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METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO LIFE QUALITY MEASUREMENTS USED IN INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATES

Abstract. The purpose of the article is to study methods for assessing the quality of life used in international practice. General scientific research methods were used in the work: analysis and synthesis, statistical, graphical methods, and comparison method. As a methodological and information base of the study were used various international ratings, referred to as human development indices; Social Progress; education; happiness; physical quality of life, etc.

The comparative analysis indicators of the quality of life in developed countries and Kazakhstan is provided in the article. According to the results of the analysis, the education index of Kazakhstan is among the developed countries of the world, and the human development index of Kazakhstan is quite close to them. However, the average life expectancy in Kazakhstan is currently much lower than in developed countries. In addition, the paper reviewed and evaluated the official methodology for assessing the quality of life of the population in Kazakhstan. According to the authors, the applied methodology is distinguished by sufficient detail, takes into account quantitative and qualitative indicators, and is formed taking into account Kazakhstan's specificity. As one of the drawbacks, the irregularity of the publication of data on the quality of life of the population of Kazakhstan is noted. At the same time, when developing policies to improve the quality of life of the population of Kazakhstan, the authors urge to focus on issues of social freedoms, tolerance, inclusion, opportunities for self-realization, personal safety and environmental quality.

Key words: quality of life measurement methods, human development index, education, happiness index, indicators of quality of life.

Introduction

Measurement of quality of life is one of the methods to reveal and timely respond to the problems of social and economic sphere development, and allows elaborating the policy focused on breaking negative and supporting positive processes of social development of the country. The complexity of measurement and assessment of the life quality caused a necessity to elaborate different methods and to form multiple indicators, integral and individual, formulated at proper time by foreign and national researchers and applied in practice.

In contrast to the GDP or standards of living that could be measured in monetary terms, the measurement of quality of life has to take into account emotional well-being and subjective value of population life. It is also necessary to consider the development peculiarities of each country while measuring the life quality of its population.

Results and discussion

One of the oldest indicators of the life quality is Human Development Index (HDI, to 2013 – Human Potential Development Index). It is calculated by the UN Development Program from 1990. The HDI is an integral indicator, i.e. it includes several other indicators:

1. Life Expectancy Index (LEI):

$$LEI = \frac{LE - 20}{85 - 20}, \quad (1)$$

where, LE – is life expectancy at birth.

2. Education Index (EI):

$$EI = \frac{MYSI + EYSI}{2}, \quad (2)$$

where, MYSI – mean years of schooling index; EYSI – expected years of schooling index;

Every sub-index is calculated by its own formula:

$$MYSI = \frac{MYS}{15}, \quad (3)$$

where, MYS – mean years of schooling, 15 – projected maximum of this indicator for 2025.

$$EYSI = \frac{EYS}{18}, \quad (4)$$

where, EYS – expected years of schooling, 18 is equivalent to achieving a master's degree in most countries.

3. Income index (II):

$$II = \frac{\ln(GNIpc) - \ln(100)}{\ln(75000) - \ln(100)}, \quad (5)$$

where, GNIpc – GNI per capita at PPP in US dollars, $\ln(x)$ – natural logarithms by the set bases.

Finally, the HDI is the geometric mean of the three normalized indices [1]:

$$HDI = \sqrt[3]{LEI * EI * II}, \quad (6)$$

The HDI data for 2017 are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 – HDI of first 30 countries of the world and Kazakhstan

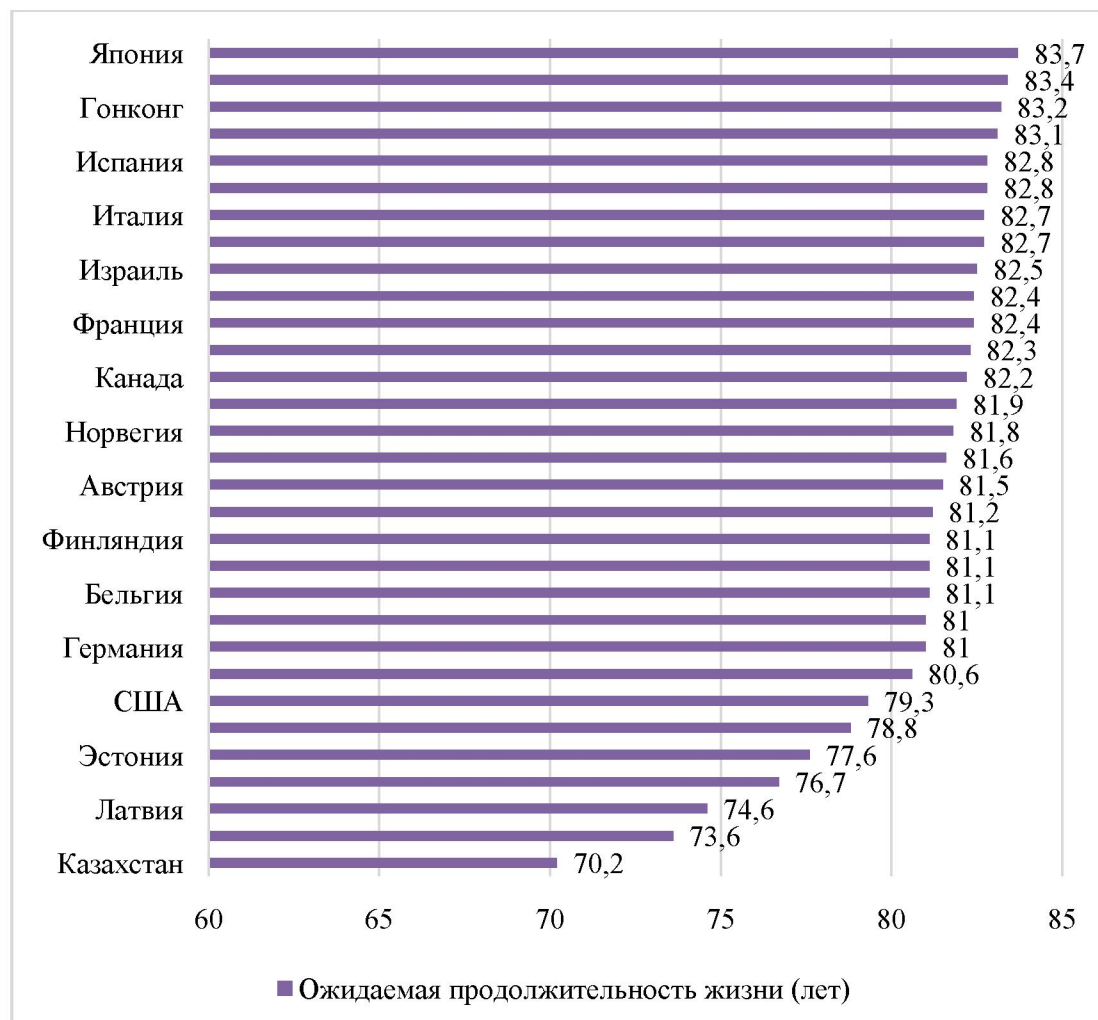
Rank	Country	HDI value
1	Norway	0.953
2	Switzerland	0.944
3	Australia	0.939
4	Ireland	0.938
5	Germany	0.936
6	Iceland	0.935
7	Hong Kong	0.933
7	Sweden	0.933
9	Singapore	0.932
10	Netherlands	0.931
11	Denmark	0.929
12	Canada	0.926
13	USA	0.924
14	Great Britain	0.922
15	Finland	0.920
16	New Zealand	0.917
17	Belgium	0.916
17	Liechtenstein	0.916
19	Japan	0.909
20	Austria	0.908
21	Luxembourg	0.904
22	Israel	0.903
22	South Korea	0.903
24	France	0.901
25	Slovenia	0.896
26	Spain	0.891
27	Czech Republic	0.888
28	Italy	0.880
29	Malta	0.878
30	Estonia	0.871
58	Kazakhstan	0.800

Source [2]

According to data from Table 2, Kazakhstan needs just 0.006 points of the index to enter the list of countries having high level of human development.

Let's consider the life quality indicators individually.

1. Life Expectancy. The comparison of values for Kazakhstan and other developed countries is shown in Figure 1.



Source [3]

Figure 1 – The comparison of the life expectancy values in the developed countries and in Kazakhstan in 2016.

Regarding the life expectancy value, Kazakhstan is close to values of the developed post-Soviet countries: Lithuania and Latvia falling behind by 3.4 and 4.4 years, respectively. The largest difference is with Japan – 13.5 years.

2. Frequently considered indicator is education. For its measurement let's base on the Education Index calculated by the UN. The comparison is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 – The comparison of the education indices in Kazakhstan and developed countries in 2017

Country	Education index value	Position by index
Australia	1,066	1
Ireland	0,961	2
Denmark	0,951	3
Iceland	0,949	4
Belgium	0,943	5

		Continuation of table 3
Country	Education index value	Position by index
Germany	0,942	6
New Zealand	0,942	7
Norway	0,917	8
Great Britain	0,913	9
Netherlands	0,907	10
USA	0,905	11
Sweden	0,902	12
Finland	0,902	13
Canada	0,899	14
Switzerland	0,897	15
Czech Republic	0,893	16
Slovenia	0,884	17
Lithuania	0,881	18
Israel	0,875	19
Estonia	0,871	20
Latvia	0,866	21
Poland	0,866	22
South Korea	0,862	23
Hong Kong	0,853	24
Austria	0,851	25
Japan	0,849	26
Greece	0,841	27
Belarus	0,841	28
France	0,839	29
Slovakia	0,833	30
Kazakhstan	0,813	38

Source [4]

By the education index Kazakhstan is ahead of Portugal, and is close to Italy, Spain, Singapore, Austria and Hong Kong. However, it is still behind by 0.1 units of index from the advanced Australia, Denmark, New Zealand, Norway, and Germany.

3. GNI per capita by PPP. Table 4 shows the comparison of Kazakhstan with 30 developed countries of the world by data of 2018.

Table 4– The comparison of Kazakhstan with 30 developed countries of the world according to GNI value by PPP per capita for 2018

Country	GNI by PPP per capita (US dollars)
Kazakhstan	27293
Greece	29058
Latvia	29490
Portugal	31965
Estonia	33842
Lithuania	34596
Slovakia	35095
Czech Republic	37546
Israel	37673
Italy	39500
New Zealand	40118
Spain	40290
South Korea	41388
Japan	44426
France	45474
Great Britain	45566
Finland	46343
Belgium	48258
Canada	49775
Denmark	51643
Austria	51936

<i>Continuation of table 4</i>	
Country	GNI by PPP per capita (US dollars)
Australia	52191
Germany	52801
Sweden	53078
Iceland	54121
Netherlands	56436
USA	62152
Switzerland	63380
Hong Kong	64533
Norway	74065
Singapore	98014

Source [5]

The Table shows that GNI per capita by PPP of Kazakhstan at the moment is lower than in any other developed country. The smallest difference – 1765 US dollars is with Greece, and the largest – 70721 US dollars is with Singapore.

Another assessment method is the “World Happiness Report”. The report is issued annually by the UN Department on Sustainable Development Solutions Network. The first report was presented in 2012. The reports show the opinions of experts in economics, psychology, politics, statistics on the effective application of well-being and happiness measurements for social development. Six indicators are used for assessment of the national happiness:

- GDP per capita;
- Social policy;
- Life expectancy;
- Civil liberties;
- Generosity;
- Attitude to corruption.

Each indicator is estimated on ten-point scale. Every country is also compared with a hypothetical country named “Anti-utopia” that represents the lowest average values and is used as regression reference. Table 5 shows the data of the report for 2017.

Table 5 – Happiness rating for 2017

Rank	Country	Happiness index
1	Norway	7,537
2	Denmark	7,522
3	Iceland	7,504
4	Switzerland	7,494
5	Finland	7,469
6	Netherlands	7,377
7	Canada	7,316
8	New Zealand	7,314
9	Australia	7,284
10	Sweden	7,284
11	Israel	7,213
12	Costa Rica	7,079
13	Austria	7,006
14	USA	6,993
15	Ireland	6,977
16	Germany	6,951
17	Belgium	6,891
18	Luxemburg	6,863
19	Great Britain	6,714
20	Chili	6,652
21	UAE	6,648
22	Brazil	6,635
23	Czech Republic	6,609
24	Argentina	6,599

Continuation of table 5		
Rank	Country	Happiness index
25	Mexico	6,578
26	Singapore	6,572
27	Malta	6,527
28	Uruguay	6,454
29	Guatemala	6,454
30	Panama	6,452
60	Kazakhstan	5,819

Source [6]

Basing on data of Tables 2-6 it can be concluded that by the HDI and the Happiness Index, Kazakhstan takes almost the same place, but the top 30 countries of these ratings are different – the population of the countries having low HDI is happier than population of the countries having high HDI and vice versa.

Interesting is the investigation conducted by Amiel M.-H., Godefroy P., Lollivier S. of the National Institute of Statistic and Economic Investigations of France (INSEE) who considered a range of statistic indicators for the estimation of life quality and social progress. To understand the economic state of the households they proposed to use not the DGP per capita, but disposable income and actual ultimate consumption as these show the well-being better [7]. The INSEE tested this approach in 2010 and revealed that the changes of the GDP and disposable income are uneven, for instance, in France the GDP per capita regarding the base was 30%, and net disposable income by 25%. This means that the change of the production level does not necessarily show adequately the change of population well-being. In addition to investigation of the life level influence on the life quality the same researchers investigated the influence of nonmonetary factors. These factors were the level of social relations development, daily level of stress, psychological and social risks during the work implementation process. They showed the asymmetry of these factors influence depending on the general level of welfare – at high general welfare of population the negative influence of these factors is stronger than at low general welfare [8]. Thus, they have presented additional psychological and social factors of the life quality assessment together with the analysis of available material factors.

Interesting are also the investigations conducted by the INSEE in the field of development of the indicators set measuring the components of the life quality. These indicators generalize the subjective presentations of individuals on all important components of a human life and describe the following: living conditions, financial problems and limitations, state of health, education, labor conditions, engagement with public life, social relations, economic safety, physical safety [9].

The indicators are binary, i.e. take values 1 and 0, where 1 – no problems on the issue, and 0 – there are problems. Within the components group there could be some questions the answers to which are grouped to reveal the problematic spheres of life. There were also attempts to investigate the ecological constituent of the life quality through the analysis of the carbon footprint at the manufacture and consumption places, but there are no empirical data on effectiveness and correctness of this indicator yet. The approach of the INSEE Institute allowed revealing social problems and its origins as important constituent factors of the population life quality assessment.

In 2010, American psychologists D.Kahneman, A.Deaton found that the influence of living standards in the form of income effects on the life quality, especially its estimation by nonlinear survey. They have interrogated one thousand randomly selected residents of the USA and revealed that their estimation of the life quality grows together with income up to value 75 000 US dollars per year. After that value the estimation stops growing, moreover, the degree of emotional satisfaction with life decreases as the perceptivity of the life failures, illnesses, matrimonial difficulties, poverty increases [10].

Another investigation related to the life quality assessment is called Physical Quality of Life Index. Its value is a sum of three indicators: base literacy rate, infant mortality rate, life expectancy at the age of one year. Each of the indicators is estimated from 0 to 100. This Index was developed by Morris David Morris for the Overseas development council in 1970 due to dissatisfaction with the use of GNP as an indicator of the life quality [11]. The technique of the Index calculation consists of four steps:

1. Find percentage of the population that is literate (LR),
2. Find the infant mortality rate (IM) out of 1000 births, and then calculate the index (IMR):

$$IMR = (166 - IM) * 0.625, \quad (7)$$

1. Find life expectancy index:

$$(LEI = (LE - 42) * 2.7, \quad ((8)$$

2. Find physical quality of life index:

$$\frac{LR+IMR+LEI}{3}, \quad (9)$$

The significant disadvantage of the Index is application of arithmetic mean for the index calculation, application of extremely limited instruments for determination of population welfare, lack of income level in calculations.

The Legatum Prosperity Index – is an annual ranking developed by the Legatum Institute, a division of the investment firm Legatum. The ranking is based on a variety of factors including wealth, economic growth, education, health, personal well-being and quality of life. In 2017 it included 149 countries [12]. The Legatum Prosperity Index is based on 104 different variables grouped into 9 sub-indexes. The sub-indexes are economic quality, business environment, governance, education, health, safety, personal freedom, social capital, and natural environment [13].

The OECD Better Life Index is one of the best attempts to combine the well-being indicators. It is combined with the recommendations of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress. The Index consists of two parts: “Your Better Life Index”, “How’s Life?”. “Your Better Life Index” (BLI) includes 11 “dimensions” of the life quality: housing, income, jobs, community, education, environment, governance, health, life satisfaction, safety, work-life balance [14]. “How’s life” is focused on resource well-being at the present moment and in future basing on 50 indicators [15]. However, the Index is calculated for 39 countries only; Kazakhstan does not enter this list.

The Where-to-be-born Index calculated by the Economist Intelligence Unit and previously called Quality of Life Index (QLI) attempts to measure which country will provide the best opportunities for a healthy, safe and prosperous life. The Index includes ten factors of the life quality together with the GDP per capita dynamic prospects for countries ranking. According to this index the top ten countries are USA, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada, Japan, Hong Kong, Great Britain, Netherlands, and South Korea. In 2013 Kazakhstan was ranked 74 [16].

Mercer Quality of Living Survey does not rank the countries, but cities to estimate the quality of life in them. A new approach is the assumption that the quality of life in various cities of one country can differ significantly and the estimation of quality of life in cities increases the survey accuracy. The survey is aimed to help governments, international organizations and companies place its branches [17]. In the survey of 2012, Almaty was ranked 169 [18].

In addition, the living standards are also estimated by the Genuine Progress Indicator. This is a metric that has been suggested to replace or supplement gross domestic product indicator [19]. It considers social, environmental, and economic factors to estimate the well-being and the quality of life of population. This indicator is used in ecological economics, “green” economics, and sustainability. The indicator is calculated using the following formula:

$$GPI = A + B - C - D + I, (10).$$

where, A – is income weighted private consumption, B – is value of non-market services generating welfare, C – is private defensive cost of natural deterioration, D – is cost of deterioration of nature and natural resources, I – is increase in capital stock and balance of international trade.

The idea of the indicator is used in different countries under various names.

There is also the Social Progress Index. It measures the extent to which countries provide for the social and environment needs of their citizens. It is published by the nonprofit Social Progress Imperative, and is based on the writings of economists A. Sen, D. North, J. Stiglitz. The Index includes the variety of indicators. Comparison of Kazakhstan indicators with the developed countries is shown in Table 6.

Table 7 – The comparison of the Social Progress Index indicators

#	Country	Indicator and						
		Basic needs	Foundations of well-being	Opportunities	Basic medical care	Water and sanitation	Shelter	Personal safety
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Australia	95,09	89,82	80,06	98,51	98,08	92,99	90,76
2.	Austria	96,21	91,40	72,68	99,11	99,99	97,68	88,04
3.	Belgium	93,14	89,34	79,70	98,70	99,88	97,20	76,80
4.	Great Britain	94,25	91,98	79,99	98,12	99,79	98,12	80,95
5.	Germany	95,35	90,71	81,57	98,88	99,82	95,54	87,15
6.	Greece	92,13	85,43	70,21	98,85	99,76	91,44	78,46
7.	Denmark	96,17	92,06	81,64	98,72	99,91	98,85	87,23
8.	Israel	92,91	88,04	66,47	98,77	100,00	96,50	76,36
9.	Iceland	97,51	91,81	81,39	99,11	99,71	98,18	93,04
10.	Spain	94,02	91,39	75,92	99,03	99,94	95,90	81,20
11.	Italy	91,49	90,28	76,35	99,08	99,83	94,16	72,91
12.	Kazakhstan	83,18	69,89	48,72	95,80	90,58	84,26	62,09
13.	Canada	94,56	90,25	81,05	98,44	92,52	97,76	89,52
14.	Latvia	88,63	81,81	67,30	97,34	95,84	89,34	72,01
15.	Lithuania	89,03	84,85	71,71	97,34	96,35	92,06	70,38
16.	Netherlands	96,41	91,65	79,97	98,75	99,47	98,80	88,62
17.	New Zealand	96,81	90,62	79,91	98,11	100,00	97,41	91,74
18.	Norway	96,62	93,19	80,97	99,00	99,54	99,24	88,69
19.	Portugal	94,85	87,03	74,18	98,50	99,81	95,72	85,39
20.	Slovenia	94,69	88,42	73,38	97,55	99,38	96,44	85,39
21.	Slovakia	93,58	82,07	65,36	96,77	98,63	94,30	84,63
22.	USA	90,85	84,33	79,16	97,73	99,40	95,94	70,34
23.	Finland	95,66	92,49	81,16	99,22	99,87	98,23	85,34
24.	France	93,62	92,20	77,82	98,80	99,68	98,71	77,28
25.	Czech Republic	95,38	86,40	72,22	98,55	99,73	97,15	86,08
26.	Switzerland	96,60	91,72	81,59	98,90	99,97	99,22	88,29
27.	Sweden	95,86	89,90	81,20	98,99	99,84	97,56	87,06
28.	Estonia	91,18	87,59	71,69	97,89	98,92	92,45	75,45
29.	South Korea	96,00	89,10	76,28	98,20	99,43	96,86	89,52
30.	Japan	97,78	94,66	76,78	98,21	99,11	98,21	95,58
Note – Source [20]								

Basing on Table 6 it can be said that Kazakhstan:

- Is on the same level as the developed countries by the following indicators: basic medical care, access to basic knowledge.
- Insignificantly falls behind (10 units and less of the index) by such indicators as the access to information, water and sanitation, shelter, basic need.
- Falls behind significantly (more than 10 units of the index) by all other indicators: foundations of well-being, opportunities, personal safety, health, environmental quality, personal rights, personal freedoms, tolerance and inclusiveness, access to advanced education.

Thus, according to the Social Progress Index indicators, for further development of society in Kazakhstan, it is necessary to focus not on economic, but social aspects, include all members of society into the social life, increase the available opportunities for self-fulfillment and for satisfaction of societal needs.

In Kazakhstan, the quality of life is measured by the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of the National Economics of RK together with private enterprise “Centre of Applied Economics Researches”. They have proposed a list of indicators for quality of life applied in Kazakhstan. This list is based on the hierarchy of needs according to A. Maslow and includes the following: physiological, safety needs, social, prestige, spiritual. These needs are divided into three groups: main physical needs, spiritual, social. After that these groups will be added with 13 groups of main values measured by 68 indicators [21]. They specify:

of Kazakhstan and developed countries in 2018

its value							
Access to basic knowledge	Access to information	Health	Environmental quality	Personal rights	Personal freedom	Tolerance and inclusiveness	Access to advanced education
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
92,21	94,96	85,48	86,64	95,87	86,55	68,53	69,31
94,59	92,79	85,27	92,93	93,61	87,19	63,66	46,27
94,02	88,00	83,68	91,63	95,25	87,79	76,00	59,78
95,84	97,01	82,28	92,77	94,63	90,45	62,77	72,10
95,79	91,86	83,13	92,05	96,85	89,16	76,45	63,82
94,42	76,45	81,06	89,80	91,29	68,43	65,31	55,79
98,01	94,57	82,38	93,29	97,72	91,35	80,69	56,82
93,40	88,23	82,32	88,21	84,25	79,07	43,11	59,46
98,47	91,16	88,02	89,59	94,94	87,53	81,19	61,91
95,58	89,47	86,44	94,08	93,56	81,18	66,69	62,25
96,89	86,11	84,92	93,20	94,76	74,41	69,54	66,70
94,65	65,17	57,38	62,38	52,77	66,86	30,82	44,41
97,65	90,02	84,37	88,96	95,74	88,21	70,83	69,43
95,35	79,32	66,21	86,38	93,21	80,49	51,14	44,34
96,30	88,93	67,84	86,32	93,97	79,55	63,54	49,79
96,38	96,56	85,35	88,30	96,56	88,81	78,03	56,49
95,61	95,19	83,27	88,43	96,91	86,71	72,64	63,38
98,43	92,80	87,35	94,16	98,09	90,76	81,73	53,31
93,47	81,06	81,38	92,22	97,69	79,36	72,89	46,78
98,88	85,27	80,38	89,16	95,59	81,10	64,26	52,58
90,38	83,82	68,82	85,26	89,49	76,83	55,18	39,97
91,87	89,60	71,97	83,89	92,15	86,00	61,49	76,98
95,32	95,02	86,68	92,94	96,55	90,69	82,28	55,14
97,55	89,78	87,26	94,21	92,24	87,28	67,48	64,28
98,06	83,53	77,87	86,12	90,93	80,63	61,18	56,14
97,61	87,50	90,12	91,65	96,27	90,12	77,23	62,74
92,09	87,96	86,50	93,06	95,98	88,66	81,26	58,88
96,62	92,13	75,59	86,02	95,92	82,97	55,07	52,81
98,17	93,69	85,45	79,10	92,93	78,94	64,03	69,20
98,86	96,62	91,20	91,97	95,37	80,13	62,72	68,89

A. Health, including maternal and infant mortality, tuberculosis.

B. Quality of nutrition that includes caloric values of the consumed products in average per capita, regularity of food consumption, level of short-received microelements and vitamins.

C. Housing conditions including the indicators of own, rent and municipal apartments, level of provision with basic technical and household utilities, average square of included land, number of inhabitants living in under standard dwellings. It is also assumed to use the indicator of number of rooms/house square per one person.

D. Supply of durable consumer goods to the population: cars, furniture, cell phones, computers etc.

E. Share of expenses on paid services.

F. Vehicular mobility, including the volume of passengers turnover, supply of public transport to urban areas.

G. Provision of communication means, digital literacy, share of the Internet users and mobile phone users among the country population.

H. State of the environment including the maturity of rubbish recycling industry, share of alternative energy.

I. The level of education includes the number of education years and expenses on it.

J. Cultural level.

K. Satisfaction of social needs including labor conditions, size of pension and minimum cost of living.

L. Social conditions that include life satisfaction, number of suicides per 100 thousand people, number of divorces per 1000 marriages.

M. Individual indicators of the life quality.

In whole, the methodology of the life quality assessment in Kazakhstan is distinguished by detailing, consideration of specifics of Kazakhstan population life. It takes into account the quantitative and qualitative indicators. However, the last available edition of the research is dated by 2012, i.e. it cannot consider the changes in social life occurred in 2012-2018.

Conclusion.

Summarizing the described above methods on the life quality measuring used by the international rankings, it is possible to conclude the following:

1. The measurement of the life quality is conducted by a lot of researches investigating this issue from different views. The most significant measurement methods are HDI, Happiness Index, and Social Progress Index. New measurement methods are developed actively.

2. According to the HDI and its components, Kazakhstan has not achieved yet the indicators of the developed countries, but is close to them, and keeping of positive dynamics in economic development it can achieve the indicators of the developed countries. The value of GDP by PPP per capita differs from the lowest value of the developed countries by 6%. The average life expectancy at the moment differs significantly. By the education index Kazakhstan is among the developed countries.

3. The analysis of the Social Progress Index indicators shows that the largest attention at elaborating the policy on the life quality improvement for Kazakhstan population should be paid to the issues of social freedoms, tolerance, inclusiveness, self-fulfillment opportunities, personal safety and environmental quality.

4. The accessible data on Kazakhstan researches of the life quality show that these are irregular, but quite detailed.

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Алматы, Қазақстан

ТҰРҒЫНДАРДЫҢ ӨМІР СҰРУ САПАСЫН ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ БАҒАЛАУДА ҚОЛДАНЫЛАТЫН ӘДІСТЕР

Аннотация. Зерттеудің мақсаты халықаралық тәжірибеде қолданылатын өмір сүру сапасын бағалау әдістерін зерттеу болып табылады. Жұмыста зерттеудің жалпы ғылыми әдістері: талдау және синтез, статистикалық, графикалық әдістер, салыстыру әдісі қолданылды. Зерттеудің әдістемелік және ақпараттық базасы ретінде әртүрлі халықаралық рейтингтер: адами даму индексі; Әлеуметтік ілгерілеу индексі; білім алу; бақыт; физикалық өмір сапасы және т.б. индекстер пайдаланылды.

Мақалада дамыған елдер мен Қазақстандағы өмір сүру сапасының көрсеткіштері бойынша салыстырмалы талдау жүргізілген. Зерттеу нәтижесі бойынша, Қазақстан білім алу индексі бойынша әлемдік деңгейдегі елдердің қатарына кіреді, ал адами даму индексі бойынша олардың деңгейіне енуге жақын. Алайда дамыған елдермен салыстырғанда, Қазақстанда орташа өмір сүру ұзақтығы едәуір төмен деңгейде. Одан басқа, жұмыста Қазақстандағы өмір сүру сапасын бағалаудың ресми әдістемесі қарастырылып, оған баға берілген. Авторлардың ұйғарымы бойынша, бұл әдістеме жетілдірілген детализациядан ерекшеленеді, онда сапалық және сапалық көрсеткіштер көрсетілген, және қазақстандық ерекшеліктерді ескерумен қалыптастырылған. Әдістеменің кемшіліктерінің бірі ретінде Қазақстан тұрғындарының өмір сүру сапасы туралы мәліметтерді жариялауың кезеңсіздігі көрсетілген. Оған қоса, Қазақстандағы өмір сүру сапасын жақсартуға бағытталған саясатты әзірлеу кезінде авторлар әлеуметтік бостандық, толеранттылық, инклюзивтілік, өзін-өзі жүзеге асыру мүмкіндігіне, жеке қауіпсіздік мәселелеріне және қоршаған орта сапасына назар аударуды ұсынады.

Түйін сөздер: өмір сүру сапасын бағалау әдістері, адами даму индексі, білім алу, бақыт индексі, өмір сүру көрсеткішінің индикаторлары.

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МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ИЗМЕРЕНИЮ КАЧЕСТВА ЖИЗНИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМЫЕ В МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОЦЕНКАХ

Аннотация. Целью статьи является исследование методов измерения качества жизни, используемых в международной практике. В работе применялись общенаучные методы исследования: анализ и синтез, статистический, графический методы, и метод сравнения. В качестве методологической и информационной базы исследования были использованы различные международные рейтинги, именуемые индексами человеческого развития; Социального Прогресса; образования; счастья; физического качества жизни и др.

В статье проведен сравнительный анализ развитых стран и Казахстана по показателям качества жизни населения. Согласно результатам анализа, по индексу образования Казахстан входит в число развитых стран мира, а по индексу человеческого развития достаточно близок к ним. Однако средняя продолжительность жизни в Казахстане на данный момент значительно ниже чем в развитых странах. Кроме того, в работе рассмотрена и оценена официальная методология оценки качества жизни населения в Казахстане. По заключению авторов, применяемая методология отличается достаточной детализацией, учитывает количественные и качественные показатели, и сформирована с учётом казахстанской специфики. В качестве одного из недостатков отмечена нерегулярность публикации данных о качестве жизни населения Казахстана. Вместе с тем, при разработке политики улучшения качества жизни населения Казахстана авторы призывают акцентировать внимание на вопросах социальных свобод, толерантности, инклюзивности, возможностей самореализации, личной безопасности и качества окружающей среды.

Ключевые слова: методы измерения качества жизни, индекс человеческого развития, образование, индекс счастья, индикаторы качества жизни.

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