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email: vd20042011@gmail.com

ORCID-ідентифікатор: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4670-6848>

email: taranenkovich@umsf.dp.ua

ORCID-ідентифікатор: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9566-0587>

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**Viktoriiia Datsenko,**

*PhD in Economics, Associate Professor,  
Dean of the Faculty of Economics, Business and International Relations,  
University of Customs and Finance, Dnipro, Ukraine*

**Viktoriiia Taranenko,**

*Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor,  
Head of the Department of Social Security and Tax Policy,  
University of Customs and Finance, Dnipro, Ukraine*

## ASSESSMENT OF THE LEVEL OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND ITS RESTORATION IN UKRAINE

*The article explores the essence of social security as a crucial component of Ukraine's national security, especially in light of ongoing socio-economic and geopolitical challenges. It emphasizes that a stable and resilient system of social security is vital not only for the well-being of the population but also for maintaining public trust in state institutions during times of crisis. A comprehensive assessment of the current state of social security in Ukraine was carried out using a range of key indicators such as the poverty rate, unemployment level, social inequality, and access to essential services like healthcare, education, and housing. Special attention is given to the negative impact of the full-scale armed aggression by Russia, which has exacerbated existing vulnerabilities in the social sphere. Economic instability, large-scale internal displacement, and the destruction of infrastructure have contributed to worsening living conditions for millions of Ukrainians.*

*The article analyzes the dynamics of these changes, highlighting the main threats to social security, including demographic decline, increasing social polarization, and reduced access to quality social services. In response to these challenges, the article proposes a set of strategic directions and practical mechanisms aimed at restoring and strengthening the social security system. These include systemic reforms of the social protection framework, the expansion of state and community-based support programs for vulnerable populations, the integration and support of internally displaced persons (IDPs), and the promotion of digital tools to improve transparency and efficiency in the social sector. The findings of this study provide a valuable basis for the development of more effective public policies and targeted interventions in the field of social security in Ukraine.*

**Keywords:** social security, national security, social protection, social risks, recovery policy.

**Даценко Вікторія Володимирівна,**

*кандидатка економічних наук, доцентка,  
деканка факультету економіки, бізнесу та міжнародних відносин  
Університету митної справи та фінансів*

**Тараненко Вікторія Євгенівна,**

*кандидатка економічних наук, доцентка,  
завідувачка кафедри соціального забезпечення та податкової політики  
Університету митної справи та фінансів*

## ОЦІНЮВАННЯ РІВНЯ СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ ТА ЇЇ ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ В УКРАЇНІ

*У статті розглянуто сутність соціальної безпеки як ключового елементу національної безпеки України в умовах сучасних викликів. Проведено комплексне оцінювання рівня соціальної безпеки за основними індикаторами: рівень бідності, безробіття, соціальна нерівність, доступ до базових соціальних послуг тощо. Проаналізовано динаміку змін у соціальній сфері, спричинену збройною агресією, економічною нестабільністю та міграційними процесами. Визначено основні загрози соціальній безпеці, зокрема: депопуляцію, зростання соціальної напруги, погіршення доступу до медичних і освітніх послуг. Запропоновано напрями та механізми відновлення і посилення соціальної безпеки в Україні, включаючи реформування системи соціального захисту, розширення програм підтримки вразливих груп населення, інтеграцію внутрішньо переміщених осіб та цифровізацію соціальної сфери. Результати дослідження можуть бути використані для вдосконалення державної політики у сфері соціальної безпеки.*

**Ключові слова:** соціальна безпека, національна безпека, соціальний захист, соціальні ризики, політика відновлення.



**Problem statement.** The establishment and maintenance of social security is a key element of ensuring the national security of the state, especially in the conditions of large-scale armed aggression, socio-economic instability, and humanitarian challenges. The war in Ukraine has led to a significant deterioration in the population's living standards, increased social tension, poverty, and inequality, posing a threat to long-term social stability. The restoration of social security is not only a humanitarian but also a strategic task of public policy. The problem lies in the need for a comprehensive assessment of the level of social security, taking into account current challenges, and the development of effective mechanisms for its enhancement in both the short and long term.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** The theoretical foundations of social security and its relationship with national security have been highlighted in the works of such researchers as K. Bondarevska, O. Balakirjeva, I. Hnybydenko, A. Kolot, V. Lisnychyi, O. Novikova, L. Melnyk, O. Palii, O. Pankova, O. Sydorchuk, S. Teleshun, and others. Considerable attention has been paid to issues of social policy, poverty indicators, social inequality, and demographic security. However, in the context of war and profound transformational processes, most approaches require updating. Contemporary studies often lack a holistic approach to assessing social security as a dynamic system that responds to external and internal challenges, as well as well-grounded strategies for its restoration.

**Purpose and objectives of the study.** The purpose of this article is to assess the level of social security in Ukraine, taking into account current risks and challenges, and to develop proposals for its effective restoration.

To achieve this purpose, the following objectives must be addressed: to clarify the concept of «social security» and define its main components; to analyze key indicators that reflect the level of social security in Ukraine; to identify major threats and factors destabilizing the social sphere in the context of war; to propose directions and tools of public policy aimed at restoring and strengthening social security in the short and medium term.

**Presentation of the main material.** Within the structure of national security, social security holds a crucial position, as it directly relates to the population's well-being, access to essential social benefits, protection of citizens' rights, and the preservation of social stability in society.

Social security is defined as the state of protection of individuals, social groups, and society as a whole from threats that may lead to a decline in quality of life, violation of human rights, social tension, or destabilization. It also encompasses the state's ability to effectively respond to challenges emerging in the social sphere and ensure appropriate conditions for citizens to live with dignity [1].

In academic literature, social security is interpreted as: the protection of individuals from poverty, unemployment, social isolation, discrimination, violence, and social injustice (K. Bondarevska) [2, 3]; the resilience of social institutions to internal and external challenges that disrupt societal equilibrium (I. Hnybydenko) [5]; a person's ability to exercise their social rights at any time and under any circumstances (O. Novikova) [9].

The main threats to social security in Ukraine include: high levels of poverty and social inequality; unemployment, particularly among youth and internally displaced persons (IDPs); limited access to healthcare, education, and social services in various regions; demographic issues such as depopulation and an aging population; the consequences of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, which have led to mass displacement, infrastructure destruction, and a decline in quality of life [2].

The key components of social security include: economic security (protection from poverty, stable sources of income); labor security (access to employment, decent working conditions); educational and cultural security (access to quality education, support for cultural identity); healthcare and sanitary security (access to healthcare, disease prevention); demographic security (ensuring population reproduction, family support); legal security (protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, access to justice); social cohesion and inclusiveness (reduction of social isolation and marginalization of vulnerable groups).

Thus, social security is not only a responsibility of the state, but also a result of coordinated actions of all social institutions. Its provision requires a systematic approach, long-term strategic planning, and active participation of civil society. Assessing social security is a complex multi-level process that requires a systemic approach to defining its criteria, indicators, influencing mechanisms, and sources of threats. In academic literature, several approaches to the theoretical understanding and measurement of this phenomenon have been developed, each with its own methodological foundations and practical tools [4].

**Institutional approach.** This approach involves analyzing the functioning of state institutions and mechanisms that provide social protection, the stability of social relations, and the level of public trust. Key indicators include the effectiveness of social policy, the volume of funding for the social sphere, and the accessibility and quality of public social services. Special attention is paid to the role of the state as a guarantor of social welfare. Evaluation is based on legal and regulatory acts, strategic programs, and government reports [5]. The assessment within this approach is carried out by analyzing the following factors: effectiveness of social protection institutions; volume of funding for social programs; degree of population's access to social services; existence of legal guarantees of social protection; public trust in social institutions. The advantage of this approach is its normative clarity and the



possibility of linking it to specific administrative decisions. However, a drawback is its dependence on the quality of state governance.

**Socio-economic approach.** Social security is considered as derivative of the socio-economic situation of the population. The main assessment criteria include income levels, employment, unemployment, access to education, healthcare, housing, etc. Both absolute and relative indicators are applied – for example, the poverty rate, Gini coefficient, average income per capita. This approach is widely used by international organizations such as the UN, World Bank, and International Labour Organization (ILO). Key evaluation criteria: population income level; ratio of average salary to subsistence minimum; poverty and economic inequality levels; unemployment rate; access to housing, medical, and educational services; quality of jobs. The socio-economic approach is closely linked to the concept of quality of life, which enables cross-country comparisons using universal indicators [6].

**Indicative-statistical approach.** This approach involves the development of a system of indicators covering various areas of life – demographics, healthcare, crime rates, education, migration, social mobility, etc. Based on aggregated indicators, integral indices of social security or social development indices are calculated. Examples include the Human Development Index (HDI), Social Progress Index (SPI), and Quality of Life Index. Typical indicators include: life expectancy; infant mortality; education coverage rate; crime rate per 100,000 population; migration statistics; number of households receiving social benefits. This approach is used by international organizations such as the UN, UNDP, and the World Bank. The advantage of this approach lies in its objectivity, while its main disadvantage is the difficulty in collecting up-to-date and comprehensive statistical data, especially under martial law conditions.

**Systemic approach.** Within this approach, social security is understood as a dynamic system that includes interrelations among social, economic, legal, and institutional components. The analysis focuses on identifying internal and external linkages that shape the overall state of security. This approach allows not only for the assessment of the current state of social security but also for forecasting its future development. It is often applied in public administration, macroeconomic modeling, and strategic planning. This approach considers the interconnections between spheres (e.g., how unemployment affects crime rates); enables the modeling of social risks; identifies "bottlenecks" in the social protection system; and serves as a foundation for developing long-term strategies for social development. The systemic approach is especially effective in crisis situations when threats are complex in nature – such as during pandemics or wartime [7].

**Comprehensive-integrative approach.** This is the most modern assessment methodology that combines the advantages of the previously described approaches. It allows for the simultaneous consideration of both quantitative and qualitative indicators, incorporating expert evaluations, sociological research, and risk analysis. Within this approach, a multidimensional model for assessing social security is developed, adapted to national conditions and sociocultural context. It is the most up-to-date and holistic approach, integrating all previous methods. It is based on multilevel analysis that includes: quantitative data (statistical indicators); qualitative evaluations (expert opinions, sociological surveys); subjective indicators (life satisfaction, trust in government); institutional analysis (state of legal regulation, institutional effectiveness).

This approach makes it possible to develop an integrated index of social security that covers all key areas of human and societal life. It is widely used by analytical centers and in policy-making processes in the EU, USA, Canada, and OECD countries [9].

Thus, theoretical approaches to assessing social security are diverse and complementary. Their combination allows for a comprehensive understanding of the social condition of society, the identification of vulnerabilities, and the development of effective managerial decisions to enhance the state's social resilience.

**The role of the social protection system.** The social protection system plays a crucial role in ensuring social security. It has specific features in these processes and contributes to the implementation of programs and directions aimed at protecting the most vulnerable groups from poverty, such as the poor, the lonely, pensioners, and people with disabilities.

An analysis of the state budget for 2024 shows that all priority expenditures were fully funded as planned. State budget revenues in 2024 amounted to UAH 2,672 billion, which is UAH 884.3 billion (49.5%) more than in the same period of 2023. This includes spending on security and defense, social benefits and pensions, and salaries for doctors and teachers. State budget expenditures increased by UAH 1,308.7 billion (48.4%) to UAH 4,144.4 billion compared to the same period in 2023. The total amount allocated for security and defense reached UAH 2,648.8 billion (UAH 1,843.8 billion from the general fund and UAH 805.0 billion from other sources), which constitutes 41% of the projected gross domestic product – an increase of UAH 1,113.3 billion or 72.3% compared to 2023. [8]

Regarding social assistance to the population: approximately UAH 62.2 billion was allocated to provide social benefits to about 2.6 million recipients; UAH 73.3 billion was allocated to cover the minimum subsistence



allowance for more than 2.5 million internally displaced persons; UAH 35.5 billion in benefits and housing and utility subsidies was paid to nearly 3.5 million recipients; 10.5 million pensioners received payments and indexation. For the first time, pension modernization was applied for civil servants, scientists, and local government employees. Around SEK 6 billion was allocated for housing compensation payments for 230,000 war veterans, families of fallen soldiers, internally displaced persons, and combatants. UAH 3.4 billion was allocated for social assistance to more than 160,000 persons with disabilities. The dynamics of state budget expenditures of Ukraine for 2020–2024 are presented (Table 1).

Table 1

**Dynamics of Ukraine's state budget expenditure indicators (functional classification) for 2020–2024**

No	Indicators	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	<b>Total, billion UAH</b>	1,072,891.5	1,288,016.7	1,490,258.9	2,705,423.3	3,453,035.2
1	General Government Functions, billion UAH	168,206.5	163,849.4	206,643.1	202,099.1	265,541.8
2	Defense, billion UAH	106,627.7	120,374.1	127,527.3	1,142,872.4	1,784,472.7
	% of total	9.94%	9.35%	8.56%	42.24%	51.68%
3	Public Order, Safety, and Judiciary, billion UAH	140,151.2	157,672.5	174,409.6	443,323.2	476,970.1
4	Economic Activities, billion UAH	72,365.1	168,889.0	180,989.9	95,368.4	107,178.3
5	Environmental Protection, billion UAH	6,316.2	6,636.8	8,200.2	4,714.1	4,129.3
6	Housing and Utilities, billion UAH	108.0	88.5	164.1	528.6	7,333.5
7	Healthcare, billion UAH	38,561.6	124,925.3	170,505.2	184,267.8	161,206.3
	% of total	6.74%	13.11%	12.14%	3.53%	3.10%
8	Spiritual and Physical Development, billion UAH	9,967.0	9,826.4	15,970.3	11,051.3	10,158.3
9	Education, billion UAH	51,657.6	52,857.3	63,837.1	58,508.1	52,093.3
	% of total	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.21%
10	Social Protection and Social Security, billion UAH	218,628.6	322,720.3	339,278.9	425,987.0	417,916.6
	% of total	20.38%	25.06%	22.77%	15.75%	12.10%
11	Interbudgetary Transfers, billion UAH	260,302.0	160,177.1	202,733.3	136,803.3	166,034.8

Authoring: compiled by the authors based on [8].

According to the data in Table 1, it can be concluded that expenditures on social protection and social security decreased at the end of 2024 compared to the previous year. On the other hand, defense spending increased significantly – from 8.56% in 2022 to 51.68% in 2024 – due to the war.

The majority of the state budget (over 90%) is allocated from the general fund, which is intended for financing general expenditures (i.e., not earmarked for specific purposes). The special fund is designated for targeted use of budgetary funds (i.e., for specific purposes). The dynamics of Ukraine's state budget expenditure indicators by economic categories for 2020–2024 are presented (Table 2).

Table 2

**Dynamics of Ukraine's State Budget Expenditure Indicators (Economic Classification) for 2020–2024**

Indicators	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Total, billion UAH</b>	1,072,891.5	1,288,016.7	1,490,258.9	2,705,423.3	3,453,035.2
Current expenditures, billion UAH	998,942.6	1,193,195.0	1,356,168.0	202,099.0	3,293,200.0
% of total	93.11%	92.64%	91.00%	7.47%	95.37%
Wages and payroll charges, billion UAH	210,073.1	240,542.0	262,777.0	1,142,872.0	1,091,808.0
% of total	19.58%	18.68%	17.63%	42.24%	31.62%
Use of goods and services, billion UAH	182,067.9	301,690.0	382,503.0	443,323.0	1,299,030.0
% of total	16.97%	23.42%	25.67%	16.39%	37.62%
Debt servicing, billion UAH	119,933.8	120,693.0	153,052.0	95,368.4	229,466.0
% of total	11.18%	9.37%	10.27%	3.53%	6.65%
Current transfers, billion UAH	255,326.7	201,282.0	195,338.0	4,714.1	179,679.0
% of total	23.80%	15.63%	13.11%	0.17%	5.20%
Social security, billion UAH	223,458.3	322,472.0	343,498.0	528.6	478,768.0
% of total	20.83%	25.04%	23.05%	0.02%	13.87%
Other current expenditures, billion UAH	8,082.7	6,515.2	18,999.6	184,268.0	14,448.7
% of total	0.75%	0.51%	1.27%	6.81%	0.42%





<b>Capital expenditures, billion UAH</b>	73,948.9	94,821.9	134,091.0	11,051.3	159,835.0
% of total	6.89%	7.36%	9.00%	0.41%	4.63%
Acquisition of fixed capital, billion UAH	30,868.0	25,826.9	32,019.6	58,508.1	81,395.4
% of total	2.88%	2.01%	2.15%	2.16%	2.36%
Capital transfers, billion UAH	43,080.9	68,995.0	102,072.0	425,987.0	78,439.8
% of total	4.02%	5.36%	6.85%	15.75%	2.27%

*Authoring:* compiled by the authors based on [8].

The basic state social standard in the area of population income is the subsistence minimum – the minimum monetary value of a set of food products sufficient to ensure the normal functioning of the human body and health preservation, as well as a set of non-food goods and services required to meet the essential social and cultural needs of an individual.

The law also contains several other provisions: establishment of the minimum wage and minimum old-age pension; determination of the amount of social assistance, child benefits, unemployment benefits, scholarships, and other social payments in accordance with the law; definition of the right to social assistance; determination of the non-taxable minimum income of citizens; and the definition of state social guarantees and standards in the areas of healthcare, education, and other social services.

The indicators of minimum subsistence level by social and demographic population groups in Ukraine for the years 2020–2024 are presented (Table 3).

In Ukraine, the subsistence minimum is legally established for four population categories: children under the age of 6, children aged 6 to 18, working-age individuals, and persons who have lost their ability to work. Thus, while the established guarantees of the subsistence minimum have been gradually increasing over time, their actual value does not reflect the population's standard of living. The main state social guarantees in the field of income include: the minimum wage, minimum old-age pension, tax social benefit, state social assistance, and other social payments.

The minimum wage is defined as the lowest amount of remuneration for simple, unskilled labor, which, according to the law, cannot be lower than the payment for the employee's monthly or hourly work output.

*Table 3*

**Minimum Subsistence Level Indicators in Ukraine by Social and Demographic Groups for 2021–2025, UAH**

Period	Overall Indicator	Children under 6 years	Children aged 6–18	Working-age persons	Persons who lost ability to work
from 01.01.2025	2920	2563	3196	3028	2361
from 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024	2589	2272	2833	2684	2093
from 01.12.2023 to 31.12.2023	2589	2272	2833	2684	2093
from 01.07.2023 to 30.11.2023	2508	2201	2744	2600	2027
from 01.01.2023 to 30.06.2023	2393	2100	2618	2481	1934
from 01.12.2022 to 31.12.2022	2393	2100	2618	2481	1934
from 01.07.2022 to 30.11.2022	2294	2013	2510	2379	1854
from 01.01.2022 to 30.06.2022	2189	1921	2395	2270	1769
from 01.12.2021 to 31.12.2021	2189	1921	2395	2270	1769
from 01.07.2021 to 30.11.2021	2118	1859	2318	2197	1712
from 01.01.2021 to 30.06.2021	2027	1779	2218	2102	1638

*Authoring:* compiled by the authors based on [8].

The amount of the minimum wage is determined by the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament of Ukraine), usually once a year, based on a proposal by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. It also considers recommendations developed through negotiations between the Government, representatives of trade unions (or their recognized associations), and employers.

The level of the minimum wage depends on several factors, including: national labor productivity, employment level, the average national wage, and the size of the minimum consumer budget per able-bodied person.

The minimum wage levels in Ukraine for the years 2020–2025 are presented (Table 4).

According to the standards of the European Social Charter, the minimum wage should be at least 2.5 times higher than the subsistence minimum. Ukraine has not yet achieved this ratio.

For comparison, in economically developed countries, the minimum wage accounts for 40–60% of the average wage – for instance, 50% in Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Germany, and 60% in France. Therefore, the current minimum wage in Ukraine does not fully perform its function of providing the working population with



sufficient means to reproduce labor capacity, which negatively affects the country's social security. Addressing the problem of poverty largely depends on the economic strength of the state [3].

Table 4

Minimum Wage Indicators in Ukraine for 2020–2025, UAH

Indicators	Sep–Dec 2020	Jan–Nov 2021	Dec 2021	Jan–Sep 2022	Oct–Dec 2022	2023	Jan–Mar 2024	From Apr 2024
Monthly	5000	6000	6500	6500	6700	6700	7100	8000
Hourly	29.20	36.11	39.12	39.26	40.46	40.46	-	-

Authoring: compiled by the authors based on [8].

Thus, Presidential Decree No. 392/2020, which enacted the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine dated September 14, 2020, approving the National Security Strategy, became an important step in shaping a modern state security system, including its social component. The document defines social security as one of the key areas of national security, aimed at ensuring the stability and resilience of society in the face of internal and external threats [10].

**Conclusions.** The study has shown that social security is a critical component of national security, especially in the context of armed conflict and deep socio-economic transformations. The assessment revealed a significant deterioration in key indicators of social security in Ukraine, particularly: rising poverty, unemployment, migration, reduced access to healthcare and education, and increased social inequality.

It was established that current threats to social security are systemic and interrelated, requiring a comprehensive and strategic policy approach. Based on the analysis, the following priorities for restoring social security have been identified: reform of the social protection system, expansion of support for vulnerable groups, integration of internally displaced persons, development of local communities, digitalization of the social sphere, and strengthening intersectoral cooperation.

The proposed approaches to assessing the level of social security can serve as a basis for decision-making at national and regional government levels. Further research should focus on developing indicator-based models for dynamic monitoring of social security and evaluating the effectiveness of implemented policies.

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