Ukraine Gap Analysis

USAID
E&E Bureau
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Figure 1

Economic and Democratic Reforms, 2012

Ratings are based on a 1 to 5 scale, with 5 most advanced. Freedom House, Nations in Transit (June 2013), & EBRD, Transition Report 2012 (November 2012).
Country graduates = Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.
Figure 3

Ukraine

Human Capital, 2008-2010

Peace and Security, 2009-2010

Country Graduates

Country graduates = Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.
The projections are extrapolations from the average annual trends from 2008-2012. The economic reform data are drawn from the EBRD’s annual Transition Report, and the democratic reform data are drawn from Freedom House’s annual Nations in Transit.
USAID MCP system Data drawn from Freedom House, Nations in Transit series and Freedom in the World series. The E&E Graduates (n=11) consist of Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, and Croatia. The Balkans (n=6): Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Macedonia, Kosovo, Serbia, and Montenegro. E&E Eurasia (n=7): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine. The Central Asian Republics or the CARs (n=5): Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.
Figure 8

Corruption Perceptions Index

Scores are based from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean).

Macroeconomic Reforms

Drawn from the EBRD Transition Report (2012 and earlier versions). The E&E Graduates (n=11) consist of Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, and Croatia. The Balkans (n=6): Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Macedonia, Kosovo, Serbia, and Montenegro. E&E Eurasia (n=7): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine. The Central Asian Republics or the CARs (n=5): Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.
Figure 10

Macroeconomic Reforms in E&E Eurasia

[Graph showing trends in macroeconomic reforms for various countries, including Georgia, Russia, Moldova, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Belarus, with data from 1989 to 2012.]

Drawn from the EBRD Transition Report (2012 and earlier editions).
World Bank, Doing Business 2012 (October 2011). 183 countries are included in the analysis. The business environment is gauged based on 10 aspects: starting a business; dealing with construction; hiring and firing workers; registering a property; getting credit; protecting investors; paying taxes; trading across borders; enforcing contracts; and closing a business.
The analysis is based on 10 aspects: starting a business; dealing with construction; hiring and firing workers; registering a property; getting credit; protecting investors; paying taxes; trading across borders; enforcing contracts; and closing a business.
Figure 13

Microeconomic Reforms vs. Macroeconomic Reforms

Business Environment
(Microeconomic Reforms)

Macroeconomic Reforms

Economic Structural Change: Private Sector Share of GDP

EBRD, Transition Report (2011 and earlier editions). The E&E Graduates are Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, and Croatia. The Balkans are Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Macedonia, Kosovo, Serbia, and Montenegro. The E&E Eurasia countries are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine. The Central Asian Republics are Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.
The Lagging Economies in Economic Structural Change: Private Sector Share of GDP

EBRD, Transition Report (2011 and earlier editions). The lagging economies from among the Balkans (n=6) and the E&EEurasian countries (n=7).
Fig. 16: Innovation: R&D Expenditures, Public and Private, 2005-2010

% of GDP

- EU15
- E&E Graduates
- Balkans
- Montenegro
- Serbia
- Macedonia
- EE Eurasia
- Russia
- Ukraine
- Moldova
- Belarus
- Azerbaijan
Figure 17

Labor productivity in E&E vs. EU-15 (constant 2005 US$, thousands)

Tertiary Education Attainment

% of population ages 30-34

Figure 18

Figure 19

Real GDP as a % of 1989 GDP in Georgia vs. E&E Eurasia Countries

Figure 20

Energy Security, 2010

I. Efficient but Dependent

II. Inefficient and Dependent

III. Inefficient but Independent

IV. Efficient and Independent

Energy Imports (Net % of energy use)

GDP per unit of energy use

World Bank, World Development Indicators (2011).
Figure 21

Life Expectancy at Birth

World Bank, World Development Indicators (2011).
Life Expectancy Gender Gap

Figure 22

World Bank, World Development Indicators (2012).
Figure 23

Male and Female Adult Mortality Rates

Per 1,000

World Bank, World Development Indicators (2012).
Adult HIV Prevalence Rates, 2000 - 2011

UNAIDS Global Report, 2012; AIDS info dataset.