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SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE IN COMPARISON TO EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER STATES: STATISTICAL EVALUATION

Abstract. At present, European Union member states have a different level of social and economic development. These are countries advanced in development as well as economically backward. In this context, the purpose of the article is to present social and economic development of Ukraine in comparison to other European Union member states. Statistical indices and methods have been used for this comparison.
Keywords: socio-economic development; level of development; Ukraine; European Union.
JEL Classification: C80, C82, 011

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СОЦІАЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ РОЗВИТОК УКРАЇНИ ТА КРАЇН ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКОГО СОЮЗУ: ПОРІВНЯЛЬНА СТАТИСТИЧНА ОЦІНКА

Анотація. Сьогодні країни Європейського Союзу характеризуються різними рівнями соціально-економічного розвитку. Є економічно розвинені країни і такі, що відстають у розвитку. У цьому контексті мету статті становить визначення рівня соціально-економічного розвитку України порівняно з іншими європейськими країнами. Для порівняної оцінки було використано статистичні показники та методи.
Ключові слова: соціально-економічний розвиток, рівень розвитку, Україна, Європейський Союз.

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СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ УКРАИНЫ И СТРАН ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО СОЮЗА: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ СТАТИСТИЧЕСКАЯ ОЦЕНКА

Аннотация. Сегодня страны Европейского Союза характеризуются разными уровнями социально-экономического развития. Есть развитые страны и такие, которые отстают в развитии. В этом контексте целью статьи является определение уровня социально-экономического развития Украины по сравнению с другими европейскими странами. Для сравнительной оценки использовались статистические показатели и методы.
Ключевые слова: социально-экономическое развитие, уровень развития, Украина, Европейский Союз.

Introduction. Social and economic development, which constitutes a very broad and complex problem in its character, requires various kinds of actions that may be commenced, coordinated and lead in a proper direction. However, every undertaken actions of social and economic development require an evaluation which includes many aspects. Such an evaluation shall also constitute a source of knowledge of a given territory and restructuring within its vicinity.

With reference to the changes undergoing in economy, there is a need for constant monitoring of the determinants, conditions and possibilities of development within particular states (Dorcak, Delina, 2011). European Union member states are very differentiated concerning the level of their economic advancement in creating market relations as well as social and economic development. Apart from the countries characterised with a high level of development, there are also economically backward ones (Grzebyk, 2012; Stec, 2013).

Brief Literature Review. Development is variously defined. Generally, it means the sequence of directed and irreversible changes made within the structure of systems. The sequence of changes constituting development has a permanent character and consists in phases and stages. Permanence of these changes as well as their division into phases has a relative character and it depends on the kinds of systems. These changes do not have the quantitative character only, they include qualitative changes of objects, particularly the establishment of new properties.

L. Kupiec (1989) defines social and economic development as a process of positive qualitative and quantitive changes (relying on increasing and developing the existing and establishing new phenomena) in the sphere of an economic, cultural and social activity as well as social and production or political and systemic relations. Development, from the civilisation point of view is the entirety of society's actions performed consciously and subconsciously (genetically and culturally conditioned) which are to improve the conditions of existence and constant development of humankind. Development may be perceived as the process of transformations leading to the states or forms which are more improved, complex and effective regarding all walks of life: personal, family, social, economic, natural, organi-

sational and political ones (Podskrobko, 2005). M. Grzebyk (2013) also believes that development is determined by various conditions which may assume the form of development stimulators or barriers inhibiting this development.

T. Madej (1998) also includes the following conditions into the determinants of social and economic development:
• Geographic – shaped by nature (natural environment) and human (artificial environment) and connected with the places of performing business activity;
• Scientific and technical – connected with the achieved level of knowledge, development of work tools and skills of using them;
• Demographic – connected with the number and structure of the population living in this area, on which is or should be performed;
• Social and economic – resulting from the character of economic and social relations and achieved by the level of economic development;
• Resulting from external environment.

In the literature of subject, the notions of social and economic development and growth are used interchangeably, however, they have a little bit different significance (Kamerschen et al., 1991; Bartosiewicz, 2012).

Economic development also includes the changes accompanying economic growth. It includes, but also goes beyond mastering methods and skills as well as beyond the determinants stimulating economic growth. Economy may indicate economic growth without economic development but not reversely. It means that economic growth may be achieved when e.g. the scale of provided services, agricultural production decreases or even industry along with unchanged amounts of other components of economy. Economic growth is the measurement of short-term quantitive changes in economy. Economic development, however, apart from quantitive changes in economy also includes qualitative ones in the social and economic structure of a country.

In the literature, social and economic growth and development consist of many conditions indispensible for the existence of these processes. D. R. Kamerschen, R. B. Mc Kenzie, C. Nardelli (Kamerschen et al., 1991) mention many conditions of economic growth and development:
• Proper amount and quality of work. Existence of workforce in great amounts does not guarantee growth and development yet. The employed have to possess proper education and professional skills;
• Proper amount and quality of capital in form of resources, machines and equipment. Demand of capital depends on the level of savings which constitute the difference between income and consumption;
• Proper amount and quality of material resources. This determinant is helpful but not deciding;
• Properly high level of technology (knowledge of the fact how to transform resources in goods and services);
• Favourable social and cultural conditions. Work ethics, awarding efforts, diligence and prevention have contributed to economic development in the United States to some extent.

Other authors mention the following: geographical and climatic and natural, demographic, infrastructure and social and cultural conditions as well as international vicinity of domestic economy. Moreover, another author W. Kwasnicki (Kwasnicki, 2001) includes the following as the most fundamental sources of economic development and growth of prosperity in the individual and social dimension: private ownership, freedom of exchange in the domestic and international scale, competitiveness and innovativeness, monetary stability, effective capital markets, low taxes. An addition to this opinion is the standpoint of R. Pukala. He emphasizes that life-blood of economy are small and medium enterprises that in the whole world play important role in building the economy growth and innovation within all fields (Pukala, 2013).

Purpose. The purpose of the article is to compare the level of social and economic development of Ukraine with European Union member states in the context of its possible entry into EU structures and the most and least developing countries. The implementation of this purpose should depict the position of Ukraine in the group of such countries and its development distance.

Methodology. Economists have created the indices of economic growth so as to allow comparison between the courses of economic processes in particular countries, regions, cities or member states e.g. the European Union.

The measurements of economic development allow assessing the level and quality of economic, social and ecological policies introduced by the government and other public authority units. In order to implement the purpose regarding the level of development and backwardness, the following subsequent analysis stages have been assumed. Firstly, basic statistical determinants have been singled out – the determinants describing the level of social and economic development of EU member states and Ukraine. They define the macroeconomic, demographic situations and labour market as well as social and technical infrastructure. Table 1 includes such indices.

In the comparative studies, two extreme periods have been assumed – the basic year 2000 and the final year 2012. Each determinant was characterised due to the achieved maximum, minimum, average values, coefficient of variation and asymmetry for all EU member states and compared with the value of a given determinant for Ukraine.

On the basis of the proposed statistical coefficients, the level of development backwardness was defined in comparison to selected EU member states. The parameters of the trend function of development measurements for the assessment of time delay between particular objects have been used. The amount of delay between the analysed object and the model object in the time period t, equals the amount of time units which have to elapse so as the analysed object gained the level of development which is proper for the model object within the same period. The delay may be positive or negative depending on the present levels of development of compared objects (Grabinski, 1985, p. 203). Shaping the measurements of development in time may be expressed e.g. by means of linear trend functions:

$$\hat{y} = a_1 \cdot t + a_0$$

Tab. 1: **Indices assumed for the analysis of the level of social and economic development of EU member states and Ukraine**	
Kind of determinant - symbol	**Macroeconomic situation**
X1	Gross Domestic Product at purchasing power parity per capita in current international dollars
X2	Gross Value Added by kinds of activity (current prices) – industry and construction in %
X3	Gross Value Added by kinds of activity (current prices) – agriculture, forestry and fishing in %
X4	Gross Value Added by kinds of activity (current prices) – services in %
Kind of determinant - symbol	**Demographic situation and labour market**
X5	Natural increase per 1000 population
X6	Infant Deaths per 1000 live births
X7	Employed persons per 1000 population
X8	Unemployment rate by age-total (15-74 years) – based on LFS in %
Kind of determinant - symbol	**Social and technical infrastructure**
X9	Students of higher education institutions per 10 000 population
X10	Internet user per 1000 population
X11	Mobile telephone subscribers per 1000 population

Source: Own research

In this trend model, the parameters representing the model object was marked with the index "w", however, the observed object with the index "b".

In order to determine the time unit t_{xk}, at which the trend function of the observed object gains the value y_k adequate for the value of the model object, the trend equations of both objects are compared. As a result of solving the system of equations:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{y}_w = a_{1w} \cdot t + a_{0w} = y_k \\ \hat{y}_b = a_{1b} \cdot t + a_{0b} = y_k \end{cases} \qquad (1)$$

the time unit is determined after which the analysed object gains the measurement value, which was characteristic for the model object (Figure 1).
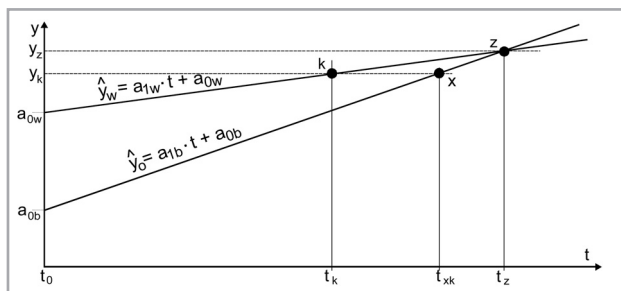

Fig. 1: **Principle of determining time delays**
Source: Own researches

However, solving the equations (1) for the value y_z of time unit is obtained, after which, the analysed object will catch up the model object (i.e. gain the value of synthetic measurement that equals the value of the model object). The basic condition for gaining the level of y_k is that the directional coefficient of the trend equation of the observed object is positive. The greater the coefficient is, the faster the observed object gains the assumed level. However, to obtain the level of y_z by the observed object, it is indispensible to meet an additional condition. In this case, the directional coefficient for the trend equation of the synthetic measurement of the observed object must be greater than the directional coefficient of the analogous trend for the model object.

If the trend function of the development measurement for the model object and for the studied object is linear, the following system of equations must be solved:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{y}_w = a_{1w} \cdot t + a_{0w} = y_z \\ \hat{y}_b = a_{1b} \cdot t + a_{0b} = y_z \end{cases}$$

The article assumes that the model object is the average level of EU member states (27) expressed with the value of GDP per capita which may be treated as generally accepted, the approximate measurement of social and economic development. The observed object is Ukraine, Poland and the richest and the poorest EU member state due to GDP per capita in 2012 (Luxembourg and Bulgaria respectively).

Results. Performing the general comparative analysis of EU member states and Ukraine with macroeconomic indices, it may be observed that in the majority of cases, Ukraine diverts from both the European average and the minimum value as well. Its assessment allows claiming that in case of the determinant X1 in 2000, Ukraine reaches only 58 percents of the minimum value, despite the further increase of this index in 2012. The value of X2 in 2012 greatly decreased (by 23 percents) in comparison to 2000,

which means positive due to the decreasing role of industry in developed market economies. Furthermore, the determinant X3 increases the maximum value in both 2000 and 2012. The final of the analysed determinants X4 improved greatly in Ukraine in 2012 in comparison to 2000 and it increases the minimum value in EU, which is not favourable for Ukraine. The Table 2 presents these data.

The further analysis regards the demographic situation and labour market – the determinant X5. The value of this feature for Ukraine does not achieve even minimum for EU member states. Other determinants X6, X7 and X8 are between the maximum and minimum values in the studied years – Table 3.

The other determinants characterise the development level of technical and social infrastructure – table 4. The determinant X9 for Ukraine in 2000 reached a good level, above the EU average. Unfortunately, the other determinants X10 and X11 for this year gained low values, profoundly lower than the minimum value. However, in 2012, in case of the determinant X11, great progress of Ukraine is observed in relation to 2000, this determinant increases the minimum value and the EU average.

The calculated trend functions for the objects mentioned in the methodology, regarding GDP per capita in the years 2000-2012 along with the adjustment measurement (determination coefficient) is presented in the Table 5 and Figure 2.

The calculated trend functions results that in 2000-2012, the amount of GDP per capita (in international $) was increasing year to year by ca. $3309.90, whilst in Bulgaria by only $846.10. On average, this increase amounted to ca. $1109.70. However, in Ukraine, GDP per capita in 2000-2012 was increasing year to year by ca. $352.70. This is more than two times lower increase in comparison to Bulgaria and three times lower than the European one and almost ten times lower than Luxembourg.

The estimated trend function for GDP per capita were the basis to determine the values of delays in selected countries in comparison to the average level of all EU 27 member states in 2012 (Table 6).

The backwardness of Ukraine in comparison to the average EU level measured by the amount of GDP per capita amounts to ca. 70 years. The development distance of Ukraine to the average European level is great and substantial financial resources are required for its decrease. The opportunity may result from Ukraine's entry into the EU and use of European funds.

Tab. 2: **Basic statistical characteristics of macroeconomic values in 2000 and 2012**							
2000							
Determinant	Max value		Min value		Average (EU-27)	Variation coefficient	Asymmetry coefficient
X_1	53648,2	Luxembourg	5661,8	Romania	20534,1	0,494	0,995
3279,3 Ukraina							
X_2	37,5	Czech Republic	19,3	Luxembourg	28,9	0,161	-0,149
37,6 Ukraine							
X_3	12,6	Bulgaria	0,7	Luxembourg	4,0	0,703	1,848
16,8 Ukraine							
X_4	80,0	Luxembourg	54,5	Romania	67,1	0,086	-0,037
45,5 Ukraine							
2012							
Determinant	Max value		Min value		Average (EU-27)	Variation coefficient	Asymmetry coefficient
X_1	88318,3	Luxembourg	15932,6	Bulgaria	32807,7	0,419	2,412
7418,5 Ukraine							
X_2	42,3	Romania	12,9	Luxembourg	26,1	0,260	0,126
28,8 Ukraine							
X_3	6,4	Bulgaria	0,3	Luxembourg	2,7	0,584	0,781
8,9 Ukraine							
X_4	86,8	Luxembourg	51,7	Romania	71,2	0,109	-0,242
62,3 Ukraine							

Source: Own researches based at Eurostat and the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine Data

Tab. 3: **Basic statistical characteristics of demographic situation and labour market in 2000 and 2012**						
2000						
Determinant	Max value		Min value		Average (EU-27)	Variation coefficient	Asymmetry coefficient
X_5	6,1	Ireland	-5,1	Bulgaria	0,5	6,129	-0,087
-7,6 Ukraina							
X_6	18,6	Romania	3,4	Sweden	6,6	0,496	2,228
12,0 Ukraina							
X_7	510,7	Denmark	363,8	Bulgaria	425,4	0,102	0,315
410,8 Ukraina							
X_8	19,1	Slovak Rep.	2,3	Luxembourg	8,9	0,519	0,579
11,6 Ukraina							
2012							
Determinant	Max value		Min value		Average (EU-27)	Variation coefficient	Asymmetry coefficient
X_5	6,1	Ireland	-5,1	Bulgaria	0,5	6,129	-0,087
-7,6 Ukraina							
X_6	9,0	Romania	1,6	Slowenia	4,2	0,386	1,356
8,4 Ukraina							
X_7	503,5	The Netherlands	338,3	Greece	435,5	0,096	-0,333
448,8 Ukraina							
X_8	25,0	Spain	4,3	Italy	10,7	0,472	1,483
8,5 Ukraina							

Source: Own researches based at Eurostat and the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine Data

Tab. 4: **Basic statistical characteristics of social and technical infrastructure in 2000 and 2012**						
2000						
Determinant	Max value		Min value		Average (EU-27)	Variation coefficient	Asymmetry coefficient
X_9	564,0	Finland	60,0	Luxembourg	359,6	0,297	-0,808
414,0 Ukraine							
X_{10}	456,9	Sweden	36,1	Romania	196,6	0,628	0,649
7,2 Ukraine							
X_{11}	764,4	Austria	90,1	Bulgaria	483,1	0,455	-0,459
16,7 Ukraine							
2012							
Determinant	Max value		Min value		Average (EU-27)	Variation coefficient	Asymmetry coefficient
X_9	616,0	Lithuania	71,9	Luxembourg	420,9	0,279	-0,605
575,7 Ukraine							
X_{10}	940,0	Sweden	500,0	Romania	751,2	0,166	-0,225
337,0 Ukraine							
X_{11}	1725,5	Finland	953,3	France	1280,9	0,158	0,774
1305,6 Ukraine							

Source: Source: Own researches based at Eurostat and the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine Data

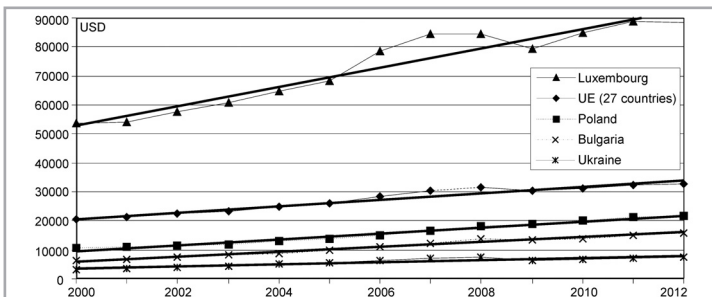| Tab. 5: **Linear trend functions of GDP per capita (in international $) in 2000-2012 for selected countries**		
Country	**Trend function**	**Determination coefficient**
Luxembourg	$\hat{y}_t = 3309,9t + 53024$	$R^2 = 0,9188$
Average EU (27)	$\hat{y}_t = 1109,7t + 20699$	$R^2 = 0,9482$
Poland	$\hat{y}_t = 1024,9t + 9504,4$	$R^2 = 0,9830$
Bulgaria	$\hat{y}_t = 846,1t + 5947,4$	$R^2 = 0,9812$
Ukraine	$\hat{y}_t = 352,7t + 3607,4$	$R^2 = 0,8877$

Source: Own researches

Fig. 2: **Gross Domestic Product at purchasing power parity per capita in current international dollars in 2000-2012 along with estimated linear trend functions**
Source: Own researches

Conclusion. Social and economic development requires such actions that, as a result of which, it will be possible to stimulate, order and lead a country in a proper direction. Moreover, any proceeded development undertakings require factual control and assessment, it is necessary to define the obtained effects and verify incurred expenditures. Proper evaluation shall be based on a reliable source of data on a given country in order to reflect the transformations on its territory (Filip, 2005, 2006).

The analysis of statistical data shows that development distance of Ukraine to the European average and the best and the least developing EU member states is great. It is also worth adding what R. Pukala highlights – that Ukraine is country that mostly suffered world financial crisis from all countries in the Eastern Europe. This fact makes internal problems even more serious (Pukala, 2012).

Despite certain transformations in the studied years, decreasing this distance will require proper policy, legislative changes and profound financial resources from the central and local authorities.

Tab. 6: Amount of delay or advancement in development of selected countries in comparison to the average EU level in 2012 due to GDP per capita

Country	Value of delay in development (in years)	Country	Passing value in development (in years)
Bulgaria	-19,7	Luxembourg	+18,0
Hungary	-12,6	Irland	+11,0
Latvia	-12,2	The Netherlands	+9,0
Poland	-10,7	Denmark	+8,2
Greece	-5,4	Austria	+8,0
Czech Republic	-4,8	Sweden	+7,7
Malta	-4,6	Belgium	+6,9
Slowenia	-3,9	Germany	+6,0
Ukraine	**-70,8**	Great Britain	+5,8

Source: Own researches

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ПРІОРИТЕТНІ НАПРЯМИ ФОРМУВАННЯ ІНВЕСТИЦІЙНОЇ СПІВПРАЦІ УКРАЇНИ ІЗ КРАЇНАМИ ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКОГО СОЮЗУ

Анотація. У статті проаналізовано сучасний стан та основні тенденції інвестиційної співпраці України із країнами Європейського Союзу. Визначено перспективи двостороннього співробітництва у цій сфері. Запропоновано шляхи зміцнення зовнішньоекономічних зв'язків України із країнами ЄС.
Ключові слова: міжнародне співробітництво, інвестиції, фінансові ресурси, інвестиційний потенціал, міжнародний досвід.

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ПРИОРИТЕТНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА УКРАИНЫ СО СТРАНАМИ ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО СОЮЗА

Аннотация. В статье проанализированы современное состояние и основные тенденции инвестиционного сотрудничества Украины со странами Европейского Союза. Определены перспективы взаимодействия Украины с ЕС в данной сфере. Предложены рекомендации по укреплению внешнеэкономических связей Украины со странами Евросоюза.
Ключевые слова: международное сотрудничество, инвестиции, финансовые ресурсы, инвестиционный потенциал, международный опыт.