9. Creation of mechanisms to ensure transparency, openness and responsibility in the activities of intersectoral social partnership in single-industry towns.

The authors calculated future financial flows between the macro- and micro-levels of social policy before the introduction of the “digital economy” methods mainly using their expertise. The calculations of tax flows from the micro-level to the macro-level were well established, but the “top-down” flows require their own forecast assessment. The national projects of the Russian Federation will provide the necessary data for the scientific analysis of the results of such activities. Therefore, taking into account the accumulated experience, it seems to us necessary to develop and adopt the Social Doctrine of the Russian Federation for 2025–2035 with a demographic imperative, approved at the federal law level, in order to maintain continuity in the social policy of the Russian Federation by 2025. Its development will require forecast calculations, primarily in the field of demography. The nature of social transfers from the state to the population will

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depend on the demographic trend and the results of economic development. The basis of the social policy of the Russian state is the social doctrine, which includes analytical and theoretical ideas about the modern social situation, key problems and contradictions in the social sphere, criteria and principles of social policy of the transition period, a conceptual approach to the construction of a social program of action, mechanisms and methods for solving the most important social problems based on the seven principles of the Russian social doctrine, namely:

- \*optimal combination of liberalism and social guarantees;
- \*radical increase in work motivation;
- \*family sovereignty;
- \*activation of local government, charitable organizations, social initiatives;
- \*interaction of federal and regional efforts;
- \*sequencing of events in time;
- \*taking into account gender and national-ethnic aspects of the population's condition.

According to the authors, the area of social doctrine can be represented by four segments, namely:

1. Population as an object of social policy.
2. The population as a subject of social activity in the main spheres of society.
3. Social infrastructure.
4. Quality of social life

When developing social policy in Russia, researchers proposed the formation and adjustment of minimum social standards, and the comprehensive use of redistribution mechanisms, but, unfortunately, it was not possible to implement theoretical developments in the field of social doctrine in practice. In our opinion, they did not take into account such an important function of the Social Doctrine of the Russian Federation as maintaining the state of social security in Russia. The national projects currently being implemented in the country are designed until 2035, the Concept of the demographic policy of the Russian Federation - for the period until 2035. Therefore, it was proposed to develop and adopt at the federal law level the Social Doctrine of the Russian Federation 2025-2035 by 2035. Just as the Military Doctrine of the Russian Federation is being developed to maintain the military security of the country, which is enshrined in the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Social Doctrine should contribute to the preservation of social security of the

state and prevent the country from "falling" into a social catastrophe like the one whose 100th anniversary we recently celebrated. The Social Doctrine of the Russian Federation for 2035 should include a section on the mechanisms and institutions of social transfers in Russia for the period of validity of this Doctrine. This implies their forecasting by constructing a system of models that simulate the mechanisms of redistribution processes in Russia. This system of models is based on the demographic model of the macroregion. It also underlies the description of the socio-economic situation of the macroregion - both the GRP and the required volume of "consumption" of social transfers in the macroregion depend on the size and structure of the population. To construct such a system of models, it is proposed to use the accumulated experience in creating the Global 9-regional model linkage of the Soviet model of the "Club of Rome" at the All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Social Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1976-1983. To implement this modeling, it is necessary to carry out the following actions, namely:

- \*to build an adequate system of interactive simulation models of the described object;
- \*collect the necessary information;
- \*develop a scenario apparatus;
- \*organize computational procedures.

In this article, the authors propose to establish the allocation of macroregions on the territory of the Russian Federation and their methodology for linking the demographic and macroeconomic models of the macroregion. The forecast of social transfers is based on the scenario assignment of redistribution processes in the GRP, which depend, as is known, on three factors, namely:

- \*the size and structure of the population of the macroregion, which are influenced by social transfers from previous periods;
- \*volume and structure of produced GRP;
- \*interregional relations and interbudgetary relations.

In 2023–2025, the volume of federal budget expenditures on national projects planned before the sharp change in the external economic situation of the Russian Federation is presented in Table 4, but political realities will make changes to this forecast. Moreover, it is important in changing conditions to establish the process of forecasting social transfers to macroregions of Russia.

|                       |                         |                |                       |                |                     |                |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
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|                       | <b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b> | <b>= 1.582</b> | <b>ПИИИ (Russia)</b>  | <b>= 0.191</b> | <b>PIF (India)</b>  | <b>= 1.940</b> |
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|                       | <b>JIF</b>              | <b>= 1.500</b> | <b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> | <b>= 7.184</b> | <b>OAJI (USA)</b>   | <b>= 0.350</b> |

**Table 4. Federal budget in 2023–2025 (trillion rubles)**

| Indicator                   | Years  |        |        |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|                             | 2023   | 2024   | 2025   |
| Federal budget revenues     | 26,13  | 27,24  | 27,98  |
| Federal budget expenditures | 29,06  | 29,43  | 29,24  |
| National projects (project) | 4,5    | 4,7    | 5,0    |
| GDP                         | 149.95 | 159.71 | 170.60 |

Social transfers can be divided into three types, namely:

- \*for unemployed citizens under working age;
- \*for all able-bodied citizens;
- \*for unemployed citizens after reaching working age.

The calculation for the annual number of each of these cohorts is made in the demographic model. The model makes calculations for 100 annual ages of the population for men and women for each year. But the birth rate and death rate are affected by social transfers for previous years.

Modeling of demographic processes at the macro level is quite well developed and has been published. Each ethnic group has its own reproductive behavior. Therefore, we propose to make forecast demographic calculations for each of the macroregions of the Russian Federation that we have identified and then make a generalization for the macrolevel.

Carrying out forecast calculations using a demographic model assumes the homogeneity of socio-demographic processes in the region under study. The Russian Federation as a super-ethnos (Russians) includes a large number of ethnic groups, the bond of which has historically been the Russian ethnic group. These ethnic groups are characterized by strong socio-economic ties and, in turn, consist of sub-ethnic groups. Therefore, when regionalizing for constructing demographic models, we used the territorial-ethnic principle. The authors proposed to introduce the following eight macro-regions for carrying out forecast calculations using demographic models (Table 5), namely:

1. Moscow.
2. Saint Petersburg.
3. Muslim regions of the European part of Russia without the North Caucasus (two subjects of the Russian Federation).
4. North Caucasus (six subjects of the Russian Federation).
5. The rest of the European part of Russia without the Arctic.
- 5.1. Central Federal District (17 subjects of the Russian Federation).
- 5.2. Southern and North Caucasian Federal Districts (nine subjects of the Russian Federation).

5.3. Volga Federal District (12 subjects of the Russian Federation).

5.4. Northwestern Federal District (nine subjects of the Russian Federation).

6. The Urals and Siberia without the Arctic.

6.1. Ural Federal District (four subjects of the Russian Federation).

6.2. Siberian Federal District (ten subjects of the Russian Federation).

7. Far East without the Arctic (nine subjects of the Russian Federation).

8. Arctic regions of Russia (eight subjects of the Russian Federation).

For the macroregions from points 5 and 6, demographic models were built by subregions and then aggregated into a macroregion. Thus, the demographic forecast for Russia is obtained by aggregating eight macroregions and constructing a 12-regional model link.

As the analysis of Table 5 shows, these indicators within the selected regions have a significant spread. Demographers explain this by different degrees of demographic transition. In addition, demographic indicators are influenced by the traditions of reproductive, matrimonial and self-preservation behavior of the ethnic group, socio-economic living conditions in the region, interbudgetary relations, and, of course, state social transfers. Population growth was observed in the republics of the North Caucasus, the Arctic regions of Russia and the Republic of Tyva. The largest population decline was in the subjects of the Central Federal District. Therefore, reforming interbudgetary relations in the field of social policy should take into account the socio-demographic situation in the macroregion. At the same time, it should be noted that with a socio-demographic situation:

- \*total fertility rate;
- \*average age of women at childbirth;
- \*male life expectancy at birth;
- \*life expectancy at birth for women.

The models for different demographic indicators differed from each other only in the parameter values. Table 6 shows the statistical data used in the modeling. According to the data in Table 6 for 4 demographic indicators, the estimates of the parameters q1, q2, q3, q4 of their models of type (3),

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
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as well as standard deviations (2) were calculated using the least squares method (1). In these calculations, to ensure the necessary accuracy, normalized values of GDP per capita were used:  $V_p(t_k) / V_p(t_k, t_1 = 1990)$ .

The obtained results of the conducted modeling are presented in Table 5. It should be noted that in order to avoid loss of accuracy, the modeling was

carried out using relative values of GDP per capita equal to the ratios of current values to the value for the initial 1990 year of modeling. From Table 4 it follows that the obtained results have quite acceptable values, especially if we take into account that for the period from 1990 to 2023, a demographic transition occurred in the country, which qualitatively changed the demographic situation in Russia.

**Table 5. Simulation results**

| Name of the demographic indicator  | Estimates of model parameters |              |              |              |                 | Standard deviation | Average value of the demographic indicator for the period 1990–2023. |                      |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
|                                    | $q_{\sim 1}$                  | $q_{\sim 2}$ | $q_{\sim 3}$ | $q_{\sim 4}$ | $\sigma_{\sim}$ |                    | Sr                                                                   | $\sigma_{\sim} / Sr$ |
| Total fertility rate               | 0.777                         | -0.023       | -0.748       | -0.997       | 0.109           |                    | 1,460                                                                | 0.075                |
| Average age of women at childbirth | 22,074                        | 18,587       | 5,080        | -1,059       | 0.575           |                    | 26,359                                                               | 0.022                |
| Male life expectancy at birth      | 52,983                        | 47,550       | 10,194       | -1,076       | 1,628           |                    | 61,448                                                               | 0.0265               |
| Life expectancy at birth for women | 67,653                        | 59,059       | -6,495       | -0.972       | 0.796           |                    | 73,694                                                               | 0,011                |

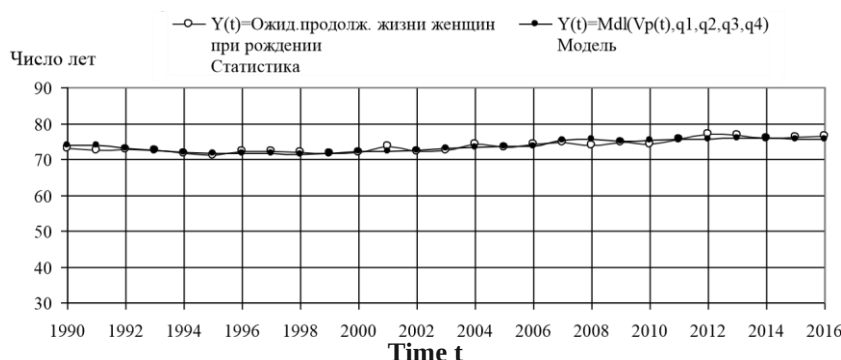
Figures 2–5 show graphs of statistical and model values of the total fertility rate, the average age of women at childbirth, and life expectancy for men and women, respectively.

Analysis of the graphs in the figures provided confirms the conclusions drawn from the analysis of the data in Table 5.

The approach proposed in this paper allows, given the predicted values of GDP per capita in constant prices, to make a forecast of demographic indicators as functions of GDP, which will make it possible to assess socio-demographic processes in the future.



**Figure 4. Time dependences of statistical and model values of male life expectancy at birth**



**Fig. 5. Time dependences of statistical and model values of life expectancy at birth for women**

|                       |                         |                |                       |                |                     |                |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
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### Conclusion

The conducted studies allow us to confirm the traceable connection between the level of GDP per capita and demographic indicators at the macro level. At the same time, if for the indicators of life expectancy for men and women, depending on mortality, this connection is obvious, then for a number of indicators their value is affected by other factors. Thus, the indicator "total fertility rate" is affected by the introduction of maternity capital payments since 2007 at the macro level and since 2012 in the regions. As studies conducted by E. Yakovlev show, "the birth rate literally jumped by 10% after the introduction of federal and by 5% after the introduction of regional maternity capital (and, moreover, continued to grow after these jumps)". Thus, the indicator of the total fertility rate will be affected by both the share of social transfers in the available GRP and the share of maternity capital in social transfers. A special role belongs to the assessment of the effectiveness of the adopted system of social transfers, namely:

- 1) impact on inequality (Gini coefficient);
- 2) impact on poverty (poverty level);
- 3) cost (total amount of expenses). Taking into account the demographic situation in the country, the following should be added to this:

- 4) demographic characteristics (natural increase).

It can be assumed that these dependencies are typical for the macro-regions we have proposed, which can only be confirmed by statistical studies. Therefore, forecasts of the available regional GRP, the size of which is affected by the volume of social transfers to the region, are so important for the implementation of the national project "Demography". Forecasting the volume of social transfers to macro-regions is only one of the tasks solved in the development of the methodology of the Social Doctrine of the Russian Federation for 2025-2035. The work is based on the principles of analysis and synthesis, reliability, objectivity, the methodological basis of the study is a systems approach, which is based on the consideration of the object as an integral complex of interconnected elements. The scientific novelty of the article lies in the very formulation of the topic: the author, using various examples, seeks to characterize the role of intersectoral social partnership in improving the development of single-industry towns in Russia. In

fact, the analyzed "model of cooperation allows combining the efforts of the state, business and public organizations to solve problems related to the development of single-industry towns."

The main conclusion of the article is that "with the help of intersectoral social partnership it is possible to implement new technologies and modernize infrastructure, which will create new jobs and increase economic activity in single-industry towns."

The conducted studies allow us to confirm the connection between the level of GDP per capita and demographic indicators at the macro level. At the same time, if for the indicators of life expectancy of men and women, depending on mortality, this connection is obvious, then for a number of indicators their value is affected by other factors. Thus, the indicator "total fertility rate" is affected by the introduction of payments on maternity capital at the macro level and in the regions. As studies show, the birth rate, literally, jumped by 10% after the introduction of federal and by 5% after the introduction of regional maternity capital (and, moreover, continued to grow after these jumps). Thus, the indicator of the total fertility rate will be affected by both the share of social transfers in the available GRP and the share of maternity capital in social transfers. A special role belongs to the assessment of the effectiveness of the adopted system of social transfers, namely:

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