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Criteria for Classification of Economic Security Indicators

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Abstract

In modern conditions, the importance of ensuring national economic security is increasing due to the increasing multivariance and alternativeness of goal-setting and ways to achieve goals. One cannot give preference to one or another option for forecasting economic development, making investments, forming the country's budget without assessing their socio-economic consequences in the form of criteria and indicators of security. In this paper, it is proposed to systematize indicators of economic security according to several criteria. The development of a classification of objects, phenomena and systems of real life is a very complex procedure, especially when it comes to economic security at various levels of management. However, this task remains very relevant to this day, since the analysis, forecasting and management of economic systems are practically impossible without a clear understanding of their structure. This paper considers the main criteria (indicators) of economic security and options for their definition, as well as examples for all criteria.

Keywords: *Generalized Indexes; Classification of Indicators; Endogenous and Exogenous Indicators; Sampling Frequency; Threshold Values of Indicators*

Introduction

An integral part of the national security of the country is the economic security of the state. It plays a crucial role in achieving economic sovereignty of the state, ensuring economic development, implementing effective social policies, protecting society from environmental elements, and increasing national competitiveness in the context of international economic interdependence. The creation of an effective system of economic security of the state makes it possible to timely identify threats to national economic interests and prevent losses to the socio-economic system as a whole.

Economic security of the state means that all levels of the country's economy are protected from dangerous actions that can be either the result of a conscious influence of any factor or a spontaneous influx of market forces. Such actions that lead to the deterioration of the country's economic situation to a

critical level can be considered dangerous. This may be, for example, a deterioration in living conditions that the population is not prepared to accept and which, as a result, may turn into a social conflict, even begin to threaten the existence of the economic and political systems.

In other words, economic security refers to the ability, ability and readiness of the economy (economic system) to ensure stable and sustainable economic growth, meet the needs of society and protect national interests in various areas from internal and external threats on the basis of effective management.

Assessment of the level of economic security of economic entities, as a rule, is made using special indicators called indicators.

Economic security indicators are a system of indicators that reflect the main pain points in the development of the economy. For each indicator, threshold values are defined – "limit values, ignoring which hinders the normal development of the economy and social sphere and leads to the formation of destructive trends in production and the standard of living of the population".

The formation of a set (list) of indicators is carried out according to the principles of representativeness (the most significant indicators that affect the level of economic security of the state are included), reliability (adequately reflect the state of security) and information availability (official statistics and expert assessments are used during the calculation).

The list of indicators is formed at the level of selecting indicators that more fully characterize each of the sub-indices, taking into account the preliminary accumulated experience of evaluation, developments of domestic and foreign scientists in the field of economic security, economic security indicators defined by relevant international organizations (UN, WTO, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, EU regulations), targets defined in national development programs.

Literature Review

Economic security issues are a new area that has not yet been studied in our country. In general, even scientists from foreign countries on economic security issues also did not conduct sufficient research. We can see this in the absence of criteria and methodology according to which a specific indicator of economic security could be applied worldwide. In other words, in all countries of the world, there is no single, generalized form of economic security indicators that can be applied to a given country based on its potential, threshold values of indicators and their definitions.

Therefore, when conducting research on this topic, we relied only on the scientific works of Russian scientists and economists. It is worth noting that scientific research in the field of economic security in the Russian Federation began more than 20 years ago, and today there is a large scientific base.

Across the country quite effectively show the changes proposed by S. Y. Glazyev, economic security indexes (among which the GDP, the share of industrial production of manufacturing industry, the share of industrial production engineering, the ratio of investment to GDP, life expectancy, inflation rate, the volume of internal debt, external debt in relation to GDP, etc.) [1].

According to V. K. Senchagov, it is necessary to create an indicative system for analyzing and forecasting economic security, the key link of which is the limit values of 19 indicators of economic security (in total, about 150 indicators are used in the work that characterizes various areas of economic security of the state) [2].

A. I. Tatarkin and A. A. Kuklin propose the formation of indicators of economic security of the region of Russia by identifying thirteen areas divided into three enlarged groups [3]: the ability of the subject's economy to sustainable growth, ensuring an appropriate level of development of territories, and environmental safety. Each of the groups is characterized by a set of corresponding indicators.

D. V. Gordienko, revealing the essence of economic security of the state, considers it from different sides: as a state of the national economy, in which a complex of economic, production and technological factors allows for the reproduction cycle, as a process of creating and strengthening conditions that ensure the reliable functioning of the national economy during its development, as well as a set of interrelated structural elements: material support for production, the state of the labor force, the size and progressiveness of the main production capital (funds), the development of research, development and technological innovations, the possibility of selling products on foreign and domestic markets [4].

Based on the bibliographic analysis, we propose the following definition of economic security: "Economic security is the achievement of the greatest correspondence between the vital interests of the individual, society, and the state and the creation of the necessary conditions for the optimal functioning of the system of economic relations."

Methodology

Analysis and synthesis, scientific abstraction deduction, classification, generalization, comparative, theoretical interpretation, and analytical methods were used in the methodology of this article, as a result of the bibliographic study, the direct and indirect factors affecting them and the prospects for further development were identified.

Analysis and Results

All coefficients of economic security are the result of the mutual influence of indicators-stimulators and indicators-destimulators [5].

Incentive indicators have a stimulating (positive) effect on the coefficient of economic security (for example, investment in fixed assets, financing of innovative activities, the number of employed people, etc.).

Incentive indicators contribute to reducing the level of economic security (for example, accounts receivable and accounts payable, depreciation of fixed assets, wage arrears, etc.).

Integral coefficients of economic security are used, as well as indicators of the threshold values of individual indicators to assess the condition of economic security in foreign and domestic practice. To assess the economic security of the state and society, the threshold values of quantitative and qualitative indicators of the country's development are important, failure to comply with them leads to the formation of negative, destructive trends in the economy. It should be emphasized that a high degree of economic security is achieved when the entire set of indicators is within the acceptable limits of their threshold values.

However, for a clear understanding of the essence and analysis of economic security indicators, it is necessary to divide economic security indicators into specific groups (Fig. 1).

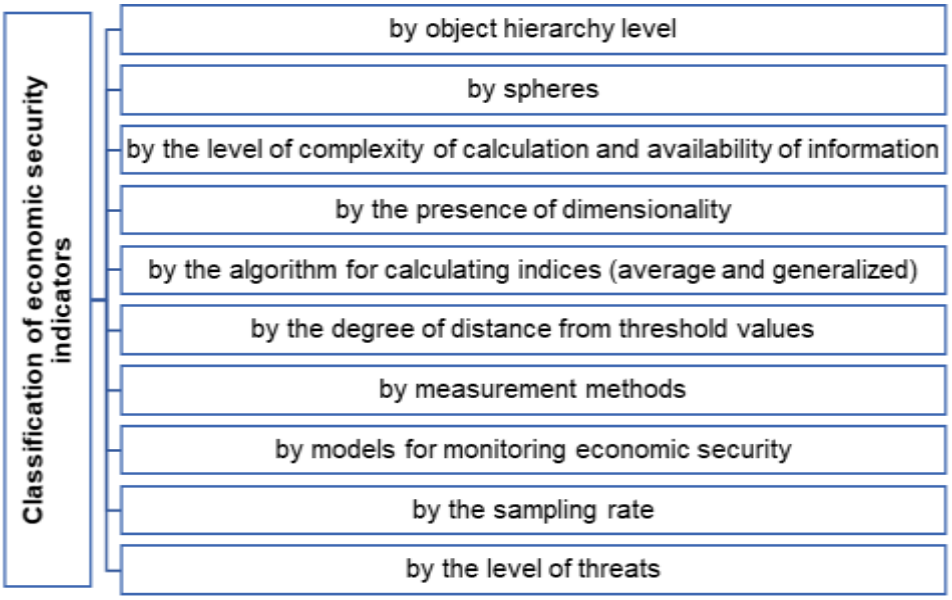

Fig. 1 Classification of economic security indicators [6]

Discussion

Next, we will consider in more detail the main elements (criteria) of the proposed classification of indicators of economic security.

1. One of the criteria of the proposed classification is the classification by the level of the hierarchy of the economic security object. Here it is advisable to highlight the indicators of the economic security of a country, region, industry, enterprise and individual. Out of more than 300 indicators of economic security, the following are the main indicators (Table 1).

Table 1 Indicators of economic security on the level of object hierarchy

Indicators of the country's economic security	Indicators of the region's economic security	Indicators of the enterprise's economic security
1. GDP by PPP	1. The gross regional product per capita	**1. Indicators of production:** − share of research and development work in the total amount of work (knowledge intensity); − innovation activity (share of new products in total production) − competitiveness of products; − the degree of utilization of equipment; − age structure of the equipment; − the rate of renewal of basic production assets; − rhythm of production; − production volume.
2. GDP per capita by PPP	2. Share of investments in GRP	**2. Financial indicators:** − the profitability of production; − the capital intensity of production (capital productivity); − current liquidity ratio;

		– the volume of orders (estimated sales) - the level of demand; – accounts receivable and payable; – share of provision with own circulating assets; – the required and real volume of investments for simple and extended reproduction.
3. The share of manufacturing in total industrial output	3. Share of food imports in domestic consumption	**3. Social indicators:** - the level of wages (to the average in the industry, in the region, in the country's economy); - the size and dynamics of wage arrears; - loss of working time, downtime; - the structure of the staff (age, qualification); - staff turnover.
4. The share of mechanical engineering in all industrial products	4. The ratio of savings and investment	
5. Volume of investments	5. Share of foreign investment in total investment in fixed assets	
6. R & D expenses	6. R & D expenditure Ratio in GRP	
7. Percentage of the population of people with an income below the subsistence minimum (daily income less than $ 1)	7. Share of regional credit organizations in the total number of credit organizations in the region	
8. Life expectancy	8. Share of the population of people with incomes below the subsistence minimum	
9. Income ratio of 10% of the most and 10% of the least affluent population	9. Life expectancy	
10. Unemployment rate (according to the ILO methodology)	10. Income differentials	
11. Annual inflation rate for the year	11. Crime rate	
12. Volume of domestic debt	12. Unemployment rate	
13. Volume of external debt	13. Housing affordability (the ratio of market price to average annual household income)	
14. Public debt servicing	14. The employment-to-population	
15. Share of external borrowings in covering the budget deficit	15. The growth rate of consumer spending	
16. Budget deficit	16. The rate of growth in real incomes	
17. Volume of foreign currency		
18. Total money supply		

19. Import		
20. Food import		
21. Crime rate		

* Compiled by the authors based on the bibliographic analysis

2. The system of economic security usually contains several areas, reflecting different areas of research of the object. So, the system of economic security is best divided into four such areas: the real economy, the social sphere, the monetary and financial sphere, and the foreign economic sphere. Therefore, one of the elements of the classification is the division into spheres (projections) of economic security (Table 2).

Table 2 Classification of economic security indicators by areas (spheres)

№	Indicator name
Real economy sphere	
1	GDP volume
2	Average annual GDP growth rates, %
3	Annual share of GDP allocated to national defense, %
4	Expenditure on civil science, % of GDP
5	Annual share of GDP allocated to public security, %
6	Volume of investments in fixed assets, % of GDP
7	Share of production of machinery and equipment, power equipment, optical equipment and vehicles, and equipment in the total volume of shipped products and services, %
8	Share of innovative products in all products shipped
9	Increase in mineral reserves to the volume of their production
Social sphere	
10	Average life expectancy, years (men, women)
11	Average estimated number of children per woman
12	The ratio of the number of people of retirement and working age
13	Funds for health care, education and culture, % of GDP
14	The share of the population with incomes below the subsistence level in the entire population, %
15	Ratio of average pension to average salary, %
16	Ratio of funds (the ratio of income of 10% of high-income and 10% of the population with low-income), times
17	Ratio of average per capita money income of the population to the subsistence minimum, times
18	Unemployment rate according to ILO methodology, %
19	Housing area per inhabitant, sq. m
Monetary and financial sphere	
20	Total amount of gold and foreign exchange reserves at the end of the year, billion dollars
21	Annual inflation rate, %
22	Level of monetization of the economy: M2 at the end of the year, % of GDP
23	Authorized capital of banks at the end of the year, % of GDP
24	Volume of loans, % of GDP
25	Loan defaults in the total volume of consumer and mortgage loans, %
26	Daily fluctuations of the stock market index, %
Foreign economic sphere	
27	Share of imported food, %
28	Ratio of external corporate debt at the end of the year to annual exports, %
29	Foreign trade balance, % of GDP

* Compiled by the authors based on the bibliographic analysis

3. Indicators of economic security can have different dimensions. At the same time, simple, composite and complex indicators can be distinguished depending on the complexity of calculation and availability of information (Fig. 2). For example, GDP is simple in the sense that it is published annually in the official tables of statistical offices. The indicator "Ratio of average pension to average wages" is a composite indicator, since it requires the use of two official tables. There are also more complex indicators that are calculated according to specified methods using several sources of information.

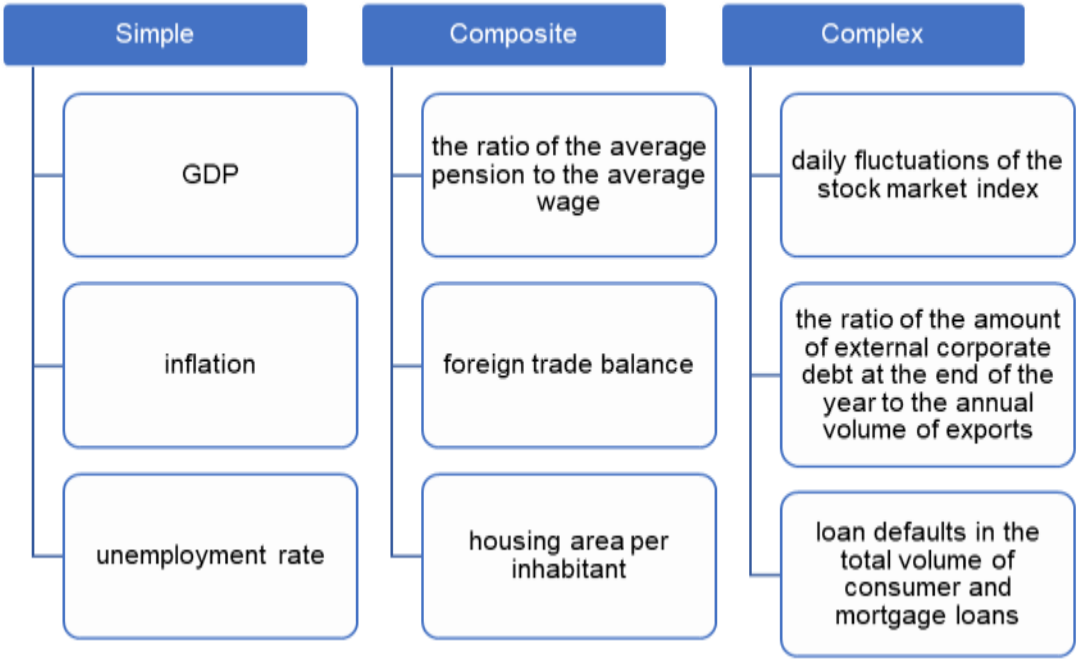

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Fig. 2 Classification of economic security indicators depending on the complexity of calculation and availability of information

4. In several cases, it is advisable to bring the initial indicators to a dimensionless form for the convenience of their joint analysis. Since the initial indicators have different dimensions, for their joint analysis in some cases it is necessary to carry out their functional transformation (normalization). After the transformation, the indicators lose their dimension, while maintaining trends in their dynamics and changing within the same limits. This makes it possible to analyze them in the same axes, for example, using radar diagrams (Fig. 3). Besides, at this stage, it is possible to define "risk zones" - areas of indicator positioning depending on the degree of its remoteness from the threshold level.

Thus, the next element of the classification is the classification by the presence of dimension.

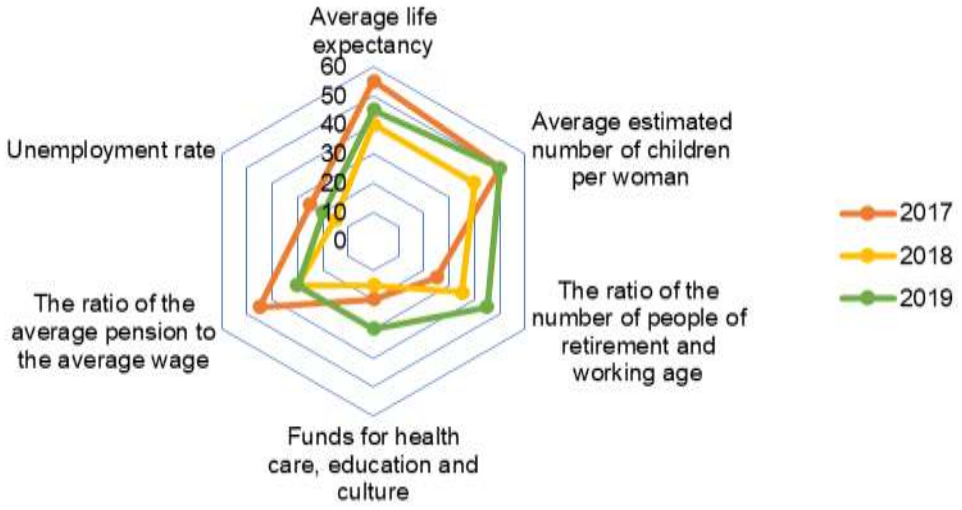

Fig. 3 An example of compiling a radar chart based on data from the social sphere of economic security

5. The converted indicators can be further grouped into average and generalized indices. In the first case, the generalized indicator is calculated to a specific area (projection) of the economic security system, in the second - to the entire system as a whole (Table 3). In this case, the algorithm for calculating the indices depends on the selected aggregation model.

6. When calculating an average and generalized index of economic security, various approaches to the formation of the scale of weights are possible. One of them uses equilibrium values. On the other hand, the various indicators can be subdivided according to the degree of distance from the threshold values. In this case, the most distant indicators should have more weight. In addition, some indicators lose their relevance over time, for example, the indicator "Ratio of the size of public external and internal debt to GDP".

7. For the analysis of economic security systems, in most cases, quantitative indicators are used, obtained directly or through some transformations from official sources (statistical bodies, the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank, etc.). However, such indicators do not always fully reflect the level of economic security of the object under study.

Depending on the assessment methods used, typical indicators are formed that reflect an integral system of economic security. For example, financial ratios are referred to as quantitative indicators. They can be easily calculated from the financial and statistical reporting of the enterprise. They are also easy to interpret, amenable to formal and logical transformations and serve as the basis for the development of management decisions.

Qualitative indicators imply taking into account the subjective factor of the opinions of experts, in the role of which are consultants, but usually, managers of the enterprise, specialists and even ordinary workers (for example, when conducting a questionnaire) participate in the assessment procedures. Qualitative indicators are more difficult to interpret. They do not have unambiguous algorithms for justifying the decisions of the head, and much depends on the practical experience and intuition of the decision-maker, for example, the creditworthiness of partners, business reputation, changes in the shareholder register, employee loyalty, etc.

Table 3 Generalized indicators of economic security [7]

№	Responsible organization	Generalized indicator name	Comment (indicator composition)
1	Economist Intelligence Unit	Quality of life index	It includes health, family, social and material conditions, political stability and security, etc.
2	United Nations	Human development index	This indicator is calculated using the following indicators: life expectancy; educational level, calculated as the aggregate literacy index of the adult population (weight two thirds) and the total share of students enrolled in educational institutions of various levels (weight one third), as well as the standard of living of the population, which is measured based on gross domestic product per capita population.
3	Wildlife Fund	Ecological Footprint Index	Characterizes the degree of pressure on the environment, carried out both by society as a whole and by individuals
4	World Economic Forum	GCI Competitiveness Index	It includes twelve factors, each of which is determined using a different number of indicators and has its weighting factor
5	International Academy for Future Studies (IAIB), International League for Strategic Management and Accounting, Institute for Economic Strategies	Integral power indicator	This indicator is calculated according to nine factors: natural resources, territory, culture and religion, economy, foreign policy, government, population, science and education, and the army.

* Compiled by the authors based on the bibliographic analysis

In an integrated system for ensuring economic security, combined indicators are often used that combine quantitative and qualitative assessments, formal-logical and search approaches. The following common examples of various forms of EBO indicators can be cited [8].

– *The question indicator* is qualitative and focuses on the contradiction that is the essence of the threat. As an information retrieval tool, a sequence of questions can lead to a specific threat source. For example, a) how many litigations in the enterprise involved in at a given time? b) is the company regularly audited?

– *The questionnaire indicator* includes a set of questions that determine the security specifics of a particular facility. Questions should provide a consistent and unambiguous interpretation of the results of the safety assessment. For example, a set of evaluative characteristics of product quality on the part of the consumer, including with the indication of claims, comments and recommendations for improving the

product. The questionnaire indicator also includes a questionnaire for personnel, assessing the degree of employee loyalty.

– *The tabular indicator* reflects information and statistical modelling as a method of assessing safety. For example, balance sheet, income statement, horizontal and vertical balance sheet analysis, etc.

– *The math indicator* corresponds to a specific calculation formula. For example, absolute indicators (profit, loss, net present value, increase in accounts payable) and relative indicators (financial ratios of profitability, liquidity, provision of own circulating assets, etc.). At the same time, it is advisable to use absolute indicators for short periods of time and only for analyzing dynamics.

– *The graphical indicator* provides visibility, clarity and clarity of information interpretation. For example, break-even point chart, cash flow chart, Gantt chart, etc.

– *A matrix indicator* reflects a combination of the above indicator forms. For example, BCG matrix, SWOT analysis matrix, resource-functional matrix, etc.

– *A portfolio indicator* is classified as a composite indicator using an estimated ranking method. For example, a product portfolio of an enterprise, a portfolio of securities, a portfolio of potential investors, ranked by the cost of attracted resources and the priority of their use.

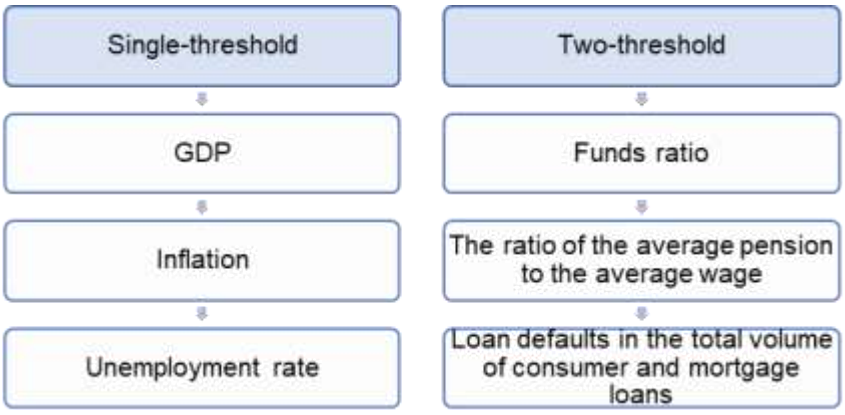

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Fig. 4 Classification of indicators of economic security according to comparison models with a threshold value

8. In different situations, different models of monitoring economic security are used. In particular, a dynamic model can be used to identify trends that use information from the base and current periods. To compare the degree of development of an economic system with other systems, positioning (rating) of the object under study, comparative models are used. However, most studies of economic security use threshold comparison models. In the latter case, one-threshold indicators, for example, "GDP per capita", and two-threshold indicators, for example, "Fund Ratio" (Fig. 4) should be distinguished [9].

9. The above system of indicators of economic security has a sampling rate of one year. Thus, acceptable for long term trend analysis. However, for operational analysis and forecasting, it is necessary to use indicators with a more frequent reference period. This opportunity appeared in connection with the

publication of short-term indicators by statistical authorities with a sampling rate of one month or quarter (Table 4).

Table 4 Classification of indicators of economic security by sampling frequency

№	Indicator name	Sampling frequency
1	GDP volume	Month (quarter, year)
2	Average annual GDP growth rates, %	Month (quarter, year)
3	Annual share of GDP allocated to national defense, %	Year
4	Expenditures on civil science, % of GDP	Year
5	Annual share of GDP allocated to public security, %	Year
6	Investment in fixed assets, % of GDP	Month (quarter, year)
7	Share of production of machinery and equipment, power equipment, optical equipment and vehicles, and equipment in the total volume of shipped products and services, %	Month (quarter, year)
8	Share of innovative products in all shipped products	Month (quarter, year)
9	Increase in mineral reserves to the volume of their production	Year
10	Average life expectancy, years (men, women)	Year
11	Average estimated number of children per woman	Year
12	The ratio of the number of people of retirement and working age	Year
13	Funds for health care, education and culture, % of GDP	Month (quarter, year)
14	The share of the population with incomes below the subsistence level in the entire population, %	Month (quarter, year)
15	The ratio of the average pension to the average wage, %	Month (quarter, year)
16	Funds ratio (ratio of incomes of 10% of high-income and 10% of the population with low-income), times	Month (quarter, year)
17	The ratio of the average per capita money income of the population to the subsistence minimum, times	Month (quarter, year)
18	Unemployment rate according to ILO methodology, %	Month (quarter, year)
19	Housing area per inhabitant, sq. m	Month (quarter, year)
20	Total amount of gold and foreign exchange reserves at the end of the year, billion dollars	Year
21	Annual inflation rate, %	Year
22	The level of monetization of the economy: M2 at the end of the year, % of GDP	Year
23	Authorized capital of banks at the end of the year, % of GDP	Year
24	Volume of loans, % of GDP	Month (quarter, year)
25	Loan defaults in the total volume of consumer and mortgage loans, %	Month (quarter, year)
26	Daily fluctuations of the stock market index, %	Day (month, quarter, year)
27	Share of imported food, %	Month (quarter, year)
28	The ratio of the amount of external corporate debt at the end of the year to the annual volume of exports, %	Year
29	Foreign trade balance, % of GDP	Month (quarter, year)

* Compiled by the authors based on the bibliographic analysis

10. Currently used systems of indicators of economic security, as a rule, contain internal (endogenous) indicators. At the same time, to assess threats to economic security, along with internal ones, it is advisable to use external (exogenous) indicators to the system, for example, energy prices, the dollar exchange rate against the local currency, stock indices, etc. [10]. This division into external and internal indicators will be called a classification by the level of threats (Table 5).

Table 5 Classification of indicators of economic security by the level of internal and external threats

Endogenous threats	Exogenous threats
increasing the degree of differentiation of indicators of living standards and incomes of the population	reducing the country's role in the world economy
change in the sectoral structure of the national economy	reducing the level of economic and political impact on the processes taking place in the world economy
strengthening the uneven economic development of the country's regions	the expansion and impact of international military and political associations
a significant decline in scientific and technical potential	the weakening of the processes of integration and development of economic ties
development of interethnic and interethnic tensions	territorial expansion concerning the country
widespread violation of a single legal space	development of international terrorism
lowering the level of physical health of the population	the weakening of the country's position in the field of information and telecommunications
demographic crisis	a significant reduction in the indicators of the country's military-defense potential

* Compiled by the authors based on the bibliographic analysis.

Conclusion

The classification of the above indicators of economic security was carried out mainly as a result of the analysis of the literature on this topic by the authors. We also believe that the indicators listed in each group are only a few of the few indicators included in this group, and the rest of the indicators should also be considered following this classification.

In general, as we noted above, the number of indicators representing economic security in different countries today ranges from 300 to 500, and different countries use a different approach to assessing economic security.

Summarizing the essence of the grouping (classification) of indicators of economic security, we would like to clarify the objectives of the classification:

1. to form a clear idea of the structure of the economic security system;

2. highlighting the priorities of socio-economic development;

3. preparation of analytical data by industry and sector;

4. find out in which area (object) development occurs, and in which slowdown (recession, recession), etc.

The classification method proposed in the article can be used to organize effective monitoring of the economic security of both a country and a specific object (region, industry, enterprise).

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