

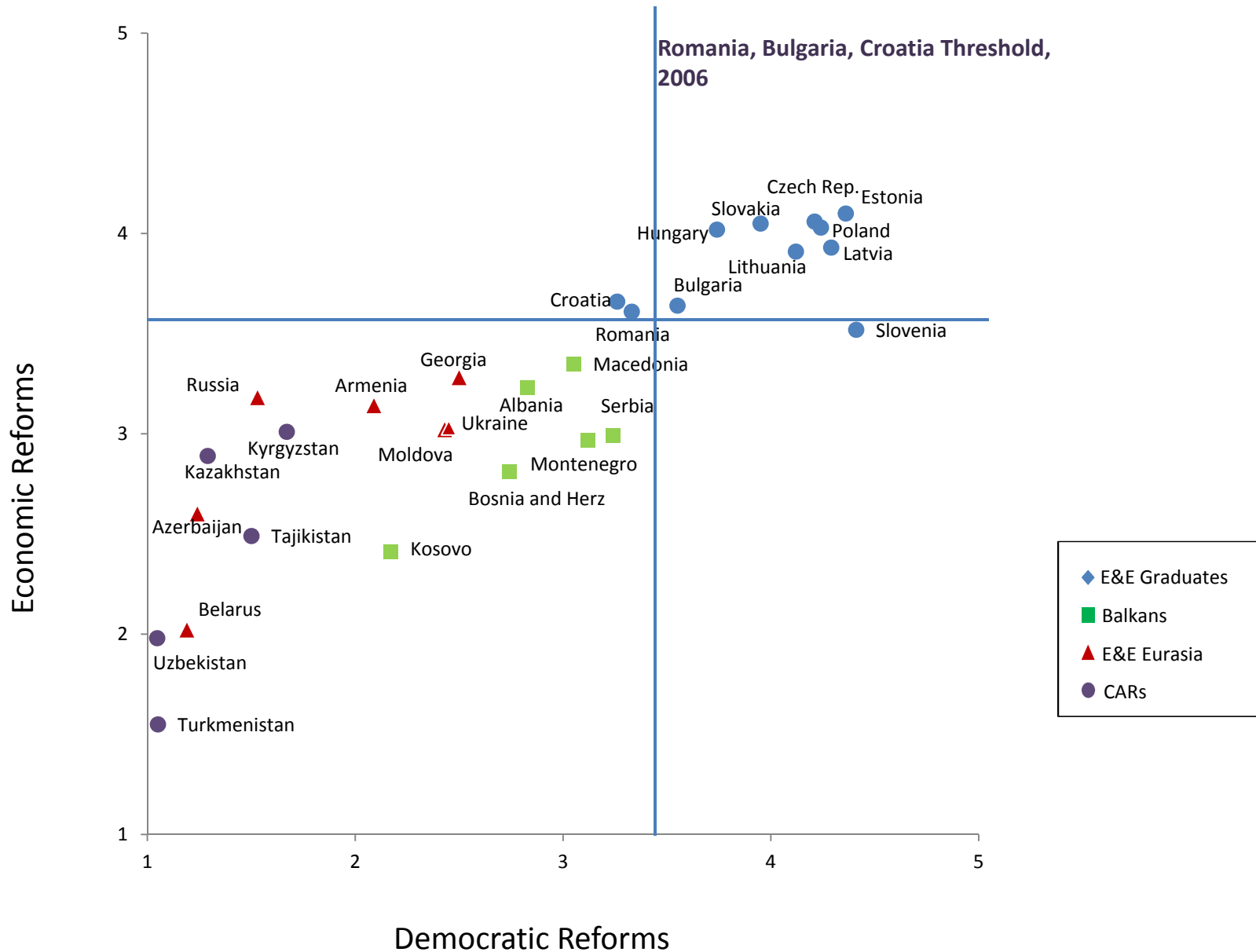


# Ukraine Gap Analysis

USAID  
E&E Bureau  
Strategic Planning and Analysis Division  
July 2013

Figure 1

# Economic and Democratic Reforms, 2012

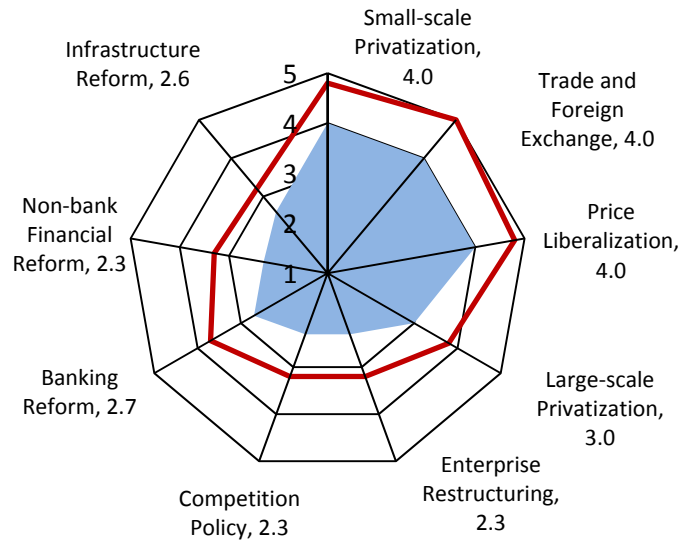


Ratings are based on a 1 to 5 scale, with 5 most advanced. Freedom House, *Nations in Transit* (June 2013), & EBRD, *Transition Report 2012* (November 2012).

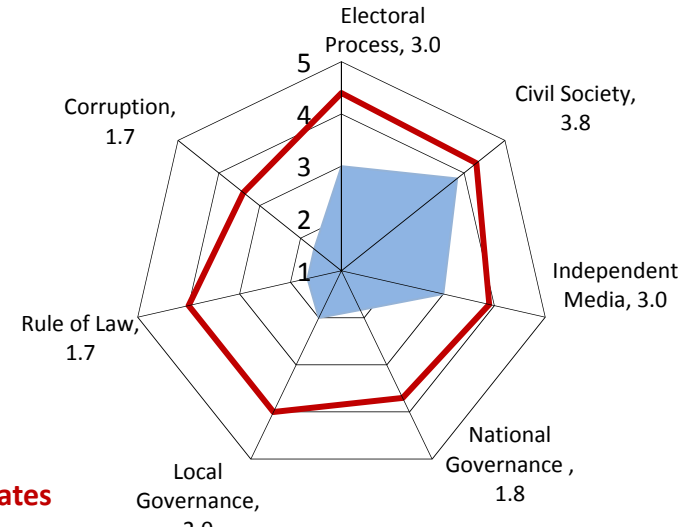
Figure 2

# Ukraine

## Economic Reforms, 2012

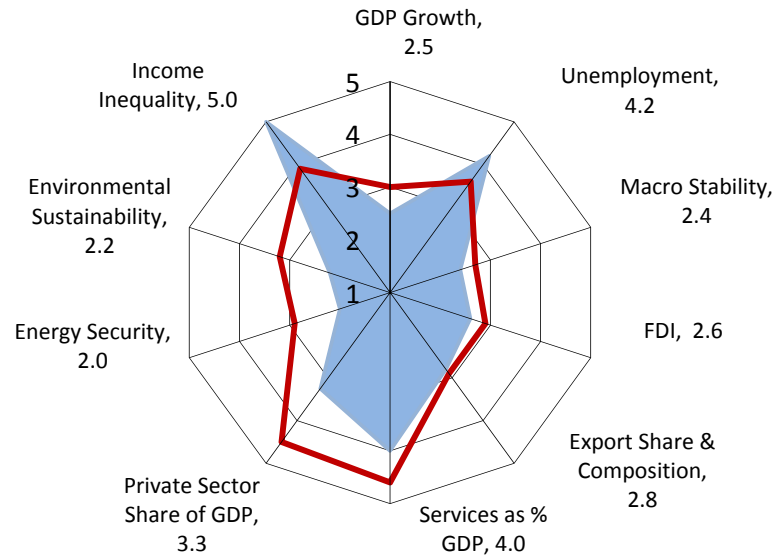


## Democratic Reforms, 2012



Country Graduates

## Economic Performance, 2008-2010

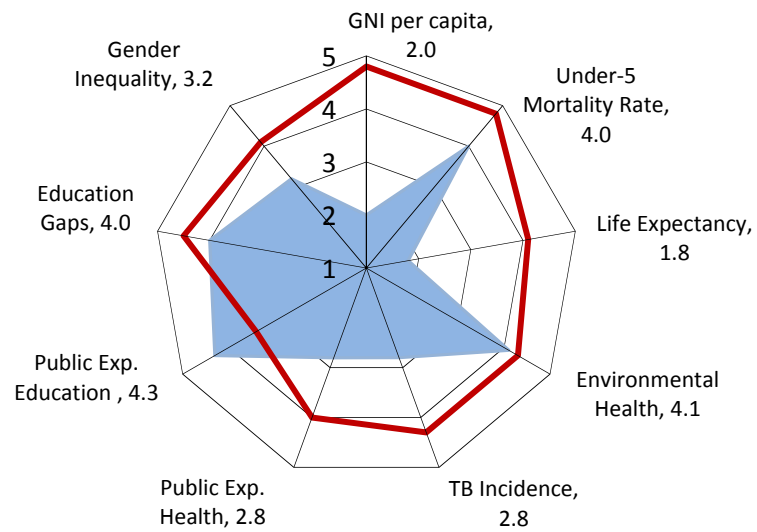


Country graduates = Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

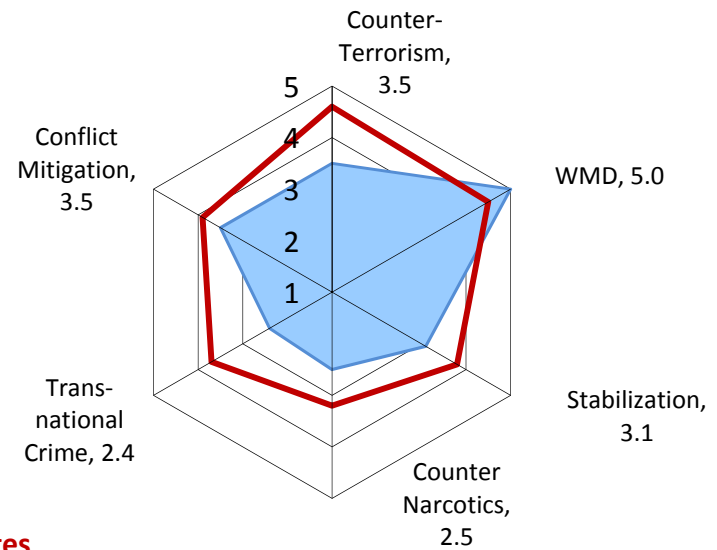
Figure 3

# Ukraine

## Human Capital, 2008-2010



## Peace and Security, 2009-2010



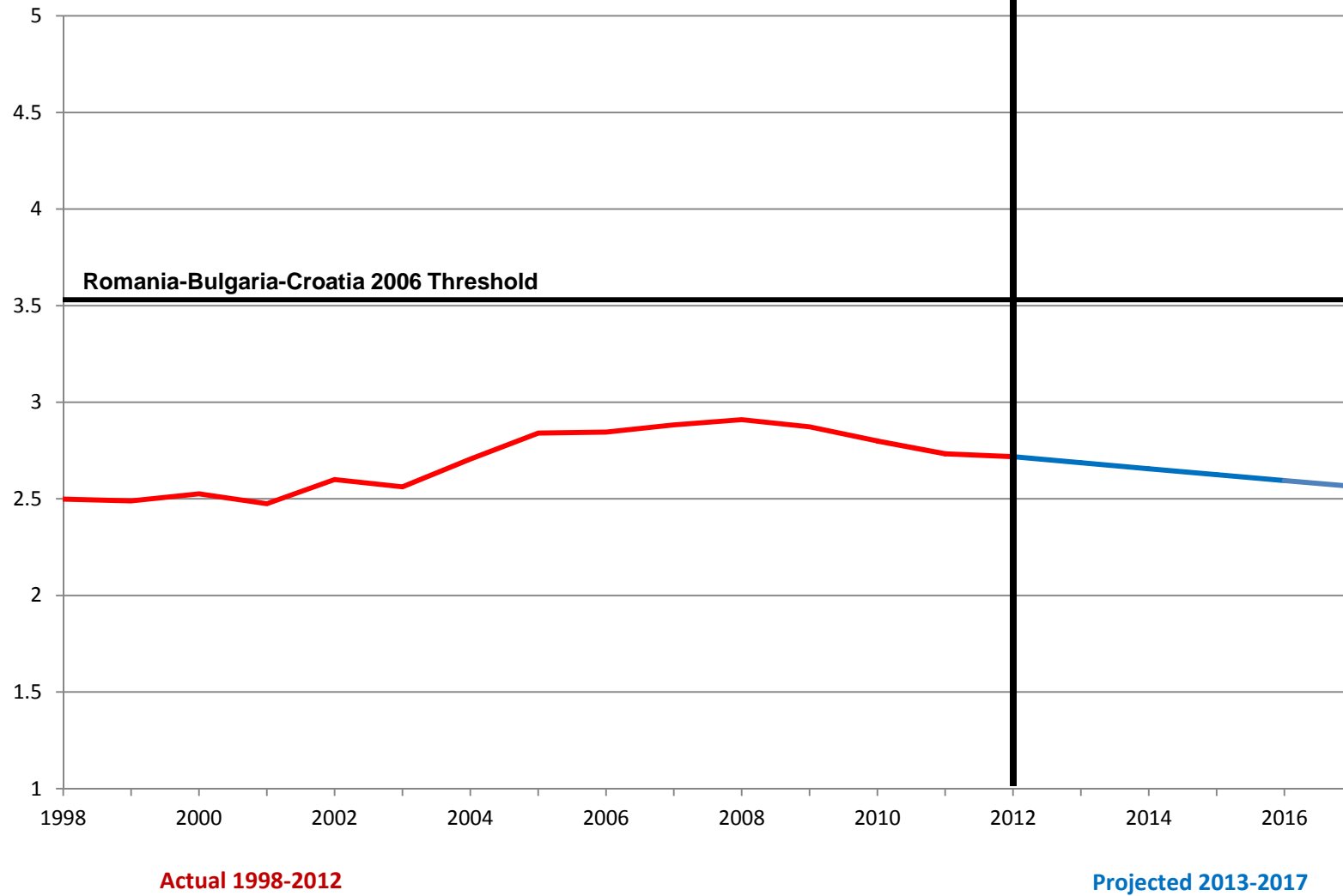
**Country Graduates**

Country graduates = Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

Figure 4

# Ukraine

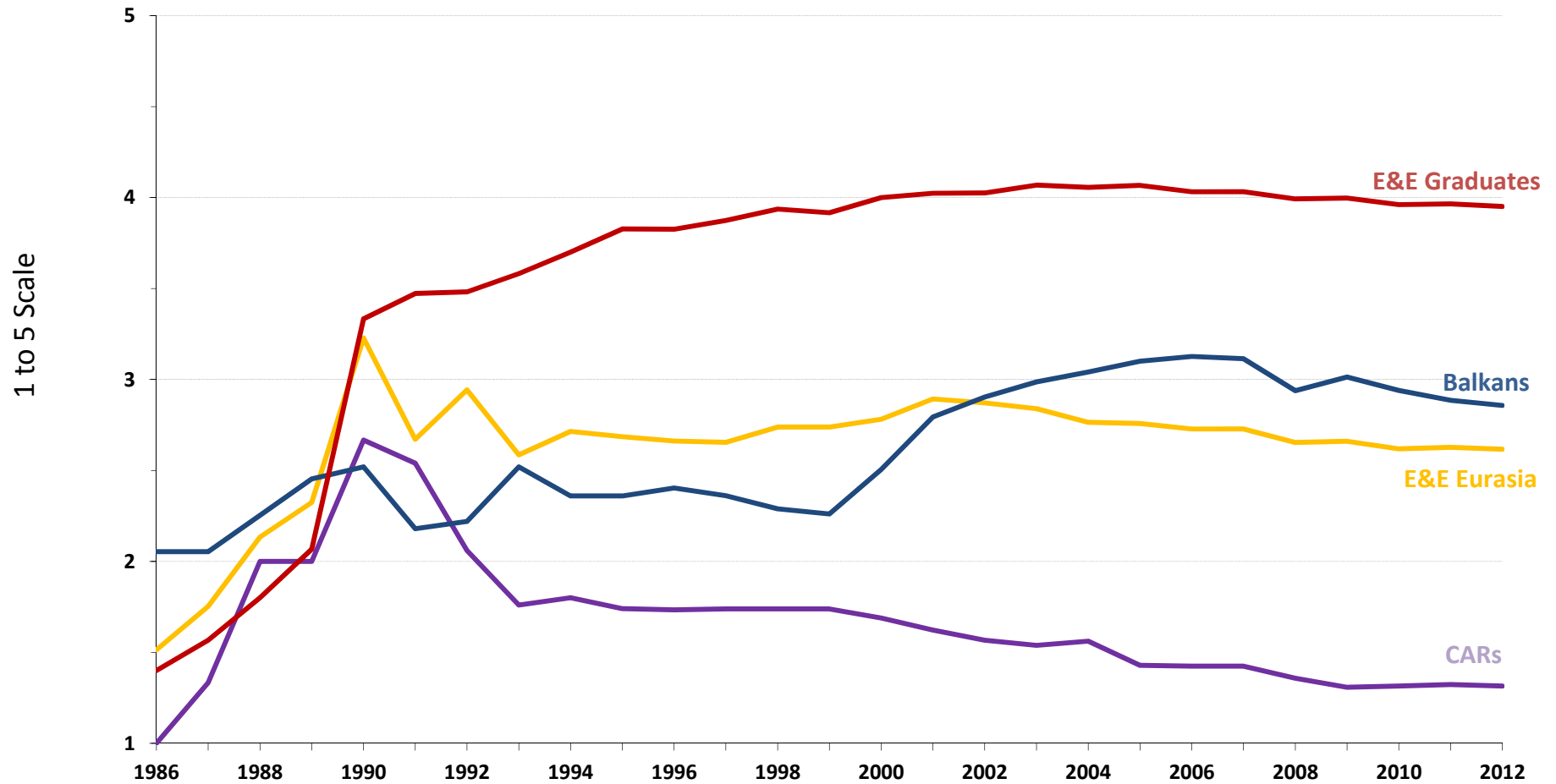
## Economic and Democratic Reforms



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*.

Figure 5

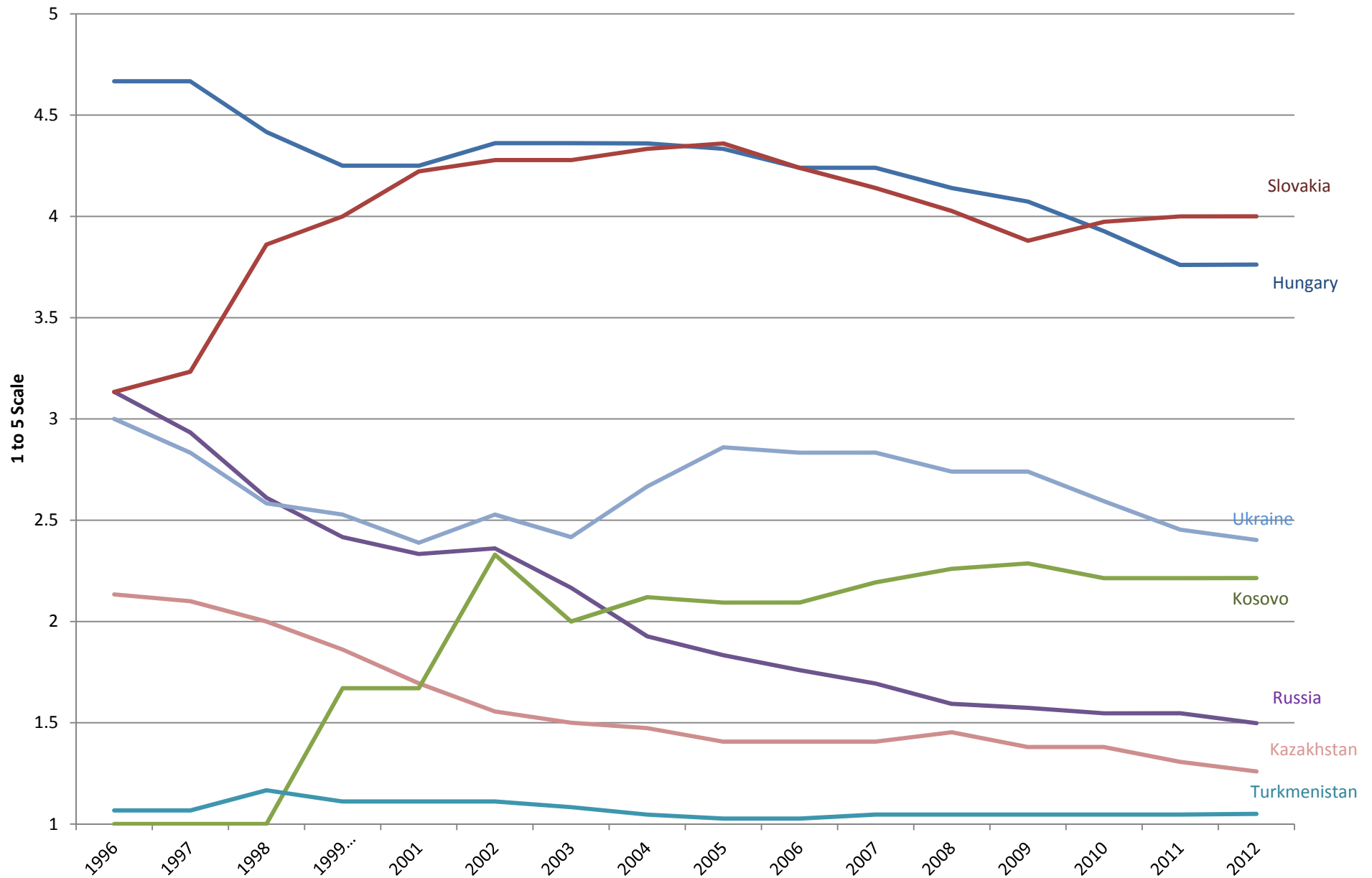
## Democratic Reforms in Eastern Europe & Eurasia



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 6

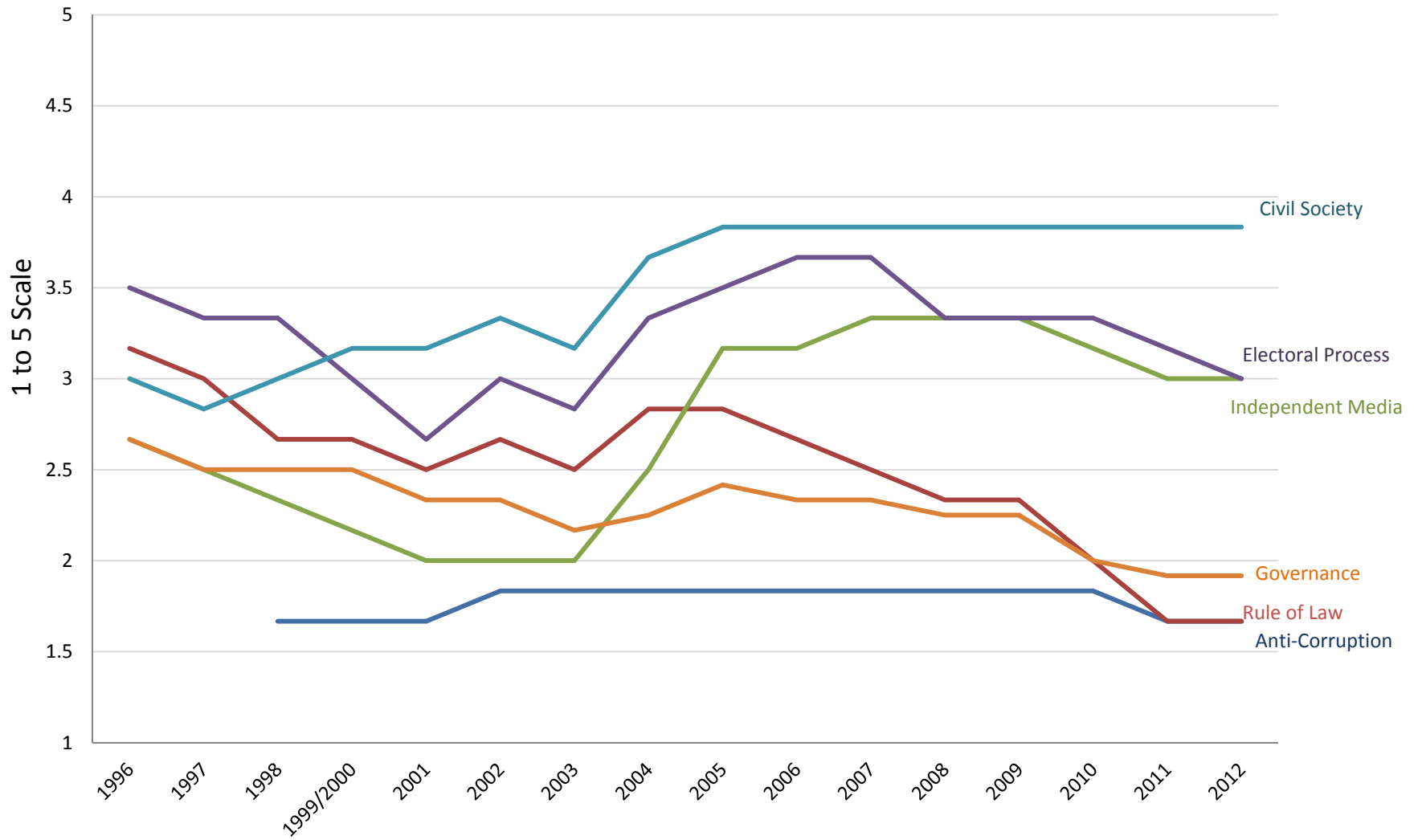
## Democracy and Governance in Select Countries from 1996 -2012



Scores calibrated on MCP 1 to 5 scale. Drawn primarily from Freedom House, *Nations in Transit*; 2012 data drawn from *Freedom in the World* trends.

Figure 7

## Democracy and Governance in Ukraine from 1996-2012

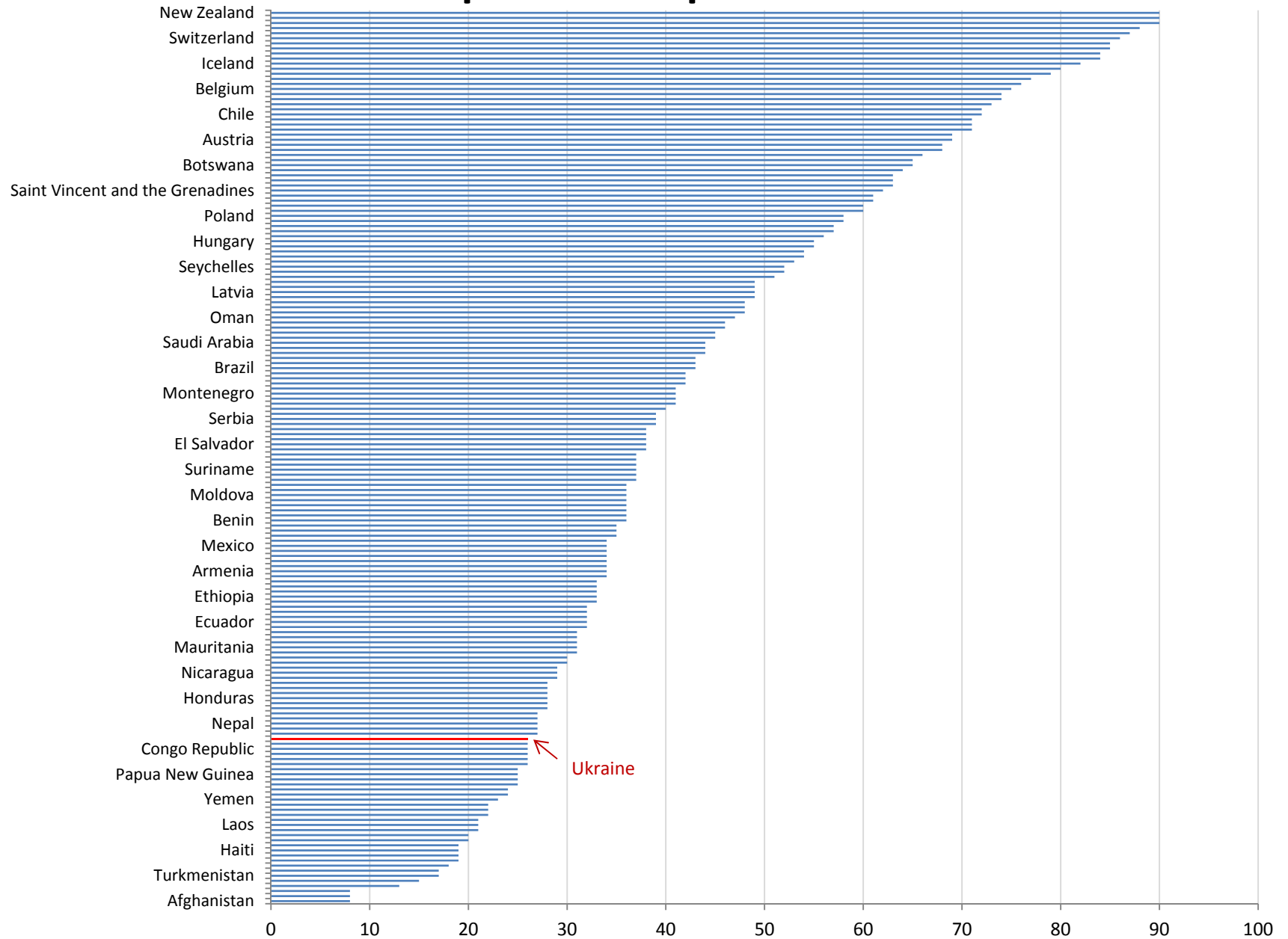


Scores for anti-corruption begin in 1998. Scores calibrated on MCP 1 to 5 scale. Source: Freedom House, *Nations in Transit*.



Figure 8

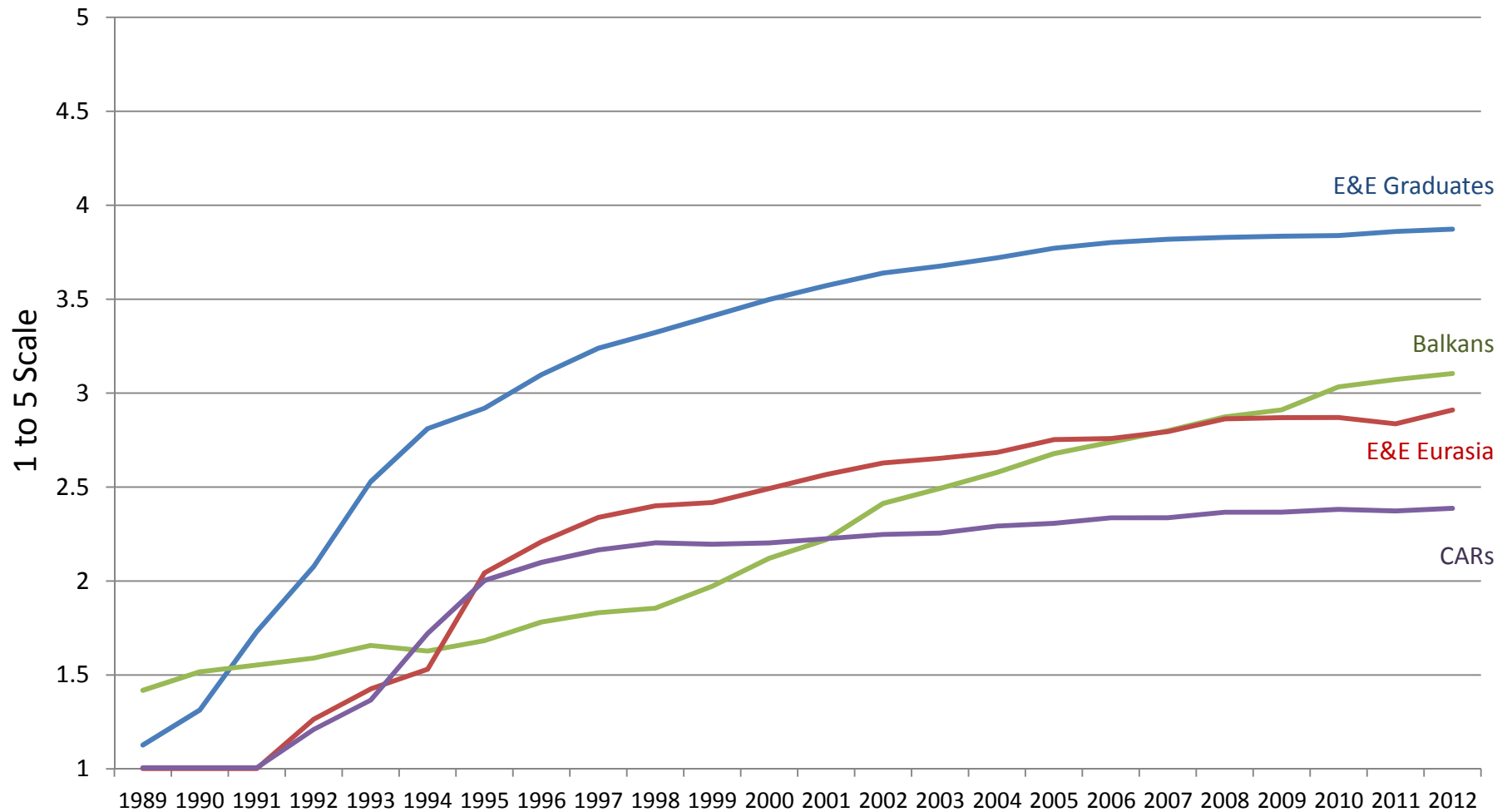
# Corruption Perceptions Index



Transparency International, *Corruption Perceptions Index*, 2012. Scores are based from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean).

Figure 9

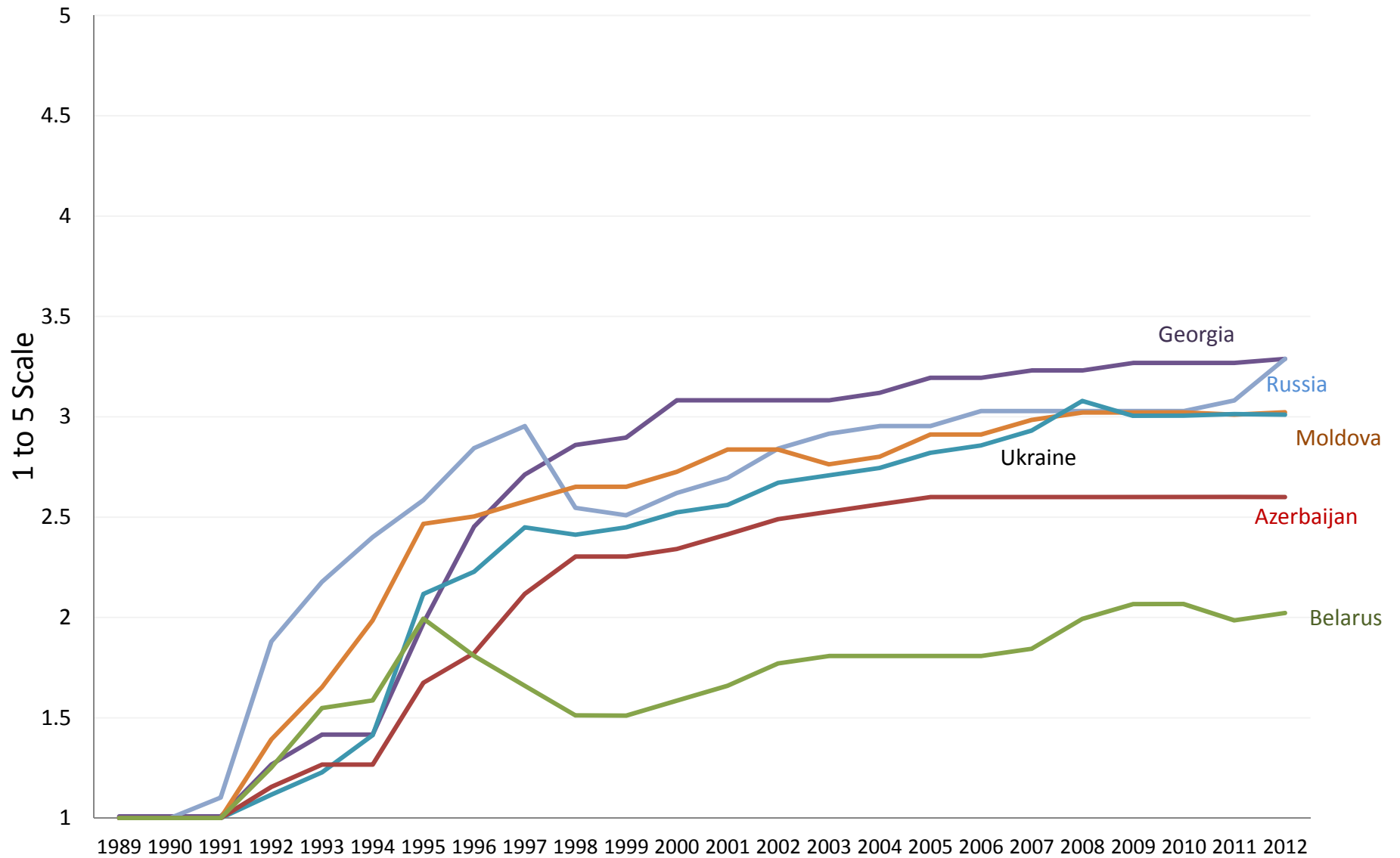
## Macroeconomic Reforms



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

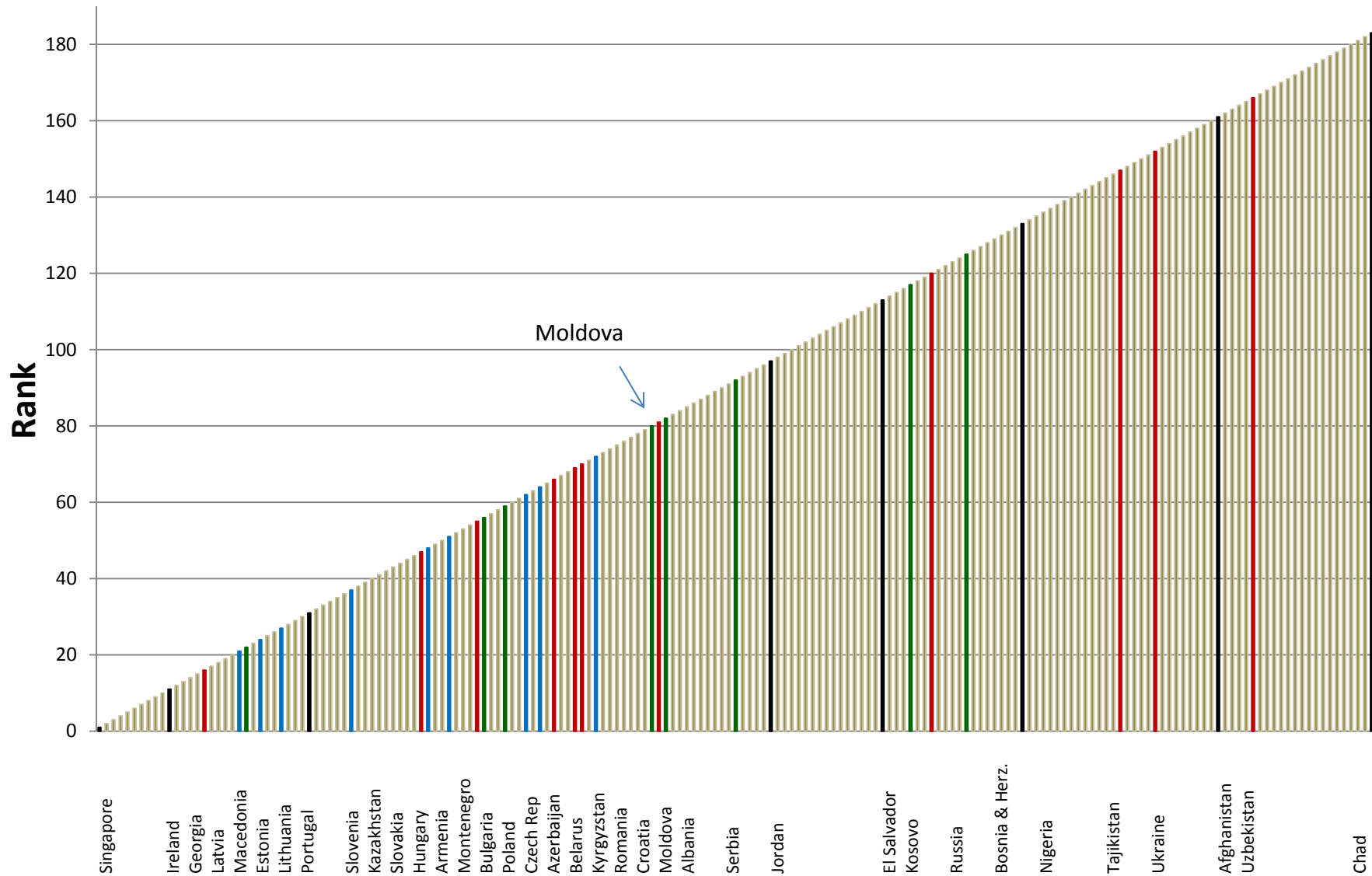
## Macroeconomic Reforms in E&E Eurasia



Drawn from the EBRD *Transition Report* (2012 and earlier editions).

Figure 11

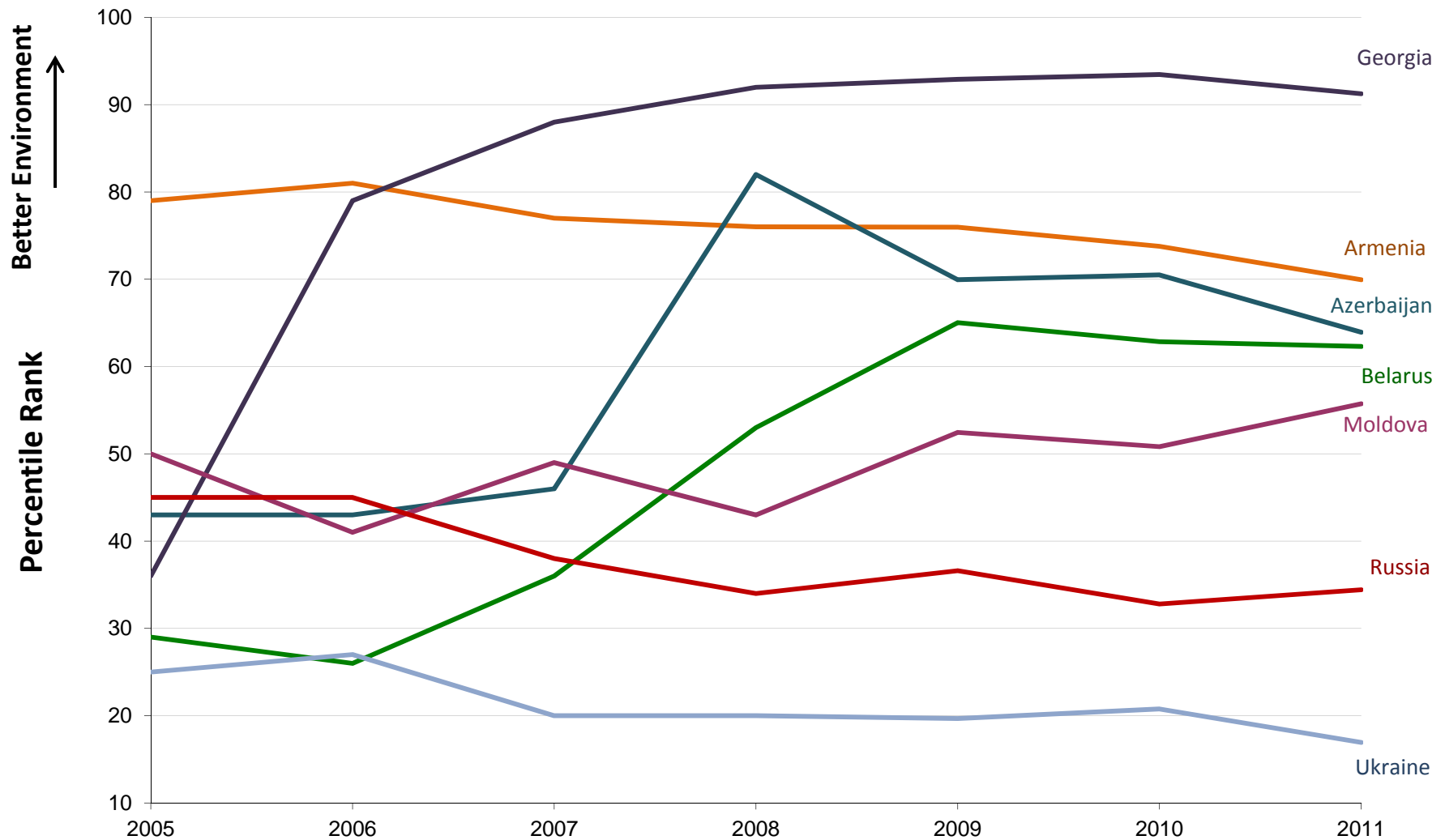
# Business Environment in 2011



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.

Figure 12

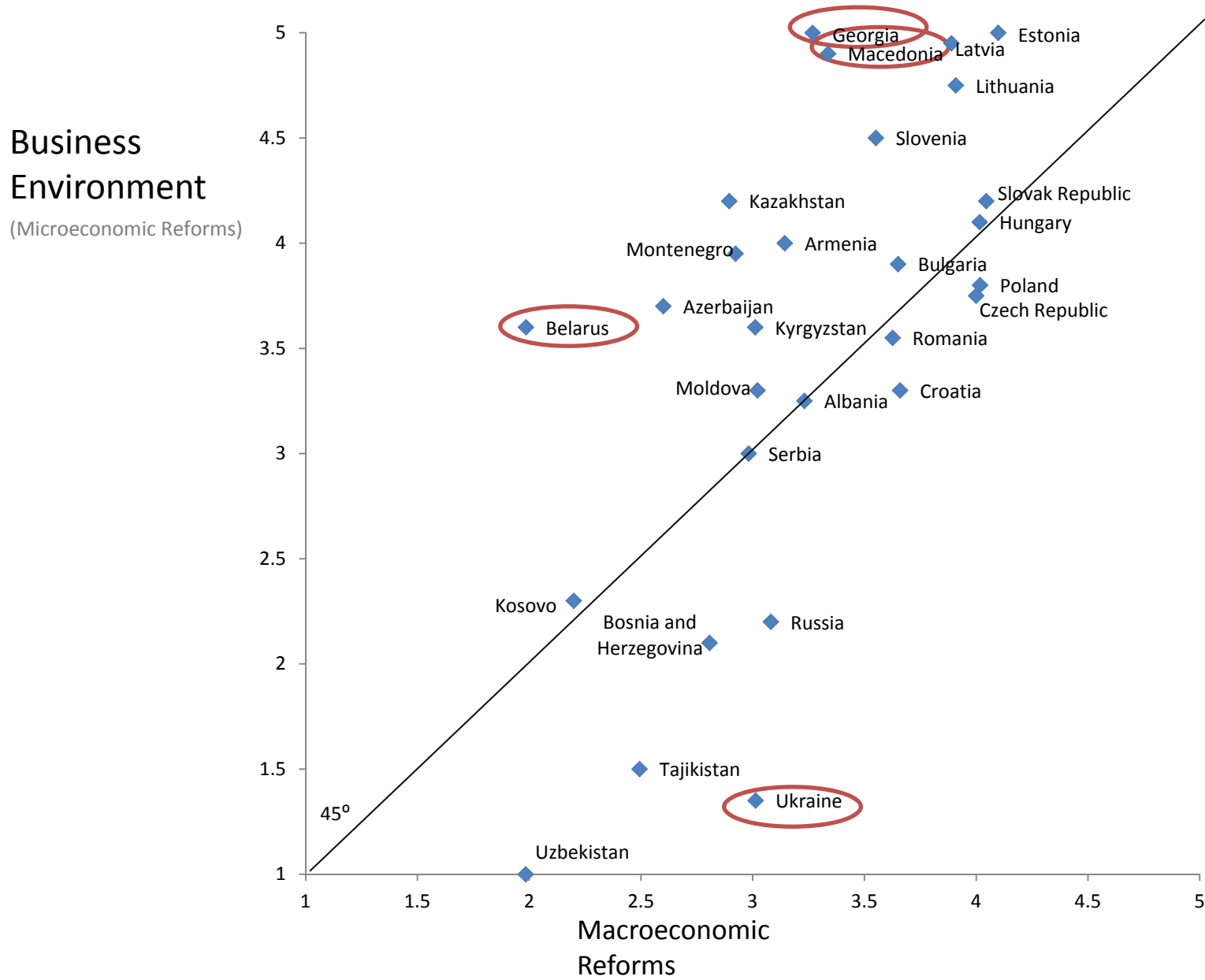
## Microeconomic Reforms: The Business Environment in E&E Eurasia



World Bank, Doing Business 2012 (October 2011). 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

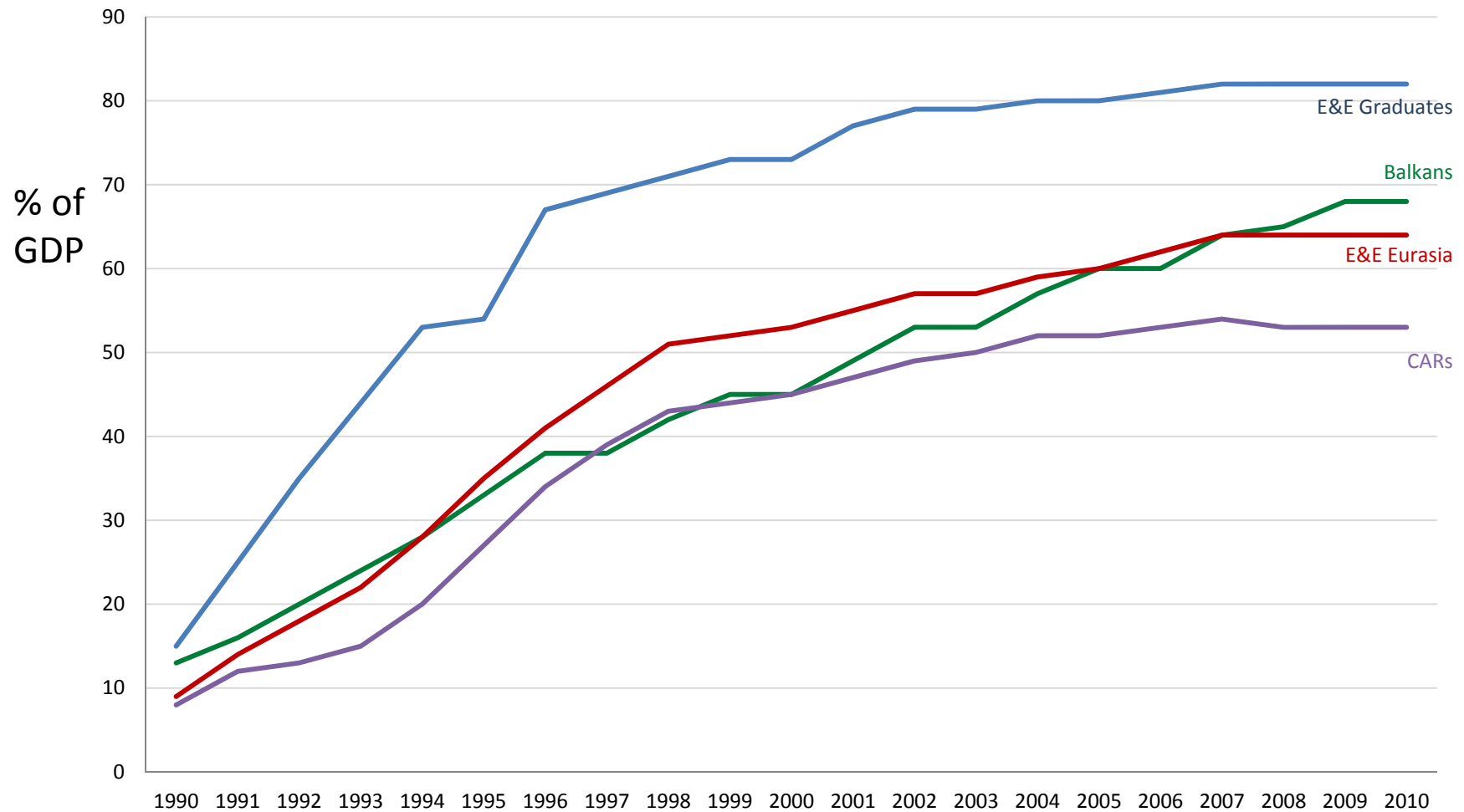
### Microeconomic Reforms vs. Macroeconomic Reforms



World Bank, *Doing Business 2012* and EBRD *Transition Report 2011*.

Figure 14

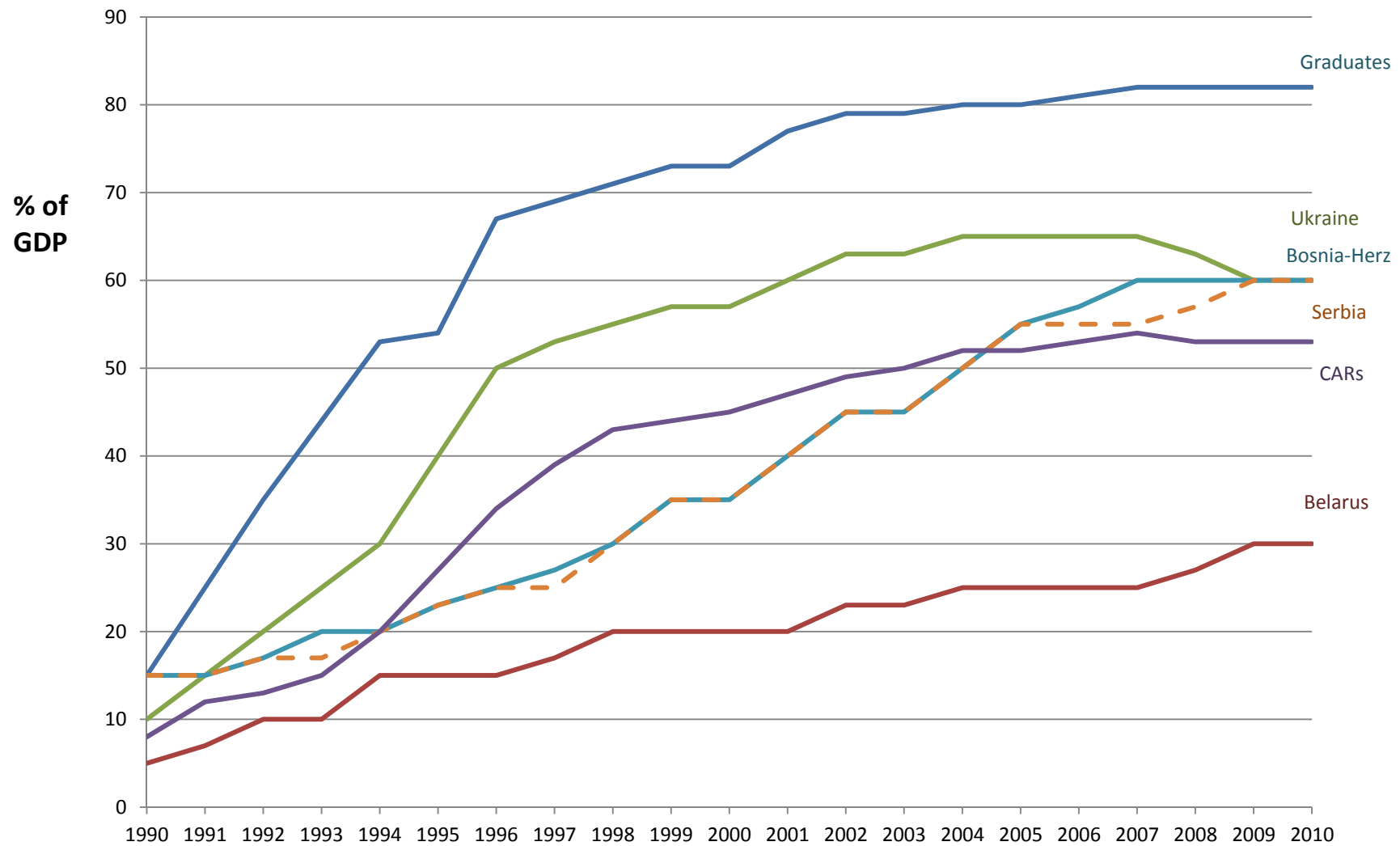
## Economic Structural Change: Private Sector Share of GDP



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.

Figure 15

## 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&E Eurasian countries (n=7).



**Fig. 16: Innovation: R&D Expenditures, Public and Private, 2005-2010**

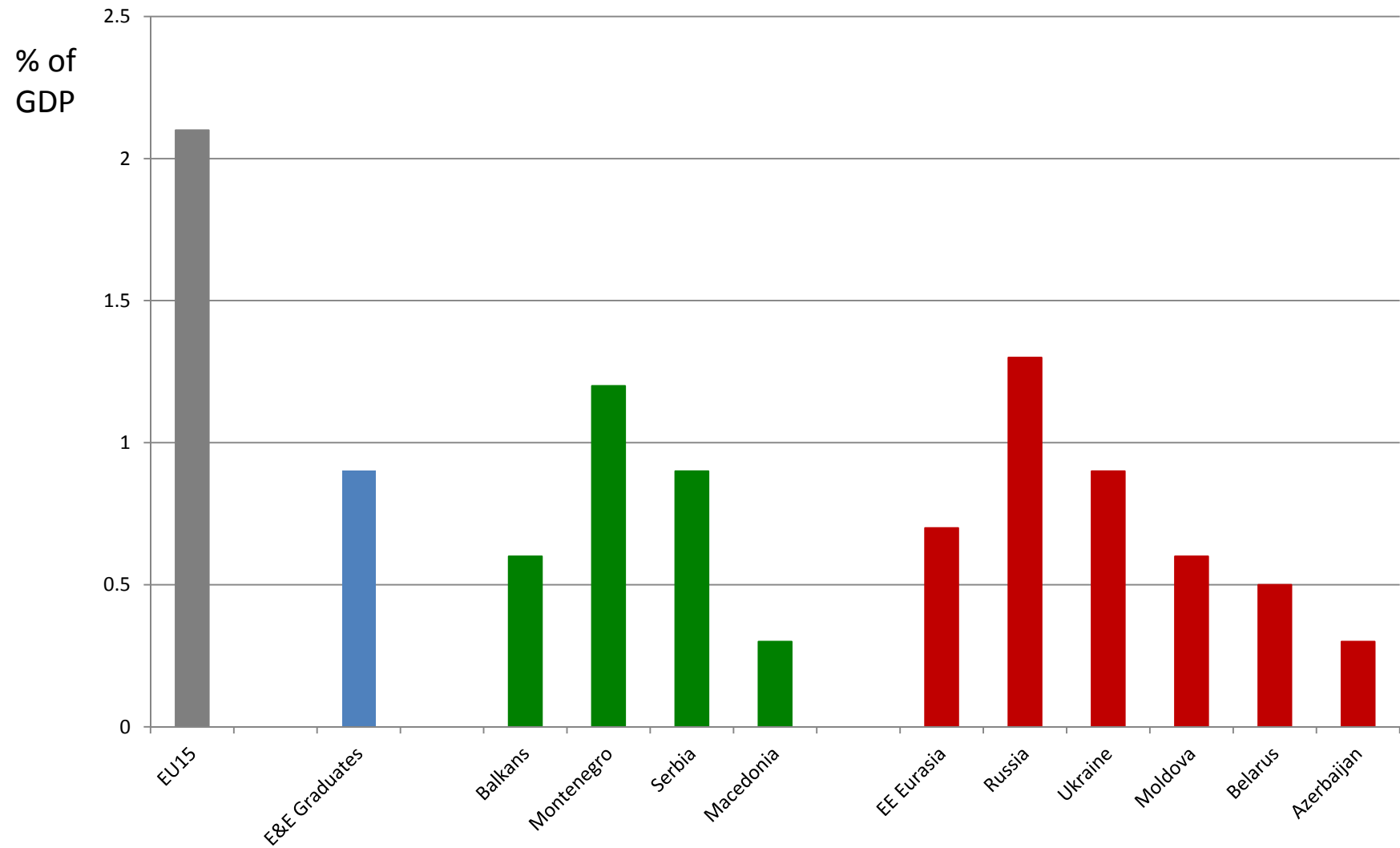
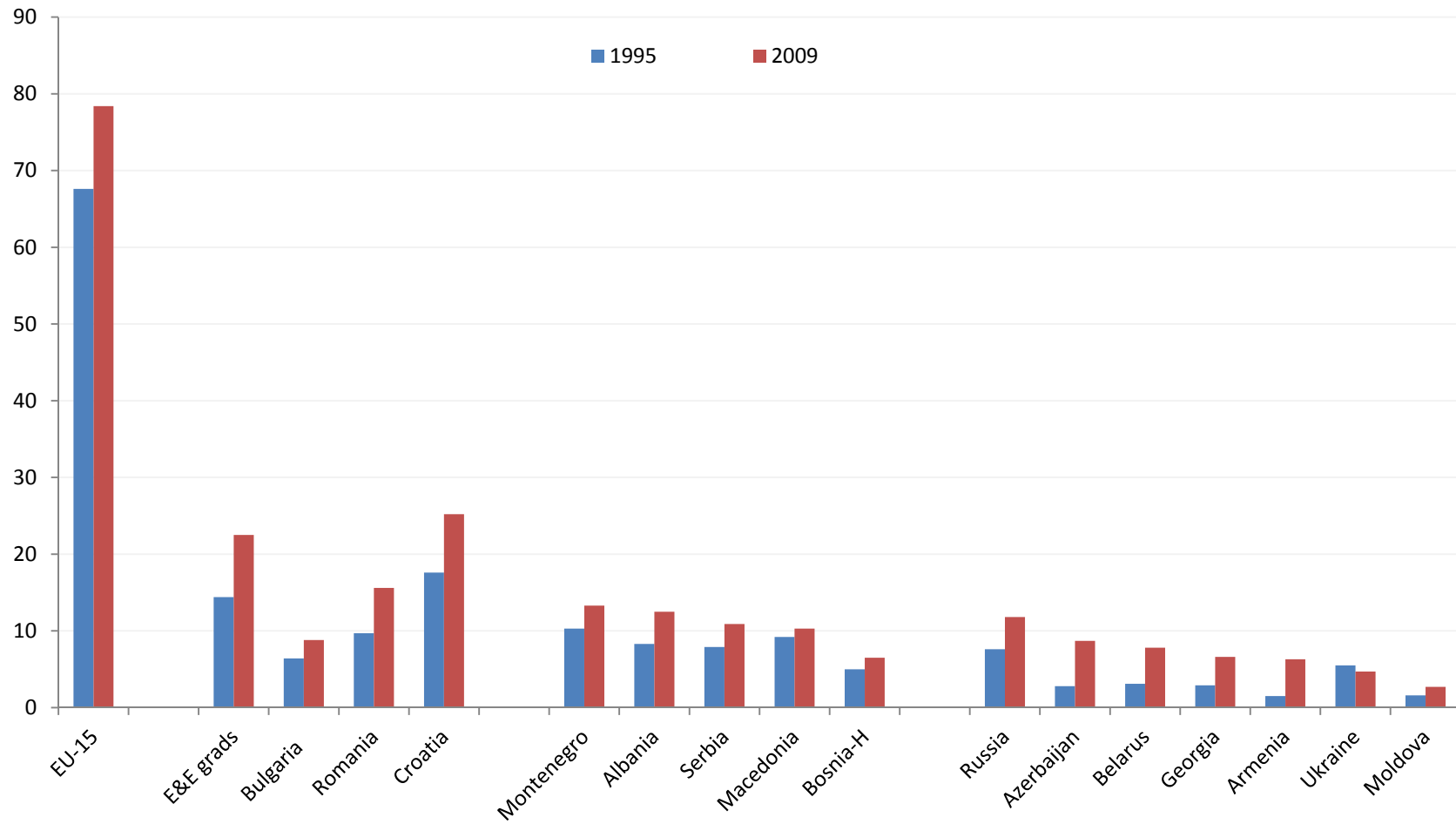


Figure 17

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



I. Gill and M. Raiser, *Golden Growth: Restoring the Luster of the European Economic Model*, World Bank (2012).

Figure 18

## Tertiary Education Attainment

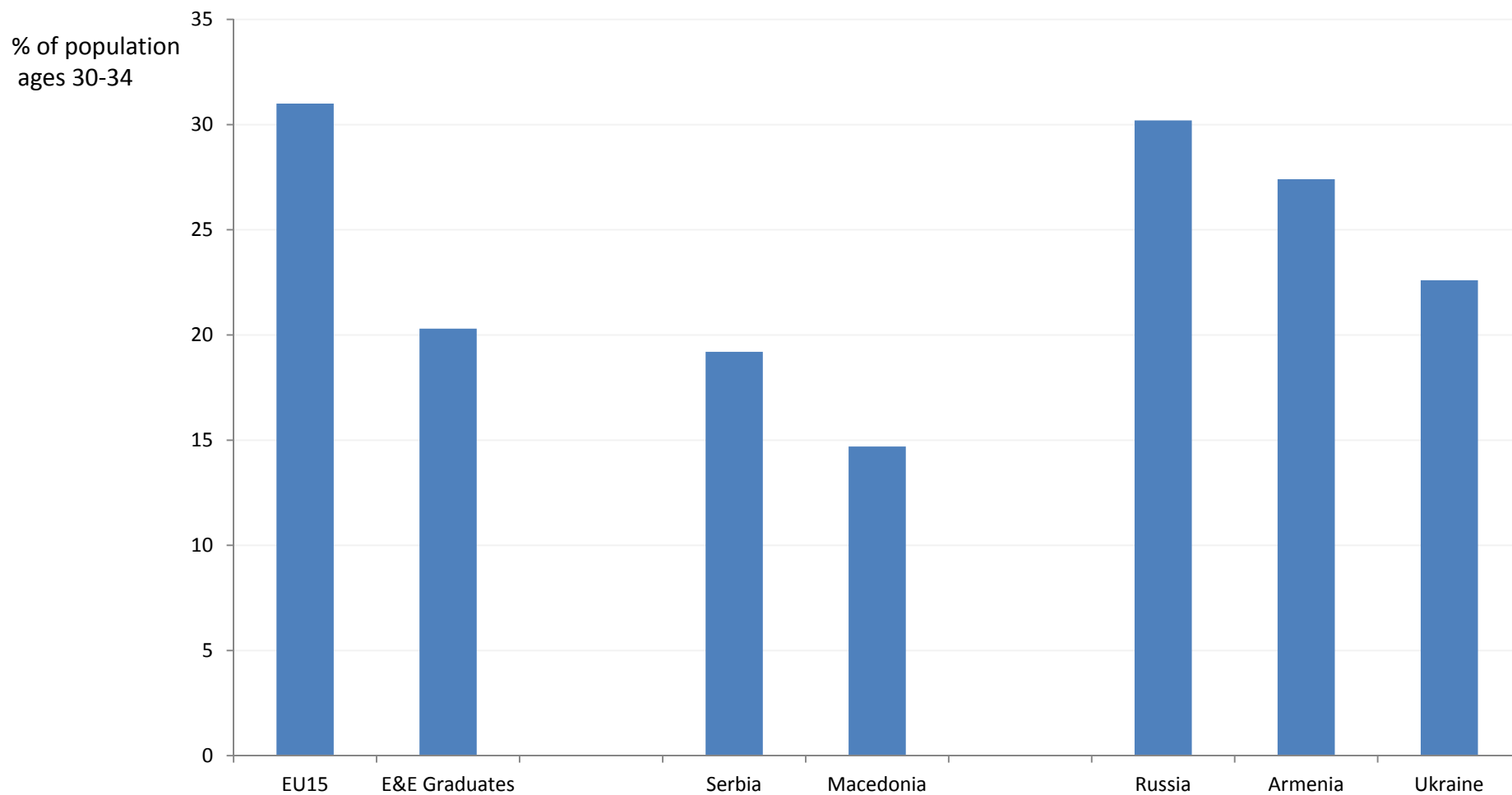
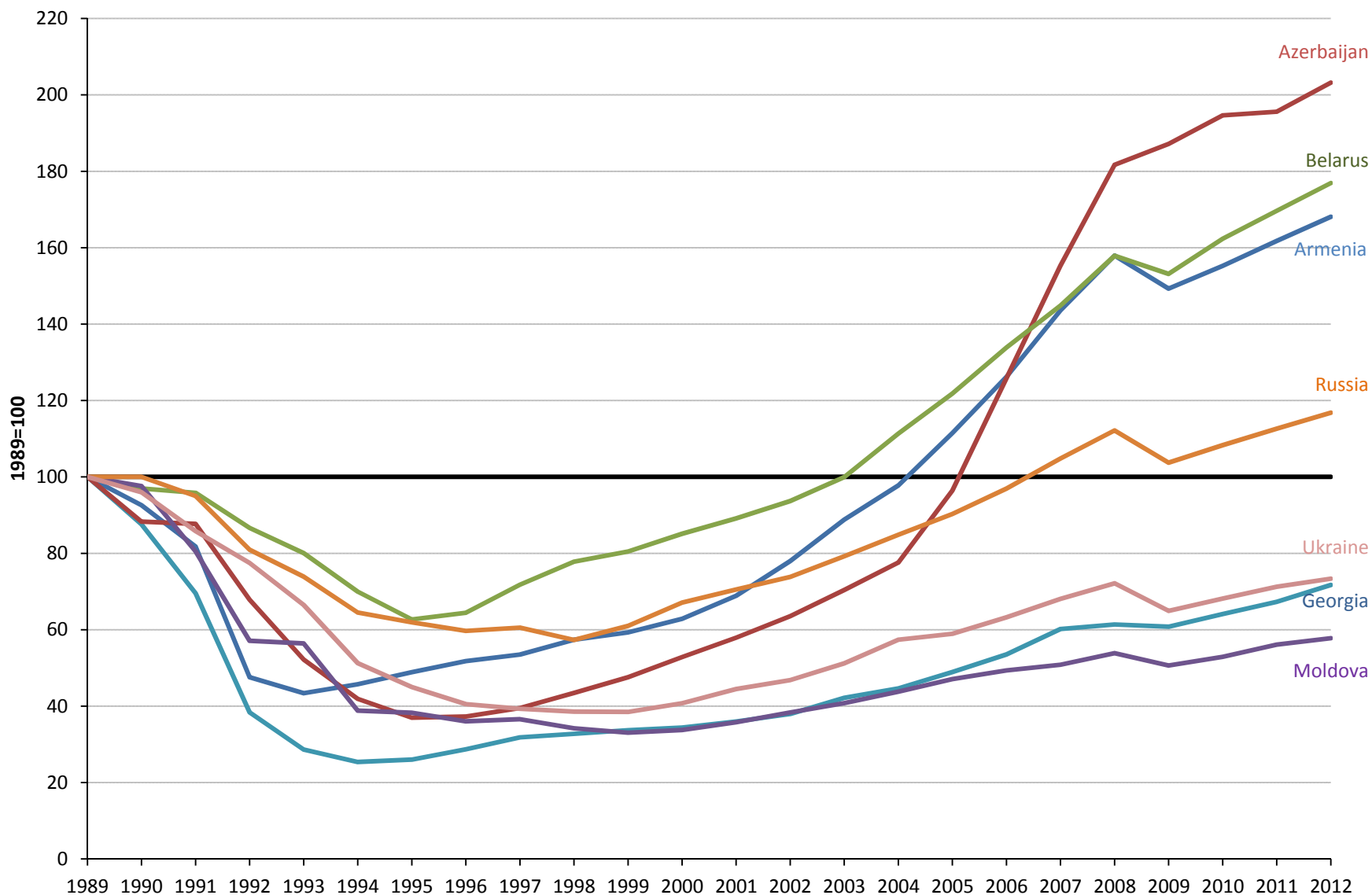


Figure 19

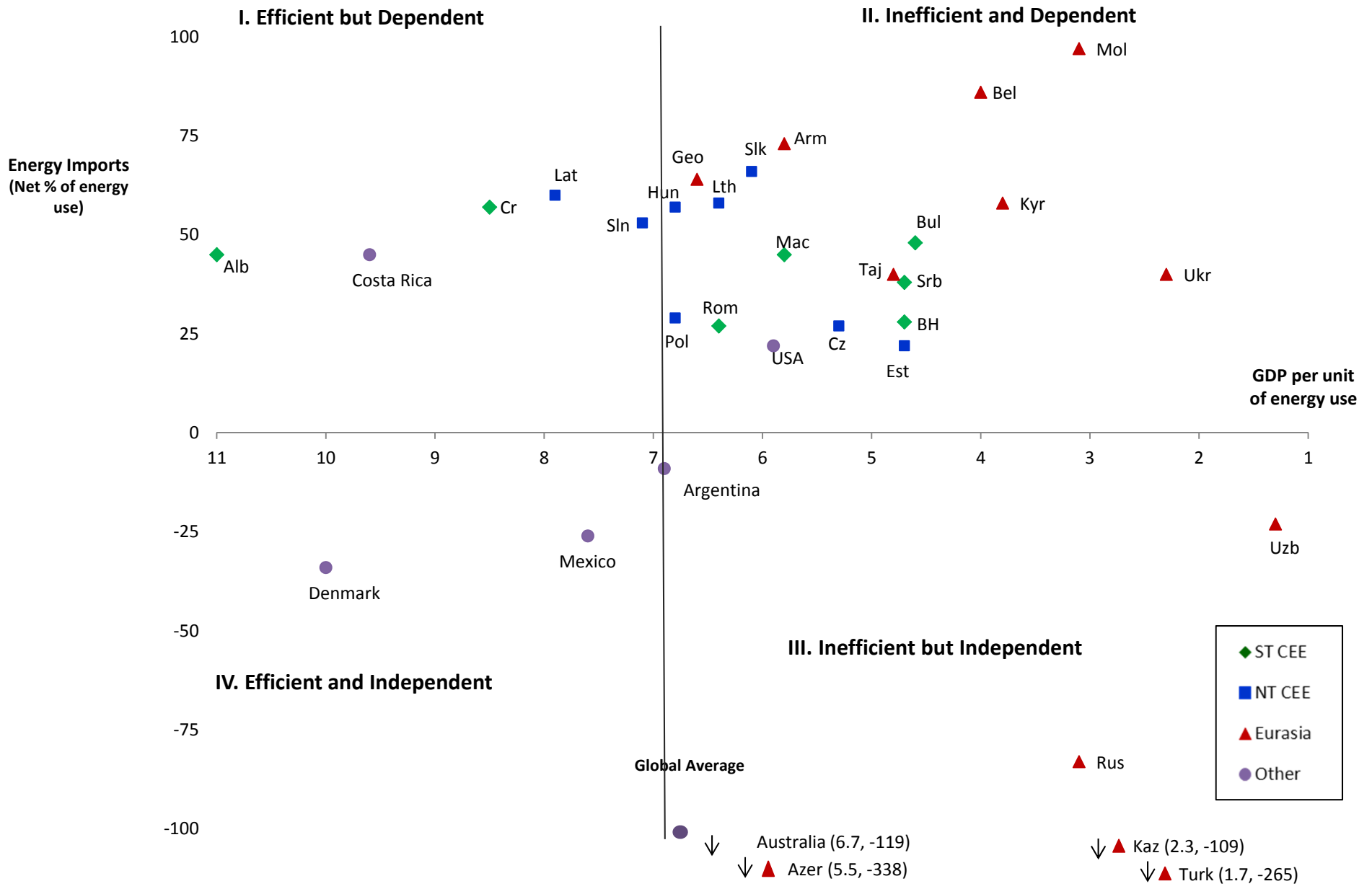
### Real GDP as a % of 1989 GDP in Georgia vs. E&E Eurasia Countries



EBRD, *Transition Report* (2012).

Figure 20

# Energy Security, 2010



World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (2011).

Figure 21

# Life Expectancy at Birth

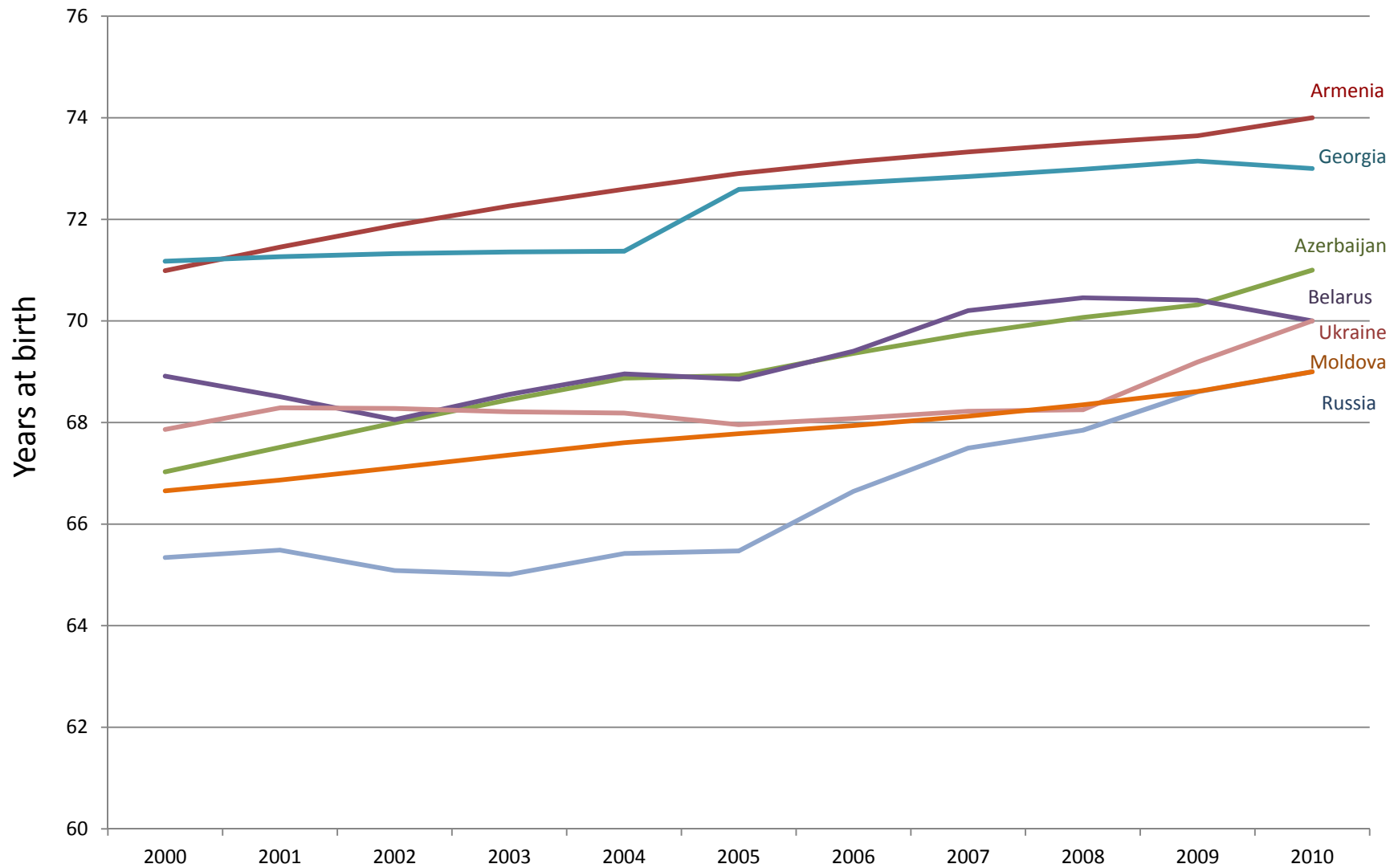


Figure 22

# Life Expectancy Gender Gap

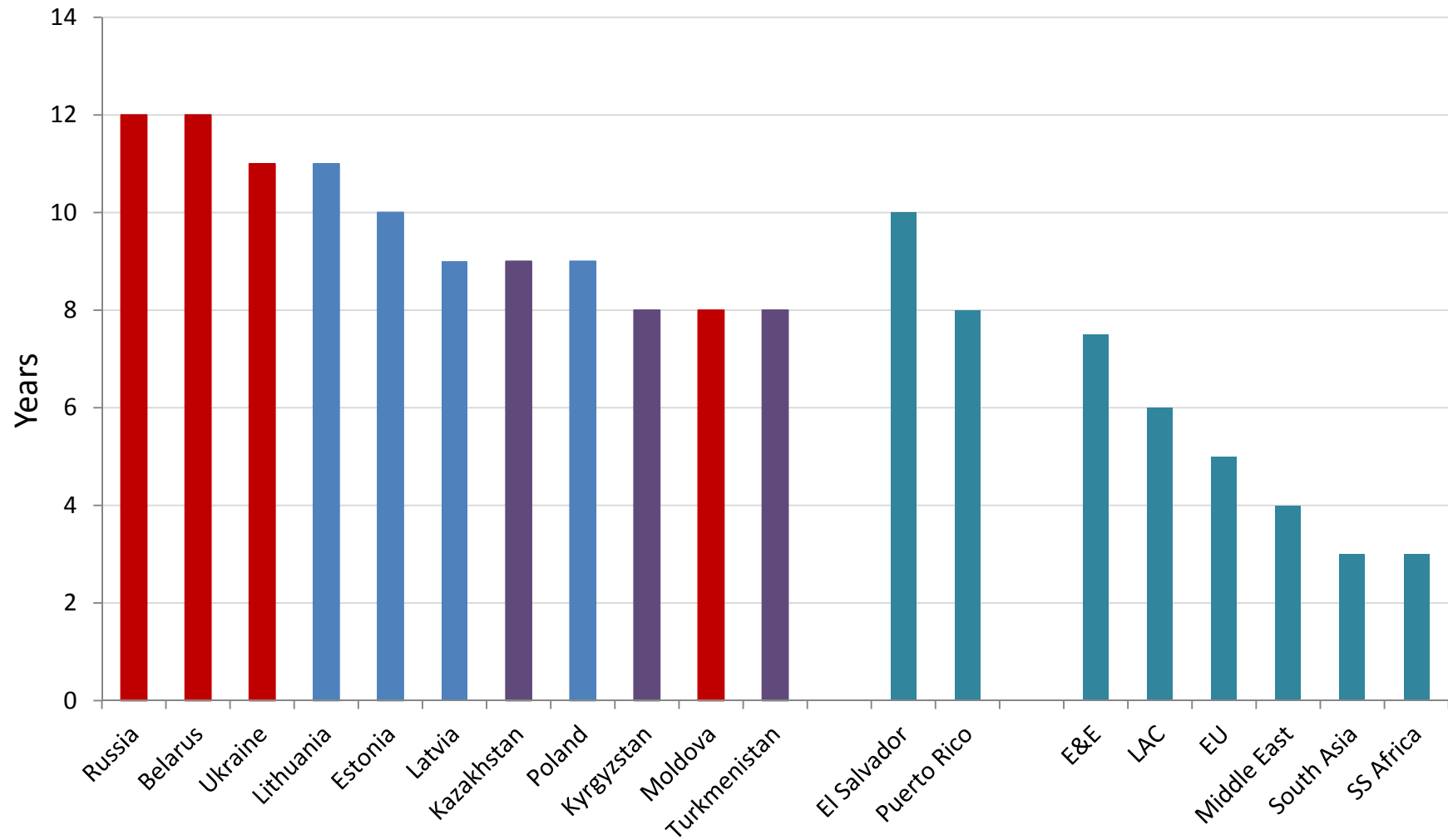
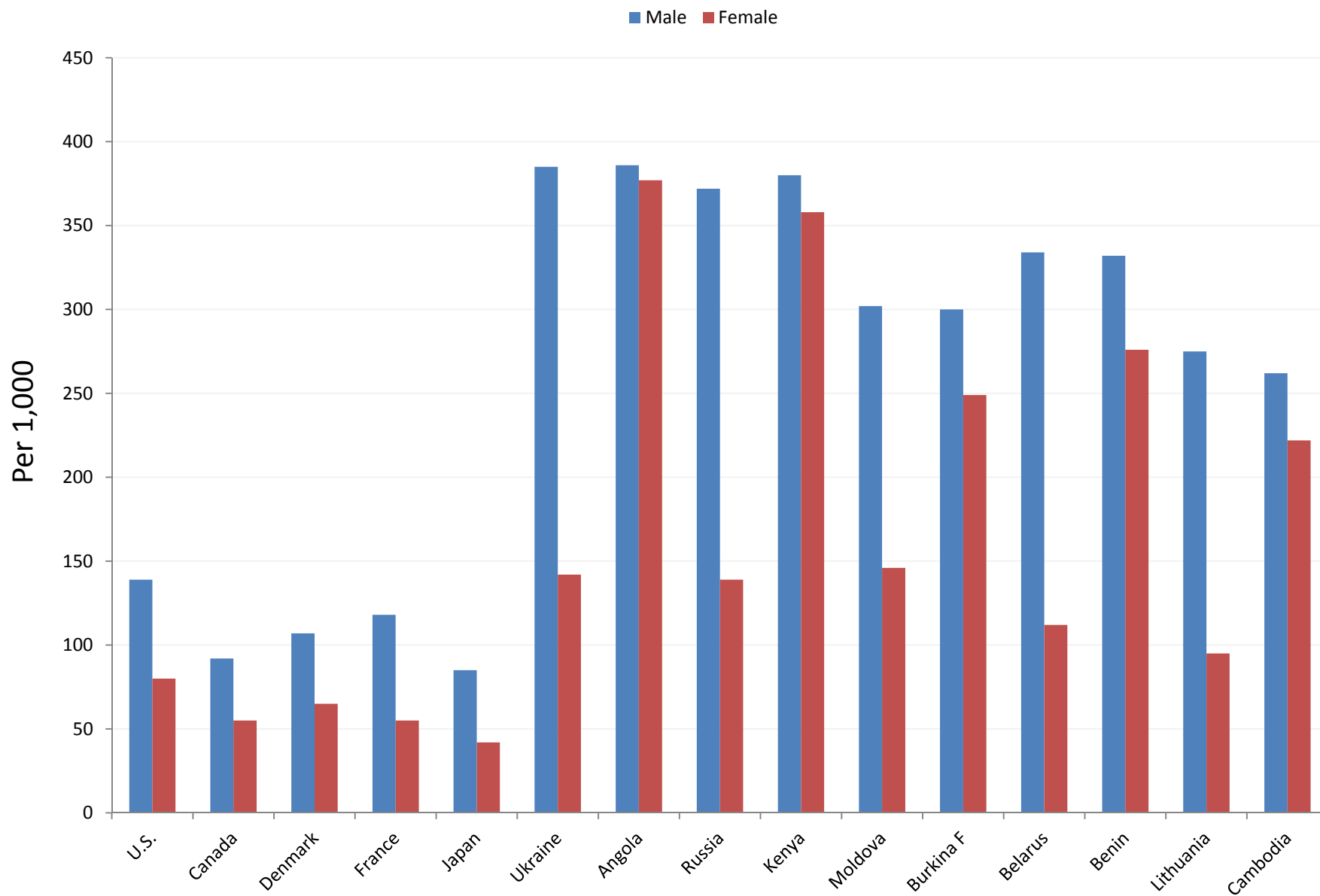


Figure 23

# Male and Female Adult Mortality Rates

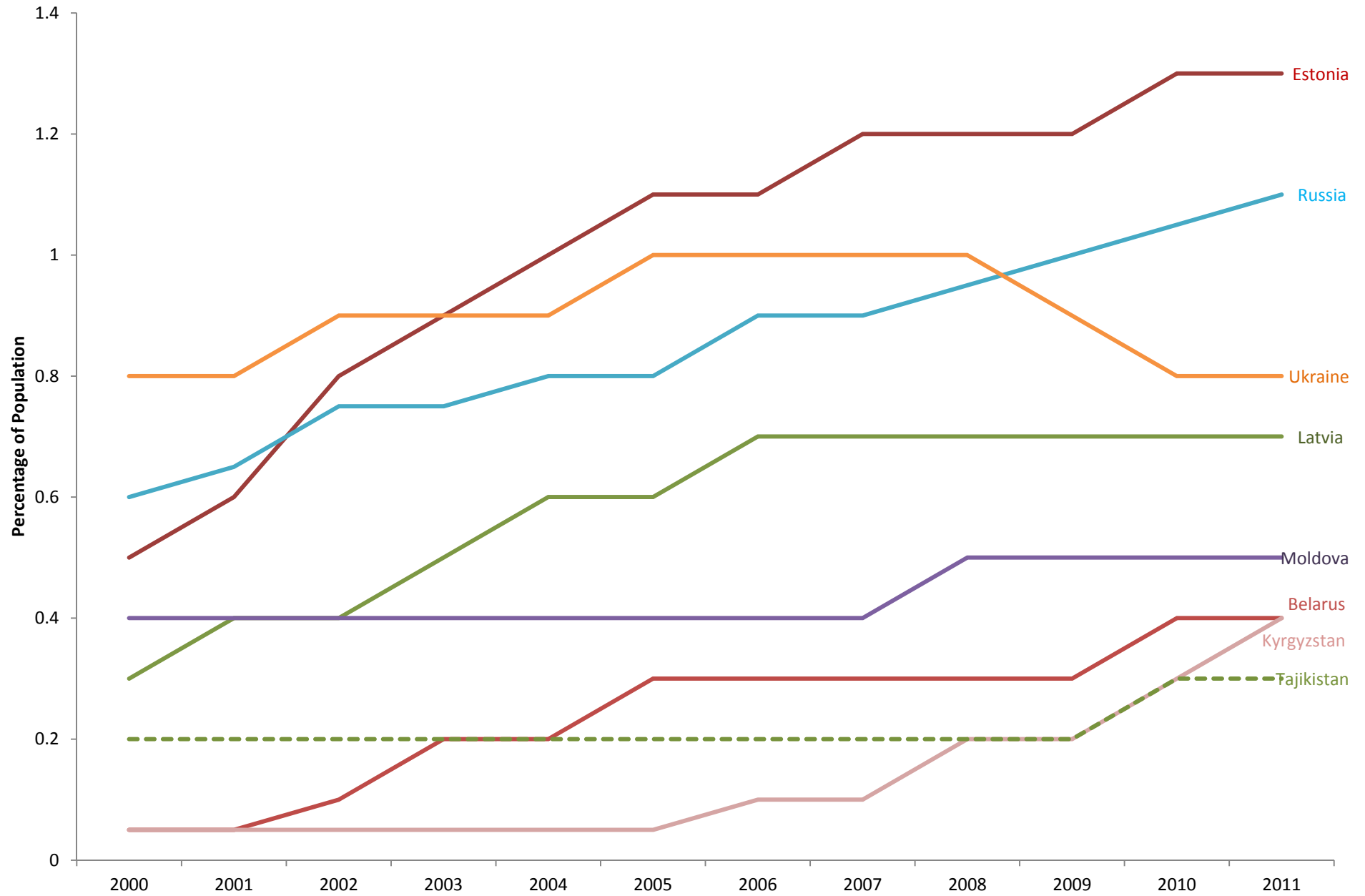


World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (2012).



Figure 24

### Adult HIV Prevalence Rates, 2000 - 2011



UNAIDS Global Report, 2012; AIDS info dataset.