

УДК 338.49:330.342.3:364(477)
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30838/EP.210.64-70>

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STATE AND PROBLEMS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN UKRAINE'S WARTIME ECONOMY

The article analyzes the current state and key challenges of Ukraine's social and economic infrastructure under the conditions of a wartime economy. It is substantiated that during the full-scale war the social sphere has acquired the role of a system-forming factor of socio-economic resilience, ensuring social security and the reproduction of human potential. The study examines major components of social infrastructure, including employment and income dynamics, social protection, education, healthcare, housing and communal services, and environmental protection in 2022–2025. The results indicate growing social risks caused by labor force shortages, demographic losses, forced migration, inflationary pressure, and large-scale destruction of infrastructure. It is concluded that overcoming these challenges requires a shift from fragmented social policy toward an integrated development of the social sphere as a socio-labor ecosystem capable of supporting sustainable recovery in wartime and post-war periods.

Keywords: social infrastructure, social sphere, military economy, social policy, social protection, population employment, population income, human potential, social and labour ecosystem.

JEL classification: H53, H55, I31.

СТАН ТА ПРОБЛЕМ СОЦІАЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ ІНФРАСТРУКТУРИ У ВОЄННІЙ ЕКОНОМІЦІ УКРАЇНИ

У статті здійснено комплексний аналіз сучасного стану та ключових проблем функціонування соціально-економічної інфраструктури України в умовах воєнної економіки. Обґрунтовано, що в період повномасштабної війни соціальна сфера набуває статусу стратегічного системоутворюючого чинника соціально-економічної стійкості держави, виконуючи критично важливу роль у забезпеченні соціальної безпеки, підтриманні якості життя населення та відтворенні людського потенціалу. Дослідження базується на аналізі макроекономічних і соціальних показників, а також офіційних статистичних даних за 2022–2025 рр.

У роботі проаналізовано основні складові соціальної інфраструктури, зокрема сферу зайнятості та доходів населення, систему соціального захисту, освіти, охорону здоров'я, житлово-комунальне господарство й екологічний захист населення. Виявлено, що, незважаючи на формальне скорочення кількості зареєстрованих безробітних і зростання номінальної заробітної плати, реальний стан соціально-трудових відносин характеризується дефіцитом робочої сили, зниженням реальних доходів, поглибленням демографічних диспропорцій та зростанням соціальних ризиків, зумовлених мобілізацією, вимушеною міграцією та інфляційним тиском. Доведено, що система соціального забезпечення відіграє стабілізуючу роль у період воєнних потрясінь, однак перебуває під значним бюджетним і фінансовим навантаженням.

Окрему увагу приділено трансформації сфер освіти та охорони здоров'я, які, зазнавши суттєвих кількісних і якісних змін, продемонстрували здатність до адаптації завдяки впровадженню змішаних форм надання послуг і залученню міжнародної підтримки. Проаналізовано стан житлово-комунального господарства та екологічного захисту населення, які характеризуються високим рівнем уразливості через руйнування інфраструктури та зростання екологічних ризиків. Зроблено висновок про необхідність переходу від фрагментарної соціальної

ISSN друкованої версії: 2224-6282

ISSN електронної версії: 2224-6290

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політики до інтегрованого розвитку соціальної сфери як соціально-трудової екосистеми, здатної забезпечити соціальну стійкість, інклюзію та людський розвиток у воєнний і післявоєнний періоди.

Ключові слова: соціальна інфраструктура, соціальна сфера, воєнна економіка, соціальна політика, соціальний захист, зайнятість населення, доходи населення, людський потенціал, соціально-трудова екосистема.

Problem statement. During the war, the need for a qualitatively new approach to solving social problems, a closer and deeper integration of the social and economic economy, which finds its expression in the development of the social and labor ecosystem as a component of the social economy, is increasingly felt.

Today, unfortunately, the social sphere combines the entire spectrum of economic problems and crisis phenomena that have recently intensified in Ukraine: the labor shortage is growing, the level and quality of life of the population is declining, there is a lack of funding for education and healthcare, and demographic indicators of mortality, morbidity, and fertility are critical.

Shifting the dominants of economic and social development requires an analysis of the current state of the social sphere, the problems of the "social state" declared in the Constitution of Ukraine [1, Article 1], the theoretical basis of the social economy, when the state was faced with the important task of determining strategic directions for resolving contradictions in the social sphere, using both global and domestic experience. All this makes the development of scientific approaches to the development of the social sphere relevant, as well as their research in the educational and methodological aspect. Today, in the European socio-economic space, issues are being discussed regarding the need for qualitative and quantitative changes in the social sphere. This is related to modern challenges of systemic content, including globalization, epidemics, mass labor migration. The search for ways out of the modern social crisis involves the development of new approaches to the functioning and development of the social sphere and infrastructure.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Modern research demonstrates a shift in emphasis from the description of individual social institutions to a comprehensive analysis of their interaction with economic growth, territorial development and social security, which forms a theoretical basis for further empirical research and improvement of state social policy. Recent scientific publications form a holistic modern understanding of the transformation of the social sphere and social infrastructure in conditions of war, post-war and global challenges, focusing on the categories of institutional security, social inclusion, human capital and social stability. In the study by M. Bachynska (2023) [2], the social sphere of Ukraine is considered as an object of institutional security, which in conditions of war acquires strategic importance for maintaining social integrity and trust in the state. The author argues that the effectiveness of the functioning of social infrastructure depends not only on resource provision, but also on the ability of institutions to adapt to extreme risks and crisis conditions. A similar logic is traced in the works of O. Froter, O. Tupchiya, and O. Sydorenko (2025) [3], where social policy is analyzed through the prism of decentralization and martial law, and the social sphere is interpreted as a

multi-level system of interaction between the state, territorial communities, and households.

An important direction of modern research is the transformation of social infrastructure on the platform «LABOR 5.0». In the work of A. Kolot (2025) [4] it is emphasized that the formation of a new platform for social and labor development contributes to increasing their accessibility, transparency and efficiency, while at the same time generating new challenges related to inequality, inclusiveness, and sustainable development.

The issues of human capital development and social inclusion occupy a central place in the research of D. Radkevych, R. Stuga, and D. Plavkova. D. Radkevych (2025) [5] considers human capital as a key resource for the socio-economic recovery of Ukraine, emphasizing the role of inclusive social policy in reducing structural inequalities. R. Stuga (2025) [6] focuses on social inclusion as a factor of economic growth, arguing that limited access to social infrastructure hinders the realization of the potential of individual social groups and regions. In D. Plavkova's work (2025) [7], human potential development is considered in the context of post-war reconstruction, where the social sphere acts as a basic condition for the reintegration of the population and the restoration of the country's labor potential.

An important block of research is devoted to the management of the social sphere at the meso and micro levels. The article by L. Kotova (2023) [8] analyzes the development and provision of the social sphere in united territorial communities, where social infrastructure appears as a key tool for implementing local social policy. The author emphasizes that the ability of communities to provide basic social services directly depends on the quality of management decisions and financial autonomy. In turn, O. Poplavska and V. Yarosh (2025) [9] offer a toolkit for ensuring social security at different levels of decision-making, which allows combining strategic goals of social policy with operational mechanisms for responding to social risks.

Social stability and protection of the population in conditions of systemic instability are the subject of analysis by V. Blyznyuk, T. Burlay and L. Guk (2025) [10], as well as L. Kolyadych (2025) [11]. In these works, social infrastructure is interpreted as a component of sustainable development, capable of mitigating the consequences of global hybrid threats. L. Kolyadych considers the social structure of sustainable development as a system of strategic directions for increasing stability, where the social sphere integrates economic, environmental and institutional components. A similar approach is observed in the work of V. Panasyuk and I. Fedorovych (2025) [12], where social security is analyzed in relation to economic stability in conditions of turbulence, which confirms the growing role of social infrastructure in maintaining macroeconomic stability.

A separate group of studies is made up of works devoted to social insurance and social protection. I. Samoshkina (2025) [13] considers the development of the social insurance system in Ukraine as a key element of the modernization of the social sphere, emphasizing the need for its adaptation to new demographic and socio-economic realities. In the international context, the studies of Y. Damayanti (2025), as well as N. Rustamova, S. Sharifzoda, X. Burkhanjodayeva, L. Rakhimkulova, M. Turdialiev, F. Nurullayev and D. Eshchanova (2025) [14, 15] expand the analytical boundaries, demonstrating common trends in the development of social protection in developing countries. These authors emphasize that social infrastructure is increasingly seen as an investment in long-term economic productivity and social cohesion, in particular in the context of population aging and growing social risks.

Although social infrastructure is widely recognized as a strategic investment in long-term economic productivity and social cohesion, existing studies are predominantly fragmented and problem-specific, which leaves unresolved the issue of developing a comprehensive, system-based analytical framework for assessing the overall state and resilience of the social sphere, particularly under wartime conditions. This methodological gap significantly constrains the formulation of coherent and evidence-based decisions on the reform and post-war reconstruction of social infrastructure.

The purpose of the article is to identify problems of functioning and development of the social sphere in the state based on a comprehensive analysis of macro indicators, an in-depth analysis of the state of the socio-economic platform during the war and a review of traditional approaches to modern challenges and trends. This involves the use of *special and general scientific methods*, namely: generalization (to determine the main components of social infrastructure as a subject of research); structural-logical analysis (to build the logic and structure of social infrastructure research); comparison method (to determine the dynamics of the development of the social sphere of Ukraine in 2022-2025); methods of economic and statistical analysis (for studying the current state and socio-economic conditions for the development of social infrastructure in Ukraine). The information base of the study is the legislative and regulatory legal acts of Ukraine that regulate social and labor relations, scientific works of domestic and foreign authors, Internet resources, statistical data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine.

The main results of the study. The social sphere of any state is an important aggregate object of a socially oriented economy and a structural factor of the entire economic system. Considering the existing scientific and methodological approaches, we can conclude that The social sphere is a sphere of social life, the main purpose of which is to reproduce both the individual and human potential based on ensuring favorable material, social, spiritual and ethical conditions of life and work, education, health care, and the growth of material well-being, which influence the character and behavior of a person, unite the interests of different social groups and society as a whole.

Under martial law in Ukraine, despite the key role of

the social sphere in the development of the national economy, a large number of social problems have accumulated, primarily related to funding restrictions and the growth of the number of socially vulnerable segments of the population that require constant support from the state. The main operating element of the social sphere is social infrastructure. In terms of its composition, the infrastructure of the social sphere is a system of economic sectors that ensure the effective functioning of all institutions of the social sphere [16].

An important element of the social sphere that affects social, labor and economic relations is ensuring employment of the population. Analyzing the data available from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine and related official sources for the period 2022–2025, it should be noted that direct comparative employment indicators were not published regularly every year due to the lack of a sample survey of the labor force during martial law. Among the key trends reflected in the available data are the following: a demographic decline in the labor force, a growing share of the economically inactive population, the simultaneous presence of high demand for workers in certain sectors, and a decline in the officially registered unemployed.

The analysis of wage dynamics in Ukraine for 2022–2025 is based on official data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSS), as well as available statistical sources and surveys. In 2023 and 2024, regular publication of average wages was limited, but in 2025, the SSS resumed publishing more timely data. In December 2025, the average monthly salary of full-time employees in Ukraine was UAH 30,926, which is 13.8% more than in November 2025, and is the most recent official figure for this period. During 2025, average wages fluctuated around UAH 26,000–27,000 during the fall, with a gradual increase throughout the year [17].

Interpretation of these data suggests a significant decline in real incomes due to rapid inflation and war, despite nominal indicators. In 2023–2024, the average salary grew due to economic recovery and growth in certain industries, including IT and construction, but specific data for this period are limited. In 2025, there is a further increase in the nominal average salary, which is reflected in new monthly data from the State Statistics Service and an indicator of over UAH 30,000 in December. The main factors of this growth are labor shortages, inflationary pressures, forced mobilization and labor migration, as well as wage growth in high-profit sectors of the economy.

Analysis of social security and social protection of the population in Ukraine for 2022–2025 demonstrates the state's comprehensive response to the challenges caused by a full-scale war, demographic changes and economic shocks. In 2022, in the conditions of the beginning of a full-scale war, social policy was aimed at ensuring minimal social stability: the main part of the social protection budget was pension payments and basic social assistance to the population, as well as support for those who found themselves in difficult life circumstances. State programs tried to minimize social losses in view of the significant increase in unemployment and a decline in economic activity [17]. In 2023 and 2024, the state significantly increased the

volume of social payments and subsidies for vulnerable categories of the population. According to the Ministry of Finance, in the first half of 2024, more than UAH 221 billion was allocated for social payments, including pensions, subsidies for housing and communal services, social assistance to families and people with disabilities. This indicates the state's efforts to ensure the continuity of social transfers even in conditions of increased financial burdens and limited budget resources. The 2026 budget plans social expenditures to support citizens in difficult life circumstances, including internally displaced persons, low-income families, benefits and subsidies for housing and communal services. Part of the budget is also allocated for social protection of persons with disabilities, children's and family programs, which reflects the trend of expanding targeted social services and specialized support. The assessment by international organizations also highlights that social transfers and pensions remained one of the key elements in stabilizing household welfare during the war, helping to contain the rise in poverty and maintain access to basic social services, despite large-scale macroeconomic challenges.

The main trends for 2022–2025 can be considered as follows: the state retains a significant share of social transfers in the structure of budget expenditures, social support is expanding in the direction of targeted assistance and special programs for vulnerable groups, and the financial base of social security is strengthened due to the growth of SSC tax revenues. Such shifts occur in the context of great pressure on the state budget due to defense spending and economic uncertainty, which creates new challenges for the sustainability of the social protection system.

An analysis of the education and healthcare systems in Ukraine for the period 2022–2025 shows that they have undergone significant changes due to the war. The total number of students in general secondary education institutions has decreased significantly during the war: at the beginning of the 2024/2025 academic year, there were about 3.74 million people, which is 4.3% less than the previous year. This is the lowest level of the number of schoolchildren in a long period and is partly due to demographic decline, forced migration of families with children and changes in learning conditions. The decrease in the number of students was also accompanied by a reduction in the number of teaching staff, which is a consequence of demographic and social changes [18]. Educational institutions adapted the forms of organizing education: in 2025, the share of full-time education increased, but distance and other forms were still used, especially for children studying abroad or in temporarily occupied territories.

Education remains facing serious challenges related to the stress and psychological effects of war on children and teachers, which increases the need for support and special development programs. Inclusive initiatives and international projects continue to support access to quality education even in the face of limited resources, including through funding from international partners.

The war has resulted in numerous attacks on health infrastructure, including hospitals, clinics and medical transport, which has affected access to services and the

ability to provide assistance to the population. In response, the health system has mobilized resources to adapt to the conflict, and international support has helped to attract funding for health projects aimed at improving the efficiency of health services and restoring access to them. In the area of public health, statistics indicate a difficult demographic situation, where the number of deaths significantly exceeds the number of births, which increases the pressure on both the health and education systems. This also affects the planning of health services and resources. [19].

Thus, it is possible to identify the main trends in the most important components of social infrastructure in 2022–2025: in the education sector, there is a significant reduction in the number of students and the corresponding optimization of resources, a transition to blended learning, and the continued need for psychological support due to the impact of the war; in the healthcare sector, adaptation and restoration of medical infrastructure, strengthening of the system through external financing and international programs, as well as a response to demographic and social challenges are ongoing.

Another component of social infrastructure is the housing and communal services (HCS), which in Ukraine in 2022–2025 was formed under the influence of a full-scale war, the destruction of energy and communal infrastructure, economic restrictions, and changes in tariff and budget policies. The main elements of this sector are the supply of heat, electricity, water, sewage, management of apartment buildings, and household utilities; their condition reflects both complex challenges and adaptive responses to these challenges. Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion in 2022, many energy and communal infrastructure facilities have suffered direct destruction or significant damage, which led to regular emergency power outages, interruptions in heat and water, and high vulnerability of life support systems in the cold season. Massive strikes on energy facilities in 2025 caused large-scale power outages and heating problems in the housing stock, especially in the winter, which highlights the energy vulnerability of utility networks during the war [20]. At the same time, the population's debt for housing and communal services was growing, and in the second quarter of 2025 the total amount of debt exceeded UAH 106 billion. Problems with financing and solvency also extend to the utilities themselves: district heating and water utilities have significant debts for energy resources, in particular for natural gas and electricity, which creates risks for the sustainable functioning of the systems in future heating periods. International assistance plays an important role in supporting the functioning of housing and communal services: technical support projects for local water supply and heat generation enterprises, including the supply of generators, transformers, and other equipment that helps provide critical services during power outages and in difficult conditions of armed aggression.

Overall, the state of housing and communal services in 2022–2025 is characterized by significant challenges related to military operations and economic difficulties, but at the same time demonstrates certain signs of adaptation,

including preparation for heating seasons, international support, investment plans, and partial modernization.

Analysis of the state of environmental protection of the population shows that military actions are a key factor in the destruction of natural ecosystems and a source of potential harm to public health. In particular, in 2023, the destruction of the Kakhovka hydroelectric power station led to the release of large amounts of heavy metals contained in bottom sediments, which poses a long-term threat to water quality, soils and the food chain. Another consequence of the war was a record number of forest fires and significant areas of destroyed forests in 2024, which not only caused local environmental damage, but also increased greenhouse gas emissions.

Against the background of these changes, the general context of the ecological state of the population in 2022–2025 includes increased risks of air, water and soil pollution, as well as indirect harm to human health due to environmental destruction, which is exacerbated by climate change and hostilities. Thus, the war has led to the emergence of non-peacetime sources of pollution, including emissions related to military equipment and activities, which affect air quality and aggravate environmental risks for the population.

Nevertheless, a positive trend is the gradual restoration of the institutional and legal framework for environmental protection. Ukraine continues to integrate environmental standards with European ones, and by 2023 approximately 80% of the obligations of the environmental part of the Association Agreement with the EU were fulfilled, including the adoption of relevant legislative acts on environmental monitoring and the system of information data on the state of the environment. In 2025, Ukraine began to restore the mandatory submission of environmental statistical and financial reporting for enterprises and organizations, which is an important step for full-fledged monitoring of the state of the environment and potential risks to public health. [21]

Among the main trends of this period are the aggravation of environmental risks due to military actions and the destruction of natural systems, the gradual restoration of the environmental management system and the regulatory

and legal field, as well as the intensification of European integration processes in the field of environmental protection. The combination of these factors determines the current state of environmental protection of the population of Ukraine and requires comprehensive solutions that cover not only the restoration of post-war environmental damage, but also preventive measures to minimize long-term risks to human health.

Conclusions. The conducted research gives grounds to assert that the social sphere and social infrastructure of Ukraine in the conditions of a full-scale war have acquired the status of key system-forming factors of the socio-economic stability of the state. It was revealed that the war significantly exacerbated the existing structural imbalances of the social sphere, in particular in the sphere of employment, incomes of the population, demographic reproduction, education, healthcare, housing and communal services and environmental protection. Despite the formal reduction in the number of registered unemployed and the growth of nominal wages, the real state of social and labor relations is characterized by a shortage of labor, a decrease in real incomes and an increase in social risks caused by mobilization, migration and inflationary pressure.

It has been proven that social infrastructure plays the role of an adaptation mechanism that mitigates the consequences of military, economic and demographic shocks, while remaining vulnerable to limited financial resources and the destruction of the material base. The education and healthcare sectors have undergone significant quantitative and qualitative changes, but have demonstrated the ability to functionally adapt through mixed forms of service provision and international support. The state of housing and communal services and environmental protection of the population is characterized by a high level of risks, which requires a comprehensive combination of restorative and preventive management decisions. In general, the results of the study confirm the need to transition from fragmented social policy to integrated development of the social sphere as a social and labor ecosystem capable of ensuring social security, inclusion and human development in the war and post-war periods.

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Дата надходження статті: 03.02.2026 р.

Дата прийняття статті до друку: 13.02.2026 р.