

Zdragat S.G., senior lecturer, department of management and development of education, Odessa regional institute of teacher training, post-graduate student, department of Sociology, National Dragomanov Pedagogical University

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN UKRAINE: THE READINESS OF MASS SCHOOLS MANAGERS

Summary

Addressing the problem of socialization and integration in educational space of children with psychophysical developmental disabilities or children "with special needs" was proclaimed a priority for the state policy. The inclusive educational process entails proper organization of training activities and meets educational needs of every child.

To investigate the awareness level of inclusive education methods and new inclusive educational technologies implementation in the educational process, a series of formal "face to face" interviews with principals and deputy principals of the pilot schools of the International project "Eastern Partnership in the Educational Innovation in Inclusive Education" (INOVEST) "Implementation of pedagogical innovations in inclusive education" were conducted. Another goal of the investigation was to identify the preparedness level of the mass schools managers to implement aforementioned education model.

The study allowed to conclude that school leaders are aware of the importance of inclusion as a social technology to be used in overcoming exclusion in society, they also recognize the need to adopt pedagogical innovations in order to create psychological sensitivity in society and public opinion on inclusive education.

School leaders stressed the need to develop a procedure for continuous evaluation of the inclusive education implementation by using the system of evaluation techniques.

Keywords: *inclusion, inclusive education, quality of education, evaluation.*

Lokteva I.I., junior scientific fellow, department for monitoring research of social and economic transformation, Institute for Economics and Forecasting, Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences (Kyiv)

SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN THE CONTEXT OF WELFARE MODELS: CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARISON

Summary

Strategies to increase the people's standard of living and reducing their social exclusion vary according to the models of social welfare, which were historically developed in different countries. There are differences at the level of state support for those who are at risk to be socially excluded. Down to date the cross-country comparison of social exclusion in the general population of the groups of countries representing different models of social policy was not implemented. Therefore, the aim of this work was to compare social exclusion level (average scores) in groups of countries with different models of social welfare.

At the first stage of the analysis the two components of the social exclusion concept were empirically identified and selected according to the approach to its measurement, proposed by G. Jehoel-Gijsbers and C. Vrooman. Based on data of the European Social Survey (ESS), the author used factor analysis to carry out the empirical identification of material deprivation dimensions and social exclusion in the groups of countries that represent social-democratic, conservative-corporatists, liberal, Mediterranean model of social policy, as well as the group of countries in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet States.

SUMMARIES

To facilitate the interpretation of empirically identifiable factors, defined respectively for each dimension of indicators, author computed additive index of material deprivation and social exclusion. The results of Pearson correlation coefficient calculation revealed strong positive correlation between the additive index and identified factors, so the figures can be considered to be equivalent measurement tools.

At the second stage of analysis, in order to compare mean scores of social exclusion among groups of countries with different social policy models, the author used single factor analysis of variance. The comparison results of the average values of the material deprivation index demonstrate its compliance with the level of social and pension security according to a specific model of social policy. However, the example of the group of Eastern European and former Soviet countries did not show a direct link between social isolation and specific models of social welfare.

Keywords: social exclusion, material deprivation, social isolation, social welfare regime, factor analysis, one-way analysis of variance.

Leigh M. McClarty, Centre for Global Public Health, Department of Community Health Sciences, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada,

Marissa L. Becker, Centre for Global Public Health, Department of Community Health Sciences, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada,

Daryna Pavlova, PhD. (Sociology), Ukrainian Institute for Social Research after Oleksandr Yaremenko, Kyiv, Ukraine,

Shajy Isac, Centre for Global Public Health, Department of Community Health Sciences, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada, Karnataka Health Promotion Trust, Bangalore, India,

Faran Emmanuel, Centre for Global Public Health, Department of Community Health Sciences, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada,

Olga Balakireva, PhD. (Sociology), head of department for monitoring-based research of social and economic transformations, Institute for Economics and Forecasting, Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian Institute for Social Research after Oleksandr Yaremenko, Kyiv, Ukraine,

Tetiana Bondar, PhD. (Sociology), director, Ukrainian Institute for Social Research after Oleksandr Yaremenko, Kyiv, Ukraine,

Iana Sazonova, International HIV/AIDS Alliance in Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine,

Olena Sakovych, UNICEF Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine,

James F. Blanchard, Centre for Global Public Health, Department of Community Health Sciences, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada

CHARACTERIZING HIV RISK AND VULNERABILITY AMONG COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS IN ZAPORIZHZHYA, UKRAINE

Summary

Rates of new HIV infection in Ukraine are among the highest in Europe, with the epidemic disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations, including commercial sex workers (CSW). HIV prevention programme coverage for CSW in Ukraine is generally high, but the Zaporizhzhya oblast remains underserved, despite its geographic proximity to the eastern and southern regions of the country, which are disproportionately burdened by HIV. In order to inform HIV prevention services in Zaporizhzhya, this study examines self-reported behaviours that shape HIV vulnerability and place CSW in Zaporizhzhya at increased risk for HIV infection.

A multistage, stratified cluster sampling approach identified a random sample of participants between 15 and 24 years old, who were actively practicing sex work at the time of recruitment. A team of field

SUMMARIES

researchers conducted structured interviews with CSW participants to gather information about their sexual behaviours and drug use practices using a standard quantitative tool.

In total, 124 CSW were interviewed, with mean age of 21.5 years. Most CSW indicated that their main source of income was from sex work, and less than half had ever been tested for HIV. On average, participants reported 10.3 sexual partners per week, with 55.6% of CSW entertaining at least three clients per day. The majority (88.6%) of clients were occasional, with whom consistent condom use was reported among 76.8% of participants. Nearly all CSW ($n = 95$, 82.6%) reported alcohol consumption during sex with partners/clients in the past one-month. The use of intravenous drugs was common among drug-using participants ($n = 26$, 46.4%), but needle sharing was rare. Nearly half ($n = 61$, 49.2%) of CSW had experienced sexual violence, largely at the hands of clients.

This study highlights numerous individual-level risk factors, as well as social and structural vulnerabilities for HIV faced by CSW in Zaporizhzhya. Combination HIV prevention programmes that integrate behavioural, biomedical, and structural interventions are recommended to expand upon existing, local prevention efforts in Zaporizhzhya, and Ukraine more broadly.

Keywords: HIV, commercial sex workers, risk groups vulnerable groups, HIV prevention programs.

Nagorniak K.M., post-graduate student, National University of «Kyiv-Mohyla Academy»

SCALES OF DEMOCRATIC VALUES: MEASUREMENT INVARIANCE IN POST-SOCIALIST SOCIETIES

Summary

Investigation of democracy is needed to understand the changing process in each country. At the same time analysis of values dynamic is not efficient without evaluation of similarities and sustainable measurement of constructs. It means that in order to compare different indicators of values derived from surveys of heterogeneous samples, it is important to evaluate measurement invariance of indicators of values (measurement equivalence).

The purpose of the article is overview of methodological problem of measurement invariance, specifically scales of democratic values. In other words, the core of research interest is to evaluate the possibilities of comparison of latent variables by checking the equality of factor measuring models that include factor loadings, indicator intercepts and their error variances, relationships between latent variables in the various samples.

This article includes approaches of studying the concept of democratic value generalized definition of the concept of democratic orientation values and their components. Firstly, the author has given the definition of democracy (the brief overview of the concept). Secondly, according to existing studies, paper presents conceptualization of democratic values and their components. Thirdly, the construct of democratic values and their indicators was shown in order to give operationalization of concepts. Finally, in the end of the review, the idea of measurement invariance of scales of democratic values was illustrated as method of assessment of similarity measurement values of democracy with the example of post-socialist countries.

Overview of the literature gives possibility to find the gap in the field study and propose the own view for further research. The purpose of the future study will be the assessment of measurement invariance of scales of democratic values in post-socialist countries. In other words, the aim of the study is to evaluate the possibilities of comparison of latent variables by checking the measurement and structural models between various samples.

Keywords: democracy; democratic values; measurement invariance; multi-group confirmatory factor analysis.

Ovchynnikova L.V., PhD. (Sociology), scientific fellow, department for monitoring research of social and economic transformation, Institute for Economics and Forecasting, Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences (Kyiv)

PRECARIOS FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT: NATURE AND EVIDENCE

Summary

The article describes the approaches to the study of employment non-standard forms, especially precarios forms. The essence of the concept «precariat» is revealed. The author explained positive and negative consequences of the proliferation precarios forms of employment at the individual, societal and state level. It is proven that precarious forms of employment are not strictly marginalized by the working activity of the least competitive population segments. The choice of precarious economic models was caused by the modern globalization trends and labor market flexibility and is distinctive for the representatives of the economically active population from the innovative core of the company. Modern labour market requires specialists in the area of information technology, specialists in the creation and implementation of innovative ideas and products, which entails change in the nature of work – term projects instead of stable work within one company, apart from physical places of work. In the modern social reality the following life strategies become actual: downshifting, digital nomading. With this in mind, precarity can be a conscious choice of the individual as the desire to develop a private and family life or as the opportunity to get rid of the career claims, which are costly, considering the time and emotional stress. Despite the fact that precarity includes variety of groups of the economically active population (e.g. freelancers, creative design staff, representatives of the IT industry, self-employed, seasonal workers), they all share general uncertainties about the future, financial security, and social guarantees. Due to that this group has the protest potential, which can be used to increase public discontent.

Keywords: *precariat, precarios forms of employment, non-standard employment, self-employment, freelance.*

Pankova O.V., PhD. (Sociology), associate professor, head sector of economic sociology issues, Institute of Industrial Economics NAS of Ukraine,

Kasperovych A.Yu., group economist, Institute of Industrial Economics NAS of Ukraine,

Ishchenko A.V., leading economicst, Institute of Industrial Economics NAS of Ukraine,

RESOURCE POTENTIAL OF VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN UKRAINIAN SOCIETY: RESEARCH INVESTIGATION

Summary

The development of volunteer movement in Ukraine in 2014-2015 has become an example of spontaneous purposeful mobilization of social resources aimed at solving public problems of different scales. This experience is extremely valuable for the development of civil society in Ukraine. The phenomenon of volunteer movement in Ukraine requires study and acknowledgement, summarizing data on volunteering, its motivation, problems, and development prospects.

This article is the next step in addressing the aforementioned problems and is an attempt to use theoretical and methodological data collected earlier to identify the mobilizing potential of volunteer movement's social resources in Ukraine. For the purpose of testing the obtained theoretical and methodological results and initial state assessment of the volunteer movement resource potential, in March of 2016 authors conducted an expert survey with 10 representatives of the active volunteer organizations managerial staff.

SUMMARIES

The analysis of the status, resources and general trends of changes in the volunteer movement reveals typical problems of Ukrainian civil society, in particular, an exaggerated focus on public authorities, interaction with which is perceived as both the main source of problems, and as the main means of solving these problems. In addition, the alleviation of the confrontation in Eastern Ukraine leads to a certain attenuation of the volunteer movement. However, the volunteer movement provided the social self-organization processes in Ukraine, a strong impetus to mobilization.

Active participation of public associations in the recent Ukrainian events, as well as the state of social resources that are available for public associations and can be involved, demonstrate significant potential to revitalize and increase the public associations participation ensuring development and reforms, including those at the regional level.

Keywords: *volunteer movement, mobilization of social resources, civil society.*

Sogorin A.A., *PhD. (Sociology), post-doctoral student, department of sociology and social work, Classical private university (Zaporizhzhia)*

THE CONCEPT OF SOCIOLOGY OF ADVERTISING AND ADVERTISING INFLUENCE: AN ATTEMPT TO CONSTRUCT

Summary

In terms of modern society socio-cultural transformation, the study of advertising is increasingly important. Nowadays advertising is one of the most powerful means to influence the mass consciousness. In addition, advertising constantly goes beyond commercial interests and imposes certain standards to consumers. A conceptual approach to understanding of the advertising definition within social sciences allows to use sociological tools more effectively while researching advertising. The main goal is to determine the main components of the sociology of advertising and advertising exposure concept.

The conclusion is made that advertising as a social institution regulates the formation of individual, group and public perceptions of the ideal model of consumption social practices as well as proposals for socially acceptable way of implementing this model.

Sociology studies diverse values, which are provided by members of various communities in accordance with the ideas that dictate their status, role, behavioral and mental characteristics.

Advertising is a component of information-communicative space of modern societies and is an important element of mass communication.

The advertiser translates patterns of behavior and interaction. This synthesized space affects people's thinking and behavior.

There is need for sociological research aimed at disclosure of advertising, identifying features of its functioning and trends, factors determining advertising strategy and technology in modern society.

Keywords: *advertising, categorical apparatus, tools of sociology, the subject-object characteristics, social criticism.*

Shulga O.M., *PhD. (Sociology), post-doctoral student, senior scientific fellow, department of theory and history of Sociology, Institute of Sociology NAS of Ukraine*

OVERBUILT LEVEL OF SYMBOLIC UNIVERSE: THEORETIC SKETCH

Summary

The article dwells upon three domains of rationale creation: art, philosophy and science as the part of the overall concept of symbolic universe. The last is defined as semantic meta-systems that form the

matrix of their own vision and offer interpretation of the objective, intersubjective and subjective events or phenomena. The most important characteristics of symbolic universe are defined as isolation and integrity, so it sets the boundaries of communication and interpretation in everyday life. The essential ability of symbolic universe is its integrity: it organizes social system for social actor after his birth to death. The existence of a symbolic universe is driven by objective and subjective reasons, therefore, the existence and struggle of universes are inherent in any society.

According to the present concept, the hierarchy of symbolic universe domains includes language, values, economics, history, politics, religion, art, philosophy, science - the last three refer to the latter, the superstructure level. This is the essential feature of all three isolated areas: in these semantic fields the diffusion processes of symbolic universes occur the fastest. These realms begin the process of universe's symbolic struggle and eventually invade other levels and domains and make them a clash field of alternative or opposite meanings.

That is why the active phase of the struggle of two or more symbolic universes for cultural hegemony are immediately indicated in these domains and they are illustrated in them. Then, in the process of fight between symbolic universes more fundamental domains are attracted - politics, religion, economics, value and so on. Such involvement is inevitable, because the allocated domains are in dialectical unity and, therefore, the changes in the top level are necessary and lead to changes at the bottom.

Keywords: symbolic universe, art, science, philosophy, domain of symbolic universe.

Borodina O.M., Dr Habil. (Economics), professor, corresponding member of the National Academy of Sciences, head of department for economics and policy of agrarian transformations, Institute for Economics and Forecasting, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv)

THE CAPACITY OF RURAL COMMUNITIES IN SOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF FORCED INTERNAL MIGRATION

Summary

Based on the empirical data, the author summarized practical approaches to solving the problems of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in rural communities in different regions of Ukraine and described two models to solve this problem, which operate at the local level in the village communities that have sheltered IDPs. One option of the relationship is built as the personal implementation of the resettled families in rural communities, another model – an organized group resettlement, as a separate settlement within a functioning village. Paper proves that these models are the product of joint efforts of rural communities and IDP families, as well as the representatives of authorities and civil society. A part of IDPs in rural areas work, regardless of professional qualifications and available places of employment. This category of people focuses on their own strength and desire to work to ensure that the local community accepted them as full members, who are able to solve problems and help community in which they want to integrate. In the context of solving the rural development problems, forced internal migration can have positive consequences, as IDPs give new life to rural communities by helping to develop a diverse economic activities, micro-enterprise, revive infrastructure, and forge new social networks, using modern means of communication and telecommunications. Representatives of the middle class and intellectuals among internally displaced persons create in joint efforts their own settlements in rural areas, bringing a new culture of relations with local communities and governments. These settlements demonstrate good examples of self-government and demonstrate the need for collective action for settlement in rural areas. Paper suggests ways of increasing the effectiveness of rural development policies in the context of rural housing construction focused on the provision of state support and of ensuring the

rights of internally displaced persons in rural areas, together with the solution of problems of forced migration in Ukraine with attraction of rural areas potential.

Keywords: *internally displaced person, internal migration, the model of internal migrates arrangement, rural community, rural development policy.*

Gorditsa K.A., PhD. (Economics), scientific fellow, department of economic history, Institute for Economics and Forecasting, Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences (Kyiv)

STATE POLICY OF EXPORT STIMULATION: HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE OF THE LATE 19th – EARLY 20th CENTURY

Summary

The article is devoted to the urgent problem of improving the efficiency of country's export policy in terms of foreign trade restrictions. Author generalized the historical experience of domestic public policy stimulating exports in the late 19th - early 20th century; searched for opportunities in using the positive achievements of this experience to improve the current export policy of Ukraine.

The author considers the main measures of national economic policy to stimulate exports that were made by governments led I.Vyshnehradsky, S.Vitte and P.Stolypin. Main attention is paid to analysis of the implementation mechanisms, effectiveness and socio-economic effects of fiscal, customs, tariff and organizational measures of trade policy aimed at increasing exports of agricultural products. The reasons of backwardness of the domestic economy from the leading economies in the case of increasing volumes and revenues from agricultural exports are analyzed and examples of promising export promotion in developed countries are found.

The author concludes the inexpediency of forcing agricultural exports by increasing the taxes for small producers and proclaims the danger of administrative-and-premium methods to stimulate certain types of exports because of high risk of unwarranted social and economic costs and the growing structural imbalances in the economy. Article demonstrates the effectiveness of government's organizational support to business to increase exports by the technical and technological providing of production, developing of market infrastructure objects and improving the institutional environment of entrepreneurship.

Keywords: *state policy, export, foreign trade, customs duties, tariffs, historical experience.*

Huk L.P., PhD. (Economics), scientific fellow, department of social and economic problems of labor, Institute for Economics and Forecasting, Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences (Kyiv)

FLEXIBLE NON-STANDARD EMPLOYMENT: THE SYSTEMATIZATION OF THE FORMS AND ITS USE ON LABOUR MARKET OF UKRAINE

Summary

The paper considers methodological and practical development problems of employment flexible forms. It is established that the standard employment is increasingly giving way to non-standard forms of employment, which development depends on socio-economic process. Author analyzed the distribution of non-standard employment in Ukraine, formulated specific features of transformation of social and labour relations and the distribution of the flexible non-standard employment under the influence of globalization and informatization processes.

Author systematizes forms of non-standard employment based on the classification criteria, including the formalization of employment, nature of working schedule, terms of agreement, forms of workplace organization and employment methods. It is demonstrated that under the conditions of unstable

SUMMARIES

economic development, the employment of the population in Ukraine is being transformed due to the formation of the following flexible non-standard forms of employment: part-time, overtime, informal, employment under contracts of civil liability, which develops according to the schemes of outsourcing, outstaffing and personnel leasing.

It is noted that globalization and the associated with it mobility of labor resources, with the increased competition, created is a necessity for the formation of labor market highly adaptive to changing socio-economic conditions. It is proved that the most important adaptive strategies of the labour market actors that allow them to remain competitive and to operate effectively in conditions of instability are different forms of non-standard employment.

Author analyses advantages of non-standard forms of employment and the problems they cause in the area of social and labour relations. It is established that a full realization of population's labour potential may be effected by the use of non-standard forms of employment of internally displaced persons and the policies, which motivates the combination of employment and family responsibilities.

The results of the study show that the development of non-standard employment provides the flexibility of the labour market, increases the mobility and adaptive capacity of its subjects to changes in the economic, social and institutional environment that is necessary for the success of structural adjustment and effective development of the national economy.

Keywords: *labor market, non-standard employment, flexible forms of employment, adaptation strategies in the labor market, social and labor relations, employment and unemployment.*

Kyryzyuk S.V., *PhD. (Economics), senior research fellow, department for economics and policy of agrarian transformations, Institute for Economics and Forecasting, NAS of Ukraine (Kyiv)*

ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FRAMEWORK OF NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL AREAS: IMPLEMENTATION OF EU EXPERIENCE

Summary

Due to economic development global features in last decades, the share of agriculture in national employment has declined. Responding to this trend, the importance of wider socio-economic development in rural areas is recently stressed out within the implemented EU-oriented policy of rural development in Ukraine, mainly by the support of diversified rural economy. This study aims at the investigation of general framework and cross-country comparison of European and Ukrainian mechanisms for the development of non-agricultural activities in rural areas. At the EU level, we analyze organizational and financial features of special measures (M19 "LEADER" and M06 "Entrepreneurship development"), developed and implemented by the national Rural Development Programmes under the programming period of 2014-2020 for chosen rural areas in Poland and England. Our study describes specific settings of the analyzed measures, including key ones: small-scale beneficiary orientation; geographic related measure; projects co-financed by European fund (EAFRD), local budget and private sources; local leader involvement for project management etc. In general, the Ukrainian practice of rural small-scale entrepreneurship development is similar to the European corresponding measures. The study results indicate the higher efficiency of the implemented measure in Ukraine despite the low level of financial support (including both supporting costs: project management and entrepreneurs' investment). The study suggests recommendations for the improvement of the Ukrainian practice under the limited budget opportunities with concentration on training and assistance activities for the potential development of rural society.

Keywords: *rural economy, entrepreneurship, rural area, mechanism, LEADER, local development.*

Korniyaka A.V., PhD. (Economics), scientific fellow, department of economic history, Institute for Economics and Forecasting, Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences (Kyiv)

**THE ROLE OF MUNICIPAL BONDS
IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUNICIPALITIES
IN THE SECOND HALF OF 19th – THE BEGINNING OF THE 20th CENTURY**

Summary

At the current stage of economic development, characterized by a deep crisis in the financial sector of economy, an important issue is the search for additional financial and investment resources, which are subjects of not only entrepreneurial initiatives, but also of the state administrative units such as municipalities. Under given circumstances there is a need to look for the effective mechanisms for additional financial investments and look at the functioning of these administrative units using the existing historical experience. In this context it is important to study a period of the second half of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th century, when the lack of financial resources was the motivating factor for the development of the domestic stock market, in particular, the market for municipal loans, and when the municipalities issue debt in the form of bonds has become an effective mechanism for the financial investments ensuring the development of the aforementioned administrative units.

In the second half of the 19th century, socio-economic reforms and stimulated economic development required large investments both from the state and private individuals. But during the study period neither the state nor private sector were provided with a sufficient amount of financial resources for the implementation of effective reforms. Under the conditions of insufficient financial savings and high cost of credit resources, municipalities' request to the sub loans during the study period was an effective mechanism for additional financial resources for basic social and economic functions, and municipal bonds have become promising for investment type securities, turnover occurred both in domestic and world stock markets. At the same time the main limiting factor was the practice of attracting financial resources through the issuance of municipal bonds which identified inefficient use of attracted resources, that essentially discredited the present financial and investment mechanism.

Keywords: *municipalities, securities market, securities, state bonds, municipal bonds.*

Nebrat V.V., Dr. Habil. (Economics) senior scientific fellow, head of department of economic history, Institute for Economics and Forecasting, Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences (Kyiv)

**FISCAL DECENTRALIZATION IN THE CONTEXT
OF THE PUBLIC GOODS THEORY**

Summary

The subject of the article is the theoretical basis of the national economy institutional modernization. Paper considers the essence of fiscal decentralization. Author discusses the fiscal federalism theory and practice; determines basic principles of inter-budgetary relations: fiscal equivalence, fiscal solidarity and subsidiarity; generalizes the provision of public goods theory concerning principles and criteria for the optimal allocation of powers of central and local authorities. Paper suggests cited pros and cons arguments for fiscal decentralization. Author describes economic criteria for the distribution of power and resources between the levels of government and public goods; detects features of financing the public sector at the local level; characterized institutional asymmetry phenomenon in the area of public goods production and consumption. Paper raises the problem of interest groups conflict; reveals the role of local communities in the use of local finance for the public

SUMMARIES

goods production; shows trends and opportunities to optimize the financing of the public sector at the local level. Author indicates relationship of economic democratization, development of civil society institutions and strengthening of the state's responsibility as well as talks about implementation of social welfare and sustainable development as the defining matter of the priority of public finance and public administration reforming.

Keywords: public goods, fiscal decentralization, fiscal federalism, funding of the public sector, local finance, local government.

Balakireva O.M., PhD. (Sociology), head of department for monitoring-based research of social and economic transformations, Institute for Economics and Forecasting, Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences

Dmytruk D.A., PhD. (Sociology), scientific fellow, department for monitoring-based research of social and economic transformations, Institute for Economics and Forecasting, Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences

Bilous Ye.V., junior scientific fellow, department for monitoring-based research of social and economic transformations, Institute for Economics and Forecasting, Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences

THE MONITORING OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC EXPECTATIONS OF THE POPULATION IN THE END OF 2015

Based on the results of national public opinion polls of the Ukrainian adult population, authors present foreign policy orientations in the Ukrainian society; public opinion regarding the driving forces behind country's development and the assessment of Government's actions; social and economic well-being of the population, the self-assessment of financial status, actual and desired income, cash savings, cash income, expenditures and the share of shadow incomes, social assistance from the state (housing subsidies in the population's estimates).

Keywords: foreign policy orientation, the driving force of country's development, social and economic well-being of the population, financial status, income, cash savings, cash income, shadow income, social assistance.