

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX – THE INFLUENCING FACTORS, WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT ON THE EXAMPLE OF RUSSIA AND THE COUNTRIES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

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According to the name of article, in it dynamics of an Human Development index over the countries of the former Soviet Union is considered. Lagging of Russia from the leading countries is especially noted, comparison is carried out them. Also Years of Life Lost index is mentioned in article, its influence on human development is specified. Much attention is paid to prospects of development of the country in all directions which influence HDI. In the conclusion a number of open questions which our state should solve is emphasized.

Keywords: HDI (Human Development index), YLL(Years of Life Lost), health care, development, quality of life.

Introduction. Nowadays, practical questions of upgrade of the Russian society actualized a problem of Human Development index. The concept of human potential offers a basis of inclusion of the person in the social and economic relations, marking out as a main goal of social development equality and expansion of opportunities of self-realization of people in the conditions of economic productivity of work, public wellbeing and a sustainable development.

Human Development Index. The index has been developed by the group of experts of the Development program of the UN, and for the first time applied in 1990 in the Report on human development as a counterbalance to approach traditional at that time to an assessment of country development through the GDP level per capita. As we know, the Human Development index (HDI) is a measure of economic development and economic welfare. The Human Development Index examines three important criteria of economic development (life expectancy, education and income levels) and uses this to create an overall score between 0 and 1. 1 indicates a high level of economic development, 0 a very low level [1].

The HDI combines:

1. Index of a remaining life expectancy: the health and longevity measured by an indicator of an average remaining life expectancy in case of the birth.
2. Education index: the access to education measured by the average expected duration of training of children of school age and average duration of training of adult population.
3. Index of a gross national income: the worthy level of living measured by the size of the gross national income (GNI) per capita in US dollars at par of purchasing power (PPP).

Dynamics of a HDI, influence of YLL. On this table we can observe changes of values of HDI in the post-Soviet states from 1990 to 2015. It gives us the chance to trace a tendency of changes of an index and to make a conclusion that in the post-Soviet states growth of this indicator is observed. So, for example, the Russian Federation has risen in a rating by 8 points for the last 6 years. Also we can observe that Russia considerably yields to the countries of Baltic (Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia). I think that it is connected with the accession of the last to the European Union, and also with the low level of availability of education and low level of health of the population in our country.

Table 1 – Human development index trends, 1990 – 2014

HDI rank	Human Development index							HDI rank		Average annual HDI growth			2014	Country
	Value							2013	Change 2009-2014	(%)				
	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014					1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2014
50	0,729	0,717	0,783	0,799	0,795	0,797	0,798	50	8	-0,17	0,88	0,47	0,38	Russia
50	-	0,683	0,786	0,793	0,796	0,796	0,798	51	4	-	1,41	0,39	-	Belarus
56	0,69	0,679	0,766	0,772	0,778	0,785	0,788	56	6	-0,15	1,20	0,73	0,56	Kazakhstan
78	-	0,64	0,741	0,742	0,745	0,749	0,751	77	-2	-	1,46	0,35	-	Azerbaijan
81	0,705	0,668	0,732	0,738	0,743	0,746	0,747	80	2	-0,54	0,92	0,51	0,24	Ukraine
85	0,632	0,648	0,721	0,723	0,728	0,731	0,733	87	1	0,24	1,08	0,41	0,62	Armenia
107	0,652	0,597	0,672	0,679	0,683	0,689	0,693	107	2	-0,87	1,19	0,78	0,26	Moldova
109	-	-	0,666	0,671	0,677	0,682	0,688	109	0	-	-	0,8	-	Turkmenistan
114	-	0,594	0,655	0,661	0,668	0,672	0,675	114	0	-	0,98	0,77	-	Uzbekistan
120	0,615	0,593	0,634	0,639	0,645	0,652	0,655	121	3	-0,37	0,68	0,84	0,26	Kyrgyzstan
129	0,616	0,535	0,608	0,612	0,617	0,621	0,624	129	1	-1,39	1,28	0,68	0,06	Tajikistan
76	-	0,672	0,735	0,740	0,747	0,750	0,754	76	4	-	0,89	0,65	-	Georgia
46	0,692	0,727	0,811	0,812	0,813	0,816	0,819	47	-5	0,49	1,09	0,25	0,70	Latvia
37	0,730	0,754	0,827	0,831	0,833	0,837	0,839	37	-1	0,32	0,93	0,38	0,58	Lithuania
30	0,726	0,780	0,838	0,849	0,855	0,859	0,861	30	3	0,73	0,71	0,69	0,71	Estonia

If we compare indicators of Russia to indicators of three leading countries in a rating, then we will see a huge gap. Such situation is caused by what, for example, in Norway high life expectancy, about 81 year, and also the GDP high level per capita, nearly 65 thousand dollars, in Russia these indicators constitute 71 years and 22 thousand dollars respectively [2].

Table 2 – Comparison of Russia with three leading countries

HDI rank	Human Development index							HDI rank		Average annual HDI growth			2014	Country
	Value							2013	Change 2009-2014	(%)				
	990	000	010	011	012	013	014					990-2000	000-2010	010-2014
0	,729	,717	,783	,799	,795	,797	,798	0		0,17	,88	,47	,38	Russia
	,849	,917	,940	,941	,942	,942	,944			,36	,33	,20	,32	Norway

	.86 5	.89 8	.92 7	.93 0	.93 2	.93 3	.93 5			.67	.40	.14	.47	ustralia
	.83 1	.88 8	.92 4	.92 5	.92 7	.92 8	.93 0			.67	.40	.14	.47	witzerl and

One of key aspects in formation of HDI is the health care. Experts of World health organization (WHO) have developed the YLL index (Years of Life Lost) for assessment of the situation. The advantage of this indicator is his integrative character. It provides the versatile analysis of mortality, increases the level of knowledge, commensurability and comparability of estimates. With his help the mortality assessment from all reasons, in breakdown for the separate reasons and taking into account structure of mortality on a sex, age, and also the territory and a certain period of time is carried out. Unlike traditional medico-demographic indicators, the YLL index measures death rate by number of the lost years of life that allows to use him for an assessment of social and economic losses from premature mortality of the population.

Values of the standardized YLL indicator over the countries — the republics of the former USSR, and also their rank places are given in tab. 1. In 1990 Russia on this indicator was only on the 8th place, all republics of the European part of the former USSR (except Moldova), and also — Armenia and Georgia were higher.

Table 3 – Ranks of the countries which were earlier a part of the USSR on YLL indicator

Country	1990		1995		2005		2010	
	rank	YLL	rank	YLL	rank	YLL	rank	YLL
Lithuania	1	21126,9	2	25126,1	4	20714,1	2	16607,7
Belarus	2	22551,1	4	26529,6	8	25484,1	8	22828,7
Ukraine	3	22975,8	6	28799,8	12	29045,6	9	23558,6
Estonia	4	23443,1	5	27400,1	2	18853,8	1	13954,4
Latvia	5	23598,7	7	29982,2	5	21612,3	3	16612,7
Armenia	6	24124,6	3	25475,7	1	18691,7	4	17197,1
Georgia	7	24290,6	1	23393,4	3	19394,1	5	19529,2
Russia	8	25715,3	11	34642,1	14	33026,1	11	25387,3
Moldova	9	26698,0	8	31318,0	7	24501,9	7	22768,5
Uzbekistan	10	29476,7	9	32240,0	9	27659,4	12	26063,3
Azerbaijan	11	31386,7	10	33200,6	6	23873,9	6	20271,5
Kazakhstan	12	31523,6	15	41094,6	15	35904,2	14	29880,6
Kyrgyzstan	13	33446,4	12	36443,6	13	32139,4	15	30036,5
Tajikistan	14	38138,4	14	4589,3	11	28346,6	13	27408,7
Turkmenistan	15	39779,5	13	39826,3	10	27772,9	10	24521,7

In 20 years significant increase in an indicator of YLL came from 15 countries in Ukraine, Belarus and Russia. The trend of its growth is noted in Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. In all other countries the situation with mortality improved. Especially it is noticeable in Azerbaijan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. At the same time Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan from the lower lines of the rangovy list in 1990 rose by the positions advancing

Russia. Above Russia in 2010 there was also Moldova. And all these countries (as well as Russia) considerably lag behind leaders of this rank list.

The place of Russia in the world on the general level of health of the population can be illustrated with selection of the general rangovy list made on the basis of absolute change of ranks of an indicator of YLL (on increase) (tab. 4) [3].

Table 4 – Ranks of the countries on absolute change of an indicator of YLL (years on 100 thousand people, on increase) from 1990 to 2010

Страна	1990		2010		Difference in 20 years	Rank on change of YLL
	YLL	Rank	YLL	Rank		
Haiti	61823,3	166	137295,0	189	-75471,7	1
Lesotho	43568,6	138	85888,5	187	-42319,9	2
Swaziland	39972,6	132	80064,6	186	-40092,0	3
Zimbabwe	39368,4	128	65918,9	183	-26550,5	4
Republic of South Africa	34539,9	120	48286,2	162	-13746,3	5
Central African Republic	81025,5	186	90581,5	188	-9556,0	6
Gabon	46032,8	144	49393,3	167	-3360,5	7
Namibia	39681,0	129	42111,6	154	-2430,6	8
Seychelles	29857,9	111	31195,1	132	-1337,2	9
Belize	20555,7	57	21887,4	105	-1331,7	10
Ukraine	22975,8	75	23558,6	113	-582,8	11
Kuwait	11796,5	7	12132,6	45	-336,1	12
Belarus	22551,1	72	22828,7	111	-277,6	13
Marshall Islands	36252,7	125	36336,6	147	-83,9	14
Russia	25715,3	92	25387,3	119	328,0	15
Japan	9658,0	2	6827,5	2	2830,5	28
USA	15129,9	31	11446,8	38	3683,1	39
China	24988,6	90	14023,8	58	10964,8	138
Vietnam	26230,5	97	15122,8	66	11107,7	140

Also, my report includes the information about The Happy Planet index (HPI). The world index of happiness (The Happy Planet Index) is the combined indicator which measures achievements of the countries of the world and certain regions from the point of view of their capability to provide to the inhabitants happy life.

On this table it is possible to watch changes of Happy Planet index on the CIS countries for the last 3 researches.

As we see, the upward tendency of "happiness level" of the population practically in all countries is observed. However, is in the majority of the countries at too low level that speaks about a dissatisfaction of citizens of these countries.

Table 5 – Happy planet index trends, 2006 – 2012

Happy planet index			Experienced well-being			Life expectancy			Ecological Footprint			Country
2006	2009	2012	2006	2009	2012	2006	2009	2012	2006	2009	2012	
22,76	34,5	34,5	-	-	5,5	-	-	68,8	-	-	4,4	Russia
25,78	35,7	37,4	-	-	5,5	-	-	70,3	-	-	4	Belarus
22,21	38,1	37,6	-	-	5,1	-	-	68,5	-	-	3,2	Ukraine
36,92	38,5	34,7	-	-	5,5	-	-	67	-	-	4,1	Kazakhstan
36,15	48,3	46	-	-	4,4	-	-	74,2	-	-	1,7	Armenia
40,69	41,2	40,9	-	-	4,2	-	-	70,7	-	-	2	Azerbaijan
59,05	47,1	49,1	-	-	5	-	-	67,7	-	-	1,3	Kyrgyzstan
-	54,1	48	-	-	5,6	-	-	69,3	-	-	2,1	Moldova
57,66	53,5	47,8	-	-	4,4	-	-	67,5	-	-	0,9	Tajikistan
49,22	50,1	46	-	-	5,1	-	-	68,3	-	-	1,8	Uzbekistan
23,96	-	39,1	-	-	6,6	-	-	65	-	-	4	Turkmenistan

Conclusion. So, after analyzing of both indexes it becomes clear that the post-Soviet states have prospects of development, however this process is given very hardly, in dynamics fluctuations of all indicators are traced. Judging by happiness index indicators, the government of the countries of the former Soviet union is not absolutely effectively used by the economic growth and natural resources for providing happy life of the citizens, except Baltic countries. On indicators of an index of human development of the post-Soviet states take a little more best position, than on HPI indicator. The government of our country needs to look for ways of improvement of quality of life and increase of level of happiness of in our country, the success of the country on the international scene depends on these indicators. The assessment of HDI gives the chance to development of programs for improvement of quality of life of the population, to its development. A considerable role in an index is played by the country GDP level, for increase of this indicator the state should continuing to develop programs for support of small and medium business. Now in our country it is very heavy to take a development loan of the business, in addition to it the rate of taxes is too high. To strengthen the line items in a HPI rating and to raise a level of development of life of the population, Russia needs to direct the efforts to improvement of quality of education and its availability to different segments of the population, and also to a health care problem. For high-quality improvement of a state of health of the population of the country it is necessary to create a multi-level management system health. For this purpose it is necessary to

implement in management practice by a health care system modern methods of measurement, the analysis, an assessment and monitoring of health of the population. The assessment of losses of years of life (across Russia in general and on each region separately) by means of an indicator of YLL is capable to give necessary information for development of the specific programs directed to decline in mortality of the population, to prevention of loss of human and labor capacity of the country. If we compare ratings on the YLL and HDI indexes, then it will become visible that in Russia the health care problem is brightly expressed. Among the countries of the former Soviet Union our country takes the 11th place, and in universal scale only the 119th place. Whereas in a rating on the HDI index our country was at the 4th place among the countries of the former Soviet Union, strongly conceding to the countries of Baltic, and in universal scale our country took the 50th place. Certainly, the YLL index lets know that and not only, modernization of a health care system is necessary for Russia, it is one of key factors which reflects quality of life in the country. It is known that the concept of a development of education for 2016-2020 has been approved by the Government of the Russian Federation and it is signed by D. A. Medvedev on December 29, 2014. A main goal of the offered program is an opportunity for the most effective development of education in the Russian Federation which shall be directed to "forming of the competitive human potential" capable to implement itself not only within the Russian Federation, but also on a global scale. Achievement of the called purpose is possible through the gradual solution of tasks which allow graduates to be enhanced from the point of view of receipt of professional skills in various educational organizations. Also emphasis on development of qualification of teachers and heads is placed. They shall master programs and techniques of work with children of different level of training. Among priority tasks need of creation of the infrastructure allowing to realize an education program at the high level is called. One their essential directions in a program implementation the solution of a question of an education quality evaluation is. National and regional systems of independent monitoring of the educational organizations of all levels shall be for this purpose created. It is supposed that participants of educational activities and independent experts will develop new tools and procedures for research of quality of education at different steps including professional. In spite of the fact that many specialists criticize this rating, causing it the fact that are not considered an ecological factor, the level of cultural development of the population and other difficulties of development in certain countries, it cannot but push thought that in Russia there is a number of problems which need to be solved.

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