

THE POPULATION LIFE QUALITY IN UKRAINE AS THE DOMINANT OF THE POLICY FOR INCREASING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY'S RESILIENCE

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INTRODUCTION

Under the resilience of the economy and society (including in terms of the population life quality as a whole and, in particular, the working life quality), it is appropriate to understand formal and informal mechanisms of their subjects' (the population, the labour force, business entities, territorial settlement and business subsystems, territorial and functional communities) viability, resistance, ability to restoring and developing in unstable environmental, socio-economic, geopolitical conditions that are forming and maintaining functionality due to the set of the specified subjects' properties, embodied in the natural and socio-humanitarian potential, as well as in systemic characteristics of institutional, economic and social interactions. Therefore, the resources, potential, and mechanisms for ensuring resilience are significant features and characteristics of countries' national security and competitiveness in the globalized world.

The employment sphere is the basic, powerful generator of a complex system of factors and indicators of the population life quality itself, as well as the conditions and parameters of its resilience (stability, resistance to a combination of internal and external negative influences) at the nationwide, community, and individual levels.

One of the key tasks of the effective socio-economic policy for maintaining national security and national business entities' competitiveness in the globalized world remains the optimization of the employment sector systemic influences on the society's level and quality of life and reproduction (in particular, in terms of ensuring productive employment, improving the mechanisms and parameters of reproducing and implementing the psychophysiological, intellectual, creative potential of the working-able population and labour force, as well as consumer demand), which result in: the investment attractiveness of economic entities and settlement systems; the effectiveness of the long-term "hidden" policy for regulating the economically active population's cross-border migration; the spectrum of satisfaction assessments of communities and social groups with their life activities; the processes of the state institutional system's functioning and development.

1. The methodology for studying the population life quality and socio-economic resilience

The issues of ensuring the life quality as a whole and, in particular, the working life quality (based on the socio-economic development achieved parameters, the employment scale, structure and specifics) has received wide coverage in scientific and popularized studies in countries all over the world and in Ukraine. Among the

relevant informative publications, it is appropriate to note the papers devoted to the definition, specification, and methodology of these concepts and processes research, the justification and classification of factors of their formation and evaluation (Ryndzak O.T., 2021; Halaiko N.V., et al, 2020; Stavtyskyy A., Molokanova K., 2020; Palchuk O.I., 2018)¹. They are complemented by the studies of a set of factors, criteria, approaches to ensuring and modeling the life quality in Ukraine and other countries of the world, their importance for the effective and balanced social reproduction (Andreitseva I.A., Sikora V.I., 2021, 2024; Poliakova O.Yu., et al, 2021; Stavtyskyy A., Molokanova K., 2020; Rybalova O.V., et al, 2020)². A significant research segment consists of papers that carry out both the comprehensive analysis of the population life quality in Ukraine, taking into account retrospective trends and expectations (Kyryliuk V.V., et al, 2024; Halaiko N.V., et al, 2020)³, and the life quality assessment of communities and groups identified by place of residence and social vulnerability (Poplavskya O.M., Shevchuk O.V., 2020; Shtuler I.Yu., 2020; Melnychuk D.P., et al, 2020)⁴. The martial law period in Ukraine is characterized by an increase in the number of papers on evaluating the factors, quality, and features of the population life in conditions of active military operations and their consequences (Gukalova I.V., 2023; Bielikova N., et al, 2022)⁵.

¹ Риндзак О. Т. Якість життя населення: концептуалізація поняття. *Modern Economics*. 2021. № 29(2021). С. 151–155. Галайко Н.В., Столяренко О.О., Кравчук О.В. Аналіз якості життя населення в Україні. *Причорноморські економічні студії*. 2020. Вип. 49. С. 135–140. Ставицький А., Молоканова К. Моделювання якості життя населення в Україні та країнах Європи. *Вісник Київського національного університету ім. Т. Шевченка. Серія: Економіка*. 2020. № 6(213). С. 20–31. Пальчук О.І. Якість життя населення: грані проблем у фокусі перетворень. *Глобальні та національні проблеми економіки*. 2018. Вип. 21. С. 96–102.

² Андрейцева І.А., Сікора В.І. Якість життя населення України: аналіз й критерії оцінки. *Ефективна економіка*. 2024. № 3. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.32702/2307-2105.2024.3.75>. Андрейцева І.А. Доходи і якість життя населення України: сучасний стан. *Економіка та суспільство*. 2021. Вип. 29. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32782/2524-0072/2021-29-27>. Полякова О.Ю., Грипич О.В., Леванда О.М. Аналіз чинників впливу на якість життя населення України. *БізнесІнформ*. 2021. № 1. С. 199–206. Ставицький А., Молоканова К. Моделювання якості життя населення в Україні та країнах Європи. *Вісник Київського національного університету ім. Т. Шевченка. Серія: Економіка*. 2020. № 6(213). С. 20–31. Рибалова О.В., Бригада О.В., Коробкіна К.М., Горбань А.В. Методичні підходи до оцінки якості життя населення. *The scientific heritage*. 2020. № 52. С. 24–27.

³ Кирилюк В.В., Колядич О.І., Шевчук О.В. Якість життя населення України: стан, тенденції, перспективи. *БізнесІнформ*. 2024. № 7. С. 328–334. Галайко Н.В., Столяренко О.О., Кравчук О.В. Аналіз якості життя населення в Україні. *Причорноморські економічні студії*. 2020. Вип. 49. С. 135–140.

⁴ Поплавська О.М., Шевчук О.В. Якість життя сільського населення: проблеми, перспективи покращення. *Економічний простір*, 2020. № 159. С. 141–146. Штулер І.Ю. Оцінювання якості життя сільського населення: особливості та значення. *Актуальні проблеми економіки*. 2020. № 5(227). С. 4–10. Мельничук Д.П., Шпиталенко Г.А., Тростенюк Т.М., Хом'як Л.І. Міжнародна практика оцінювання якості життя населення літнього віку: систематизація та аналіз із позицій теорії соціальної держави. *Економіка, управління та адміністрування*. 2020. № 4(94). С. 110–116.

⁵ Гукалова І.В. Якість життя населення в умовах війни: актуальність просторових спостережень. *Українська географія у викликах війни*. Херсон: Херсонський держ. ун-т, 2023. С. 57–59. Белікова Н., Індіка С., Цьось А., Вашук Л. Якість життя населення, яке постраждало від військових дій. *Фізичне виховання, спорт і культура здоров'я в сучасному суспільстві*. 2022. № 1(57). С. 3–9.

The mentioned studies' generalization demonstrates the diversity of approaches to systematizing factors and criteria for ensuring, reproducing, and improving the population life quality in the system of indicators and benchmarks for socio-economic development sustaining, the principles and practice of balancing long-term socio-economic and investment policies. Such situation requires further substantiation of the methodology for forming systemic interactions and relationships in the development processes of the employment sphere and the economy as a whole in the context of the life quality (including working life quality) reproducing and ensuring positive dynamics of its parameters, both accessible and desirable for individuals, a range of social groups, territorial and functional communities.

The research objectives are to: assess comprehensively the impact of the employment sphere on the reproduction and dynamics of parameters, indicators, and benchmarks of the population life quality in the coordinated policy for establishing and improving the socio-economic development resilience potential in the near and long term perspective; substantiate the methodology of systemic interactions and relationships in the functioning of the employment sphere and the economy as a whole with assessments and expectations of a range of social groups regarding the possibilities of ensuring, preserving, and improving the life quality.

The study's methodological grounds are made up of concepts and theories of the socio-humanitarian potential and social capital, sustainable development and resilience of the economy and socium, the social state, the welfare state, as well as the inclusion of groups identified according to a spectrum of social vulnerability criteria. The methodology for identifying problems, features, criteria, and prospects for ensuring acceptable parameters and enhancing the resilience of the population life quality through optimizing the processes of capitalizing individual, community, and nationwide socio-humanitarian potential in the functioning of employment sphere and economy as a whole combines empirical and theoretical methods. The scientific papers' analysis is supplemented by substantiating the factors of quality of life and working life, in particular, at the collective and individual levels, extrapolating them to organizational and economic mechanisms and dominants for reproducing, increasing the life quality resilience, which are implemented in the employment sphere and transmitted by it, and generalizing the main negative trends in ensuring the population life quality resilience in Ukraine under the influence of a number of internal and external threats to the employment sphere functioning. In turn, the prospects for constructive improvement of Ukrainian socio-economic policy in the area of the life quality resilience increasing (first of all, reasonable in the context of mitigating threats and public acceptability of results) are largely related to the systematization of structural changes in: ensuring the population productive employment; optimizing the working environment and occupational safety, educational and household support for employment and labour mobility; improving economic, legal, and everyday household culture, including in the direction of the legal labour promoting.

2. The resilience of the population life quality: main factors and dominants for ensuring

In the process of transforming the workforce and human resources into the key factors of neo- and post-industrial economies' production and social reproduction,

the employment sphere has taken on the role of the accumulator and moderator of socium's potential and mechanisms for resilience, reflecting the economic development dynamics (growth, stagnation, recession), powerfully influencing the living standards, strategies of life and economic activities, the consumption structure and features, the living environment and the wealth of a range of social strata (hired labour force; entrepreneurs; layers of final beneficiaries, as well as rentiers who receive their main income from enterprises' shares, rentals of real estate and movable property; people of pre-working age; pensioners of various categories), that is, the conditions and factors that determine the life quality's objective and subjective assessments from the community to the individual levels⁶.

In this context, the population life quality should be interpreted as a set of objective and subjective assessments of the conditions, factors, and prospects for comfortable and safe living, full (including socially acceptable) realization of the psychophysical, intellectual, and creative potential of individuals and communities of various functionality and scale, which create opportunities for achieving desired self-development and consumption benchmarks, preserving and reproducing health, prolonging life expectancy, and productive economic activity (within the framework of its individual and collective strategies).

Reflecting on the economic development level and key macroeconomic indicators, the country's employment structure ensures the reproduction and determines the dynamics of the level and quality of life of both the employed and their family members, as well as the population as a whole (through legitimate and informal social mechanisms for: the distribution and redistribution of produced values (goods, services) and income from them; the satisfaction of common public and socially necessary needs, in particular, regarding the reproducing and improving a certain labour, professional and qualification potential, economic, technological, and everyday household culture; the vulnerable categories' social protection, stimulation of socially useful productive activities).

Therefore, the direct reflections of a country's economic specialization and employment structure are:

- the income level, the scale and trends of consumption and accumulation of a range social groups; the property and social stratification parameters⁷;
- the level and sustainability of state and local budgets' funding, financing of compulsory insurance funds, other state and extra-budgetary programs and measures of social security and protection;

⁶ Андрейцева І.А., Сікора В.І. Якість життя населення України: аналіз й критерії оцінки. *Ефективна економіка*. 2024. № 3. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.32702/2307-2105.2024.3.75>. Ставицький А., Молоканова К. Моделювання якості життя населення в Україні та країнах Європи. *Вісник Київського національного університету ім. Т. Шевченка. Серія: Економіка*. 2020. № 6(213). С. 20–31. Рибалова О.В., Бригада О.В., Коробкіна К.М., Горбань А.В. Методичні підходи до оцінки якості життя населення. *The scientific heritage*. 2020. № 52. С. 24–27.

⁷ Андрейцева І.А. Доходи і якість життя населення України: сучасний стан. *Економіка та суспільство*. 2021. Вип. 29. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32782/2524-0072/2021-29-27>. Ставицький А., Молоканова К. Моделювання якості життя населення в Україні та країнах Європи. *Вісник Київського національного університету ім. Т. Шевченка. Серія: Економіка*. 2020. № 6(213). С. 20–31.

– the socially acceptable (formal and informal) mechanisms and strategies for capitalizing labour, professional and qualification potential, as well as social potential itself;

– the range of individual and group opinions regarding a decent standard of living and its quality, in particular, lifestyles, socially necessary and private needs' content and scale of their fulfilling, economic activities, needs in education, self-education, lifelong learning and advanced training⁸;

– the parameters and dynamics of supply and demand on the national labour market and its territorial subsystems; the factors, scales and trends of the labour migration (shuttle, interregional, cross-border).

At the same time, the employment parameters determined by the territorial organization of the spectrum of resources (human, material and technical, financial) and production itself affect the anthropogenic and technogenic quality of communities' living environment, outlining:

– topical and potential threats to the environment, living conditions, as well as predicted nearest and distant trends of their realization;

– the crime level of economic activities and living environment.

The highlighted areas of the employment sphere's influence on socium-wide, collective, and individual perceptions about the life quality, as well as on the levels of profitability of a range of types of economic activities and financing of social security state and territorial guarantees allow:

1) to distinguish within the category of life quality such concepts, as: the quality of working life at the collective and individual levels (among the main factors are the guarantees and conditions of employment, a set of its incentives, including the remuneration level in relation to perceptions about the income decent level, a range of subjective assessments of desired professional and personal self-realization); the economic activities' collective and individual strategies as a part of the decent life of territorial communities, social groups, and separate persons (among the main factors are the education level, the competitiveness of the community's / individual professional and qualification potential, opinions about the acceptable mechanisms for labour and socio-humanitarian potential capitalizing, parameters of the economic culture, and involvement in targeted measures for productive employment stimulating)⁹;

⁸ Риндзак О. Т. Якість життя населення: концептуалізація поняття. *Modern Economics*. 2021. № 29(2021). С. 151–155. Галайко Н.В., Столяренко О.О., Кравчук О.В. Аналіз якості життя населення в Україні. Причорноморські економічні студії. 2020. Вип. 49. С. 135–140. Пальчук О.І. Якість життя населення: грані проблем у фокусі перетворень. *Глобальні та національні проблеми економіки*. 2018. Вип. 21. С. 96–102.

⁹ Риндзак О. Т. Якість життя населення: концептуалізація поняття. *Modern Economics*. 2021. № 29(2021). С. 151–155. Рибалова О.В., Бригада О.В., Коробкіна К.М., Горбань А.В. Методичні підходи до оцінки якості життя населення. *The scientific heritage*. 2020. № 52. С. 24–27. Поплавська О.М., Шевчук О.В. Якість життя сільського населення: проблеми, перспективи покращення. *Економічний простір*, 2020. № 159. С. 141–146. Штулер І.Ю. Оцінювання якості життя сільського населення: особливості та значення. *Актуальні проблеми економіки*. 2020. № 5(227). С. 4–10. Мельничук Д.П., Шпиталенко Г.А., Тростенюк Т.М., Хом'як Л.І. Міжнародна практика оцінювання якості життя населення літнього віку: систематизація та аналіз із позицій теорії соціальної держави. *Економіка, управління та адміністрування*. 2020. № 4(94). С. 110–116.

2) to identify mechanisms for ensuring the life quality resilience, which could be implemented in the employment sphere (in particular, through the priorities and strategies for: diversification, innovative development, modernization of the national economy across the spectrum of its territorial subsystems, support and lobbying of the national business entities' interests in the internal and foreign markets of goods and services; development of the national effective demand and the consumer market; stimulation of social protection, social and labour inclusion of a range of vulnerable categories; preservation and reproduction of labour potential, increasing the efficiency of its professional and qualification component capitalization and improvement);

3) to divide the main dominants of reproducing and growing up the population life quality resilience, which are transmitted through the employment sphere and function in it, into:

– the institutional ones (legislative and normative principles of labour and employment, as well as access to competitive professional education; practice of their implementation);

– the socio-economic ones (the employment sphere's structure in the context of expansion and reproduction of modern productive technological modes, the complex formation and integration of the national economy's territorial subsystems, the development of production clusters and closed production cycles; policies and mechanisms for overcoming a range of processes of the employment shadowing and the labour non-declaring; the territorial labour markets' functionality, in particular, through the indicators of job searching duration and programs for stimulating employment; the unemployment rate dynamics, especially, in comparison with the trends of the crime situation and cross-border labour migrations)¹⁰;

the socio-labour ones (strata income levels, as well as level of wages by types of economic activities and categories of employees in comparison with the subsistence minimum physiological and social components, dynamics of the cost of the so-called mandatory services' volume; the effectiveness of control over working conditions and occupational safety; the range of subjective – corporate, community (by place of residence), individual – assessments of labour conditions and wages, accessibility and prospects for the labour and professional self-realization, career growth)¹¹;

– the cultural and educational ones (the comprehensive and professional education levels, the professional and qualification structure of the economically active population and employed, trends in its reproduction and optimization; the compliance of the structure of professional education by the state and local orders

¹⁰ Кирилюк В.В., Колядич О.І., Шевчук О.В. Якість життя населення України: стан, тенденції, перспективи. *БізнесІнформ*. 2024. № 7. С. 328–334. Полякова О.Ю., Грипич О.В., Леванда О.М. Аналіз чинників впливу на якість життя населення України. *БізнесІнформ*. 2021. № 1. С. 199–206. Галайко Н.В., Столяренко О.О., Кравчук О.В. Аналіз якості життя населення в Україні. *Причорноморські економічні студії*. 2020. Вип. 49. С. 135–140.

¹¹ Андрейцева І.А., Сікора В.І. Якість життя населення України: аналіз й критерії оцінки. *Ефективна економіка*. 2024. № 3. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.32702/2307-2105.2024.3.75>. Андрейцева І.А. Доходи і якість життя населення України: сучасний стан. *Економіка та суспільство*. 2021. Вип. 29. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32782/2524-0072/2021-29-27>. Рибалова О.В., Бригада О.В., Коробкіна К.М., Горбань А.В. Методичні підходи до оцінки якості життя населення. *The scientific heritage*. 2020. № 52. С. 24–27.

and within the framework of personal initiatives with the set of needs for stimulating economic growth, balancing regional development parameters related to the territorial communities' life quality; subjective assessments of competitive education and acceptable employment).

3. Systemic socio-economic problems of reproducing and improving the population life quality in Ukraine

Both in the pre-war years and the martial law period, the main threats to ensuring the resilience of the population life quality in Ukraine under the influence of a number of adverse internal and externally generated socio-economic development trends were represented by: the reduction in the national economy's volumes, destruction of its material and technical base; the resource provision complication of certain industries and types of activities; the systemic and large-scale situational disruptions of logistics chains; the narrowing of sales markets (both external and internal); the departure of the economically active and able-bodied people and their family members of pre-working age abroad; the deepening of the workforce's gender-age disparities; the increasing imbalance between the Ukrainian economy's real needs in labour and the population educational orientations¹². In the near future, these threats will intensify the negative trends in the employment sphere functioning, which have been manifesting for a long time, in particular, due to:

- the national economy's predominant specialization on resources and raw materials in the conditions of vulnerability of both the production infrastructure and available sales markets (in particular, external ones);
- the national economy's significant shadowing, the unjustified stratification of the employed by labour income in the conditions of employees' relatively low remuneration standards, as well as the decrease in the living standards of vulnerable categories (as most dependent on the effectiveness of social mechanisms for the redistribution of benefits and income);
- the destruction of community and individual benchmarks of legal productive employment, including due to the unsatisfactory dynamics of normalized wage standards;
- the expansion of numerous forms of non-standard employment as an environment that provokes the narrowed reproduction and obsolescence of the employed' professional and qualification potential, socially dangerous dynamics of educational and labour orientations of the population mentioned category and their family members.

¹² Кирилук В.В., Колядич О.І., Шевчук О.В. Якість життя населення України: стан, тенденції, перспективи. *БізнесІнформ*. 2024. № 7. С. 328–334. Гукалова І.В. Якість життя населення в умовах війни: актуальність просторових спостережень. *Українська географія у викликах війни*. Херсон : Херсонський держ. ун-т, 2023. С. 57–59. Белікова Н., Індика С., Цюнь А., Вашук Л. Якість життя населення, яке постраждало від військових дій. *Фізичне виховання, спорт і культура здоров'я в сучасному суспільстві*. 2022. № 1(57). С. 3–9. Полякова О.Ю., Грипич О.В., Леванда О.М. Аналіз чинників впливу на якість життя населення України. *БізнесІнформ*. 2021. № 1. С. 199–206. Пальчук О.І. Якість життя населення: грані проблем у фокусі перетворень. *Глобальні та національні проблеми економіки*. 2018. Вип. 21. С. 96–102.

According to the analysis of Ukrainian statistics in the nearest pre-war period, the share of hired employees among the employed population aged 15–70 reached 84%, and (in general) their labour income remained quite low, even compared to the official subsistence minimum, the content and value estimations of which continues to be the subject of objective criticism¹³. At the same time, there was a rather rapid decline in the number of employed and full-time workers per the resident population. The acute imbalance in the national economy's structure, which is threatening in the context of its competitiveness, as well as formation of the potential for the life quality reproducing in the medium and long term, ensuring its sufficient resilience for the entire spectrum of the population social and income groups, was evidenced through:

- the ranking of economic activities by gross domestic product and gross value added per the contingent of employed and full-time workers, where the real estate transactions, mining and quarrying, information and telecommunications, financial and insurance activities, public administration and compulsory social insurance dominated;

- the growth of the rent component of income from the supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning, mining and quarrying, temporary accommodation and catering, information and telecommunications.

CONCLUSIONS

The dynamics of the employment sphere's functioning processes reflects both the retrospective and the current level of substantiation and effectiveness of the state policy for establishing socio-economic development, ensuring the investment attractiveness and competitiveness of territorial economic systems and national business entities. As a result, this dynamics is embodied in the potential for the population life quality reproduction and improvement on a scale from the individual to the collective and nationwide levels.

The generalization of methodological and practical principles, features, and issues of formation and dynamics of resilience characteristics of Ukrainian population life quality allows to distinguish the main threats to its provision, related to:

- the functioning, reproducing, transmitting the legislative and economic grounds for the quality of labour potential and working life, productive employment (primarily, in the areas of: guaranteeing and standardizing the employment and remuneration; topical conditions and prospects for development / (stagnation, degradation) of the nationwide employment sphere and its territorial subsystems);

- the destabilization of socium's organizational and resource mechanisms for optimizing the quality parameters of the labour potential and working life, the population productive employment (first of all, in the areas of: stimulating productive employment and working life quality (including through the State Employment Service, a network of HR agencies, institutions for occupational health and safety of various levels, specialized territorial and sectoral programs on employment and occupational health, the multi-faceted system of socio-economic support for

¹³ Прожитковий мінімум в Україні має бути підвищено для забезпечення базових потреб громадян – нардеп Третякова. *Інтерфакс – Україна*. 21.07.2025. URL: <https://ua.interfax.com.ua/news/economic/1089311.html>.

the working life quality, labour and professional mobility); inconsistent policy and strategic priorities for optimizing the quality parameters of the labour potential and the population working life);

- the destruction of public, community, and individual motivations for productive legal employment (primarily, in the parameters and dynamics of: shadow employment and undeclared labour; excessive market landmarks in professional education, obsolescence of educational standards and programs; crisis of civic and consumer expectations, among the main factors of which are the loss and limitations of community and individual resources for reproducing and improving the standards and practices of comprehensive and professional education, career guidance, advanced training, labour and professional mobility);

- the adverse global and geopolitical trends (as a result of the destabilization of settlement systems, economy and employment sphere due to: the military actions, their reversible and irreversible consequences for the economy, living environment, labour potential; lack of the systemic and balanced policy for preventing cross-border labour migration; chaotic strategic priorities and guidelines for diversification, modernization, specialization of the national economy and its territorial subsystems; rapid uncontrolled changes in the geo-climatic and sanitary-epidemiological situation).

Therefore, the strategic priorities for mitigating and preventing the set of interacting internal and external threats to the life quality resilience in Ukraine are:

- the improving of the regulatory framework and organizational and economic mechanisms for ensuring the quality of labour potential and working life, and the population productive employment;

- the optimization of the working environment and occupational safety, as well as educational and household support for the population employment, its career guidance, advanced training, labour and professional mobility;

- the development of territorial communities' economic, legal, and everyday household culture, focused on increasing the working life quality, promoting productive legal employment.

SUMMARY

The key task of the policy for maintaining national security and economic competitiveness in the globalized world remains the optimization of the employment sphere's systemic influences on the socium's level and quality of life and reproduction, which result in assessing the satisfaction of territorial and functional communities, social groups with their living activities, as well as the state institutional grounds. It is appropriate to understand the resilience of the economy and society as formal and informal mechanisms of their subjects' (the population, the labour force, business entities, territorial settlement and business subsystems, territorial and functional communities) viability, resistance, ability to restoring and developing in unstable environmental, socio-economic, geopolitical conditions that are forming and maintaining functionality due to the set of the specified subjects' properties, embodied in the natural and socio-humanitarian potential, systemic characteristics of institutional, economic and social interactions. The prospects for improving Ukrainian socio-economic policy in the area of the life quality resilience increasing (first of all, reasonable in the context of mitigating threats and public acceptability of results) are

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