

Evaluation functional health and well-being among ethnic minority in rural area and urban populations at the Kola North by using the SF-36 test

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Purpose of this research - to evaluate the psychometrics of the SF-36 Health Survey among ethnic minority in rural area and urban populations at the Kola North, and to compare the functional health and well-being between different groups of people living in contrast social economic and environmental conditions (Belisheva et al., 2014). Data were derived from the Survey of ethnic minority in rural area (Komi Izhemtsy, Sami Nenets people, n=77) and urban respondents (n=280). The urban residents were employed in the production of ore (n=107) and not associated with these activities (n=173). It was found, that index of the Physical Component Summary was highest for urban respondents not associated with the production of ore (49.55 ± 9.38), for rural respondents it was lower (46.65 ± 7.48) and it was lowest for respondents employed in the production of ore (30.22 ± 31.27 , $p < 0.05$). Index of the Mental Component Summary was highest for rural respondents (47.98 ± 9.38), it was lower for respondents employed in the production of ore (44.27 ± 10.15), and it was lowest for urban respondents not associated with the production of ore (42.25 ± 11.64). Our preliminary results evident, that objective indicators of Physical health based on heart rate variability (HRV) were lowest for rural residents, so as economic resources. Current well-being has to do with both economic resources and with non-economic aspects of peoples' life (what they do and what they can do, how they feel, and the natural environment they live in) (Stiglitz, Sen, Fitoussi, 2009). We believe that the way of life and the natural environment of rural respondents is the leading component in their mental well-being.

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