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## **DYNAMICS OF INDICATORS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE**

The article discusses the need for the Human Development Index as an integral indicator. The methodology of calculating the index of human development. The dynamics of the human development indicators in Ukraine. The factors affecting the level of human development in Ukraine.

**Keywords:** Human Development Index, the level of Literacy of the population, the average life expectancy, per capita GDP.

For a long time the main indicator of development of the countries was considered the economic growth. It was believed that sustained economic growth automatically leads to progress in human and social development, and an increase in total production increases welfare. Because all efforts were made to increase the gross national income. However, the man himself, for which was carried out the development, remained aloof.

Despite the important role of economic growth, it is only a means of social development. The greatest wealth of any country is the people. Growth of income is important only if it leads to an improvement in people's lives. On the human development position, the quality of economic growth is just as crucial as his quantitative characteristic [1, p. 26]. Economic growth can be accompanied by job cuts, by reduction in living standards, by deterioration of living conditions and quality of life. Such growth is not conducive to human development [1, p. 27]. The realization that economic growth is not synonymous with human development, the interests of researchers shifted toward the study of the mechanism of interaction of economic and social development. The result of this rethinking was the concept of human development, developed in 1990 by the UN experts.

According to this concept of human development is necessary to create an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive creative lives in accord with their needs and interests.

A look at the development of the economic system through the lens of human development is not something new. Aristotle believed that the device of any society must be judged by how it contributes to the development of human values. The theme of man's role in the economy is also evident in the scientific works Petit, A. Smith, D. Ricardo and Marshall, J. M. Keynes, Marx, etc. Human development is studied in Ukraine by V. Gerasimenko, A.A. Grishnova, E.M. Libanova, L.S. Lisogor and other [2; 3;4].

Despite the fact that in recent years interest in the problems of human development greatly increased, however many aspects of human development have not been studied and require in-depth analysis.

The level of human development concentrates in itself achieve a certain degree of economic, socio-political, demographic and intellectual development of the country as a whole. According to the concept of human development, the main goal of any society is to create conditions for a healthy and long life, education and access to resources that will provide a decent standard of living. These components are used in the calculation of the human development index.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a general indicator of well-being of the country, which is calculated as the average of three indicators: life expectancy, the average level of education, average income levels [5, p. 41].

$$I_{HD} = \sqrt[3]{I_{ale} \times I_{ed} \times I_{GDP}} \quad (1)$$

The human development index takes values ranging from 0 to 1. In determining the levels of development of countries there is the following index gradation [5, p. 42]:

- Very high level (above 0.9)
- High level (0.8 - 0.9);
- The average level (0.5 - 0.8);
- Low level (less than 0.5).

Thus, from 1990 to 2000 a leader in the field of human development has been Canada (with the exception of 1991 and 1993, when on the first place was Japan). Since 2001 the leader is Norway. In 2015, among the 188 countries of the world a very high level of human development is inherent in such countries as Norway, Australia, Switzerland, Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany, Ireland, USA, Canada, New Zealand. At the same time, 44 countries have a low level of human development, including Burundi, Chad, Central African Republic, Eritrea, and Niger [6].

Ukraine throughout the analyzed period is in the group of countries with medium human development (fig. 1).

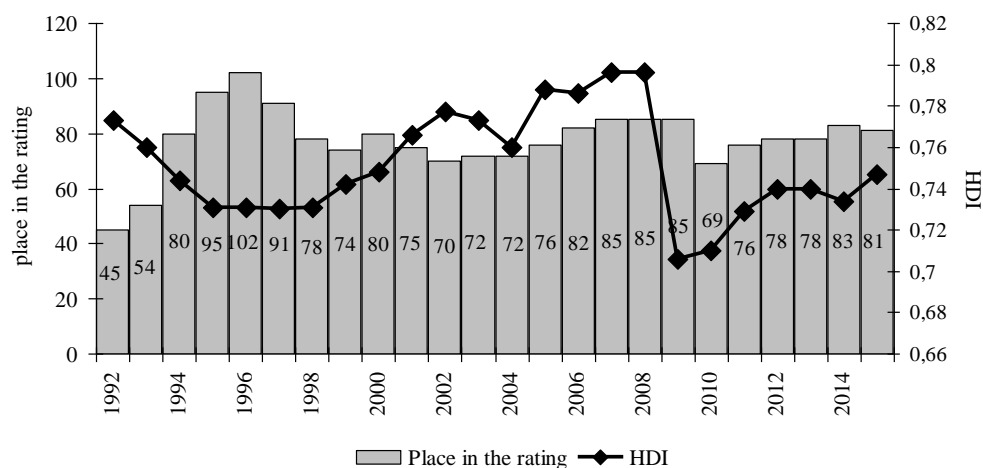


Fig. 1. Dynamics of the index of human development in Ukraine

If we analyze the individual components of the index, it becomes clear that the greatest value of all is education index, but by other indicators (especially life expectancy), Ukraine is considerably inferior to countries with a similar level of development.

Adult literacy index of the population of Ukraine is traditionally high, recent years, it is at the level of 99.6%, and is the result of sustained attention to education in our country. At a high level is an aggregate indicator of the proportion of students. From 1992 to 1994, this figure dropped slightly, but since 1995, is growing steadily in the 2000s, reached a level of 84%, which corresponds to the average level of developed countries.

The greatest decline in the human development indicators in Ukraine was observed in 1994 - 1997 years, and in 2009. The sharp deterioration of human development conditions in the 90 years have been caused by transients that have occurred in Ukraine and the deep social and economic crisis. However, the transition to a market economy was carried out and the other countries with which Ukraine has had a common past and about the same starting conditions, but the loss in the level of human development, they have far less. For example, in Russia in the early 2000s, the HDI was equal to 0.795 (57 place in the rating), in Belarus - 0.790 (62 place), in Estonia - 0.853 (36th) [7, p. 12].

Poland, which in the beginning of the transitional period was, in terms of human development behind Ukraine, was able to improve the situation for the past decade and overtake Ukraine. In 2002, Poland has occupied 37 place on the level of human development in the world, and in 2015 the HDI was equal to 0.843 (36th place) [6].

Among the individual components of the human development index, the worst is value measure of the average life expectancy. During the period of 1992-1995 life expectancy in Ukraine decreased by 3.2% (fig. 2).

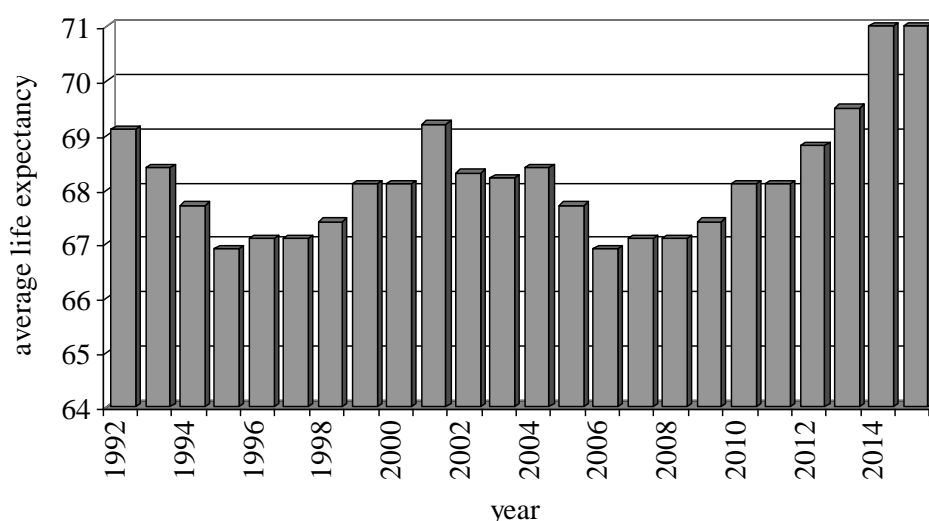


Fig. 2. Dynamics of average life expectancy for Ukrainian people

This was due to the increase in economic and psychological burden of the transition period, by decline in living standards, by rising levels of poverty and

destitution. All this contributed to the development of negative phenomena such as increased morbidity, alcohol poisoning, drug abuse, increased accidents, suicides, etc.

Since 1996, life expectancy began to increase. In 2014, life expectancy was 71.4 years, the maximum value for all history of independent Ukraine. Despite the positive trend to an increase in life expectancy, Ukraine lags far behind European countries [8, p. 20]. In Europe the highest life expectancy in Switzerland and Italy – 83 years (fig. 3).

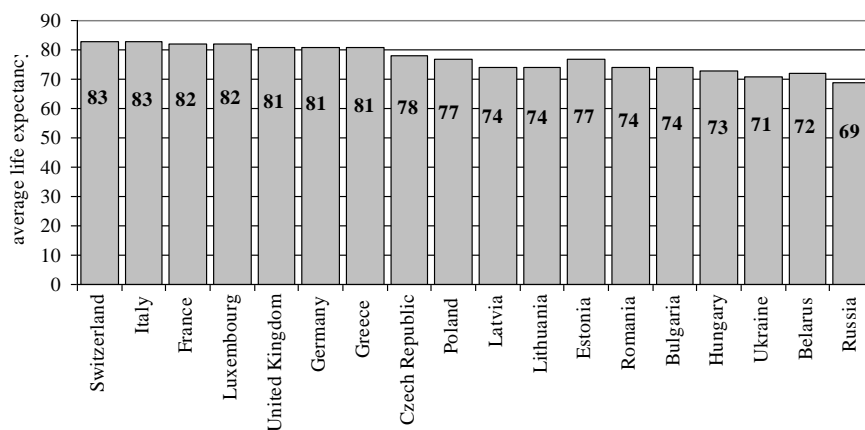


Fig. 3. Average life expectancy in Europe in 2015

It should also be noted that the average life expectancy for men almost 11 years less than the life expectancy of women (fig. 4).

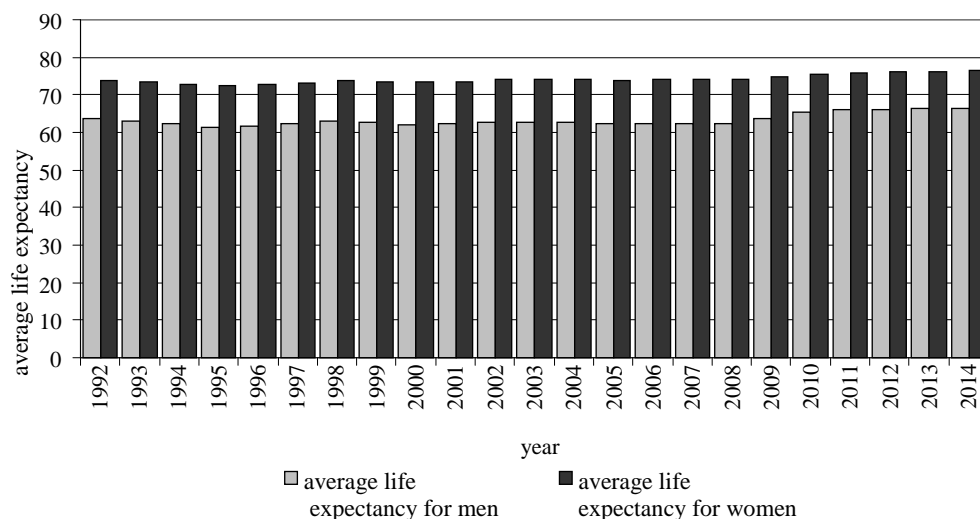


Fig. 4. Dynamics of average life expectancy for men and women in Ukraine

One of the features of mortality in Ukraine is super mortality of men. Aged between 25 and 60 years of age male mortality exceeds female mortality 3 or more times [9, c. 5].

An even greater extent Ukraine lags behind in terms of per capita GDP. It should be noted that during the analyzed period there are periods of time during which this indicator increased (fig. 5).

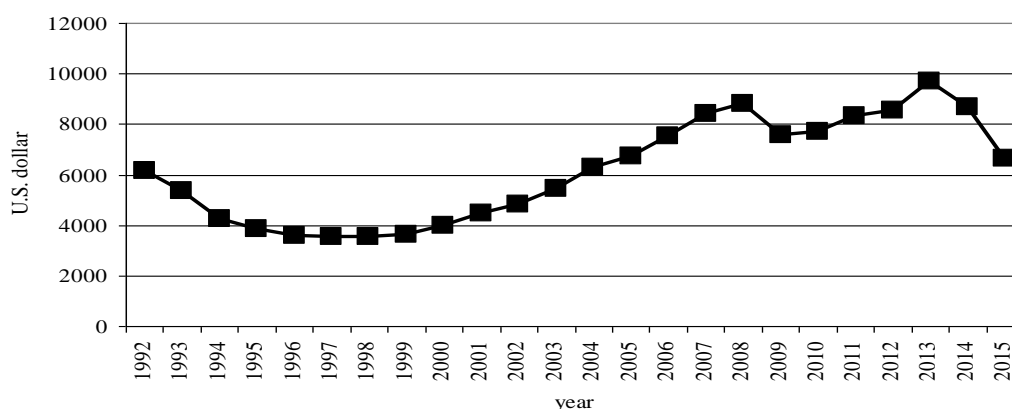


Fig. 5. Dynamics of GDP per capita in Ukraine

So, for the period 2000-2008, the per capita GDP increased by almost 2.5 times, but then there was a decline in 2009 and 2014 by 15% and 10%, respectively. And in 2015 the level of GDP declined further by 23.5% compared to 2014 year. Experts predict this trend will continue in subsequent years.

The analysis shows that in Ukraine there is a negative trend to lower human development indicators. The current state of human development in Ukraine is characterized by low living standards, by unfavorable demographic situation, by the poor state of health of the population, by the prevalence of anti-social phenomena, by unfavorable socio-psychological climate [10]. With this in mind, it becomes particularly relevant in-depth analysis of the specific reasons for the deterioration of human development indicators in Ukraine as a whole and in individual regions.

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