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SOCIALLY HYGIENIC ASPECTS OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE PRIMORSKY KRAI POPULATION

ABSTRACT

At the present stage of development, an increasing number of specialists in various areas show an interest in the problems of assessing the level and quality of life of the population. One of the main priorities of socio-economic policy of the state in our days, is to ensure a decent quality of life. The aim of this study was factorial analysis of the main indicators of quality of life of the population of Primorsky Krai. The object of study –the state of the quality of life of the population in Primorsky Krai. Object of research – factors affecting quality of life in Primorsky Krai. The material served as the data of Federal state statistics service (Rosstat). We used the statistical information characterizing the quality of life of the population in Primorsky Krai (demographics, environmental performance, labor, standard of living of the population, housing conditions, education, medical and welfare). As research tools used the method of factor analysis was conducted using the factor analysis module of STATISTICA 10.0, and the application of the analysis ToolPak MS Excel tabular processor. We present the results of information processing, the main indicators of quality of life of the population of Primorsky Krai. It is revealed that the first main component includes nine of the twelve selected characteristics. The main component is described 81,7% of the total variance. The main component is dominated by variables like economic, social, demographic indicators, health indicators, indicators of housing conditions and also an indicator of ecological status. The main component was very important to characterize the quality of life of the population of Primorsky Krai. From obtained results follows that almost all the selected factors have different share of influence on the quality of life of the population, this once again proves the versatility and complexity of the concept of "quality of life". Thus, life quality is a complex characteristics of the conditions of life of the population, which is reflected in objective indices and subjective assessments of satisfaction of material, social and cultural needs connected with people's perception of their position depending on cultural characteristics, system of values and social standards that exist in society.

Keywords: quality of life, population, selection of indicators, factor analysis, evaluation, region, assessment technique, the quality of life indicators.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years in the world the concept "quality of life" is widely used [6,9,11,13,17]. The most important problem of the present stage of social and economic development of Russia is formation of the strong, focused on interests of citizens social policy directed to creation of the conditions providing worthy life and free development of the person, depression of a social inequality, rising of the income of the population, ensuring general availability and the acceptable quality of basic social services [1,2,4,9]. In essence, it is about the solution of a strategic problem - improvement of quality of life of the population of the country.

Important value has that the fact that in the world civilization began new development stage - advance of humanity to the "epoch of quality". Its sense is that quality in all its aspects - economic, social, political, technological - is considered as a necessary condition of providing a sustainable development of a civilization, improvement of habitat, perfecting of the person [11,12,14,15,16]. Management of economy by criterion of quality becomes the key moment of the modern management. The quantitative increase in separate indexes of a standard of living does not solve a problem

today. Criteria which would allow to take into consideration all range of requirements, interests and valuable orientations of citizens are necessary. Quality of life acts as such criterion [1,3,4,6,16].

Heads of the state, representatives of administrations of many regions, mass media speak about quality of life. A number of scientific researches of sociologists, economists, psychologists, physiologists and doctors is devoted to this problem [1,2,3,4,5,7,9,12,15,17]. One of reasons of appearance and wide distribution of term "quality of life" in societies with the high level of consumption there was changing of mechanism of all social development. The criteria of quality of life came into place of especially economic criteria of development, and development of human potential became an aim and factor of the economy growing [6].

In the scientific environment there was no uniform approach to the content of the concept "quality of life", its difference from "standard of living" yet, there is no conventional methodology and a technique of its measurement. Quality of life is considered both as all-sociological and as social and economic and as purely economic concept. One researchers determine him as a level of quality of life, others as the quality of standard of living, third consider that these concepts unconnected and belong to different fields of scientific knowledge. In the scientific literature there is a large variety of approaches to the determination of indices and structures of of lists of indicators from generalized, that cover only the most essential aspects of the life of man, to the multilevel detailed systems, which include the most detailed enumerations of different factors and components. [1,4,5,7,9,10,11,12,15].

All factors which affect on quality of life of citizens are directly or indirectly subdivided on economic, ecological, social, natural, geographical, ideological, historical, cultural and political [6,7].

Thus, from our point of view significant factors, are: demographic condition of the population, education, health care, standard of living (welfare), living conditions, social security (safety, communication, culture and rest), and also ecological situation.

Objective of this research – the factorial analysis of the main indicators of quality of life of the population of Primorsky Krai.

Materials and methods. Data of Federal State Statistics Service served as material (Rosstat). In work the statistical information characterizing quality of life of the population in Primorsky Krai was used (demographic indexes, indexes of ecology, work, a standard of living of the population, living conditions, educations, medical and social security). Processing statistical information was accomplished with the application of a packet of the analysis of the tabular processor MS Excel and Statistika 10.0 with the use of a module of factor analysis [8].

The characteristic of the factors affecting on quality of life of the population in Primorsky Krai.

Primorsky Krai is characterized by natural and migratory decline in population. For period from 2013 to 2014 the quantity of population diminished on 8.8 thousand persons, in 2014 a quantity made 1938,5 thousand persons. Reduction of number happened as at the expense of natural losses – 24.6%, and because of migratory outflow – 75.4%. In general for 2004-2014 Primorsky Krai due to the negative values in demographic reproduction process lost about 5% of resident population, the decrease in population which began in 1991 continues still. In Primorye at present is observed the depopulation, at which takes place natural and migratory decline in population at the same time (fig. 1).

Laws of reproduction: birth rate, survival and mortality — lead both to restructuring of the population, and to change of total number. Let's note the main tendencies in the course of reproduction, the characteristic of Primorsky Krai. The analysis of birth-rate in Primorye is characterized next tendencies: number of born on 1000 persons in 2014 increased on 23% as compared to 2005 (from 10.4 to 12.8);f total birth rate (average of the children born by one woman for all her life) in 2013 was 1.7; the dynamics of the values of the total birth rate, necessary for guaranteeing the simple reproduction of population, on the average composes 2,14, which exceeds statistical total birth rate on the seaside edge to 20.5% and tells about the insufficient level of birth rate, although it has insignificant tendency toward an increase.

Education. Education is one of the major factors of development of the person allowing the person to be guided in the changing social and economic situation. In modern Russia education remains that sphere, in that a country can compete with the industrially developed countries and pursue an independent policy answering the requirements of developing economy. The modern Russian education system is multistage, open, and covers practically all age sectors of society. With transition to the market of paid services, including in the field of education, the network of private educational institutions is intensively formed.

In recent years in the region in general the steady tendency of reduction of a network of preschool educational institutions is observed. As of the end of 2008 functioned 517 establishments on 65,4 thousand places. Mainly it happened because of sharp demographic recession in last years. But at the same time the number of children in preschool educational institutions has an apparent tendency of increase, in comparison with 2005 increase happened for 24,2% that became the real problem, especially for the regional center for this reason the last several years are actively realized the program for construction and reconstruction of child care preschool educational institutions, from 2008 to 2015 the city administration of Vladivostok for the purpose of the organization of shared and free preschool education created 7 500 places for children of preschool age. The city administration of Vladivostok continues the work on expansion of a network of the preschool educational organizations within implementation of the subprogramme "Development of system of preschool education" of the municipal program "Development of Education of the City of Vladivostok" for 2014 - 2018. And today all children at the age of three years are also more senior are provided with places in kindergartens.

With secondary education stabler situation. With secondary education there is more stable situation. Here is a not considerable decline of quantity of students, and unchanging number of the state middle special educational establishments. And here with students it is impossible to call a situation stable though if to compare the number of students in 2000 and in 2013, the situation remains almost invariable, 34789 and 30700 people respectively that is besides bound to the demographic recession which began in the 90th years. The same situation is observed also in system of higher education (fig. 2).

Thus, in an education system we see rather stable tendencies, except for preschool educational institutions. Although quantity of student in all educational establishments is reduced, explain this is possible by the decline of total population.

Living conditions. The need for the dwelling falls into to number of primary vital needs of the person. The dwelling is included in system of public and consumer services of the population, makes the habitat of the person defining quality of life of the population. In the conditions of market economy the dwelling acts as durable goods. Being expensive goods, the dwelling is one of the most important factors of inducing of savings of the population, formation of investment resources. Security of the population with housing is one of characteristics of quality of life of the population.

In Primorsky Krai for 2013 the total area of the premises falling on one inhabitant made 19,8 sq.m that is 1,5% less than previous year, and in thirteen years increase happened for 13,5%, but despite these indicators, the housing problem of the population still remains sharp.

Medical support of the population. The medical support of the population means preservation of its health. In turn, health of the population is complex hygienic and the socio-economic index reflecting a level of development and the organizations of medical care. Health of the population - the necessary objective prerequisite for satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of the population. And to keep the level of a medical support worthy enough doctors and medical personnel is necessary for an upkeep of the population.

The number of doctors of all specialties in Primorsky Krai in general tends decrease. Also every year the number of medical institutions decreases, in eight years their number decreased by 42,4%. But, without looking, at above-mentioned indicators, the power of medical out-patient and polyclinic establishments increased, it is bound to

restructuring of a network of medical institutions, their integration, opening of the modern versatile healthcare institutions.

Standard of living of the population. One of the significant indexes which are most representatively characterizing a standard of living of the population is its monetary income. As the main indicator of a standard of living, the income of the population are a source of satisfaction of personal needs of the population in consumer goods and services. From the other side, profits determine demand for the consumer goods in the sphere of consumptive use, and through this they influence the process of production, proposal of new goods and services, what is in turn the moving factor of economic development.

Monetary income of the population of Primorsky Krai in 2014 made 28339,6 rubles per capita, and increased in comparison with previous year by 16,3%, and in five years increase happened almost twice. In 2009 this index made 15486 rubles. For the most part of the population the main source of tools are the labor income and pensions. For the last five years the average size of pensions in Primorsky Krai increased by 2,2 times from 4 599,6 rubles in 2008 to 10224,4 rubles in 2013 respectively, and for the last year increase made 9,6%, at the same time the rate of inflation in 2013 made 6,5%.

The integrated assessment of quality of life with the use of factor analysis. Under a factor analysis understand totality of methods that on the basis of really existent connections of features (or objects) which make it possible to reveal the latent generalizing characteristics organizational structures also of the mechanism of the development of the studied phenomena and processes. [6]. The factor analysis does not demand division of signs on dependent and independent (it more approaches studying of quality of life of the population as in this phenomenon there is no unique indicator), in it all signs are considered as equal. The purpose of factor analysis is updating of initial information, expressing a large number of the considered signs through smaller number of internal characteristics of the phenomena, i.e. there is as if "compression" of information.

For the analysis we selected the factors influencing quality of life of the population of Primorsky Krai. Such factors, in our opinion, are: demographic condition of the population, education, health care, standard of living (welfare), living conditions, social security (safety, communication, culture, rest and ecological situation (tab. 1).

The analysis of the main indexes of quality of life of the population of Primorsky Krai showed the following. One main component was defined, and the first main component includes nine of the chosen twelve signs. Besides, the main component describes 81,7% of the common dispersion. Thus, the main component was very significant for the characteristic of quality of life of the population of Primorsky Krai (tab. 2). Two factors from our selection (unemployment rate on methodology of the ILO and the expected life expectancy), have low factor loadings therefore for the further analysis we do not use them. Let's range factor loadings of this component and we will define what indexes of category exert the greatest impact on a standard of living of the population. Factor loading shows, contents which describes a factor is how expressed in this variable (actually the sign of factor loadings is only mathematical and does not bear in itself object estimator therefore when ranging it is not considered, and as a matter of convenience estimates of influence of each factor the contribution of each factor as a percentage was calculated. Apparently from table 2, in the main component prevail as variables of economic, and social character, demographic indexes, indexes of health of the population, indexes of living conditions and also an index of an ecological state. Follows from the received results that practically all chosen factors have a different share of influence on quality of life of the population, it once again proves all versatility and complexity of concept of "quality of life".

In the conclusion it is possible to tell that quality of life is a complex characteristic of conditions of activity of the population which is expressed in objective indexes and value judgment of satisfaction of the material, social and cultural requirements and it is bound to perception people of the situation depending on cultural features, system of the values and social standards existing in society.

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