

СЕКЦІЯ 1. ДЕРЖАВНЕ УПРАВЛІННЯ, САМОВРЯДУВАННЯ І ДЕРЖАВНА СЛУЖБА

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IMPROVEMENT OF SYSTEM FOR ESTIMATION THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNITED TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES

Regular the stage of development of local governance is the introduction of modern approaches to assessing the implementation of strategies, programs and plans for the development of local socio-economic systems. It is necessary not only to plan future changes, but also constantly carry out monitoring and evaluation The effectiveness of their implementation. Assessment based on statistical analysis is the simplest and least costly method for communities, but such an assessment has the disadvantage of providing only a superficial picture of the implementation of strategic measures.

The process of assessing the socio-economic development systems of united territorial communities (UTCs) is an important tool for ensuring sustainable development and determining the directions of future reforms. Such an assessment requires a systematic approach, the involvement of specialists and constant monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of the implementation of measures and their compliance with the expected results with social and economic goals. In Ukraine, complex assessments are carried out as follows: definition list indicators that affect the level of development of UTCs and the best reflect transformational changes; grouping indicators for individual aspects of development; calculation partial indicators for these aspects or separate areas; definition generalizing indicators.





The purpose of the study is to develop proposals for improving systems for assessing the socio-economic development of united territorial communities in Ukraine.

Improving the system for assessing the socio-economic development of territorial communities is a key challenge for ensuring sustainable and harmonized development of society at the regional level. To address this issue, it is important to consider a wide range of approaches and proposals that will contribute to more effective identification, measurement and analysis of the socio-economic progress of local communities.

A comprehensive system of indicators covers not only economic aspects, but also social, environmental, cultural and other important factors. Social indicators include, for example, the quality of education and health care, the level of crime and the availability of housing. Environmental indicators include, for example, the level of environmental pollution and the rational use of natural resources.

Comprehensive assessment of the socio-economic status of the UTC, i.e. determination of a generalizing integral indicator of the level of development of the UTC, which is carried out by combining economic, social and environmental aspects of UTC development. According to this approach, information on various elements of UTCs development is reduced to a single indicator, and this integral indicator makes it possible to compare UTCs.

The main ones in stages comprehensive general assessment of the level of socio-economic development of UTC is the selection and justification of a system of indicators for calculating a comprehensive assessments socio-economic status of the UTC; development methodologies, techniques and tools for calculating complex evaluations; collection, systematization and analytical processing statistical information ; ranking of UTCs by quantitative meaning comprehensive evaluations.

The first stage comprehensive and comprehensive assessment of the level of development of the UTCs is the selection and justification of a system of indicators that will be used to calculate the integral assessments socio-economic development.

To assess the level of socio-economic development of an UTC, it is recommended conduct ranking indicators, which are divided into two groups: indicators of economic development and indicators of living conditions of residents of the UTC. The first group make up indicators of economic development of UTCs, which systematically determine the level of development of the UTC and show improvement or deterioration situation in the current period compared to the previous one period. The second group make up indicators related to the living conditions of the UTC population. Such indicators include belong resource provision, population potential and infrastructure components. Another criterion delimitation existing methodologies, namely the number of indicators included as input information, their set may be



different. The system of indicators chosen for calculating the integral assessments, mandatory should be correlated with the objectives of the analysis of the socio-economic status of the UTC. Among the wide range of indicators, it is necessary to select those that allow most fully and qualitatively to evaluate main changes in socio-economic system that took place for the analyzed period, and thus provide basic information for calculating the integral evaluations. Indicators for analyzing the socio-economic development of UTC have been selected from official and objective sources. List statistical data indicators for analysis should meet the following requirements: indicators should be measurable in general and normal units; be sensitive to changes in the measured data and not be influenced by external factors; be subject to regular monitoring and take into account the frequency and periodicity researched phenomena; gathering information and practicality; possibility checks others means; correspondence to the subject under investigation object and delivered goals.

The second stage of a comprehensive integrated assessment of the level of socio-economic development of an UTC is the development of a methodology, techniques and tools for calculating an integrated assessment. The system of indicators chosen for calculating an integrated assessment must necessarily correlate with the goal pursued by the analysis of the socio-economic development. From a wide variety of indicators, it is necessary to choose those that allow better and more fully to take into account the main changes in the socio-economic system occurring during the analysis period, and act as basic information for calculating.

The business community also has a significant impact on the socio-economic development of society. The participation of business representatives allows us to assess the investment climate, identify problems and obstacles to business development and develop joint strategies to overcome them [1, p. 120]. Civil society organizations have significant experience and knowledge in various fields. They can provide advice and expert assistance, as well as be important partners in the development and improvement of assessment methods [2].

Also, the development of information infrastructure is an important aspect of improving the system for assessing the socio-economic development of local governments. Information infrastructure is the basis for analysis, planning and decision-making in the field of local social development.

The availability of relevant and reliable data is the most important condition for objectively determining development priorities, identifying problem areas and forming effective action strategies. Building an information infrastructure involves not only collecting data, but also analyzing, visualizing and interpreting it [3, p. 69]. A developed information infrastructure can include a range of data, such as economic indicators, social indicators, demographic data, health and education statistics, as well as infrastructure data. Importantly also take into account future development prospects





and the potential of the community. Creating an information infrastructure requires ensuring access to this information for all stakeholders. This will contribute to increased openness, transparency, and interaction between all participants in the community development process.

An important recommendation is the use of innovative technologies in the assessment of socio-economic development of local and regional authorities. The use of artificial intelligence and analytical platforms can automate and optimize the process of data collection and analysis and significantly increase the efficiency of the assessment system. The use of big data analytics and geographic information systems can also contribute to more effective planning and development management, helping to identify trends and problem areas in community development. In general, the integration of innovative technologies into the assessment process increases the quality and objectivity of the assessment of socio-economic development of protected areas and helps to make more effective decisions for the future development of the community.

References:

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