

Most of the indicators of the index received from special surveys of various international organizations. Many of them are absent in the official survey of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine. From determined 11 indicators to measure the food security of Ukraine for areas can be offered only 8 indicators.

Complex evaluation of food security can be performed by the classical formula of multidimensional average. Also it is very important for integral estimation to evaluate the food security based on the definition areas of risk: normal, pre-crisis, crisis and critical.

Finally attribute characteristics using the scale advantages converted into quantitative characteristics and calculated average level. Such calculation makes it possible to determine the rating of regions of Ukraine by the indexes of food security. Such assessment makes it possible to make management decisions for further regional development.



## **PROBLEMS OF CLASSIFICATION OF CONSISTENCY IN THE SERVICE SECTOR**

**Mazurenko Olha**

*Associate Professor of the Department of Statistics  
Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadym Hetman*

Services sector today - is one of the most promising sectors of the economy that is rapidly developing. In developed countries, the service sector is the largest sector of the economy, about 70% of the world's economic activity is associated with it. Services are 20% of world trade. In Ukraine, the service sector is 55% of GDP.

In recent years, Ukraine has a policy specifically for integration into the European community, seeks to strengthen its foreign economic relations with all countries. The rapid development and increasing of the share of services in the economy escalated the problem of statistical evaluation in this area.

A wide variety of services requires an effective system of classification. There are many developments in this regard. However, most authors are limited to the national economy and do not take into account the classification of international organizations.

Thus, in Classification of Economic Activities (CEA) to industries providing services include: trade, transportation, information and telecommunications, financial and insurance activities, real estate, public administration and defence, education, health, the arts, sports and other services, thus allocated 15 sections. This division is in harmonization with international standard on classification of economic activities types UN (ISIC / Rev.4).

In the System of National Accounts (SNA) services as economic activity are divided into four categories: consumer (restaurants, hotels, home services); social (education, health care, and charitable service); manufacturing (engineering, consulting, financial and credit services); distribution (trade, transportation, freight).

WTO GATS classifies services in: business; audio-visual communication services, construction and related engineering services; distribution services; educational services; financial services; Health and Human Services; tourism and travel; services, recreation, cultural and sporting activities; transport services and other.

Thus, the classification by GATS and national classifications of services are not always consistent with each other, due to the nature of first reference. Such differences do not create conditions for high quality analytical work.

— ◇ —