

## PERSONALITY SECURITY AS A COMPONENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM IN UKRAINE

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**Abstract:** Modern challenges and dangers necessitate the protection of the interests of the country's population and entail the need for state participation in ensuring the optimal level of social protection and security for the individual. The problem of ensuring social security in the public administration system in Ukraine has been extremely relevant throughout the entire period of its existence. Moreover, this problem has become particularly acute during the Russian-Ukrainian war, and thus it requires an in-depth study. The research aims to substantiate the theoretical and applied foundations for identifying the problems of personal security as a component of social security in the system of public administration in Ukraine. The methodological basis of the study is based on the use of methods of economic analysis and fundamental scientific research, in particular: analysis, synthesis, scientific abstraction, comparison, system analysis, analogy, correlation and regression analysis, generalization, systematization, tabular and graphical methods. The results of the conducted research helped to establish a decrease in the level of personal security as a component of social security in the system of public administration in Ukraine. It is due to the destabilizing influence of military factors, a decrease in the purchasing power of incomes, an increase in unemployment, deepening poverty, and social inequality. It has been proven that the growth of unemployment and poverty in Ukraine has a significant impact on the quality of life index, which is manifested in its decline (the corresponding regression coefficients  $r = 5.58$  and  $r = 2.10$ ). At the same time, the decline in the growth rate of nominal and real wages also correlates with the quality of life index and causes its decline, as evidenced by the regression coefficients  $r = -7.70$  and  $r = -10.30$ . It has been established that the increase in the level of social security of the individual can be achieved through a complete cessation of hostilities in Ukraine, stimulating the development of entrepreneurship, and strengthening the social protection of the population by public authorities.

**Keywords:** social security, personal security, public administration, security indicators, risks, threats, dangers.

### 1 Introduction

The intensification of the development of processes and phenomena on a global scale under the influence of globalization, European integration, and geopoliticization actualize the need to strengthen social protection of the population and ensure high standards of quality of life of the population in the country as a whole and the individual in particular. This problem has become especially acute in the context of the full-scale military invasion of the Russian Federation into the territory of Ukraine. The events that are currently observed in the state and society, are associated with the large-scale destruction of critical infrastructure facilities of the country and the destruction of agricultural products, which require immediate solutions. In case of not finding proper solutions, these issues will significantly reduce the level of both social security of the country in general and personal security in particular. Significant restrictions on electricity supply harm the realization of the right of a person and citizen to guarantee the most basic needs of life, including the provision of essential food. The emergence of new risks and threats level the existing state and principles of social security of Ukraine and intensifies the need to reformat the social protection system. At this stage, the efficiency of the public administration system is of paramount importance. With its help, it is possible to influence

crises and prevent the emergence of destabilizing factors, which actualizes the subject of the study.

### 2 Literature review

The problem of studying personal security as a component of social security in the public administration system has been the focus of attention of both Ukrainian and foreign scientists for a long time. Ensuring high indicators of social security in the unstable conditions of modernity is an extremely complex task at the international, national, and regional levels.

Tsybmal, 2022a examines in detail the concept of social security of the individual. According to his scientific views, this socio-economic category is interpreted as the realization of human and civil rights, ensuring the inviolability of the person and his/her property, as well as stimulating personal development and providing opportunities for free intellectual development and realization of creative abilities. At the same time, the scientist emphasizes the impossibility of ensuring the optimal level of social security without the coordination of its main parameters with the world community. The concept of globalization involves the formation of common rules and standards to ensure the social security of the individual and citizens at various levels of public administration.

In another study, Tsybmal, 2022b examines the dangers and threats of a social nature that affect the security of the individual and proposes to calculate integral indicators of the social disadvantage of society, the deviation of which indicates a decrease in the level of personal security. Such indicators, according to the scientist, include: (1) a decrease in the standard of living of the population; (2) an increase in the level of criminalization of society; (3) increased income differentiation of the population; (4) destructive changes in social infrastructure. At the same time, Tsybmal, 2022b interprets social security as a state of protection of individuals, social groups, and communities from risks and threats of violation of their rights, freedoms, and interests. He acknowledges the systems of education, science and culture, health care, and social protection as tools for ensuring social security. These tools are subordinated to state public administration bodies and adjusted following changes in the external and internal environment.

Kopytko et al., 2017 consider the poverty level of the country's population to be one of the most important indicators of assessing the security of the individual. It reflects the state of development of the social sphere and the ability of the state to guarantee the implementation of social standards of living. Herewith, the security of the individual is manifested in the ability of each individual to provide sufficient needs for his/her vital activity.

A significant achievement in research in this area is the work of Pavliutin, 2020. The scientist found that ensuring social security as an object of public administration requires a systematic approach to identifying areas of social relations in which the security interests of individuals should be guaranteed at the national level. At the same time, Kalnytska, 2017 calls social security an obligatory element of individual security in the system of social security of the state. Due to this, a person can feel a certain level of security in society. Social protection is a priority area of ensuring the safety of the individual life. Therefore, leading foreign scientists pay attention to its effective organization. Their cohort includes Nuschler, 2021, who argues that social security is more necessary for those categories of the population who are unable to meet the basic needs for life safety on their own and need help. To such categories of the population, the scientist includes pensioners, people with disabilities, and socially vulnerable groups. The scientist's opinion is shared by Hagen, 2022, who includes wages, pension payments, and social benefits to social security, through which

an optimal level of life safety for each individual is achieved. The same opinion is shared by Abel-Smith, 2022, who interprets social security as state support for the safety of citizens' life by the state.

At the same time, Yuriutomo, 2022 includes ensuring an adequate standard of living, pension security, and health security along with counteracting the risks of unemployment to the security of the individual.

Vinichuk, 2016 considers social security through the prism of the state of development of the social sphere of the country and the properties of achieving high social standards. With their help, the possibility of neutralizing internal and external threats arising in the social sphere is achieved and an adequate standard of living for the population is ensured. At the same time, the scientist identifies the components of social security, namely: the security of the state, society, and the individual and insists on their comprehensive study. This view is supported by Gierszewski, 2018, who considers the security of the individual in interdependence with the security of the state and society. Moreover, Karayev et al., 2016 argue that the achievement of the desired economic effect becomes possible under the condition of effective mechanisms of state control over the processes taking place in the social sphere.

Buniak, 2022 argues that the problem of personal security has become especially acute in the context of Ukraine's military confrontation with the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, which has led to a decrease in the level of social security of the population. At the same time, the scientist defines personal security as a state of human security, in which proper conditions and opportunities are created to meet social interests. Apart from that, the state guarantees the rights and freedoms that are implemented in society through social policy and levels the impact of risks, threats, and dangers. Such actions are aimed at improving the quality of life of the population. In this context, Buniak, 2022 emphasizes that the public administration system is of particular importance. It is designed to regulate these processes in society and monitor their effectiveness. At the same time, the system of public administration forms a package of social standards, the observance of which it controls, ensuring counteraction to such threats as (1) rising poverty rates; (2) insecurity of human and civil rights and freedoms; (3) loss of housing by the population due to its destruction as a result of active hostilities; (4) rising unemployment; (5) intensification of social conflicts and leveling of social values; (6) criminalization of society and (7) manipulation of public consciousness.

Varnalii et al., 2020 interpret social security as the result of the complex and purposeful interaction of social actors, each of which bears social responsibility for achieving the desired economic effect. At the same time, Varnalii, 2022 states that personal security is achieved by guaranteeing legal and institutional protection of the vital interests of a person and citizen from threats of the internal and external environment. The public administration system in this context plays the role of a guarantor of the state's social responsibility for social security and an adequate standard of living. Moreover, Rein, 2022 concluded that the social security of the individual is reduced in times of socio-political and socio-economic crises, as evidenced by the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Ilyash, 2011 considers social security in the context of four main areas of research: (1) vertical, which distinguishes a hierarchical structure, where the social security of the state is determined by the social security of regions and individual territories; (2) horizontal, which focuses on the functional structure of social security; (3) external economic, which provides for the degree of protection of the interests of economic agents from the negative impact of external destabilizing factors; (4) monistic, which is characterized by the most important strategic priorities of social security.

Taking into account the diversity of scientific views on the socio-economic category of personal security as a component of

social security in the system of public administration, it is worth noting their diversity and ambiguity. This, in turn, requires deepening research in this area and identifying key problems of ensuring social security at different levels of public administration.

### 3 Aim of the research

The study aims to substantiate the theoretical and applied foundations for identifying the problems of personal security as a component of social security in the system of public administration in Ukraine.

### 4 Materials and methods

The methodological basis of the study is built on the use of methods of economic analysis and fundamental scientific research. The definition of the essence of the concept of personal security and social security has been carried out using the method of analysis, synthesis, and scientific abstraction. Empirical studies of the parameters of social security of the individual in Ukraine have been conducted based on methods of comparison, system analysis, and analogy. Determining the impact of individual socio-economic indicators on the quality of life of the population has been performed using correlation and regression analysis. The formation of conclusions on the results of the study has been accomplished using the methods of generalization and systematization. Tabular and graphical methods have served to display the results of applied research.

### 5 Results

The problem of studying personal security as an element of social security is actualized in conditions of persistent uncertainty and socio-economic and socio-political instability. It is quite difficult to assess the real state of security in the social sphere, but certain calculations can be made. Concerning the assessment of the level of social security of the state in Ukraine, Methodological recommendations for calculating the level of economic security of Ukraine (On the approval of Methodological recommendations for calculating the level of economic security of Ukraine, 2013) have been formed and a list of indicators has been determined along with recommendations for calculating the integral indicator. However, in terms of determining the level of personal security, there are certain methodological limitations and a lack of appropriate tools. Therefore, most scientific approaches to the definition of personal security in the system of social security of the state, the place of which is outlined in Fig. 1, are theory-based. Consequently, the level of personal security is assessed based on the study of the main socio-economic indicators that characterize the parameters of social protection of the country's population and the state's guarantee of the principles of their observance.

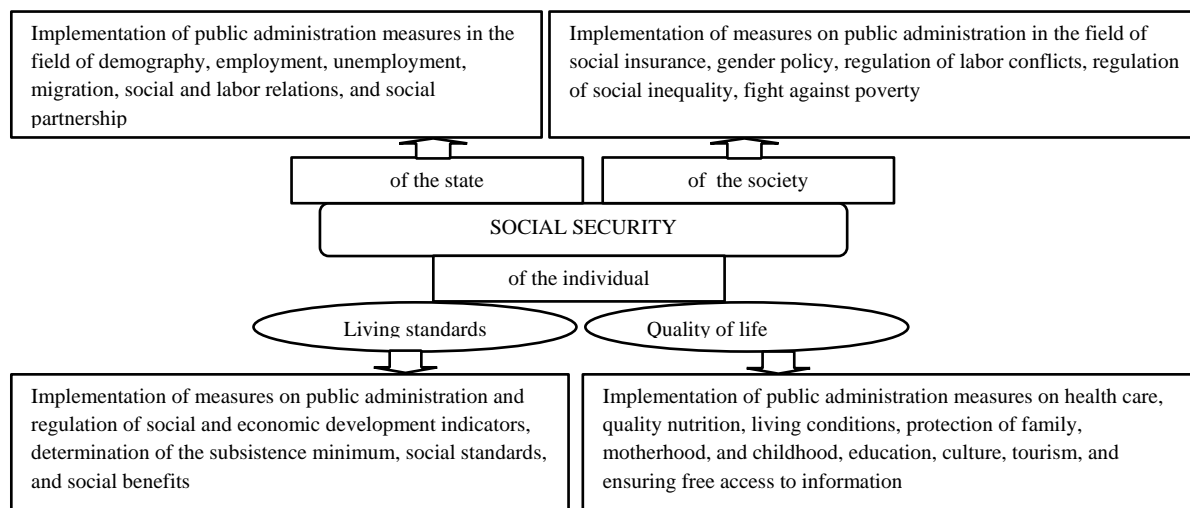
Among the most important of these indicators are those that determine the state of income security of the population and those that determine the standard of living in society. We consider it expedient to analyze some of these indicators and determine the trends of their changes for the period from 2017 to 2022. In Table 1, we systematize data on the state and changes in the size of social security of the population of Ukraine by such criteria as subsistence minimum per 1 person per 1 month; minimum wage; minimum elderly pension; average wage per 1 full-time employee; nominal wage growth rate and real wage growth rate.

According to the results of the study, the nominal value of the subsistence minimum per 1 person per 1 month, the minimum wage, and the minimum elderly pension throughout the analyzed period tends to increase. In particular, the subsistence minimum per 1 person per 1 month for the period from 2017 to 2022 increased by 53.88%; the minimum wage - by 106.25%, and the minimum elderly pension - by 54.05%. At the same time, a positive trend was observed in the growth of the average salary per 1 full-time employee during 2017-2021. However, in 2022, under the influence of significant destabilizing factors of a

military nature, it decreased to UAH 14577. In general, for the entire analyzed period, the growth rate of this indicator is +66.08%. The main reason for the decrease in the average wage per 1 full-time employee in 2022 is a significant decrease in the financial stability of enterprises. As a result, employers set lower

wages for new vacancies and do not increase wages for existing employees. In turn, under such conditions, there is a reduction in nominal wages. Under the influence of rising inflation, the decline in real wages and their purchasing power is further exacerbated.

Figure 1: The place of personal security in the system of social security of Ukraine and the role of public administration in its provision



Modified according to Vinichuk, 2016

Tab. 1: Dynamics of changes in social standards in Ukraine in 2017-2022

№	Indicator	Years						2022 compared to 2017, %
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
1.	Subsistence minimum per 1 person per 1 month, UAH	1622	1776	1938	2111	2292	2496	+53,88
2.	Minimum wage, UAH	3200	3723	4173	4861	6250	6600	+106,25
3.	Minimum retirement pension, UAH	1310	1435	1564	1706	1894	2018	+54,05
4.	Average salary per 1 full-time employee, UAH	8777	10573	12264	14179	17453	14577	+66,08
5.	Growth rate of nominal wages, %	137,1	124,8	118,4	110,4	120,9	83,5	-39,10
6.	Growth rate of real wages, %	119,1	112,5	109,8	107,4	110,5	82,5	-30,73

Calculated based on: On the State Budget of Ukraine for 2017; On the State Budget of Ukraine for 2018; On the State Budget of Ukraine for 2019; On the State Budget of Ukraine for 2020; On the State Budget of Ukraine for 2021; On the State Budget of Ukraine for 2022; Average salary, 2017–2022; Statistical review of the socio-economic situation of Ukraine for January 2022

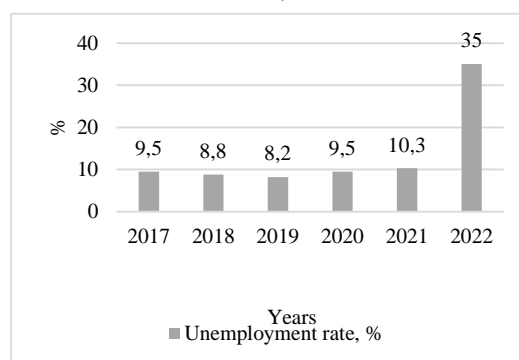
These trends indicate positive changes in the country's economy and social sphere and confirm the growth of social standards in Ukraine. However, it should be noted that nominal indicators are less informative, as they cover only the level of income of the population regardless of changes in prices for goods and services. At the same time, nominal values do not allow us to reliably assess the living standards of the population. Inflationary factors are constantly increasing their impact on the income of the population and determining the level of its purchasing power. Therefore, the state of the population's provision with the necessary resources is more accurately reflected in the indicators of real wages, which allows for determining the number of goods and services that the population can buy for nominal wages after taxes and payments.

The growth rates of nominal wages throughout the analyzed period in Ukraine are significantly higher than the growth rates of real wages. This proves the hypothesis of a decrease in the purchasing power of the population of Ukraine and, accordingly, suggests a decrease in the level of security of each individual. Moreover, a significant level of macroeconomic instability in Ukraine has significant destructive changes not only in the social sphere but also in the labor market. This is manifested in the growth of unemployment, the level of which in 2022 reached 35% of the economically active population (Fig. 2).

Undoubtedly, the growth of unemployment in the country has a destructive effect on the state of social security of the state, as it

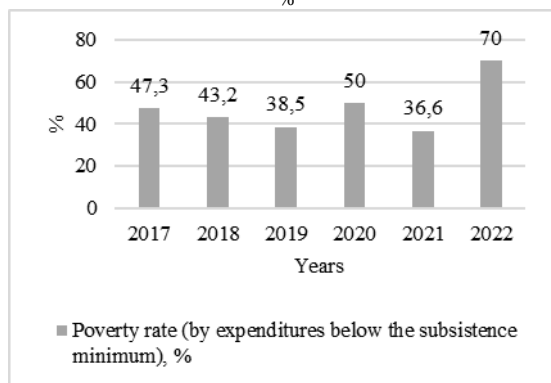
increases the property differentiation of incomes of the population, causes an increase in social tension, and reduces the quality of life of the population in society. The level of personal security is also decreasing. At the same time, these trends lead to an increase in poverty, the dynamics of which during 2017-2022 are shown in Fig. 3.

Figure 2: Dynamics of the Ukraine unemployment rate in 2017-2022, %



Calculated based on: Statistical Yearbook for 2021; Inflation Report for July 2022.

Figure 3: Dynamics of the poverty rate in Ukraine in 2017-2022, %

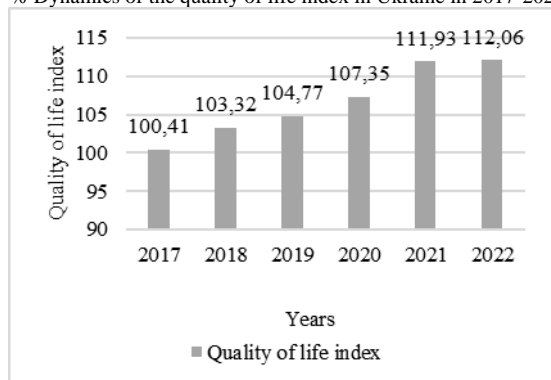


Calculated based on: Informational and analytical notes on the standard of living of the population in January-December 2021; War in the Region. Europe and Central Asia Economic Update 2022

The results of the study indicate a deepening of poverty in the period of socio-political and socio-economic stability in the country. In particular, its critically high value was recorded in 2020 (50%) and significantly increased in 2022, which, according to World Bank estimates, reached 70%. Such tendencies indicate the impoverishment of a significant part of the country's population and a decrease in the level of social security of the state, and, accordingly, the security of each citizen.

The level of quality of life among the population is a qualitative indicator of assessing the socioeconomic imbalances of the country and the level of security in the social sphere. Its trends during 2017-2022 (Fig. 4) indicate an increase in the index of the quality of life of the population in Ukraine. The actual situation in the economy and social sphere of Ukraine shows the opposite trends, thus, most likely, the consequences of such destructive changes in the quality of life index will be reflected in 2023.

Figure 4: Dynamics of the poverty rate in Ukraine in 2017-2022, % Dynamics of the quality of life index in Ukraine in 2017-2022



Calculated based on: Quality of Life Index by Country, 2017-2022

We propose to conduct more in-depth research in the direction of identifying the impact of indicators characterizing the social security of the individual on the quality of life index in Ukraine. To do this, we will use the technology of correlation and regression analysis (software package Statistica, 8.0) and build an appropriate model, in which the index of quality of life of the population is defined as the resultant indicator (Y), and the indicators-factors  $x_1$  - unemployment rate,  $x_2$  - poverty rate,  $x_3$  - growth rate of nominal wages,  $x_4$  - growth rate of real wages.

The results of correlation and regression analysis have revealed a strong bond between the analyzed indicators, as evidenced by the value of the correlation coefficient  $R = 0.969$ , as well as the

statistical significance of the model value of an F-test  $F(4,1) = 3.902$  (equation 1).

$$Y = -68,78 + 5,58x_1 + 2,10x_2 - 7,70x_3 - 10,30x_4 \quad (1)$$

$$R = 0,969; R^2 = 0,939; p < 0,5000.$$

where: Y – quality of life index;  $x_1$  – unemployment rate;  $x_2$  – poverty rate;  $x_3$  – nominal wage growth rate;  $x_4$  – real wage growth rate.

At the same time, the degree of influence of each factor on the change in the quality of life of the population in Ukraine has been determined. The growth of unemployment leads to a decrease in the quality of life of the population, as evidenced by the regression coefficient  $r = 5,58$ . A similar impact on the quality of life of the population has the growth of poverty, with the corresponding regression coefficient  $r = 2,10$ . As for the impact of the growth rates of nominal and real wages, there is a directly proportional dependence: a decrease in its growth rates in both cases leads to a decrease in the quality of life of the population (regression coefficients  $r = -7,70$  та  $r = -10,30$ ).

Thus, the results of empirical studies have proven that the growth of social security in all its components at all levels depends on effective counteraction to risks and threats arising in the social sphere. The most significant of them are the decline in real incomes of the population, their purchasing power, and the growth of unemployment as well as poverty rates.

## 6 Discussion

Ensuring the security of the individual as an element of the social security of the state in the extremely difficult conditions of military confrontation with the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine is a difficult task for public administration in Ukraine. The presence of significant risks, threats, challenges, and dangers of a socio-economic nature, which are supported by military resistance, significantly reduces the level of social security of the state, society, and the individual. This is manifested in the depreciation of incomes, rising unemployment, and deepening poverty. In today's conditions, the problem of ensuring social security in all its components is especially acute. The priority is however to achieve optimal indicators of personal security. Since an individual is the main driving force of economic development, his potential is invaluable in the period of military confrontation and post-war recovery of Ukraine.

The results of the research revealed the main problems of ensuring the social security of the individual, among which we will highlight:

- 1) the increasing influence of destabilizing military factors that cause the loss of significant territories and the impossibility of effective economic activity by business entities;
- 2) significant income differentiation of the population and increased social tension in the society;
- 3) decrease in the purchasing power of the population and increased risks of not meeting the most basic needs;
- 4) loss of jobs and a significant increase in unemployment;
- 5) deepening of poverty processes;
- 6) the decline in the quality of life in society.

Given these problems, there is a need to find effective ways out of the crisis. This can be achieved through the cessation of hostilities on the territory of Ukraine, stabilization of the functioning of domestic entrepreneurship, strengthening of social protection of vulnerable groups of the population, and provision of comprehensive assistance by public authorities.

## 7 Conclusions

Thus, the conducted studies of scientific approaches to identifying the problems of personal security as a component of social security in the public administration system allow us to

assert that at the present stage in Ukraine there is a decrease in the level of social security in all its components. There is a gradual increase in nominal wages and social standards during 2017-2022. However, the indicators of real wage growth rates indicate a decrease in their purchasing power, which significantly reduces the level of individual security in society. At the same time, Ukraine has recorded a sharp increase in unemployment and poverty, especially under martial law in 2022 (unemployment rate – 35%; poverty rate – 70%). These destructive changes in the social sphere have led to a deepening of social inequality and a decline in the quality of life of the population, because the analyzed indicators characterizing the parameters of social security are in close interaction, as evidenced by the correlation index  $R=0,969$ . Meanwhile, it has been proven that the growth of unemployment and poverty rates of the population leads to a decrease in the quality of life (regression coefficient  $r= 5,58$  та  $r= 2,10$ ), and the decline in nominal and real wage growth rates cause its decline (regression coefficient  $r= -7,70$  та  $r= -10,30$ ). The way out of the crisis will allow for an increase in the level of social security of the individual. Moreover, it will be possible under the condition of a complete cessation of hostilities on the territory of Ukraine, the adoption of a set of systemic measures to stabilize the development of entrepreneurship, as well as through strengthening the social protection of the population, and providing it with comprehensive assistance from public authorities.

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**Primary Paper Section:** A

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