

European Union Programme for Ukraine

***DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED
SOCIAL SERVICES FOR EXPOSED FAMILIES
AND CHILDREN***

**Analysis of expenditures for social protection and social
security of children in Ukraine
(on the example of Kyiv oblast)**

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1. Financial support for social protection and social security of children in Ukraine.

It is expedient to single out three unequal groups of cost flows within the system of social protection of children in Ukraine: costs provided to support children-orphans and children deprived of parental care as well as children from single-parent and exposed families (social support); costs provided to support families with children, which in fact means that the state contributes to children's care in the family (social protection); and costs provided for social and psychological rehabilitation of children who have certain problems (social protection). Research about financial support for social protection and social security of children in Ukraine was carried out on the basis of data presented in the latest reports on implementation of corresponding budgets in 2004-2005 and the attached materials.

1.1 Financial sources to cover expenditures.

The main problem of implementation of social policy is a problem to finance social services and to cover expenditures, which have been spent to pay off social benefits (social allowance) for exposed families and children. According to sources of financing all expenditures covering social protection and social security of children in Ukraine can be subdivided into four unequal groups:

1. Expenditures financed by budget allocations (social allowance of different kind, financial support to run social protection institutions, state patronage of socially vulnerable families, etc.)

2. Expenditures financed by State Insurance Funds, including Pension Fund, Social Security Fund in Case of Unemployment, Social Security Fund in Case of Accidents at Workplace and Occupational Diseases, Social Security Fund in Case of Temporary Loss of the Capacity to Work as well as expenditures involved by child's birth or funerals.

3. Expenditures financed by personal costs of children in institutions and by personal costs of parents (carers, guardians).

4. Expenditures, financed by charity donations, gifts, sponsorship costs, humanitarian aid provided by private persons, commercial companies, religious and public organisations including costs provided from abroad.

Budget costs constitute the largest source for financing of social services. They are also subdivided into two groups: costs, allocated from General Fund, and costs allocated from Special Fund. General Fund is formed in compliance with the Law "On State Budget of Ukraine" for corresponding year and allocates costs foreseen in the Budget Code of Ukraine which do not have direct links to specific expenditures. Special Fund is formed with non-permanent profits or targeted ones which can be used for special expenditures defined by the legislation. For instance, in 2005 110,3 mln. грн. were obtained after the sales of fixed capital, including 17,2

mln. hrn. in Kyiv oblast and 968,5 mln. hrn. were obtained after the sales of land and non-material assets, incl. 85,9 mln. hrn. in Kyiv oblast.

In the last years Special Fund budget comprises two groups of expenditures, mentioned before.

Table 1
Expenditures incurred for social protection of children in Ukraine
(mln.hrn.)

Institutions	2005	
	Amount	Percentage (%)
Budget costs	3828,4	55,1
Financial allowances and benefits	2178,8	31,3
Consisting of:		
Social allowance for families with children	1 601,2	23,0
Social allowance for children with disabilities	91,1	1,3
Social allowance for poor families with children	486,5	7,0
Establishments and institutions	1649,6	23,7
consisting of:		0,0
Establishments within the system of Ministry of Labour and Social Policy	126,3	1,8
Establishments within the system of Ministry of Education	1300,0	18,7
Establishments within the system of MFYS (without alternative establishments)	71,2	1,0
Establishments within the system of Ministry of Health	152,1	2,2
Costs of the Mandatory State Social Insurance Funds	3121,7	44,9
Including:		0,0
Pension Fund	247,9	3,6
Insurance against accident at the workplace and occupational disease, which resulted in loss of capacity to work	78,8	1,1
Insurance provided in the result of loss of the capacity to work or connected with expenditures incurred by child's birth or funerals	2795,0	40,2
Total throughout the territory of Ukraine	6950,1	100,0

In 2005 55,1% of all expenditures incurred by the state to provide social protection for children in Ukraine were covered from budget costs.

Additionally 3121,7 mln.hrn. were allocated from State Social Insurance Funds to provide support for children in 2005 or 44.9% of total expenditures provided for this purpose. This includes 326,7 mln.hrn. to cover pensions for children who lost their breadwinner, 2390 mln. hrn. to cover one-time child's birth allowance, and 405 mln. hrn. to support insured persons, who take care for the child under 3 years old.

Budget allocations provided for social protection of children as well as budget level are defined in the Budget Code of Ukraine.

In compliance with the Budget Code of Ukraine all the expenditures for social protection of children can be covered either by costs from state budget or from local

budgets, depending on obligations (authorities) defined in legislation of Ukraine. Respectively, local budget expenditures for the above mentioned goal are subdivided into expenditures provided to effect obligations delegated by state (from the 1st income basket) and expenditures for institutions and establishments allocated by decisions of the local governments (2nd income basket).

In 2005 like previous years all budget expenditures for social protection of children were covered by costs from local budgets (oblast budgets (republican budget for Autonomous Republic of Crimea), rayon budgets, city budgets, including oblast (republican) level cities, city or village budgets). At the same time part of the expenditures spent to pay state allowances was provided by corresponding subvention from the state budget.

1.2 Planning of budget allocations for social protection and social security of children in Ukraine

In order to implement programmes and activities carried out at the expense of the State Budget, budget allocations are provided to budget costs' managers (in accordance with Budget Code of Ukraine). Depending on granted authorities budget costs managers are subdivided into main budget costs managers and subordinate budget costs' managers (Table 2).

In accordance with social protection and social security programmes for children, main budget costs' managers are budgetary bodies represented by their chief person. They are appointed by resolution on local budget and are provided with budget allocations. Subordinate budget costs' managers represent organisations and institutions subordinate to the main budget costs' manager, or the latter coordinates their activity.

Departments of Labour and Social Policy are the main budget costs' managers of programmes of provision of financial allowances and benefits for families with children. Main budget costs' manager of programmes aimed to provide social security for children-orphans, children deprived of parental care and children with special needs, are respective branch departments.

Table 2

Budget costs' managers for social protection and social security programmes for children in 2005

Main budget costs' managers	Subordinate budget costs' managers	Cost recipients
Departments of Labour and Social Protection	residential institutions for young invalids	families with children (state benefits)
Departments of Health Protection	children's homes	
Departments of	general boarding-schools	

Education	sanatorium boarding-schools	
	boarding-schools for children-orphans and children deprived of parental care	
	specialized boarding-schools for children with physical and learning disabilities, children's homes	
		foster families
		family-type children homes
Family and Youth Departments	shelters for minors	
	social-rehabilitation centres for children	
	social-psychological assistance centres	
	social-psychological-rehabilitation centres for functionally disabled children and youth	
	social hostels (hotels)	
	social "mother and baby" units	
	centres of social services for family, children and youth	
Service for minors	child care centres	

Budgetary body compiles its own estimate; it is the main document which authorizes the former to spend costs and obtain profits. It defines the amount of allocated funds and costs flows aimed to fulfill functions of a budgetary body (resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine №228 as of 28.02.02).

Such institutions as foster families and family type children homes are budget costs' recipients. They don't have a budgetary body status and receive financial support from the budget. They spend costs in compliance with the Budget Costs Utilization Plan.

Ministry of Finances of ARC (Autonomous Republic of Crimea), local financial bodies inform main budget costs' managers about limitations of general volume of expenditures for the draft budget for the next year which provide basis for development of estimates.

Main budget costs' managers establish limitations of general volume of expenditures allocated from general budget fund for subordinate budget costs' managers, inform them about the deadline for submitting estimates, provide them with instructions on how to produce these estimates, as well as inform them about other factors they have to consider in order to produce proper estimates and to meet the legal requirements. Main budget costs' managers produce budget inquiries on the basis of submitted estimates.

After analyzing the goal, priorities, effectiveness and costs flows of the budget inquiry the manager of local financial body makes a decision to include

budget inquiry in proposals for draft local budget before it is further examined by local governments.

After approval of local budgets draft estimates are checked against budget indicators. Later on plans on costs allocations and budget costs' expenditures are produced. At the same time after considering expected incomes of corresponding local budgets, confirmed costs allocations for a specific budgetary body can be lower than those provided in budget inquiry. All these documents are being approved by manager of the higher corresponding body. Plans on budget costs' expenditures are approved by their manager with an agreement of budget costs' manager, who provides them with these funds.

Estimate consists of revenue and expenditure part. Expected incomes are stated in the revenue part of the estimate. They will be used from general and special funds of corresponding budgets to cover all the expenditures incurred by the body.

Earnings from the general fund of the budget are allocations foreseen in the budget to finance corresponding budget programmes, for example, programmes of support of orphans and children deprived of parental care in specialized boarding schools, or programmes of support of babies in children's homes, etc. The amount of these allocations depends on the general amount of income in the local budget (in a particular administrative-territorial unit) and amount of expenditures to be spent for a specific purpose; in our example - to support the operation of the above mentioned institutions.

The amount of expenditures provided in draft projects of local budget of a certain administrative-territorial unit is calculated in compliance with resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine №1932 «On the order of calculation of budgetary transfers (leveling subsidies, subventions and costs, submitted to the budget of the higher level) and tax deductions in 2001" as of 29.12.2000 with further amendments.

In accordance with the approved methodology amount of costs directed to social children institutions in the Education branch is calculated on the basis of estimate normative expenditures per 1 pupil in secondary schools for the corresponding year (in 2005 – 1.5 thous. hrn.per year), number of pupils in specialized institutions of administrative-territorial unit as of 5th of September and coefficient of new children's placement in residential institutions versus number of children in secondary schools. In fact these coefficients determine the increase in the planned costs per 1 child, placed in specialized institution on the bases of costs per 1 child in secondary schools. (Table 3).

Table 3

Planned expenditures per 1 child, placed in social educational institutions in 2005

Types of institutions	Coefficient of new children's placement	Estimate normative costs (hrn.)
General schools	1	1530,634
General boarding schools, general sanatorium boarding schools	5.0	7653,17
General boarding schools for children orphans and children deprived of parental care	10.0	15306,34
Specialized boarding-schools and other institutions for children with physical and learning disabilities	6.6	10102,18
Children's homes (including family type children homes, foster families)	13.0	19898,24

Specific character of care for children in children's homes (system of the Ministry of Health) is not considered in calculations at the level of Draft State Budget. Whereas, calculations of planned costs for children placed in residential institutions for young invalids are based on the number of children placed in these institutions in a particular administrative-territorial unit and estimate normative per one child. In 2005 estimate normative costs made up 9,3 thous. hrn. per year.

It's worth mentioning that in the process of approving local budgets and in view of specific circumstances in this or that institution one may decide to increase or decrease their total expenditures against those expenditure costs allocated in the State Budget of Ukraine for the corresponding year.

Revenue part of special fund is a specific one for every budgetary body. It is made on the basis of calculations of incomes anticipated in the next year. These calculations include paid services provided by body and other indicators: space of premises, price of leased property, number of places in institutions paid by parents (for example, in residential institutions for young invalids), number of children whose pension or allowance parts are spent to operate a corresponding body etc., as well as calculated payment versus indicator unit established by legislation.

Expenditure part of the draft budget estimate is formed on the basis of its main indicators and numbers (number of places, days of placement in institutions, number of children, etc.), number of staff members, necessity in implementing certain programmes, etc. Primary expenditures which are to be covered from budget costs are salaries and additional payments to salaries as well as payment for public utilities and electricity. Medicines and bandages, food stuffs and transfers for population are also included in primary expenditures. Purchase of equipment and complete repair of premises aren't considered to be primary expenditures and are considered by a budgetary body only in case of urgent payments and absence of arrears.

Amendments can be introduced to the approved estimate in the following cases:

there is a need in re-distribution of allocations provided by main budget costs' manager;

regulation is adopted which transfers the authorities and budget allocations from one budget costs' manager to another;

there is a need in increasing the budget of Special Fund costs in the result of exceeding earnings for corresponding year;

decision was made to reduce the costs of General Fund of the budget;

amendments have been introduced in resolution on local budget.

Estimates and plans on costs allocations will not be re-confirmed in this case. But it is obligatory to issue a certificate which is approved in the same manner as estimates and plans on costs allocations.

Expenditures of the Special Fund of the budget are provided exclusively at the expense of corresponding earnings transferred to this fund on the basis of estimates which contain all introduced amendments.

Local budgets are implemented in compliance with monthly budget breakdown approved by the manager of local financial body. Local state administrations, executive council bodies, as well as heads of city and village councils implement corresponding local budgets. Local financial bodies organize and manage the utilization of relevant local budget allocations, coordinate the activity of budget process participants.

Local budgets are served by territorial bodies of State Treasury of Ukraine. They execute the following functions:

- provide payment and cashier services for budget costs' managers;
- execute control over budgetary authorities while accepting earnings, assuming obligations and effecting payments;
- produce accounting and audit reports on implementation of state budget.

Thus, State Treasury controls the compliance of estimates, compiled by budget costs' managers with budget breakdown. Budget costs' managers are responsible for the management of budget allocations and execute control over procedures and requirements established in the Budget Code of Ukraine.

1.3 Types of state allowances and payments aimed to provide social protection for children

56.9% of all budget costs, which made around 2178,8 mln. hrn. in 2005, were spent to pay financial benefits and state allowances, envisaged to provide social protection for children in Ukraine. In order to maintain all the institutions and establishments which provide social protection for children in Ukraine 1649,7 mln. hrn. or 43.1% of total budget expenditures allocated for this purpose were spent. (Table 4).

Table 4

Structure of budget expenditures for social protection and social security of children in Ukraine (2005)

Type of Expenditure	Amount (thous.hrn.)	Percentage (%)
Financial allowances and payments	2178831,1	56,9
including:		
Allowances for families with children	1 601 244,1	41,8
<i>One-time child birth allowance</i>	521 423,3	13,6
<i>Allowance for child care (under 3 years old)</i>	650 183,3	17,0
<i>Allowance for single mothers</i>	341 020,6	8,9
<i>Allowance for children under guardianship and care</i>	88 616,9	2,3
Allowance for children with disabilities	91110,2	2,4
Allowance for poor families with children	486476,8	12,7
Institutions and establishments	1649664,5	43,1
Including:		
Institutions within the system of Ministry of Labour	126331,9	3,3
<i>Residential institutions for young children with disabilities</i>	126331,9	3,3
Institutions within the system of Ministry of Education	1299998,0	34,0
<i>Boarding-schools for orphans and children deprived of parental care</i>	223947,3	5,8
<i>Boarding-schools, sanatorium boarding-schools</i>	365494,6	9,5
<i>Specialized boarding-schools, schools and other establishments for children with physical and mental disabilities</i>	596983,2	15,6
<i>Children's homes (including family type children homes, foster families)</i>	113572,9	3,0
Institutions within the system of Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport (without alternative ones)	71219,3	1,9
<i>Shelters for minors</i>	71219,3	1,9
Institutions within the system of Ministry of Health	152115,3	4,0
<i>Baby homes</i>	152115,3	4,0
Total in Ukraine	3828495,6	100,0

State social allowance provided in accordance with Ukrainian legislation to families with children and allocated from budget costs can be divided into 2 groups:

1) Social allowance provided for families in difficulties, irrelevant of their financial welfare (subdivided into categories). In 2005 25% of all budget allocations were spent to provide different types of social allowances for this group of people (intended to protect children in the family). There are the following kinds of social allowances for this group:

- one-time child birth allowance for citizens not insured in state social insurance system (insured ones receive one-time child birth allowance at the expense of costs allocated from the relevant State Insurance Fund);
- social allowance for children with disabilities and additional payment for providing care for disabled child.

2) Target allowance which depends on the financial welfare of the family. In 2005 72% of all budget allocations were spent to effect these payments. This kind of allowance includes:

- allowance for child care (aged under 3), provided for those persons who were not insured in state social insurance system (those who were insured receive this kind of allowance from the relevant State Insurance Fund);
- allowance for children provided to single mothers;
- allowance for children under care and guardianship;
- state social allowance for poor families.

Statistical data mentioned in the reports of previous years prove that there are no debts in payment of social allowances in Ukraine. That's why one can conclude that a complete state financial support is provided for families with children which was envisaged by acting legislation.

Table 5

Real number of recipients of state allowance appointed for families with children in Ukraine

(thousand people)

Types of allowance	2004	2005	Increase rate %
<i>Allowance for families with children</i>			
one-time child birth allowance	132,0	281,6	213,3
Allowance for child's care (under 3 years old)	536,1	582,8	108,7
Allowance for single mothers	357,6	401,9	112,4
Allowance for children under guardianship and care	15,3	22,3	145,8
<i>Allowance for people disabled from birth and children with disabilities</i>	33,2	42,3	127,4
children with disabilities (out of the number, listed above)	8,5	21,6	254,1
<i>Allowance for poor families</i>	497,2	442,5	89,0
families with children (out of the number, listed above)	201,4	179,2	89,0

The number of recipients of state social allowances provided for families with children increased in 2005 in Ukraine especially those who receive definite types of state social allowance (Table 5). First of all this relates to one-time child birth allowance (since it is now paid during 12 months), allowance for children with disabilities and children under care and guardianship since the payment was increased and payment procedures for disabled children has changed.

It's worth mentioning that in 2005 the level of state social standards has significantly increased. Particularly, one-time child birth allowance increased by about 12 times, allowance for single mothers increased by 4.1 times, allowance for disabled children – by 5.2 times (Table 6).

Thus, if for example a family consists of a single mother who wasn't working and takes care for the child under 3 and has a child with disabilities of a school age, she was provided monthly payment of 960 hrn. from the state in 2005, this made up

2 minimum living allowances established for able-bodied person. At the same time in 2005 the amount of an average salary in economical sphere in Ukraine was 806.2 hrn.

Table 6

Amounts of separate types of state social allowance for children
(hrn.)

<i>Type of Allowance</i>	Budget costs					State Social Insurance Fund in case of temporary loss of capacity to work			
	percentage of the recipients	allowance amount in 2004	allowance amount in 2005	allowance amount from the 1 st of April 2005	allowance amount in 2006	percentage of the recipients	allowance amount in 2004	allowance amount in 2005	allowance amount in 2006
Allowance provided for families with children:									
One-time child birth allowance	34,8%	725,00	764,00	8497,60	8500,00	65,2%	725,0	1550/8497,6	8500,0
Allowance for child care (child aged under 3 years old)	52.9%	42,50	90,00	90,00		47,1%	85,0	102,0	
- <i>minimum</i>					90,00				114,0
- <i>additional payment</i>					up to 247,5				до 247,5
Allowance for children, provided to single mothers	100%	36,10				X	X	X	X
- <i>for children aged under 6 y.o. (minimum)</i>			33,50	36,60	40,95				
- <i>for children aged under 6 y.o. (additional payment)</i>				up to 183,3	up to 204,75				
- <i>for children aged from 6 to 18 y.o. (minimum)</i>			42,20	46,30	52,60				
- <i>for children aged from 6 to 18 y.o. (additional payment)</i>				до 231,3	до 263,0				
Allowance for children under care and guardianship (average amount)	100%	83,20	90,00			X	X	X	X
- <i>for children aged under 6 y.o.</i>				up to 366,6	до 409,5				
- <i>for children aged from 6 to 18 y.o.</i>				до 462,7	до 526,0				
State social allowance for needy families (average amount)	100%	194,0	80-120-130	100-140-150	110-155-165	X	X	X	X
Disability benefit:									
Allowance for children with disabilities aged under 16 y.o.	100%	70,0	105,0	224,9	250,95	X	X	X	X
Additional payment for taking care after disabled child aged under 6 y.o.	100%	30,0	45,0	275,0	204,75	X	X	X	X
Additional payment for taking care after disabled child, aged from 6 to 16 y.o.	100%	50,0	75,0	231,3	263,00	X	X	X	X
Allowance for taking care after disabled person of I or II group (caused by psychological disease)	100%	38,6	40,9	45,3	49,50	X	X	X	X

1.4 Institutions and establishments which provide social protection for children and their financing

128 family type children homes and 176 foster families who reared 1028 children functioned in Ukraine in 2005. They were established to execute the right of orphans and children deprived of parental care to live in the family environment. At the same time 6 foster families were established in 2005. In addition 6.5 thousands of children were reared in 122 children's homes, 14,5 thousand of children were placed in 71 boarding-schools for orphans and children deprived of parental care and 6 thousand of children stayed in 48 children homes.

Around 97.6 thousand of orphans and children deprived of parental care were registered at the beginning of 2005 in Ukraine. 60 thousand families, who don't provide a proper care for their children (about 150 thousand of children) were revealed and put on a register. More than 26 thousand of children stayed in 93 shelters of Ukraine. Almost 16 thousand of these children came from poor families.

A network of shelters for minors – institutions for temporary (up to 90 days) placement of children aged from 3 to 18 years old started to be established since 1997. It should provide proper living, psychological and educational conditions to ensure normal life of "street children" who appeared on the street due to various reasons. Approximately 92 shelters function at the moment. Annually they provide services for around 30 thousand of children.

56.2 thousand of children studied in 208 boarding-schools and sanatorium boarding schools, most of them were half-orphans and came from poor families; 54.2 thousand of children with special needs were placed in 368 specialized boarding-schools, in schools and other institutions for children with physical and mental disabilities; 7.4 thousand of children stayed in 56 residential institutions for young disabled children.

Overall in Ukraine, in 2005 93.6% of budget costs were allocated from General Fund and only 6.4% or 104,9 mln. hrn. were allocated from Special Fund to maintain institutions and establishments for children. Special Fund costs also included payment for community utilities - 14,3% or 15 mln. hrn. (Table 7). It is clear that the main part from the latter funds (included in Special Fund costs) are provided for boarding-schools and sanatorium schools, as well as specialized boarding schools and schools for children with physical and mental disabilities (37.2% and 17.4% respectively).

It's worth mentioning that since 2005 special funds allocated to a definite institution, also include part of allowance provided for disabled child in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine.

Table 7

Real expenditures for maintenance of social protection institutions for children in Ukraine in 2005

(thous.hrn.)

Establishments	Total	including:		
		General Fund	Special Fund	payment for community utilities
Establishments and institutions	1649664,5	1544783,3	104881,2	14986,2
including:				
Institutions within the system of Ministry of Labour	126331,9	101592,9	24739,0	3120,2
<i>Residential institutions for young disabled children</i>	<i>126331,9</i>	<i>101592,9</i>	<i>24739,0</i>	<i>3120,2</i>
Institutions within the system of Ministry of Education – overall	1299998,0	1235298,5	64699,5	11743,4
<i>Boarding-schools for children-orphans and children, deprived of parental care</i>	<i>223947,3</i>	<i>205183,0</i>	<i>18764,3</i>	<i>2200,2</i>
<i>Boarding-schools, sanatorium boarding-schools</i>	<i>365494,6</i>	<i>350326,3</i>	<i>15168,3</i>	<i>5636,1</i>
<i>Specialized boarding-schools, schools and other establishments for children with physical and learning disabilities</i>	<i>596983,2</i>	<i>575772,7</i>	<i>21210,5</i>	<i>3691,3</i>
<i>Children's homes (incl. Family type children homes, foster families)</i>	<i>113572,9</i>	<i>104016,5</i>	<i>9556,4</i>	<i>215,8</i>
Institutions within the system of MFYS	71219,3	67962,6	3256,7	55,6
<i>Shelters for minors</i>	<i>71219,3</i>	<i>67962,6</i>	<i>3256,7</i>	<i>55,6</i>
Institutions within the system of the Ministry for Health	152115,3	139929,3	12186,0	67,0
<i>Baby homes</i>	<i>152115,3</i>	<i>139929,3</i>	<i>12186,0</i>	<i>67,0</i>

During 2004-2006 local executive bodies were working on expanding the range of social services provided for children and families with children in social protection institutions. For instance, a short-term placement is introduced at the moment, a network of these services is being optimized in compliance with the Government decisions related to this issue.

Thus, within the system of the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sport a short-term placement will be provided by:

- *social-rehabilitation centres for children* – institutions established for permanent (up to 9 months) or daily placements (up to 12 months) for children aged from 3 to 18 years old who find themselves in difficult living conditions, provide them with comprehensive social, psychological, pedagogic, medical, legal and other kinds of assistance;

- *social-psychological assistance centres* – institutions that provide assistance in the form of short-term placement, food staffs, methodological pieces of advise and legal consultations, etc. for persons (including persons with children)

in difficulties, partly those who suffered from natural disasters, abuse in the family or crime;

- *social hostels* – institutions for short-term placement of orphans and children deprived of parental care aged from 15 up to 18 years old, as well as young people under 23 years old who were orphans and children deprived of parental care. The objective of social hostels is to help these persons to adopt socially, as well as to prepare themselves for independent life;

- *social mother and baby centres* – institutions for short-term placement of pregnant women who are on 7th-9th month of their pregnancy, as well as mothers with children aged under 1.5 years old who found themselves in difficult situations and are unable to carry out their motherly duties.

In accordance with standard statutes of the above-mentioned institutions for children, youth and family their activity is covered at the expense of local budget costs. Anticipated expenditures for these institutions are calculated by formula which allocates the amount of inter-budgetary transfers (equation subventions and costs transferred to state budget) between state and local budgets (resolution №1195 of the Cabinet of Ministry of Ukraine as of 05.09.01, all amendments and supplements being provided).

2. Providing finances for social protection and social security of children in Kyiv oblast

Budget costs were and continue to be the main source to ensure social protection for children in Kyiv oblast. More than 6% of oblast profits were allocated in 2005 for this purpose. In 2005 overall expenditures in social-cultural sphere of Kyiv oblast increased by 2,2% (and made 10.7 %) if compared with 2004. But the structure of budget allocations didn't change during this period.

It is clear from the data presented in Table 8 that the main budget expenditures allocated for social protection of children in Kyiv oblast were spent on passive forms of social support for children that is on payment of different kinds of state allowances. And while in 2004 in Kyiv oblast 25849.2 thousand hrn. or 41.8% of allocated budget expenditures were spent for this purpose, in 2005 63729.1 thousand hrn. or 52.1% were spent.

Under such conditions insignificant resources are left for operation of social protective institutions for children: residential institution for young disabled children, boarding-schools, specialized boarding schools for children with physical and learning disabilities, boarding-schools for children-orphans and children, deprived of parental care, baby homes, children's homes, family type children homes, foster families and shelters for minors. However, these costs increased during 2005. For instance, 35947,5 thousand hrn. were allocated for the operation of social protection institutions for children in Kyiv oblast in 2004. In 2005 this number made up 58530,5 thousand hrn., and increased by 62,8%.

Table 8

Structure of real budget expenditures for social protection of children in Kyiv oblast

Institutions	2004		2005	
	Amount (thous.hrn.)	Percentage (%)	Amount (thous.hrn.)	Percentage (%)
Financial allowances and payments	37478,7	x	77211,3	x
Including families with children	25849,2	41,8	63729,1	52,1
including:				
Allowance for families with children	18323,1	29,7	51953,3	42,5
<i>One-time child birth allowance</i>	1751,5	2,8	15375,7	12,6
<i>Child care allowance (child aged under 3)</i>	9701,4	15,7	21905,7	17,9
<i>Allowance for single mothers</i>	6367,2	10,3	11705,7	9,6
<i>Allowance for children under care and guardianship</i>	503,0	0,8	2966,2	2,4
Allowance for in-born disabled persons and children with disabilities	1556,5	2,5	6416,1	5,2
<i>Of these for children with disabilities</i>	398,5	0,6	4144,8	3,4
Allowance for needy families	17599,1	28,5	18841,9	15,4
<i>Of these for families with children</i>	7127,6	11,5	7631,0	6,2
Establishments and institutions	35947,5	58,2	58530,5	47,9
Including:				0,0
Institutions within the system of Ministry of Labour	1858,0	3,0	2670,5	2,2
<i>Residential institution for young disabled children</i>	1858,0	3,0	2670,5	2,2
Institutions within the system of Ministry of Education - overall	29414,3	47,6	48635,7	39,8
<i>Boarding-schools for children-orphans and children, deprived of parental care</i>	4803,8	7,8	7923,8	6,5
<i>Specialized boarding-schools, schools and other establishments for children with physical and learning disabilities</i>	9476,7	15,3	17085,9	14,0
<i>General boarding-schools</i>	5753,0	9,3	9641,4	7,9
<i>Children's homes (including family type children homes, foster families)</i>	9380,8	15,2	13984,6	11,4
Institutions within the system of MFYS (without alternative establishments)	423,2	0,7	865,9	0,7
<i>Shelters for minors</i>	423,2	0,7	869,5	0,7
Institutions within the system of Ministry for Health Protection	4252,0	6,9	6358,4	5,2
<i>Baby homes</i>	4252,0	6,9	6358,4	5,2
Total amount for children in Kyiv oblast	61796,7	100,0	122259,6	100,0

Data presented in Table 9 prove that the structure of budget allocations for Kyiv oblast in 2005 slightly changed in comparison with previous year. The main costs for social protection of children were allocated to rayon budgets (42,7%), while in 2004 the main source of expenditures was oblast budget (42.4%). Budget (for social protection sphere) of oblast level cities made up 20,6%.

Costs allocations between different budget types provided for social protection and social benefits for children in Kyiv oblast

Types of budgets	2004		2005	
	thous.hrn.	Percentage	thous. hrn.	Percentage
Social protection and social benefits for children	61796,7	100	122259,6	100
Including:				
Oblast budget	26218,8	42,4	44575,3	36,5
Cities of oblast level	12402,8	20,1	25221,7	20,6
Rayon budgets	22976,1	37,2	52202,8	42,7
Village budgets	199,0	0,3	259,8	0,2

In compliance with the Budget Code of Ukraine expenses are allocated between local budgets based on the full range of existing services and their proximity to immediate service consumer. Based on this principle specialized boarding schools for children with physical and learning disabilities and children's homes were financed not only from oblast budget but also from rayon budget, and foster families were provided with financial costs from village budget. As far as in all the rest institutions for children services were provided for children from the whole oblast and not rayon, they were financed from oblast budget (36,5% of general expenditures in 2005).

2.1 Analysis of expenditures for financial benefits and social allowances for children and families with children

It's worth mentioning that in order to enhance target usage of budget costs a number of state programmes started to be financed by means of subvention provided from state budget to local budgets during the last years. For example, starting from 2002 subvention was used to pay social allowances for families with children, in-born disabled persons and children with disabilities, as well as allowances for poor families. In accordance with Budget Code of Ukraine expenses spent to provide financial allowances for children with families in Kyiv oblast were taken from rayon budgets (67.1% of total subvention provided for this purpose) and from budgets of oblast level cities (32.9%).

In 2005 oblast was provided with subvention from state budget, which makes up 77,2 mln. hrn. to implement the above-mentioned programmes. This amount is 2 times larger than it was in the previous year. The main factor of this increase is a significant growth of the amount of allowances (Table 5). At the same time the number of those entitled to receive different types of social allowances in oblast has significantly increased (Table 10). The most popular social allowances are Child Care allowance (for children under 3) – the number of recipients increased in 2.7 times and Child Birth allowance – the number of recipients increased in 1.8 times.

Table 10

**Number of persons who received social allowances in Kyiv oblast in
2004 - 2005**

Types of allowance	2004			2005		
	planned number	actual number	difference	planned number	actual number	difference
Allowance for families with children						
<i>including:</i>						
one-time child birth allowance	3800	2407	-1393	3606	4393	787
child care allowance (for children under 3)	21870	7157	-14713	18949	19215	266
allowance for single mothers	13120	13562	442	12660	10268	-2392
allowance for children under care and guardianship	540	419	-121	481	668	187
Allowance for in-born disabled children and children with disabilities	1452	975	-477	1226	983	-243
including children with disabilities	264	180	-84	506	635	129
additional payment for care after disabled child	298	86	-212	329	305	-24
Allowance for poor families	14420	8776	-5644	8138	6906	-1232
including families with children	5840	3555	-2285	3300	2797	-503

Actual expenses spent to provide financial allowances for families with children made up 86% in Kyiv oblast in accordance with planned amount of costs. And this fact proves that the actual amount of allocations provided from state budget by means of subvention to local budgets completely responds to the needs of such families.

2.2 Analysis of costs provided for the operation of different types of children's institutions throughout Kyiv oblast.

In 2005 78 institutions and establishments in Kyiv Oblast provided social support for orphans, children deprived of parental care and children from vulnerable and incomplete families. 1,080 children were placed in 30 children's homes, 140 children - in 19 family type children homes, 9 children - in foster families and 578 children stayed in 2 boarding-schools for orphans and children deprived of parental care. In addition there are a residential institution for young disabled children with 200 places (beds), 2 baby homes with 170 places (beds), 11 specialized boarding schools for children with physical and learning disabilities for 1,138 children and 4 boarding-schools with 1,096 children placed in them.

However, in Kyiv oblast and throughout the whole territory of Ukraine the amount of finances provided for the operation of children's social institutions and establishments is not at all sufficient (Table 11). In 2005 oblast has underprovided its planned allocations for the sum of 5,215 thous. hrn. or 8.4%. However, in comparison with the previous year in 2005 children's institutions were financed

better. For example, in 2004 actual costs provided for the operation of social institutions for children made up 82.7% as compared to the planned costs, and in 2005 this figure increased to 91.9%. At the same time in the year of 2005 as well as in the previous year shelters for minors received only 84% of funds as compared to the planned allocated costs. Financing process in the system of the Ministry of Education was also tense – 91% as compared to the planned allocated costs.

It's worth mentioning that in 2005 expenditures which had to be covered from General Budget Fund for the operation of social institutions for children were financed better as compared to planned allocated costs than those which had to be covered from Special Fund: 95.5% and 67.6% respectively.

During 2005 financing of all the expenditures to provide social protection for children was carried out within existing resources. Expenditures covered from General Budget Fund made 90.3% or 52,875.9 thous. hrn. Part of expenditures provided for social institutions for children in Kyiv oblast made up 9.7% from the amount of 5,658.2 thous.hrn.

The results of this analysis prove that budget expenditures were allocated from General Fund and provided mainly to effect payments for employees – 99% of costs were received as compared to the planned allocations, to pay social allowances (99.3%), to pay lease rent and maintenance services (100%). However, insignificant costs were provided as compared to planned allocated costs for such important expenditures as foodstuff purchase – only 85,9%. Even subsidiary items which are traditionally financed on the remainder-based principle, such as capital investments and purchase of equipment, materials, inventory were financed 87,9% and 89,5% respectively as compared to planned allocated costs.

Situation which emerged in the result of financing of social institutions for children caused their indebtedness (Table 12). For example, an amount of 1,785.9 thous. hrn. was needed in order to pay off the debts which occurred as of 01.01.05. Although, the positive fact is that indebtedness of social institutions for children reduced by 3 times.

Table 11

Implementation of programmes aimed to provide effective operation of social institutions for children in Kyiv oblast in 2005

Establishments	General Fund (thous.hrn.)			Special Fund (thous.hrn.)			Total (thous.hrn.)		
	Planned allocated costs, all amendments considered	Costs provided	% accomplishment	Planned allocated costs, all amendments considered	Costs provided	% accomplishment	Planned allocated costs, all amendments considered	Costs provided	% виконання
Institutions:									
Ministry of Labour	2150,5	2047,0	95,2	666,7	623,5	93,5	2817,2	2670,5	94,8
Ministry of Education	46530,4	44388,8	95,4	6906,8	4246,9	61,5	53437,2	48635,7	91,0
Ministry for Youth and Sport (without alternative establishments)	1029,1	864,9	84,0	4,6	4,6	100,0	1033,7	869,5	84,1
Ministry of Health Protection	5627,8	5575,2	99,1	793,2	783,2	98,7	6421,0	6358,4	99,0
Total in oblast	55337,8	52875,9	95,6	8371,3	5658,2	67,6	63709,1	58534,1	91,9
including:									
Salary payments	25334,0	25078,1	99,0	106,8	76,9	72,0	25440,8	25155,0	98,9
Additional payment to salary	9395,1	9257,9	98,5	39,8	27,9	70,1	9434,9	9285,8	98,4
Equipment, inventory, articles, materials	480,2	429,8	89,5	1225,4	916,7	74,8	1705,6	1346,5	78,9
Medicine and bandages	196,5	191,6	97,5	149,6	108,0	72,2	346,1	299,6	86,6
Food products	8447,6	7253,6	85,9	1175,0	837,4	71,3	9622,6	8091,0	84,1
Furniture and equipment	1541,5	1501,2	97,4	949,3	644,3	67,9	2490,8	2145,5	86,1
Payment for transport services and repair of transport vehicles	329,4	315,2	95,7	250,0	186,9	74,8	579,4	502,1	86,7
Lease and exploitation services	7,2	7,2	100,0	3,0	0,0	0,0	10,2	7,2	70,6
Current repair	1573,8	1497,4	95,1	773,9	373,1	48,2	2347,7	1870,5	79,7
Communication services	111,9	94,5	84,5	37,8	13,8	36,5	149,7	108,3	72,3
Payment for other services and other expenditures	296,7	284,3	95,8	287,9	225,7	78,4	584,6	510,0	87,2
Business trip expenditures	127,5	117,2	91,9	64,8	30,5	47,1	192,3	147,7	76,8
Public utility services	3657,0	3345,1	91,5	73,3	36,7	50,1	3730,3	3381,8	90,7
Research and developments, state programmes	888,8	848,8	95,5	634,8	425,8	67,1	1523,6	1274,6	83,7
Pension and allowance payment	74,2	73,7	99,3	30,0	2,0	6,7	104,2	75,7	72,6
Other current transfers to the population	1018,5	1007,0	98,9	25,4	12,9	50,8	1043,9	1019,9	97,7
Capital expenditures	2671,7	2347,1	87,9	2547,7	1742,8	68,4	5219,4	4089,9	78,4

Table 12

Indebtedness of social institutions for children in Kyiv oblast

	as of 01.01.05		as of 01.01.06	
	amount (thous.hrn.)	percentage (%)	amount (thous.hrn.)	percentage (%)
Institutions:				
Ministry of Labour	196,4	7,7	16,7	2,2
Ministry of Education	2075,3	81,8	671,8	89,4
Ministry for Youth and Sport (without alternative establishments)	23,7	0,9	15,4	2,0
Ministry of Health Protection	242,4	9,6	48,0	6,4
Overall in oblast	2537,8	100,0	751,9	100,0
including:				
Salary payments	1305,8	51,5	31,6	4,2
Additional payment to salary	411,1	16,2	17,8	2,4
Equipment, inventory, articles, materials	15,8	0,6	18,9	2,5
Medicine and bandages	4,9	0,2		
Food products	201,0	7,9	86,2	11,5
Furniture and equipment	7,9	0,3	0,1	
Payment for transport services and repair of transport vehicles	10,7	0,4	0,8	0,1
Current repair	56,9	2,2	78,1	10,4
Communication services	5,8	0,2	1,8	0,2
Payment for other services and other expenditures	43,6	1,7	5,1	0,7
Business trip expenditures	58,9	2,3	15,0	2,0
Public utility services	117,3	4,6	72,1	9,6
Research and developments, state programmes	16,2	0,6		
Pension and allowance payment	2,0	0,1		
Other current transfers to the population (eg items for children leaving institutions)	29,6	1,2	366,7	48,8
Capital expenditures	250,3	9,9	57,7	7,7

Analysis of statistical data from the table above proves that in 2005 children who left social institutions were underprovided with clothing and footwear for the amount of 366.7 thous.hrn.; social institutions had debts of 86.2 thous. hrn. to pay to food stuff providers, 78.1 thous.hrn. to the workers who repaired the premises, 57.7 thous.hrn. was a debt for capital expenditures, 72.1 thous.hrn. has not been paid for public utilities etc.

Data stated in Table 13 prove that major expenditures incurred by social institutions which provide care for orphans and children deprived of parental care and children from vulnerable and incomplete families are salaries and additional payments to salaries for the staff (58.1%). Percentage of these expenditures ranges from 48,6% in shelters for minors to 72% in baby homes.

Table 13

Structure of expenditures in social institutions for children in Kyiv oblast

(%%)

	General Fund		Special Fund		Total	
	2 004	2 005	2 004	2 005	2 004	2 005
Institutions:						
Ministry of Labour	4,9	3,8	7,3	11,0	5,1	4,5
Ministry of Education	82,5	82,7	73,6	75,0	81,4	82,0
Ministry for Youth and Sport (without alternative establishments)	1,3	1,6	0,2	0,1	1,2	1,5
Ministry of Health Protection	10,8	10,4	18,9	13,8	11,8	10,7
Other	0,6	1,4	0,1	0,1	0,5	1,3
Overall in oblast	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
including:						
Salary payments	47,9	46,7	1,0	1,4	42,3	42,4
Additional payment to salary	17,6	17,3	0,4	0,5	15,5	15,7
Equipment, inventory, articles, materials	0,8	0,8	13,7	16,2	2,4	2,3
Medicine and bandages	0,3	0,4	1,5	1,9	0,4	0,5
Food products	16,1	13,5	16,6	14,8	16,2	13,6
Furniture and equipment	1,8	2,8	13,4	11,4	3,2	3,6
Payment for transport services and repair of transport vehicles	0,7	0,6	3,8	3,3	1,1	0,8
Current repair	1,6	2,8	13,6	6,6	3,0	3,2
Communication services	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,2
Payment for other services and other expenditures	0,4	0,5	2,3	4,0	0,6	0,9
Business trip expenditures	0,2	0,2	0,6	0,5	0,3	0,2
Public utility costs	8,1	6,2	0,8	0,6	7,2	5,7
Research and developments, state programmes	0,6	1,6	0,4	7,5	0,6	2,1
Pension and allowance payment	0,3	0,1			0,3	0,1
Other current transfers to the population	2,3	1,9	0,6	0,2	2,1	1,7
Capital expenditures	1,1	4,4	30,8	30,8	4,7	6,9

Second main expenditures incurred by social institutions for children is the purchase of food products (13.8 %). Residential institution for young disabled children experiences the largest percentage of these expenditures – 21%, while baby homes - the smallest percentage – 5,6% (it can be explained by small age of children). Regarding the institutions within the system of Ministry of Education 16.2% of all allocated costs were used in boarding schools for meals, 13.9% were used for meals in boarding-schools for orphans and children deprived of parental care and 11.3% of costs were used in children's homes.

Payment of public utility and electricity is also costly for social institutions which provide care for children in Kyiv oblast – it makes approximately 5.8% of overall expenditures throughout Kyiv oblast. Children’s homes provided 8.4% of all the received funds to pay for these services, boarding-schools for orphans and children deprived of parental care spent 6.3% of overall costs, residential institutions for young disabled persons spent 6% and baby homes - only 3.4% of all the costs to pay for public utilities and electricity.

In addition in 2005 2 social psychological-rehabilitation centres for children were created in Kyiv oblast and designed for 70 places. 1,095.5 thous. hrn. were spent to operate them or 99.3% of detailed budget estimate. The main reason for cost underspending could be explained by the fact that these centres were not fully completed. In fact, 48 children were placed there.

It’s worth mentioning that expenditures which cover salary payments and expenditures allocated from General Fund to operate social psychological-rehabilitation centres are lower than those spent for the above mentioned institutions operating within the system of Ministry of Education – 38.5% (Table 14). It can be explained by short existence of these centres and necessity to allocate significant costs to equip premises. For instance, in 2005 capital expenditures made up 50,2% of all the costs allocated from the General Fund. 76.8% of costs allocated from Special Fund were used to purchase articles, materials, equipment and inventory.

Table 14

Expenditures of other social protection institutions for children in Kyiv oblast in 2005

	General Fund		Special Fund		Total	
	Amount thous.hrn.	% of general expenditures	Amount thous.hrn.	% of general expenditures	Amount thous.hrn.	% of general expenditures
Social psychological-rehabilitation centres for children	1095,5	100,0	71,6	100,0	1167,1	100,0
Including:						
Salary payments	308,2	28,1			308,2	26,4
Additional payment to salary	113,7	10,4			113,7	9,7
Equipment, inventory, articles, materials	7,2	0,7	55,0	76,8	62,2	5,3
Medicine and bandages	1,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,1
Food products	55,7	5,1	5,8	8,1	61,5	5,3
Furniture and equipment			5,4	7,5	5,4	0,5
Payment for transport services and repair of transport vehicles	11,9	1,1	3,3	4,6	15,2	1,3
Current repair	1,6	0,1	0,4	0,6	2,0	0,2
Communication services	5,0	0,5		0,0	5,0	0,4
Payment for other services and other expenditures	2,9	0,3	1,5	2,1	4,4	0,4
Business trip expenditures	1,1	0,1		0,0	1,1	0,1
Public utility and electricity costs	37,0	3,4	0,2	0,3	37,2	3,2

Capital expenditures	550,0	50,2		550,0	47,1
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Kyiv Oblast, Brovary city, Vasylkiv and Rokytno rayon child care centres provided legal, methodological and psychological assistance for vulnerable children who live in Kyiv oblast. 137,8 thous. hrn. were allocated from 91.3% planned budget to finance them. 76,2% of general expenditures were spent for additional payments to salaries.

In addition during 2005 the work was commenced to create "mother and baby unit" designed for 20 places. 608.5 thous.hrn. of costs were spent from the Oblast budget in order to cover capital expenditures for this unit.

2.3 Comparative analysis of expenditures per one child in institutions of different type

Children are not only reared in some institutions, they also study there. That's why for the sake of comparative analysis we have excluded from general expenditures structure payment for pedagogical staff, as well as 15% of costs spent for equipment, inventory, materials and other articles. In addition the amount of general expenditures does not include social allowance provided in 2005 for graduates from institutions which made up 424.9 thous.hrn.

Table 15

Actual expenditures per 1 child in social institutions in Kyiv oblast in 2005

Institutions	General expenditures (thous.hrn.)	Average number of children	Expenditures per 1 child (hrn.)	
			annually	per month
<i>Institutions within the system of Ministry of Labour</i>	2667,3	200,0	13336,5	1111,4
<i>including:</i>				
Residential institution for young disabled persons	2667,3	200,0	13336,5	1111,4
<i>Institutions within the system of Ministry of Education - overall</i>	42617,3	4041,0	10546,2	878,9
<i>including:</i>				
Boarding-schools for children-orphans and children, deprived of parental care	6988,9	578,0	12091,6	1007,6
Specialized boarding-schools for children with physical and learning disabilities	14142,8	1138,0	12427,8	1035,6
General boarding-schools	7551,3	1096,0	6889,9	574,2
Children's homes	12919,9	1080,0	11962,9	996,9
Family type children homes	965,9	140,0	6899,3	574,9
Foster families	48,4	9,0	5377,8	448,1
<i>Institutions within the system of MFYS (except for alternative forms of care)</i>	869,5	62,0	14024,2	1168,7
<i>including:</i>				
Shelters for minors	869,5	62,0	14024,2	1168,7

<i>Institutions within the system of Health Protection</i>	6358,4	170,0	37402,4	3116,9
<i>including:</i>				
Baby homes	6358,4	170,0	37402,4	3116,9
Overall in oblast	52512,5	4473,0	11739,9	978,3

All the expenditures incurred by social institutions in Kyiv oblast in 2005 are stated in Table 15. The results of data analysis prove that in 2005 in Kyiv oblast monthly budget expenditures for orphans and children deprived of parental care, as well as children from vulnerable and incomplete families made up 978.3 hrn. Amount of expenditures differed extremely from one type of institution to another. For example, total expenditures per child constituted 448,1 hrn. in foster families, while in baby homes this figure was 3,116.9 hrn.

If we analyze total expenditures per child in separate rayons or oblast level cities, we'll find out significant differences in the amounts spent per child even in institutions of the same type. For example, Table 16 presents the amount of budget expenditures spent for operation of children's homes, family type children homes and foster families in separate rayons of Kyiv oblast in 2005. It also provides average monthly expenditures per 1 orphan or a child deprived of parental care.

As we can see in the table the smallest amount of funds were allocated from local budgets for children reared in foster families (256.3 hrn. per month in Zgurivka rayon). The biggest amount of costs allocated from oblast budget was provided for orphans placed in oblast children's home – 2,238.6 hrn. per child per month, and for children placed in children's home located in Slavutych city – 2,962.2 hrn. per child. More than 1,000 hrn. were provided per 1 child from local budgets in children's homes located in Boryspil (1,496.6 hrn.), Bila Tserkva (1,444.8 hrn.), Brovary (1,143.8 hrn.), in Yagotyn rayon (1,423.7 hrn.), Kievo-Svyatoshynsky rayon (1,209.9 hrn.), Borodyanka rayon (1,179.7 hrn.), Skvyra rayon (1,156.7 hrn.) and Boryspil rayon (1,051.6 hrn.)

Are costs spent per child in oblast institutions optimal? In order to answer this question it will be sufficient to compare them with minimal living wages for children of appropriate age in Ukraine.

In 2005 minimal living wages for children under 6 made 376 hrn., and 468 hrn - for children from 6 to 18 years old. Thus, some children's homes located in above mentioned rayons and oblast level cities in fact spent about 3 minimal living wages per child monthly. Whereas, majority of family type children homes and foster families spent even less than 2 minimal living wages per child. Brovary family type children home, foster families located in Kievo-Svyatosyn rayon and Slavutych city spent even less than 1 minimum living wages for a child per month.

Table 16

**Data on budget expenditures incurred by separate rayons of Kyiv oblast
in 2005**

	Children's homes			Family type children homes			Foster families		
	Expenditures (thous.hrn.)	Number of children	Expenditures for 1 child per month (hrn.)	Expenditures (thous.hrn.)	Number of children	Expenditures for 1 child per month (hrn.)	Expenditures (thous.hrn.)	Number of children	Expenditures for 1 child per month (hrn.)
city of Berezan'	184.5	26	591.3	89.4	12	620,8			
city of Bila Tserkva	1214	70	1444.8						
city of Boryspil	484.9	27	1496.6						
city of Brovary	384.3	28	1143.8						
city of Vasylkiv	478.1	42	948.6						
city of Irpin'				62.2	9	575.9			
city of Rzhyschiv				35	5	583.3			
city of Slavutych	533.2	15	2962.2	55.8	6	775	4.3	1	358.3
city of Fastiv	528.8	45	979.3						
Baryshivka Raion	535.8	53	842.5						
Bila Tserkva Raion				104	17	511.8			
Boguslav Raion	307.4	29	883.3						
Boryspil Raion	744.5	59	1051.6	141	20	589.2			
Borodyanka Raion	608.7	43	1179.7						
Brovary Raion	449.7	39	960.9	35.8	8	372.9			
Vasylkiv Raion	505.8	54	780.6						
Vyshgorod Raion	618	66	780.3	53.9	6	748.6	31.9	4	664.6
Zgurivka Raion	18.9	5	315						
Ivankiv Raion	387.3	50	645.5						
Kagarlyk Raion	204.9	35	487.9						
Kievo-Svyatoshyn Raion	856.6	59	1209.9				12.3	4	256.3
Makariv Raion	591	79	623.4						
Obukhiv Raion				33.9	5	565			
Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky Raion	279.4	40	582.1						
Polisia Raion	200.1	49	340.3						
Rokytno Raion	260.3	26	834.3	44.4	2	1850			
Skvyra Raion	208.2	15	1156.7	40.5	6	562.5			
Stavysche Raion	200.8	32	522.9						
Tarascha Raion	304.2	28	905.4						
Tetiyiv Raion	332.8	29	956.3						
Fastiv Raion				215	29	618.7			
Yagotyn Raion	529.6	31	1423.7						
Oblast level	1370	51	2238.6						

Different amount of expenditures per 1 child in family type children homes and foster families can be explained by objective and subjective factors. Objective factors include lack of personal costs in corresponding budgets, different opportunities in involving sponsorship and charity costs, or using budget costs altogether. And the attitude of local executive bodies towards the necessity to provide social protection and social security for children is a subjective factor which affects the amount of local costs (basket 2) allocated to finance the above-mentioned institutions during corresponding year.

All the expenditures of social institutions for children can be subdivided into variable ones which depend on the number of children placed in institution, and constant ones which don't depend on this number.

The first group includes expenditures for food products, medicines and bandages, equipment, inventory, different materials and articles and partly salaries of educators.

The second group includes capital expenditures, salaries for administrative and serving staff, expenditures for community utilities, etc.

Let us examine some expenditure flows in social institutions for children located in Kyiv oblast in more detail.

During 2005 there was a tendency when the number of children placed in institutions reduced as compared to the planned numbers. However, this didn't have any direct impact on the size of expenditures spent for salaries of the staff working in these institutions (see Table 17). For example in Kyiv oblast there was a total reduction of the number of children placed in boarding-schools. This number was reduced by 26 children – 2,3%, whereas salaries for the staff increased by 35.6 thous.hrn. or by 6.9%. In baby homes the number of children reduced by 54 children or 1.4%, whereas fund of salaries for the staff increased by 103,2 thous. hrn. or 7.5%. At the same time an average monthly salary of educators and the rest of the staff increased by 8.7% and 9% correspondingly. It should also be noted that an actual number of staff workers per child coincides with the planned number in the majority of institutions.

Analyzed data prove that although the size of expenditures covered to pay salaries for the staff depends on the number of children placed in institutions, this dependence is not strict. The size of the above-mentioned expenditures depends more on the planned size of salaries of the staff. Thus, an average monthly salary of an educator in internat in fact exceeded planned amounts by 8.7-9 %.

Table 17

Data on staff members who worked in social institutions for children in Kyiv oblast in 2005

Institutions	planned	actual	deviations
Residential institution for young disabled persons (beds)	200	200	0
number of staff members	144	144	0
number of staff members per one child (bed)	0.72	0.72	0.00
Boarding-schools for orphans and children deprived of parental care	584	578	-6
number of educators	69	63	-6
total fund allocated to pay salaries for educators (thous.hrn.)	659	653.6	-5.4
number of pastoral workers per 1 child	0.12	0.11	-0.01
monthly average salary of an educator (hrn.)	795.89	864.55	68.66
number of staff members	206	202	-4
number of staff members per 1 child	0.35	0.35	0.00
Specialized boarding-schools for children with physical and learning disabilities	1158	1138	-20
including boarding-schools	891	937	46
number of staff members	734	699	-35
number of staff members per 1 child	0.63	0.61	-0.02
General boarding-schools (children)	1122	1096	-26
including orphans and children deprived of parental care	80	47	-33
number of educators	62	61	-1
total fund allocated to pay salaries for educators (thous.hrn.)	514.7	550.3	35.6
number of educators per 1 child	0.06	0.06	0.00
monthly average salary of an educator (hrn.)	691.80	751.78	59.97
number of staff members	247	228	-19
number of staff members per 1 child	0.22	0.21	-0.01
Children's homes (children and babies)	1134	1080	-54
number of educators	212	209	-3
total fund allocated to pay salaries for educators (thous.hrn.)	1379.7	1482.9	103.2
number of educators per 1 child	0.19	0.19	0.01
monthly average salary of an educator (hrn.)	542.33	591.27	48.93
number of staff members	637	329	-308
number of staff members per 1 child	0.56	0.30	-0.87
Family type children homes (children)	150	140	-10
Payment for work	45.3	67.9	22.6
average monthly salary calculated per 1 child (hrn.)	25.17	40.42	15.25
Shelters for minors (children)	67	62	-5
number of staff members	55.5	54	-59.75
number of staff members per 1 child	0.83	0.87	0.04
Baby homes (beds)	170	170	0
number of staff members	475.5	415.75	-59.75
number of staff members per 1 bed	2.80	2.45	-0.35

It is evident from the Table 18 that separate groups of expenditures provided directly for children placed in institutions are rather insufficient. For instance monthly expenditures for meals per one child range from 98.3 hrn. in general boarding-schools to 185.5 hrn. in shelter for minors which makes approximately 3.28 and 6.18 hrn. per day.

Table 18

Data on separate expenditures per one child in social institutions for children in Kyiv oblast (2005)

Institutions	Number of children	Expenditures (thous. hrn.)			Expenditures per 1 child per month(hrn.)		
		General Fund	Special Fund	Total	General Fund	Special Fund	Total
Residential institution for young disabled persons	200						
Articles, materials, equipment and inventory		18.3	41.5	59.8	7.63	17.29	24.92
Medicines and bandages		10.0	3.0	13.0	4.17	1.25	5.42
Food products		310.0	250.8	560.8	129.17	104.50	233.67
Furniture and equipment		29.4	66.4	95.8	12.25	27.67	39.92
General boarding-schools for orphans and children deprived of parental care	578						
Articles, materials, equipment and inventory		39.0	221.4	260.4	5.62	31.92	37.54
Medicines and bandages		15.9	26.5	42.4	2.29	3.82	6.11
Food products		1035.2	65.7	1100.9	149.25	9.47	158.72
Furniture and equipment		394.0	114.5	508.5	56.81	16.51	73.31
General boarding-schools	1096						
Articles, materials, equipment and inventory		78.7	175.0	253.7	5.98	13.31	19.29
Medicines and bandages		33.6	5.5	39.1	2.55	0.42	2.97
Food products		1292.7	271.2	1563.9	98.29	20.62	118.91
Furniture and equipment		323.1	13.3	336.4	24.57	1.01	25.58
Specialized boarding-schools for children with physical and learning disabilities	1138						
Articles, materials, equipment and inventory		95.6	122.5	218.1	7.00	8.97	15.97
Medicines and bandages		35.6	20.7	56.3	2.61	1.52	4.12
Food products		1958.4	54.4	2012.8	143.41	3.98	147.39
Furniture and equipment		546.4	115.1	661.5	40.01	8.43	48.44
Children's homes	1080						
Articles, materials, equipment and inventory		170.1	216.6	386.7	13.13	16.71	29.84
Medicines and bandages		37.0	18.7	55.7	2.85	1.44	4.30
Food products		2224.3	133.5	2357.8	171.63	10.30	181.93
Furniture and equipment		181.5	293.0	474.5	14.00	22.61	36.61
Shelters for minors	62						
Articles, materials, equipment and inventory		7.3	1.8	9.1	9.81	2.42	12.23
Medicines and bandages		3.1	2.5	5.6	4.17	3.36	7.53
Food products		138.0	0.3	138.3	185.48	0.40	185.89
Furniture and equipment		21.8	0.0	21.8	29.30	0.00	29.30
Baby homes	170						
Articles, materials, equipment and inventory		20.8	137.9	158.7	10.20	67.60	77.79
Medicines and bandages		56.4	31.1	87.5	27.65	15.25	42.89
Food products		295.0	61.5	356.5	144.61	30.15	174.75
Furniture and equipment		5.0	42.0	47.0	2.45	20.59	23.04

Another average monthly expenditures per child are also rather low: purchase of different articles, materials, equipment and inventory range from 5.6 hrn. in general boarding-schools for orphans and children deprived of parental care to 27.6 hrn. per child in children's homes; monthly expenditures spent for purchase of furniture and equipment range from 2.5 hrn. in children's homes to 56.8 hrn. in general boarding-schools for orphans and children deprived of parental care.

Data presented in Tables 11 and 19 prove that in 2005 Special Funds made a significant part in the estimate of social institutions in Kyiv oblast (9.5% in addition to general expenditures). So 23.3% of expenditures provided in the estimate of residential institution for disabled children. and 8.7% of expenditures in institutions within the system of Ministry of Education were covered by special costs.

Table 19

Separate expenditure sources in social institutions located in Kyiv oblast (2005)

(thous. hrn.)

Institutions	Payment for services provided in compliance with functional responsibilities	Costs. Received from household activity	Payment for property lease	Grants and gifts	Costs provided for fulfillment of certain orders
Residential institutions for young disabled persons	74.7	7.7		76.7	71.1
General boarding-schools for orphans and children deprived of parental care				486.7	
Specialized boarding-schools for children with physical and learning disabilities		18.0	11.9	600.8	5.8
General boarding-schools	0.6		2.2	182.9	477.5
Children's homes (incl. Family type children homes. foster families)	21.4		11.8	432.4	420.2
Shelters for minors					200.0
Children's homes				340.7	105.0
Total in oblast	96.7	25.7	25.9	2120.2	1279.6

At the expense of Special Funds residential institution for young disabled persons located in Kyiv oblast was able to allocate additional costs for meals per every child to more than 104 hrn., monthly average funds for purchasing furniture and equipment to more than 27 hrn. per child, and funds for purchasing different articles, equipment, materials and inventory to more than 17 hrn.

By means of special funds general boarding-schools were also able to increase expenditures for meals to 20.6 hrn. per child, children's homes increased the same expenditures to 10.3 hrn. and general boarding-schools for orphans and children deprived of parental care were able to increase this figure to 9.5 hrn.

Charity benefits provided by enterprises, institutions and organisations play significant role in social protection of children (Table 17). In 2005 the above-mentioned institutions provided benefits, grants and gifts for the amount of 2120.2 thous. hrn in Kyiv oblast. The third part of this sum (600.8 thous.hrn.) was provided to general boarding-schools for children with physical and learning disabilities.

It should be mentioned that actual expenditures per 1 child in alternative social protective institutions for children in Kyiv oblast (social psychological-rehabilitation centres) are comparatively higher than those analyzed above - they make up 2 thous. hrn. per month including 0.7 thous.hrn. which is paid for extra salary payments (Table 20). This amount was even higher in accordance with detailed plan of 2005 – 3.7 thous.hrn.

Table 20

Data on social psychological-rehabilitation centres for children in Kyiv oblast in 2005

	Detailed plan		Effectuated	
	Amount thous.hrn.	per 1 child per month. hrn.	Amount thous.hrn	per 1 child per month. hrn..
Total expenditures	3110.4	3702.9	1167.1	2026.2
<i>including:</i>				
<i>Additional payments to salary</i>	424.4	505.2	421.9	732.5
<i>Articles. materials. equipment and inventory</i>	62.5	74.4	62.2	108.0
<i>Food products</i>	62.2	74.0	61.5	106.8
<i>Capital expenditures</i>	550.0	654.8	550.0	954.9
Number of children	70	x	48.0	x
Number of staff members	72.5	1.0	71.5	1.5

These data however are not to be set as example since these institutions only started to be created in 2005 and needed significant costs for their equipment. Thus their capital expenditures constituted 954.9 hrn. per 1 child monthly. It should be kept in mind that actual expenditures per 1 child also increased as far as social and psychological rehabilitation centres were not completely staffed with children (68.6%). Consequently more employees worked with 1 child – 1.5 staff members per 1 child respectively. If one excludes capital investments and expenditures for extra salary payments from total expenditures 339 hrn. were spent per 1 child in social psychological-rehabilitation centres in Kyiv oblast. However, the costs spent for children's meals are very low – 106.8 hrn. per 1 child monthly or 3.56 hrn. per day. These expenditures are the lowest ones if compared to other establishments for children in Kyiv oblast were orphans, children deprived of parental care and children from exposed and single-parent families are placed.