



SOCIAL WELL-BEING AND INTEGRAL INDICES OF ITS EVALUATION

*Guidelines to the practical lesson
for students in the specialties 222 "Medicine"
and 228 "Pediatrics" on the course "**Social Medicine,
Public Health (Public Health)**"*

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
Харківський національний медичний університет

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СОЦІАЛЬНЕ БЛАГОПОЛУЧЧЯ ТА ІНТЕГРАЛЬНІ ІНДЕКСИ ЙОГО ОЦІНКИ

*Методичні вказівки
до практичного заняття студентів
спеціальностей 222 «Медицина» та 228 «Педіатрія»
з дисципліни «**Соціальна медицина,
громадське здоров'я**» (Громадське здоров'я)*

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Compilers V. A. Ohniev
 I. A. Chukhno
 J. S. Belevcova
 H. V. Lisova

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Упорядники В. А. Огнев
 І. А. Чухно
 Я. С. Белєвцова
 Г. В. Лісова

GUIDELINES FOR TOPIC TRAINING

The aim of the class: students have to comprehend the importance of integrated indices for assessing of social well-being at the population and individual levels.

Students need to know:

➤ **Programme Issues:**

- basic terms, definitions, history, essence of social well-being of the population, as a statistical concept;
- features of social well-being for individual as well as the whole society;
- the structure of social well-being and the relationship between structural elements;
 - integral, systemic, integrated indicators of assessing of social well-being: human development index (HDI), international index of happiness (Happy Planet Index), Gallup World Poll (Gallup World Poll), “Better Life Index” (“OECD Better Life Index”) and others;
 - level and quality of life;
 - external and internal factors that allow to achieve high level of social well-being;
 - the role of social health, social cohesion, success of a person and society, happiness, and other ones in ensuring of social well-being.

Need to be able to:

- to define and analyze indicators of social well-being of a person and society.

Recommended literature

Basic literature

1. Adler M. and Fleurbaey M. Oxford Handbook of Wellbeing and Public Policy / M. Adler and M. Fleurbaey. – New York : Oxford University Press, 2016. – 984 p.
2. Nussbaum M., Sen A. The Quality of Life / M. Nussbaum, A. Sen. – Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1993. – 468 p.
3. Offit Paul A. Vaccinated: One Man’s Quest to Defeat the World’s Deadliest Diseases / Paul A. Offit – Philadelphia : Harper Perennial; Reprint edition, 2008. – 272 p.
4. Rose Geoffrey Rose’s Strategy of Preventive Medicine / G. Rose. – New York : Oxford University Press, Updated edition, 2008. – 190 p.
5. Russel Daniel C. Happiness for Humans / D. Russel. – Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2012. – 296 p.
6. Methodical materials on the subject “Public Health”.
7. Summary of lectures in Social Medicine and Public Health / Kharkiv National Medical University, Department of Public Health and Healthcare Management

Additional literature

1. Argyle Michael The psychology of Happiness. 2nd edition. / M. Argyle. – London : Routledge, 2001. – 289 p.
2. Gallup Inc., Healthways Inc. State of global well-being. Results of the Gallup-Healthways Global well-being index, 2014.
3. Gallup World Poll. Gallup Media. URL: <https://worldview.gallup.com/default.aspx> (date of the beast: 05.03.2017).
4. <http://happyplanetindex.org/> (date of the beast: 05.03.2017).
5. Luhmann Maike, Hawkley Louise, Caciopo John Thinking About One's Subjective Well-Being: Average Trends and Individual Differences // Luornal of Happiness Studies. – No. 15(4). – 2014. URL: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/257589624_Thinking_About_One's_Subjective_Well-Being_Average_Trends_and_Individual_Differences
6. Rath Tom, Harter Jim Well Being: The Five Essential Elements / T. Rath, J. Harter. – 2013. – 227 p. URL; <https://www.amazon.co.uk/Wellbeing-Essential-Elements-Tom-Rath/dp/1595620400>
7. OECD Better life index. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. URL: <http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/> (date of the beast: 05.03.2017).
8. Well-being // English Vocabulary in Use. Cambridge Dictionary. URL: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/%D1%81%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%80%D1%8C/%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B3%D0%BB%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9/well-being>

Information Resources

1. U.S. National Library of Medicine – <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/>
2. Scientific Library of Kharkiv National Medical University – <http://libr.knmu.edu.ua/index.php/biblioteki>
3. National library of Ukraine Vernadsky – <http://www.nbu.gov.ua/>
4. Ukrainian National Scientific Medical Library – <http://www.library.gov.ua/>
5. Kharkiv State Scientific Library named after V. Korolenko – <http://korolenko.kharkov.com>

THEORETICAL MATERIAL FOR PREPARING TO THE LESSON

1. Terminology of social well-being and principles of the social state

In world practice nowadays more attention is paid to issues of social well-being due to the development of our civilization and increased attention to improving the level and quality of life of the population. The conditions are created for the social realization and development of people as well as formation on this basis the potential of each country and the whole mankind. According to the Constitution Ukraine is a social state, which implies the implementation of appropriate state policies directed to the progressive improvement of the living conditions of the population, the growth of well-being in society, and the formation of public satisfaction with the live level. In addition, it is necessary to notice that in Ukraine, since 2016 a public health system has been emerging

and the concept of social well-being and its achievements in it occupies a significant place. Taking into account of all these considerations, studies of the problem of social well-being, its components, and assessment of its condition in our country and determination of the place of Ukraine on this indicator among other states are extremely important and relevant.

The term “social well-being” can be explained as follows: “social” can be interpreted as “related to the human community”, “well-being” – as “a calm, happy life,” “a calm course of life without disturbances and unhappiness”, “prosperity, financial security”, “a person’s condition or an objective situation, when a person has everything that is favourably characterized by external and internal view on his/her life”.

In modern conditions developed countries strive to create models of social states. The concept of “social state” was initially used by *Lorenz von Stein* in 1850. He included to the list of state functions “the maintenance of absolute equality of rights for all social classes, for a certain person who is realizing through the own power.” The state, after Stein, is obliged to contribute to the economic and social progress of all its citizens, because, ultimately, the development of a person is a condition for the development of the others, and it is the sense of a social state existence.

*In the modern sense, the **social state** (in German: Sozialstaat) is a model of the state with a policy that is aimed the redistribution of material wealth according to the principle of social justice in order to achieve a decent standard of living for every citizen, smoothing out of social differences and help for indigent people.*

The social state such characteristics:

- a person, his/her life, rights, freedoms and dignity is the highest value;
- the internal and foreign policies of the social state has to be directed on the protection of rights and freedoms, legitimate interests, and decent living conditions of each person;
- social state provides social orientation of both the public and private sectors of the economy;
- each management decision has to be socially fair;
- an active social policy is carried out, should be based on mutual social responsibility;
- a care for the economic security of a person is provided;
- a fair distribution of national wealth is guaranteed;
- the civil society is developing, the authority and significance of each its institution is being strengthened.

At the heart of the social state there are such **principles**: *social well-being; social justice; social equality; provision of social guarantees, etc.*

In a social state, there is an infrastructure for the provision of social services. Security in the provision of social services determines the real effectiveness and activity of the state created organizations and institutions. Security issues of social services (including their completeness, productivity, lack of negative consequences)

play an important role in ensuring of social well-being and improving the people's quality of life. The quality of social services is regulated by state standards.

The essence of the social state is subject for rethinking. In modern conditions, it is considered not only as a saviour, a supporting force, but also as an "activating" mechanism in which priority is given to the achievement of equal opportunities and use of social and personal potentials. The goal of a social state is creation of active, fair and socially cohesive society.

The combination of economic and social goals and development values has always been at the focus of attention of modern European society. Economic development should benefit social alignment. At the same time, social justice and social alignment can benefit economic development. The concept of social cohesion provides for the existence of financial mechanisms for the redistribution of income in favour of the least well-off people.

It should be said that as society advances along the path of civilization, the question of social well-being, the quality of social and individual well-being becomes more acute. It is quite likely that this is connected with an increasing level of the general culture and education of people and society, as well as the steady diversification of goods and services.

Unfortunately, at the beginning of the 21st century, just few states can be classified as social ones only those countries, where the majority of the population has achieved a high standard of living, per capita consumption of goods and services, equal rights for the entire population, a fair and socially cohesive society. To this group may be included Sweden, Norway, Japan, Switzerland, Germany, France and others.

2. History and essence of social well-being

Social well-being is an objective social phenomenon determined by the everyday living conditions of people in which they satisfy their needs, as well as realize their life plans and social expectations.

Social well-being is a part of fundamental categories of the theory of social work. There are two aspects of this category: *social well-being of human and social well-being of society*.

The individual definition of human well-being is quite complicated, because in the structure of a person's personality there are three elements: physical, social and spiritual ones. It is impossible to separate them from each other in the study of subjective well-being. Their unity becomes a factor of subjective well-being.

Historically, social well-being was associated with economic science and was understood in the narrow sense as the provision of a person and society with material goods. In economics, social well-being was equated to material well-being. In the most general approximation in the history of economic doctrines, two opposing approaches to ensuring the social well-being of citizens can be distinguished.

The first approach is presented by the classical school of political economy (A. Smith, D. Riccardo, and T. Malthus). Scientists in this field believed that the achievement of general well-being was possible due to the

obtaining of the well-being by each person pursued his/her selfish goals in the conditions of free competition in a market based on the division of labour. If all people strived for personal well-being and acted for their own enrichment, in this case society also would be flourished.

The second approach is performed by the economic views on social well-being connected with the socialist tradition (K. Marx), which denied the possibility of achievement a universal social well-being in conditions of economic inequality, generated by the egoistic actions of individuals in an unregulated market. The social well-being of society, from that point of view, was possible only on the basis of public ownership and regulation of the economy in the interests of the whole society.

Modern science of the late 20th and early 21st centuries has significantly expanded the interpretation of social well-being and clearly outlined the range of problems. Social well-being includes such characteristics as material well-being, public health, education, security, freedom, social cohesion, a subjective feeling of well-being, etc. Economists of the past saw the problem of social well-being on a macroeconomic scale, but modern researchers focus on the social well-being of a particular individual as a producer and, mostly, considered him/her as a consumer of goods and services.

Social well-being is a complex category, formed at the junction of various scientific disciplines – philosophy, ethics, economics, law, sociology, political science, medicine, etc. The complexity of this concept requires a systematic approach to its study, which involves the study of the elements that make up its structure and the disclosure of the relationships between them.

There are five aspects of human well-being: physical health, income and welfare, social relations, lack of depression, work and free time. This structure was highlighted during calculation of the Gallup-Healthways well-being index.

James Harter and Tom Rath in the book “Everything’s Great! Five Elements of Well-Being” singled out professional, social, financial, physical and prosperity in the living environment.

Professional well-being is the pleasure of what we do daily, fulfilling our professional duties, regardless of whether we work at the enterprise, institution, audience, or at the factory.

Social well-being is the highest social value, social ideal, the field of social optimality, with which the vital interests of mankind are connected. The desire to achieve social well-being in all times has been a constant motivation for the activities of social actors. A modern understanding of the essence and content of social well-being is associated with staying within the framework of civilization, the most efficient use of its benefits as well as optimal life activity in the conditions of high rates of development of the post-industrial, informational and educational era.

Physical well-being is good health and enough strength to cope with everyday activities. People with a high level of physical well-being successfully maintain their health. They regularly exercise and therefore feel better. They

choose healthy foods that provide them with energy and promote clear thinking. They have enough rest to give the brain the opportunity to process the information received during the day and successfully start the next day.

Happiness cannot be bought with money, but being happy is not easy if a person is not able to satisfy his/her basic needs. Otherwise, the amount of money affects well-being less than financial security and the ability to manage by own funds.

People with a high level of *financial well-being* rationally manage their personal funds and spend money wisely. They buy impressions, they are not limited in the acquisition of material goods, and spend money not only on themselves, but also on others. They are mostly satisfied with their standard of living.

The physical well-being of a person is associated with a long-term state of health. By assimilating good habits and making reasonable decisions regarding lifestyle, diet, exercise and sleep, he/she feels healthier and more energetic, looks better and lives longer.

Well-being in the living environment. A person should feel safety in that place where he/she lives, does not have any doubt of the quality of the water he/she drinks and the air he/she breathes. In addition, person needs a home that meets his/her needs and a community that he/she can be proud of. Participation in the life of society benefits not only those who surround him/her, but also him/herself as well. Good deeds contribute to closer social interaction, make the existence more significant and meaningful, and the lifestyle more active. Well-being in the living environment is an involvement into society and an interest to the current events.

People with a high level of well-being live in their living environment feeling safe. They are proud of their community and feel that it is a movement in the right direction. This feeling causes a desire to serve this community, making a long-term contribution to its activities.

In the broadest sense social security can be understood as the state of society and social institutions which ensures guaranteed protection of national interests, socially oriented development of the country as a whole, sufficient potential for socio-economic and socio-political development even in adverse conditions of internal and external processes.

It is advisable to isolate in the structure of personal and public social well-being such components that would correspond to the key areas of human and social life: *economic, social, political and legal, cultural and spiritual ones.*

The economic component of social well-being can be attributed to material well-being and its subjective assessment (absence or minimum level of both absolute and relative deprivation of any goods significant for the individual), income, consumption level, housing, security and freedom of activity as an entrepreneur or employee, labour and employment, etc.

The social components of social well-being are directly related, first of all, to a person's social capital, his/her social roles and statuses, and subjective satisfaction with them. Also here can be attributed the profession of a person.

The political and legal components of social well-being can be represented by political rights and freedoms, the presence of their legislative consolidation and actual enforcement, subjective assessments of their own rights and freedoms.

The cultural and spiritual component of social well-being is associated with a wide range of phenomena: free will, freedom of religion, accessibility of the achievements of world and national culture, the possibility of spiritual and moral development.

3. Integral and complex indices of social well-being

In the assessment of social well-being specialists use in their work ***integrated, systemic, and complex indicators*** reflecting all aspects of social well-being. The most common and popular among them is the Human Development Index, which was developed and implemented by the UN in 1990 (until 2013 it was called the Human Development Index).

The Human Development Index is an integrated indicator, calculated annually to compare and measure the standard of living, literacy, education and longevity in different countries as the main characteristics of the human potential of the study area. In calculation of the HDI, 3 types of indicators are taken into account:

- 1) life expectancy;
- 2) the level of literacy of the country's population (average number of years spent on education) and the expected duration of training;
- 3) standard of living is estimated through GNI per capita at purchasing power parity in US dollars.

The basis for measuring the Human Development Index, in contrast to previous studies of the social development of society, was not only data on gross national income (GNI), but also such important indicators as achievements in the health and education fields. The human development index is compiled according to the official statistics of the studied country, so the results can be considered fairly objective and verifiable.

To determine the Human Development Index, it is necessary to identify three main areas by which the achievements of a country are measured:

Health and longevity are measured using an indicator of life expectancy at birth (how many years a generation born in a particular year will have to live if the age-specific mortality rate does not change throughout life).

Access to knowledge is measured using the average length of schooling (average number of years of education received by people aged 26 years and older throughout life) and the expected duration of schooling (the number of years of education that a child who has reached the officially established age for admission to school can receive if the prevailing trends in educational attainment rates continue throughout his/her life).

The standard of living is determined using the indicator of gross national income per capita (total income of the economy obtained in the course of production and ownership of production factors divided by the average population of the country).

The indicators described above carry detailed (in aggregate) and at the same time specialized (separate) information, which is essential in choosing priority areas for the social policy programme of a modern state, and also is taken into account during the development of many legislative acts. The state of the healthcare and education system, and the standard of living of the population reflect all the sides of well-being in society, and also affect the positive functioning of each person and at the same time lead to the successful development of society.

Due to objective assessments, the Human Development Index is the main indicator of the social well-being of a person and society.

To assess the social well-being of the population, sets of indicators characterizing certain components of well-being can also be used.

The International *Happy Planet Index* became one of the most popular indices calculated in 2006 in 178 countries.

The **International Happiness Index** reflects the well-being of the population and the state of the environment in different countries of the world. It was proposed by the New Economics Foundation. The main task of the index is to reflect the “real” welfare of nations. To compare the standard of living in different countries, the values of GDP per capita or the HDI are used, but these indices cannot always reflect the real situation. In particular, comparing the value of GDP is considered inappropriate, because the ultimate goal of the most people is not to be rich, but to be happy and healthy.

The happiness index includes four groups of indicators:

1) subjective well-being (using the results of the global Gallup poll, the question “Ladder of Life” – during the survey, respondents are asked the following question: “Imagine a ladder where 0 means the worst possible life, and 10 means the best possible life. At which step between 0 and 10 are you now?”);

2) life expectancy;

3) the degree of inequality of the population of one country in terms of life expectancy and subjective assessments of well-being;

4) environmental burden / ecological footprint (measured in hectares of land per inhabitant of the country) necessary for sustainable maintenance of the level of consumption in the country.

The next indicator may be *the indicator of social well-being according to the Gallup World Poll* (Gallup World Survey), which includes 16 different indices of human activity. Among them there is: a rule of law index; food and shelter index; index of personal economic situation; personal health index; civic engagement index; as well as *indices of well-being*: prosperity, difficulty, suffering; *indices of well-fare*: positive developments; or negative events; confidence index for national institutions (army, justice, election system, etc.); corruption index; youth development index; community basic needs index; diversity index; optimism index; index of use of electronic means of communication; violence index; and religiosity index.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development compiles its own *rating of the “Better Life Index” (OECD Better Life Index)* for

11 parameters: housing; income; Work; community; education; Environment; involvement in civic engagement; health; life satisfaction; security; balance of work and rest.

There are national indexes of social well-being for example, the Australian **HALE Wellbeing Index (Herald / Age Lateral Economics Index of Wellbeing)** etc.

Social well-being can be measured not only as objective *indicators of the level and quality of life*, but it also includes subjective assessments of the well-being of a person and society.

The standard of living is understood as a set of indicators from the sphere of economy and employment that includes gross domestic product per capita; unemployment rate; inflation rate; duration of human life; the ratio of the living wage and the average value of pension payments, the number of citizens “below the poverty line”; the ratio of the minimum wage to the cost of living. Thus, the standard of living is an objective indicator of the human environment, its development and comfort. At the same time, the standard of living is a quantitative indicator and does not reflect many aspects of human activity (for example, the share of GDP per capita with minimal government spending on the social sphere does not affect the overall well-being of an individual citizen).

The quality of life is a broader concept that integrates not just material security, but also the provision of social services, health, safety, the ecology of the place of residence, and other indicators. Today in the scientific community there is not a consensus on the definition of the concept of “quality of life”. Various approaches to understanding of this category are formed at the intersection of philosophical, economic, social and political ideas and theories, including both objective (environmental quality) and subjective approaches (perception of environmental quality through the prism of personal value attitudes and experiences). The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) takes a similar approach, defining quality of life as intangible aspects of people’s lives.

4. Determinants of social well-being

The phenomenon of social well-being is a complex, multi-component one, which can be considered as an open, self-organizing system, a subject influenced by many factors of external systems.

In connection with the complex, systematic nature of social well-being, it is extremely difficult *to unambiguously single out certain determinants (factors)* that lead to its achievement for a person and society. In the most general classification, all the achievement factors *can be sub-divided into external and internal*.

External factors for achieving social well-being belongs the institutional environment, which involves economic institutions provided a decent level of satisfaction of material needs; legal institutions guaranteed human and individual rights; effective functioning of labour and employment institutions that provide a person with the opportunity to achieve the desired level of social welfare,

institutions of social protection and support of the population; open and working institutions (“elevators”) of social mobility, etc. The well-being of a particular person and society as a whole depends on the level of development of these institutions and their structure.

Internal factors of social well-being are associated with its subjective characteristics: a person’s feeling of his/her own happiness or unhappiness, satisfaction or dissatisfaction with life. These factors include personal psychological characteristics, such as temperament and character of a person, as well as his/her social aims, expectations, and ideas. So, a cheerful, optimistic person, *ceteris paribus*, perceives his/her level of social prosperity higher than a person with a depressive or catastrophic type of thinking. Moreover, internal factors include the expectations of a person about his/her future. It is proved that people who want to earn more money than they have in reality are unhappier than those people who have a little difference between real and desired income.

In addition, an important factor in the feeling of one’s own well-being is a feeling of social significance (working pensioners live longer than unemployed and unclaimed in society) and a positive assessment of their social status. The internal factors of social well-being include the social capital of a person. Social capital is understood as “a combination of real and potentially available resources that a person uses for membership in social networks”.

Among the internal factors of social well-being, it should be noted such important ones as *social health of a person and society, social cohesion, success, human happiness, and others*. This is essential for the ensuring of social welfare in the social sphere.

Health is an essential characteristic of a person’s quality of life. Health-saving policy is an integral part of a holistic social policy and it is aimed the ensuring of human well-being. The ancient Romans connected healthy body with healthy mind. In the aspect of social well-being, we recognize health as an interconnected social phenomenon of individual and public health.

Human *social health* is considered in the context of the interaction of the individual and society and is determined through the presence of social contacts and the organization of the harmonious relations of the individual with society. The content of a person’s social health includes his/her social experience, including knowledge and skills. The main mechanisms for the formation of social health of an individual involve the process of social adaptation, the processes of socialization, inculturation and social education.

The social component of health is revealed through the state of well-being, satisfaction with social relations and adequate perception of social reality, acceptance and fulfillment of social norms.

Social cohesion concept. In a society of social cohesion everyone seeks to bridge the gap between rich and poor, where a person with his/her individual problems and needs is at the forefront of society. The Council of Europe has a Department of Social Cohesion that examines the issues of combating poverty, protection the rights of disabled people, people with mental health problems, elderly people and children promoting ideas of national welfare.

Success is one of the most coveted states of modern man and a socially positive characteristic of his/her activity. Success is the achievement of certain results that are important for a person, such as: financial well-being, social position, marital status and a family, maintaining health, possessing of various prestigious material values. However, success is not the ultimate goal of life; its presence does not guarantee a person that he/she will achieve welfare. There is a second goal, to which everyone consciously strives to achieve – happiness.

Happiness. Representatives of philosophical knowledge believe that a person's ideas about happiness include the meaning-life system of his/her values and express his/her essential attitude to the world. In philosophy, there is the concept of *felicology – the doctrine of achieving happiness*.

English psychologist M. Argyle in his work “Psychology of Happiness”, published in 1987, defined *well-being as happiness*. Under well-being he understood income and health status and used this term as a synonym for happiness. In his theory of “happiness” he recommended looking for sources of happiness. Among the priorities, he mentioned *social relations, work and leisure*. He mentioned social relationships “romantic love, marriage and friendship,” as the main reasons for positive emotions and happiness, as well as mental and physical health. He has written: “... *work gives pleasure not only because it allows you to receive a reward or achieve some other goals, but also because it serves as a source of internal satisfaction, and relationships with colleagues contributing to social satisfaction*”.

As for leisure, author investigated it in the context of social relationships and clarified that leisure was the most “subject of individual control” and, therefore, could bring a sense of satisfaction with life from the fulfillment of innermost desires.

I. S. Kon defined happiness as moral consciousness and a state of individual that corresponds to the greatest inner satisfaction with the conditions of his/her being, the fullness and meaningfulness of life, the realization of his/her human purpose.

An analysis of the literature shows that approximately *three approaches* are used for the study of human happiness:

– “*the psychology of happiness*” considers happiness as an experience, a characteristic of a person as a “happy person”;

– “*the axiology of happiness*” is “a value, a measure of goodness in a person's life, the ideal of personal perfection and being in general”;

– and, finally, “*sociological approach*” that understands happiness as a social well-being.

Conclusion

Thus, in the context of transformations of social work institution, exactly social well-being is a strategic goal at all its levels, and is an integral indicator of its effectiveness.

So, social well-being can be defined in such a way:

- as the highest social value, the ideal state, towards which society and the welfare state strive;
- a personal value – a person’s desire to satisfy his/her social needs and to be prosperous in society objectively and in subjective feelings of well-being;
- the goal of social policy and social work to achieve the desired optimal state of society;
- a comprehensive criterion characterized the level of social, economic, political and cultural development of a society.

TEST TASKS

1. At the present stage, the structure of the social well-being of society includes such elements as a standard of living determined by indicators of average per capita income and the subsistence minimum, as well as the concepts of quality of life determined by ideas about the state of health and sanitary well-being of the population, and the possibility of obtaining the necessary medical care. Which of the following is the natural result of the emergence of a social state in society?
 - A. *The evolutionary development of public relations.**
 - B. *Revolutionary change in society.*
 - C. *Purposeful actions of authority.*
 - D. *Active influence other states on the authority.*
 - E. *All answers are correct.*
2. In modern conditions, developed countries strive to create models of social states. Which of the following is the highest value in a social state?
 - A. *Society as a whole.*
 - B. *Ruling class of society.*
 - C. *Separate social groups.*
 - D. *Citizen of this state.*
 - E. *A person living in the territory of this state.**
3. The desire for a social state is one of the key provisions of the political programmes of the Social Democrats. Which of the following is the sphere of social state responsibility from their point of view?
 - A. *The social well-being of all members of society.**
 - B. *The maintaining minimum incomes.*
 - C. *Social support of the poor people.*
 - D. *Ensuring the high level and quality of life of the middle class.*
 - E. *Ensuring a high level and quality of life for children.*
4. A social state is a model of a state with a policy aimed the redistribution of material wealth according to the principle of social justice in order to achieve a decent standard of living for every citizen, smoothing social differences and help indigent people. Which of the following model of the social state provides the highest level of budgetary spending on the social needs?
 - A. *The liberal model.*
 - B. *Corporate (continental) model.*
 - C. *Social (democratic) model.**
 - D. *Managerial model.*
 - E. *All answers are correct.*

5. Social well-being is an integral indicator of the effectiveness of the functioning of the social sphere, a reflection of social welfare, level of prosperity, quality of life of the population, an indicator of social security of social system as a whole. Which of the following is the priority task of establishing a social state at the present stage in Ukraine?

- A. *Smoothing the social inequality in society.**
- B. *Budget support for inefficient business structures.*
- C. *Provision of material assistance to other states.*
- D. *Protection of socially protected groups.*
- E. *Preservation of minimum incomes.*

6. Social insurance contributes to the development and formation of social well-being among the population. Which of the following category of population Ukraine actively supports by the social insurance system?

- A. *All members of society.**
- C. *Wealthy people.*
- E. *The middle class.*
- B. *The poor people.*
- D. *Minors.*

7. Constitutions and legislation of many countries contain the mention of the social state. Which of the following role business plays in social activities?

- A. *It leads to irreversible costs and lower competitiveness of the company.*
- B. *Provides a stable and efficient company in the long run.**
- C. *Deteriorates economic results of a company, but improves its public prestige.*
- D. *Increases the desire for profit.*
- E. *There is no right answer.*

8. In the modern world, a social state is an integral characteristic of any civilized country with a democratic regime and law domination. Who of the following is the founder of the concept of a social state?

- A. *Hegel.*
- B. *Kant.*
- C. *Marx.*
- D. *L. von Stein.**
- E. *Engels.*

9. The social responsibility of the state finds expression in the implementation of an effective social policy in the interests of:

- A. *All members of society.**
- D. *The political elite of society.*
- B. *The poor people.*
- E. *All answers are correct.*
- C. *Representatives of small business.*

10. The leading priority of the social state is the existence of state and economy for people. Which of the following equal rights are legally ensured by a social government for everyone?

- A. *For a decent life and free development.**
- D. *For academic freedom.*
- B. *For social support in difficult life situations.*
- E. *For free thinking.*
- C. *For a minimum level of personal wealth.*

11. Social well-being is the antithesis of poverty and disorder. Which of the following is the main goal of social policy of a social state?

- A. *Maximum satisfaction of the social needs of members of society.**
- B. *Preservation of minimum incomes.*
- C. *Provision of social assistance to low-income groups.*
- D. *Ensuring economic security and financial stability of society.*
- E. *All answers are correct.*

12. The essence of the social state in modern conditions is considered as an “activating” mechanism. Which of the following are the principles of a social state?
- A. *Social well-being.*
 - B. *Social justice.*
 - C. *Social equality.*
 - D. *Providing of social guarantees, etc.*
 - E. *All answers are correct.**

CONTROL QUESTIONS

1. Explain the concept of social well-being (individual and social).
2. What do you know about the history of formation the concept of social well-being?
3. How do you understand the social state and its essence?
4. What is the role and importance of economic approaches in the formation of social well-being?
5. What are the structural components of social well-being?
6. What are integrated, systemic, complex methods for assessing of social well-being? List the main ones.
7. What is Human Development Index (HDI), its indicators, and assessment?
8. What is the International Index of Happiness (Happy Planet Index).
9. Describe the regional features of the state of social welfare.
10. What are determining factors of social well-being?
11. What is the role of the health, success and happiness of the population in ensuring social well-being?
12. What are the main provisions of the methodology for assessing the quality of life of the population?
13. What is the concept of social cohesion and its main goal?
14. What is the success of a person and its role in social well-being?
15. What is a person’s view of happiness?
16. What determines social well-being as a strategic goal of society?

CONTENT

Guidelines for topic training	3
Theoretical material for preparing to the lesson	4
1. Terminology of social well-being and principles of the social state	4
2. History and essence of social well-being	6
3. Integral and complex indices of social well-being	9
4. Determinants of social well-being	11
Test tasks	14
Control questions	16

Навчальне видання

СОЦІАЛЬНЕ БЛАГОПОЛУЧЧЯ ТА ІНТЕГРАЛЬНІ ІНДЕКСИ ЙОГО ОЦІНКИ

*Методичні вказівки
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Упорядники Огнев Віктор Андрійович
 Чухно Інна Анатоліївна
 Белевцова Яна Сергіївна
 Лісова Ганна Володимирівна

Переклад І. Чухно, Хінд Маазузі, Д. Івахненко

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**Редакційно-видавничий відділ
ХНМУ, пр. Науки, 4, м. Харків, 61022
izdatknmurio@gmail.com, vid.redact@kntmu.edu.ua**

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