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SOCIAL SECURITY POLICY IN UKRAINE FOR 2018-2020

The article considers the effectiveness of social protection in Ukraine over the past few years. An analysis of social protection policy, the effectiveness of implemented measures to ensure the welfare of citizens of Ukraine.

Keywords: *Social protection, social politics, strategic goals, social state, poverty level.*

Introduction. Social protection is an important and integral component of the social state. Based on the provisions of the Constitution, Articles 46, the state undertakes to take appropriate measures aimed at social protection of citizens who would provide a proper standard of living. Today, the sphere of social protection of the population is in a rather difficult position. This is mainly due to the decline in economics and production in Ukraine, since "Social" is not profitable and occupies one of the leading places in the nomination "The most expensive sphere" in the budget of Ukraine. At the same time, the scope of social protection of the population needs to develop and reform, since the social climate in the region depends on the welfare of the population, which in turn affects the investment attractiveness of the community, its criminogenic situation (the more people are more unprotected, the easier they go to the crime) and the country's democracy as a whole, because only in democratic countries, the authorities provide a worthy level of life to all its citizens.

Goal. Consider the state measures in relation to social protection of the population and determine their efficiency and development.

Text. Consider one of the strategic objectives of social protection. It envisaged to improve the mechanism for preventing from the emergence of territorial communities in difficult life circumstances and included two points: to develop an early detection system of diseases, disabilities and difficult life circumstances (expiration date of 2018); To form competence in educational institutions for the preservation of social health and the prevention of social diseases (2020 years). Analyzing the decisions and bills in 2018, we can see that there are no impulses in the development of the system of early detection of diseases, disabilities and difficult life circumstances. But in 2020, the resolution of 2013 on the procedure for identifying families in difficult living conditions ceases to be valid. The reason for this is the approval of an improved resolution on the organization of social services. Regarding the formation of competence in educational institutions for the preservation of social health and the prevention of social diseases, there was no reform. Volunteer movement in Ukraine remains not developed.

Compare official household statistics that are satisfied and dissatisfied with the quality of social assistance.

	Satisfied	Not satisfied
By child care	15%	46,3%
Help at birth	27%	30,6%
Housing subsidies	27%	27,1%
Assistance to single mothers	23,7%	31,3%
Assistance to low-income families	30,1%	16,7%

Analyzing this statistic can be determined that dissatisfied families are more than satisfied. This speaks of bad quality and imperfection of laws on social assistance.

Now consider the poverty level of Ukraine since 2018. The level of poverty for expenses below the actual subsistence minimum in 2018 amounted to 43.2%, in 2019 31.2%, in 2020 45%. According to these data it can be determined that in 2020, the poverty rate of the population has increased dramatically. Such a sharp increase in general is associated with many factors, but the most important of all is the COVID-19 pandemic. Quarantine in Ukraine has adversely affected a small and medium business. And although the authorities tried to mitigate the situation with monetary assistance, but not substantially.

Conclusion. Analyzing the above it can be said that social protection of the population still does not meet the level of social state. Thus, at the moment, Ukraine is not a social state. And although the authorities are trying to develop a system of social protection, it does it too slowly and not perfect. The adopted reforms and legislative projects do not cover the full needs of the population, and compared to 2018 in 2020 the situation almost did not improve, but on the contrary worsened.

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