

UDC 338.2(476)+316.42(476)
JEL classification: H10, J58, P35, Z13

<https://doi.org/10.33619/2414-2948/40/31>

INTRODUCTION OF THE METHOD OF HARMONIC WEIGHTS AND INTEGRATED ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL CALCULATIONS IN THE ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SECURITY

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ВНЕДРЕНИЕ МЕТОДА ГАРМОНИЧЕСКИХ ВЕСОВ И УКРУПНЕННЫХ ЭКОНОМИКО-СТАТИСТИЧЕСКИХ РАСЧЕТОВ ПРИ АНАЛИЗЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

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Abstract. In the implementation of comparative analysis of the application of methods of harmonic weights and integrated economic and statistical calculations in the analysis of socio-economic security characteristics, the priority is given to the method of integrated economic and statistical calculations. When predicting the characteristics of socio-economic security by the method of integrated economic and statistical calculations, their absolute levels or the dynamics of their growth are used. The use of the absolute values of socio-economic security characteristics in forecasting seems more appropriate, as it is possible to solve a number of problems of the method — to identify the levels of factors and factors K_{xi} in the lead period.

Аннотация. При реализации сравнительного анализа применения методов гармонических весов и укрупненных экономико-статистических расчетов при анализе характеристик социально-экономической безопасности приоритет отдан методу укрупненных экономико-статистических расчетов. При прогнозировании характеристик социально-экономической безопасности методом укрупненных экономико-статистических расчетов применяются их абсолютные уровни либо динамика их роста. Использование при прогнозировании абсолютных значений характеристик социально-экономической безопасности видится более целесообразным, т. к. представляет возможность решить ряд проблем метода — выявить уровни факторов и коэффициентов K_{xi} в периоде упреждения.

Keywords: socio-economic security, government, society, enterprise, employee, threat, security, interests, economics, analysis, system.

Ключевые слова: социально-экономическая защищенность, государство, общество, предприятие, работник, угроза, защищенность, интересы, экономика, анализ, система.

When creating a predictive model using the harmonic weights method, the subsequent time series levels are assigned greater weights compared to the previous ones [1–3].

Time series of levels of socio-economic security characteristics Y_t ($t=1, 2, \dots, n$) divided into 2-ve components

$$Y_t = \varphi(t) + \varepsilon_t \quad (1)$$

where: $\varphi(t)$ — a function of the time trend.

ε_t — random component.

With the help of the constructed model, forecast values are calculated Y_t and forecast error in the period $\alpha_{(li)}S_w$ in $(t+1)$ period ($l=1,2, \dots, L$).

Let us consider the method of formation of the forecast model by the method of harmonic weights based on the forecast of the number of threats (Table 1.).

Table 1.

DYNAMICS OF THE NUMBER OF THREATS IN T-8-T YEARS

Years	$t-8$	$t-7$	$t-6$	$t-5$	$t-4$	$t-3$	$t-2$	$t-1$	t
Threats	218	233	255	287	335	403	498	610	762
t	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Source: elaboration of author.

Using the least squares method, we calculate the exponents of the equations of linear segments, taking the length of the period (k) equal to 5 (Tables 2–3).

Table 2.

INTERMEDIATE CALCULATIONS
 FOR CALCULATING THE TREND PARAMETERS OF THE 1st SEGMENT

№	Year	Y	t	Y_t	t^2
1	$t-8$	218	1	218	1
2	$t-7$	233	2	466	4
3	$t-6$	255	3	765	9
4	$t-5$	287	4	1148	16
5	$t-4$	335	5	1675	25
Σ	—	1328	15	4272	55

Source: elaboration of author.

The system of normal equations will have the form:

$$\begin{cases} 1328 = 5\alpha_0 + 15\alpha_1 \\ 4272 = 15\alpha_0 + 55\alpha_1 \end{cases} - 3$$

$$\begin{cases} -3984 = -15\alpha_0 - 45\alpha_1 \\ 4272 = 15\alpha_0 + 55\alpha_1 \\ 288 = 10\alpha_1; \alpha_1 = 28.8 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{1328 - 15 \times 28.8}{5} = 179.2$$

Table 3.

INTERMEDIATE CALCULATIONS
 FOR CALCULATING THE TREND PARAMETERS OF THE 2nd SEGMENT

№	Year	Y	t	Y _t	t ²
1	t-7	233	2	466	4
2	t-6	255	3	765	9
3	t-5	287	4	1148	16
4	t-4	335	5	1675	25
5	t-3	403	6	2418	36
Σ	—	1513	20	6472	90

Source: elaboration of author.

$$\alpha_0 = 134.6; \alpha_1 = 42.$$

Trend parameters for all phases of the moving trend are also calculated.

The number of equations is revealed by the formula:

$$n-k+1=9-5+1=5$$

$$Y_1(t) = 179.2 + 28.8t \quad (t = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$$

$$Y_2(t) = 134.6 + 42.0t \quad (t = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$$

$$Y_3(t) = 54.6 + 60.2t \quad (t = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)$$

$$Y_4(t) = -58.8 + 80.9t \quad (t = 4, 5, 6, 7, 8)$$

$$Y_5(t) = -221.1 + 106.1t \quad (t = 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)$$

Using these equations, the values of the moving trend are calculated $Y_{j(t)}$:

in points $t=1$ and $t=9$ mychelleusa 1 — the value $\bar{Y}_{1(t)}$ and $\bar{Y}_{9(t)}$;

in points $t=2$ and $t=8$ — value $\bar{Y}_{2(t)}$ and $\bar{Y}_{8(t)}$ mychelleusa 2 — um values $Y_2(t)$ and $Y_8(t)$ etc.

$$\bar{Y}_{1(t)} = 179.2 + 28.8 \times 1 = 208$$

$$\bar{Y}_{2(t)} = \frac{(179.2 + 28.8t) + (134.4 + 42.0t)}{2} = \frac{(179.2 + 28.8 \times 2) + (134.6 + 42.0 \times 2)}{2} = 227.7$$

In the following, we also substitute the corresponding value t into the corresponding number of models:

$$\bar{Y}_{3(t)} = \frac{(179.2+28.8 \times 3) + (134.6+42.0 \times 3) + (54.6+60.2 \times 3)}{3} = 253.8$$

$$\bar{Y}_{4(t)} = \frac{(179.2+28.8 \times 4) + (134.6+42.0 \times 4) + (54.6+60.2 \times 4) + (-58.8+80.9 \times 4)}{4} = 289.3$$

$$\bar{Y}_{5(t)} = \frac{(179.2 + 28.8 \times 5) + (134.6 + 42.0 \times 5) + (54.6 + 60.2 \times 5)}{5}$$

$$+ \frac{(-58.8 + 80.9 \times 5) + (-221.1 + 106.1 \times 5)}{5} = 335.7$$

$$\bar{Y}_{6(t)} = \frac{(134.6 + 42.0 \times 4) + (54.6 + 60.2 \times 4)}{4} + \frac{(-58.8 + 80.9 \times 6) + (-221.1 + 106.1 \times 6)}{4}$$

$$= 411.125$$

$$\bar{Y}_{7(t)} = \frac{(54.6 + 60.2 \times 7)}{3} + \frac{(-58.8 + 80.9 \times 7) + (-221.1 + 106.1 \times 7)}{3} = 501.7$$

$$\bar{Y}_{8(t)} = \frac{(-58.8 + 80.9 \times 8) + (-221.1 + 106.1 \times 8)}{2} = 608.05$$

$$\bar{Y}_{9(t)} = -221.1 + 106.1 \times 9 = 733.8$$

Based on these values $\bar{Y}_{j(t)}$ calculate the gains by the formula:

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_{t+1} &= \bar{Y}_{t+1} - \bar{Y}_t \\ \omega_2 &= 227.7 - 208.0 = 19.7 \\ \omega_3 &= 253.8 - 227.7 = 26.1 \\ \omega_4 &= 289.3 - 253.8 = 35.5 \\ \omega_5 &= 335.7 - 289.3 = 46.4 \\ \omega_6 &= 411.125 - 335.7 = 75.425 \\ \omega_7 &= 501.7 - 411.125 = 90.575 \\ \omega_8 &= 608.05 - 501.7 = 106.35 \\ \omega_9 &= 733.8 - 608.05 = 125.75\end{aligned}$$

The average growth is calculated by the formula

$$\bar{\omega} = \sum_{t=1}^{n-1} C_{t+1}^n \omega_{t+1} \quad (2)$$

where C_{t+1}^n — the coefficients, giving follow-up information compared with the previous large weights.

Они должны удовлетворять следующим условиям:

$$C_{t+1}^n > 0 \quad (t=1, 2, \dots, n-1) \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{t=1}^{n-1} C_{t+1}^n = 1 \quad (4)$$

Coefficients C_{t+1}^n calculated by dividing the harmonic weights by $n-1$. Harmonic weights m_j calculated by the formula:

$$m_{t+1} = m_t + \frac{1}{n-t}, \quad (t = 2, 3, \dots, n-1) \quad (5)$$

In this case, for a point $t=2$

$$\begin{aligned}m_2 &= \frac{1}{n-1} = \frac{1}{9-1} = 0.125 \\ m_3 &= m_2 + \frac{1}{n-2} = 0.125 + \frac{1}{9-2} = 0.268 \\ m_4 &= m_3 + \frac{1}{n-3} = 0.268 + \frac{1}{9-3} = 0.435 \\ m_5 &= m_4 + \frac{1}{n-4} = 0.435 + \frac{1}{9-4} = 0.635 \\ m_6 &= m_5 + \frac{1}{n-5} = 0.635 + \frac{1}{9-5} = 0.885 \\ m_7 &= m_6 + \frac{1}{n-6} = 0.885 + \frac{1}{9-6} = 1.218 \\ m_8 &= m_7 + \frac{1}{n-7} = 1.218 + \frac{1}{9-7} = 1.718 \\ m_9 &= m_8 + \frac{1}{n-8} = 1.718 + \frac{1}{9-8} = 2.718\end{aligned}$$

In practice, statistical tables of harmonic weights are often used [4] (Table 5).

After calculating the value of the harmonic weights, we calculate C_{t+1}^n

$$C_2 = \frac{0.125}{8} = 0.0156$$

$$C_3 = \frac{0.268}{8} = 0.0335$$

$$C_4 = \frac{0.435}{8} = 0.0544$$

$$C_5 = \frac{0.635}{8} = 0.0794$$

$$C_6 = \frac{0.885}{8} = 0.1106$$

$$C_7 = \frac{1.218}{8} = 0.1522$$

$$C_8 = \frac{1.718}{8} = 0.2147$$

$$C_9 = \frac{2.718}{8} = 0.3397$$

In that case:

$$\bar{\omega} = \sum_{t=1}^{n-1} C_{t+1}^n \omega_{t+1} = 94.4752 \quad (6)$$

$$19.7 \times 0.0156 = 0.3073$$

$$23.1 \times 0.0335 = 0.8744$$

$$35.5 \times 0.0544 = 1.9312$$

$$46.4 \times 0.0794 = 3.6842$$

$$75.425 \times 0.1106 = 8.3420$$

$$90.575 \times 0.1522 = 13.7855$$

$$106.35 \times 0.2147 = 22.8333$$

$$125.75 \times 0.3397 = 42.7173$$

$$94.4752$$

Value S_w can be defined by the formula:

$$S_w = \sqrt{\sum_{t=1}^{n-1} C_{t+1}^n (\omega_{t+1} - \bar{\omega})^2} = \sqrt{1021.55} = 31.9617 \quad (7)$$

$$0.0156 \times (19.7 - 94.4752)^2 = 87.2247$$

$$0.0335 \times (26.1 - 94.4752)^2 = 156.6181$$

$$0.0544 \times (35.5 - 94.4752)^2 = 189.2072$$

$$0.0794 \times (46.4 - 94.4752)^2 = 183.5112$$

$$0.1106 \times (75.425 - 94.4752)^2 = 40.1378$$

$$0.1522 \times (90.575 - 94.4752)^2 = 2.3152$$

$$0.2147 \times (106.35 - 94.4752)^2 = 30.2750$$

$$0.3397 \times (125.75 - 94.4752)^2 = 332.2650$$

$$1021.554$$

The value of $\alpha(l)$ is calculated by the formula:

$$\alpha(l) = \alpha \sum_{t=1}^{n-1} C_{t+1}^n \quad (l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1) \quad (8)$$

α for this example, take 4.

$$\alpha(l_1) = (0.3397 + 0.2147) \times 4 = 2.2176$$

$$\alpha(l_2) = (0.3397 + 0.2147 + 0.1522) \times 4 = 2.8264$$

$$\alpha(l_3) = (0.3397 + 0.2147 + 0.1522 + 0.1106) \times 4 = 3.2688$$

$$\alpha(l_4) = (0.3397 + 0.2147 + 0.1522 + 0.1106 + 0.0794) \times 4 = 3.5864$$

$$\alpha(l_5) = (0.3397 + 0.2147 + 0.1522 + 0.1106 + 0.0794 + 0.0544) \times 4 = 3.8040$$

To calculate the highest and lowest variants of the equations of socio-economic security are calculated $\alpha(l_1)S_w$

$$\alpha(l_1)S_w = 2.2176 \times 31.9617 = 70.8783$$

$$\alpha(l_2)S_w = 2.8264 \times 31.9617 = 90.3365$$

$$\alpha(l_3)S_w = 3.2688 \times 31.9617 = 104.4764$$

$$\alpha(l_4)S_w = 3.5864 \times 31.9617 = 114.6274$$

$$\alpha(l_5)S_w = 3.8040 \times 31.9617 = 121.5823$$

Forecast levels of socio-economic security are calculated by the formula:

$$\bar{Y}^*_{t+1} = \bar{Y}^*_t + \bar{\omega} = 733.8 + 94.4752 = 828.2752$$

$$\bar{Y}^*_{t+2} = \bar{Y}^*_{t+1} + \bar{\omega} = 828.2752 + 94.4752 = 922.7504$$

$$\bar{Y}^*_{t+3} = \bar{Y}^*_{t+2} + \bar{\omega} = 922.7504 + 94.4752 = 1017.225$$

$$\bar{Y}^*_{t+5} = \bar{Y}^*_{t+4} + \bar{\omega} = 1111.700 + 94.4752 = 1206.176$$

$$\bar{Y}^*_{t+4} = \bar{Y}^*_{t+3} + \bar{\omega} = 1017.225 + 94.4752 = 1111.700$$

The largest and smallest options for ensuring socio-economic security [5] are calculated by the formulas:

$$\bar{Y}^*_{n+1} - \alpha(l)S_w$$

$$\bar{Y}^*_{n+1} + \alpha(l)S_w$$

$$\bar{Y}^*_{t+1} - \alpha(l_1)S_w = 828.2752 - 70.8783 = 757.3969$$

$$\bar{Y}^*_{t+2} - \alpha(l_2)S_w = 922.7504 - 90.3365 = 832.4139$$

$$\bar{Y}^*_{t+3} - \alpha(l_3)S_w = 1017.225 - 104.4764 = 912.749$$

$$\bar{Y}^*_{t+4} - \alpha(l_4)S_w = 1111.700 - 114.6274 = 997.073$$

$$\bar{Y}^*_{t+5} - \alpha(l_5)S_w = 1206.176 - 121.5823 = 1084.593$$

$$\bar{Y}^*_{t+1} + \alpha(l_1)S_w = 828.2752 + 70.8783 = 899.153$$

$$\bar{Y}^*_{t+2} + \alpha(l_2)S_w = 922.7504 + 90.3365 = 1013.086$$

$$\bar{Y}^*_{t+3} + \alpha(l_3)S_w = 1017 + 104.4764 = 1121.701$$

$$\bar{Y}^*_{t+4} + \alpha(l_4)S_w = 1111.700 + 114.6274 = 1226.327$$

$$\bar{Y}^*_{t+5} + \alpha(l_5)S_w = 1206.176 + 121.5823 = 1327.758$$

The obtained forecast indicators are formed in the Table 4.

Table 4.

FORECASTED VALUE $\bar{Y}^*_{t+l}, \bar{Y}^*_{t+l} \pm \alpha(l)S_w$

Years	t	\bar{Y}^*_{t+1}	$\bar{\omega}$	l	$\alpha(l)$	$\alpha(l)S_w$	$\bar{Y}^*_{t+l} + \alpha(l)S_w$	$\bar{Y}^*_{t+l} - \alpha(l)S_w$
t+1	10	828.2752	94.4752	1	2.2176	70.8783	899.153	757.3969
t+2	11	922.750	94.4752	2	2.8264	90.3365	1013.086	832.4139
t+3	12	1017.225	94.4752	3	3.2688	104.4764	1121.701	912.749
t+4	13	1111.700	94.4752	4	3.5864	114.6274	1226.327	997.073
t+5	14	1206.176	94.4752	5	3.8040	121.5823	1327.758	1084.593

Source: elaboration of author.

Based on Table 4 we build a graph of the dynamics of actual and forecast data of indicators of socio-economic security in $t + 1 \div t + 5$ years (Figure).

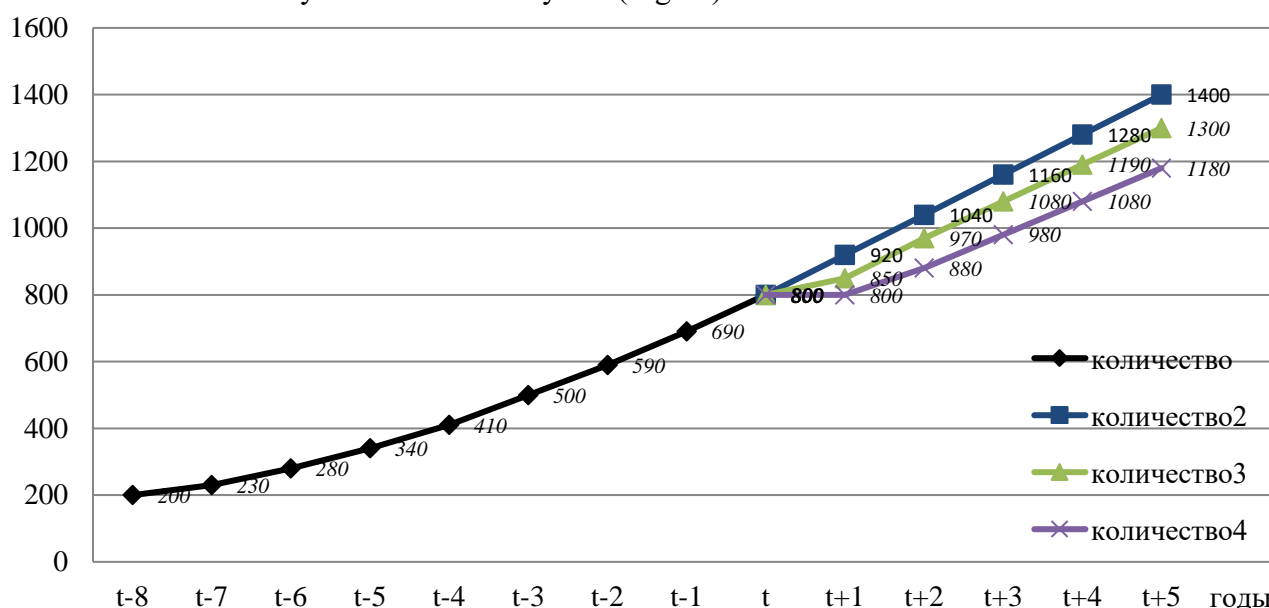


Figure. Dynamics of actual and forecast levels of socio-economic security in the $t + 8 \div t + 5$ years. Source: elaboration of author.

- actual levels of socio-economic security in the $t + 8 \div t$ years;
- forecast levels of socio-economic security in the $t + 8 \div t + 5$ years.

At the same time, the method of integrated economic and statistical calculations is based on the study of numerical relations between the data of socio-economic security and their extrapolation in the forecast period [6–8]. Predictive models will look like:

$$Y_{tj} = K_{ij} \times X_i \quad (9)$$

where: Y — forecast levels of an effective indicator of socio-economic security;

j — options (minimum, medium and maximum);

X_i — factors (economic, social, etc., indicators) ($i=1, \dots, n$);

T — the forecast to year forecast period;

L — years of lead time ($l=1, \dots, L$).

When forecasting socio-economic security data by the method of integrated economic and statistical calculations, their absolute levels or the dynamics of their growth are used. The use of absolute data in forecasting indicators of socioeconomic security seems more appropriate because it is possible to solve a number of problems of the method to identify the levels of factors and coefficients K_{xi} in the lead period.

The calculation of the coefficient levels can be a certain difficulty K_{xi} in the lead period.

Based on the theory in the time series of coefficients characterizing the ratio of the resulting indicator of socio-economic security to the factors of each year of the retrospective period, the level of coefficients can be constant (approximately constant) or in their series there will be a tendency to increase (decrease) [8].

Table 5.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1																				
2	0.500	1.500																		
3	0.333	0.833	1.833																	
4	0.250	0.583	1.083	2.083																
5	0.200	0.450	0.783	1.283	2.283															
6	0.167	0.367	0.617	0.950	1.450	2.450														
7	0.143	0.310	0.51	0.760	1.093	1.593	2.593													
8	0.125	0.268	0.435	0.635	0.885	1.218	1.718	2.718												
9	0.111	0.236	0.379	0.546	0.746	0.996	1.329	1.829	2.829											
10	0.100	0.211	0.336	0.479	0.646	0.846	1.096	1.429	1.929	2.929										
11	0.091	0.191	0.302	0.427	0.570	0.737	0.937	1.187	1.520	2.020	3.020									
12	0.083	0.174	0.274	0.385	0.510	0.653	0.820	1.020	1.270	1.603	2.103	3.103								
13	0.077	0.160	0.251	0.351	0.462	0.587	0.730	0.897	1.097	1.347	1.680	2.180	3.180							
14	0.071	0.148	0.232	0.323	0.423	0.534	0.659	0.802	0.968	1.168	1.418	1.752	2.252	3.252						
15	0.067	0.138	0.215	0.298	0.389	0.489	0.600	0.725	0.868	1.035	1.235	1.485	1.818	2.318	3.318					
16	0.063	0.129	0.201	0.278	0.361	0.452	0.552	0.663	0.788	0.931	1.097	1.297	1.547	1.881	2.381	3.381				
17	0.059	0.121	0.188	0.259	0.336	0.420	0.511	0.611	0.722	0.847	0.990	1.156	1.356	1.606	1.940	2.440	3.440			
18	0.056	0.114	0.177	0.224	0.315	0.392	0.475	0.566	0.666	0.777	0.902	1.045	1.212	1.412	1.662	1.955	2.495	3.495		
19	0.053	0.108	0.167	0.230	0.296	0.367	0.444	0.528	0.619	0.719	0.830	0.955	1.098	1.264	1.464	1.714	2.048	2.548	3.54	
20	0.050	0.103	0.158	0.217	0.280	0.345	0.418	0.495	0.578	0.669	0.769	0.880	1.005	1.148	1.314	1.514	1.764	2.098	2.598	3.598

Source: author's development based on [4]

In the 1st case (the level of coefficients in the pre-forecast period is stable) when searching for the level of coefficients in the period of anticipation of difficulties does not occur (their level in the forecast period will be taken equal to the level in the retrospective period). In a situation where there is a clear tendency to increase and there are no cycles in the time series of these coefficients when their level is found during the lead time, it makes sense to apply the following approach:

a) set the value and value of the difference between each subsequent and previous coefficient K_{xi} (the value of “plus” is inherent in time series of coefficients with a tendency to increase, “minus” — with a tendency to decrease);

b) by dividing the sum of the increments of the coefficients by the number of these increments, calculate the average annual change in the level of the coefficients ΔK_{xi} in the retrospective period;

c) by summation with the level of the coefficient K_{xi} in the last year of the retrospective period of its average annual change, we obtain the level of this coefficient in the 1st year of the lead period.

d) as a result of such iterations (point “b”) we find the level of coefficients characterizing the ratio of the level of socio–economic security to the levels of factors in each year of the lead period, in other cases (the presence of cycles, it is difficult to identify any pattern in the change in the coefficients, etc.) it is necessary to apply individual or group expert assessments.

When calculating the minimum and maximum level of coefficients K_{xi} we will proceed from the proposal that the ratio of the levels of the resulting indicator of socio–economic security and the factors in the lead-up period can not be lower than achieved, i.e. the level of the coefficient K_{xi} in each year of the lead-time period, the ratio may not be lower than in the last year (s) of the retrospective period. Naturally, this premise is conditional, since the presence of time series of coefficients should be allowed from the theory K_{xi} with dynamics to reduction. But in the long-term forecasting factors, in the time series of which the coefficients K_{xi} they tend to decrease, it is impractical to apply, due to the fact that there may come a moment t , in which a logical interpretation of the revealed result will be impossible. In this regard, it seems reasonable to use in determining $K_{xi \max} K_{xi \min}$ the following approach:

–consider the level $K_{xi \min}$ in the final year of the pre-emption period corresponding to the level of this coefficient in the final year of the retrospective period;

–consider the level $K_{xi \max}$ equal to the sum of the level K_{xi} and maximum value K_{xi} in the pre-forecast period.

To study trends in time series of socio–economic security characteristics, factors and coefficients K_{xi} it is necessary to apply the primary information for a longer period.

$$\Delta K_{x1} = \frac{0.070 + 0.080 + 0.071 + 0.078}{4} = 0.075$$

$$\Delta K_{x2} = 0.038 \quad \Delta K_{x3} = 0.002$$

The predictive model of coefficients $K_{xi}(t + l)$ will have the form $K_{xi}(t + l) = K_{xi}(t) + \Delta K_{xi}t$, where $t+1$ — year of lead period ($l=1, \dots, L$).

Then:

$$K_{x1}(t + l)_{min} = 1.450;$$

$$K_{x1}(t + l)_{cp} = 1.450 + 0.075t;$$

$$K_{x1}(t + l)_{max} = 1.450 + 0.082t;$$

$$K_{x2}(t + l)_{min} = 2.183;$$

$$K_{x2}(t + l)_{cp} = 2.183 + 0.038t;$$

$$K_{x2}(t + l)_{max} = 2.183 + 0.051t;$$

$$K_{x3}(t + l)_{min} = 1.865;$$

$$K_{x3}(t + l)_{cp} = 1.865 + 0.002t;$$

$$K_{x2}(t + l)_{max} = 1.865 + 0.0031t;$$

Predictive models to identify the minimum, average and maximum options for the characteristics of socio-economic security, formed by the method of integrated economic and statistical calculations, will have the form:

$$Y_{min} = \sqrt[3]{1.450x \times 2.183x_2 \times 1.865x_3}$$

$$Y_{cp} = \sqrt[3]{(1.450x + 0.075t) \times x_1(2.183 + 0.038t) \times x_2(1.865 + 0.02t) \times x_3}$$

$$Y_{max} = \sqrt{(1.450x + 0.0805t) \times x_1(2.183 + 0.051t) \times x_2(1.865 + 0.003t) \times x_3}$$

where: t for the 1-year period of pre-emption equal to 1 (Table 6).

Table 6.

PRIMARY INFORMATION TO IDENTIFY PREDICTIVE OPTIONS FOR INCREASING
 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SECURITY BY THE METHOD
 OF INTEGRATED ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL CALCULATIONS

Year	K_{x1}	ΔK_{x1}	K_{x2}	ΔK_{x2}	ΔK_{x3}	K_{x3}
t-4	1.151		2.029		1.857	
t-3	1.221	0.070	2.069	0.040	1.858	0.001
t-2	1.301	0.080	2.120	0.051	1.861	0.003
t-1	1.372	0.071	2.152	0.032	1.864	0.003
t	1.450	0.078	2.183	0.031	1.865	0.001

Source: elaboration of author.

Limits of mathematical nature to the selection of factors included in the model, the method of integrated economic and statistical calculations does not show, in connection with which different options for the selection of factors are possible [10–11].

When implementing a comparative analysis of the application of methods of harmonic weights and integrated economic and statistical calculations in the analysis of socio-economic security characteristics, the priority is given to the method of integrated economic and statistical calculations. When forecasting the characteristics of social and economic security by the method of integrated economic and statistical calculations, their absolute levels or the dynamics of their growth are used. Use in predicting the absolute values of the characteristics of the socio-economic security sees more appropriate because it is possible to solve a number of problems of the method to identify the levels of factors and coefficients K_{xi} in the lead period.

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*Работа поступила
в редакцию 17.02.2019 г.*

*Принята к публикации
21.02.2019 г.*

Cite as (APA):

Shvaiba, D. (2019). Introduction of the method of harmonic weights and integrated economic and statistical calculations in the analysis of socio-economic security. *Bulletin of Science and Practice*, 5(3), 250-261. <https://doi.org/10.33619/2414-2948/40/31>.

Ссылка для цитирования:

Shvaiba D. Introduction of the method of harmonic weights and integrated economic and statistical calculations in the analysis of socio-economic security // Бюллетень науки и практики. 2019. Т. 5. №3. С. 250-261. <https://doi.org/10.33619/2414-2948/40/31>.