

THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
ON THE SAFETY OF HUMAN LIFE

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It's not the secret that all the objects of the world are interrelated and influence each other more or less significant in different cases. The set of interrelated elements, separated from the environment that interacts with it as a whole, is called a system. All the objects and subjects of the world can't exist separately from some elements. Such an influence should be observed primarily in the social and economic phenomena. That gives an opportunity for research and studying the mutual influences of factors of one subsystem to another.

Unfortunately, at this moment in contemporary literature insufficient attention is paid to this problem. Therefore, we have to admit that our research has considerable theoretical importance in establishing the fundamental relationship on the border of two sciences - economics and the safety of life.

To investigate main economic factors, first of all, we should choose specific statistical indicators, such as: the growth of gross domestic product (GDP), inflation and wages. During the analysis of the possible relationship between economic factors and indicators that characterizes the safety of life we must determine these dependencies using the rate of pairwise correlation coefficient, which is used to detect a linear relationship between two sets of data.

First, we need to examine the interaction of various economic indicators with the total number of first time registered diseases. Improving the living standards (the growth of GDP and wages compared to the previous year) and reducing the inflation in Ukraine does not reduce the morbidity. In general this value is observed independently from the investigated economic indicators. Although one can see that the highest point of the inflation, as well as the general diseases, occurred in 1993 [1].

After analyzing the results we can conclude that the rate of total first reported diseases does not correlate with economic factors. However, this fact should be explained by the general level of population's diseases having the influence of many factors: the definition "the number of first reported cases of diseases" aggregates a lot of different types of diseases, including diseases of the nervous system and circulatory system diseases that increases with the economic development. A significant impact on the number of diseases makes the environmental situation. The last one becomes worse with the development of the industry and the Chernobyl's disaster. So we can say that between the level of economic development in Ukraine and the number of diseases is observed a direct relationship (it is demonstrated by positive indicators of the pair correlation coefficients), though it is not statistically significant. A more specialized index, which describes the safety of life in the current period and not dependent on a previous one, is "injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes."

The correlation analysis allows us to conclude that the number of injuries and other adverse effects of the environment is inversely dependent on the growth of GDP and wages. It is directly proportional to the level of inflation. These coefficients are statistically significant. Therefore, we must say that the economic growth positively influences the safety of human life and reduces the amount of the realized negative effects of the environment. The conducted correlation analysis shows a clear inverse relationship between wages and the level of crime in the country: the higher wages we have the less amount of crimes is observed in the state. That is quite natural, because in such case it turns to a norm for people to earn money for life honestly, avoiding illegal activities.

So, according to our results, we should say that the economic development and the growth of economic indicators positively affect the safety of human life and the society in general.

#### References:

1. State Statistics Committee of Ukraine [electronic resource]. - Mode of access: <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>.