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THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF ASSESSING THE SOCIAL SECURITY OF THE REGION

The **subject** of research in the article is the theoretical foundations of the formation and development of the category of social security in the region. The **purpose** of the work is to analyze the preconditions for the formation of social security, to reveal the chronology of the formation of the concept of social security from the standpoint of international experience and to conduct an etymological, morphological analysis of the concept of social security. The **article** solves the following tasks: to investigate the theoretical aspects of the formation of the concept of social security, to determine the features and main directions of its development; to substantiate the expediency the approaches to social security; to conduct an etymological analysis of the concept of social security. The following **methods** are used: method of analysis and synthesis, classification-analytical method, abstract-logical method, historical-retrospective analysis and generalization. The following **results** were obtained: the definitions of foreign and Ukrainian scientists were systematized, morphological analysis was implemented, which made it possible to determine theoretical and methodological signs of this concept. The components of social security were justified: the macro level, the mesoroven and the micro level. The key ideas of the concept of social security, which are embedded in international and state normative legal acts, are identified. It has been proved that the reflection of the provisions of the concept of social security in international documents has influenced the practical implementation of developments in social policy around the world. The study of social security levels made it possible to distinguish the micro level, or personal level of human security. Based on the concept of social security, trends and results of social and economic processes are determined, while combining a system of goals, objectives, destabilizing and stabilizing factors of the external and internal environment. **Conclusions:** The analysis of social security has proved the need to focus the attention of the State on issues of social protection, namely interests, freedoms, preservation and development of human potential, ensuring a decent and high standard of living, regardless of age, gender, income level of the population. To assess the level and state of social security, it is proposed to use instrumental, situational, static, process, systemic and functional approaches. The concept of social security is complemented by modern studies of human capital, human development, and regional economy.

Keywords: social security concept; scientific approaches; levels of social security; morphological and etymological analysis.

Introduction

The processes of socio-economic transformations of social development necessitate the search for, development and improvement of new approaches to the essence, analysis, evaluation and regulation of socio-economic processes in order to achieve sustainable social development and social progress. The results of the study of patterns of socio-economic development prove the crucial role of humanistic factors in the development of the national economy, improving the economic efficiency of production and social justice distribution of material and spiritual goods, as well as in ensuring social security.

It is the process of transition from the industrial economy to the post-industrial one that is accompanied by an increase in the share of the intangible market product. At the same time, the intellectual component of a person plays an increasingly important role in an intangible product, which in turn is determined by the level of development of human capital. Thus, it is a person, his intellectual and creative abilities, knowledge, skills and skills that are the main components that are able to create cost, effectively realize potential, and equipment, raw materials, energy is only an inert potential, which, by nature, does not create anything further. According to the study, the growth of human capital by 1% leads to an increase in labor productivity by 3.81% and an acceleration in GDP growth per capita by 1-3% (Belousov I. I., 2019).

The new socio-economic paradigm of the development of society: the transition from the traditional model of economic development to innovation causes new problems, the approach to solving which, from the point of view of the development of society, provides for a

change of priorities. It is not a person – for the sake of achieving economic goals, but an economy - for the sake of human development. Not a person – for the protection of the state, its territorial integrity, independence, sovereignty and inviolability of borders, but a state – for the protection of human interests, the creation and use of the benefits of development that are achieved through social solidarity.

Analysis of recent research and publications

The theoretical basis of security issues in the paradigm of social development of society was laid by scientists Mahbub ul-Hak and A. Sen and further developed in the works of foreign scientists: A. Atkinson, J. Bergman, N. Vaughan-Williams, J. Dixon, J. Dreze, L. Kotlikova, A. Leveld, K. Peoples, A. Sen, A. Sinfield and domestic scientists I. Belous, O. Belyaev, M. Dyba, A. Kolot, N. Kolenda, N. Kraus, V. Lugova, O. Lyndyuk, P. Lyashenko, P. Nazarkin, O. Novikova, E. Podolska, V. Skuratovsky, O. Sydoruchuk, O. Sychenko and others. Recognizing the high degree of scientific and theoretical development of security issues, the practical significance of its provision in modern conditions of society development, a certain range of issues related to the modern interpretation of the concept of "security," taking into account the influence of new challenges and the aggravation of existing destructive socio-economic processes, requires further research in accordance with the objective needs of practical and research activities.

The **aim** of the study. To analyze the preconditions for the formation of social security, to reveal the chronology of the formation of the concept of social

security from the standpoint of international experience and to conduct an etymological, morphological analysis of the concept of social security.

Problem solving

The socio-economic concept of "social security" is one of the key theoretical and applied concepts of modern economics, but in conditions of increased instability and uncertainty of social, economic, environmental and other processes affecting the development of society, the concept of "social security" requires a study of its essence and features of application in accordance with modern realities of the development of society.

It should be noted that the coverage of security issues in the national scientific literature reflects, in our opinion, the Ukrainian specifics of the development of society. The traditional underestimation of man, human life, and human potential has determined the need to violate the security problem, primarily from the point of view of national (state) security.

At the same time, the phenomenon of "social security" does not always "find a place" in the complex of national security problems. And some scientists and specialists reduce the role of social security to ensuring economic security. Such an approach is a logical reflection of the model of development of society, in which a person is only a means of economic growth, and not its goal.

This approach to the essence of the concept of "security" in foreign scientific literature is called "traditional" (or political). In accordance with this approach, the basis is "a vision of state security and the main threat is military in nature," that is, the nature of security is "purely military and increasing the level of security means increasing the military capacity of the state" (Peoples C., Vaughan-Williams N. 2010). But the vast majority of governments around the world, primarily Europe, have moved away from the provisions of the traditional approach, since the conditions of the modern development of society require a rethinking of the essence of the concept - from "state security" to "human security".

The above is a kind of theoretical foundation of the modern concept of social security. The study found that the concept of "social security" is multifaceted and interpreted in the scientific literature in different ways, so for a comprehensive study of this concept summarizes the existing definitions of social security proposed by domestic and foreign scientists and highlights the main approaches to its interpretation.

A review of the existing definitions of the essence of social security allowed us to identify such approaches to the study of the concept as: (1) instrumental, (2) situational, (3) static, (4) process, (5) systemic, (6) functional, which is shown in fig. 1.

The term "social security" was first used in 1935 in a US legal act, namely the Social Security Act, which initiated the development of a number of programs to help the disabled and temporarily unemployed. From this document, other countries also begin to use this concept in

national legislation. Thus, in 1938, the term social security was used in a New Zealand law.

In the future, the frequency and scope of this concept has expanded significantly. Thus, in 1948, United Nations experts used the concept of "social security" in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 22); from that moment on, social security was officially proclaimed the right of every person.

In 1952, the International Labor Organization (ILO) presented the final definition of social security in Convention 102. Thus, today, social security is the basis of well-being in almost all countries of the world.

The development of social security as a concept in foreign countries is seen as a system of measures implemented mainly by public authorities and local governments and designed to minimize the negative consequences of social risks and threats (from loss of wages due to unemployment, childbirth, diseases, etc.) to an individual or social group. The main forms of social security are social assistance, social insurance, social transfers to certain categories of the population and health care. The study of social security in foreign countries is reduced to the analysis of the implementation of these forms and their impact on socio-economic processes and relations in society.

As a result of studying the world literature, an etymological analysis of the concept of "social security" was conducted. It is revealed that the studied concept has a number of "shades" of meaning. Thus, in the English literature there are several variants of translation of this concept: "social security", "social safety", "social welfare", "social protection" (Cambridge Dictionary, 2020).

Despite the variety of translations of the concept, we should pay attention to the results of P.A. Lyashenko's research. The scientist notes that the concept of "social security" is equivalent in English to the translation of "social security" (public security), but not the translation of "social security", which is proposed by "Google translator, and which would be logical to translate this way" (Lyashenko, 2018).

Instead, the results of content analysis by P.A. Lyashenko confirm the widespread prevalence of the very concept of "social security". Thus, "the request for social security in English around the world has a stable popularity in the range of 65% – 75% over the past 5 years". A comparative analysis of the popularity of the equivalent concepts of social security in English: "social security" and "social security" gave the following result: worldwide in the last year, the concept of "social security" is 75% -80% more popular (by number of requests) for the concept of "social security".

The results of the study and the conclusions of P.A. Lyashenko are debatable, because the scientist did not take into account other options for the translation of social security. It should be added that in authoritative academic foreign dictionaries: there is no version of the translation of the phrase "social security" at all.

Table 1. Comparative analysis of translation options for the concept of "social security"

No.	Options for translating the concept of "social security"	Translation of definitions from various sources	Source
1	2	3	4
1.	Social Security	System of social benefits provided by the government in case of loss of breadwinner or payment of old-age pension, or in case of disability	Cambridge dictionary
		The system of relations between the state, legal entities and individuals regarding the formation of financial resources for their redistribution to the payment of social assistance: in case of disability, payment of old-age pension, etc.	Oxford Dictionary
2.	Societal security	There is no interpretation of this concept in foreign academic dictionaries	–
3.	Social Safety	The state of protection from threats or harm	Oxford Dictionary
4.	Social Welfare	Services provided by the government or private organizations to help the poor, the sick or the elderly	Cambridge dictionary
		Practical or financial assistance provided mainly by the government to those in need	Oxford Dictionary
5.	Social Protection	Insurance against socially dangerous cases	Oxford Dictionary

The above studies allow us to conclude that the concept of "social security" has different versions of translation precisely because of the existence of contradictions in its use; inconsistency between national and global approaches to its interpretation.

The results in the world practice of defining social security have mainly applied instrumental significance. According to the definitions of foreign scholars A. Atkinson and L. Kotlikof, social security should be understood as a set of payments in cash and in kind, including services provided to certain categories of persons. Among domestic scientists, supporters of this approach are EA Podolskaya and PO Nazarkin (2015).

The results of the study of the definition of "social security" confirmed the existence of an instrumental approach to defining the concept of a conglomerate of mechanisms that can guarantee such security. Therefore, according to this approach, social security is identified with social protection, social guarantees that are implemented in society through social policy.

It should be noted that today the most common approach to the interpretation of social security is to define the concept proposed by the International Labor Organization, which considers social security as a set of measures to protect against the dangers arising from the risks associated with the development of society. Foreign scientists who have studied social security, namely A. Sinfield, A. Sen and J. Bergman, follow this non-instrumental approach. Thus, A. Sinfield describes social security situationally, i.e. as a state of protection against loss of resources. Then J. Bergman considers social security as a situation of complete protection of the person from the task of any harm to it. Among domestic scientists, supporters of the situational approach include: I.I. Belous, I.F. Hnybidenko, A.M. Kolot, O.F. Novikova, N.M. Kraus, P.A. Lyashenko, O.O. Sychenko, V.A. Skuratovsky and O.A. Lyndyuk.

As a result of the study, the majority of scientists who explore social security issues are considered to consider this concept as a certain state of protecting

interests (Belous II, Kolanda N.V., Sichenko O.O., 2013); the state of life of man and society. As the analysis of literary sources showed, in a broad understanding, the state of social security should be constant and aimed at preserving and developing human potential, simple or expanded reproduction of the population, as well as achievements in the society of social harmony and integrity (Kolanda N.V., 2013).

The concept of "social security" in the Guidelines for calculating the level of economic security of Ukraine, approved by the Order of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine is considered in terms of process approach, namely as the development of the state, which can ensure a high standard of living as the most important component of the country's economic potential". In addition, a common feature of the vast majority of interpretations of the concept of "social security" is the attempt of scientists to define it as a concept that reflects the trends and results of social and economic processes, combining a system of goals, objectives, and destructive factors of external and internal environment.

In turn, V.M. Lugova and T.V. Golubeva consider social security as a set of elements that make up the system of mutually beneficial partnerships. Scientists claim that social security is "a system of mutually beneficial partnership between staff and management of the enterprise, which is provided by the material and intangible needs of employees and the interests of the enterprise" (Lugova VM, Golubeva TV, 2011).

As part of the analysis of existing approaches, a functional approach should be identified. Proponents of this approach view social security as the state of the most effective government regulation to prevent threats and ensure the stable functioning of social policy. Thus, T.A. Shakhmatova emphasizes that social security is "provided by the state in the process of performing its management functions socio-economic and socio-political state, which ensures a normal standard of living".

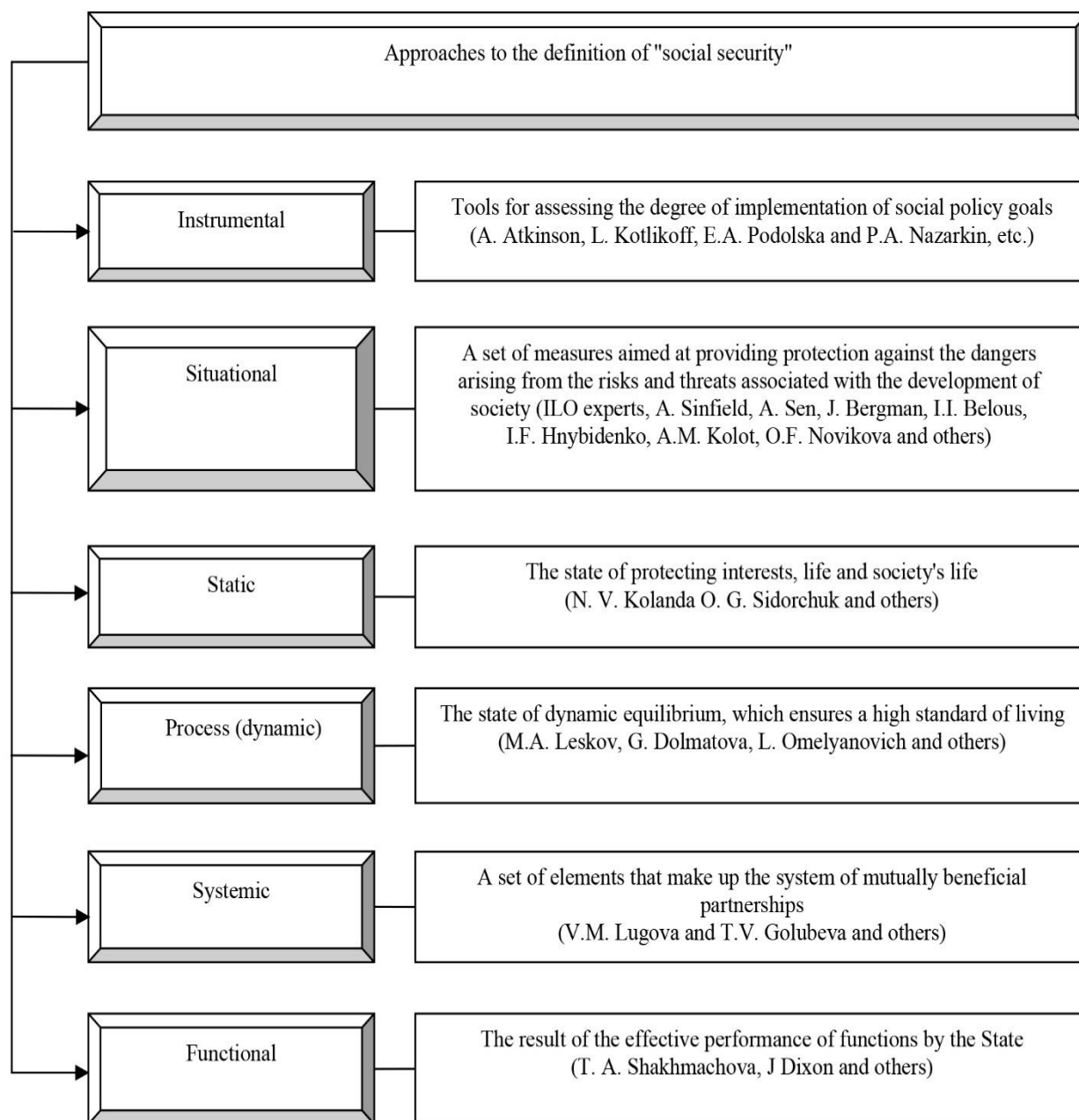


Fig. 1. Generalization of approaches to the definition of "social security"

Generalization of the main approaches to the interpretation of the essence of social security: static, procedural, systemic, functional, instrumental, situational allowed to obtain a more comprehensive and clear idea of social security. The existence of a significant number of separate approaches to the definition of the concept should be associated not only with the inconsistency between national and global approaches to its interpretation, but also between different areas of practical application. Thus, a number of definitions of social security are due to the fact that in the field of theoretical research, social security is analyzed in the works of scientists in philosophy, sociology, economics, law and more.

Thus, the genesis of the generic concept of "security" follows from the biological nature of man: since the primary basis of man is the instinct of self-preservation, the need for security becomes one of the main, after

meeting physiological needs. The need to meet the need for social security accompanies man throughout the development of civilization and is inextricably linked with the formation of the state and society (2018), thus linking social security with the development of law and legal relations.

In sociology, social security is defined through the prism of social development and social relations, which forms an individual with a certain social status and a separate role in society. When considering social security as a concept of sociology, one should take into account the important role of the family as a social institution in the formation, security, formation and development of the individual. At the family level, cultural, spiritual and moral and ethical values, norms and rules are formed, violation of which can affect the safety of others.

In psychology, social security is considered to be “a state of psychological protection of social groups and society as a whole from the influence of adverse both internal and external factors. Under such conditions, the state of consciousness of man and society is able to perceive the environment and development as adequate processes, which creates conditions and expands opportunities to meet needs, including social today and gives confidence in the future.

Therefore, it is obvious that the phenomenon of social security is comprehensive and has a complex interdisciplinary dimension, resulting in the concept of "social security" constantly acquires new characteristics.

Thus, modern realities of the development of society and a modern international society deny a traditional and unilateral health understanding. The need to concentrate the state's attention on social security issues, namely interests, freedoms, preservation and development of human potential, ensuring a decent and high standard of living, regardless of age, gender, level of income, supporting the effective stimulation of society's activities leads to rapid development and dissemination of social security concept. It is worth noting that this concept is enriched with modern socio-economic concepts of human capital, human development, the concept of the knowledge economy, regional economy, etc.

This necessitates further research in the direction of forming a scientifically sound definition of the concept of social security, which would most fully characterize its essence in modern conditions of society. To do this, the dissertation formed a set of definitions of "social security" and applied the method of morphological analysis, the feature of which is to solve the problem by identifying and combining the main structural components, which, in turn, allows to summarize and systematize various options and justify the most appropriate.

The study of the definitions of foreign and domestic modern scientists on the understanding of the term "social security" allowed to identify, identify, systematize and structure the main elements of the system of the studied concept - morphological features. Depending on the approach to the analysis of one or another feature of the studied concept, the grouping of features into certain blocks is carried out, namely: key characteristics of the concept, objects, level, and components of social security, purpose and factors influencing social security.

The next stage in the implementation of morphological analysis is the formation of a matrix of morphological features, a list of scientists who have studied this concept, and literature sources. The identification of the morphological feature is as follows: if in the studied definition of "social security" there is a significant feature, it is assigned 1 point; otherwise the points are not assigned. Based on the calculation of the sum of the scores of a certain morphological feature from the set of definitions, the most typical features are identified, ie those that are most often used to define the concept of "social security".

Combinations of morphological features form a number of variants of the characteristic of the concept of "social security", with which it is possible to determine considerations about the essence of this concept of each of the studied scientific sources. Thus, the author highlights the most typical features of the concept of "social security", which are listed below.

Among the set of definitions, the key characteristic is the vision of social security as a state of protection of a person or a person, and as a state of protection of his social interests (Novikova O.F., Podolskaya E.A., Sychenko O.O. 1997, 2015,2012). Determining the feasibility of including such a key feature in the definition proposed by the dissertation requires attention to the concept of "social interest".

There are different interpretations of this concept. The meaning of the concept of "interest" is considered by scientists as "a set of important incentives, the orientation of an individual or social group, and as a certain element of motivation". The Sociological Dictionary offers the following definition of social interest: "expression of social needs of the subject (individual, group, population) through its place (status) in the system of social relations and interaction about the conditions and means of meeting these needs". Thus, social interest is a rather broad concept that comes from the needs of a person or a social group.

Among other key characteristics of social security, scientists identify it as a component of national security and as a result of effective social policy.

It should be noted that the functioning of the state and its institutions is carried out in the historically determined social space, and the very existence of the state is possible only within the socially established conditional threshold limits of this space. Going abroad threatens the existence of the state, the loss of national integrity, so in this regard; it is proposed to consider social security as the main characteristic of the national social space, which allows to implement the strategy of national security.

Analyzing the formation of definitions of social security of scientists over time, it should be noted that key characteristics are changing. Thus, P.A. Lyashenko offers a slightly different interpretation of security as "a form of metastable state of its socio-economic system". A metastable state, or a state of conditional stability, must be achieved as a result of fluctuations in the parameters of this system. That is, ensuring stability in the transition from one state to another under the influence of destructive factors. This interpretation of the concept under study reflects the dynamism and is considered through the prism of the development of society.

In the interpretation of the concept of "social security" an important place is occupied by the object of social security, i.e. the one (who is affected), which is protected from external and internal threats. In the definitions of scientists can be identified a number of objects: man, person, citizen, individual social groups, society as a whole, the state.

The definition of an object in the definitions of scientists is associated with the allocation of levels of social security.

According to the identified objects of social security, we consider it appropriate to identify levels of influence on them, ensuring their social interests, protection from the negative impact of destructive factors: macro level (social security of the state and society), meso level (social security of the region) and micro level or the level of social security of the employee). Undoubtedly, social security is systemic, which is why the levels of social security are interconnected and interdependent.

Social security at the state level is a component of national security – a national strategy and direction in international politics, which aims to achieve a sustainable state of social protection, sustainable human development and stable growth of quality of life. The key ideas of the concept of social security are laid down in international and state regulations.

As a result of the spread of social security, first of all, at the international level – the reflection of the provisions of the concept in international documents, began the continuation of research on the concept of social security and practical implementation of developments in social policy around the world.

Taking into account the uneven level of social security in the regions is an objective necessity and one of the fundamental indicators of the formation of the national strategy, a tool for developing a mechanism of national governance in the social sphere. Differentiation of regions by level of social security is due to the existence of a number of factors: historical, demographic, environmental, economic, political and others. The existence of uneven distribution of regions by level of social security increases the feasibility of allocating social security in the region, the purpose of which is to set priorities, form and implement state regional social policy taking into account the peculiarities of regional development.

The study of levels of social security has identified a micro-level, or personal level of human security. It is at the personal level that it is expedient to spread social security in the fields of human science as an individual: psychology, biology, pedagogy, sociology.

The enterprise plays an important role in the formation of social security at the micro level. Enterprises whose policies are focused on staff, social security and development are flexible and competitive. Therefore, ensuring social security, active cooperation between management and staff should be a strategic direction of any enterprise, and should include safe working conditions, the possibility of educational and professional development of the employee and so on. Undoubtedly, the introduction of elements of the concept of social security in the enterprise has a slightly different character than at the macro and meso level, it is necessary to take into account the peculiarities of the enterprise, its size, financial resources, opportunities and so on.

With regard to the components of social security, most often, scientists do not define them by revealing the meaning and essence of this concept, but they can be considered to be extremely important. Thus, V. Skuratovsky and O. Lyndyuk identify economic, political, social and spiritual components.

The main goal of social security, scientists believe the preservation, effective implementation and development of human potential; ensuring a decent and quality standard of living; achieving social harmony and integrity; prevention of social explosions, minimization of the impact of risks and threats; sustainable social system; realization of social interests; preservation of the gene pool, favorable demographic situation; providing the population with support in the face of threats and risks; satisfaction of tangible and intangible needs.

Among the main factors of influencing social security, scientists distinguish loss or reduction of income as a result of social risks; decline to minimal quality standards, or exit per threshold standard; threats to national security.

Summarizing the above, it can be concluded that a person is in a state of social security provided that there is no or minimized influence of social risks and threats, in the event of these destructive factors, it is the mechanism of public administration in the social sphere that is designed to prevent, counteract and minimize the influence of such factors both at the regional and state levels.

Thus, the concept of "social security" is characterized by scientists both as a state in a certain period of time and as a result of state policy in the social sphere, which is measured both quantitatively and qualitatively. It should be added that the presence of identified and analyzed morphological signs of social security is evidence of the comprehensive nature of the concept under study. Summarization and systematization of existing definitions and combination of morphological features on the studied problem, as well as analysis on the possibility and advisability of including certain features in order to form the most complete disclosure of the content and essence of the concept "social security" allows the dissertation to define it as a state of protection and balance of social interests of a person, social groups and society, from the negative influence of destabilizing factors for which the preservation, effective realization and development of human potential, a decent and high-quality standard of living, as well as the achievement of social cohesion and continuity of the social system are ensured

Conclusions

According to the results of the study we conclude that the current reality emphasizes the need to expand security and focus on the study of social security in the region, as well as focus on the formation and development of theoretical aspects of social security and its practical implementation.

The concept of social security reflects the trends and results of social and economic processes, combining a system of goals, objectives, destructive factors of the external and internal environment. The generalization of the main approaches to defining the essence of social

security made it possible to identify static, process, systemic, functional, instrumental, situational approaches. The existence of a number of selected approaches is associated with various areas of practical application of this concept.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ ЗАСАДИ ОЦІНЮВАННЯ СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ РЕГІОНУ

Предметом дослідження в статті є теоретичні засади формування та розвитку категорії соціальної безпеки регіону. **Мета** роботи – проаналізувати передумови формування соціальної безпеки, розкрити хронологію формування поняття соціальної

безпеки з позиції міжнародного досвіду та провести етимологічний, морфологічний аналіз поняття соціальної безпеки. В статті вирішуються наступні **завдання**: дослідити теоретичні аспекти формування концепції соціальної безпеки, визначити особливості та основні напрями її розвитку; обґрунтувати підходи до дослідження соціальної безпеки; провести етимологічний аналіз поняття соціальної безпеки. Використовуються такі **методи**: метод аналізу та синтезу, класифікаційно-аналітичний метод, абстрактно-логічний метод, історико-ретроспективний аналіз та узагальнення. Отримано наступні **результати**: проведено систематизацію визначень зарубіжних і українських науковців; морфологічний аналіз дав змогу визначити теоретико-методологічні ознаки цього поняття. Обґрунтовано складові соціальної безпеки: макрорівень, мезорівень та мікрорівень. Визначені ключові ідеї концепції соціальної безпеки, які закладено у міжнародні та державні нормативно-правові акти. Доведено, що відображення положень концепції соціальної безпеки у міжнародних документах вплинуло на практичне втілення розробок у соціальній політиці різних країн світу. Дослідження рівнів соціальної безпеки дозволило виділити мікрорівень, або особистісний рівень людської безпеки. На основі концепції соціальної безпеки, визначено тенденції та результати соціальних та економічних процесів, поєднуючи при цьому систему цілей, завдань, дестабілізуючих та стабілізуючих чинників зовнішнього і внутрішнього середовища. **Висновки**: Проведений аналіз соціальної безпеки довів необхідність зосередження уваги держави на питаннях соціальної захищеності, а саме інтересів, свобод, збереження і розвитку людського потенціалу, забезпечення гідного та високого рівня життя незалежно від віку, статі, рівня доходів населення. Для оцінювання рівню та стану соціальної безпеки запропоновано застосовувати інструментальний, ситуативний, статичний, процесний, системний та функціональний підходи. Концепція соціальної безпеки доповнена сучасними дослідженнями людського капіталу, людського розвитку, регіональної економіки.

Ключові слова: концепція соціальної безпеки; наукові підходи; рівні соціальної безпеки; морфологічний та етимологічний аналіз.

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ОЦЕНКИ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

Предметом исследования являются теоретические основы формирования и развития категории социальной безопасности региона. **Цель** работы - проанализировать предпосылки формирования социальной безопасности, раскрыть хронологию формирования понятия социальной безопасности с позиции международного опыта и провести этимологический, морфологический анализ понятия социальной безопасности. В статье решаются следующие **задачи**: исследовать теоретические аспекты формирования концепции социальной безопасности, определить особенности и основные направления ее развития; обосновать подходы к исследованию социальной безопасности; провести этимологический анализ понятия социальной безопасности. Используются следующие **методы**: метод анализа и синтеза, классификационно-аналитический метод, абстрактно-логический метод, историко-ретроспективный анализ и обобщение. Получены следующие **результаты**: проведена систематизация определений зарубежных и украинских ученых; морфологический анализ позволил определить теоретико-методологические признаки этого понятия. Обоснованы составляющие социальной безопасности на макроуровне, мезоуровне и микроуровне. Определены ключевые идеи концепции социальной безопасности, которые заложены в международные и государственные нормативно-правовые акты. Доказано, что отображение положений концепции социальной безопасности в международных документах повлияло на практическое воплощение разработок в социальной политике разных стран мира. Исследование уровней социальной безопасности позволило выделить микроуровень, или личностный уровень человеческой безопасности. На основе концепции социальной безопасности, определены тенденции и результаты социальных и экономических процессов, с выделением системы целей, задач, дестабилизирующих и стабилизирующих факторов внешней и внутренней среды. **Выводы**: Проведенный анализ социальной безопасности доказал необходимость сосредоточения внимания государства на вопросах социальной защищенности, а именно интересов, свобод, сохранения и развития человеческого потенциала, обеспечения достойного и высокого уровня жизни независимо от возраста, пола, уровня доходов населения. Для оценки уровня и состояния социальной безопасности предложено применять инструментальный, ситуативный, статический, процессный, системный и функциональный подходы. Концепция социальной безопасности дополнена современными исследованиями человеческого капитала, человеческого развития, региональной экономики.

Ключевые слова: концепция социальной безопасности; научные подходы; уровни социальной безопасности; морфологический и этимологический анализ.

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