

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# STUDY ON SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF POPULATION DURING THE 2022 WAR IN UKRAINE

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## ABSTRACT

**The aim:** To explore the peculiarities of subjective well-being (psychological well-being, physical health and well-being, relationships) and total well-being of the population during the 2022 war in Ukraine. To analyze the differences in subjective well-being of different population groups during the 2022 war in Ukraine according to the socio-demographic (gender, age, marital status) and socio-professional (social sphere of the work, position) characteristics and place of residence and security (territorial location and security level).

**Materials and methods:** Subjective well-being was studied using the modified BBC Subjective Well-being scale (BBC-SWB). A specially designed questionnaire was used to study the characteristics of the population. The study was conducted in May 2022. 344 respondents from Central region (Kyiv and Dnipro cities, Kyiv region) of Ukraine participated in the survey using a Google Form.

**Results:** The population's subjective well-being during the 2022 war in Ukraine was found to be at a moderate level. The differences in subjective well-being between the population groups (differentiated by their socio-demographic, socio-professional characteristics and characteristics of the place of residence and safety) were found. The most striking differences can be seen between the groups that differed by such criteria as gender, age, and place of residence during the war. The greatest differences were observed in the 'psychological well-being' and 'physical health and well-being' subscales, while the least differences in the 'relationships' subscale.

**Conclusions:** The research findings can be helpful for local governments, social services, volunteer organizations, and psychological centers, as well as the described categories of the population in increasing the subjective well-being of the population in conditions of the 2022 war in Ukraine.

**KEY WORDS:** subjective well-being; psychological well-being; physical health and well-being; relationships, different groups; population

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## INTRODUCTION

Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, which took place on February 24, 2022, led to significant social, political, economic and psychological changes in Ukraine. In particular, it negatively affected the mental health and well-being of the population [1-6].

Thus, an important and urgent task for psychologists today is the study of the population's well-being in the conditions of war.

Today, there are many approaches and concepts to determining the well-being of an individual. In our research, we follow the approaches of P. Pontin, M. Schwannauer, S. Tai, M. Kinderman, P. Kinderman [7-12]. The authors, based on the study by J. Beddington et al. [1], define well-being as a state 'in which a person is able to develop their potential, work productively and creatively, build strong and positive relationships with others and contribute to their community' [12, p.1]. Researchers emphasize the need to differentiate the concept of subjective well-being from objective or external well-being factors, such as material (e.g., housing) and financial (e.g., income) factors. It is

important, in our opinion, that the model of subjective well-being is based on an integrative approach and contains physical, psychological and social components [7; 12].

The problem of well-being and war has always been relevant and socially significant. After all, the development of psychological technologies for improving population's well-being, its harmonization and adjustment to the difficult conditions of war is an important task of modern psychological science.

The analysis of the relevant literature showed that various aspects of well-being in the conditions of war were studied by B. S. Frey [4], A. Sagi-Schwartz [14] (the impact of severe traumatic experiences related to war on the well-being of children), T. Ronen, A. Seeman [13] (the well-being of adolescent boarding school students in war conditions), T. Kushnir, S. Melamed [10] (the Persian Gulf War and its impact on burnout and well-being of working civilians), O. N. Shemyakina, A. C. Plagnol [14,15] (subjective well-being in the post-war period), N. Morina, G. von Collani [11] (the impact of war-related traumatic events on self-esteem and subjective well-being) and others.

Given the fact that the military events in Ukraine have been going on for 8 years, the problem of well-being in the conditions of war has also been in the focus of attention of Ukrainian researchers. Thus, T. V. Danylchenko studied the peculiarities of military personnel's well-being in the area of the anti-terrorist operation [3], L. M. Korobka analyzed subjective well-being in the context of individuals' adjustment to the conditions and consequences of a military conflict [9], A. B. Kovalenko studied psychological well-being during a war comparing the experience of Israel and Ukraine [8].

It is noteworthy that A. B. Kovalenko, drawing from the works of B. S. Frey [4], considers a mutual impact of psychological well-being and a military conflict. The researcher emphasizes that, on the one hand, war has a destructive effect on psychological well-being, while on the other hand, psychological well-being can be considered not only as a state, but also as an internal personal resource that allows an individual to overcome various stressful situations [8]. These approaches were also used as the basis for our empirical study.

Our previous publications were devoted to the analysis of mental health problems during the war in Ukraine [5; 6]. Unfortunately, we didn't find research data on the levels of the Ukrainian population's subjective well-being and the impact of the population's socio-demographic, organizational and professional characteristics on it during the Russian Federation's war against Ukraine.

## THE AIM

To explore the peculiarities of subjective well-being (psychological well-being, physical health and well-being, relationships) and total well-being of the population during the 2022 war in Ukraine. To analyze the differences in subjective well-being of different population groups during the 2022 war in Ukraine according to the socio-demographic (gender, age, marital status) and socio-professional (social sphere of the work, position) characteristics and place of residence and security (territorial location and security level).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### SETTING

The study was conducted in May 2022. The sample was made up of 344 respondents from Central region (Kyiv and Dnipro cities, Kyiv region) of Ukraine: 80.8% females and 19.2% males, aged 18 through 75 years ( $M = 39.1$ ,  $SD = 15.8$ ). 58.1% of respondents were single and 41.9% were married.

29.9% of the respondents were in business, 24.7% in education and science, 13.4% in health care, 8.2% in civil service, 23.8% were unemployed. 25.0% of the respondents held the positions of managers and 75.0% were employees.

62.5% of the respondents stayed in their places of residence (didn't move a safer place), 20.9% moved to a safer place in Ukraine, and 16.6% moved to a safer place abroad.

## DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

Subjective well-being was studied using the modified BBC Subjective Well-being scale (BBC-SWB) (P. Pontin, M. Schwannauer, S. Tai, M. Kinderman, [12]). The BBC-SWB comprised 24 items hypothesized to reflect three underlying dimensions: 'psychological well-being', 'physical health and well-being', and 'relationships'. These comprised the three subscales of the measure. In the revised version, respondents were required to select their answer from one of five options that best describes their experience. These were: 'not at all' (1); 'a little' (2); 'moderately' (3); 'very much' (4); and 'extremely' (5). All items except one were scored positively from one to five, with five reflecting greater well-being. One item, asking about anxiety and depression, was reversed scored. Also, we analyzed the total well-being score [2].

The study of the respondents' socio-demographic and socio-professional characteristics as well as the security-related characteristics of their place of residence, was carried out using a specially designed questionnaire, which made it possible to distinguish different population categories by the respondents' gender, age, marital status, education, social sphere of work, and position. Besides, the respondents were grouped according to their territorial location during the war and its safety. The survey was conducted using Google Form.

## DATA ANALYSIS

The research data were processed using mathematic statistics: descriptive statistics (min, max, mean, std. deviation), UNIANOVA. The processing of the obtained empirical data was carried out using statistical software package SPSS 22.0 for Windows.

## RESULTS

### SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING OF POPULATION DURING THE 2022 WAR IN UKRAINE (THE TOTAL SAMPLE)

Table I shows descriptive statistics by three subscales: 'psychological well-being' ( $M = 3.65$ ,  $SD = 0.74$ ); 'physical health and well-being' ( $M = 3.35$ ,  $SD = 0.80$ ); 'relationships' ( $M = 3.61$ ,  $SD = 0.81$ ) and 'total well-being score' ( $M = 3.56$ ,  $SD = 0.81$ ). We can suggest that the level of subjective well-being is average, both on individual subscales and on the total well-being scale. However, the 'physical health and well-being' score is significantly lower than the 'psychological well-being' and 'relationships' scores.

The differences between the subjective well-being subscales can be traced even more vividly when analyzing the indicators of the level of subjective well-being.

The obtained data show that only 19.2% of respondents had high scores of subjective well-being on the 'physical health and well-being' subscale, while 31.1% of respondents had high scores of subjective well-being on the 'psychological well-being' and 'relationships' subscales. However, 43.9% of respondents had low scores on the 'physical health and well-being'

**Table I.** Subjective well-being of population during the 2022 war in Ukraine (the descriptives, N=344)

Well-being subscales and total score	Min	Max	M	SD
Psychological well-being	1.17	5.00	3.65	0.74
Physical health and well-being	1.14	5.00	3.35	0.80
Relationships	1.20	5.00	3.61	0.81
Total well-being	1.38	5.00	3.56	0.68

**Table II.** The differences in subjective well-being between gender groups during the 2022 war in Ukraine

Well-being subscales and total score	Men		Women		F	p
	M	SD	M	SD		
Psychological well-being	3.86	0.66	3.60	0.75	6.19	0.013
Physical health and well-being	3.54	0.78	3.31	0.79	4.84	0.029
Relationships	3.72	0.83	3.58	0.81	1.46	0.227
Total well-being	3.74	0.65	3.51	0.68	5.82	0.016

**Table III.** The differences in subjective well-being between age groups during the 2022 war in Ukraine

Well-being subscales and total score	Below 20		21-30		31-40		41-50		Over 50		F	p
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD		
Psychological well-being	3.62	0.81	3.76	0.74	3.72	0.59	3.34	0.88	3.71	0.53	2.36	<b>0.053</b>
Physical health and well-being	3.45	0.78	3.58	0.77	3.26	0.78	2.93	0.78	3.10	0.68	6.65	<b>0.000</b>
Relationships	3.60	0.88	3.63	0.77	3.73	0.72	3.46	0.97	3.57	0.68	0.63	0.639
Total well-being	3.57	0.74	3.68	0.66	3.58	0.58	3.24	0.76	3.50	0.51	2.79	<b>0.027</b>

**Table IV.** The differences in subjective well-being between groups according to their marital status during the 2022 war in Ukraine

Well-being subscales and total score	Married		Single		F	p
	M	SD	M	SD		
Psychological well-being	3.69	0.67	3.63	0.80	0.57	0.452
Physical health and well-being	3.28	0.77	3.40	0.81	2.06	0.153
Relationships	3.89	0.66	3.41	0.85	31.85	0.000
Total well-being	3.61	0.60	3.52	0.73	1.63	0.203

subscale, while much smaller number of respondents had low scores on the ‘psychological well-being’ and ‘relationships’ subscales. It is noteworthy that the number of the respondents with low scores on the ‘psychological well-being’ subscale is less than the number of the respondents with low scores on the ‘relationships’ subscale: 25.3% on the ‘psychological well-being’ subscale vs 33.4% on the ‘relationships’ subscale. However, the average levels of well-being are opposite on these scales: 43.6% on the ‘psychological well-being’ subscale vs 35.5% on the ‘relationships’ subscale.

As for the total well-being, every fourth respondent (24.1%) had it at a high level, 41.9% of respondents had it at an average level and 34.0% at a low level.

**THE DIFFERENCES IN SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING BETWEEN GROUPS OF POPULATION DIFFERENTIATED BY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Table II shows data on the differences in subjective well-being between *gender groups* during the 2022 war in Ukraine.

Data analysis shows that there were statistically significant differences between gender groups on two of the three subscales: ‘psychological well-being’ subscale (F = 6.19, p = 0.013) and ‘physical health and well-being’ subscale (F = 4.84, p = 0.029). These differences suggest that men had a higher level of subjective well-being on these subscales, compared to women. The same situation was observed with respect to the total well-being (F = 5.82, p = 0.016). It means that men in general had a higher total well-being compared to women, although subjective well-being, both in men and in women, was at an average level. At the same time, as was the case for the whole sample, the scores on the ‘physical health and well-being’ subscale were lower than on other subscales.

Table III shows the differences in subjective well-being between *age groups* during the 2022 war in Ukraine.

Statistically significant differences were found between age groups on two of the three subscales: ‘psychological well-being’ subscale (F = 2.36, p = 0.053) and ‘physical health and well-being’ subscale (F = 6.65, p = 0.000), as well as on the total well-being scale (F = 2.79, p = 0.027).

**Table V.** The differences in subjective well-being between groups working in different professional areas during the 2022 war in Ukraine

Well-being subscales and total score	Education		Civil service		Business		Health care		Unemployed		F	p
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD		
Psychological well-being	3.62	0.72	3.82	0.55	3.62	0.75	3.92	0.64	3.52	0.84	2.67	0.032
Physical health and well-being	3.27	0.76	3.47	0.73	3.38	0.81	3.37	0.86	3.35	0.78	0.42	0.792
Relationships	3.55	0.84	3.61	0.71	3.73	0.79	3.61	0.70	3.51	0.90	1.02	0.397
Total well-being	3.50	0.66	3.67	0.57	3.58	0.67	3.70	0.62	3.47	0.76	1.20	0.311

**Table VI.** The differences in subjective well-being between groups according to respondents' positions during the 2022 war in Ukraine.

Well-being subscales and total score	Employees		Heads (managers)		F	p
	M	SD	M	SD		
Psychological well-being	3.59	0.77	3.85	0.60	8.05	0.005
Physical health and well-being	3.33	0.79	3.43	0.80	1.04	0.310
Relationships	3.56	0.83	3.76	0.73	3.75	0.054
Total well-being	3.51	0.70	3.71	0.60	5.66	0.018

**Table VII.** The differences in subjective well-being between groups depending on their location during the war in condition the 2022 war in Ukraine

Well-being subscales and total score	Didn't move anywhere		Moved to a safe place in Ukraine		Moved to a safe place abroad		F	p
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD		
Psychological well-being	3.75	0.69	3.58	0.78	3.37	0.80	6.86	0.001
Physical health and well-being	3.44	0.80	3.26	0.74	3.13	0.78	4.01	0.019
Relationships	3.69	0.79	3.44	0.88	3.50	0.79	3.15	0.044
Total well-being	3.65	0.65	3.46	0.70	3.33	0.69	6.23	0.002

In other words, the 'psychological well-being' scores, which were at the average level, increased for the respondents aged 20 through 30 years, then they slightly decreased for the respondents aged 31 through 40 years and were the lowest for the respondents aged 41 through 50 years, and then increased again for the respondents older than 50 years.

Almost the same was the case with the 'physical health and well-being' subscale, which had lower scores than the 'psychological well-being' subscale. That is, the scores increased for the respondents aged 20 through 30, then significantly decreased for the respondents aged 31 through 40, and were the lowest for the respondents aged 41 through 50. After 50 years of age, the scores on this scale increased again.

A similar situation was found in age differences on the total well-being scale. This generally suggests that the groups aged 31 through 40 and especially 41 through 50 faced more problematic regarding subjective well-being compared to other age groups.

As for the differences in subjective well-being between the groups formed according to their *marital status*, statistically significant differences between married and single respondents were found only on the 'relationships' subscale ( $F = 31.85$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ) (Table IV).

The obtained data show that this scale scores were higher in married than in single respondents (who have never been married or have divorced). At the same time,

the married respondents had higher-than-average scores on this scale.

#### THE DIFFERENCES IN SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING BETWEEN GROUPS OF POPULATION DIFFERENTIATED BY SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

There were statistically significant differences ( $F = 2.67$ ,  $p = 0.032$ ) on the 'psychological well-being' subscale between the respondents who worked in different *professional areas* (Table V).

The obtained data show that employed respondents had higher psychological well-being than the unemployed respondents.

Among the employed, the highest scores on the 'psychological well-being' scale were found among those who were in civil service and health care. The average scores of psychological well-being were found for the respondents from education and science as well as from business.

The study also found statistically significant differences between the respondents who held different positions on the 'psychological well-being' subscale ( $F = 8.05$ ,  $p = 0.005$ ), 'relationships' subscale ( $F = 3.75$ ,  $p = 0.054$ ) and total well-being scale ( $F = 5.66$ ,  $p = 0.018$ ) (Table VI). The found differences suggest that heads (managers) had better subjective well-being than rank-and-file employees.

The study did not find any statistically significant differences between the groups formed by the 'education' criterion.

## THE DIFFERENCES IN SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING BETWEEN GROUPS OF POPULATION DIFFERENTIATED BY SAFETY-RELATED CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE

According to the results given in table VII, we can suggest the presence of the differences in subjective well-being between respondent groups depending on their territorial location during the war on all scales: 'psychological well-being' subscale ( $F = 6.86, p = 0.001$ ), 'physical health and well-being' subscale ( $F = 4.01, p = 0.019$ ), and 'relationships' subscale ( $F = 3.15, p = 0.044$ ). Besides, such differences were found on the 'total well-being' scale ( $F = 6.23, p = 0.002$ ).

The found differences mean that the highest level of subjective well-being was observed in the respondents who stayed in their 'native' territory, i.e. who didn't move anywhere to avoid the war. Slightly lower subjective well-being was found among the respondents who moved to a safer place on the territory of Ukraine. And the lowest subjective well-being was found in the respondents who moved to another country. It should be noted that the lowest scores on the 'physical health and well-being' subscale were found among those respondents who moved abroad.

The found differences mean that the greater the distance from the home land, the lower the respondent had their subjective well-being. This especially the case with those who have gone abroad.

It should be emphasized that the discussed differences between the respondent groups were observed according to all scales of subjective well-being, which was never observed in the previous stages of our study. In other words, this suggests that these differences are the strongest.

The study did not find statistically significant differences between the respondent groups by the residence security criterion (occupied territory, hostilities territory, non-war territory).

## DISCUSSION

This article presents the results of a study on subjective well-being of different groups of population during the 2022 war in Ukraine.

### SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING OF POPULATION DURING THE 2022 WAR IN UKRAINE

The study found that the population's subjective well-being was at an average level during the 2022 war in Ukraine. The scores on the 'physical health and well-being' subscale were the lowest, the scores on the 'psychological well-being' subscale were the highest, and the scores on the 'relationships' subscale were at a middle level. This can be accounted for by the respondents' war-related chronic stress, depression and/or anxiety, which impairs some aspects of their physical health and well-being (quality of sleep, ability to work and do daily activities, do sports and/or leisure activities, etc.).

The leading role in subjective well-being during the war, most likely, is played by the components of the 'psychological well-being' subscale (the ability to control their own life, optimism, self-confidence, the ability to develop personally,

etc.), i.e., such components of subjective well-being that show that a person is the agent of their own life, even in time of hardship. A significant role is also played by the components of the 'relationships' subscale (positive attitudes to and friendly communication with other people, happy personal relationships, ability to ask for help from others, satisfaction with sex life, etc.).

Comparing these findings with those of T. V. Danylchenko [3], it can be noted that the well-being of the military personnel who participated in the anti-terrorist operation, in general, was above the average, which most likely, was due to a high social significance and patriotic character of their service.

In order to maintain the subjective well-being of the population during the 2022 war in Ukraine, it is necessary to follow physical health recommendations, organize life activities (planning specific tasks for a specific period), develop stress resistance, participate in professional and volunteer activities to support Ukraine, as well as maintain social contacts. These recommendations have been discussed in our previous works [5].

### THE DIFFERENCES IN SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING BETWEEN GROUPS OF POPULATION DIFFERENTIATED BY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The study found differences in subjective well-being in the conditions of war between the groups of population distinguished by socio-demographic characteristics (gender, age, marital status). Lower subjective well-being in war conditions was found among: a) women rather than men; b) respondents aged 41 through 50 years rather than other age categories; c) unmarried respondents rather than married respondents.

The differences between women and men, most likely, can be explained by the fact that in wartime women lose the 'guarantees' of a stable family life (availability of their own housing, permanent work, possibilities for children's education, etc.), they are forced to rely on themselves (since their husbands are away from homes) in new living conditions, in particular, abroad being responsible for themselves and their children. Men are mostly focused on one, albeit a very difficult, thing: they serve in the Armed Forces, territorial defense, or work remotely.

As for age differences, low psychological well-being of the respondents aged 41 through 50, compared to other age categories, was, most likely, due to the fact that those aged 41-through 50 are the most active in pursuing their career, achieving social, material and family status, which in the conditions of war is absolutely ruined, thus, negatively affecting subjective well-being. The pronounced decrease in this group's physical health and well-being was probably also caused by certain age-relevant physical changes.

The differences between married and unmarried respondents can be explained by the fact that during wartime, it is mainly the spouses who take responsibility for organizing safe living and satisfaction of the basic needs of other family members. It is the family that mainly satisfies the need for communication and the need for support from the loved ones, etc. Accordingly, this had a positive effect on subjective well-being of married respondents, compared to unmarried respondents.

The obtained findings are close to those of O. Bondarchuk [2], who studied age-relevant differences in subjective well-being among staff of educational organizations: men, especially those who were older and had relatively little work experience, had higher well-being compared to women. On the other hand, some studies have found no statistically significant differences in subjective well-being among people of different ages (K. L. Siedlecki, T. A. Salthouse, S. Oishi, et al. [16]).

In general, the obtained results show that gender, age and family status of the population are essential for promoting subjective well-being, which should be taken into account by psychological and social services

### THE DIFFERENCES IN SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING BETWEEN GROUPS OF POPULATION DIFFERENTIATED BY SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

The study found differences in subjective well-being in conditions of war between the groups of population that were distinguished by such socio-professional characteristics as the area of work and the position in the organization. Lower subjective well-being in the conditions of war was found among: a) unemployed respondents compared to the employed; b) respondents who worked in less prestigious and less stable areas, compared to those who work in prestigious and stable areas; c) rank-and-file employees compared to managers.

Thus, this suggests that active professional activity promotes the feeling of personal social significance, the role in the defense of Ukraine, as well as creates opportunities for personal development. In addition, the more prestigious and stable the area of work, the more a person is able to control their own life, fulfill certain social missions and be confident in the future even in war conditions.

Also, the obtained results show that high positions of the respondents in wartime conditions shape their active life and professional positions and help them establish and maintain social contacts. However, it should be taken noted that high positions mean high responsibility for work results and for the subordinates.

The obtained findings are close to those of O. Bondarchuk [2] that showed that educational organization managers (especially men) were more satisfied with life (as a component of well-being) than rank-and-file employees.

Thus, the findings of the study suggest that professional and volunteer activities can promote subjective well-being in war conditions. At the same time, the results of our previous research showed that only a small part of internal refugees were involved in professional and volunteer activities [5]. It is essential to create an organizational culture that would support of employees during the war (good work organization, either direct or remote, promotion of a positive social and psychological climate, etc.).

### THE DIFFERENCES IN SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING BETWEEN GROUPS OF POPULATION DIFFERENTIATED BY SAFETY-RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR PLACE OF RESIDENCE

The study found the differences in subjective well-being between the respondent groups depending on their place

of residence during the war. Lower subjective well-being in war conditions was found among: a) the respondents who stayed at home, compared to those who moved to a safer place in Ukraine; b) the respondents who moved abroad, compared to those who stayed at home or moved to a safer place in Ukraine.

In our opinion, this can be explained by the fact that moving to another place of residence in conditions of war, even a safer one, deprives a person of their stable life foundations: housing, food, medical care, children's education, guaranteed salary if an individual is employed (basic needs) as well as communication with significant people, self-realization, etc. (higher needs). An individual has to adjust to new life, which is complicated when they move abroad, since they have to adjust to new socio-cultural conditions (new laws, new social security and support, new language, poor possibilities to maintain contacts with the relatives who remained in Ukraine, etc.).

The obtained findings, in our opinion, debunk certain stereotypes about a better and more comfortable life of those who moved to safer places, especially abroad. As can be seen, subjective well-being significantly decreases as an individual loses the stable life foundations.

Thus, we can suggest that attention that state authorities, local governments, volunteer organizations, and psychological and social services pay to the problems of internal and external refugees' social adjustment in conditions of war as well as the active position of the refugees themselves, can promote population's subjective well-being during the 2022 war in Ukraine [5].

### LIMITATIONS

Despite a large size of the sample, it cannot be considered representative of the entire population of Ukraine, since the sample consisted of the Ukrainians from the Central region of Ukraine, which is more socially stable than other regions. In addition, the majority of the respondents were females.

### CONCLUSIONS

The study revealed the features of subjective well-being (psychological well-being, physical health and well-being, relationships, and total well-being) among the Ukrainian population during the 2022 war in Ukraine. The population had a moderate level of subjective well-being during the 2022 war in Ukraine. The 'physical health and well-being' subscale scores were the lowest, the 'psychological well-being' subscale scores were the highest, and the scores on the 'relationships' subscale were at a medium level. The groups of Ukrainian population that were distinguished by their socio-demographic characteristics (gender, age, marital status), socio-professional characteristics (area of work, respondents' position), and characteristics of place of residence (location, safety level) differed in their levels of subjective well-being during the 2022 war.

A lower level of subjective well-being in the conditions of war was found among: women (compared to men); respondents aged 41 through 50 (compared to other age categories); unmarried

respondents (compared to married respondents); unemployed respondents (compared to the employed); respondents who worked in less prestigious and less stable social areas (compared to those who worked in more prestigious and stable areas); rank-and-file employees (compared to managers); respondents who stayed at home (compared to those who moved to a safer place in Ukraine); respondents who moved abroad (compared to those who stayed at home or moved to a safer place in Ukraine).

The most striking differences were found between the population groups that were distinguished by the criteria called 'place of residence during the war', 'gender, and 'age'. The greatest differences were observed in the 'psychological well-being' and the 'physical health and well-being' subscales, while the least differences in the 'relationships' subscale.

It should be noted that the differences in subjective well-being between the groups distinguished by their territorial location during the war were more pronounced compared to the differences between the groups distinguished by their socio-demographic and socio-professional characteristics, because they were found on all the subscales and the total well-being scale.

The research findings can be helpful for local governments, social services, volunteer organizations, and psychological centers, as well as the described categories of the population in increasing the subjective well-being of the population in conditions of the 2022 war in Ukraine.

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The Authors declare no conflict of interest.

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