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## **HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: REGIONAL MEASUREMENT**

**The purpose of this article** is to research the impact of indicators of the Regional Human Development Index such as health, education, the condition of environment on life and the welfare of the population on the example of the Odesa region. At the present stage, one of the priorities of the state is to ensure the growth of human development, as it is able to ensure the innovative development of the country, in particular the region. Important aspects of human development are the ability to have a decent standard of living, condition of environment, population health, education.

**Research Methodology.** One of the main priorities of state policy, in particular, local government, is a significant improvement in the quality of life of each citizen, his harmonious development by actively influencing the aggregate of indicators and characteristics of the demographic component, in-depth analysis and rational use of educational and scientific potential, etc. At the heart of any social process, there are demographic features, because they influence the formation of the structure of education and health care system over time.

**Results.** In the Odesa region there is a deterioration in the health of the population, the increase in morbidity and mortality. Environmental and population safety issues are aggravated in the region. One of the most important is the problem of providing drinking water to the Odesa region. The sanitary and technical condition of water supply facilities in the region is unsatisfactory, the water supply system and distribution network wear is about 70%, especially in rural areas.

**Novelty.** The analysis of the demographic situation is characterized by population decline, low life expectancy, deterioration of health, etc. It was noted that the demographic situation in the region affects the quantitative indicators of the condition of the education sector. It is concluded that the work of local authorities and local government should be aimed at creating favourable conditions for improving the quality of life, health, and well-being of the population of the region and the reproduction of natural resources.

**The practical significance.** Thus, it can be concluded that the work of local authorities and local government should be aimed, in particular, at creating a satisfactory environment for the population, namely: prevention of diseases, especially infectious and socially dangerous diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, alcoholism, psychiatric disorders, drug addiction; reducing the risks associated with pollution and harmful environmental impact in order to preserve, strengthen, and restore human health, increase the duration and improve the quality of its life; implementation of environmental and protection of nature programs aimed at improving the quality of air and water; ensuring the appropriate level of accessibility and quality of education for each person. This will improve the demographic situation in the region and create favourable conditions for the improving the quality of life, health, and well-being of the population of the region and the reproduction of natural resources.