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КІЛЬКІСНІ ТА СТРУКТУРНІ ЗМІНИ В ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ДОМОГОСПОДАРСТВ УКРАЇНИ

В статті проведений аналіз структурного стану домогосподарств України, розглянута динаміка їхнього кількісного стану за дев'ять років та проведений аналіз динаміки домогосподарств за наявністю та кількістю дітей в них.

Ключові слова: домогосподарство, одноосібні, багатодітні, діти, діяльність домогосподарств

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КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННЫЕ И СТРУКТУРНЫЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ В ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ДОМОХОЗЯЙСТВ

В статье проведен анализ структурного состояния домохозяйств Украины, рассмотрена динамика их количественного состояния за девять лет и проведен анализ динамики домохозяйств по наличию и количеству детей в них.

Ключевые слова: домохозяйство, одиночные, многодетные, дети, деятельность домохозяйств

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QUANTITATIVE AND STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE UKRAINIAN HOUSEHOLD'S ACTIVITY

Abstract. The article analyzes the structural state of Ukrainian households, examines the dynamics of their quantitative status in nine years and analyzes the dynamics of households by the presence and number of children in them.

Key words: household, single, large children, children, activity of households

At the current stage of the Ukrainian economy, the households are the foundation for socio-economic stability in society. The dynamics of their creation and activity reflects the effectiveness of the development in society and in economy in general.

The issues of socio-economic development of the households were undertaken by such scholars as V. Zherebin, G. Tarasenko, Y. Yurkov and others.

The purpose of this article is to study the indication of the dynamics of development and structural features of households in Ukraine.

At the beginning of 2009, 17097 households functioned on the territory of Ukraine and in 2017 there were 14986 units. Recently, it has occurred the steady tendency of reducing the number of households in Ukraine (Fig. 1) [1].

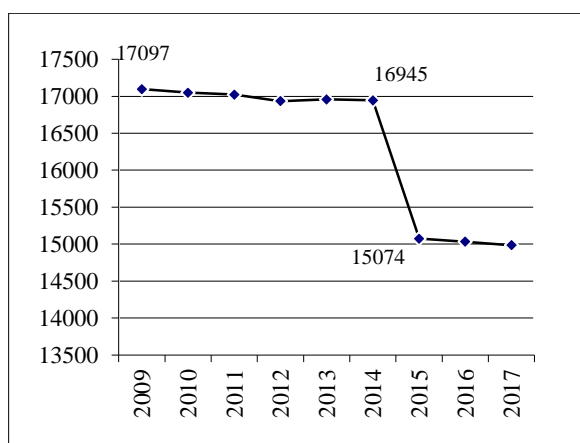


Fig. 1. Dynamics of the number of households in Ukraine for the period from 2009 to 2017.

(it was made without data on the number of households in the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and parts of the ATO (Donetsk and Luhansk regions))

In 2009 there were 17097 thousand households, in 2014 – 16945 thousand units, and in 2015 – 15074 thousand units. As we can see from Fig. 1, the total number of households in Ukraine was decreased by 2111 units [1]. First of all, this negative dynamics is connected with the lack of data on the number of households in the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Sevastopol and parts of the zone of anti-terrorist operation (Donetsk and Luhansk

regions). However, despite the lack of a large part of the data, the reduction in the number of households occurs both in urban areas and in rural. Thus, in urban areas in 2009-2017, the number of households has decreased, but the essential share of households in rural areas has increased.

An important feature of the households at the macroeconomic level is their average size. In Ukraine, the average size of households does not reach three individuals. In 2009, it was 2.6 individuals, and in 2017 - 2.53. The unessential average size of households in Ukraine is specified by the increase in the number of households that consist of one and two individuals (Figure 2) [1].

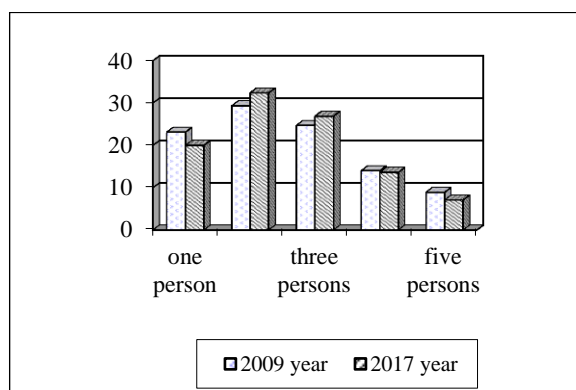


Fig. 2. Quantitative distribution of the households in Ukraine for 2009 and 2017.

The share of households in Ukraine, consisting of one and two individuals is 52.4 %. Basically, these households consist of single retirees, married couples who do not have a child or single mothers with one child. The share of households consisting of three individuals is 26.9 %. Such households mainly consist of a married couple with one child. The share of large households consisting of four (13.6 %) and five (7.1 %) individuals is the smallest one.

According to the results of the research for the period from 2009 to 2017, it is clearly shown the decrease by 3.1 % of individual households and the increase by 3.1 % of two-person households. The share of households consisting of three individuals in 2017 compared to 2009 has increased by 2.2 %. This effect was specified by the increase in the number of marriages and the birth of a child in the

family. The share of households consisting of four and five individuals has decreased by 0.4 % and 1.8 % respectively [1].

The average size of households in European countries has decreased over the past 10 years and ranges from 2 individuals (Germany, Denmark, Finland) to 2.9 individuals (Romania). This tendency of changes in the average size of households is taking place against the backdrop of population growth, due to the fact that the number of single households is increasing. The exception is Croatia and Hungary, where the average size of households increases from 2.5 to 2.6 [2].

No less important factor in the development of households is the presence of children, which stimulates the development of Ukrainian households by the main qualitative and quantitative indicators.

According to the State Statistics Service in 2017, about 38 % of the children under the age of 18 are in the households. Traditionally among the regions, the largest share of households with children under the age of 18 is in Zakarpatska, Chernivtsi, Volyn, Rivne, Ivano- Frankivsk, Ternopil and Lviv regions (55 – 46 %) [1]. Changes of the households by number of children are represented in Fig. 3.

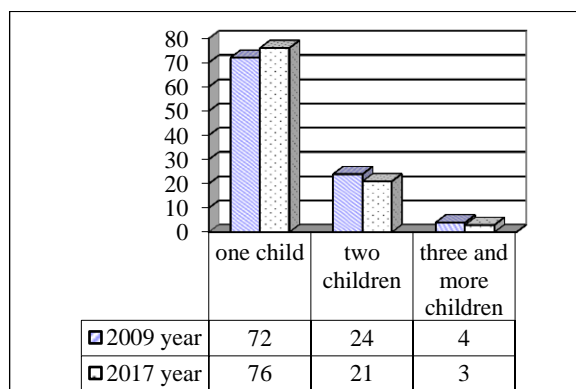


Fig. 3. Dynamics of distribution of households by the number of children,%

Analysis of the statistical data showed that the share of single-parent households has increased by 4 % over the past 9 years, while the share with two and three or more children has decreased by 4 % and 1 % respectively. Unfortunately, the decrease in the number of large families becomes normal for Ukraine, rather than an exception.

Summarizing the represented material, it should be emphasized that during the last 8 years there have been significant changes in the structural and quantitative composition of households, namely:

decrease in the number of households by an average of 47 thousand units per year;

increase of two-person households by 3,1 %;

growth of the number of single-parent households, and the reduction of large households;

there were found out the difficulties in the analysis of a number of issues such as population ageing, etc due to the lack of data on the age composition of the territorial location of single households [3].

It should be noted that the revealed trends characterize the negative effects of socio-economic reforms that have been taking place in Ukraine over the past decades. First of all, their influence is felt by the households as the least protected units of the social economy. Therefore, an important direction in shaping the social policy of the state should be the comprehensive support of the households, both financially and economically, and from the social side: creation of favorable conditions for their functioning, etc.

The structural change of households is primarily related to demographic processes, such as birth rate, mortality, the number of marriages and divorces. These demographic factors have a significant impact on the socio-economic activity of households, and they form the very structure of households. That is why the structural and quantitative statistics relating to households are in the field of experts and economists for analyzing and forecasting in the field of economic development of the population and social policy [4].

Reducing of the householder's number and, accordingly, their role and the participation in the country's economy is one of the hallmarks of the demographic crisis in Ukraine, which affects to changes at social and economic spheres. Such changes lead to a reduction in human resources and slow down the country's economic development and GDP growth [5].

The resistant economic growth is an important condition for raising the level, life's quality of households and improving the demographic situation of the country. That is why, in today's conditions, the primary task for the country's social policy is to accelerate the implementation of social, economic, tax and political reforms, the goal of which must be a comprehensive recovery of the socio-economic situation in the country/ Providing households not only access to social services, but also it's the opportunity to self-development, namely, owns a business, development of innovative business.

Therefore, there is a need for a more detailed and integrated study of private households and institutions (elderly homes, dormitories, etc.) as separate structural components. There is a need for detect and track dynamic shifts and problems in minor shifts. There is a need for determination of perspectives for the further development of Ukrainian households in general and in the regional context.

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