

INEQUALITY OF INCOMES OF UKRAINIAN POPULATION AS AN OBSTACLE TO THE HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

Voloshyna S.V.

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor,
Senior Lecturer at Department of Entrepreneurship and Trade,
Donetsk National University of Economics and Trade
named after Mykhailo Tugan-Baranovsky

Skubilina A.V.

Postgraduate Student at Department of Economic Theory,
Donetsk National University of Economics and Trade
named after Mykhailo Tugan-Baranovsky

Chebotarenko A.M.

Student,
Donetsk National University of Economics and Trade
named after Mykhailo Tugan-Baranovsky

The modern development of human capital in Ukraine indicates the presence of problems with maintenance of its competitive characteristics that should be associated with a limited size of potential investments, economic inequality of the population that is no optimal differentiation of income.

The objective of the article is to diagnose the state of the economic inequality in Ukraine and establish its impact on the development of human capital.

It is found that incomes of the population are the methods of formation and development of diverse human capital characteristics. Therefore, limiting the size of income of potential carriers of the characteristics of human capital or unjustified inequality causes the failure of getting a quality education, getting health support, growing migration etc.

Evaluation of the degree of income differentiation is made by the most common world's methodological approaches.

Evaluation of results of Ukraine's population distribution of income suggests that the separation was not in a great value range, but meanwhile, it indicates the vast majority stay in poverty.

The analysis of economic inequality of population with the Gini coefficient suggests that in Ukrainian reality it allows determining that the separation of the majority of the population in terms of income and official distancing from the uniform distribution is small and generally, meets European standards.

It is also established that the difference in the values of the decile coefficient is a reflection of poor objectivity of statistical surveys, which makes it impossible to establish the actual level of economic inequality in Ukraine.

The analysis of income differentiation in Ukraine with the Lorenz curve showed the low income differentiation and the increased differentiation between wealthy and poorer segments of the population.

Overall analysis of income inequality among Ukrainian population conducted by different approaches showed relatively low levels of it while there are a number of reasons such as biased evaluation and recognition of the basis of the existence of hidden inequality.

Among the consequences of high income differentiation, there is a failure of poorer lay-

ers to form necessary for life individual characteristics of human capital. It is found that this situation prevents the emergence of qualitative characteristics of human resources at other levels of its formation (macro-, meso- and micro-) and its high returns. Thus, the limited income of most of the population is an obstacle to the development of national human capital that in current circumstances

is unable to build an innovative economy and knowledge economy as the highest stage of social development.

Overcoming the problem of poor development of human capital in terms of hidden incomes inequality is possible only by consolidating efforts at all economic levels, especially with the active participation of the state in the respective processes.