

Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics

**«SOCIAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE:
THREATS AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION»**

PhD student

Kateryna Demchenko

Kharkiv, 2023

FACTORS AFFECTING STATE SOCIAL SECURITY



TYPICAL THREATS



TYPICAL THREATS

- inconsistency of programs for reforming the country's economy and the results of their implementation with defined social priorities;

- the ineffectiveness of state policy in terms of increasing the labor income of citizens, overcoming poverty and balancing the productive employment of the able-bodied population;

- the crisis of the health care and social protection system of the population and, as a result, the dangerous deterioration of the population's health;

- spread of drug addiction, alcoholism, social diseases;

- aggravation of the demographic crisis;

- reduction of the population due to the deterioration of its health, low quality of life, insufficient birth rate, high mortality, as well as the migration of Ukrainian citizens abroad;

- manifestations of moral and spiritual degradation of society;

- a constantly growing shortage of labor resources, an aging population, low economic activity and an underestimation of the real cost of labor;

- reduction of opportunities for children from poor strata of society to obtain quality education;

- growth of child and adolescent homelessness, vagrancy

ТИПОВІ ЗАГРОЗИ

Experts of the
Human
Security
Commission

violence;

environmental disasters;

famine;

external shocks;

infections and diseases;

premature mortality

TYPICAL THREATS

inequality and poverty;

interstate and intrastate conflicts;

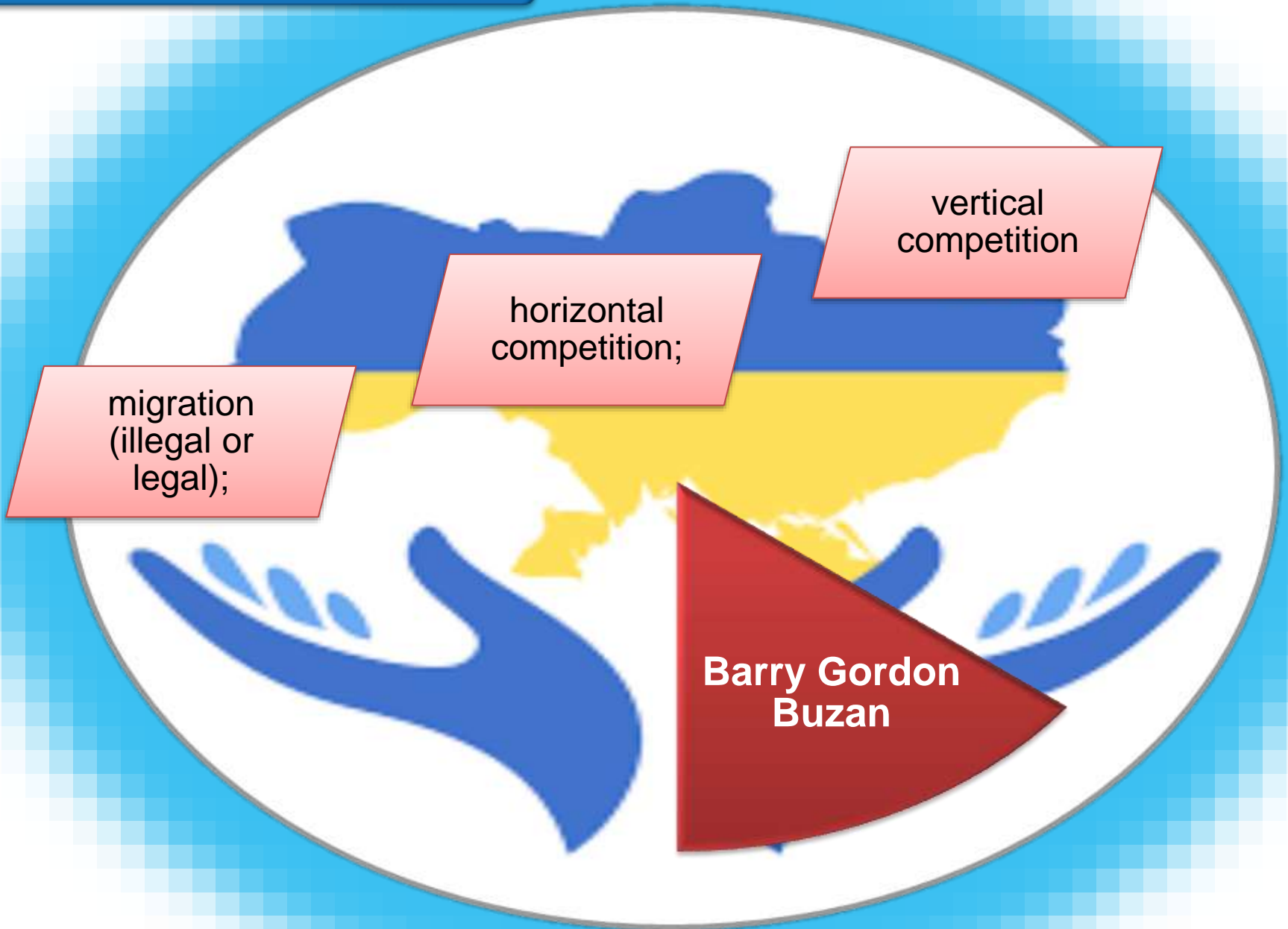
large number of refugees;

destroyed forest areas and
pollution of agricultural lands,
polluted rivers and atmosphere, a
large list of extinct species of
plants and animals;

mass killings and humiliation of
human dignity, ethnic hatred,
terrorism and racism

**Larisa Mykhailivna
Kapitsa**

TYPICAL THREATS



migration
(illegal or
legal);

horizontal
competition;

vertical
competition

Barry Gordon
Buzan

TYPICAL THREATS

demographic changes;

changes in the composition of the family, internal consistency, relationships, habits, changes in the social behavior of individuals;

changes in the workforce (employment, high competition, high level of professionalism)

**Maryna
Oleksandivna
Vorotnyuk and
Oleksandr
Valeriyovych
Sushko**

AUTHOR'S CLASSIFICATION OF THREATS

By frequency of occurrence

stochastic (random)

Periodic (regular)

Permanent (permanent)

According to the scale of occurrence

Global

Local

According to the source of occurrence

Internal

External

By the intensity of losses (losses)

Acceptable (minor)

Critical

Catastrophic

By duration of action

Short-term

Permanent (long-term)

By nature of occurrence

Subjective

Objective

AUTHOR'S CLASSIFICATION OF THREATS

By the principle of influence

Direct

Indirect

According to the possibility of influence

Managed

Uncontrolled

According to the possibility of forecasting

Anticipated

Unpredictable

According to the degree of danger

Especially dangerous

Dangerous

Potentially dangerous

According to the content of the consequences of the action

Socio-economic




Military and economic

Scientific and technical

Man-made

Ecological

CLASSIFICATION OF DESTABILIZING FACTORS OF THE REGION'S SOCIAL SECURITY

Health safety and reproduction of the population of the region	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Presence of hostilities in the territory of the region.2. Mortality. 3. Adequacy of medical personnel.4. Epidemics and pandemics of socially dangerous diseases5. Demographic aging. 6. Low birth rate.	
Welfare and material situation in the region	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A fall in the GRP level. 2. Poverty.3. Inflationary processes.4. Bribery and corruption pressure.5. Emergency housing stock.	
Safety of labor relations in the region	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Unemployment. 2. Indebtedness and delays from the payment of wages.3. Forced part-time employment.4. Labor conflicts. 5. Distribution of NEET youth.	
Social cohesion in the region	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Protest potential. 2. Social conflicts.3. Mistrust of local self-government bodies.4. Strengthening of the criminogenic situation in society.	
Socio-cultural security of the region	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Social orphanhood. 2. Domestic violence.3. Strengthening of the criminogenic situation in society.4. Digital inequality. 5. Social inequality.	



Thank you for your
attention!

