

ECONOMIC SCIENCES

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF INCOME LEVEL POPULATION OF UKRAINE

Nataliya Bazaliyska¹

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Indicators of household incomes occupy a central place in the system for determining and assessing the standard of living of people. Income of the population is not only the main source of material and non-material needs for personal development and the optimal tool for measuring the welfare of society, as well as the main source of the formation of purchasing power. Formation of cash incomes is carried out at the expense of labor remuneration of employees, payments from social funds (social transfers), business income, property income, from personal subsidiary economy and individual labor, other income (alimony, fees, inheritance, charitable help, etc.) [1, p. 379].

Ukraine is building a socially oriented market economy with an orientation towards European standards. An indicator of the efficiency of such an economy is the high standard of living of the population. Since the main component of the standard of living of the population is the financial situation, and the situation in the field of incomes is characterized by constant social tension, so scientific researches connected with the theoretical and practical aspects of incomes and living standards are extremely important.

The incomes of Ukraine in 2016 compared to 2015 increased by 15.16%, in 2017, compared with 2016, they increased by 29,28% (Figure 1 and Figure 2). In Vinnytsia region, household incomes in 2016 compared to 2015 increased by 17,99%, in 2017 they increased by 31,33%. In Khmelnytsky region in 2016, compared to 2015, incomes increased by 17,91%, in 2017 – 28.15%. In Ternopil region, in 2016, compared with 2015, incomes increased by 18,98%, and in 2017 – 29,59% [2, p. 156].

Inadequate legislation, shadow privatization of state property, unreasonable tariffs for most services lead to enrichment of a small number of people and impoverishment of the rest of the population. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out a reasonable and well-balanced policy of regulating the incomes of the population, successfully using the tools available for this purpose. The ability to measure living standards requires, first and foremost, an analysis of the incomes and expenditures of the population, as well as determining ways to increase and overcome inequalities in society [3].

¹ Khmelnytskuy National University, Ukraine

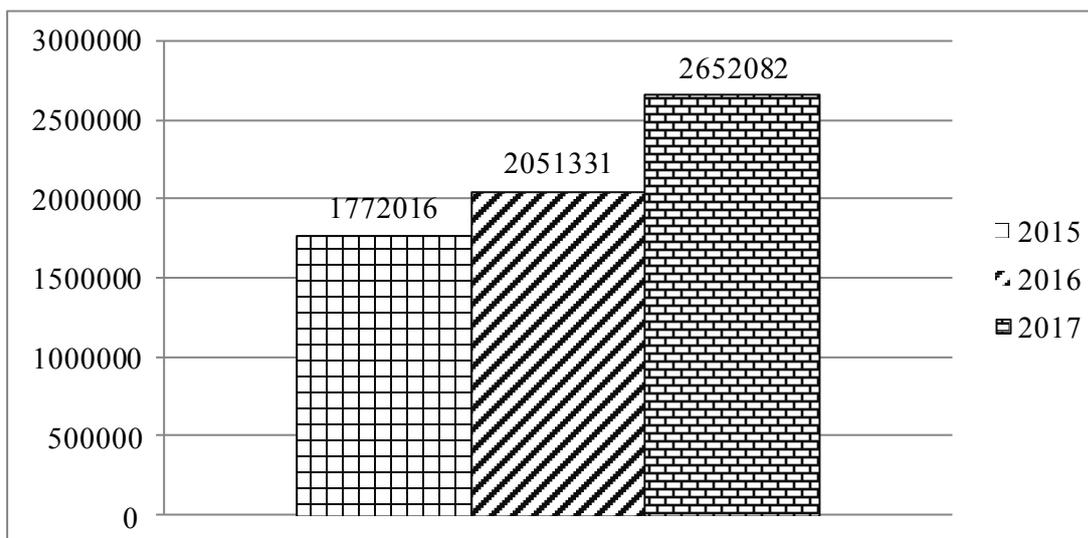


Figure 1. The level of income of the population of Ukraine for 2015-2017

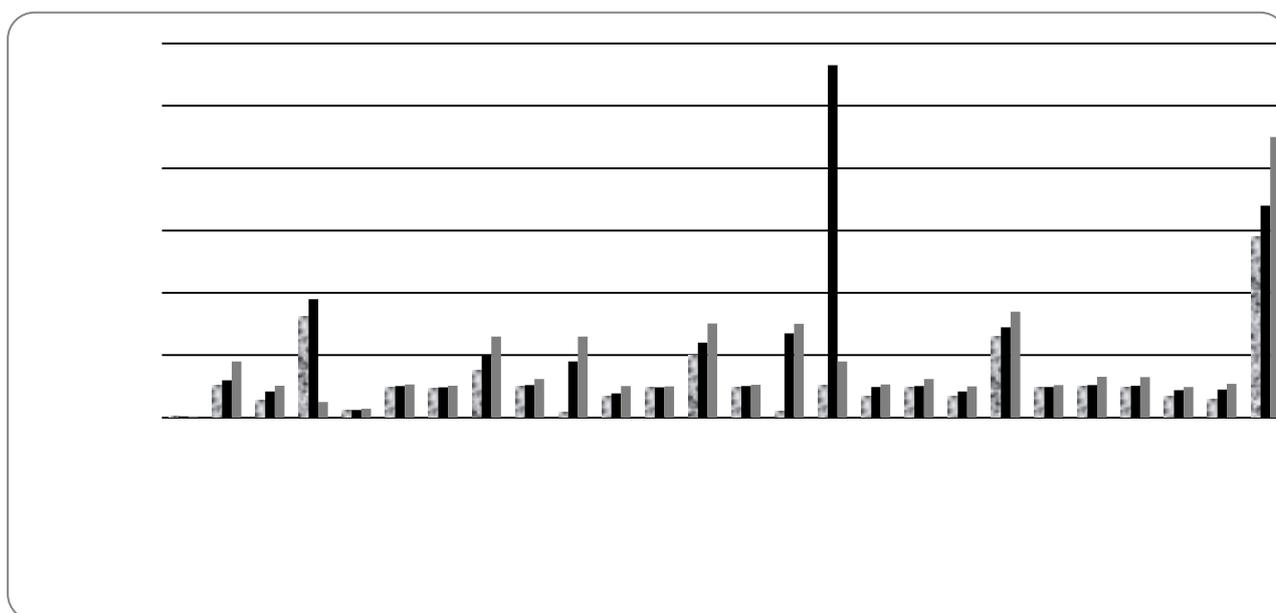


Figure 2. The level of incomes of the population of Ukraine by regions for 2015-2017

The current income that can be used by the population for purchasing goods in 2016 compared to 2015 has increased by 17,12%, and in 2017 – by 26,9%. In Vinnytsia region, income in 2016 increased by 20,0%, and in 2017 it increased by 28,9%. In Khmelnytsky region, this indicator in 2016 increased by 18,8%, and in 2017 – by 25,8%. In Ternopil region, disposable income in 2016 compared to 2015 increased by 17,9%, and in 2016 it increased by 27,6%.

The current income per person in Ukraine as a whole in 2016 increased by 16,6%, and in 2017 it increased by 27,5%. In Vinnitsa region, this indicator in 2016 increased by 17,8%, and in 2017 it increased by 30,0%. In Khmelnytsky region, income per capita in 2016 compared to 2015 increased by 17,4%, and in 2017 it

increased by 26,8%. In the Ternopil region, this figure in 2016 compared to 2015 has increased by 17,2%, and in 2017 by 28,4% (Figure 3).

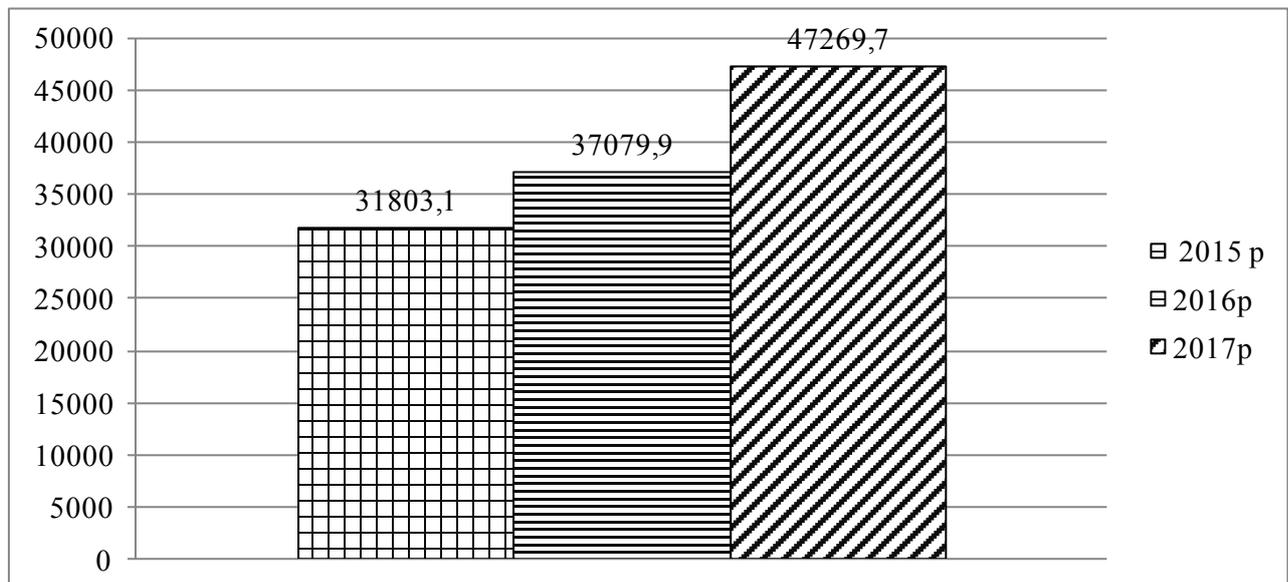


Figure 3. The level of disposable income per person for 2015-2017

Real disposable income in% to the previous year by regions of Ukraine in 2016 compared to 2015 amounted to 22,4%, and in 2017 – increased by 8,9%. In Vinnytsia region this indicator in 2016 increased by 19.8%, and in 2017 by 9%. In Khmelnytsky region real disposable income in 2016 increased by 17%, and in 2017 by 7,5%. In Ternopil region, in 2016, real disposable income increased by 17,3%, and in 2017 it increased by 8.8%.

The incomes of Ukraine's population tend to grow. Also increases are available income and real disposable income. In percentages of income increase in the regions is more or less evenly. One of the reasons for increasing the income of Ukrainians can be considered an increase in GDP. Though Ukraine is in a very fragile state and is gradually developing towards the improvement of the economy. Need to improve the policy of income and expenditure, mainly due to increased incomes through pay, with the mechanism of improvement should provide [3, p. 160-162]:

- clarification of the subsistence minimum for the main socio-demographic groups of the population, taking into account regional differentiation and ensuring its functioning as a state social standard;
- improvement of the mechanism of contractual regulation of social and labor relations (by specifying the content of agreements and agreements);
- Adoption of new and improved system of current normative legal acts concerning wages, subsistence minimum, tax system of Ukraine;
- the formation of a clear and stable legal framework for the legal and effective functioning of all business structures, as well as the strengthening of the fight against economic crime and corruption.

The effective social and economic development of society is preceded by the choice of the model of the economic system of the state, which would ensure the rational use of

its financial and material resources, support of the most important strategic industries, ensuring the growth of GDP and, consequently, sustainable growth of the welfare of the population. In the conditions of a market economy, the problem of optimal correlation of market and state regulation mechanisms is central to this task, given the need to ensure, first of all, socially vulnerable categories of citizens.

An analysis of the causes of the current state of poverty in Ukrainian society shows that overcoming it should be through raising the level and quality of life of able-bodied people, and not just the poorest sections of the population. This requires a comprehensive system of measures and appropriate changes in social protection.

The solution to the problem of poverty and low social protection in Ukraine should be related not only to economic development, but also to the existing system of social values, the effectiveness of state institutions, the effectiveness of state governance mechanisms of social development, the effectiveness of cooperation between public administration, local self-government and society, citizens. Without systematic, strategic thinking, it is impossible to implement complex reforms, it is difficult to coordinate mutually-binding components of state policy, to shape the prospects of social development.

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GDP VS WEALTH: MEASURING ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Yevheniia Kyrychenko¹

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Paul Samuelson, Nobel Laureate, described GDP as «truly among the great inventions of the 20th century, a beacon that helps policymakers steer the economy toward key economic objectives» [1]. This statement was true for more than 60 years for economists all over the world, since invention of its modern concept by Simon Kuznets in 1937. However, the chief architect of the US national accounting system cautioned that GDP should never be confused with economic and social well-being. Despite this, after Bretton Woods Conference in 1944, GDP and GDP per capita became the key indicators of economic progress, used by the IMF, the World Bank,

¹ Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine