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## **DEMOGRAPHIC SECURITY RESEARCH: INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH**

Institutional approach in the research of Ukrainian demographic crisis and the demographic security of population, in our opinion, should play a central methodological role. It allows us to consider the problem of national interests in the demographic field as a result of the institutional support of demographic security, evaluate the effectiveness of the totality of institutions that regulate demographic relations in the context of social institutions functioning that affect the demographic process.

Formal aspect of the institutional environment of demographic security is its legislative support, which includes: constitution, various codes, laws, regulations, decrees and orders, as well as sanctions for non-compliance. At the same time institutions that provide demographic security are such basic systems of: education, health care, social security. In turn, to provide the basic elements of demographic security depends on the formal and non-formal institutions. It is important to note the sophistication and operation of each institution and their relationships.

Formal institutions formed by the state as the impact on the society of legal, social and economic factors and related institutions that form the living environment, which also provides a direct impact on the demographic relationships and behavior.

Organization of informal institutions connected with cultural factors derived from the traditions and customs that are the basis for demographic security and appear as the formation of demographic behavior associated with human reproduction (marriage, the desired number of children, lifestyle). Demographic behavior is a product of such institutions as religion, education system, and education. That is why creating a favorable environment for demographic security

requires consideration of informal factors such as traditions, customs, culture, religion, mentality, which ultimately determine the nature of formal institutions.

At the same time the action of formal institutions is limited by their informal counterparties. The development and consolidation of negative social, psychological, moral and axiological institutions from the perspective of demographic security form a stable and strong institutional framework of human reproduction.

Studying the impact of institutions on demographic security, it should be noted that the system feature is the speed of change. Thus, the formal institutions form a kind of external, surface layer capable to change quickly. Informal institutions are generally accepted by social norms of behavior that make a strong core of institutions system and are difficult to change.

Informal rules play an independent role of formal constraints. Historical experience suggests that the same formal rules adopted in different countries, lead to different results, because people obey actions not only formal restrictions, but also informal rules. Thus the core institutional support of demographic security is informal institutions that determine the level of the formal institutions existence.

Is necessary to find a unique combination of formal institutions that we can introduce more or less consciously with informal institutions that are peculiar to the country associated with the values of this country. If you connect the first and second, the country begins to move to a higher trajectory.

The need for research and analysis of the institutional environment of demographic security determined that the current demographic crisis every year deepens, and because of the complex events in the history of Ukraine last year, the task of ensuring the demographic security as one of the components of national security is a prerequisite for today.

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