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**THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR DETERMINING THE QUALITY OF LIFE**

The **object** of the study is the process of determining the quality of the life of the population. The **subject** of the study is methodological approaches, methods for determining the quality of life that affect the quality of working life and indicate the usefulness of investing in improving the overall level of staff development. The **goal** of the paper is to provide the theoretical justification of factors that affect the quality of life of the population of regions grounding on the assessment of indicators to study the usefulness of investing to support and develop this phenomenon. The **objectives** of the article are to analyze the factors that affect the quality of life, to select and substantiate the components of the quality of life assessment of the population of regions, to draft proposals on the composition of the system of indicators for assessing the quality of life. The following **methods** are used in the study – the systematic one, logical and historical approaches, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, monographic analysis. **Results.** The quality of life is considered as a complex concept that characterizes the degree of satisfaction with the conditions of a person being; the quality of working life including labour, the physical and social environment at an enterprise, the system of management, the relationship between the labour and non-labour sphere constitute a very significant part of the mentioned phenomenon. The components and factors that affect the quality of the life of population are grouped as those that directly affect the quality (the quality of working life, living conditions, environment, satisfaction with life), and those that indirectly affect the quality of life (the demographic situation, financial security, legal support, health protection, education, social environment). Factors and the system of indicators for assessing the quality of the life of the population in regions are specified on the basis of the components that have been proved and suggested additionally – ecological condition and the quality of the working life of workers of the enterprises located in regions. **Conclusions.** The analysis enabled revealing a number of factors that affect the quality of the life of the population of Ukraine, determining the most common of them and the features of their impact and taking into account new trends in the society, economy and politics to classify these factors depending on their impact on the object of the research that is on an individual as those that directly affect the quality the life of the population, and those indirectly affect the quality of life of the population. The monographic analysis enabled identifying and justifying the system of indicators of the quality of the life of the population in the regions of Ukraine.

**Keywords:** the quality of the life of the population; the quality of working life of employees; life quality factors; the system of indicators to assess the quality of life.

**Introduction**

The quality of life of the population is very significant for determining the competitiveness of the country and is one of the most crucial indicators of the effectiveness of social and economic policy, therefore the major international ratings pay a lot of attention to the quality of life of the population. This, in turn, affects the increase of investment flows, import and export operations, cooperation with other countries. Therefore, improving the quality of life of the population is one of the priority directions of the social policy in Ukraine. However, the assessment of the quality of life of the population is a complicated and controversial process which requires updating factors that affect the life quality and determining their nature and significance.

**The analysis of recent studies and publications**

Many prominent scientists paid attention to the factors and assessments of the quality of life, among them are L. Udotova, V. Bakirov, F. Uzunov, I. Kalachova, S. Mantsurov, M. Kizim, V. Ponomarenko, E. Libanova and others. However, the external environment that is constantly changing, new factors that affect the quality of life create conditions for the continuous development of theoretical foundations for determining the quality of life and for further research in this area.

**Issues for consideration that have not been studied before**

The goal of this article is to substantiate theoretically the factors that affect the quality of life of the population of the regions of Ukraine, to determine on their basis indicators for assessing the economic feasibility of investing in the development and assurance of this phenomenon.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks were solved:

- factors that affect the quality of life were analyzed;
- components for assessing the quality of life of the population of the region were selected and justified;
- proposals concerning the system of indicators for assessing the quality of life quality were developed.

**The discussion of the results of the study**

Under modern economic conditions, the quality of life of the population is becoming the main factor for assessing the competitiveness and economic growth of countries and regions. This indicator reflects in the clearest way the directions of the world politics and determines the priorities in managing the development of regions. The quality of life is an integrated qualitative characteristic of human life, which reveals the criteria of the life of the society, the conditions for life support, as well as the conditions for the viability of society as an integral social organism[27].

In Ukraine, little attention is paid to the problems of assessing and selecting methods for improving the quality

of life of the population. The state has some programs and realizations, but there is no clear policy and regulatory mechanism. However, since the end of the 20th century, the quality of life of the population has become a priority area of the state policy and social work in the most developed countries of the world, because the quality of life of the population is a tool for the integrated assessment of the effectiveness of public administration in the post-economic period.

Solving these problems requires fundamental research, which, in turn, requires significant financial, intellectual and other resources. Factors affecting the life of the population should be determined, the methods of assessment should be specified, regional programs should be developed, ways to improve the quality of life of the

population should be selected and the concept that is the basis for developing the mechanism for improving the quality of life of the population should be specified.

In domestic and foreign business practices, various terms were used to assess the life of the population: "welfare", "standard of living", "quality of life". The term "life quality" includes both quantitative and qualitative indicators, therefore, it is a broader concept that can be used differently to describe both quite specific issues concerning the working conditions and the life of people and general philosophical problems of human existence.

There are various approaches to determining the concept "quality of life", some of them are given in table 1.

**Table 1.** The definitions of "life quality"

Author	Definition
L. Udotova	The degree of conformity to living conditions and living standards is based on scientifically substantiated norms or certain standards.
L. Levi, L. Anderson, I. Prybytkova	The assessment of all conditions for physical, mental and social well-being, as it is understood by an individual and a separate group of the population.
G. Petropavlova	The social and economic category which show the degree of the set living standard which the population have achieved at the current level of threats.
S. Ausheva	The category that reflects the content of the life of the society as a whole and includes three interconnected systems: personal safety, social guarantees, economic security.
L. Nozdrina	The category that combines a number of social and economic parameters that cover the entire social and economic system and shows how the present and future generations are satisfied with the material, social and other demands under the conditions of preserving the environment, depending on the existing trends of economic development.
B. Boitsov	The set of characteristics of living conditions of the population which have been formed in the mass consciousness.
V. Drobysheva	The integral qualitative characteristic of the lives of people which reveals not only life activities, life support, but also the viability of the society as the entire social organism, social qualities.
Eliseeva	The social and economic category which includes not only the level of consumption of material goods and services but also the satisfaction with spiritual needs, health, life expectancy, environmental conditions, moral and psychological climate, mental comfort.
F. Uzunov	The qualitative characteristic of the hierarchy of satisfaction with human life.
R. Yapparova	The complex concept which reflects the degree of the development of human potential, conditions, forms and subjective assessment of its implementation within the life of a human being, social group and the society as a whole.
S. McCall	The best approach to assessing the quality of life is to assess how fully human "necessary conditions for happiness" are met, that is the requirements that are necessary (though insufficient) for a person to feel happy.
World Health Organization	The category that shows how an individual perceives their position in life in the context of culture and the system of values in which this individual lives and in relation to the goals, expectations, standards and interests of this individual.
Encyclopedia of Sociology	The integral concept that characterizes the quantitative level and the variety of material and spiritual needs that can satisfy a person in a particular society.
Ontario Social Development Council	It is a product of interrelation of social, economic, health and environmental conditions affecting the development of a human and the society.
Quality of Life Research Unit, University of Toronto	The category which shows how a person realizes important opportunities in their life. These opportunities lie in chances and limitations that each individual has in their life and reflect the interconnection between personal factors and environmental factors. The satisfaction with life consists of two elements: own sense of satisfaction and the achievement of particular characteristics.

Some scientists, for example, L. Udotova, determine the quality of life as a standard. But the English scientist A. Toynbee believed that the quality of life is a person's goal and noted that the goal of a human life is spiritual. That is why there is also a sociological aspect of this

phenomenon. Among contemporary Ukrainian scientists who consider the quality of life of the population in the sociological dimension, V. S. Bakirov mentions Y. Golovakha, N. Panina, I. Prybitkova, and Yu. Saenko, who understand the quality of life as subjective feelings

and perceptions of an individual of their own well-being. Other scholars understand this phenomenon in two planes, namely as a social dimension and as a quantitative concept of "quality of life of the population", among these scholars are N. Rymashevskaya, F. Uzunov, I. Kalacheva, I. Mantsurov, M. Kizim, V. Ponomarenko, E. Libanova [22].

Also, "quality of life" is a multi-level category that can characterize both the quality of life of the population of the country and the quality of life of certain social classes, social groups or separate segments of the population, the quality of life of a particular person or family.

In the case of enterprise personnel, the term "the quality of working life" is used, which consists of several components: labour, the physical and social environment at the enterprise, management system, the relationship between labour and non-labour spheres.

The definition of "quality of life" affects the indicators selected for its assessment. They can characterize both one element of the quality of life and all of them, which, to a certain extent, depends on the object of study. The list of these indicators often includes the following points - health, the possibility to keep the healthy lifestyle at all stages of the life cycle, individual development through learning, employment and the quality of working life, leisure, the possibility to purchase goods and use services, personal security and legal bodies, social opportunities and social activity [27].

Taking into account the specifics of Ukrainian regions, namely the fact that the most part of the population is employed at the enterprises of the industrial sector, the fact that the state social policy is aimed at supporting and developing the industry in the region and taking into account the fact that these regions, due to large industrial enterprises, form the greater part of the country GDP and the revenue part of the budget both at the local level and at the state level, the indicators of the quality of working life should be emphasized when selecting the areas for improving the quality of life of the population. The quality of life of the population is an integral concept that characterizes both the quality of working life of the population, taking into account the specifics of management processes and their conditions in accordance with the needs of the population and the possibilities to meet them. Regarding the regions, these are the conditions for managing the industrial sector of the economy and the state of its external social and economic environment. Increasing the indicators of the quality of working life will undoubtedly lead to the improvement in the quality of life as a whole and will also positively affect the development of organizational awareness of business entities.

Thus, the conclusion can be made that the quality of life can be defined as a complex concept that reflects the degree of satisfaction with the conditions of an individual's existence, a significant part of which is the conditions and quality of the working life which includes labour, physical and social environment in the enterprise,

management system, the relation between the labour and non-labour sphere and so on.

The analysis of "the quality of life" enables revealing some general characteristics in defining this concept. First, the quality of working life is a very broad, multifaceted, multidisciplinary category that lies beyond the economy and is, to a greater extent, a sociological category. Also, "the quality of life" is a complex category which includes many related social and economic categories such as living standards, welfare, lifestyle and so on. At the same time, the quality of life can be assessed from two sides – from the objective [33] and subjective ones. On the one hand, the criteria of assessment are the standards of demands and interests of people, but on the other hand, there is a subjective assessment that shows how individual needs are met. They are not statistical values and they exist only in the popular mind and are based on personal opinions and assessments.

Under modern conditions of management, while determining the quality of life, it is important to take into account all aspects of the life of employees. First of all, these are economic, social, ecological, demographic, legal and other aspects.

Nowadays, social factors have become a priority. Therefore, when assessing the quality of life, basic parameters should be determined, the definition of the nature and power of the impact of individual groups of factors should be defined. Probable problems with the lack of information, its unreliability or difficulty in its obtaining should be also taken into account. In this regard, selecting the priority factors of the impact on the quality of life is extremely crucial for the welfare of the country. The comprehensive methodology of assessment which does not require the long and complex collection of information, additional research, subjective assessments but is based on the available statistical basis and practical experience should be developed.

A number of factors that affect the quality of life of the population were specified. Some organizations and individual scientists single out a variety of basic factors of impact (Table 2) [9, 11, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 32]. However, the conclusion can be made that particular factors are the most important. These are financial indicators, education, demographic situation, health protection living conditions. Less important are the environment and social medium [33], the quality of working life and consumption. Attention has been recently paid to legal support of the population and to the satisfaction with life, to personal safety and leisure. There is also a number of factors that are characteristic only for a particular methodology of assessment. For example, participation in social life, political or social activities.

To assess the quality of life, the specified factors should be classified and systematized, the object of their impact and their importance should be determined. Considering the quality of life of the population, the object of the study can be an employee, a household or the population in general.

**Table 2.** The list of the most crucial factors that affect the quality of life of the population

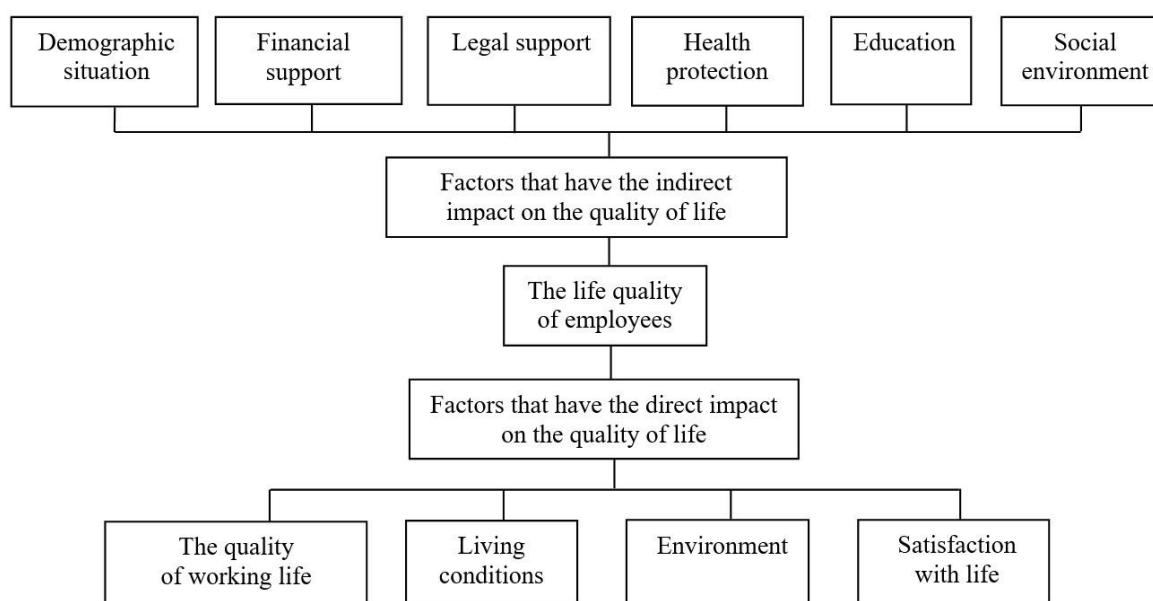
	Factors													
	Demographic situation	Financial indicators	Legal support	Health protection	Education	Social environment	The quality of working life	Life conditions	Environment	Leisure	Participation in social life	Consumption	Personal safety	Satisfaction with life
Factors that some international organizations single out in the methods of assessing the quality of life of the population														
International Labour Organization		+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+			
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development		+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+	
World Bank (Program for Developing Countries)	+	+		+	+			+				+		
International Statistical Organization	+	+	+	+	+	+		+		+		+		
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	+	+		+	+									
World Health Organization	+			+					+	+	+		+	+
UN	+	+		+	+		+			+		+		+
UN Economic and Social Council	+	+		+	+			+						
State Committee of the CIS	+	+				+		+				+		
State Statistics Committee of the Russian Federation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+		
State Statistics Committee of Ukraine	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+			+	+	
Council for the Study of the Productive Forces of Ukraine	+	+		+	+	+	+	+						
Factors that are used to calculate the indices of the quality of life of the population														
Human Development Index	+	+			+									
Composite indices for basic needs	+	+		+	+			+						
Social Development Index	+	+	+	+	+	+	+							
UN Development Index	+	+		+	+		+	+						
Human Development Index	+	+			+									
Quality of life rank	+	+	+	+	+		+	+						
Human Poverty Index	+	+			+									
Real consumption index	+							+				+		
Index of physical quality of life	+			+	+			+						
Index of human development of regions of Ukraine	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+					

The end of the **Table 2**

Factors of impact on the quality of life of the population that some scientists single out														
N. Rymashevskya.	+	+		+			+	+				+		+
M. Buzlyakov		+		+				+				+		
D. Morris	+				+									
V. Kyrychenko	+	+		+	+		+	+		+		+		
V. Zherebin	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+					
V. Mandybura	+	+	+	+	+			+				+	+	+
L. Cherenko				+	+			+						
O. Kryvtsov V. Ponomarenko M. Kizim	+	+		+	+					+		+		
O. Osaulenko O. Novikova N. Vlasenko	+	+			+				+					
L. Semiv	+	+			+			+	+					+
V. Gorbatov V. Ponomarenko M. Kizim		+		+	+			+	+	+		+	+	+
V. Ponomarenko M. Kizim F. Uzunov		+		+	+			+	+	+		+	+	+
Total	28	29	6	26	29	10	13	24	11	9	2	14	6	7

However, at the end of the XXth century, the welfare theory came up; this theory directed all the activities of the state to the increase of individual welfare, which was considered more widely in the neo-institutional school and included living conditions (free time, working conditions, and relationships) in addition to material goods. Also, modern scientists have recently paid increasing attention to the subjective perception of the quality of life, that is, they take into account the opinion of a person, their satisfaction with life. Factors that are specific for the regional enterprise under study should also be taken into account. Thus, for the regions of Ukraine, where industry developed historically for several centuries, enterprises with labour-intensive and material-

intensive production are typical in the industrial sphere as well as difficult working conditions, such factor as the quality of working life in the enterprise should be singled out. Thus, taking into account the above and considering an individual as the object of research, the components and factors of impact on the quality of life of the population can be identified as those that directly affect the quality of life (the quality of working life, living conditions, environment, life satisfaction) and those that have the indirect impact on the quality of life (demographic situation, financial support, legal support, health protection, education, social environment) (Fig. 1) [18, 19, 22, 27, 28].



**Fig. 1.** Components and factors that affect the quality of life



The factors that directly improve or worsen the quality of life of an individual have the direct impact. First and foremost, they include living conditions. This factor includes housing conditions and communal services, the availability of certain types of services, the satisfaction of basic needs, free time, property and valuables. It should be noted that living conditions determine the environment in which a person lives and the level of their comfort. This affects the general satisfaction of the life of an employee and their psychological state. Under modern conditions, there is a certain discrepancy between the living conditions and the needs of people and the general level of the development of modern post-industrial society. There is some imbalance between the actions of the state and local governments in improving the living conditions of the population, in particular, the priorities in solving some problems are determined incorrectly and no attention is paid to some aspects at all. This leads to the significant loss in the quality of life [27].

Another factor is the environment since the level of contamination of the atmosphere, environmental security and noise level directly affect the life of a human being [18].

An important factor for the regions is the quality of working life that can include such factors as working conditions, the motivation of employees, the social package of employees at the enterprise, working hours and working rhythm and so on.

The subjective opinion of an employee regarding their individual satisfaction with life should also be taken into account, which enables aiming the activities of the state at the improvement of the quality of life of the employees. However, there is also a more objective approach to defining the satisfaction with life when a certain group of people who have full and accurate information and necessary qualifications assesses the quality of life by a number of objective indicators [26].

Factors that generally affect the quality of life should be considered as factors that have an indirect impact. They are more often characterized by statistical indicators calculated per worker. This is a demographic situation that includes the size, structure, composition and density of the population, poverty, birth rates and mortality, life expectancy, and so on [32].

The level of GDP per capita, consumption, redistribution of income and property in the society, income and expenses of families and other some factors should be included in the financial security of an individual [32].

The legal support of the population involves the security of justice, the principles of justice and humanism, life safety, crime prevention and so on. In legal terms, the quality of life is the realization of the right to good living standards and the free development of an employee. Also, the given quality of life at the state level is defined and implemented through the legislative introduction of quality of life standards [26].

Almost all common methods for determining the quality of life take into account such a factor as the health of employees. It includes the indicator of life expectancy, the mortality rate of children and mothers, the fertility

rate, and takes into account the financing support of the processes that assure a healthy lifestyle [26].

The indicators of education, the concept of long-life education, the level of literacy, the use of all possibilities of the education system can also be included in the factors that determine the quality of life [27].

Since today the role of social factors in determining the quality of life of the population has significantly increased, a group of factors that characterize the social environment which takes into account social relations, social mobility and social and professional affiliation should be singled out.

Thus, the conducted analysis enabled revealing a number of factors that affect the quality of life of employees working in the regions of Ukraine, determining the most common factors, defining the nature of their influence and taking into account new trends in the society, economy and politics to classify these factors depending on the impact on the object of research - an individual - as those that have the direct impact on the quality of life of the population and those that have the indirect impact on the quality of life of the population. In general, all identified factors can be grouped into economic and social ones. These factors can be used in the most efficient way under the condition of a well-balanced state policy of regulating social and labour relations.

The quality of life of the population is one of the criteria for the effectiveness of the social and economic development of the state or region and therefore its increase gradually becomes the top priority in the public policy. Assessing the quality of life of the population is important for determining the direction of its increase. However, there is no single method for its implementation since there exists a necessity to specify continuously the factors that have a significant impact on the quality of life in a certain region. Thus, for the regions of Ukraine where there are many enterprises with a labour-intensive and material-intensive production in the industrial sphere, difficult conditions of labour, these factors should be singled out.

In these circumstances, the quality of working life of employees becomes essential. Labour takes a lot of time in the life of people and has a significant impact on the quality of their life in general, especially in industrialized regions with a labour-intensive and material-intensive production, where conditions of work, its intensity and social security of employees significantly affect the quality of the human life. Also, when assessing the quality of life of the population of the regions of Ukraine, the living conditions of a person should be taken into account since these regions are characterized by high population density, urbanization, water supply problems, the location of industrial facilities along with residential areas, harmful production and so on. All these factors often create unfavourable conditions for people to live. Therefore, a lot of the indicators of the quality of human life depend on the comfort of living conditions [19].

The environmental conditions, which, in the context of industrial clustering is of great significance, should be singled out. The issues of environmental safety and environmental pollution are more crucial for the regions

of Ukraine because they, in turn, have a greater impact on the health of the population, on the demographic situation, and so on.

Relatively high level of personnel qualification is typical for the regions. Therefore, when assessing the quality of life of the population, the level of education of the population should be taken into account. The level of education should correspond to the prospects of high-tech and innovative development of production. However, there is currently a shortage of highly skilled personnel who would have practical experience in introducing innovations as well as the low motivation of employees of the basic industries of the regions for retraining in accordance with the structural renovation of the economy in these regions [21]. Demographic processes negatively

affect the quality of life of the population of the regions of Ukraine. Some problems in preserving the population in these regions are among the most acute in the country [2]. However, the average monthly wage is rather high compared with other regions of the country [3]. The quality of life of the population is an indicator of the social and economic development of the region or the country as a whole as well as a management tool.

Therefore, a reliable assessment of the quality of life of the population, taking into account the specifics of the region, is the most important for determining the directions of its increase.

The indicators of the quality of life of the population are presented in table 3 [22].

**Table 3.** Indicators of the quality of life of the population

Indicators	UN	Economist Intelligence Unit	K. Gusevskaya [10]	J. Volskaya [6]	V. Haustova. O. Omelchenko [7]	A. Dvygun. N. Borysenko [8]	S. Aivazyan [9]
lifetime	+	+	+		+		
educational level	+		+	+	+		
GDP per capita	+		+				
the degree of satisfaction of material needs	+	+			+		
the degree of satisfaction of spiritual needs	+				+		
the degree of satisfaction of social needs	+	+	+	+	+		
family life		+	+	+			
political stability and security		+					
climate and geography		+	+				+
unemployment rate		+	+				
political freedom		+					
gender equality		+					
the level of consumer prices			+				
social security			+		+		
information awareness			+				
the quality of the environment			+	+	+	+	+
the quality of work				+			
the quality of the working environment				+			
infrastructure				+	+	+	
personal security				+	+		
satisfaction of people with the quality of life				+			
the economy of knowledge						+	
institutions						+	
resource efficiency						+	
the development of the economy						+	
the standard of living and health						+	
the quality of the population							+
urban development							+
living conditions of the population			+				
the quality of the social sphere							+

Summarizing the above, the conclusion can be made that the system of indicators of the quality of life of the population of the regions of Ukraine will consist of two subsystems - the subsystem of indicators that characterize factors that directly affect the quality of life of the population and the subsystem of indicators that

characterize factors that have an indirect impact on the quality of life of the population. Summarizing literary sources [25, 31, 4] and taking into account the availability of statistical data, the general system of indicators for assessing the quality of life of the population is presented in table 4.

**Table 4.** The system of indicators for assessing the quality of life of the population

Factors	Indicators
Factors that have the indirect impact on the quality of life	
Demographic situation	The coefficient of natural growth (reduction) of the population
	The coefficient of migration growth (reduction) of the population
Financial support	GDP per capita
	Average nominal wages of employees
Education	Number of university students
	Number of university students per 10000 population
Health protection	medical service density
	hospital bed capacity
Legal support	A number of registered crimes
	Total number of crime victims
Social environment	Housing per capita
	A number of pensioners per 1000 population
Factors that have the direct impact on the quality of life	
The quality of working life	
Living conditions	
Environment	
Satisfaction with life	

Indicators for assessing the quality of life of the population, which characterize factors that have a direct impact on the quality of life of the population, are determined by questionnaires. They should reflect the personal thoughts of people about the quality of their lives.

### Conclusions and the prospects for further development

Thus, the given proposals enable taking into account the statistical data that characterize the quality of life of the population at the country level and the subjective assessments of individuals. The system of indicators based on this methodology enables determining the quality of life of the population in the narrow sense - from the point of view of the financial support of the population, the level of consumption and the satisfaction of needs and also in the broad sense - regarding the human

development, medical conditions, safety and the level of life satisfaction.

In order to determine the directions for improving the quality of life of the population, both the possibilities of the human environment (improving living conditions, income growth, educational opportunities) and internal human capabilities (self-development, the aspiration to use the opportunities of social and economic growth) should be taken into account. Therefore, this system of indicators enables considering both these two aspects for a more accurate and weighted assessment.

An important aspect of assessing the quality of life of the population in certain regions is to take into account the specifics of these regions. In the regions where there is the greatest number of enterprises that manufacture the most industrial products and contribute a great part of monetary assets to the budget, the quality of life of the population largely depends on the quality of working life of employees. This question requires further studies.

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## ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ ОСНОВИ ВИЗНАЧЕННЯ ЯКОСТІ ЖИТТЯ

**Об'єкт** дослідження – процес визначення якості життя населення. **Предмет** дослідження – методичні підходи, методи визначення якості життя, що впливає на рівень якості трудового життя і визначає доцільність інвестування у підвищення загального рівня розвитку персоналу підприємств. **Мета** роботи – теоретичне обґрунтування факторів впливу на якість життя населення регіонів України, на їх основі визначення показників оцінки для економічного обґрунтування доцільності інвестування у забезпечення і розвитку цього явища. **Задачі** статті полягають у такому: здійснити аналіз факторів впливу на якість життя; вибрати та обґрунтувати складові оцінки якості життя населення регіону; розробити пропозиції щодо складу системи показників оцінювання якості життя. **Методи** дослідження – системний, логічний та історичний підходи; аналізу і синтезу, індукції та дедукції; монографічний. **Результати.** Якість життя визначено як комплексне поняття, що відображає ступінь задоволеності умов існування індивідуума, значну частину яких становлять умови та якість саме трудового життя, що включає працю, фізичне та соціальне оточення на підприємстві, систему управління, співвідношення між трудовою та нетрудовою сферою. Виділено складові і фактори впливу на якість життя населення: ті, що мають прямий вплив на якість життя (якість трудового життя, умови життя, навколишнє середовище, задоволеність життям), та ті, що мають непрямий вплив на якість життя (демографічна ситуація, фінансове забезпечення, правове забезпечення, охорона здоров'я, освіта, соціальне середовище). Уточнено факти і систему показників оцінки якості життя населення у регіонах за рахунок обґрунтованих і запропонованих додаткових складових екологічного стану та якості трудового життя працівників підприємств, що розташовані в регіоні. **Висновки.** Проведений аналіз дозволив виявити низку факторів впливу на якість життя населення регіонів України, визначити найбільш поширені з них, встановити характер їх впливу та з урахуванням нових тенденцій у суспільстві, економіці та політиці класифікувати ці фактори в залежності від впливу на об'єкт дослідження – окрему людину – на ті, що мають прямий вплив на якість життя населення, та ті, що мають непрямий вплив на якість життя населення. Проведений монографічний аналіз дозволив виявити та обґрунтувати систему показників оцінки якості життя населення регіонів України.

**Ключові слова:** якість життя населення; якість трудового життя працівників; фактори якості життя; система показників оцінки якості життя.

## ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ КАЧЕСТВА ЖИЗНИ

**Объектом** исследования является процесс определения качества жизни населения. **Предметом** исследования является методологические подходы, методы определения качества жизни, которые влияют на качество трудовой жизни и определяют целесообразность инвестирования в повышение общего уровня развития персонала. **Целью** работы является теоретическое обоснование факторов, влияющих на качество жизни населения в регионах, на основе оценки показателей для изучения целесообразности инвестирования в поддержку и развитие этого явления. **Задачами** статьи являются: проанализировать факторы влияния на качество жизни, выбрать и обосновать составляющие оценки качества жизни населения региона, разработать предложения по составу системы показателей оценивания качества жизни. **Методы** исследования – систем, логические и исторических подходов; анализ и синтез, индукция и дедукция; монографический. **Результаты.** Качество жизни определено как комплексное понятие, которое характеризует степень удовлетворенности условиями существования индивидуума, значительную долю которых составляют качество трудовой жизни, включающее труд, физическое и социальное окружение на предприятии, систему управления, соотношение между трудовой и нетрудовой сферой. Выделены составляющие и факторы влияния на качество жизни населения: те, которые оказывают прямое влияние на качество (качество трудовой жизни, условия жизни. окружающую среду, удовлетворенность жизнью), и те, которые оказывают косвенное влияние на качество жизни (демографическая ситуация, финансовое обеспечение, правовое обеспечение, охрана здоровья, образование. социальная среда). Уточнены факторы и система показателей оценки качества жизни населения в регионах за счет обоснованных и предложенных дополнительно составляющих: экологического состояния и качества трудовой жизни работников предприятий, расположенных в регионе. **Выводы.** Проведенный анализ позволил выявить ряд факторов влияния на качество жизни населения в регионах, выделить наиболее распространенных из них, установить характер их влияния, принимая во внимание новые тенденции в обществе, экономике и политике для классификации этих факторов в зависимости от воздействия на объект исследования – человека – факторы, которые имеют прямое влияние на качество жизни населения и те, которые оказывают косвенное влияние на качество жизни населения. Проведенный монографический анализ позволил выявить и обосновать систему показателей оценки качества жизни населения регионов Украины.

**Ключевые слова:** качество жизни населения; качество трудовой жизни работников; факторы качества жизни; система показателей оценки качества жизни.