

უკრაინის მოსახლეობის ცხოვრების ხარისხზე მოქმედი ფაქტორები

THE FACTORS AFFECTING TO THE QUALITY OF LIFE THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE

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Abstract

The article reveals the essence the «quality of life» concept and identified the factors affecting it. One is detailed data factors and investigated their condition. It is analyzed the statistics mortality data in Ukraine and natural population growth (decrease).

It has been established that the problem of the required level of life quality in Ukraine is quite complicated and multifaceted, but today it is an urgent solution to ensure social stability in Ukraine. In the implementation of the concept of humanitarian development one must be based precisely on the factors that affect the quality of life.

It has been determined that increasing welfare through the introduction of high social standards, the development of accessible and continuous education, development of health systems to encourage fertility, family support and development, regulation of environmental conditions, to create conditions for the realization of human needs and quality improvement of social services should be a priority of government humanitarian sphere in the formation of the quality of life in Ukraine.

Key words: public administration, humanitarian sphere, social standard, quality of life, mortality, natural population growth (decrease), migration increase (decrease).

ანოტაცია

სტატიაში ახსნილია ცნება „ცხოვრების ხარისხი“-ს არსი და განსაზღვრულია ფაქტორები, რომლებიც მოქმედებენ მის ჩამოყალიბებაზე. დეტალიზებულია მოცემული ფაქტორები და გამოკვლეულია მათი მდგომარეობა. გაანალიზებულია უკრაინაში მოსახლეობის სიკვდილიანობისა და ბუნებრივი მატების სტატისტიკური მონაცემები. დადგენილი იქნა, რომ ცხოვრების ხარისხის აუცილებელი დონის პრობლემა საკმაოდ რთული და მრავალფეროვანია, მაგრამ დღეისათვის მისი გადაწყვეტა უკრაინაში საზოგადოებრივი სტაბილურობის უზრუნველყოფის მიზნით საკმაოდ აქტუალურია. ჰუმანიტარული განვითარების კონცეფციის შემუშავების დროს აუცილებელია ზუსტად იმ ფაქტორებზე, რომლებიც მოქმედებენ მოსახლეობის ცხოვრების ხარისხზე.

დადგენილი იქნა, რომ კეთილდღეობის დონის ამაღლება ცხოვრების მაღალი სოციალური სტანდარტების დანერგვის გზით, უწყვეტი და ხელმისაწვდომი განათლების განვითარება, ჯანდაცვის სისტემის განვითარება, შობადობის წახალისება, ოჯახის მხარდაჭერა და განვითარება, ეკოლოგიური მდგომარეობის რეგულირება, ადამიანური მოთხოვნილებების რეალიზაციისათვის პირობების შექმნა და სოციალური მომსახურების სფეროს ხარისხობრივი გაუმჯობესება უნდა იყოს ჰუმანიტარულ სფეროში სახელმწიფო მართვის ძირითადი მიმართულებები უკრაინის მოსახლეობის ცხოვრების ხარისხის ფორმირების საქმეში.

საკვანძო სიტყვები: ცხოვრების ხარისხი, სიკვდილიანობა, ბუნებრივი მატება (შემცირება), მიგრაციული მატება (შემცირება).

Statement of the problem and its relation to the important scientific and practical tasks. Humanity is on the threshold of new information civilization exactly when the level of the human person determines the level of development and is the criterion of efficiency of public administration [8]. Failure to understand this fact could lead to even greater backlog of Ukraine from leading countries. Today the required fundamental revision of relations «man-power». And the main problem to be solved - is the development of public ideas that can concentrate the resources of the country to overcome the separation from the leading industrialized countries. These goals like reaching a certain level of GDP or reduce to a certain level of inflation can not be incentives for the development of society and the state. The Ukrainian people must be clear about the purpose for which it is necessary to concentrate our efforts. Only in this case, the possible fundamental change in the situation. And for that purpose, in our opinion, should be the formation of a new quality of life in Ukraine, which is the basic mechanism for ensuring long-term competitiveness and sustainability of the country on the world stage [2]. Formation of life quality is a key direction of humanitarian development of Ukraine, based on a realization human development. Hence, there is need to increase investment in human capital, the development of social infrastructure, promotion of living standards as the foundations for a stable foundations middle stratum class of society [7]. One of the most essential prerequisite that ensures the implementation of this direction is to conduct effective governance management of life quality, where income and differentiation and continuous growth of people's lives will take a central place.

Analysis of the latest studies and publications initiating the solution of this problem.

Ukrainian scientists D. Bohynia, N. Boretska, A. Kolota, O. Krentovskyi, O. Kuharyeva, V. Lytvynova, E. Libanova, P. Mazurka, I. Mandybura, A. Melnychenko, M. Papiyeva, A. Poplawska, B. Postnikov, N. Fedirko, N. Sitnikov, V. Skurativskyi, M. Tatarevskyi, M. Fedorov, M. Shapovalta and others discussed defined issue.

Among foreign scientists who explored this issues were following: Alexander Drozdov, Mahbul ul Haq, F. Rodgers, A. Sen, A. Surinov, E. Toffler, L. Thurow, J. Forester, T. Schultz and others.

Marked unsolved aspects of the problem.

However, there are some questions which are remained insufficiently investigated which affect formation of life quality of the Ukrainian people.

The purpose of this article is to emphasis the factors which affect on life quality of the Ukrainian people and to study of their condition.

Key information. Before we examine the quality of life it is necessary to consider the terminology database. As opposed to «quality» concept that is presented in the international standards ISO, the term « life quality « is not

as standardized. Based on their outlook each community interprets this concept individually. In many countries the quality of life has become a national idea. life quality is understood as a rule, complex integral characteristic of the individual in different social systems and structures, a measure of its possibilities for all third-party development and its social freedom [4]. Due to definition of World Health Organization [11] quality of life is the perception of the individual person in accordance with his or her goals, expectations, standards and interest position in life in the context of culture and value system in which he or she lives. There is more «objective» approach to determination of life quality, where quality of life is measured not by the subjective satisfaction of the person, it measures as a number of objective indicators of other people who have complete and accurate information and the necessary qualifications and act as a collective of experts. With this kind of assessment, «quality of life» is a complex concept, comparable in space and time form reflects the degree of the material, cultural and spiritual needs of man, as measured by the level of satisfaction with their lives the individual on his own subjective self and measured competent and knowledgeable professionals from a set of objective indicators [10]. A significant change in the conditions of life of members of society leads to changes in methods of organization and life style. The term «quality of life» (along with the concepts of «lifestyle» and «standard of living») reveals and concretizes the content of «lifestyle» category. Quality of life includes the nature and content of work and leisure time, satisfaction degree of comfort and life (including quality residential, industrial premises and the surrounding environment subject); satisfaction of the individual knowledge, social activity and self-development, the degree of implementation of existing society moral and ethical values. This could also include indicators of life expectancy, incidence of natural population increase, its demographic and social structure.

Thus, the term «quality of life» at this stage involves many factors to consider when shaping the quality of life of the Ukrainian people. However, the difficulty is that there is no universally accepted theoretical definition of quality of life, moreover, there is no generally accepted methods and tools that would be standardized in law or recognized by most professionals and have used by them for routine assessment of life quality.

Therefore, this study will examine the quality of life as an integrated index, which includes many diverse factors that are often not quantifiable. All the factors that affect quality of life, in our opinion, can be divided into two groups: objective and subjective (Fig. 1).

The combination of factors including:

1. The material (physical) basis for human existence. It includes: the environment, material and technical conditions of work, life, leisure time, education, goods and services including the level of health care.

2. Political conditions of human existence, which provide constitutional safeguards include legal and social protection.

3. The economic conditions of human existence, which includes the state of production, efficiency of economic institutions, the state energy and raw material reserves of the state.

4. The moral status in society.

5. Ability to creative expression, self-identity,

freedom to choose the type of social activity, life position, style of thinking and behavior and the availability of the right to their own opinion.

Subjective current quality of life:

6. Cognitive factors. Assessment of life satisfaction, total and for each of the areas individually.

7. Emotional factors surrounding the perception of living conditions, work and leisure individually.

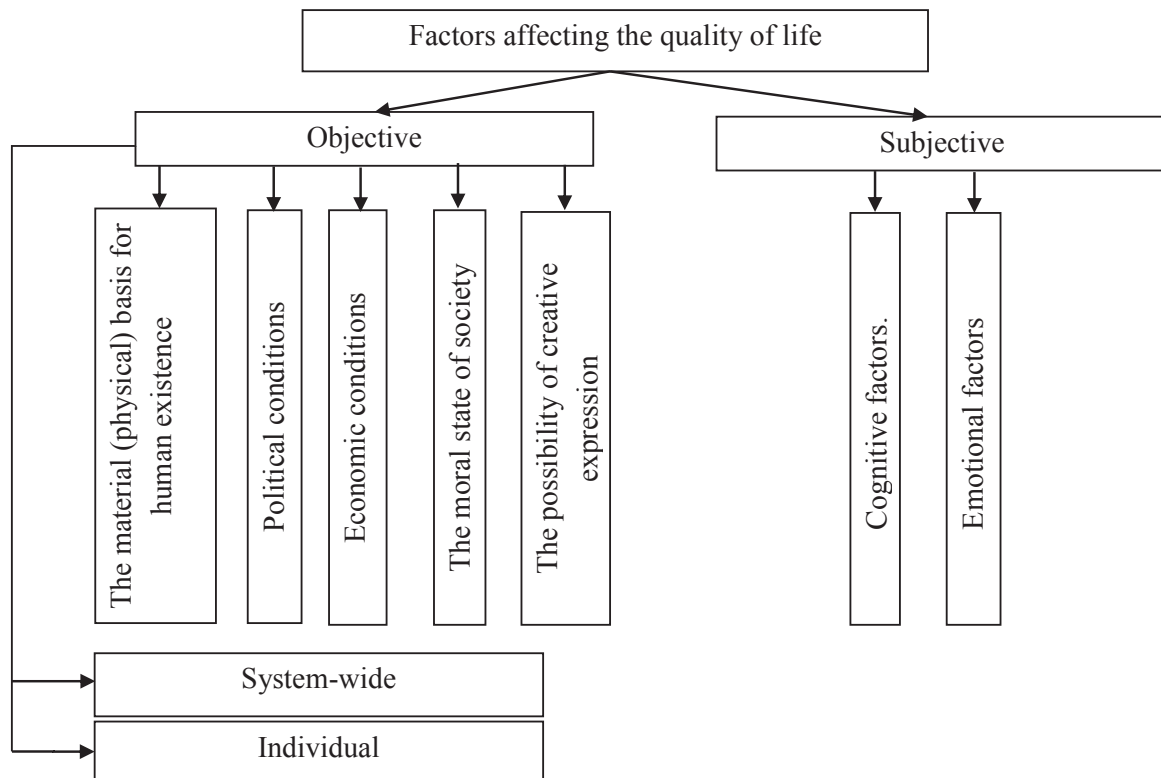


Fig. 1. Factors affecting the quality of life

The most important indicator of the subjective assessment of quality of life is the satisfaction of a man's life. Yes, P. Kamalo considers [5] that life quality is the degree of satisfaction of material and spiritual (intellectual) and social needs. Hence one can argue that quality of life depends on the composition and level of human needs in these areas, goals and plans which it set itself, as well as the economic, physical, social and emotional factors of life of the individual, which are an important and can influence on him. Quality of life is individuals' comforts both within oneself as well as within society. Thus, improving the quality of life must be aimed not only at increasing human capacity to solve its problems, to achieve personal success and personal happiness, but also to harmonize its vital interests and values.

Objective factors should be divided into two groups: wide that characterize the state of the considered factors across the entire system as a whole (state, society, region) and individual characterizing the state of this factor in relation to its system-wide level.

Mentioned factors can be detailed as individual

indicators, from which stands next five groups of (integrated properties) quality of life:

1. Qualitative state of population that integrates such properties as the ability to reproduce (fertility, mortality, including children, morbidity, disability, life expectancy, demographic, etc.), the ability to create and store family (marriage, divorce), law-obedience (percentage of nationals prosecuted, the level of corruption in society, susceptibility to corruption), education and training (share of population covered by training in the relevant age groups, the achieved level of education, etc.), number people fully or partially excluded from the general process of social development (disabled and chronically ill, infirm old and children with birth defects, imprisoned and released from prison, who did not find their place in society). Individual indicators consist of the above, by their clarification on various categories of citizens, regions and territories for individual characteristics (age, educational, ethnic).

2. The economy and welfare. Material welfare aspects is characterized by the income of current

consumption and savings (the amount of income in real terms, their distribution in areas of use and different socio-economic groups, the structure of consumer spending, the presence in the household consumer durables, the accumulation of property and valuables et al.) and also macroeconomic indicators such as GDP per capita, the actual household consumption, consumer price index, the structure of consumption, unemployment and poverty.

One of the most important factor is the level of income. Moreover, we have to use the vector index for each category of users because of strong stratification of the population of Ukraine, including in areas and income. In economic practice commonly used the following set of indicators that characterized the level of income: average per nominal and real incomes; income differentiation indicators; accrued nominal and real average wages; middle and real dimensions of the pension; living wage and the percentage of the population with incomes below the subsistence level; minimum wages and pensions; production of essential goods; inflation rate; unemployment; possibility of people to invest in themselves and in the economy; the ratio of a living wage and the minimum wage; the number of citizens with incomes below the subsistence minimum; the ratio of the average pension to the subsistence minimum; the volume of retail trade.

It should be noted that according to the report of the International Commission of the main indicators of economic activity and social progress since 2009 under the leadership of Nobel laureates and J.Stiglitz and A.Sena reasonably use quality of life as the main criterion of economic development of society instead of GDP [6].

3. The conditions of life include characteristics, covering living conditions, availability of public health facilities, education, culture, quality food, and free use of vacation time, family life, the possibility of implementing individual interests and skills development, social and geographical mobility, etc.

One of the most important aspects of quality of life is the level of health. Here, the main problems are high levels of overall morbidity and mortality in all classes decisive reasons. According to the Central Intelligence Agency [1], in 2015 Ukraine is ranked second in the world death rate. The overall national mortality rate per 1000 population was 14.46. The highest death rate among the world takes African country of Lesotho, where the ratio is 14.89. However, the figure given State Statistics Service of Ukraine [9] is different from previous one and without data temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city. Sevastopol, Donetsk and Lugansk regions, 14.9.

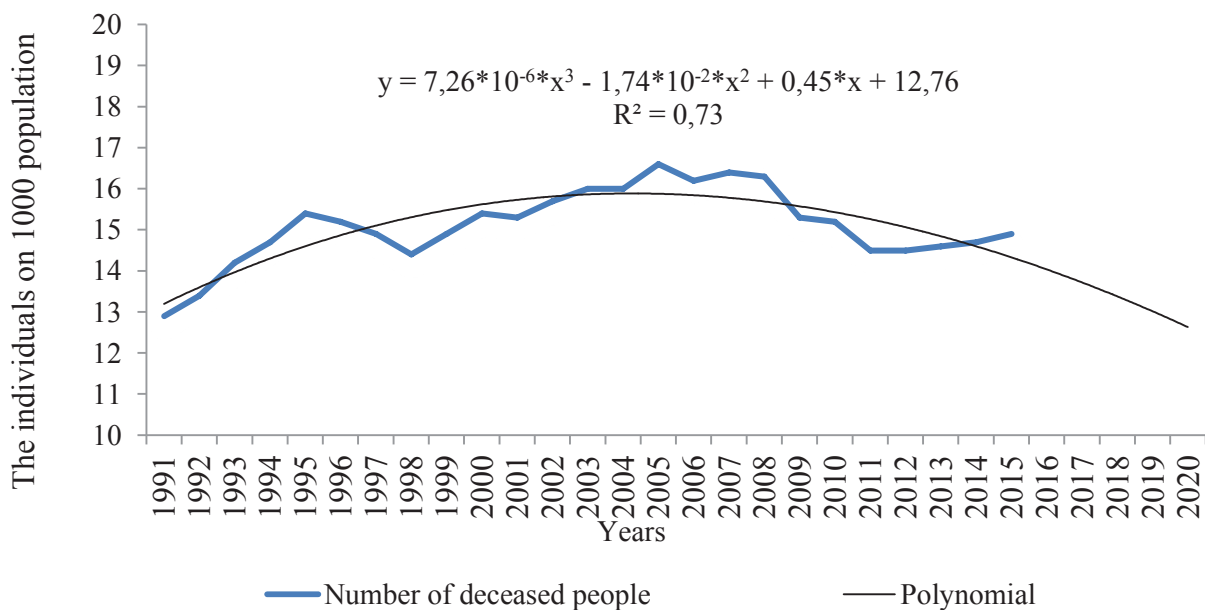


Fig. 2. Dynamics of mortality in Ukraine (Per 1000 population)

As shown in Fig. 2, the number of deaths per 1000 population since independence increases. Peak of mortality fell in 2005. The ascending trend line pointing to the trend increase in mortality by 2020.

High mortality is the main causes of depopulation

in Ukraine and affects one of the main criterion quality of life – duration. In 2015 it amounted to 71.3 years in global life expectancy at birth is 71.4 years (73.8 years for women and 69.1 for men) [11].

Table 1.

Main indicators of the quality of population condition of Ukraine for the period from 1991 till 2015 (Per 1000 population) [9]

Year	Number of live births	Number of deceased people	Natural increase, reduction (-)	The mortality rate of children under 1 year	Number of marriages	The number of registered divorcees
1991	12,1	12,9	-0,8	13,9	9,5	3,9
1992	11,4	13,4	-2,0	14,0	7,6	4,3
1993	10,7	14,2	-3,5	14,9	8,2	4,2
1994	10,0	14,7	-4,7	14,5	7,7	4,0
1995	9,6	15,4	-5,8	14,7	8,4	3,8
1996	9,2	15,2	-6,0	14,3	6,0	3,8
1997	8,7	14,9	-6,2	14,0	6,8	3,7
1998	8,4	14,4	-6,0	12,8	6,2	3,6
1999	7,8	14,9	-7,1	12,8	6,9	3,5
2000	7,8	15,4	-7,6	11,9	5,6	4,0
2001	7,7	15,3	-7,6	11,3	6,4	3,7
2002	8,1	15,7	-7,6	10,3	6,6	3,8
2003	8,5	16,0	-7,5	9,6	7,8	3,7
2004	9,0	16,0	-7,0	9,5	5,9	3,6
2005	9,0	16,6	-7,6	10,0	7,1	3,9
2006	9,8	16,2	-6,4	9,8	7,6	3,8
2007	10,2	16,4	-6,2	11,0	9,0	3,8
2008	11,0	16,3	-5,3	10,0	7,0	3,6
2009	11,1	15,3	-4,2	9,4	6,9	3,2
2010	10,8	15,2	-4,4	9,1	6,7	2,7
2011	11,0	14,5	-3,5	9,0	7,8	4,0
2012	11,4	14,5	-3,1	8,4	6,1	3,7
2013	11,1	14,6	-3,5	8,0	6,7	3,6
2014	10,8	14,7	-3,9	7,8	6,9	3,0
2015	10,7	14,9	-4,2	7,9	7,8	3,0

In 2015, Ukraine is ranked 228 place out of 235 for natural population growth in the world [1], reaching -0.6. Given that this indicator differs from those given by the State Statistics of Ukraine [9] and is 4,2. Analysis Fig. 3 shows that since independence of Ukraine there is a natural decline in population. The largest reduction was in the period from 2000 till 2005. Based on the construction

of trend lines showed the tendency to increase the natural population decline.

4. Social security (or the quality of social services), reflecting the working conditions, social security and social protection, physical and property security. In Ukraine, a decrease in the availability of a range of social services to the population, and their low quality. Increasing the

share of private payments total residents in health care, education and housing. One should note that Ukraine was among the 36 countries with devastating personal costs of

public health (over 25% of household income). Statistics take into account the incidence, spending on health care and about a thousand other indicators [11].

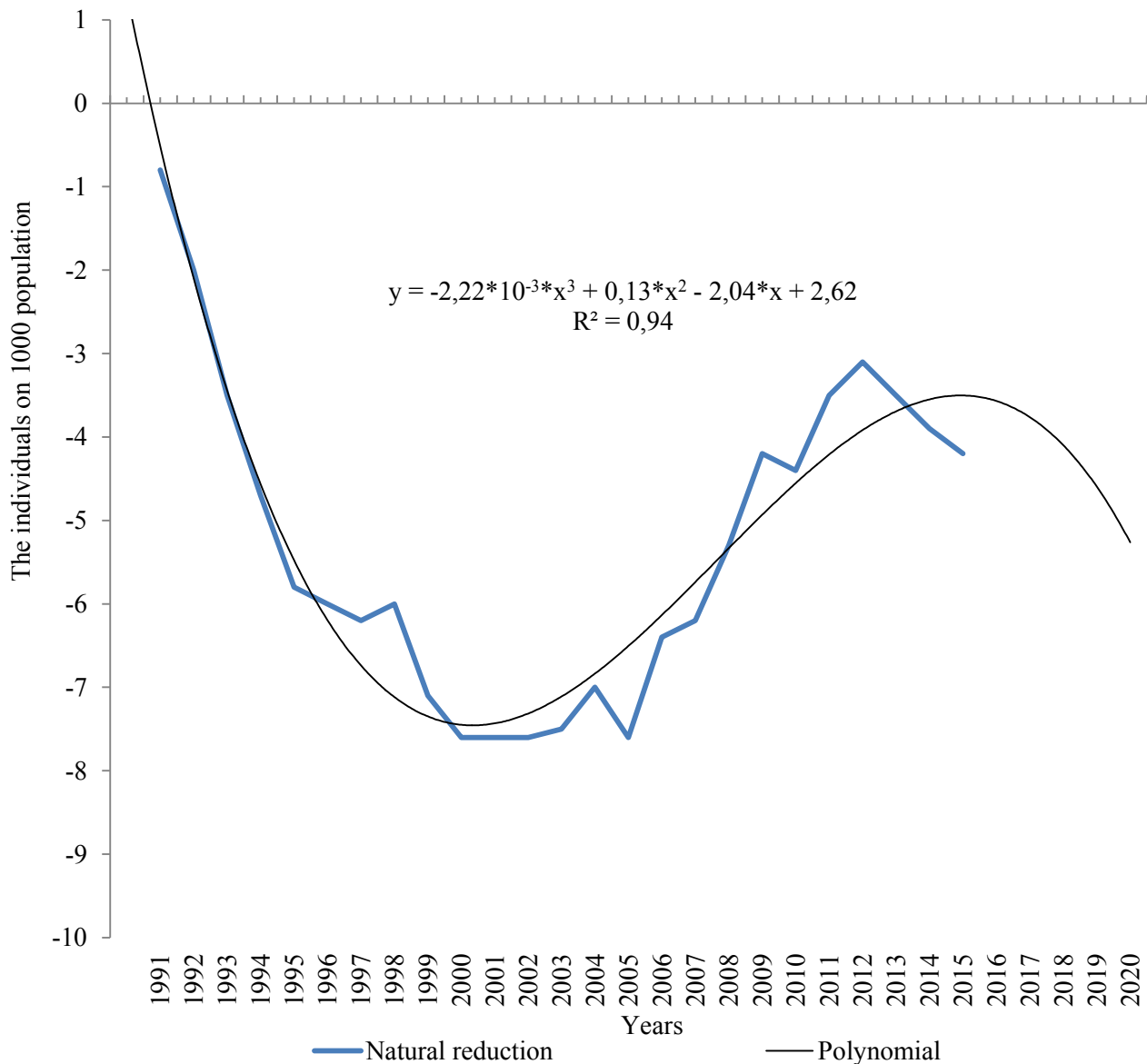


Fig. 3. Dynamics of natural increase, decrease (-) in Ukraine (Per 1000 population)

In housing and utilities infrastructure the growing level of deterioration of the housing stock is not covered by the existing level of capital repairs and new construction. The market price of housing is so high that it is virtually inaccessible much of the population. In the area of social protection are important indicators of social assistance, the number of places in residential institutions of social care, coverage elderly social service and disabled access to social infrastructure.

5. Quality of the surrounding environment, which accumulates data on pollution of water and air space, the quality of the soil on the level of biodiversity and etc. Also we may consider climatic conditions of residence, and all above, the ability and specificity of force majeure situations.

One should note that all of these indicators require further detail and clarify their meaning. For example, describing the quality of life can not be limited to the assessment of food for its nutritional value. One also should control its regularity, variety and taste properties. Another example, investigating the quality of working life should be along with indicators of employment, unemployment, working hours, level of occupational injuries and assess compliance with the interests of the employees of the content and nature of work, its intensity, relationships with colleagues and in the team.

The analysis, in our opinion, should separate a number of factors that negatively affect the quality of life in Ukraine:

1. The low level of economic diversification in

many regions. The dominance of large, usually resource city forming enterprises during the privatization 90s joined the financial-industrial groups and holding companies. The centers of decision-making structures outside the region, leading to the regional economy depends on the policy of financial and industrial groups. In addition, prices for the products of these companies are subjects to world market conditions and other external factors. That is the economic situation in the region depends on the world market prices of raw materials. Weak diversification of the economy determines the risk of instability, falling revenues and rising unemployment, already fully manifested in the Ukraine under the influence of the global financial crisis.

2. Insufficient innovative activity of Ukraine, which does not meet modern requirements. This problem is typical for most Ukrainian regions. According to the Strategy for Sustainable Development «Ukraine - 2020» [2] one of the main vectors of development of the state economy is strong and advanced innovative software that will improve living standards. Therefore, saving low innovation activity in the future not only worsen the economic situation in Ukraine, but put back innovative way of development.

3. Demographic situation in Ukraine is quite complicated. Over the past decade due to numerous migratory and natural decrease of population of Ukraine is decreased. The main factor of population decline is migration decline, and among those who dropped out of an increase in the proportion of people of working age. One reason is that many areas of the purchasing power

of incomes and wages of the ratio of cost of living than the average in Ukraine, leading to a gradual move the most active part of the population in an economically advantageous country in the world, exacerbating social problems in these regions.

4. Slow productivity growth and investment in the capital reproduction.

5. The trend increase the degree of physical and moral depreciation of fixed assets. The solution to this problem is related to the tasks improve the investment climate in the region to attract domestic and foreign investment.

Conclusion of the research and aspects of the further examination in this area. Thus, as shown by the analysis carried out above, the problem of the required level of life quality in Ukraine is quite complicated and multifaceted, but today it is an urgent solution to ensure social stability in Ukraine. Thus, increasing welfare through the introduction of high social standards, the development of accessible and continuous education, development of health systems to encourage fertility, family support and development, regulation of environmental conditions, to create conditions for the realization of human needs and quality improvement of social services should be a priority of government humanitarian sphere in the formation of the quality of life in Ukraine. So, all things considered, there is a need in the develop of the project of humanitarian development one must be based precisely on the factors that affect the quality of life.

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