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**IDENTIFICATION OF THE DETERMINANTS
OF THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL SERVICES
ON THE SOCIALIZATION OF GLOBAL
AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC SYSTEMS**

**ВИЗНАЧЕННЯ ДЕТЕРМІНАНТ ВПЛИВУ
СОЦІАЛЬНИХ ПОСЛУГ НА СОЦІАЛІЗАЦІЮ ГЛОБАЛЬНИХ
ТА НАЦІОНАЛЬНИХ ЕКОНОМІЧНИХ СИСТЕМ**

The impact of Social services on the Global and National economy should be disclosed at the Macro (global and national economic systems), Meso (level of individual industries and regions) and Micro levels (individual population groups, territorial units, households and individual persons) [1]. The above makes it possible to identify the determinant of such an impact (Figure 1).

The determinants of the macro-influence of Social services on the socialization of Global and National economic systems affect all components of such systems without exception, despite their peculiarities of formation and functioning.

Investments in social protection by government and non-government institutions that shape social service delivery systems at the global and national levels increase the productivity of households, especially underserved households, through access to a wider range of health, education and other services. At the same time, the consumption of these services by poor households is paid for by state and non-state institutions – customers of the Social services provision, which reduces the financial pressure on such households and their individual members. The presence of a significant number of households receiving Social services and thus increasing their own productivity contributes to the growth of the aggregate productivity of all households at the global and national levels [2, p. 18–20].

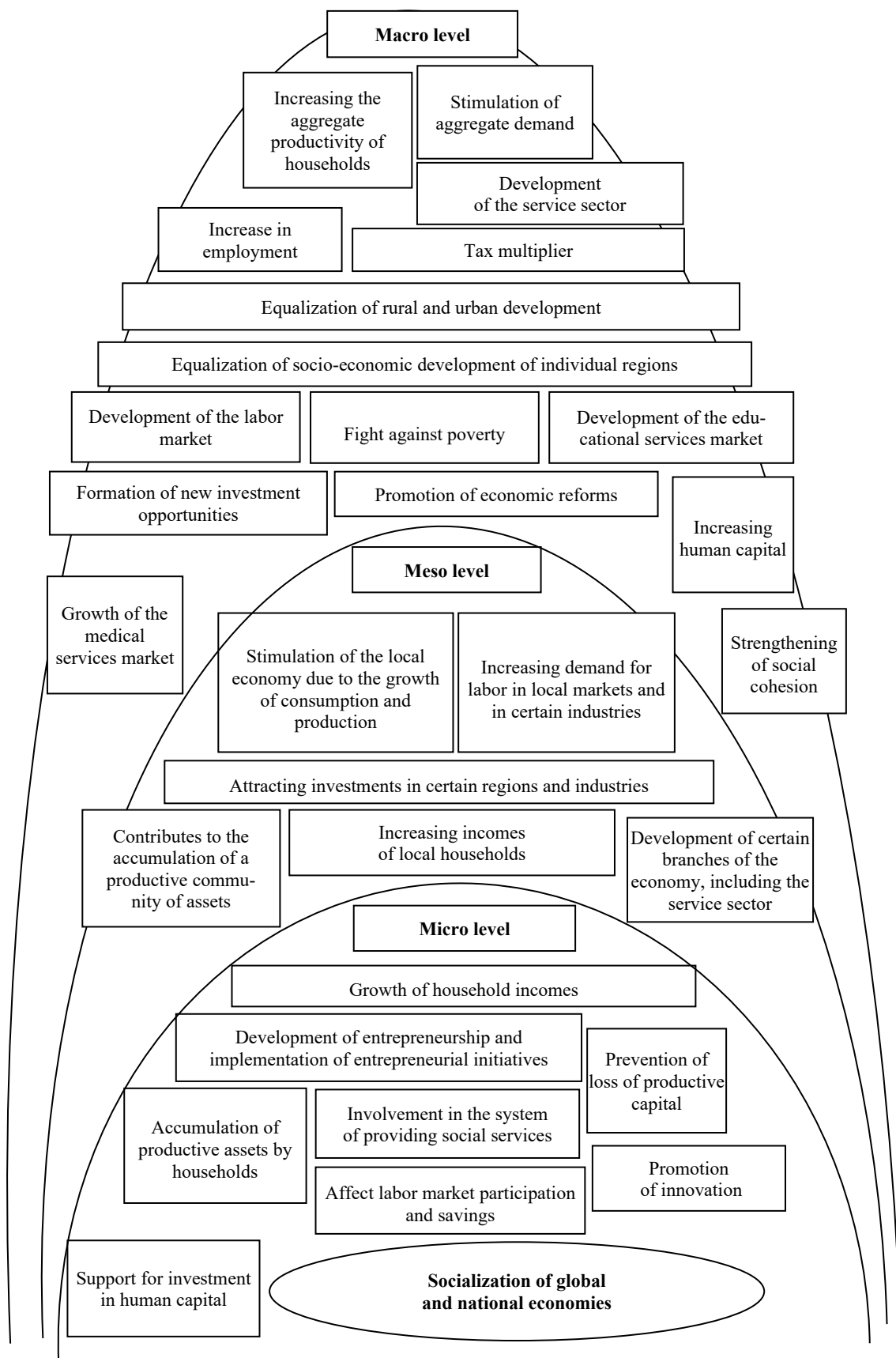


Figure 1. Determinants of the influence of Social services on the socialization of global and national economic systems

Source: systematized by the author according to data [1; 2; 3; 4]

Social services influence the development of global and national labor markets. There are two directions of influence: firstly, attracting additional labor resources to the labor market; secondly, ensuring adequate social protection for workers, especially in developing countries and countries with transition economies.

Attracting additional labor resources to the labor market occurs through:

- training and retraining of persons requiring social protection;
- attracting to the market persons excluded from the labor market (for example, women caring for a child or other relatives, women in certain Asian countries who are prohibited from engaging in labor or entrepreneurial activities, etc.);
- attracting to the market people who were previously unable to work (people with disabilities);
- eliminating discrimination and segregation in the labor market, including through the provision of information and consulting services to persons requiring social protection.

One of the key determinants of the influence of Social services on the socialization of the global and national economic system is their participation in reducing poverty. The need for social protection is accompanied or caused by a decrease in the income of individual persons, households or population groups. Social services are aimed at reducing the number of poor people at the level of global and National economies, especially in developing countries or countries with a transitional economic system. Consumption of Social services transfers part of the costs from persons requiring social protection to state or non-state (commercial or non-profit) institutions. On the other hand, Social services stimulate income growth for persons requiring social protection (for example, by changing jobs through training or retraining) [3, p. 23–28]. All of this together is designed to reduce the number of poor households (individual persons and population groups) at the level of global and national economic systems.

At the *meso level*, the determinants of the influence of Social services on the socialization of global and national economic systems concern the local economy, as well as individual industries, agriculture and the service sector. Social protection will help stimulate local economies through the multiplier effect of increased local consumption and production.

The Social services provision generates additional income and reduces expenses for individual persons (households, population groups) requiring social protection. By acquiring additional financial opportunities, such categories of the population enter local markets for goods (works, services) with additional demand. In addition, the system of providing Social services relies on local markets to meet the needs of recipients of such services, which allows local businessmen to receive additional orders. Additional demand in local markets from entrepreneurs interacting with recipients of Social services or the system for providing Social services causes a multiplier effect.

Social services also contribute to the creation of productive assets in the local community (most often through public works programs), which allows for additional opportunities at the local level, as well as for the provision of social protection. Most public works programs create new productive assets for local communities, such as roads or land development projects such as irrigation. These assets have a positive impact on the local economy by directly increasing labor productivity (e.g, irrigation systems) or improving access to markets (for example, roads) [3, p. 57–65].

At the *micro level*, the determinants of the influence of Social services on the socialization of global and national economic systems at the micro level concern the development of individual persons, households and population groups requiring social protection. Shifting the focus from the macro and meso levels to the micro level expands the inclusiveness of Social services, as well as their efficiency and effectiveness in both the social and economic spheres.

Social services, as part of ensuring income growth for individual persons, households and population groups requiring social protection, as well as through advisory and information support at the micro level of social relations, allow such individual persons (households, groups of people) to accumulate productive assets (land resources, real estate, movable property, productive agricultural livestock, etc.). Receiving/acquiring or increasing productive assets, firstly, allows individual persons requiring social protection to have additional opportunities to earn income or implement their own entrepreneurial initiatives, and secondly, serve as a tool that guarantees a “safety cushion” in the event of social upheaval. Separately, we would emphasize the significance of the accumulation of productive assets by individual persons, households and population groups requiring social protection in solving issues of poverty and unemployment [4, p. 111–115].

Providing Social services and solving social problems of individual persons, households and population groups allows to further involve them in the system of social protection as social workers, entrepreneurs who help provide Social services, activists, consultants on a paid and free basis, people who form information the field of Social services. This practice makes it possible to carry out social work more efficiently and productively, thereby reducing the mistrust of recipients of Social services in the relevant state and non-state institutions.

The identification of the determinants of the impact of Social services on the socialization of global and national economic systems at the macro-, meso- and micro-levels made it possible to reveal the significance and positive consequences of this impact on increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of social protection. On the other hand, we consider it important to correctly assess the impact of Social services on Global and National economies within the framework of the development of their socialization processes.

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