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**CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS AND PROPOSALS TO THE "STRATEGY OF  
DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE UNTIL 2040"**

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*The article is devoted to the conceptual analysis and proposals for improving the "Strategy of Demographic Development of Ukraine until 2040" approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The relevance of the study is due to the fact that Ukraine is currently experiencing an acute demographic crisis, exacerbated by the war and socio-economic turmoil. The author analyses the main provisions of the current Strategy, identifies its positive aspects and limitations. The author emphasises the need for a comprehensive approach to solving demographic problems, which takes into account psychological, cultural, spiritual and existential factors. Conceptual additions to the Strategy are proposed, based on the ideas of humanistic personalism of Hryhorii Skovoroda, psychoanalysis of Erik Fromm, logotherapy of Viktor Frankl, futurology of Alvin Toffler, theories of Karen Horney, meta-anthropology of N. Khamitov and S. Krylova, androgyny analysis and existential approach. A comparative analysis of the effectiveness of the current and the new Strategy is carried out. It is concluded that the proposed additions will make the Strategy much more comprehensive and effective, taking into account the multidimensionality of demographic processes and the current challenges faced by Ukraine.*

**Keywords:** *demographic security, demographic crisis, Demographic Development Strategy, Ukraine, conceptual analysis, personalism,*

*humanistic psychoanalysis, logotherapy, futurology, meta-anthropology, androgyny analysis, existential approach, futurology, social cohesion, mental health, gender equality, systemic approach.*

**I. Introduction.** In the context of war, modern Ukraine is experiencing an acute demographic crisis. Since independence, the demographic situation in Ukraine has been characterised by low birth rates, high mortality rates, low life expectancy, and in recent years, as a result of military operations, large external and internal migration and other socio-economic shocks.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the "Strategy of Demographic Development of Ukraine until 2040" by the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 30 September 2024 No. 922- p [1].

The demographic crisis is a multifaceted and complex phenomenon that has a deep social and philosophical basis. A comprehensive approach is needed to analyse and understand it. In this article, we will analyse the main provisions of the approved Strategy and propose conceptual changes and additions that will make the Strategy more comprehensive and effective, taking into account the multidimensionality of demographic processes and the current challenges faced by Ukraine in war and peace.

"Strategy of Demographic Development of Ukraine for the period up to 2040".

**1. General provisions. The purpose of the Strategy:**

- Overcoming demographic challenges and threats exacerbated by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine.
- Ensuring a balanced long-term reproduction of the population.
- Creating the necessary amount of human capital and labour force for wartime and post-war economic recovery.
- Building demographic sustainability.

The **main objectives are to** increase the birth rate; reduce premature mortality; ensure migration growth; create conditions for sustainable long-term reproduction of human capital; support families, preserve reproductive health; improve working conditions; increase access to healthcare and social services; minimise the outflow of Ukrainians abroad; support internally displaced persons and create incentives for migrants to return.

## **2. Description of the problems that led to the adoption of the Strategy. Main challenges.**

**The armed aggression and temporary occupation of part of the territory of Ukraine, which resulted in:** a significant decline in the birth rate; an increase in mortality among the military and civilian population; massive internal displacement and forced emigration; and a de facto separation between demographic processes in the controlled and occupied territories.

**Increased demographic threats due to:** rapid population decline; low birth rate; deteriorating health of the population; growing number of people with disabilities; high premature mortality rate, especially among men; massive forced emigration of the population, mainly women and children; illegal trafficking of Ukrainian citizens abroad, including children; demographic ageing; large-scale internal displacement of the population and insufficiently modern family legislation.

**Projected consequences without intervention:** the population could decline to 28.9 million by 2041 and 25.2 million by 2051.

## **3. Analysis of the current state and trends. Key negative trends.**

**Large-scale external migration:** the number of out-migrants exceeding the number of in-migrants over a long period of time; an increase in the number of labour migrants; forced migration as a result of armed aggression.

**Low fertility rate:** the total fertility rate in 2021 is 1.16; the decline is due to security risks, uncertainty, and family separation.

**High level of premature mortality:** excessive mortality (under 65), primarily among men. High mortality rate from circulatory system diseases (39.1%), neoplasms (19.1%), external causes (12.9%); digestive system diseases (9.6%); increased mortality due to armed aggression.

**Labour market imbalances:** labour shortages; skills and qualifications mismatch; significant regional disparities.

**Massive internal displacement:** an increase in the number of internally displaced persons; complicated access to and quality of basic services.

**Other factors:** security risks; problems with access to housing; inability to meet basic needs.

#### **4. Objective and main principles of the Strategy implementation.**

##### **Objective:**

- Ensuring sustainable and long-term reproduction of the population of Ukraine.
- Improving key socio-demographic characteristics.
- Increasing the resilience of the state and society in the face of demographic change.

**Key principles:** human-centredness; respect for the choice of each person; equality and non-discrimination; efficiency and effectiveness; rationality and predictability; inclusiveness; consideration of regional peculiarities; information objectivity; rule of law; ensuring a culture of safe living.

#### **5. Strategic goals and objectives**

**Goals and objectives of the current Strategy**

No.	Strategic objective	Objectives
1	Creating conditions for migration growth and reducing the outflow of Ukrainians abroad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creating conditions for the voluntary return of Ukrainians.</li> <li>- Deepening cooperation with Ukrainians abroad.</li> <li>- Attracting migrants to meet labour market needs.</li> <li>- Helping to reduce the outflow of young people abroad.</li> </ul>
2	Creating conditions for increasing the birth rate, supporting the family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overcoming negative narratives about motherhood and fatherhood.</li> <li>- Improving the reproductive health of the nation.</li> <li>- Creating a family-friendly environment for families with children.</li> <li>- Increasing the economic self-sufficiency of families.</li> <li>- Providing comprehensive state support for families with children.</li> <li>- Creating conditions for raising children in families.</li> </ul>
3	Reducing the level of premature mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promoting a healthy lifestyle.</li> <li>- Early detection and prevention of diseases.</li> <li>- Reducing risk factors for injury or death.</li> <li>- Improving the accessibility and quality of medical care.</li> <li>- Preserving human dignity during illness and treatment.</li> <li>- Developing infrastructure for healthy leisure.</li> </ul>
4	Engaging the maximum number of people in the labour market	<p>Regular analysis of the labour market and adaptation of educational programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitating the return of certain categories of citizens to the labour market.</li> <li>- Increasing the employability of young people after graduation.</li> </ul>
5	Adapting society to demographic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supporting the health and well-being of the elderly.</li> <li>- Creating conditions for the fulfilment and active life of the</li> </ul>

	ageing and creating conditions for active longevity	elderly.
6	Developing opportunities for a quality life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creating a safe environment.</li> <li>- Increasing the level of public trust in the state.</li> <li>- Ensuring barrier-free infrastructure.</li> <li>- Developing mechanisms for providing housing.</li> <li>- Ensuring the availability and quality of infrastructure.</li> <li>- Social cohesion of society.</li> </ul>

### **6. Financial support for the Strategy implementation**

- Implementation is carried out at the expense of state and local budgets and other sources.
- Attracting investment, humanitarian and international technical assistance.
- The amount of expenditures is determined annually during the budgeting process.

### **7. Monitoring and evaluation of results**

- The Strategy will be implemented over the period 2024-2040.
- Developing operational action plans for the relevant periods.
- Monitoring and evaluation are carried out by the Ministry of Social Policy with the participation of other bodies.
- Annual submission of a report to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the status of the Strategy implementation.
- Use of indicative indicators for monitoring.

### **8. Key (selective) indicative indicators for monitoring**

Table 2

**Key ( selected) indicators**

<b>Indicative indicators for monitoring the implementation of the Strategy</b>	<b>Actual data*, 2021</b>	<b>Expected data, 2024</b>	<b>Forecast data under the inertial scenario, 2040</b>	<b>Projected data under the change scenario, 2040</b>
Resident population, million people	41	31,1	28,9	33,9
Total population growth (decline), thousand people	-103	-587	-350	50
Total fertility rate	1,16	0,9	1,2	1,5
Average life expectancy at birth	69,8	64,1	71	73,5
Share of people aged 0-17 years, %.	17,9	16,7	13,5	14,8
Share of people aged 60 years and older, %.	24,8	25,5	28,4	27,7

\* Actual data for 2021 exclude the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol temporarily occupied by the russian federation.

Expected data for 2024 and projected data for 2040 are given for the entire territory of Ukraine.

For a comprehensive analysis of the demographic crisis in Ukraine, it is necessary to use an integrative approach that combines elements of historical, philosophical, socio-philosophical, anthropological and systemic approaches. This approach will not only identify the main factors and patterns of demographic processes, but also develop effective strategies for their regulation and overcoming the crisis. Having carried out a comprehensive conceptual analysis of the Strategy, taking into account the

importance of using various methodological approaches that allow for a comprehensive study of the problem and development of a comprehensive strategy of demographic security, we can point out the positive aspects of the current strategy and its limitations.

Table 3

**Comparative table of positive aspects and limitations of the present Strategy**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Positive aspects of the current Strategy</b>	<b>Limitations of the current Strategy</b>
1	Economic incentives: - Introduce financial incentives for families with children. - Supporting young families through housing programmes and loans.	Narrow economic and social focus: - Insufficient attention is paid to the psychological, spiritual and cultural aspects of demographic processes. - The focus is mainly on material incentives, without taking into account people's deeper needs and motivations.
2	Social protection: - Expanding social programmes for low-income and large families. - Increased access to healthcare services, including reproductive healthcare.	Insufficient adaptation to modern challenges: - The impact of war, social crises and technological change is not fully taken into account. - Lack of mechanisms to adapt the population to rapid socio-economic changes.
3	Infrastructure development: - Investing in the development of kindergartens, schools and other educational institutions. - Development of transport and social infrastructure in the regions.	Lack of a comprehensive systemic approach: - Demographic processes are considered in isolation from other spheres of social life. - Insufficient coordination between different sectors of public policy.

The introduction of the proposed conceptual additions can significantly increase the effectiveness of the Strategy, taking into account deeper aspects of human existence and motivation. Below, we will substantiate new conceptual ideas and propose wording that should be included in the "Strategy of Demographic Development of Ukraine until 2040"

Table 4

**Conceptual amendments to the current Strategy**

No.	The essence of the conceptual idea	Proposed text to the current Strategy
1	<p>Hryhorii Skovoroda's personalism emphasises the importance of spiritual development and self-knowledge as the basis for a happy and harmonious life. He believed that each person has his or her own "native labour" (meaning native or natural labour that corresponds to the person's inner inclinations and talents) or vocation, which he or she must find and fulfil. This philosophy emphasises the uniqueness of each individual and the need for inner freedom to achieve full potential [2].</p>	<p><b>Emphasising spiritual and moral values.</b>                      "The strategy recognises the importance of spiritual and moral values in shaping demographic decisions. We will promote programmes that encourage self-discovery, inner freedom and personal development of citizens."</p> <p><b>Efficient use of time and self-realisation.</b>                      "We will provide conditions for the personal and spiritual development of the population, emphasising the importance of efficient use of time to achieve harmony in personal and family life."</p>
2	<p>Erich Fromm's humanistic psychoanalysis focuses on the human need for love, freedom and self-actualisation. Fromm believed that alienation and isolation in modern society have a negative impact on mental health and the ability to have happy relationships.</p>	<p><b>Satisfying the needs for love, freedom and self-realisation.</b>                      "The strategy envisages the development and implementation of educational, social and psychological programmes aimed at meeting basic human needs for love, freedom and self-realisation, which will help strengthen family relationships, increase the birth rate and</p>

	His approach is aimed at developing an authentic personality capable of productive work and deep interpersonal relationships [3].	responsible parenthood." <b>Improving the social climate.</b> "We will work to create a social environment that reduces alienation and promotes psychological well-being, thus supporting positive demographic trends."
3	Viktor Frankl's logotherapy focuses on the search for the meaning of life as the main motivator of human behaviour. Even in the most difficult conditions, according to Frankl, a person can find meaning, which gives him or her the strength to overcome difficulties. This approach emphasises the importance of spiritual values and responsibility for one's own life [4].	<b>Finding the meaning of life in the face of challenges.</b> "The strategy focuses on helping people find meaning in their lives, even in difficult conditions of war and social crises, which will contribute to resilience and positive demographic solutions." <b>Development of psychological support programmes.</b> "We will introduce programmes that will help citizens find and realise their life goals, reducing stress and improving the overall level of happiness of the population."
4	Alvin Toffler's futurology analyses the impact of rapid technological and social change on society and the individual. Toffler coined the term "future shock" to describe the stress and disorientation caused by the excessive speed of change. His ideas emphasise the need to adapt and prepare for future challenges to maintain mental and social well-being [5].	<b>Adaptation to technological and social changes.</b> "The strategy takes into account the predicted technological and social changes, helping to prepare the population for rapid changes and minimise the negative impact of the 'future shock' on demographic processes." <b>Support for education and skills of the future.</b> "We will stimulate the development of education and training systems that will provide citizens with the necessary skills to adapt to a rapidly changing world."
5	Karen Horney explored the psychological differences between	<b>Supporting equal opportunities between men and women.</b>

	<p>men and women, revealing the social and cultural factors that influence personal development. She emphasised the importance of self-realisation regardless of gender [6].</p>	<p>"The strategy envisages the implementation of programmes aimed at ensuring equal opportunities for women and men and supporting their implementation."  <b>Support for family values and self-realisation.</b>                  "We will stimulate the creation of conditions that will allow combining professional activity with family life, thus contributing to family stability and increasing the birth rate"</p>
6	<p>N. Khamitov's meta-anthropology and S. Krylova's social meta-anthropology offer a multidimensional analysis of human existence, combining biological, social, cultural and spiritual aspects. This approach views the human being as a complex system that interacts with other systems and emphasises the importance of understanding these interrelationships for the development of society [7-9].</p>	<p><b>A multidimensional approach to a person.</b>                  "The strategy is based on an understanding of the multidimensionality of human existence, taking into account biological, social, cultural and spiritual aspects that affect demographic processes."  <b>Development of social institutions.</b>                  "We will strengthen social structures and institutions, such as healthcare, education and social protection, recognising their impact on demographics."</p>
7	<p>Androgyny analysis explores the concept of combining masculine and feminine qualities in one person. This approach asserts that harmonious human development is possible through the integration of different gender aspects, which contributes to fuller self-expression and mutual understanding in society. It helps to overcome rigid gender roles and stereotypes.</p>	<p><b>Harmonising the masculine and feminine.</b>                  "The strategy supports the development of harmonious individuals who combine the best of masculine and feminine qualities, promoting equal and partnership relations in society."  <b>Promoting partnerships.</b>                  "We will implement programmes that encourage family partnerships and co-creation, which will have a positive impact on family stability and demographics."</p>

8	<p>The existential approach focuses on the unique experience of each person's existence, their freedom of choice and responsibility for their own life. It explores the issues of meaning, death, freedom and isolation, emphasising that people create their own life path. This approach helps people understand and overcome existential crises.</p>	<p><b>Taking into account existential experiences.</b></p> <p>"The strategy recognises the importance of individual existential experiences and their impact on demographic decisions. We will support citizens in overcoming feelings of hopelessness and fear of the future."</p> <p><b>Mental health support.</b></p> <p>"Expand access to mental health services and psychological support, especially for those affected by war and social crises."</p>
9	<p>The systems approach considers phenomena as parts of interconnected systems, where changes in one part affect others. In the context of demography, it emphasises the importance of a comprehensive analysis of the economic, social, political and cultural factors that affect the population. This approach contributes to the development of effective strategies, taking into account the multifactorial nature of problems.</p>	<p><b>Comprehensive analysis of demographic processes.</b></p> <p>"The strategy takes a systemic approach, considering demographic processes in relation to economic, social, political and cultural systems, which allows for the development of effective and multifactorial strategies."</p> <p><b>Interaction with other sectors:</b></p> <p>"We will ensure that demographic policy is coordinated with other areas of state policy, such as economic development, education, healthcare and social protection."</p>

Taking into account these conceptual additions, the new Strategy concept will be better in the following respects:

1. **A comprehensive multidimensional approach.** The new Strategy takes into account not only economic and social aspects, but also psychological, cultural, spiritual and existential factors that influence demographic processes. This ensures a deeper understanding of the causes

of the demographic crisis and the development of more effective measures to overcome it.

**2. Focus on the internal motivations and needs of the population.**

Integration of the ideas of humanistic personalism, logotherapy and existential approach allows us to take into account the needs for self-realisation, search for the meaning of life and spiritual development. This helps to increase life satisfaction and motivation to start a family and have children.

**3. Support for mental health and social well-being.** The development of psychological support and stress reduction programmes helps the population to better cope with the challenges of modernity, especially in times of war. This has a positive impact on demographic decisions and reduces migration sentiment.

**4. Equality and partnership.** The use of feminine and masculine analytics and androgyny analysis contributes to the formation of equal relationships. This strengthens family relationships and increases family stability.

**5. Adaptation to technological and social changes.** Taking into account futurological forecasts and preparing the population for rapid changes helps to minimise the negative impact of technological change on demographic processes. This increases the country's competitiveness and attractiveness to young people.

**6. Systematic approach and effective management.** The new Strategy uses a systematic approach that allows for coordination of demographic policy with other areas of state policy. This ensures coherence of actions and more efficient use of resources.

**7. Development of spirituality and moral values.** Emphasising the importance of spiritual and moral values contributes to the formation of a

responsible society with high ethical standards. This has a positive impact on social cohesion, fighting corruption and stability.

8. **Increase social cohesion and trust.** Measures aimed at reducing alienation and increasing the level of trust in society contribute to the formation of a favourable social climate. This affects a person's decision to stay in the country and build their future here.

9. **Support for cultural and spiritual development.** The development of cultural initiatives and support for national identity increase pride in the country and the desire to contribute to its development. This can reduce emigration and increase the birth rate.

10. **Integration of different scientific approaches.** The combination of humanistic psychoanalysis, meta-anthropology, futurology and other approaches allows generating effective and innovative solutions. This increases the overall effectiveness of the Strategy and its adaptability to changes.

11. **Improving the quality of life of the population.** Focusing on meeting people's deepest needs leads to an improvement in the quality of life. This makes the country more attractive to live in and promotes demographic growth.

12. **Reducing the negative effects of war.** Supporting the population in times of war through psychological assistance and social programmes helps to reduce the traumatic impact. This contributes to a faster recovery of society and improves demographic indicators.

13. **Promoting positive family values.** Supporting healthy family relationships and values of love, respect and cooperation helps to build strong families. This has a positive impact on family quality, birth rates and the upbringing of future generations.

14. **Involvement of civil society.** Active involvement of civil society organisations and citizens in the development and implementation of the

Strategy increases its effectiveness. This contributes to the development of democratic processes and social activism.

15. **Improving the level of education and human capital development.** Investing in education and developing the skills of the future increases the level of human capital. This contributes to economic development and creates better living conditions.

16. **Support for innovation and entrepreneurship.** Creating favourable conditions for the development of innovative projects and entrepreneurship. This stimulates economic growth and engages young people in active participation in the development of the country's economy.

17. **Increase the efficiency of social institutions.** Reforming and strengthening the healthcare, education, and social protection systems to provide more efficient services to the population. This increases trust in the state and encourages citizens to stay in the country.

18. **Ensuring sustainable development.** Integrating the principles of sustainable development ensures a balance between economic growth, social justice and environmental protection. This creates long-term prospects for the country and its citizens.

The introduction of the proposed conceptual amendments to the "Strategy of Demographic Development of Ukraine until 2040" will allow for the integration of new ideas and a deeper comprehensive approach to solving demographic problems. This will contribute to:

- **Increase the effectiveness of public policy** by taking into account various aspects of human existence and the interrelationships between them. This will allow developing more effective solutions that take into account a systemic approach and ensure coherence of actions and efficient use of resources.

- **Strengthening social cohesion and trust**, which will have a positive impact on the stability and development of society, improve the

social climate and encourage citizens to actively participate in the life of the country, reducing the level of emigration.

- **Increase the birth rate and reduce migration** by creating favourable conditions for self-realisation, family life and psychological well-being of citizens, taking into account the deep needs and motivation of people.

- **Adaptation of the population to modern challenges**, including technological and social changes, which will ensure sustainable demographic development in the future and increase the society's adaptability to changes, sustainability and competitiveness of the country.

- **Promoting harmonious and equal relations in society**, which will contribute to social stability, positive demographic trends and strengthening of family values.

- **A deeper, more comprehensive understanding of demographic challenges**, which allows us to develop more effective and innovative solutions to overcome them.

The table below provides a comparative analysis of the effectiveness of the current and new Strategy of Demographic Development of Ukraine until 2040.

Table 5

**Comparative analysis by parameters of the present and the new Strategy**

№	Parameters.	Current Strategy	New Strategy
1	<b>Complexity and multidimensionality</b>	Focuses mainly on the economic and social aspects of demographic processes.	It takes into account all dimensions of human existence: economic, social, psychological, cultural, spiritual and existential, which allows for a deeper understanding and more effective solution to demographic

			problems.
2	<b>Adaptability to modern challenges</b>	It does not sufficiently take into account the impact of war, social crises and rapid technological change.	It integrates futurological approaches, predicts future challenges, prepares the population for rapid changes, promotes resilience and adaptation of society to new conditions.
3	<b>Consideration of psychological and spiritual needs</b>	It focuses on material incentives and economic motivations, without taking into account the deep psychological and spiritual needs of the population.	It supports mental health, promotes the search for meaning in life and self-realisation, which has a positive impact on demographic decisions and the overall well-being of citizens.
4	<b>Social cohesion and gender equality</b>	Insufficient attention is paid to gender aspects and the harmonisation of social relations.	It focuses on equality, partnership, and overcoming gender stereotypes, which helps to strengthen families, social stability, and social cohesion.
5	<b>Efficiency of management and coordination</b>	Demographic policy is considered in isolation, with insufficient coordination between different sectors of state policy.	Uses a systematic approach, provides comprehensive management of demographic processes, coordinating actions with other areas of public policy to achieve synergy and efficiency.
6	<b>Supporting mental health and social well-being</b>	The psychological support needs of the population are not fully taken into account, especially in times of war and social crises.	It develops and implements psychological assistance programmes, reduces stress, and supports the mental health of the population, which has a positive impact on demographic

			indicators.
7	<b>Equality and partnership in society</b>	Little attention is paid to developing partnerships and ensuring equal opportunities for all citizens.	It promotes equal and partnership relations, supports the self-realisation of people regardless of gender, which strengthens families and increases the birth rate.
8	<b>Adapting to technological and social change</b>	It does not sufficiently take into account all aspects of rapid technological and social changes that affect demographic processes.	It prepares the population for future changes, develops the necessary skills and competences, and minimises the negative impact of the "future shock" on demographic processes.
9	<b>Development of spirituality and moral values</b>	It does not emphasise the importance of spiritual and moral values in shaping demographic decisions.	Supports the development of spiritual and moral values, promotes the formation of a responsible society with high ethical standards, which has a positive impact on social cohesion and demographic trends.
10	<b>Integration of different scientific approaches</b>	It is limited to traditional economic and sociological methods in solving demographic problems.	It integrates various scientific approaches: humanistic psychoanalysis, meta-anthropology, futurology, etc., which allows us to create innovative and effective solutions to overcome the demographic crisis.
11	<b>Improving the quality of life of the</b>	It focuses on basic economic indicators	It focuses on meeting people's deepest needs, which leads to an

	<b>population</b>	without an in-depth analysis of the quality of life.	improved quality of life and makes the country more attractive to live in.
<b>12</b>	<b>Reducing the negative effects of war</b>	It does not sufficiently take into account all aspects of the war's impact on demographic processes and does not propose mechanisms to overcome the consequences.	It implements programmes to support the population in times of war, provides psychological assistance, and contributes to the faster recovery of society and improvement of demographic indicators.
<b>13</b>	<b>Formation of positive family values</b>	Insufficient support for the development of healthy family relationships and values.	It supports healthy family relationships, promotes the values of love, respect and cooperation, which contributes to the creation of strong families and an increase in the birth rate.
<b>14</b>	<b>Engaging civil society</b>	Limited involvement of civil society organisations and citizens in the development and implementation of the Strategy.	Actively engages civil society organisations and citizens in the process, enhances the effectiveness of the Strategy implementation and promotes the development of democratic processes.
<b>15</b>	<b>Improving the level of education and human capital development</b>	Insufficient attention is paid to developing the skills of the future and investing in education.	It invests in education, develops the skills of the future, raises the level of human capital, which contributes to economic development and creates better living conditions.
<b>16</b>	<b>Supporting innovation and</b>	It does not sufficiently stimulate the	It creates favourable conditions for the development of innovation

	<b>entrepreneurship</b>	development of innovative projects and entrepreneurship.	and entrepreneurship, stimulates economic growth and engages young people in active participation in the country's economy.
<b>17</b>	<b>Improving the efficiency of social institutions</b>	It does not provide for deep reforms of the healthcare, education and social protection systems.	Reforms and strengthens social institutions, improves their efficiency, which increases trust in the state and encourages citizens to stay in the country.
<b>18</b>	<b>Ensuring sustainable development</b>	It does not fully integrate the principles of sustainable development into population policy.	It integrates the principles of sustainable development, strikes a balance between economic growth, social justice and environmental protection, creating long-term prospects for the country and its citizens.

The new Strategy, taking into account the proposed conceptual additions, is much more advanced and effective in covering the range of issues related to demographic security. It takes into account the multidimensionality of demographic processes and the current challenges faced by Ukraine in war and peace, which require a new understanding of the humanistic approach to human beings [10]. Integration of different scientific approaches and focus on the deep needs of the population contribute to the development of comprehensive solutions to overcome the demographic crisis, create demographic security and ensure sustainable development of the country.

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