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# **ACTUAL TRENDS OF MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**



**ABSTRACTS OF VIII INTERNATIONAL  
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# **ACTUAL TRENDS OF MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**

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**Editor**

**Komarytskyy M.L.**

*Ph.D. in Economics, Associate Professor*

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# ECONOMIC SCIENCES

## POVERTY IN UKRAINE AND IN THE WORLD: CLUSTERING OF COUNTRIES BY GLOBAL INDICES

**Burkina Natalia**

**Furman Taras**

**Popovskyi Yurii**

Ph.D., Associate Professor,  
Department of Economic and Management Analytics  
Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University,  
Vinnytsia, Ukraine

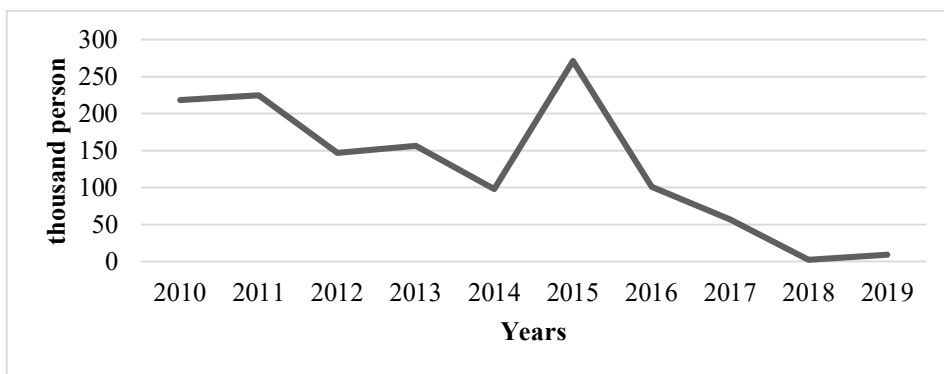
**Introductions.** One of the most important issues facing Ukrainian authorities is the problem of social inequality and poverty. Current conditions of Ukrainian economy demand the decision of these critical aspects, which become even more important last times. The problem exacerbated by. The low efficiency of the budget funds use is also extremely problem, which reduces the effectiveness of budget expenditure management at all levels. Thus, the problem of poverty in Ukraine today is quite relevant and is widely raised by scientists, politicians and the public.

In Ukraine, scientists pay considerable attention to the problems of poverty, which have become significantly more actual recently. Modern scientists use a wide range of theoretical and methodological tools to reveal this multifaceted concept, highlight different approaches to the study of poverty and present ways to overcome poverty in general in the world and in Ukraine. In particular, the authors have previously conducted regional differentiation for population life quality in Ukraine under innovative growth and demonstrated features of the region groups [1].

**Aim.** The aim of the work is identification the place of Ukraine in terms of poverty in the world using economic and statistical analysis of the poverty level in Ukraine and others country.

**Materials and methods.** The research used methods of analysis, generalization, comparison, modeling and forecasting, correlation analysis, clustering and open data in terms of poverty.

**Results and discussion.** The urgency of poverty is evidenced by Ukrstat data, according to which poverty rates are growing. In Ukraine, the poverty line at the subsistence level is legally established. A lot of socio-economic indicators reflect the situation with the problem of poverty in Ukraine. As can be seen from Fig. 1, although the number of poor has a declining trend, but in 2019 there was a tendency to increasing.

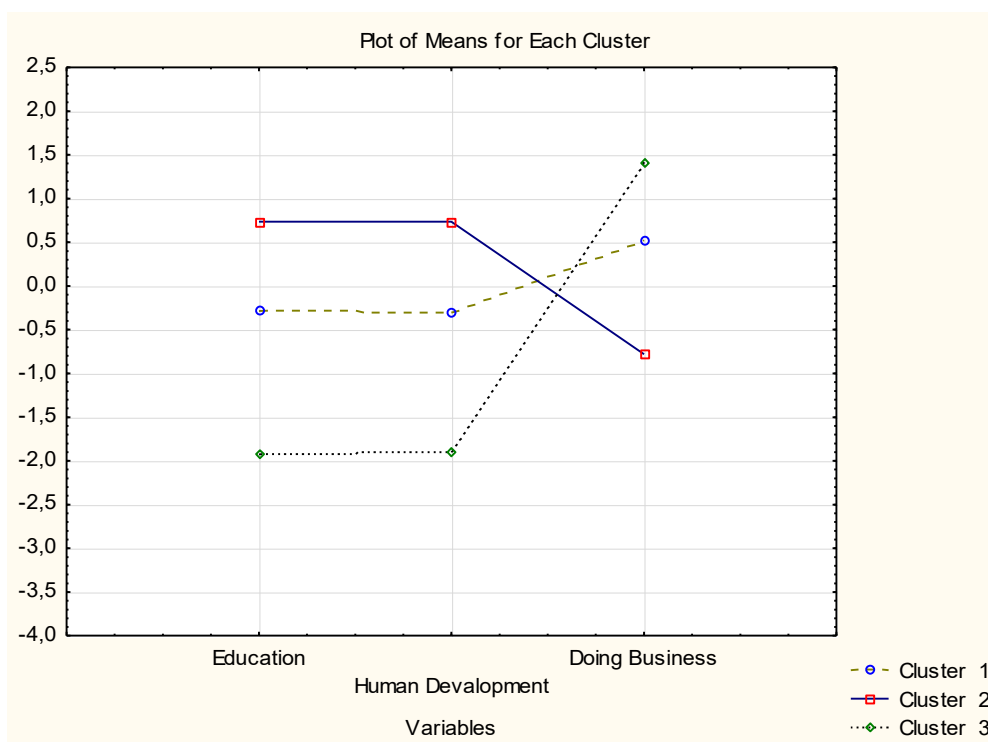


**Fig.1. Population with average per capita equivalent total income per month, lower than the statutory subsistence level**

To identify Ukraine's place in terms of poverty among other countries, a cluster analysis was conducted. It is a powerful tool for qualitative differentiation and it is widely used by scientists around the world [2]. Technics of decision making in the digital economy based on scoring models was developed by authors and used in this research [3]. Hundred countries of the world were chosen as the basis of the research. Factors influencing poverty, determined by the results of the research, in the form of consolidated index, were taken as indicators.

The following factors were considered: the Education Index, the Human Development Index and the Ease of Doing Business Index. Clustering was performed using the Statistica 12.0 Enterprise package. To isolate homogeneous groups, the method of k-averages for three clusters with preliminary data standardization was used. The results of clustering are shown in the Fig.2.

The first cluster includes countries with average poverty: China, Qatar, Bahrain, Malta, Tunisia, India, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago, the Philippines, Oman, Jordan, Mexico, Turkey, Costa Rica, Panama, Ukraine, Egypt, Botswana, Sri Lanka, Morocco, Indonesia, Brazil, Vietnam, Colombia, Armenia, Jamaica, El Salvador, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Algeria, Paraguay, Mongolia, Uruguay, Argentina, Tajikistan, Bolivia, Peru.



**Fig.2. Clustering of countries by indices of education, human development and ease of doing business**

The second cluster was represented by countries with high development rates and low poverty: Singapore, South Korea, Switzerland, Iceland, Ireland, Hong Kong, Finland, USA, Japan, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Canada, Great Britain, Israel, Austria, Norway, Germany, France, Malaysia, Australia, Estonia, Spain, Belgium, New Zealand, Cyprus, Portugal, Hungary, Czech, Slovenia, Slovakia, Chile, Italy, Lithuania, Greece, Latvia, Thailand, Mauritius, Croatia, Russia, Poland, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Romania, Albania, Azerbaijan, Northern Macedonia, Georgia.

The third cluster is represented by countries with low development and high poverty: South Africa, Lesotho, Ethiopia, Honduras, Pakistan, Nigeria, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Guatemala, Kenya, Syria, Nepal, Senegal.

Thus, Ukraine fell into the middle cluster in terms of development indicators, for which a group of "neighbors" with a similar level of poverty was identified. With the increase in the homogeneity of clusters and the separation of the nearest "neighbors" according to the selected indices, ten clusters were obtained, as a result of which Ukraine fell into the same cluster with such countries (Table 1).

**Table 1.**

**Ukraine's closest "neighbors" in terms of indices education, human development and ease of doing business**

Country	Distance
Trinidad and Tobago	0,202425
Jordan	0,315039
Ukraine	0,465691
Sri Lanka	0,049506
Brazil	0,310454
Paraguay	0,519553
Uruguay	0,246513
Argentina	0,408595

**Conclusions.** Overcoming poverty is a complex and long-lasting problem that needs to be actively addressed immediately by all segments of the population. Reducing the level of poverty and economic inequality of the population can be achieved by providing employment assistance, starting your own business, improving and / or changing the skills of the population, taking into account current labor market trends [4].

Recently, there have been some shifts in the stabilization of the poverty situation with small fluctuations towards the reduction or increase of the poverty rate depending on the measurement criterion. However, there are still a large number of unresolved issues that require further research, and as a result, given the difficult socio-economic and political situation in Ukraine, poverty remains consistently high.



The analysis of socio-economic indicators of living standards of the population of Ukraine, reflecting the state of poverty in the country, was conducted in the paper. It was found that despite the fact that the number of poor has a declining trend, in 2019 there was a tendency to increase. The cluster analysis allowed to reveal Ukraine's place in the world on the problem of poverty and to find the nearest neighbors similar to our country on set of the chosen indicators. They were Trinidad and Tobago, Jordan, Sri Lanka, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina.

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