A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND CORRUPTION

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The purpose of the research was is to identify prospective areas for countering the corruption under conditions of human development achievements. This study reports on the results of statistical analysis in which the relationship between the dependent variable of corruption, as measured by the Transparency International, and the independent variable of human development, as measured by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Ukraine’s HDI value for 2019 is 0.78— which put the country in the high human development category— positioning it at 74 out of 189 countries and territories. The rank is shared with Grenada, Mexico and Saint Kitts and Nevis. Between 1990 and 2019, Ukraine’s HDI value increased from 0.73 to 0.78, an increase of 7.4 percent [1].

Over the last year, Ukraine’s indicators in the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) increased by 3 points. With 33 points out of 100 possible, we ranked 117th out of 180 countries in the CPI list. Next to us in the ranking are Egypt, Africa’s Eswatini (Swaziland), Nepal, Sierra Leone, and Zambia — all of these countries also scored 33 points in CPI 2020 [2].

The purpose of this study is to apply empirical methods to the debate on corruption and development progress, in which economic theory predicts that the corruption may retards growth human development in countries. The specific goals of the study are: specification of a model human development and corruption based on a theoretical foundation for cross-country analysis.

Consistent with the goals of the study, the following hypothesis will be tested: All things being equal, the impact of corruption on growth Human Development Index (HDI) differs significantly in countries EU. The study is based on a panel data set in 2019 for EU countries. This analysis leads to conclusion: different countries display different dynamics when it comes to the fit between corruption and human development. And also is concluded that digital technologies can increase the efficiency and transparency of the activities of government bodies and retards growth corruption [3].
Further research is recommended for determining the relationship between corruption and Digital Economy by utilising 24 datasets to enable trend analysis and comparison of the digital performance of 45 countries (The International Digital Economy and Society Index). Further research is recommended to determine the impact of women's inclusion in digital jobs, careers and entrepreneurship [3-4].

References:


