

## **IMPACT OF WAR ON PEOPLE'S LIVES**

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The process of assessing the quality of life of the population is very complex and closely related to many areas of human life. When studying it, one should analyze the system of indicators that are chosen for the assessment and other indicators that are informative for determining the level of the population's quality of life. In the process of assessing the quality of life of the population, two approaches with different purposes are usually used. In one case, the evaluation is carried out for comparisons with other states, and in the other – for decision-making at the state level.

When studying the quality of life of the population, the current state of the state economy should be taken into account. In July 2022, the National Bank of Ukraine published the Inflation Report, the publication of which was previously suspended due to uncertainty in the economic situation of our country. The level of uncertainty remained high, but it has significantly decreased compared to the state at the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Russia on the territory of Ukraine. This document is the first official forecast of economic development during a full-scale war. According to research data, it is noticeable that the economy is beginning to recover, and according to experts' forecasts, it will return to stable growth in the coming years [3].

The level of inflation is growing rapidly, because the price of energy carriers has increased significantly, but it is expected to slow down from next year. There have also been changes in the labor market, it has begun to revive, but currently there are more people looking for work than vacancies.

With the beginning of the full-scale invasion, the economy of Ukraine was in a state of shock. Many large enterprises were forced to stop their work, because some of them are located in the territories that were temporarily occupied. A certain part of the enterprises was physically destroyed. Due to the blockade of the Black Sea, the export level of the main group of goods deteriorated. All this led to a decrease in investment in the economy. A large part of the population was forced to leave abroad, thereby reducing the demand for goods and services within the state. Another part of the population reduced spending on essential goods and services. Despite all the difficulties, the government implemented a number of measures to support the economy.

Taxes were reduced, financial assistance was provided to forcibly displaced persons and entrepreneurs. The National Bank implemented measures to fix the national currency in order to keep the level of inflation under control [1].

Undoubtedly, the war led to a rapid decline of the economy and its complete transition to the military direction. On the other hand, entrepreneurs and ordinary people began to adapt to the conditions that arose. A large number of enterprises moved to safer areas of the state from areas where hostilities were taking place. Despite all the dangers, the farmers ensured that the sowing was carried out. The state was able to settle the issue of grain export, thereby increasing the budget. The export of Ukrainian products abroad is increasing every week, cooperation with new partner countries is being established. A large part of the population that was forced to leave Ukraine has already returned. However, we should not expect a rapid recovery of the economy yet [2].

We will analyze individual indicators that characterize the standard of living of the population of Ukraine. During the research period, the dynamics of the main indicators of the material well-being of the population indicate their growth. During 2018–2021, Ukraine observed a positive trend in improving the level of material support of households. According to the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, the nominal average monthly salary calculated for one full-time employee in 2022 compared to 2021 increased by only 4% and amounted to UAH 14,577, which significantly exceeded the minimum standards and guarantees that were in effect in 2022, in particular: 2.22 times the amount of the minimum wage (6,550 UAH) (Table 1).

Table 1

**Average monthly salary, pensions, their ratios with state minimum standards and guarantees for 2018–2022 [4]**

| <b>Years</b> | <b>Average monthly salary, UAH</b> | <b>Average monthly pension, UAH</b> | <b>Minimum salary, UAH</b> | <b>Minimum pension, UAH</b> | <b>Ratio of average and minimum salary, times</b> | <b>Ratio of average and minimum pension, times</b> |
|--------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 2018         | 8865                               | 2479,2                              | 3723                       | 1435                        | 2,38  | 3,58   |
| 2019         | 10497                              | 2465,7                              | 4173                       | 1640                        | 2,52  | 4,26   |
| 2020         | 11591                              | 3083                                | 4723                       | 1706,3                      | 2,45  | 3,76   |
| 2021         | 14014                              | 3507,3                              | 6041,7                     | 1852,3                      | 2,32  | 4,0  |
| 2022         | 14577                              | 3991,5                              | 6550                       | 1980,5                      | 2,22  | 3.65   |

However, for 2018–2021, a significant increase in the average monthly salary (by 58.1%) and the minimum salary (by 62.3%) can be observed.

It is worth noting that the ratio of the average and minimum wages and the average and minimum pension for the period was characterized by significant fluctuations, which is due to the different intensity of growth of these socio-economic indicators.

During the period, the average pension grew unevenly and less intensively than the average monthly salary; in 2021, the average amount of the pension increased by 1.14 times (the average amount of wages – by 1.21 times). At the same time, the growth rate of the minimum pension for 2018–2022 was 1.38 times, and the minimum wage was 1.76 times, respectively, which indicates an unbalanced relationship between important indicators of the standard of living of the population of Ukraine.

Growth rates of important socio-economic indicators testify to the consistency of state policy in meeting the needs of the population of Ukraine. Thus, the largest increase in the average salary was observed in 2021. (20.9%), the smallest in 2022 – 4%, which is related to the war in Ukraine. A similar situation is typical for the growth of the average pension and, accordingly, the highest increase in 2021 – 13.8%, the lowest in 2019 – 0.99%. The dynamics of the growth of the minimum wage and the minimum pension are identical, which indicates compliance with the principle of anticipating the growth of wages compared to pension provision. The dynamics of the ratio of the average monthly salary to the average amount of the pension indicates the uneven dynamics of the proportions of the main economic parameters for the able-bodied and the unable-to-work population.

To assess the financial situation of the population of Ukraine, it is necessary to analyze information on the country as a whole, as well as on individual types of households. This approach will contribute to the systematic analysis of the standard of living of the population, will reveal the peculiarities of the formation of material goods of different households of Ukraine according to the socio-demographic composition and socio-economic status, will help to clarify the trends in the development of their standard of living.

Evaluating the situation more broadly, it becomes clear that Ukraine has undergone significant changes in the political sphere and in its role on the international arena over the past decades. Since 2014, it has intensified even more, because with the illegal annexation of the territories of Ukraine by Russia, a large number of people appeared in our country, who at one point lost everything they had. Forced migrants had to start life anew in completely new places, look for work, housing, and a clearly defined social status. It is obvious that it is necessary to consider methods of improving the quality of life of the population in this context, taking into account possible options for the development of events after the end of hostilities on the territory of our

state. In the context of military intervention, the task is to better understand the human consequences of armed conflict. The impact of the traumatic events of the war can reduce the quality of life of the population for many years, even after the end of actual hostilities on the territory of the state.

### **References:**

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