

STATISTICS OF THE CURRENT STATE OF HEALTH OF POPULATION AS AN INDICATOR OF ITS WELL-BEING

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Considering health care in a country it should be emphasized that it is influenced by a large number of factors and sometimes it is impossible to take into account all of them.

Since we are talking about the protection of health of the entire population, we should first note the population size nowadays and its changes over the years. Thus, according to the information of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, the population of the country in 2014 compared to 2002 decreased by 6.4%, reaching 42.9 million people at the beginning of 2015 [1].

However, currently the population suffers from the combined effects of not only the demographic crisis, but also of the economic and the environmental ones.

Emissions of pollutants into the air, according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine data, reached the level of 11.1 tons per square kilometer in 2013, 4.6 times the level in 1995 [1].

According to the official data, 12% of households in 2014 had average earnings below the subsistence minimum [1].

Of course, the crisis and tension in the society are reflected in the state of health of the population of Ukraine.

The Concept of healthcare quality management in the health sector in Ukraine until 2020, a document released by the Ministry of Health, emphasizes a much lower life expectancy in Ukraine than in the EU. Moreover, Ukraine reports an extremely high infant mortality rate, which is 2.5 times higher than in the European Union, while the mortality rate from tuberculosis is 20 times higher than in the EU [2].

Data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine show that public funding of healthcare is constantly declining. Thus, the expenses for the health care budget

decreased from 4.1 % of GDP in 2010 to 3.6% in 2014. The number of individuals per one physician reached 230 persons in 2014 compared with 203 in 2010 [1].

In Ukraine, a case of sickness is registered upon a visit to a doctor. Since the number of doctors each year is reduced, the number of reported illnesses also does. Thus, during 2010-2014 the number of doctors fell by 1%, and the number of new recorded cases decreased by 1.1%.

The Ministry of Health of Ukraine emphasizes the significant level of depreciation of fixed assets in the healthcare sector and inefficient use of money. Thus, 86% of the budget funding goes to maintenance of health facilities and the salaries of doctors [2].

Countries of the European Union faced serious problems because of economic crisis that began in 2007. It led to a marked decline of economic activity, depression in real estate markets, rise of unemployment and poverty. Increase of national debt is forcing governments to a greater reduction of expenses on social needs. The world economy is in danger and countries are beginning to save on healthcare and social security significantly. According to research by the World Health Organization (WHO), economic difficulties affecting the mental health of the parents, relationship between them and their attention to children, reflected on the mental health of children and adolescents. The economic crisis leads to increased mortality due to problems with mental health. Measures to prevent such negative phenomena, developed by the WHO, can be very useful for Ukraine. Recent studies show that the impact of an economic crisis on mental health can be reduced by actions in five key areas: active labor market programs, family support programs, price controls on alcohol and its availability, primary care services with increased risk mental disorders, programs for individual debt relief [3].

The health care system has a significant potential impact on the health of a population. In many countries, high quality in provision of healthcare is seen as the foundation of national policy. A lot of countries have adopted programs that ensure quality of healthcare. The quality in turn depends on healthcare equipment, modern

tools of diagnosis and treatment, and high level specialists. And all these elements require adequate funding of public health.

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