The modernization approach to the regional processes monitoring of the social services provision in the context of the modern public policy

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Summary

The modernization approach to monitoring regional processes of providing social services is proposed. The methodological approach is developed in the context of the modern public policy, which includes the following stages: the formation of a system of indicators that characterize the level of the social services modernization; the determination of the levels of regions development by such components as the modernization level of the economic sphere, the modernization level of the demographic component and the modernization level of employment; the determination of weights for each group of indicators and calculation of integrated indicators, ranking of regions; the allocation of criteria for classification and grouping of regions according to the modernization level of the social services sphere; highlighting the most important problems of each region.

The proposed method is tested on the example of the Ukraine's regions. According to the results of calculations of the modernization level of the processes of providing social services, the ranking and grouping of the regions was carried out. The rating allowed to distinguish four groups of regions: regions with a high modernization level of social services, regions with above-average levels, as well as regions with medium and low levels. The author's modernization approach to monitoring the processes of providing social services allows to investigate the real state of the main indicators influencing these processes and to identify problem regions in order to develop mechanisms to stimulate their development.

Key words:
Modernization approach, monitoring, region, social services, public policy.

1. Introduction

Social services, as a key tool for social protection, play a significant role in improving the quality of life in society. Services such as social security, employment and training, childcare, social assistance, etc., are vital in achieving the key objectives such as social, economic and territorial cohesion, high employment, social integration and economic growth.

However, today's realities show that most countries face fundamental problems such as changing demographics, low economic growth, migration, armed conflict, rapid changes in employment patterns and their new forms, income instability, including among middle-class people. All this raises the issue of the social services modernization and adaptation of the social support models taking into account the peculiarities of the modern public policy in order to better respond to changing needs and social challenges - population aging, rising unemployment, funding constraints and more.

2. Literature Review

Quite a lot of scientists have devoted their research to the study of the processes of the social services provision and current issues of social protection, among which: Belso-Martínez J.A., Mas-Tur A., Sánchez M., López-Sánchez M.J. (2020), Benyah F. (2021), Botha R., Warria A. (2020), Egerer M., Anderson E. (2020), Eseed R. (2020), Glumbikova K., Rusnok P., Mikulec M. (2020), Ivanova N., Samiilenko G. (2020), Khudolei V., Bespalov M., Tulchynska S., Tulchinsky R. (2021), Kychko I. (2021), Lazarenko I., Saloid S. (2020), Leonard R., Horsfall D., Rosenberg J., Noonan K. (2020), Lo Storto C. (2020), Martín M.D. (2020), Petros R., Solomon P.L. (2020), Popelo O. (2019, 2020), Powell M., Osborne S.P. (2020), Revko A., Garafonova O. (2021), Savard S., Savard J., van Kemenade S., Benoît J., Tabor M. (2020), Shkarlet S., Kholiavko N., Dubyna M. (2019), Szatmári A., Hoffman I. (2020), Tsypkin Y.A., Kamaev R.A., Orlov S.V. (2020), Wenyi L. (2020), Wollter F. (2020), Zhurukhin G.I., Illarionov I.V., Mokronosov A.G. (2020) and others.

Within the article, scientists Zhurukhin G.I., Illarionov I.V. and Makronosov A.G. note the growing interest in social services aimed at meeting the individual preferences of consumers. The study proves that according to social research, interest in better commercial services is also growing steadily. Scientists argue for the application of standard methods to the process of forming basic economic standards in the social economy. It is noted that when forming the consolidated standard cost of social services, classified by categories of consumers, forms of provision and types of social services, their resource intensity is

averaged with the coefficient of variation at the standard level of error (Zhurukhin G.I. et al., 2020).

Within the paper of Benyah F. from Finland, the provision of social services by Pentecostal / charismatic churches in Ghana is discussed. The focus is on four selected churches, noting that the churches not only participate in the proclamation of the gospel of Jesus Christ, but are also active participants in the provision of social services aimed at transforming the lives of their constituents. According to the researcher, this development indicates a shift from the well-known otherworldly nature of the Pentecostal / charismatic movements and projects a new movement, increasing social sensitivity has implications for national development (Benyah F., 2021).

The paper by Czech scientists Glumbikova K., Rusnok P. and Mikule M. is devoted to the assessment of the impact of social housing on the homeless in the Czech Republic in a specific area of social services use. According to the research, it is concluded that the social housing provision leads to a general decrease in the use of social work and (possibly) an increase in self-sufficiency of clients. This can lead to strong economic consequences of social housing in the form of savings on social work (Glumbikova K. et al., 2020).

The authors of the article Savard S., Savard J., Kemenade S., Benait I., Tabor M. from Canada emphasize that language is an important determinant of health, and the lack of access to quality, language-adapted medical and social services has a negative impact on users. The current provision of services has been limited by organizations operating in elevators with suboptimal resources used to integrate active French language services into the entire service system. This article describes the creation, verification and pilot testing of the Tool for Self-Assessment of Organizational and Public Resources for Active Proposal and Continuity of the French Language in Health and Social Services (Savard S. et al., 2020).

Researchers Szatmari A. and Hoffman I. argue that municipalities play an important role in providing social services. Basic social services are primarily provided by local governments. Hungarian municipalities have strong social powers and responsibilities, but their role is constant transformation. It is also noted that the highly decentralized system established in the early 1990s was centralized, and most specialized social services have been nationalized over the last decade. This led to a new model; the mixed system evolved after 2013. The provision of specialized services was largely centralized, while basic services remained the responsibility of municipal authorities. The article analyzes the consequences of this reform (Szatmari A. et al., 2020).

The document of Spanish scientists aims to examine and challenge the COVID-19 social crisis response network in the Valencia region of Spain. The authors' approach is twofold: a network approach using analysis methods of social networks and an approach to social services. The authors sought to analyze the different roles, strategic positions, ego density and brokerage services of the participating organizations. Researchers offer important guidance for practitioners that can facilitate collaboration, coordination, and networking in the future (Belso-Martínez J.A. et al., 2020).

The study of Martin M.D. is aimed at analyzing the European social security system and the posting of workers in the services provision in the European Union in the context of issues related to the judicial protection of transnational administrative acts through the conditions of mutual recognition (Martin M.D., 2020).

Within the article of Powell M. and Osborne S.P. from the United Kingdom, the ability of social enterprises to follow the rhetoric of public policy that surrounds them and become sustainable providers of public services is outlined. This is done by studying their marketing activities in the North East of England and focusing on social enterprises that provide social services for adults. In the article, the theory of services to build an alternative model of marketing and business practice, which is based on the need to build such relationships, is used. (Powell M. et al., 2020).

Using Guangdong as an object for this study, Wenyi L. from China examines the role and functions of social work services in the care system for the elderly, and analyzes the relationship between social work services and family care services in urban China. The research has shown that social workers face challenges in providing culturally sensitive services, emphasizing the need to further develop their ability to interpret service items and service delivery procedures for older people and family members (Wenyi L., 2020).

The purpose of the study of Tsypkin Y.A., Kamaev R.A., Orlov S.V., Pakulina A.A. and Kalinichenko L.L. is to develop and justify measures in order to improve the quality of social and information services for the population in a digital economy. The conditions of information interaction as the factors of improving the quality of social and information services to the population in a systematic approach to the digital economy development are determined. The authors outlined the determinants of development, specifics, conditions and mechanisms of information interaction in the market of social and information services, which allowed developing scientific and methodological tools that improve the quality of social and information services for the population in digital economy (Tsypkin Y.A. et al., 2020).

3. Methodology

The proposed modernization approach to monitoring regional processes that affect the social protection effectiveness involves the following stages:

1) formation of a system of indicators that characterize the modernization level of the social services sphere;

2) determining the levels of the region's development by such components as the modernization level of the economic sphere, the modernization level of the demographic component and the modernization level of employment;

3) determination of weighting factors for each group of indicators and calculation of integrated indicators, ranking of regions;

4) selection of the criteria for classification and grouping of regions according to the modernization level of the social services sphere;

5) determination of regional characteristics according to the modernization level of the social services provision of each group of regions, identification of the most important problems of each region.

We propose to determine the level of the social services modernization (L_{mssj}) in the region by analyzing the following components: the level of the economic sphere modernization (L_{es}), the level of the demographic component modernization (L_{dc}) and the level of the employment modernization (L_{se}) (Figure 1).
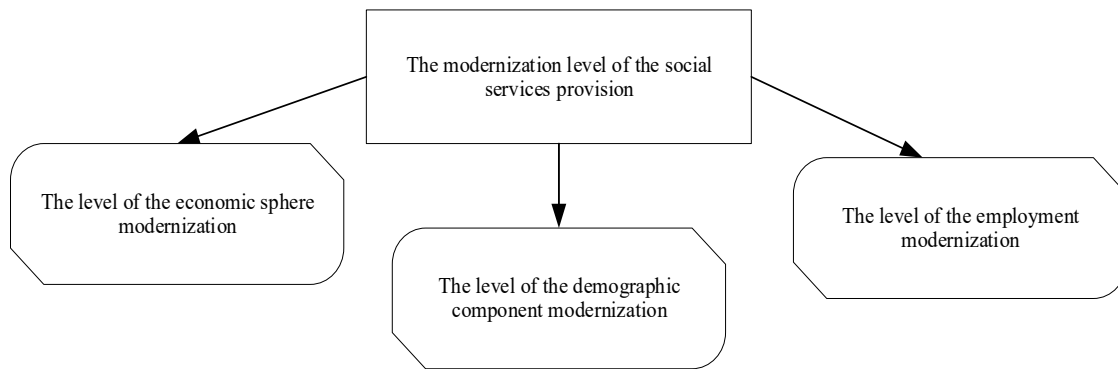

Fig. 1. Component assessments of the level of the social services modernization
Source: suggested by the authors

The system of partial indicators, which represents the number of quantitative and qualitative components of assessing the level of the social services modernization, is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: List of partial indicators for assessing the components of the level of the social services modernization

No.	Indexes
The level of the economic sphere modernization	
x_1	Gross regional product per capita, UAH
x_2	The average level of own income of the local budget per 1 person, UAH
x_3	Share of expenditures on social protection and social security in GRP
x_4	Share of social protection and social security expenditures in total expenditures
The level of the demographic component modernization	
x_5	Population density, persons per km2
x_6	Total fertility rate
x_7	The share of the population aged 15-64 years in the total permanent population, %
x_8	The demographic burden in total, per 1,000 permanent residents aged 15-64
The level of the employment sector modernization	
x_9	Employment rate of the working population, %
x_{10}	Share of households with employed persons, %
x_{11}	Share of economically inactive persons, %
x_{12}	Share of pensions, scholarships, benefits and subsidies provided in cash in total household resources, %

Source: suggested by the authors.

For comparability and compatibility of the formed information base we will carry out rationing of the selected indicators. In addition, for indicators – stimulators and indicators – disincentives rationing is performed according to different formulas, which is due to the need to standardize the components for ranking using indicators, the growth of which increases the index of modernization of social

services and indicators, the growth of which reduces the corresponding index.

For indicators of stimulants we use the following formula (1):

$$V_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij} \, ? \, x_{\min}}{x_{\max} \, ? \, x_{\min}}, \qquad (1)$$

For indicators of disincentives we use the formula (2):

$$V_{ij} = \frac{x_{\max} - x_{ij}}{x_{\max} - x_{\min}}, \qquad (2)$$

where V_{ij} – the value of the i-th indicator in the j-th region;

$x_{\min}$ – the minimum value of the i-th indicator for all regions;

$x_{\max}$ – the maximum value of the i-th indicator for all regions.

To calculate the total index of the social services modernization in the region, it is necessary to "fold" the partial indices into an integrated one.

The integrated indicator for each component of the modernization level of the social services sphere is calculated by the formula based on the the arithmetic mean calculation (formula 3):

$$I_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{1}^{n} V_j}{n}, \qquad (3)$$

where I_{ij} – integrated level indicator for the i-th indicator of the j-th region for a certain period;

V_j – the sum of partial indices that characterize the i-th indicator of the j-th region for a certain period;

n – number of partial indicators.

The level of the region modernization by such components as the level of the economic sphere, the level of the demographic component and the level of employment, we propose to calculate as the ratio of the integrated indicator of the region for each indicator to its average value in the country (formula 4)

$$P_{ij} = \frac{I_{ij}}{I_{iavg}}, \qquad (4)$$

where P_{ij} – the level of the state on the i-th indicator of the j-th region for a certain period;

I_{ij} – integrated indicator of the state of the i-th indicator of the j-th region for a certain period;

I_{iavg} – the average value of the integrated indicator of the state of the i-th indicator in the country for a certain period.

The level of the social services modernization in the region is calculated as the sum of the indices of three components. In addition, in order to equalize each component for the overall result, we use the weights for each area, defined by the authors – for the economic sphere – 0.3, for the demographic component – 0.4, for the employment sphere – 0.3. The formula for calculating the level of the social services modernization in the j-th region will be as follows (formula 5):

$$L_{mssj} = 0{,}3 \cdot L_{esj} + 0{,}4 \cdot L_{dcj} + 0{,}3 \cdot L_{sej}. \qquad (5)$$

According to the results of the rating assessment of the level of the social services modernization (L_{mss}), we propose to distinguish the following 4 groups of regions: regions with high Lmss, regions with L_{mss} above average, regions with medium and low L_{mss}.

4. Results

We will test the proposed author's method on the example of the regions of Ukraine, but it should be noted that it is acceptable for calculations for any country.

To determine the level of the economic sphere modernization (L_{es}) it is necessary to analyze the current state of its components, such as gross regional product per capita, the average level of local budget revenue per capita, the share of social protection and social security expenditures in GRP, the share of expenditures for social protection and social security in the general expenses of the local budget.

The level of the demographic component modernization (L_{dc}) is determined by analyzing the population density of the region, the total birth rate, the proportion of the population aged 15-64 in the total permanent population and the total demographic burden per thousand permanent residents aged 15-64.

To assess the level of the employment modernization (L_{se}) we use the employment level of the working population, the share of households where there are workers, the share of economically inactive people and the share of pensions, scholarships, benefits and subsidies provided in cash in total household resources (Table 2).

Table 2: Dynamics of the components of the level of the social services modernization

Regions	Les, %			Ldc, %			Lse, %		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Vinnytsia	31	31	27	17	18	20	28	29	29
Volyn	33	33	34	30	34	36	14	11	14
Dnipropetrovsk	26	25	23	34	33	32	37	31	33
Donetsk	17	17	16	24	18	13	11	6	6
Zhytomyr	34	33	35	20	22	23	25	29	27
Transcarpathian	28	30	35	52	56	59	40	39	40
Zaporizhzhia	26	24	22	40	36	33	31	33	28
Ivano-Frankivsk	34	34	34	54	59	64	31	37	38
Kiev	30	28	28	39	38	37	38	34	34
Kirovohrad	31	32	32	15	14	14	23	27	20
Luhansk	23	23	21	36	30	24	27	28	25
Lviv	30	29	27	59	62	66	36	36	39
Mykolaiv	25	25	28	46	44	42	34	28	36
Odesa	20	19	24	39	36	34	38	38	40
Poltava	32	33	29	39	40	40	28	26	20
Rivne	36	36	41	28	31	34	21	33	36
Sumy	35	36	32	53	51	50	26	26	28
Ternopil	37	37	34	48	53	59	28	22	21
Kharkiv	26	27	25	67	68	68	44	40	38
Kherson	28	27	29	45	43	40	33	30	32
Khmelnytsky	34	33	33	24	24	25	22	23	21
Cherkasy	34	35	35	25	26	25	32	26	29
Chernivtsi	36	36	38	53	56	59	25	34	37
Chernihiv	33	35	33	14	14	13	26	30	27
Kyiv city	34	34	36	99	95	91	54	55	53

Source: calculated by the authors according to the data to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine.

In terms of the level of the economic sphere modernization in 2019, the best indicators were in Rivne (41%), Chernivtsi (38%), Transcarpathian (35%), Cherkasy (35%), Zhytomyr (35%) regions and Kyiv (36%). The worst indicators were in Donetsk (16%), Luhansk (21%), Zaporizhia (22%), Dnipropetrovsk (23%) and Odesa (24%) regions.

According to the level of the demographic component modernization, the leading regions are Kiev (91%), Kharkiv (68%), Lviv (66%), Ivano-Frankivsk (64%), Transcarpathian (59%) and Ternopil (59%) regions. Zhytomyr (13%), Chernihiv (13%), Kirovohrad (14%), Vinnytsia (20%) and Zhytomyr (23%) regions became outsider regions.

According to the level of the employment sector modernization, the top five regions were formed by Kiev (53%), Transcarpathian (40%), Odesa (40%), Lviv (39%) and Kharkiv (38%) regions. Donetsk (6%), Volyn (14%), Kirovohrad (20%), Poltava (20%), Ternopil (20%) and Khmelnytsky (21%) regions close the overall rating of the regions with the lowest values.

The calculation results of the levels of the social services modernization (on the example of the regions of Ukraine) are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Dynamics of the modernization level of the social services sphere

Regions	Lmss									
	2017		2018		2019		2019/2018		2019/2017	
	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank
Vinnytsia	76	22	77	21	76	21	1	0	0	1
Volyn	76	21	77	22	84	17	-7	5	-8	4
Dnipropetrovsk	97	14	89	15	88	16	1	-1	9	-2
Donetsk	51	25	41	24	34	25	7	-1	17	0
Zhytomyr	79	20	84	17	85	18	-1	-1	-6	2
Transcarpathian	120	4	125	6	134	3	-9	3	-14	1
Zaporizhzhia	97	13	94	13	83	19	9	-6	14	-6
Ivano-Frankivsk	119	5	130	3	136	2	-6	1	-15	3
Kiev	108	9	100	9	99	12	1	-3	9	-3
Kirovohrad	68	24	73	23	66	24	7	-1	2	0

Luhansk	85	18	81	18	69	23	12	-5	16	-5
Lviv	125	3	127	4	131	6	-4	-2	-6	-3
Mykolaiv	105	11	96	12	106	10	-10	2	-1	1
Odesa	96	15	93	14	98	13	-5	1	-2	2
Poltava	99	12	99	11	88	15	11	-4	11	-3
Rivne	86	17	100	10	111	8	-11	2	-25	9
Sumy	114	7	114	7	110	9	4	-2	4	-2
Ternopil	113	8	112	8	113	7	-1	1	0	1
Kharkiv	137	2	134	2	131	5	3	-3	6	-3
Kherson	106	10	100	10	99	11	-2	-1	4	-1
Khmelnytsky	80	19	80	19	79	20	0	-1	0	-1
Cherkasy	92	16	87	16	89	14	-2	-2	3	2
Chernivtsi	115	6	126	5	134	4	-8	1	-19	2
Chernihiv	73	23	79	20	74	22	5	-2	-1	1
Kyiv city	186	1	183	1	180	1	3	0	6	0

Source: calculated by the authors according to the data to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine.

The highest level of the social services modernization in 2019 was observed in Kiev (180%), Ivano-Frankivsk (136%), Zakarpattia (134%), Chernivtsi (134%) and Kharkiv (131%) regions. The lowest values are in Donetsk (34%), Kirovohrad (66%), Luhansk (69%), Chernihiv (74%) and Vinnytsia (76%) regions.

Based on the obtained results, we group the regions according to the modernization level of the social services sphere (Table 4, Fig. 2).

Table 3: Grouping of regions according to the level of the social services modernization (Lmss) in 2019

L_mss	Range of values	Regions
low	< 80%	Vinnytsia, Donetsk, Kirovohrad, Luhansk, Khmelnytsky, Chernihiv
average	≥ 80% < 100%	Volyn, Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, Zaporizhia, Kiev, Odesa, Poltava, Kherson, Cherkasy
above average	≥ 100% < 120%	Mykolayiv, Rivne, Sumy, Ternopil
high	≥120%	Transcarpathian, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Kharkiv, Chernivtsi, Kyiv city

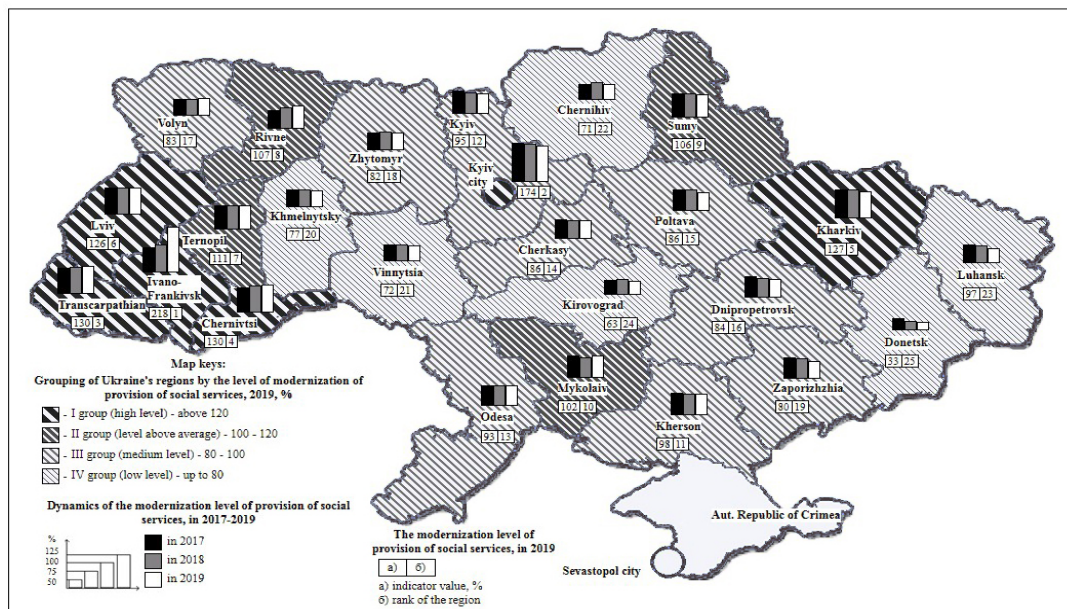**Source:** calculated by the authors.

Fig. 2. Grouping of Ukraine's regions according to the level of the social services modernization
Source: calculated and grouped by the authors

Regions with high L$_{mss}$. Transcarpathian (134%), Ivano-Frankivsk (136%), Lviv (131%), Kharkiv (131%), Chernivtsi (134%) regions and the city of Kyiv were characterized by a high level of modernization in the social services field in 2019. %). Compared to 2017 (4th position), Transcarpathian region in 2018 slightly lost its position and moved to 6th place in the overall ranking of regions, but in 2019 took 3rd place. Ivano-Frankivsk region has also dramatically changed its position - from 5th place in 2017 to 3rd in 2018, and in 2019 took 2nd place among the regions of Ukraine in the Lmss. Lviv and Kharkiv regions lost 3 positions each compared to 2017 and moved to 6th and 5th places respectively. The undisputed leader among the regions of Ukraine in the period from 2017 to 2019 is the city of Kyiv - 1st position. Chernivtsi region, being on the 6th position in 2017, rose to the 5th in 2018 and took the 4th position in 2019.

Regions with L$_{mss}$ above average. This group includes the following regions: Mykolaiv, Rivne, Sumy and Ternopil regions. Among the regions that have improved their positions in terms of the level of the social services modernization compared to 2017, it is worth noting Rivne region - 111% (increase by 9 positions), Mykolaiv region - 106% and Ternopil region - 113%). Sumy region fell by 2 positions.

Regions with an average L$_{mss}$. This group consisted of the following regions: Volyn, Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, Zaporizhia, Kiev, Odesa, Poltava, Kherson and Cherkasy.

According to the level of the social services modernization, the regions, in turn, can be divided into those that have improved their position in the overall ranking compared to 2017, and those that have declined.

Among the first are Volyn (84%) region, which raised its rating by 4 points, Odesa (98%) and Cherkasy (89%) regions, which raised their rating by 2 points.

The second category of regions that worsened their positions compared to 2017 includes Zaporizhia (83%) region, which lost 6 points in the ranking, Kiev (99%) and Poltava (88%) regions, which reduced their positions by 3 points, Dnipropetrovsk (88%) - a decrease of 2 points and Kherson (99%) region - a decrease of 1 point.

Special attention should be paid to Zhytomyr (85%) region, which in 2018 improved its position by 3 points in the overall ranking of regions compared to 2017, but again lost 1 point in 2019 compared to 2018, maintaining positive trends compared to 2017-2019.

Regions with low L$_{mss}$. The following regions are characterized by a low level of the social services modernization: Vinnytsia (76%), Donetsk (34%), Kirovohrad (66%), Luhansk (69%), Khmelnytsky (79%) and Chernihiv (74%) regions.

Donetsk and Luhansk regions are outsiders by all indicators, but the situation in Luhansk region is slightly better - 23rd and 22nd places for Les, 24th and 19th places for Ldc 18th and 23rd for Lse places respectively.

Kirovohrad region, occupying one of the last places in terms of Ldc and Lse - 22nd and 21st place, respectively, in terms of Lse is in 11th place. The situation is similar in Khmelnytsky and Chernihiv regions - 17th and 23rd places for Ldc, 19th and 16th places for Ldc and 8th and 9th places for Lse.

Vinnytsia region ranks 21st in terms of Ldc and below average, 17th and 14th for L_{se} and L_{se}, respectively.

According to the results of monitoring the level of the social services modernization (L_{mss}), we propose to group the regions as follows (Fig. 3):

- stable regions (rating fluctuations do not exceed 1 on average);
- regions that strive for stability (rating fluctuations average from 1 to 3);
- regions, which ratings are characterized by a sharp rise (not less than 3);
- regions, which ratings have fallen sharply (by at least 3);
- regions, which ratings have changed significantly in different directions.

Stable regions. Among the leading regions in this group is the city of Kyiv (1st place). Other regions included in the group of stable regions - Vinnytsia (21st place), Donetsk (25th place), Kirovohrad (24th place) regions are outsider regions. These indicators can indicate both comprehensive attention - the city of Kyiv, and the stable disregard for the components of the level of the social services modernization.

Regions striving for stability. This group is formed by the regions of the main group, which annually occupy from 4 to 22 places in the overall ranking - Dnepropetrovsk (16th), Zhytomyr (18th), Mykolaiv (10th), Odessa (13th), Sumy (9th), Ternopil (7th), Kherson (11th), Khmelnytsky (20th), Cherkasy (14th), Chernivtsi (4th), Chernihiv (22nd).

Regions, which rating is characterized by a sharp rise. This group includes the following regions: Volyn (17th place) - improvement of the position by 4 points compared to 2017, Ivano-Frankivsk (2nd place) - the position compared to 2017 increased by 3 points, Rivne (8th) place) - compared to 2017 added 9 points of the region.

Regions, which have fallen sharply. The regions where the level of the social services modernization requires increased attention to its components are: Zaporizhia (19th place) - lost 6 points compared to 2017, Kiev (12th place) - the position decreased by 3 points compared to 2017 year, Luhansk (23rd place) - 5 points from 2017, Lviv (6th place) - loss of 3 points compared to 2017 and Kharkiv (5th place) - the position decreased by 3 points compared to 2017 in the region.

Regions, which have changed significantly in different directions. The group includes Transcarpathian and Poltava regions. Transcarpathian region dropped from 4th position in 2017 to 6th in 2018, but then rose to 3rd in 2019. Poltava region rose from 12th place in 2017 to 11th in 2018, but in

2019 took only 15th place in the overall ranking of regions. This group is the most unstable, which may indicate uncontrollability and spontaneous development of processes of the social services modernization.

5. Conclusions

The sustainability of social protection systems, with social services as a key tool, is a pressing issue around the world due to growing pressures due to declining funding and demographic change, especially in the context of rapidly aging populations. This is combined with technological changes that affect employment and, consequently, the welfare level of the population.

Given the peculiarities of the modern public policy, new needs and new challenges, the key task is to align social needs of the population with the plans of social and economic development.

The proposed method of determining the level of the social services modernization made it possible to compare the levels of the region's development of Ukraine according to the modernization levels of the economic sphere, demographic component and employment. According to the analysis, the following regions were identified among the regions of Ukraine: with low Lmss - Vinnytsia, Donetsk, Kirovohrad, Luhansk, Khmelnytsky, Chernihiv regions; with the average Lmss - Volyn, Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, Zaporizhia, Kiev, Odesa, Poltava, Kherson, Cherkasy regions; from Lmss above average - Mykolayiv, Rivne, Sumy, Ternopil regions; with high Lmss - Transcarpathian, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Kharkiv, Chernivtsi regions and Kyiv.

Among the regions with low Lmss, the regional characteristics of the components of the level of the social services sector modernization were analyzed, and the indicators that cause deviations and require increased attention to improve the situation were identified.

The authors present a rating assessment of regions according to the dynamics of changes in the Lmss and identify the following groups of regions: stable; those that strive for stability; those, which rating is characterized by a sharp rise; those, which ratings have fallen sharply; those, which ratings have changed significantly in different directions.

The proposed methodology will improve the mechanism of providing social services taking into consideration regional processes that affect the effectiveness of social protection, identifying the problems of each region to use effective tools to improve trends in social and economic development of the region.

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