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Oleksii Ustenko

applicant for the third (scientific) level of higher education
National University «Yuri Kondratyuk Poltava Polytechnic»

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC
GROWTH IN UKRAINE IN THE CONTEXT OF POVERTY
ALLEVIATION**

The current stage of Ukraine's socio-economic development is characterized by profound structural transformations driven by the need to ensure inclusive growth and overcome large-scale poverty. Inclusive economic growth is seen as a systemic development model that combines economic efficiency with social justice, equal opportunities for all population groups, and improved human capital quality. In the context of global challenges caused by social inequality, military turmoil, and digital transformation, the formation of an inclusive economy is of strategic importance for ensuring the sustainable development of the state.

Poverty in modern conditions is not only a social phenomenon, but also a key barrier to economic progress, limiting citizens' access to resources, education, technology, and decent-paying jobs. That is why overcoming poverty and minimizing social inequality must become central determinants of Ukraine's economic policy. These issues are particularly relevant in the post-war period of economic recovery, when strengthening social cohesion and improving the well-being of the population are critical conditions for stabilizing the state.

Inclusive growth is seen by modern economic science as the conceptual basis for ensuring the long-term socio-economic development of a country, combining production dynamics with an increase in the well-being of all segments of the population. Unlike traditional models of economic growth, which focus primarily on increasing macroeconomic indicators, inclusive growth emphasizes the quality of income distribution, access to opportunities, and reducing inequality [1].

In Ukraine, the problem of ensuring the inclusiveness of economic development is closely linked to the scale and structure of poverty. According to the World Bank, about 24% of Ukraine's population was living below the poverty line at the beginning of 2022, while the full-scale war has exacerbated the socio-economic vulnerability of a significant proportion of households [2]. This necessitates the creation of effective institutional mechanisms to support the population, in particular through the expansion of social assistance programs, employment promotion, and human capital development.

Analytical studies show that the key socio-economic determinants of inclusive growth are employment rates, access to quality education, the development of small and medium-sized businesses, digital inclusion, and the effectiveness of public income policy [3]. The high level of informal employment, which exceeds 20% of the workforce, significantly limits tax revenues and

undermines social guarantees for the population. At the same time, the low level of digital literacy in rural areas complicates access to new labor markets, electronic services, and distance learning.

An urgent task for Ukraine is to align social policy with sustainable development goals. The main areas of focus include improving the targeting of social support, developing social entrepreneurship mechanisms, and involving international financial institutions in socio-economic recovery programs. The experience of EU countries shows that effectively combining macroeconomic stability with investments in human capital ensures a lasting effect of inclusive development [4].

From the perspective of economic security, inclusive growth is not only a social but also a strategic prerequisite for strengthening national resilience. Reducing inequality contributes to increasing trust in state institutions, expanding domestic demand, and forming social capital, which are important factors for stability in times of crisis and transformation [5]. Therefore, the formation of a model of inclusive development in Ukraine requires a comprehensive approach that combines structural reforms, social innovations, and effective interaction between the state, business, and civil society.

In this context, research into the socio-economic determinants of inclusive growth reveals systemic links between income levels, employment, access to education, and the effectiveness of state social programs. Scientific justification of inclusive development mechanisms is a necessary prerequisite for the formation of state policy aimed at ensuring a decent standard of living, social justice, and sustainable economic growth in Ukraine.

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