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INFORMATION AND ANALYTICAL PROVISION OF THE POTENTIAL OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NEW PARADIGM OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONS OF UKRAINE

ABSTRACT

The object of the study comprises the territorial communities (TCs) of Ukraine, which play a key role in the process of power decentralization, strengthening of local self-government, and improvement of the population's quality of life, thereby making them a priority for investment. Territorial communities located in areas affected by military (combat) operations, as well as those that are temporarily occupied or encircled (blockaded), are of particular scientific interest. The aim of the study is to develop theoretical and methodological foundations for information and analytical support of the potential of territorial communities, which will enable the identification of main directions for its effective utilization in order to foster the socio-economic development of both the communities themselves and the region as a whole. The authors substantiate that the new paradigm of regional socio-economic development involves the utilization of various resources to enable economic reproduction, reduce disparities between cities and villages, foster active participation in innovation management processes, eliminate regional imbalances, implement decentralization policy, and promote social equality and access to essential social services. This study forms a conceptual approach to information and analytical support for assessing the potential of territorial communities and proposes an algorithm for calculating integral indicators of their socio-economic potential. The analysis of the constructed integral indicators revealed a negative trend and annual decline in the socio-economic potential of the studied communities. The values of these indicators in almost all investigated territorial communities are significantly lower than the upper threshold (1), which serves as a benchmark in the proposed models. The results of the study can provide a basis for formulating strategies for community development aimed at strengthening their potential, improving their viability, and ensuring stability under conditions of war and in the post-war period.

Keywords: socio-economic development, territorial community, region, potential, integral indicator, new paradigm, development strategy

JEL Classification: O18, R18

INTRODUCTION

The relevance of the study lies in the need to develop effective tools for coordination and control of the actions of the state, regions, and territorial communities (TC) in the conditions of modern transformational changes in Ukraine and challenges. Special attention should be paid to TCs, since they play a key role in the decentralization of power, increasing local self-government, and ensuring the quality of life of the population, which makes them priority objects for investment.

Currently, a substantial number of territorial communities (TCs) located in areas affected by active hostilities, temporary occupation, or encirclement (blockade) exhibit significant developmental stagnation. This is primarily due to the large-scale destruction of critical infrastructure, the decline in living standards, and a range of other war-related socio-economic disruptions. These challenges underscore the urgent need to establish a ro-

bust system of information and analytical support aimed at facilitating the effective mobilization and utilization of community potential. Such a system is essential for ensuring the sustainable and balanced socio-economic development of Ukraine's territorial communities, both under the conditions of ongoing conflict and throughout the post-war recovery phase.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A significant number of scientists, both Ukrainian and foreign, were engaged in researching the development of territories and identifying their potential. In particular, Handalic Plahonjic M. and Kuka F. (2023) carry out a comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic potential of Sarajevo and focus on the internal resources of the city and the region, which generally form the basis for the implementation of a long-term regional policy of sustainable development. In turn, Rabe M. and others (2023) conducted an analysis of the potential of the West Pomeranian region, taking into account the criteria of sustainable development, including economic, environmental, and social aspects.

The authors Erfan, V. Y., Gazuda, S. M., and Voloshchuk, N. Y. (2019) consider the conceptual and applied approaches to the formation of the region's foreign economic potential as an important factor in ensuring its competitiveness. At the same time, the study by Ekinci et al. (2024) analyzed the wind energy potential of the natural resources of Eastern Anatolia, which the authors emphasized.

The study by Gudz et al. (2020) emphasizes the role of regional policy, state regulation, and partnerships between government and business in ensuring the effectiveness of foreign economic interaction.

The socio-economic potential and its impact on the life of the population were studied in work Bezama et al. (2022), where the authors demonstrated the synergy effect of taking into account the socio-economic and environmental indicators of various scenarios of the transformation of regionally integrated systems, which is important for making informed decisions in the field of regional business development, economic planning and regional policy consulting for national and local decision-makers.

Patytska's (2019) analysis of the financial and economic potential of territorial communities is comprehensively revealed, and the mechanisms of its formation, activation, and effective use in the conditions of decentralization of power in Ukraine are substantiated.

Particular attention should be paid to the scientific work by Hrynchyshyn (2020), which substantiated the process of differentiation in the development of territorial communities – a process that, in turn, influences the formation of their overall potential. The socio-ecological characteristics, economic activity, and general development potential of polycentric cities are comprehensively presented in the study by Cucuzzella et al. (2022) and Dymchenko et al. (2025).

However, the authors did not reach a consensus regarding the definition of the concept of "potential of territorial communities" and the indicators that form it, which makes the research particularly relevant and requires further development of information and analytical support for the potential of TC.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the study is to develop the theoretical and methodological foundations for information and analytical support of the potential of territorial communities, which will enable the identification of key directions for their effective utilization in order to foster the socio-economic development of both the communities themselves and the region as a whole. To achieve the stated objective, the study outlines the following research tasks:

1. Analyze modern approaches to assessing the potential of TC in the context of socio-economic changes in Ukraine.
2. To develop a conceptual approach regarding the information and analytical provision of integral indicators of the socio-economic potential of TC.
3. To form an informational and analytical space of indicators characterizing the socio-economic potential of TC.
4. To build integral indicators of the socio-economic potential of TC.
5. To offer recommendations on increasing the potential of territorial communities, in view of accounting for the specifics of the new paradigm of socio-economic development of regions (SERD) of Ukraine.

METHODS

The object of this research is the system of territorial communities, which are conceptualized as the fundamental structural units in the formation of a new paradigm for the socio-economic development of Ukraine's regions. The empirical foundation of the study is based on official statistical data obtained from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, the Ministry for Communities and Territories Development of Ukraine, the Decentralization Portal, and other authoritative and verified official sources.

Over the past decades, highly developed countries have increasingly emphasized the primacy of socially oriented economic development as a cornerstone of national policy. Contemporary paradigms of regional development reflect the growing importance of humanitarian values and social factors in shaping economic progress at the regional level. Within the framework of sustainable regional development, this trend necessitates a research focus on the advancement of the humanitarian and social domains in close synergy with economic development processes (Turskyi, 2017).

According to the authors, the contemporary approach of socio-economic development of regions involves involvement in the economic reproduction of various resources, mitigation of differences between cities and villages, activity in the management of innovation processes, elimination of disparities between regions, functioning of the decentralization policy, ensuring the achievement of social equality, and access to basic social services.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the contemporary approach of socio-economic development of regions is: regulatory and legal support; concepts of regional development; regularities and principles of regional development; methods and models; information and analytical support.

Solving a complex and multifaceted task, such as analysis, assessment, diagnosis, and forecasting of the socio-economic potential of the TC, requires the use of a complex and systematic approach. The analysis of scientific works Cucuzzella C., Owen J., Goubran S., Walker T. (2022) confirms the need to use economic-mathematical methods and models, including the taxonomy method, to effectively solve this problem. First of all, it is important to correctly investigate the problem, which includes the study and structuring of the raw data. The conceptual approach should be a logical-mathematical description of the studied system in accordance with the formulation of the problem. When developing a conceptual approach, the basic structure of the system is determined, its boundaries are outlined, the external environment is described, key elements and their characteristics are highlighted, variables, parameters and functional dependencies are formed both for individual elements and for the system as a whole, as well as limitations and target functions are established (criteria).

Therefore, in order to solve the tasks, set in the research, a conceptual approach is proposed regarding the information and analytical provision of the potential of territorial communities, which makes it possible to identify the most affected TCs as a result of military actions and to form a new concept of socio-economic regional development (Figure 1). The proposed conceptual approach to information and analytical support of the potential of territorial communities, within the framework of the new paradigm for socio-economic development of Ukraine's regions, involves the sequential execution of seven key stages. Each stage is designed to facilitate an in-depth examination of the potential of territorial communities, ensure an objective analysis of socio-economic processes, and identify the most vulnerable communities facing contemporary challenges, particularly those associated with the ongoing conflict.

At the first stage, key indicators are determined that allow for a comprehensive assessment of the potential of the studied territorial community. Such indicators may include demographic characteristics (population, migration trends, etc.), economic indicators (volume of the local budget, number of business entities, employment level, etc.), infrastructure provision (availability of schools, medical institutions, roads, etc.), level of development of social services, as well as indices of environmental stability or safety. The formation of such a list of indicators should be consistent with the objectives of the study and take into account the specifics of a particular region. After forming the list of indicators, their informativeness is analyzed, which means assessing the extent to which each of the indicators really reflects the essence of the phenomenon under study - the potential of the community. Various methods of correlation analysis, expert assessment, or analysis of variations are used. The goal of this stage is to leave only those indicators that have high analytical significance and do not duplicate the information of other indicators. Thus, the accuracy of further calculations is ensured. At the third stage, a certain set of territorial communities is selected for detailed analysis. The selection may be based on the administrative-territorial principle, level of development, influence of external factors (in particular, proximity to combat zones), or other criteria relevant to the study. It is important to ensure the representativeness of the sample so that the results can be scaled or compared within regions or the country as a whole. The fourth stage involves systematizing the selected information - compiling all indicators into a single database, standardizing them (if necessary), and preparing for the calculation of an integral indicator. Data can be presented in the form of tables, ratings, or matrices that reflect the comparative

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characteristics of different TGs. The goal is to create a generalized information field for analytical assessment. Further, based on the summarized data, integral indicators are calculated that summarize the selected indicators characterizing the social and economic components of the community into a single quantitative assessment. This allows for ranking TGs by the level of their socio-economic potential, identifying strengths and weaknesses, and identifying territories with a critically low level of development. The obtained integral indicators are analyzed to identify patterns and trends. If necessary, TGs are classified by potential level (high, medium, low), and a spatial representation of the distribution of socio-economic development in the regions is formed, which can serve to determine priorities for further strategic planning, infrastructure development, or investment direction. Taking into account the obtained integral indicators, territorial communities that have suffered the greatest losses or have the lowest potential indicators as a result of military actions are identified. This allows the formation of target groups for state support, humanitarian intervention, recovery projects, or donor programs. Thus, the results of the study serve as the basis for making management decisions at the state and regional levels. The developed approach is a strategic tool in ensuring sustainable development of territories, especially in conditions of challenges caused by the war, and allows for more effective allocation of resources and support.

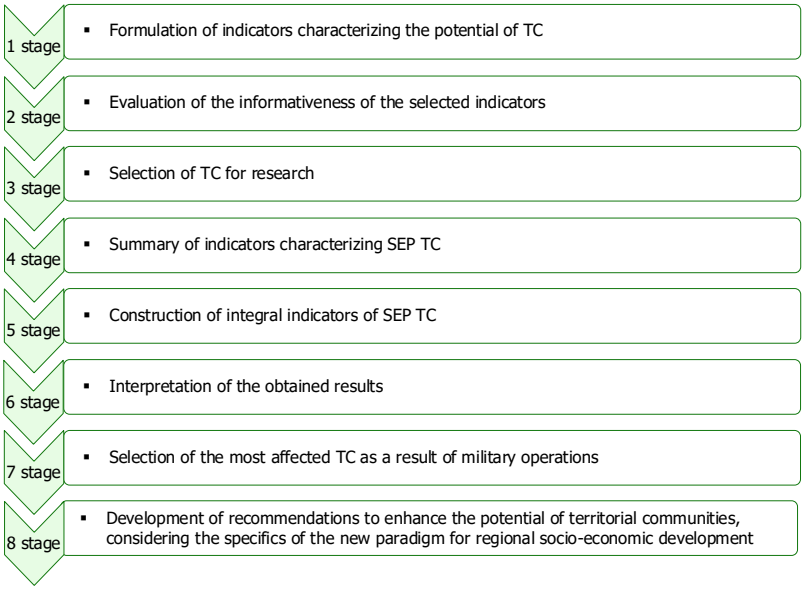

Figure 1. Conceptual approach to information and analytical provision of the potential of TC.

To generalize the data, the research also used tabular and graphic methods, which visually provide an opportunity to interpret the obtained results and formulate recommendations for increasing the potential of TC, taking into account the specifics of the new paradigm of the development of the regions of Ukraine.

RESULTS

The analysis of scientific works Bezama et al. (2022) made it possible to formulate the author's vision of potential as a set of existing and prospective opportunities that can be described in the form of an integral indicator determined by the influence of socio-economic factors that together form the community's overall ability to develop and achieve positive results in the war and post-war periods.

However, it is worth noting that Ukrainian and foreign scientists have significant differences in the choice of indicators characterizing the potential of TC. Each of these indicators reflects separate areas, such as the labor market, economy, industry, innovative development, investments, foreign economic activity, education, medicine, and others.

Thus, Pohrishchuk and Shkvaruk (2023) proposed that economic and ecological factors influencing the development of the region's potential include natural resources, climatic conditions, geographical location, regional policy, socio-economic conditions, and socio-political aspects. B. Sushmitha Raj and R. S. Ch. Murthy Chodisetty (2024) focus on social factors characterizing global processes such as inflation, gross domestic product, dollar index, and global stock index etc. The importance of digitalization as the main factor of development was considered in the study of L. Chahovets and Chahovets (2023). Factors affecting economic development were proposed by Khellat et al. (2023), who showed that demographic

indicators significantly affect economic and sustainable development. The relationship between financing factors and economic indicators of development was analyzed by Alhashmi et al. (2023). It is also proposed separately to investigate the factor of tension in the community, as the opposite influence of socio-economic development (Klebanova, 2020).

The authors Sakalo et al. (2020) also suggest taking into account international indicators that characterize potential, such as the happiness index, the gender inequality index, the human development index, and others. However, the studied indicator system may not always be informationally accessible, reliable, formed on a regular basis, and capable of expansion in space and time. In connection with this, the authors formed integral indicators of the socio-economic potential of TC. The algorithm for their construction is shown in Figure 2.

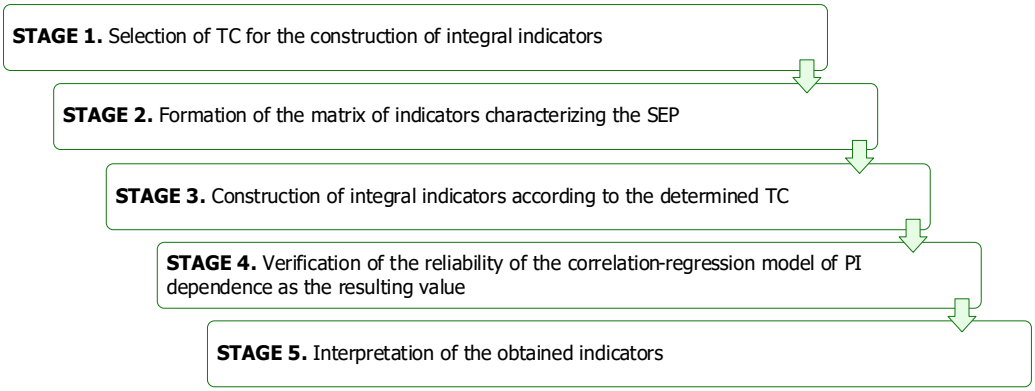

Figure 2. Algorithm for constructing integral indicators of the socio-economic potential of TC.

As part of the initial stage of the study, a selection was made of territorial communities situated in areas directly affected by military (combat) operations, as well as those under temporary occupation, encirclement, or blockade, for the purpose of further in-depth analysis. This pertains to communities located in the following regions of Ukraine, as well as to communities within these regions for which statistical data are accessible from official sources, namely the State Statistics Service of Ukraine (Derzhavna Sluzhba Statystyky Ukrainy). Thus, 130 territorial communities from the 11 most affected regions of Ukraine were selected for the study.

The next step in the algorithm (Figure 2) is the formation of the matrix of variables characterizing the SEP (formula 1) (Zakharov, 2024).

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1j} & \dots & x_{1m} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2j} & \dots & x_{2m} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ x_{i1} & x_{i2} & \dots & x_{ij} & \dots & x_{im} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ x_{\omega 1} & x_{\omega 2} & \dots & x_{\omega j} & \dots & x_{\omega m} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

where ω – the number of researched objects, m – number of features, x_{ij} – value «j» features for «i» objects.

So, at this stage, social (area; population of the community; number of unemployed people who were registered at the end of the year; population of working age) and economic (transfers; consumer price index; income of the community; tax revenues; number of business entities; average monthly salary, investments, income from the aid programs of the European Union, foreign governments, international organizations, to comparable factors dimensionless values for selected territorial communities from the sample and calculation of the integral indicator (Zakharov, 2024).

Subsequently, the indicators reflecting the potential of territorial communities (TCs) were subjected to standardization. This step is essential, as the selected indicators are expressed in different units of measurement, which hinders the direct calculation of an integral index. The standardization process entails converting absolute values into relative ones, whereby the minimum value within the dataset is transformed to 0, and the maximum value is scaled to 1, representing the highest possible value within the range (Pallant, 2007). So, bringing the determined indicators to a comparative form occurs according to formula 2:

$$\rho_i = (y_{ir} - \min_j y_{ij}) / (\max_j y_{ir} - \min_j y_{ij}) \quad (2)$$

DOI: 10.55643/fcaptp.4.63.2025.4824

where ρ_i – the indicator is standardized; y_{ir} – input actual indicators of TC.

Subsequently, using the linear regression method in the SPSS Statistics software, the following parameters were calculated: the coefficient of determination, which quantifies the proportion of variance in the dependent variable explained by the independent variables; Fisher's F-statistic, which evaluates the significance of the factors and their interactions; and the Durbin-Watson test, used to detect the presence of autocorrelation in the residuals. The coefficient of determination (R^2) for the model expressing the dependence of the random variable y on the factors x is defined as follows (3) (Pallant, 2007):

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{D[y|x]}{D[y]} = 1 - \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma_y^2}, \quad (3)$$

Where $D[y] = \sigma_y^2$ – variance of a random variable, $D[y|x] = \sigma^2$ – conditional (by factor x) variance of the dependent variable (Medyna, 2025).

In the case of a linear regression model including an intercept term, the following expression is used (4) (Medyna, 2025):

$$R^2 = \frac{SS_{reg}}{SS_{tot}}, \quad (4)$$

Sum of squares explained (5):

$$SS_{reg} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2, \quad (5)$$

Total sum of squares (6-7):

$$SS_{tot} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = n\hat{\sigma}_y^2, \quad (6)$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i, \quad (7)$$

where y_i, $\hat{y}_i$ – the actual and estimated value of the explanatory variable (Medyna, 2025).

The adjusted coefficient of determination is employed to enable comparison between models with differing numbers of predictors, ensuring that the number of factors does not unduly influence the statistical assessment R^2 (8) (Medyna, 2025):

$$\bar{R}^2 = R^2_{adj} = 1 - \frac{\frac{SS_{reg}}{n-k}}{\frac{SS_{tot}}{n-1}} = 1 - (1 - R^2)\frac{n-k}{n-1} \leq R^2. \quad (8)$$

In general, the Fisher test is utilized to compare the variances of two independent random samples drawn from normal distributions, according to the following formula (9):

$$F = {}^{D_1}/_{D_2} \quad (9)$$

where D_1 – greater variance; D_2 – less variance.

The Durbin-Watson test (DW test) is a statistical procedure employed to detect first-order autocorrelation in the residuals of a regression model, calculated using the following formula (10) (Medyna, 2025):

$$d = \frac{\sum_{t=2}^{n}(\epsilon_t - \epsilon_{t-1})^2}{\sum_{t=1}^{n}\epsilon_t^2} \approx 2(1 - p_1), \quad (10)$$

where ϵ – regression residuals; p – first-order autocorrelation coefficient (Medyna, 2025).

Autocorrelation is considered absent when the following condition is satisfied (11):

d1 < DW та d2 < DW < 4 - d2 (11)

One can apply the approximate rule and assume the absence of autocorrelation in the residuals if 1.5 < DW < 2.5.

Table 1. Summary data for the linear regression model.

Model	R	R2	Corrected R2	Standard error of estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	0.981a	0.963	0.962	0.01297	1.698

Based on the obtained data, we have the following equation of the linear regression model (12):

$$y = 0{,}074 - 5{,}799 \times 10^{-11} \times x_1 + 1{,}545 \times 10^{-10} \times x_2 \quad (12)$$

y – general index; x_1 – transfers, UAH; x_2 – investments, UAH.

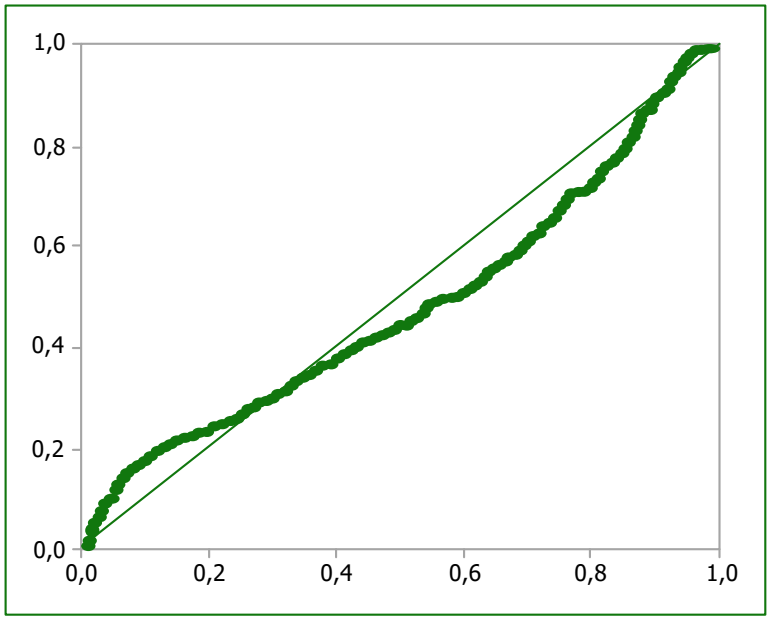

Figure 3. Probability (proportion) regression plot for standardized residuals.

The probability plot (frequency) for the standardized residuals (Figure 3), commonly referred to as the Q-Q plot (quantile-quantile plot), is employed to assess the normality of residuals in the regression model.

So, the last 5 stages are the interpretation of integral indicators. A scale from 0 to 1 is set for integral indicators. The interpretation of these indicators is as follows:

1. The closer the indicator value is to 1, the higher the level of socio-economic potential, indicating a strong potential.
2. The closer the indicator value is to 0, the lower the level of socio-economic potential, indicating a weak potential.

Values of the integral indicators of the socio-economic potential of TC, calculated using taxonomy methods for 2023, are presented in Figure 4. Similar calculations were performed for the previous years, 2020–2022.

DOI: 10.55643/fcaptp.4.63.2025.4824

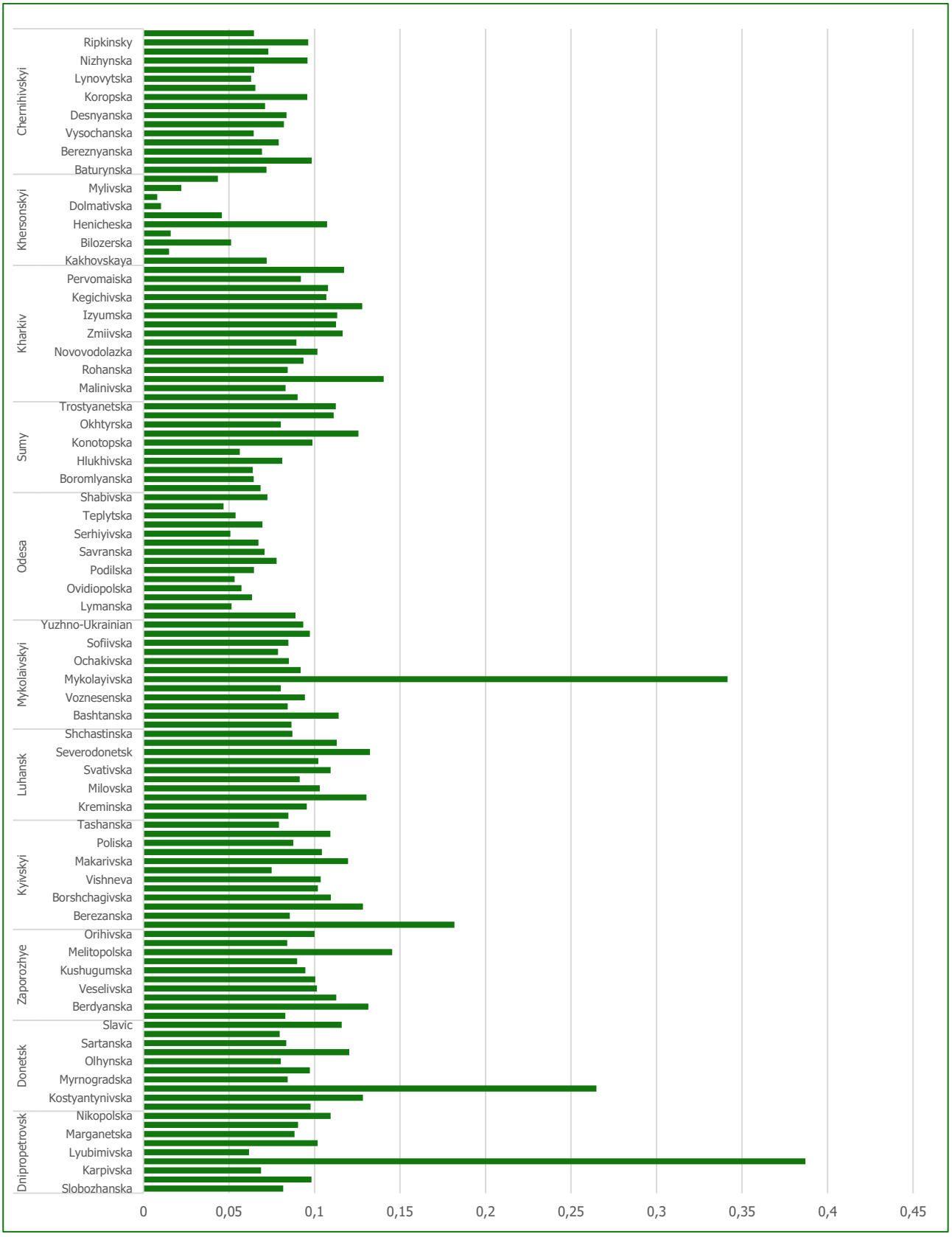

Figure 4. Integral indicators of the territorial socio-economic potential for 2023.

The values of these indicators in almost all studied territorial communities are far behind the upper threshold level 1, which is a reference point in the proposed models. Figure 5 graphically presents the schedule of changes in the IP SEP TC on the example of the Kharkiv region.

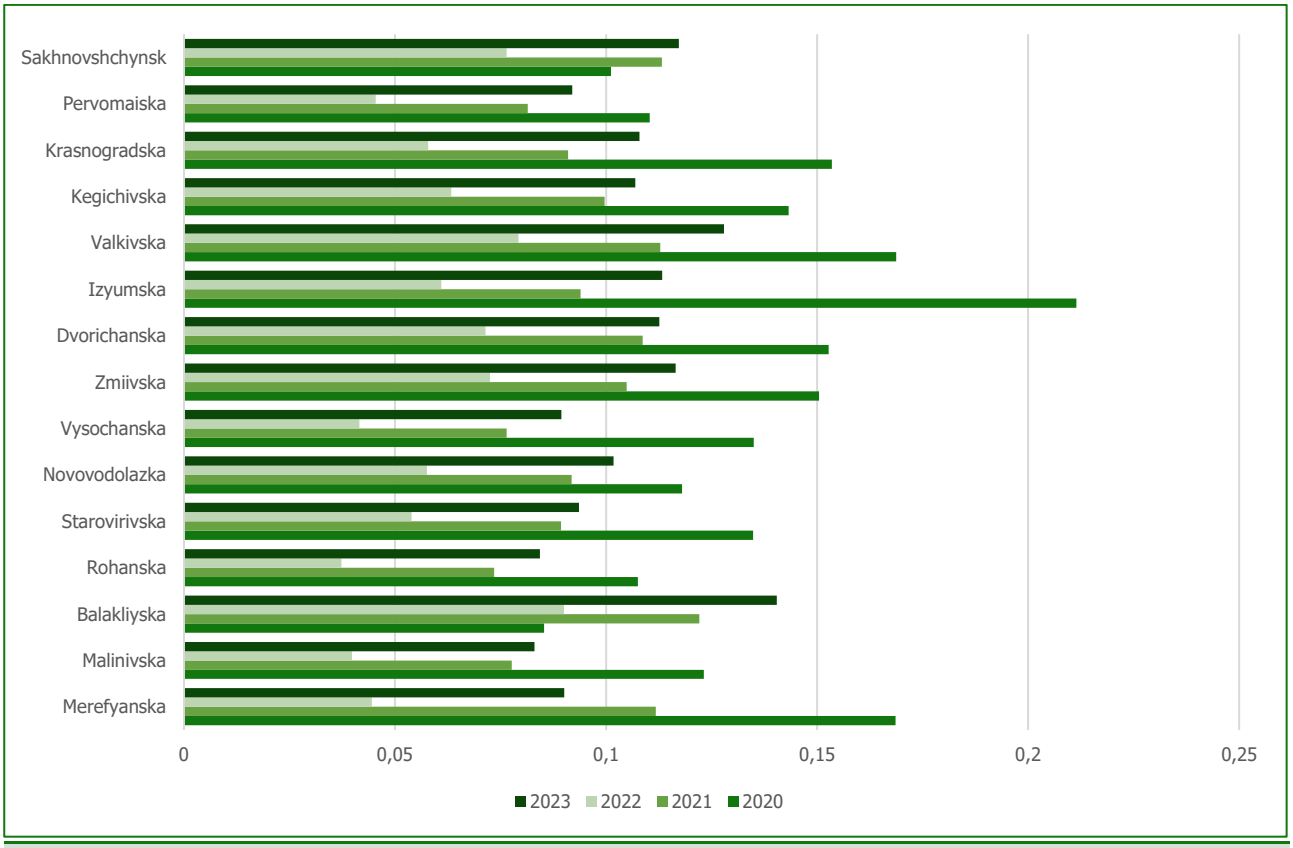

Figure 5. Integral indicators of the socio-economic potential of TC of the Kharkiv region for 2020-2023.

The analysis of integral indicators reveals that the socio-economic potential of territorial communities in most regions of Ukraine, including Kharkiv, experiences significant fluctuations, reflecting the impact of various economic and social factors. Notably, nearly 80% of the studied communities exhibited critically low values of the integral potential index (IPI), not exceeding 0.1, which indicates a generally low potential in the majority of these communities. The highest IPI values were predominantly observed in 2020. During 2021, indicators either stabilized or showed a general decline, suggesting developmental challenges associated with adverse factors such as economic crises and the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2022, a pronounced decline in integral indicators was recorded across many communities, coinciding with the full-scale Russian invasion. The positive trends observed in 2023 within the private sector were driven by factors such as a reduction in unemployment rates, stabilization in the number of business entities, increased remittances, growth in tax revenues, and overall community income. Furthermore, certain territorial communities experienced a notable rise in investment revenues; for instance, Dniprovska TC saw an increase in investment amounting to UAH 251,237,998 in 2023 compared to 2022.

These fluctuations in the socio-economic potential indices across most Ukrainian regions—resulting from territorial occupation, forced displacement, infrastructure damage, and loss of transit capacity—highlight the urgent need to strengthen coordinated efforts between regional authorities and territorial communities. Such collaboration is critical for the effective implementation of decentralization policies, taking into account the evolving realities of regional socio-economic system development. These systems should be founded on human capital and knowledge, in accordance with the principles of the new socio-economic recovery and resilience (SERR) paradigm.

DISCUSSION

The discussion in this study revolves around the issue of defining a final list of factors that constitute the information-analytical support for the integral indicators of the socio-economic potential of TC. For instance, Horiashchenko (2013) emphasizes in his research the complexity of selecting such factors, highlighting the uneven nature of socio-economic development (in the real and financial sectors, as well as in investment and informational activities), which creates pre-

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conditions for social tension among the population of the country. Holovashenko (2025), when developing relevant information-analytical support, stresses the importance of including ESG factors in the development of social infrastructure facilities, which allows for the identification of qualitative and quantitative changes in their performance outcomes. Humlerová (2023) identifies only two key factors: demographic potential and the economic functions performed.

It is important to note that such factors depend on the conditions under which a particular community and region operate. However, the algorithm for constructing the integral indicator proposed in this study is universal. According to the authors, this algorithm will subsequently make it possible to develop recommendations for enhancing the potential of territorial communities, taking into account the specifics of the new paradigm of regional development in Ukraine.

CONCLUSIONS

In the research, a conceptual approach to the information and analytical support of the socio-economic potential of TC was proposed. This approach consists of eight sequential stages: formulation of indicators, assessment of their informativeness, selection of communities, integration of indicators into a unified system, construction of integral indicators of the socio-economic potential (SEP) of TCs, interpretation of results, and development of recommendations. Particular attention was paid to communities most affected by military actions. The application of this approach enables an objective assessment of the state of communities and provides a foundation for making effective managerial decisions regarding their recovery and development.

Based on the proposed conceptual framework, an information and analytical space was developed, encompassing a system of quantitative and qualitative indicators that comprehensively reflect the socio-economic potential of communities. Specifically, this space includes indicators characterizing both the social and economic components of territorial communities. It served as the basis for constructing integral indicators and conducting a comparative analysis among communities.

As part of the study, a methodology for constructing integral indicators was developed, which takes into account the significance of individual indicators within the overall structure of socio-economic potential. The use of these integral indicators made it possible to quantitatively assess the potential of each TC and to compare them with one another. The findings indicate that the heterogeneity of the socio-economic potential of local communities underscores the need to consider the internal differences of territories and to develop corresponding socio-economic recovery and resilience (SERR) strategies for post-war reconstruction. These strategies should integrate the interests of all stakeholders and reflect the principles of a new paradigm of regional socio-economic development in Ukraine.

Based on the analysis, practical recommendations were formulated for enhancing the socio-economic potential of TCs. Special attention was given to communities demonstrating a steady decline in integral indicators. For these communities, it is proposed to develop targeted development strategies that consider existing challenges and available resources, including human capital, infrastructure, and investment potential. It is recommended to strengthen governance practices, encourage public participation in strategic planning processes, and enhance the financial autonomy of local budgets. All measures should be grounded in the principles of the new paradigm of socio-economic regional development, which includes consideration of territorial differences, integration of stakeholder interests, a focus on sustainable development, and post-war recovery.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors have contributed equally.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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ІНФОРМАЦІЙНО-АНАЛІТИЧНЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ПОТЕНЦІАЛУ ТЕРИТОРІАЛЬНИХ ГРОМАД У КОНТЕКСТІ НОВОЇ ПАРАДИГМИ СОЦІАЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО РОЗВИТКУ РЕГІОНІВ УКРАЇНИ

Об'єктом дослідження є територіальні громади (ТГ) України, які відіграють ключову роль у процесі децентралізації влади, зміцненні місцевого самоврядування та підвищенні якості життя населення, що робить їх пріоритетними для інвестування. Особливу увагу привертають громади, розташовані на територіях, де тривають воєнні (бойові) дії, або які перебувають в умовах тимчасової окупації, оточення чи блокади. Метою дослідження є розробка теоретико-методологічних засад інформаційно-аналітичного забезпечення потенціалу територіальних громад, які дадуть змогу визначити основні напрями ефективного використання цього потенціалу для забезпечення соціально-економічного розвитку й громад, і регіону в цілому. Обґрунтовано, що нова парадигма соціально-економічного розвитку регіонів передбачає використання різноманітних ресурсів для економічного відтворення, скорочення розривів між містами та селами, активну участь в управлінні інноваційними процесами, усунення диспропорцій між регіонами, реалізацію політики децентралізації, а також забезпечення соціальної рівності та доступу до основних соціальних послуг. У результаті дослідження сформовано концептуальний підхід до інформаційно-аналітичного забезпечення потенціалу територіальних громад. У роботі також запропоновано алгоритм побудови інтегральних показників соціально-економічного потенціалу територіальних громад. Аналіз сформованих інтегральних показників показав негативну зміну та щорічне зниження соціально-економічного потенціалу досліджуваних громад. Значення цих показників практично в усіх досліджуваних територіальних громадах значно відстають від верхнього порогового рівня 1, який є орієнтиром у запропонованих моделях. Отримані результати дослідження можуть стати підґрунтям для формування стратегій розвитку громад, спрямованих на підвищення їхнього потенціалу, підвищення життєздатності та забезпечення стабільності в умовах війни та післявоєнного часу.

Ключові слова: соціально-економічний розвиток, територіальна громада, регіон, потенціал, інтегральний показник, нова парадигма, стратегія розвитку

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