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ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL NO. 8 (COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS FOR POLAND AND UKRAINE)

ABSTRACT

In recent years, many countries have focused on sustainable development issues in their economic policies. In turn, institutional quality is important for ensuring the sustainable development of the state. One of the key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is Goal 8 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (SDG8). Achieving this goal is particularly important both for Ukraine, which has faced serious demographic problems due to Russian military aggression, and for Poland, which has accepted a large number of refugees from Ukraine.

The aim of the article is to determine the role of institutional quality in ensuring the implementation of SDG8 for Poland and Ukraine. To achieve this objective, the paper uses the following methods: visualisation, calculation of Spearman's rank correlation coefficients, logarithmic transformations, Augmented Dickey-Fuller test (ADF test), and Granger causality test. The study uses the World Bank's SDG 8 indicators as well as the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) for Ukraine and Poland. The data cover the period from 1996 to 2020.

The calculation results showed that the correlations between WGI and SDG8 indicators are country-specific. The Granger test demonstrated that causal relationships between WGI and SDG8 indicators in the first and second differences of logarithms vary for Ukraine and Poland. The identified patterns allow us to conclude that the impact of the institutional environment on economic performance has cross-country variations. In addition, the comparison of data for Ukraine and Poland shows that different institutions in the countries have dissimilar effects on employment and productivity by sector. All calculations were carried out by EViews 12 and Statistica programmes.

Keywords: institutional quality, employment, SDG 8, Worldwide Governance Indicators, ADF-test, Granger causality

JEL Classification: D02, E02, E24, J21, C1

INTRODUCTION

For many decades, economic development has been the main and only priority of public policy in most countries. However, reality has shown that high economic growth rates have not always been accompanied by improvements in other areas. A high level of citizens' welfare, reliable protection of property rights, ecological external environment, public safety and other non-economic aspects are also important for the sustainable functioning of the socio-economic system. Therefore, the issues of sustainable development have recently become particularly relevant. In this regard, many states are changing their long-term priorities from the economic development concept to the sustainable development doctrine, which, in addition to achieving economic goals, focuses on solving environmental, social, humanitarian and other problems in their interrelationships.

It should be noted that institutional quality plays an important role in ensuring sustainable development. Institutions operating in society create a stable framework for economic interaction and form an environment for businesses, public organisations, government authorities, individual entrepreneurs, etc. In a favourable institutional environment, opportunities for business development are expanding, and conditions for equitable distribution of benefits and reduction of social inequalities are improving in society. Otherwise, the dominance of weak institutions in the institutional system leads to social instability, growing stratification, rising crime, increasing poverty and environmental problems, limiting the country's economic potential.

Thus, the quality of institutions plays a key role in ensuring the potential for socio-economic development of countries, creating the basis for the efficient use of resources and the successful implementation of state economic strategies. Institutions such as the legal system, control of corruption, protection of property rights, etc., shape the conditions in which economic agents operate. Countries with quality institutions tend to experience higher economic growth rates and resilience to economic shocks, providing a better environment for improving the well-being of their citizens.

Institutional arrangements largely help to explain the reasons for the different levels of development of countries with approximately the same starting potential in carrying out economic reforms. Some countries have achieved significant economic results by realising social and environmental goals along with economic ones. Others, focusing only on economic indicators, have not obtained the expected effect. As a rule, a balanced development of society results in multidimensional positive results. Therefore, the concept of sustainable development is finding more and more supporters.

The concept of sustainable development involves achieving a set of goals focused on the balanced development of society and its citizens. The country's sustainable development strategy can be realised through the progressive attainment of all the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For example, based on a bibliographic analysis of the literature, Ralph and Arora (2024) conclude that the importance of SDG8 research has particularly increased in recent years. One of the key SDGs is Goal 8 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (SDG8). Achieving this goal is particularly important both for Ukraine, which has faced serious demographic problems due to Russian military aggression, and for Poland, which has taken in a large number of refugees from Ukraine.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Scholars pay attention to the study of institutional quality in the context of sustainable development. Thus, Hunjra et al. (2023) note that institutional quality plays a positive role in ensuring sustainable development in 65 developing countries, but the level of institutional factors' influence differs across regions. For instance, improving institutional quality can contribute to sustainable development in South Asia (Hunjra et al., 2020), and in English-speaking West African countries, institutional quality has a positive contribution to achieving the SDGs as a whole (Bosomtwe, 2024). Azam et al. (2021) obtained similar results using the method of fixed effects and a generalised method of moments. They determined that institutional quality has a positive influence on sustainable development, with this effect increasing as a country's average income rises. Stoeber (2012) analysed the impact of institutional quality on changes in aggregate wealth and found that there is a significant positive causal relationship between sustainability and institutions. The scientist concluded that institutional quality has a positive effect on sustainable development, measured by the net savings indicator. Ashraf (2024) points out that institutional variables are important in promoting sustainable development, noting that institutional quality is generally lower in low-income countries than in high-income countries.

In addition, institutional quality contributes to reducing environmental pollution and negative externalities. Sun and Razaq (2022) found that in 32 OECD countries, institutional reforms promote environmental sustainability, which is important for achieving the SDGs. Anwar et al. (2022), using quantile regression techniques, proved that technological innovation and institutional quality contribute to the reduction of CO₂ emissions. The researchers emphasise the need to achieve the SDGs since many developing countries achieve economic growth rates while ignoring the negative externalities associated with environmental pollution. Umar et al. (2024) highlight the importance of implementing a state environmental programme to realise SDGs, suggesting that high institutional quality has a positive effect on CO₂ emissions in China. Fahad et al. (2024) stress on the relevance of strategic environmental policy for the government as there is a positive relationship between energy consumption, GDP and CO₂ emissions in the case of Pakistan. Degbedji et al. (2024) examined the impact of institutions on green economic growth in the context of achieving the SDGs. It turned out that high-quality institutions contribute to green economic growth, but this impact is uneven across WAEMU countries. Gerged and Almontaser (2021), on the example of oil companies in Libya, outline the importance of SDG fulfilment by oil companies operating in an

unfavourable institutional environment. The study by He et al. (2020) showed that there is a relationship between entrepreneurship and sustainable development, and the institutional context, in turn, has a positive impact on entrepreneurship and the environmental quality of sustainable development.

Since sustainable development must have a good economic foundation, the issues of institutional support for economic growth are also important. Pradhan et al. (2023) identified that institutional quality has a positive impact on sustainable economic growth. Niu et al. (2024) argue that institutional quality has a positive effect on economic growth in China in the long run. Li and Frowne (2020), using ECOWAS countries as an example, found that institutions such as control of corruption reduce growth, while regulatory quality increases it. Ahmed et al. (2022) emphasise that institutional quality promotes green economic growth in South Asia in the long run. Akinyemi et al. (2021) discovered a strong positive relationship between institutions and green growth in 52 African countries. At the same time, Har and Sin (2023), using the quantile regression method, found a negative relationship between economic growth and sustainable development.

It is worth highlighting that institutional quality varies across countries depending on their level of economic development. Tran et al. (2021) found that institutional quality is one of the key determinants of economic development in Asian countries. Institutional quality promotes sustainable development in high-income countries rich in natural and human resources. Izadkhasti (2023) identified that institutional quality improves economic performance in oil-exporting countries through optimal allocation of financial resources, including a positive impact on GDP per capita. Furthermore, improving institutional quality can mitigate the effects of resource rents for 23 countries that are exposed to the resource curse (Destek et al., 2023). Kamalu and Wan Ibrahim (2023) focus on the fact that institutional quality, along with foreign direct investment and government spending, contributes to sustainable human development in developing countries.

As a rule, countries with high-quality institutions demonstrate higher levels of economic growth and resilience to economic crises. Wu and Yan (2018), based on the case of China, revealed that institutional quality contributes to the sustainable development of export industries in developing countries. Prasetyo et al. (2022) point out that the entrepreneurial spirit and favourable institutional environment are important for Indonesia's economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and its further growth. Baklanova et al. (2020) suggest that institutional structure, and in particular the institution of intellectual property rights, has an influence on economic growth, and it is greater in developed countries than in developing ones. Babatunde and Afolabi (2024) concluded that poor institutional quality hinders sustainable industrial development in Africa.

Institutional quality also matters for the human potential of sustainable development. In support of this, Pohan et al. (2018) highlight those human resources, along with institutional arrangements, impact labour productivity in North Sumatra. Similarly, Kpognon et al. (2022) determined in their research that institutional quality indicators have a positive impact on labour productivity in Sub-Saharan Africa. Therefore, policy decisions to ensure decent work are very important. Frey (2017), addressing SDG 8, concludes that market-based institutional arrangements can be an obstacle to full employment and decent work. At the same time, the components of SDG 8, such as decent work and economic growth, are important factors for the sustainable development of countries (Carlsen, 2021). Kolot et al. (2020) also highlight the importance of decent work for achieving sustainable socio-economic development goals. Arilla-Llorente et al. (2024) note that eco-innovation has a positive impact on employment in the context of SDG 8. Zehri et al. (2024), using data from 61 countries, found that access to digital financial services and decent work conditions positively affect economic growth. This effect is particularly strong in high-income countries and is not observed in low-income countries. Some studies focus on the analysis of decent work in the context of sustainability, such as the examination of the working environment in police organisations (Arigony et al., 2024). Meanwhile, Kreinin and Aigner (2022) point out in their analysis of SDG 8 that it does not meet the criteria of strong sustainability, such as institutions, ideologies, and phenomena.

Nevertheless, despite the large number of works on the issues of institutional support for the implementation of the SDGs, there is a lack of comprehensive studies analysing the impact of institutional quality on the achievement the SDGs. Therefore, the problems raised in this study are relevant and timely.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the article is to determine the role of institutional quality in ensuring the achievement of SDG 8 for Poland and Ukraine. The implementation of this goal involves solving the following tasks: to identify the features and direction of the relationship between the indicators of institutional quality and the components of SDG 8 and to compare the relationship between the analysed indicators for Poland and Ukraine.

METHODS

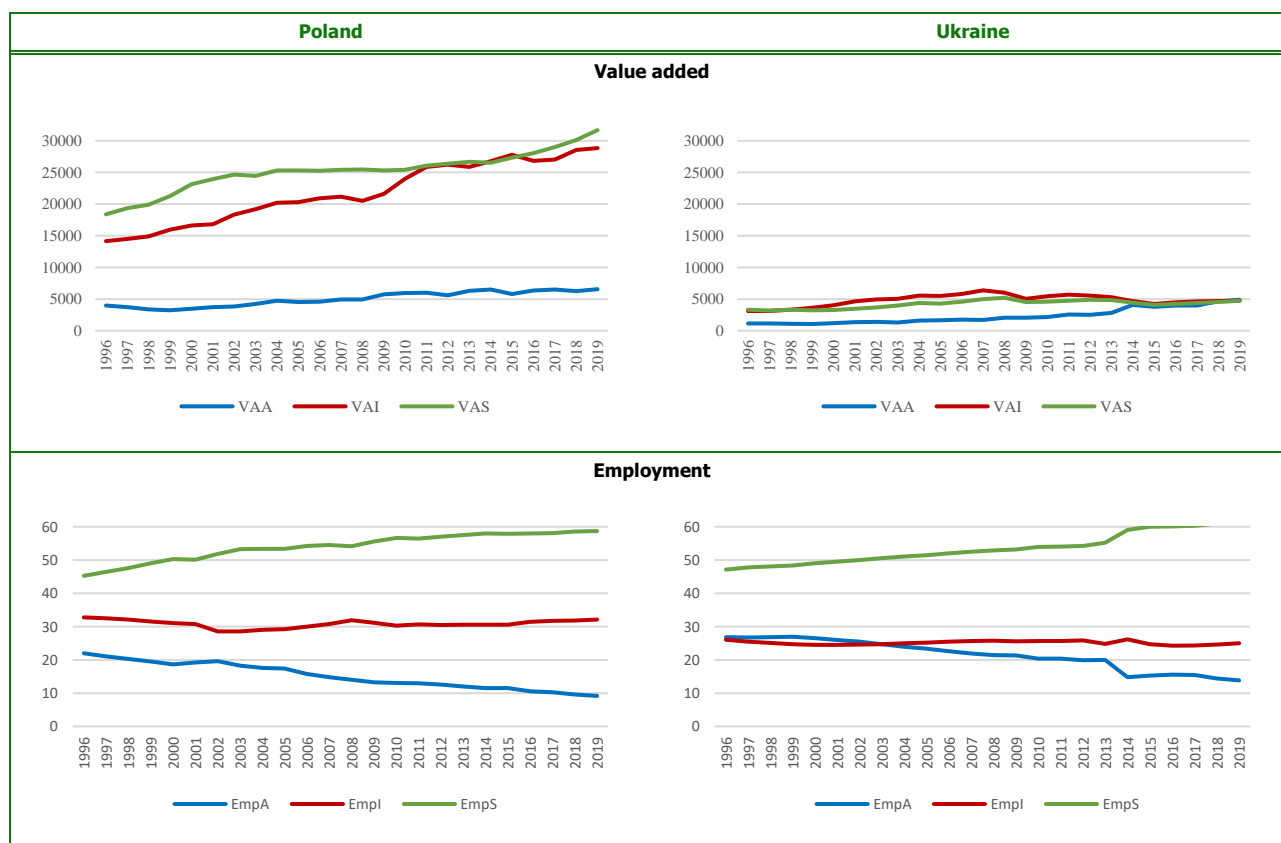
To achieve the goal, the study uses the following methods:

1. **Visualisation** - to assess the comparative dynamics and trend segments of the analysed time series and to compare the dynamics of indicators for Poland and Ukraine.
2. **Correlation analysis** - to calculate Spearman's rank correlation coefficients to determine the strength of the relationship between the analysed indicators. The use of Spearman's rank correlation coefficients in this study is due to the sample size (the number of observations of the analysed time series is less than 100, so the use of Pearson's correlation coefficient is incorrect).
3. **Logarithmic transformations** - to convert the data of the analysed time series to a single scale. The logarithmic procedure allows data expressed on different scales to be brought into a comparable form for analysis.
4. **Augmented Dickey-Fuller Unit Root test (ADF-test)** - to implement the procedure of checking time series for stationarity. The unit root ADF test allows us to check time series in levels for stationarity and, consequently, for the correctness of their use in causal analysis (the Granger test is not used for non-stationary time series).
5. **Granger causality test** - to determine causal relationships between the analysed indicators. The use of causal analysis, unlike correlation analysis, allows us to determine not only the presence of a relationship between the analysed indicators but also its direction.

RESULTS

This study uses the World Bank's SDG 8 indicators as well as the Worldwide Governance Indicators (to assess the quality of the institutional environment) for Ukraine and Poland. The data cover the period from 1996 to 2020.

The initial stage of the study involves determining the growth trend of the indicators and checking the presence of trend segments in the investigated time-series. Figure 1 presents the comparative dynamics of the analysed indicators for Poland and Ukraine.



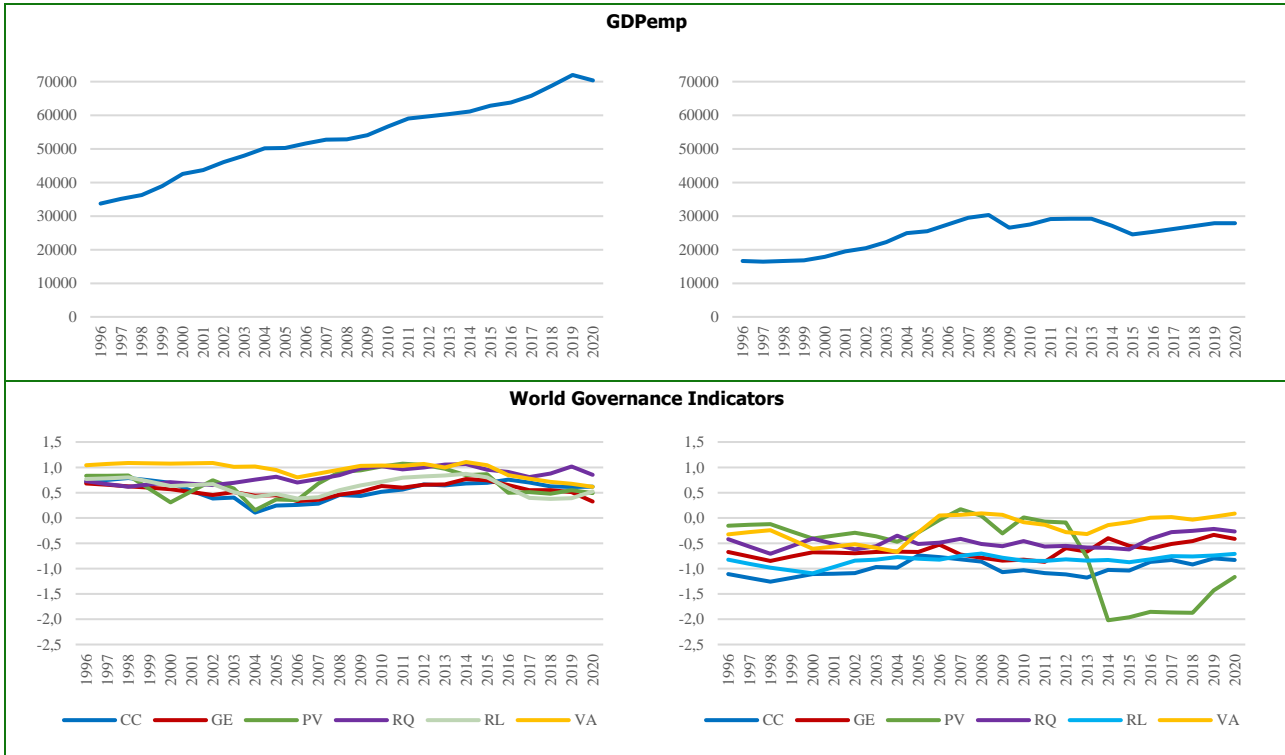


Figure 1. The comparative dynamics of the analysed indicators for Poland and Ukraine. Notes: VAA - value added per worker in Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, constant 2015 USD; VAI - value added per worker in Industry (including construction), constant 2015 USD; VAS - value added per worker in Services, value added per worker, constant 2015 USD; EmpA - employment in agriculture, % of total employment; EmpI - employment in industry, % of total employment; EmpS - employment in services, % of total employment; GDPemp - GDP per person employed, constant 2017 PPP USD; CC - Control of Corruption; GE - Government Effectiveness; PV - Political Stability and Absence of Violence / Terrorism; RQ - Regulatory Quality; RL - Rule of Law; VA - Voice and Accountability. (Source: results are obtained using the Excel)

As Figure 1 shows, the ratio of employed persons by economic sectors in the analysed countries is approximately the same, while there are significant differences both in the volumes of produced GDP and in the volumes of added value by national economic sectors. The governance quality indicators are also significantly different in Poland and Ukraine. The figure also demonstrates trend segments in the dynamics of the studied indicators.

The next stage of the research includes checking the indicators of SDG 8 and the quality of the institutional environment for the existence of a relationship. For this, the work uses Spearman rank correlations, since the number of time-series observations does not exceed 100. Table 2 presents the results of the correlation analysis.

Table 1. Spearman's rank correlations. Note: The observed correlations are statistically significant at the $p < 0.05$ level. (Source: results are obtained using the Statistica program)

Indicator	CC	GE	PV	RQ	RL	VA
Poland						
VAA	-0.023478	0.213913	0.206957	0.846957	-0.111304	-0.567826
VAI	-0.044348	0.149565	0.131304	0.783478	-0.160870	-0.559130
VAS	-0.039130	0.123478	0.120870	0.772174	-0.177391	-0.583478
EmpA	-0.005217	-0.167826	-0.106957	-0.806957	0.175652	0.581739
EmpI	0.665942	0.311208	0.036126	-0.095756	-0.014363	-0.080522
EmpS	-0.036965	0.146988	0.106545	0.796695	-0.180909	-0.570124
GDPemp	-0.023846	0.019231	0.053846	0.770769	-0.212308	-0.627692
Ukraine						
VAA	0.499130	0.589565	-0.473043	0.233913	0.506087	0.573043
VAI	0.521739	-0.076522	0.423478	0.126087	0.540000	0.344348
VAS	0.472174	0.133913	0.238261	0.186087	0.635652	0.615652
EmpA	-0.499130	-0.606087	0.467826	-0.233913	-0.520870	-0.568696
EmpI	-0.035660	-0.230050	0.559252	-0.206567	0.153512	0.260057
EmpS	0.503478	0.572174	-0.471304	0.259130	0.521739	0.578261
GDPemp	0.483077	0.196923	0.154615	0.206923	0.600000	0.633077

Table 2 shows that the correlations between the indicators are different in different countries. Thus, in Poland, Control of Corruption is related only to employment in industry, while in Ukraine, this indicator shows a correlation with most of the SDG 8 indicators. Notably, in Poland, there is no relationship between GE, PV and RL indicators and SDG 8. There is a statistically significant positive relationship between RQ and some of the SDG 8 indicators, except for employment in agriculture, where the relationship is significantly negative. In the case of VA with SDG 8 indicators, the relationship is significantly negative for most of the indicators, except for employment in agriculture.

In Ukraine, the relationships between the analysed indicators differ strongly from those in Poland. For instance, in the case of GE with VAA and EmpS, the relationship is significantly positive, while with EmpA, it is significantly negative. PV shows a significant positive relationship with VAI and employment in agriculture and industry and a significant negative relationship with VAA and EmpS. There is no relationship between SDG 8 indicators and RQ. RL and VA demonstrate a relationship with most of the SDG 8 indicators, except for employment in agriculture, where, in both cases, the relationship is significantly negative.

The differences in both the magnitude of the indicators and the correlations across countries indicate differences in the institutional environment in Poland and Ukraine, which necessitates further analysis to determine the direction of the relationships. The Granger test is traditionally used for this purpose.

Since trend segments were found in the dynamics of indicators, the study provides for data transformation. To bring the data to a single comparable scale, the research carries out a logarithm procedure. As such procedure is impossible with data expressed by negative values, the indicators of the government quality were transformed into a positive scale by summing the indicator values with 2.5 (the result of the transformation is a new scale from 0 to 5).

Before applying the Granger causality test, it is necessary to check the time-series for stationarity. The study uses a unit root test - the Augmented Dickey-Fuller test (ADF-test) to check the stationarity of the time series.

The testing procedure is applied for each time-series separately. Table 2 provides the results of ADF-test calculations for time-series in levels for Poland and Ukraine.

Table 2. The results of the ADF-test. (Source: results are obtained using the Eviews 12 program)

Indicator	The p-value for the logarithmic values of the indicator		The p-value for the first difference of the logarithmic values of the indicator		The p-value for the second difference of the logarithmic values of the indicator	
	Poland	Ukraine	Poland	Ukraine	Poland	Ukraine
VAA	0.1935	0.0926	0.0112	0.0002	0.0001	0.0029
VAI	0.4082	0.8182	0.0073	0.0392	0.0663	0.0133
VAS	0.3913	0.8748	0.7639	0.0488	0.0001	0.0333
EmpA	0.0037	0.2271	0.0123	0.0006	0.0008	0.0957
EmpI	0.0001	0.2415	0.0010	0.0002	0.0464	0.8655
EmpS	0.4894	0.2997	0.0009	0.0468	0.0000	0.1187
GDPemp	0.4035	0.9350	0.0520	0.0511	0.0029	0.0043
CC	0.0166	0.6349	0.7814	0.0022	0.0005	0.0000
GE	0.2035	0.2297	0.1290	0.0002	0.5294	0.0000
PV	0.6428	0.7056	0.0151	0.0455	0.0001	0.0018
RQ	0.6296	0.1874	0.0075	0.0039	0.0020	0.0000
RL	0.0523	0.4272	0.3657	0.0918	0.0087	0.0174
VA	0.9309	0.0819	0.0299	0.1007	0.0001	0.0006

The null hypothesis is the presence of a unit root (in this case, the time series is non-stationary), and the alternative hypothesis is the absence of a unit root (the time series is stationary). A time series in levels is stationary if the estimated value of McKinnon's τ -statistic is less than the critical value at a 5% significance level and the p -value does not exceed 5%. In this case, the null hypothesis about the presence of a unit root (non-stationarity of the time series) is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. The p -values for non-stationary time series in levels are highlighted in grey in Table 2.

As can be seen in Table 2, the all-time series of logarithms of indicators in the case of Ukraine is non-stationary, while in the case of Poland, the all-time series of logarithms of indicators are non-stationary, except for three. Therefore, the next stage of the study uses only stationary time series in levels. Since non-stationary time series are not used to calculate the Granger test, the study uses stationary time series in the first and second differences of logarithms.

The paper applies the Granger test to establish causal relationships between indicators. The study uses time periods from 2 to 5 years as lags. The maximum number of lags is determined by the number of time-series values. The test is carried out pairwise for the indicators of stationary time-series in the first and second differences of logarithms.

As a result of the test calculation, the null hypothesis "A does not Granger Cause B" is checked. The criterion for accepting (rejecting) the hypothesis is the *p*-value. If the *p*-value is higher than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted. The interpretation of Granger tests in terms of the direction of relationships between the indicators is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Interpreting the results of the Granger causality test. (Source: results are obtained using the Eviews 12 program)

First difference of the logarithm				Second difference of the logarithm			
m=2	m=3	m=4	m=5	m=2	m=3	m=4	m=5
Poland							
RL←EmpA	RL←EmpA	RL←EmpA	RQ→VAA	RL←EmpA	RL←EmpA VA→VAA	VA→VAA	CC→EmpI CC→EmpS RL←EmpA VA←EmpS RQ→VAA
Ukraine							
GE→EmpA PV↔EmpA PV↔EmpI GE→EmpS GE→VAA	GE→EmpA PV←EmpA PV↔EmpI	PV↔EmpI GE→EmpS	PV→EmpA PV↔EmpI PV↔EmpS	GE→VAA RQ→VAA	GE→VAA		

As can be seen from Table 3, the direction of the relationship between the analysed indicators differs for Ukraine and Poland. Thus, in Poland, in the short term, employment in agriculture affects the Rule of Law. In the medium term, a causal relationship is found between Regulatory Quality and Voice and Accountability to Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added per worker. There is also a unidirectional causality between employment and institutional quality indicators. In Ukraine, the situation is different. Indeed, a two-way causality was found between PV and employment indicators by economic sectors. There is also a one-way causality from GE to EmpA, EmpS, VAA, and from RQ to VAA.

DISCUSSION

The high quality of the institutional system of society is a prerequisite for the successful implementation of the state's economic policy. Since institutions can act, depending on their quality component, as "grease or sand the wheels of economic growth", an important task is to analyse their impact on the socio-economic development of the country. The set of institutions operating in the socio-economic system is important for the implementation of SDGs. However, the mechanism of institutional impact to realise such goals varies from country to country. For example, Mombeuil (2020) points out that the governance indicators in Haiti are weak for achieving the SDGs.

It should be noted that high-quality public administration implies building effective mechanisms of interaction between different levels of government. Those production factors that were crucial for the country's economic success a couple of centuries ago are gradually losing their key importance. Although resource-based economies receive significant revenues from resource rents, strong economic successes are achieved mainly by states with effective institutional systems in society. Thus, institutions, along with geographical location, are factors determining income in 18 Latin American countries (Grier & Maldonado, 2015). Moreover, the quality of government directly affects the quality of human development (Stryzhak et al., 2022). As a rule, countries with high-quality institutions demonstrate better economic results. Lajqi and Krasniqi (2017) suggest that both formal and informal institutions are important for entrepreneurial growth. In contrast, in the case of Bulgaria, Stoyanova-Asenova et al. (2024) found no direct relationship between the quality of public administration and the level of GDP.

CONCLUSIONS

The study identified significant differences between Poland and Ukraine in the features and direction of the relationship between institutional quality indicators and SDG 8 components. The research showed that the level of GDP produced per employed persons in the economy is not related to WGI in both Poland and Ukraine. However, there is a Granger causality between indicators of governance quality indicators and employment indicators by economic sectors. A comparison of the relationship between SDG 8 and WGI showed that both the direction of the relationship and its manifestations differ across the analysed countries.

Poland has demonstrated significant economic success compared to Ukraine in recent decades in transitioning from a planned economy to a market economy, despite both countries starting with initially equal economic conditions in the economic sphere. Notwithstanding the similar proportions of employment distribution by economic sectors, Poland, unlike Ukraine, has higher value-added indicators by economic sectors and GDP as a whole in absolute terms, as well as higher growth rates during the analysed period. The analysis also showed that WGI values are significantly higher in Poland, which confirms the findings that a high-quality institutional environment contributes to economic growth.

The causal analysis identified differences in the impact of governance institutions on employment outcomes across the countries analysed. Thus, in Poland, both in the short and medium term, there is a significant impact of the employment indicator EmpA on RL, as well as VA on VAA, which confirms the fact of the relationship between institutional quality and performance of the agricultural sector of the economy. In the medium term, there is an increase in the impact of CC on EmpI and EmpS and EmpS and EmpA on RL and VA, respectively. In Ukraine, the trend is different. In Ukraine, GE and PV demonstrate a relationship with SDG 8 indicators. In the short term, there is both a bidirectional and unidirectional causality between institutions and employment indicators by economic sectors; in the medium term, the influence of GE decreases. Meanwhile, the GE showed no Granger causality with SDG 8 indicators in Poland. Thus, it can be concluded that there are country differences in the mutual influence of the institutional environment quality on the implementation of SDG 8.

The identified patterns suggest that the impact of the institutional environment on economic performance varies across countries. In addition, the comparison of data for Ukraine and Poland shows that different institutions in the countries have an impact on employment and productivity indicators by sector. Therefore, the state policy of SDG 8 achievement should be developed taking into account country specifics. The prospects for further research in this area include the development of a set of theoretical recommendations and practical tools of state policy for regulating the labour market towards the implementation of SDG 8, with due regard to the mechanisms of institutional support and stimulation of institutional quality.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors have contributed equally.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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ОЦІНКА ВПЛИВУ ІНСТИТУЦІЙНОЇ ЯКОСТІ НА ДОСЯГНЕННЯ ЦІЛІ СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ № 8 (ПОРІВНЯЛЬНИЙ АНАЛІЗ ДЛЯ ПОЛЬЩІ ТА УКРАЇНИ)

Упродовж останніх років багато країн зосереджує свою економічну політику на забезпеченні сталого розвитку. У цьому контексті якість інституцій відіграє вирішальну роль у підтримці сталого розвитку держави. Однією з ключових Цілей сталого розвитку (ЦСР) є Ціль 8: сприяння поступальному, всеохоплюючому та сталому економічному зростанню, повній і продуктивній зайнятості та гідній праці для всіх (ЦСР 8). Досягнення цієї мети є особливо важливим для України, яка зіткнулася з серйозними демографічними викликами через російську воєнну агресію, та для Польщі, яка прийняла велику кількість біженців з України.

Метою дослідження є визначення ролі інституційної якості в реалізації ЦСР 8 для Польщі та України. Для досягнення цієї мети в статті використано методи візуалізації, логарифмічних перетворень, розрахунок коефіцієнтів рангової

кореляції Спірмена, розширений тест Дікі-Фуллера (ADF-тест) й тест причиновості Грейнджера. У дослідженні використано індикатори ЦСП 8 Світового банку, а також Всесвітні індикатори державного управління (WGI) для України та Польщі, що охоплюють період із 1996 по 2020 рік.

Результати розрахунків показали, що взаємозв'язок між індикаторами WGI та ЦСП 8 відрізняється в різних країнах. Крім того, тест причиновості Грейнджера показав, що причиново-наслідкові зв'язки між показниками WGI та ЦСП 8 у першій і другій різниці логарифмів відрізняються для України та Польщі. Ці результати свідчать про те, що вплив інституційного середовища на економічні показники в різних країнах має відмінності. Крім того, порівняння даних для України та Польщі вказує на те, що різні інституції в кожній країні по-різному впливають на показники зайнятості й продуктивності за секторами економіки. Усі розрахунки були виконані з використанням програмного забезпечення EViews 12 і Statistica.

Ключові слова: якість інституцій, зайнятість, ЦСП 8, Всесвітні індикатори державного управління, ADF-тест, причиновість за Грейнджером

JEL Класифікація: D02, E02, E24, J21, C1