Human Development and Conversion from the Components of this Indicator in Average Life

Yaşamda Yakınsama

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Abstract

The argument that health indicators, which are one of the three equally weighted elements of the human development index, have ceased to be an indicator of development, has been the subject of examination for the period between 1972 and 2020. In the study, at the first stage, developments in life expectancy in the context of the classification of countries in the world as high income, middle (upper and lower middle) income and low income were examined descriptively. In this context, when the average life expectancy in each group is accepted as 100 in 1972, it is seen that life expectancy increased the most in low-income countries (140.9), followed by middle-income (128.6) and high-income countries (112.8), respectively. accordingly, it was noted that the gap between the lower groups and the upper group gradually narrowed. In addition, this situation was analyzed with unit root tests. The series created by proportioning the average life value of high-, middle- and low-income groups to Japan, which represents the highest life, are stationary at the level. Therefore, it is noteworthy that the development gap between countries in the world in terms of average life is gradually closing, that is, the existence of convergence in terms of average life. In the convergence in health, both humanistic motives and individual motives (the realization that if all humanity is not saved, as in the last pandemic, no one's salvation will be possible) have been effective.