

DOI: 10.26693/jmbs06.05.478

UDC 796.011.3

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## APPLICATION OF UNJUSTIFIED INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS IN THE FIELD OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT AS A FACTOR OF NON-CERTIFICATION

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*The purpose of the work* was to study the application of individual performance indicators in the State Targeted Social Program for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports until 2020 as an important aspect of compliance with state social standards and guarantees for the provision of social services in physical culture and sports and its effectiveness.

*Materials and methods.* The study used theoretical analysis, systematization and generalization of scientific literature, documentary sources and guidelines in the field of physical education and identified the main problems of the physical training system.

*Results and discussion.* The central executive body did not provide the use of available pre-published and statistically sound reference indicators, did not analyze its own statistics on the development of reserve sports and statistics of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine on the permanent deterioration of the demographic situation of the population of Ukraine. As a result, it was not possible to create conditions for training in children's and youth sports schools for 270,506 children aged 6 to 18, which, in our opinion, made it impossible to form a full-fledged reserve sport. At the same time, even the increase in funding by the leadership of the united territorial communities in 2020 could not affect the development of reserve sports by attracting up to 13 percent of children and youth aged 6 to 18 to classes in children's and youth sports schools and made it impossible to comply with state social standards.

*Conclusion.* In the course of our study, the indicators of the effectiveness of the State Targeted Social Program and the dynamics of growth of reserve sports were analyzed and the destructive factors that affect the effectiveness of the formation of reserve sports were identified. Among other things, the use of knowingly inaccurate professionally unsubstantiated data for the formation of some basic and at the same time socially significant indicators of reserve sports growth in the State Targeted Social Program was revealed, as a result of which youth sports schools in terms of their funding, the number of which as of 2020

decreased from to 1231 children's and youth sports schools instead of 1298 children's and youth sports schools planned for funding in the State Targeted Social Program.

**Keywords:** State Targeted Social Program, physical culture and sports, reserve sports, performance indicators, public policy, sustainability.

**Introduction.** Ukraine, as a European country, sharing a common history and common values with the Member States of the European Union and willing to support these values, in 2015 concluded a new enhanced Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Community of nuclear energy and their member states, on the other hand, the content of which determines a qualitatively new format of relations between Ukraine and the European Union on the principles of «political association and economic integration» and serves as a strategic guideline for systemic socio-economic reforms in Ukraine [1, 2].

In accordance with the requirements of Article 441 of Chapter 25 of this Agreement, the promotion of physical culture and sports must take place through the educational system in cooperation with government agencies and non-governmental organizations. However, given the limited resources for social development of Ukraine, the government did not provide adequate legislative and financial support for the development of grassroots sports, reserve sports, including children's and youth sports under the slogan of decentralization, which led to state uncertainty [3].

As a result, the leadership of the newly created united territorial communities in the course of decentralization reform stopped paying due attention to physical culture and sports by removing them from adequate funding, which led to serious problems with the quality of physical culture and sports services and physical development in these united territorial communities.

According to the results of the Parliamentary hearings in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine dated

23.03.2016 on «Ways of development of physical culture and sports in Ukraine in the conditions of decentralization of power» the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine dated 19.10.2016 No. 1695-VIII «On ensuring sustainable development of physical culture and sports in Ukraine in the context of decentralization of power» [4], which provides strategic objectives, was made. Among these tasks it was envisaged to immediately approve the State Targeted Social Program for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports for the period up to 2020, to propose mechanisms of responsibility of heads of central and local executive bodies, local governments for creating inappropriate conditions for healthy living, to ensure compliance with physiological norms of motor activity of schoolchildren and students in educational institutions, creating a set of standards for physical fitness, to write clear recommendations for the formation of an effective model of implementation of functions for the management of children and youth sports schools, to create conditions to avoid duplication of functions in local executive bodies, etc [5, 6].

It should be noted that Article 10 of Section II of the Law of Ukraine «On Physical Culture and Sports» provides the following: Children's and youth sports schools (CYSS) are institutions of specialized out-of-school sports education, which provide conditions for training athletes for reserve sports [7, 8]. Therefore, in Ukraine, the training of athletes for reserve sports is mainly entrusted to CYSS.

In order to eliminate the effects of falling indicators of physical culture and sports, to solve major problems and to implement rational budget planning in this area, the government approved the State Targeted Social Program for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports for the period up to 2020 (hereinafter – State Targeted Social Program) (On ratification of the Association Agreement) [9].

In the context of economic reforms, state targeted programs are the most developed means of implementing public policy aimed at achieving and maintaining sustainable development of any sector or industry in the long run (On physical culture and sports) [10].

However, even agreed management plans for effective public policy, such as government targeted programs, do not always have sound budget planning and among the expected results are unreasonable indicators of the development of the sphere or field of activity. These circumstances make it especially relevant to study the state targeted programs to assess their impact on the effectiveness of government regulation aimed at solving the most important problems of sustainable development in various fields.

Various aspects of the application of state targeted programs are covered in the works of scientists:

Serhii Romanchuk, Oleh Olkhovyi, Gennadii Iedynak, Sergiy Kopylov, Lesia Galamandjuk, Andrii Melnykov, Viacheslav Afonin, Artur Oderov, Volodymyr Klymovych, Ivan Pylypchak, Oleh Nebozhuk, and others [7, 11]. Their works highlight the imperfection of the regulatory framework in the context of approval and implementation of targeted programs, substantiate the need for their performance audit, as well as the shortcomings of the mechanism of state targeted programs.

At the same time, a more detailed study requires an unresolved part of the general problem addressed in the article: the impact of the use of state targeted social programs in the field of physical culture and sports unfounded performance indicators on the quality of state social standards and guarantees for social services state targeted social programs.

**The purpose of the study** is to analyze and study the application of individual performance indicators in the State Targeted Social Program for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports for the period up to 2020 as an important aspect of compliance with state social standards and guarantees for the provision of social services in the field of physical culture and sports and its effectiveness.

**Materials and methods of research.** The study used theoretical analysis, systematization and generalization of scientific literature, documentary sources and guidelines in the field of physical education and identified the main problems of the physical training system, analysis of indicators of the State Targeted Social Program and growth dynamics of reserve sports, identification of destructive factors on the effectiveness of state targeted social programs in the field of physical culture and sports, determining the conceptual basis for improving the use of indicators of effectiveness of state targeted social programs in the context of assessing the progress of reforms to implement state policy in the field of physical culture and sports [12, 13].

**Results.** In accordance with the Procedure for the development and implementation of state targeted programs, they must, among other things, provide the expected results of the program, determining its effectiveness. At the same time, among the expected results of the program are indicators, including economic, social, environmental, which are expected to be achieved as a result of the program, and their evaluation is carried out taking into account official statistics of the next reporting year. Thus, economic and social indicators include the volume of new jobs and employment in new jobs for the unemployed, etc. (On approval of the State Targeted Social Program for the development of physical culture and sports for the period up to 2020) [9, 14].

At the same time, the value of indicators of expected results in the Procedure for preparation, implementation and monitoring of sectoral budget support programs of the European Union in Ukraine is as follows: performance indicators of sectoral budget support program (hereinafter – indicators) are indicators and / or criteria that are an integral part of programs, which determine progress towards the objectives set by the program for each year or for one year compared to another year, the evaluation of the effectiveness of which is a prerequisite for the European Union to decide on further funding (On approval of the Procedure for development and implementation of state targeted programs) [15].

Taking into account the initiated Reform of the state policy in the field of sports, defined by section 2 of the Sustainable Development Strategy «Ukraine-2020» (On approval of the Procedure for preparation, implementation and monitoring of sectoral budget support programs of the European Union in Ukraine) and accordingly providing EU financial assistance for sectoral budget support of programs under international agreements with Ukraine, we used the concept of “performance indicators” [15]. Also, to form an idea of the initial (existing) performance indicators of support programs, we used the term «reference indicators», which in this study has the following meaning: initial indicators and / or criteria, which are an integral part of the program, which are the basis for determining progress in achieving the goals set by the program for each year in the planned direction of development.

According to the results of our study on the effectiveness of the State Targeted Social Program for the Development of Reserve Sports, it was found that among the expected results of its implementation it involved up to 13 percent of children and youth aged 6 to 18 to participate in CYSS, creating conditions for reserve sports and effective replenishment of national teams by ensuring the functioning and improvement of the network of institutions of physical culture and sports of this type in the amount of 1298 CYSS for 2020 (On the Strategy of Sustainable Development «Ukraine-2020»). However, the current type of population reproduction, the most realistic prospect of which, at least for economically developed countries, is zero growth, has posed the problem of significantly improving the quality characteristics of the population, able to ensure optimal reproduction and use of labor potential. This problem has become most acute in Ukraine, which has been unjustifiably delayed during the transition period in economic development and which is effectively deprived of the prospect of increasing the quantitative parameters of population development as the biggest factor in the formation of labor potential. Dynamics of population and gender

and age structure are the most important indicator of the demographic characteristics of the population (Concept of the State Targeted Social Program for the development of physical culture and sports for the period up to 2020).

It should be noted that our monitoring of statistical data on the demographic situation of the population of Ukraine indicates negative trends of reduction of both the current and permanent population, which is confirmed by the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine [16], given in **Table 1**.

We also note that the current population from January 2020 to November 2020 in general amounted to 41 million 670 thousand 812 people, and the permanent population amounted to 41 million 501 thousand 175 people, and the rate of reduction of the current and permanent population was 0.55 %.

The most important factor in the dynamics of the total population of Ukraine is its natural movement. However, as for the forecast of further demographic development of Ukraine, it is quite disappointing. The analysis of the natural movement of the population of Ukraine indicates the following: the mortality rate for 1990-2020 even in comparison with 1940 had insignificant changes (14.6-14.9% per 1,000 people), but the birth rate decreased sharply (27.3 % in 1940, 11.1% in 2013 and 8.1% in 2019), which in turn indicates a steady decline in the number of children at least since 1993 [17].

At the same time, 1298 CYSS provided by the State Targeted Social Program provided the selection of persons who have a high level of training and are able to withstand significant physical and psychological stress during sports events to further involve them in reserve sports, and the number of CYSS students and pupils should gradually increase from the proposed reference indicator – the number of pupils of CYSS in the amount of 371,786 people as of 2017 to 381,011 people as of 2020.

During the analysis of the results of the planned indicators of development of physical culture and sports it was found that the initial reference indicators of children's involvement in CYSS, set in the State Targeted Social Program and the actual number of students and pupils of CYSS at the beginning of 2017, compared to Indicators of Reporting on the form No. 5-FC (annual) «Report of the children's and youth sports school (specialized CYSS of the Olympic reserve)» (hereinafter - state statistics on CYSS according to the form 5-FC) have significant negative differences [9, 14].

Thus, the state statistics on CYSS according to Form 5-FC as of the beginning of 2017, which was published immediately before the approval of the State Targeted Social Program, indicates that there were 1293 CYSS in Ukraine and accordingly 493,246

**Table 1** – Statistical data on the demographic situation according to the data of the State Statistics of Ukraine

Years	The number of available population			The number of permanent residents		
	total	including		total	including	
		urban	rural		men	women
1990	51 838.5	34 869.2	16 969.3	51 556.5	23 826.2	27 730.3
1991	51 944.4	35 085.2	16 859.2	51 623.5	23 886.5	27 737.0
1992	52 056.6	35 296.9	16 759.7	51 708.2	23 949.4	27 758.8
1993	52 244.1	35 471.0	16 773.1	51 870.4	24 046.3	27 824.1
1994	52 114.4	35 400.7	16 713.7	51 715.4	23 981.1	27 734.3
1995	51 728.4	35 118.8	16 609.6	51 300.4	23 792.3	27 508.1
1996	51 297.1	34 767.9	16 529.2	50 874.1	23 591.6	27 282.5
1997	50 818.4	34 387.5	16 430.9	50 400.0	23 366.2	27 033.8
1998	50 370.8	34 048.2	16 322.6	49 973.5	23 163.5	26 810.0
1999	49 918.1	33 702.1	16 216.0	49 544.8	22 963.4	26 581.4
2000	49 429.8	33 338.6	16 091.2	49 115.0	22 754.7	26 360.3
2001	48 923.2	32 951.7	15 971.5	48 663.6	22 530.4	26 133.2
2002 <sup>1</sup>	48 457.1	32 574.4	15 882.7	48 240.9	22 316.3	25 924.6
2003	48 003.5	32 328.4	15 675.1	47 823.1	22 112.5	25 710.6
2004	47 622.4	32 146.4	15 476.0	47 442.1	21 926.8	25 515.3
2005	47 280.8	32 009.3	15 271.5	47 100.5	21 754.0	25 346.5
2006	46 929.5	31 877.7	15 051.8	46 749.2	21 574.7	25 174.5
2007	46 646.0	31 777.4	14 868.6	46 465.7	21 434.7	25 031.0
2008	46 372.7	31 668.8	14 703.9	46 192.3	21 297.7	24 894.6
2009	46 143.7	31 587.2	14 556.5	45 963.4	21 185.0	24 778.4
2010	45 962.9	31 524.8	14 438.1	45 782.6	21 107.1	24 675.5
2011	45 778.5	31 441.6	14 336.9	45 598.2	21 032.6	24 565.6
2012	45 633.6	31 380.9	14 252.7	45 453.3	20 976.7	24 476.6
2013	45 553.0	31 378.6	14 174.4	45 372.7	20 962.7	24 410.0
2014	45 426.2	31 336.6	14 089.6	45 245.9	20 918.3	24 327.6
2015 <sup>2</sup>	42 929.3	29 673.1	13 256.2	42 759.7	19 787.8	22 971.9
2016 <sup>2</sup>	42 760.5	29 585.0	13 175.5	42 590.9	19 717.9	22 873.0
2017 <sup>2</sup>	42 584.5	29 482.3	13 102.2	42 414.9	19 644.6	22 770.3
2018 <sup>2</sup>	42 386.4	29 371.0	13 015.4	42 216.8	19 558.2	22 658.6
2019 <sup>2</sup>	42 153.2	29 256.7	12 896.5	41 983.6	19 455.3	22 528.3
2020 <sup>2</sup>	41 902.4	29 139.3	12 763.1	41 732.8	19 343.5	22 389.3

**Notes:** <sup>1</sup> – According to the All-Ukrainian Census of December 5, 2001; <sup>2</sup> - For 2015-2020 - excluding the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Calculations (estimates) of the population were made on the basis of available administrative data on state registration of births and deaths and changes in registration of residence. For 2020, statistics as of January-February 2020.

students were already enrolled. At the same time, the State Targeted Social Program provided for a total of 371,786 students for training in 1,292 CYSS in 2017, which is 121,460 students less than their actual number [14].

At the same time, according to the statistics of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, the number of persons aged 0 to 17 as of 2017 was 7 million 615 thousand 600 people, and the natural movement of this category for the previous 12 years (since 2005) had constant negative trends: as of the beginning of

2017, in the year of approval of the State Targeted Social Program, the annual natural decrease of persons aged 0 to 17 since 2005 averaged 148,277 people [16]. The distribution of the permanent population of Ukraine by age group 0-17 years from 2005 to 2020 is shown in **Table 2**.

Thus, in the course of our research, the State Targeted Social Program confirms the unjustifiably underestimated reference indicator of the initial number of persons who have the opportunity to study in physical culture and sports institutions such as CYSS and it can be concluded that the annual growth of indicators of permanent natural decrease of persons aged 0 to 17 years is not taken into account.

It is worth noting that the State Targeted Social Program was being formed for a long period from 2015 to 2017, which was preceded by the Concept of the State Targeted Social Program for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports until 2020, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 9.12.2015, which in turn indicates the exclusion of technical errors during the formation of reference indicators [17].

The use of a significantly lower reference indicator in the State Targeted Social Program had the following consequences. Thus, according to the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, given in **table 3**, as of the beginning of 2020 in Ukraine the number of permanent population aged 6-18 years was only 5 million 620 thousand 624 people [18].

Also, the State Targeted Social Program provided the involvement of up to 13 percent of children and youth aged 6 to 18 in classes at CYSS, the number of which at the beginning of 2020 was projected at 5 million 620 thousand 624 people, with 13 percent of this number which is 730 thousand 682 people.

However, the State Targeted Social Program defines the growth rate of students of CYSS by 2020 to 381 thousand 11 people in the presence of 1298 CYSS. At the same time, according to state statistics on the form 5-FC in CYSS in 2019 460 thousand 175 pupils already trained, which is 8.18% of children

**Table 2** – Distribution of the permanent population of Ukraine by age group 0-17 years from 2005 to 2020

Years	Total population, thousand people	Age group 0-17 years, thousand people	Increase (+), reduction (-), persons
2005	47 100.5	9 129.2	- 374 100 <sup>1</sup>
2006	46 749.2	8 802.0	- 327 200
2007	46 465.7	8 536.1	- 265 900
2008	46 192.3	8 325.7	- 210 400
2009	45 963.4	8 186.3	- 139 400
2010	45 782.6	8 081.1	- 105 200
2011	45 598.2	8 003.3	- 77 800
2012	45 453.3	7 971.6	- 31 700
2013	45 372.7	7 990.4	+ 18 800
2014	45 245.9	8 009.9	+ 19 500
2015 <sup>2</sup>	42 759.7	7 614.7	- 395 200
2016 <sup>2</sup>	42 590.9	7 614.0	- 700
2017 <sup>2</sup>	42 414.9	7 615.6	+ 600
2018 <sup>2</sup>	42 216.8	7 609.3	- 6 300
2019 <sup>2</sup>	41 983.6	7 579.7	- 29 600
2020 <sup>2</sup>	41 732.8	7 533.9	- 45 800

**Notes:** <sup>1</sup> – Compared to 2004 data; <sup>2</sup> – For 2015-2020 - excluding the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Calculations (estimates) of the population were made on the basis of available administrative data on state registration of births and deaths and changes in registration of residence. For 2020, statistics as of January-February 2020.

aged 6 to 18 years of their total number at the beginning of 2020.

Thus, the central executive body, which ensures the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of physical culture and sports, did not provide the use of available pre-published and statistically sound reference indicators, did not analyze its own statistics on the development of reserve sports and statistics of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine on the permanent deterioration of the demographic situation of the population of Ukraine. As a result, it was not possible to create conditions for training in CYSS for 270,506 children aged 6 to 18, which, in our opinion, made it impossible to form a full-fledged reserve sport. At the same time, even the increase in funding by the leadership of the united territorial communities in 2020 could not affect the development of reserve sports by attracting up to 13 percent of children and youth aged 6 to 18 to classes in CYSS and made it impossible to comply with state social standards of the service by institutions of physical culture and sports, provided by Article 14 of Section II of the Law of Ukraine «On State Social Standards and State Social Guarantees».

**Conclusion.** In the course of our research the indicators of efficiency of the State Targeted Social Program and dynamics of growth of reserve sport were analyzed and the destructive factors influencing

**Table 3** – Data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine as for the number of permanent population aged 6-18 years

Total, including age	Both sexes, persons	Men, persons	Women, persons
TOTAL	5 620 624	2 893 208	2 727 416
6 years old	470 919	242 564	228 355
7 years old	486 808	250 977	235 831
8 years old	470 016	242 224	227 792
9 years old	465 203	239 524	225 679
10 years old	479 243	247 405	231 838
11 years old	477 185	246 004	231 181
12 years old	440 761	226 388	214 373
13 years old	430 638	220 767	209 871
14 years old	398 491	205 162	193 329
15 years old	399 758	205 278	194 480
16 years old	381 746	195 882	185 864
17 years old	365 670	188 478	177 192
18 years old	354 186	182 555	171 631

efficiency of formation of reserve sport were defined. Among other things, the use of knowingly inaccurate professionally unsubstantiated data for the formation of some basic and at the same time socially significant indicators of reserve sports growth in the State Targeted Social Program was revealed, as a result of which youth sports schools in terms of their funding, the number of which as of 2020 decreased from 1231 CYSS instead of 1298 CYSS planned for funding in the State Targeted Social Program.

The reasons for this approach, in our opinion, are not regulated at the legislative level requirements of Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine «On State Social Standards and State Social Guarantees» dated 5.10.2000 No. 2017-III on the creation of effective State social standards in the field of physical culture and sports, which in the context of decentralization of power must be approved only by a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the lack of independent expert assessment of reference indicators of state targeted programs, their intermediate monitoring and adjustment by the European Commission and bodies interested in implementing EU programs for sectoral budget support of development of other countries.

**Perspective for further research.** Proposals for regulation and amendments at the legislative level to the Law of Ukraine «On State Social Standards and State Social Guarantees» will be further analyzed and submitted in order to create effective State social standards in the field of physical education and sports, which in the decentralization of power must be approved only by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

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УДК 796.011.3

**ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ НЕОБҐРУНТОВАНИХ ІНДИКАТОРІВ  
РЕЗУЛЬТАТИВНОСТІ ДЕРЖАВНИХ ЦІЛЮВИХ СОЦІАЛЬНИХ ПРОГРАМ  
У СФЕРІ ФІЗИЧНОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ І СПОРТУ ЯК ЧИННИК  
НЕВИКОНАННЯ ДЕРЖАВНИХ СОЦІАЛЬНИХ СТАНДАРТІВ І ГАРАНТІЙ**

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**Резюме.** Мета даної роботи полягала в дослідженні застосування окремих індикаторів результативності у Державній цільовій соціальній програмі розвитку фізичної культури і спорту на період до 2020 року як важливого аспекту дотримання державних соціальних стандартів і гарантій щодо надання соціальних послуг у сфері фізичної культури і спорту та її ефективності. Для досягнення цієї мети визначено наступні завдання: проаналізувати індикатори результативності Державної цільової соціальної програми та динаміку зростання резервного спорту; визначити деструктивні чинники, які впливають на ефективність реалізації державних цільових соціальних програм у сфері фізичної культури і спорту; визначити концептуальні засади удосконалення застосування індикаторів результативності державних цільових соціальних програм у контексті оцінки ходу реформ у реалізації державної політики у сфері фізичної культури і спорту.

*Результати та висновки.* У статті проаналізовано показники ефективності Державної цільової соціальної програми розвитку фізичної культури і спорту на період до 2020 року по відношенню до динаміки зростання резервних видів спорту. Аналіз демографічної ситуації в Україні щодо динаміки природного руху постійного і існуючого населення. Деструктивні чинники, що впливають на ефективність реалізації державних цільових соціальних програм в галузі фізичної культури і спорту, і такі, що суперечать принципам і практичній реалізації Стратегії сталого розвитку на національному рівні. Визначено концептуальні засади вдосконалення застосування показників ефективності державних цільових соціальних програм в контексті оцінки курсу реформ в реалізації державної політики в галузі фізичної культури і спорту. Особлива увага приділяється необхідності моніторингу, збору, обробки, аналізу, узагальнення інформації про реалізацію показників державних цільових програм з метою оцінки прогресу реформ у відповідній сфері державної політики незалежними експертами і Європейською Комісією та інші органи і організації, зацікавлені в програмах Європейського Союзу про галузеву бюджетну підтримку державних програм розвитку інших країн.

**Ключові слова:** державна цільова соціальна програма, фізична культура і спорт, резервний спорт, індикатори результативності, державна політика, сталий розвиток.

УДК 796.011.3

**ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ НЕОБОСНОВАННО ИНДИКАТОРОВ  
РЕЗУЛЬТАТИВНОСТИ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ЦЕЛЕВОЙ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ  
В СФЕРЕ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ И СПОРТА КАК ФАКТОР  
НЕИСПОЛНЕНИЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ СТАНДАРТОВ И ГАРАНТИЙ**

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Климович В. Б., Роліук А. В., Романів І. В., Довгань О. В.**

**Резюме.** Цель работы заключалась в исследовании применения отдельных индикаторов результативности в Государственной целевой социальной программе развития физической культуры и спорта на период до 2020 года как важного аспекта соблюдения государственных социальных стандартов и гарантий оказания социальных услуг в сфере физической культуры и спорта и ее эффективности. Для достижения этой цели определены следующие задачи: проанализировать индикаторы результативности Государственной целевой социальной программы и динамику роста резервного спорта; определить деструктивные факторы, влияющие на эффективность реализации государственных целевых социальных программ в сфере физической культуры и спорта; определить концептуальные основы совершенствования применения индикаторов результативности государственных целевых социальных программ в контексте оценки хода реформ в реализации государственной политики в сфере физической культуры и спорта.

*Результаты и выводы.* В статье проанализированы показатели эффективности Государственной целевой социальной программы развития физической культуры и спорта на период до 2020 года по отношению к динамике роста резервных видов спорта. Анализ демографической ситуации в Украине относительно динамики естественного движения постоянного и существующего населения. Деструктивные факторы, влияющие на эффективность реализации государственных целевых социальных программ в области физической культуры и спорта, и противоречащие принципам и практической реализации Стратегии устойчивого развития на национальном уровне. Определены концептуальные основы совершенствования применения показателей эффективности государственных целевых социальных программ в контексте оценки курса реформ в реализации государственной политики в области физической культуры и спорта. Особое внимание уделяется необходимости мониторинга, сбора, обработки, анализа, обобщения информации о реализации показателей государственных целевых программ с целью оценки прогресса реформ в соответствующей сфере государственной политики независимыми экспертами и Европейской Комиссией и другие органы и организации, заинтересованные в программах Европейского Союза об отраслевой бюджетной поддержке государственных программ развития других стран.

**Ключевые слова:** государственная целевая социальная программа, физическая культура и спорт, резервный спорт, показатели эффективности, публичная политика, устойчивость.

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A – Work concept and design, B – Data collection and analysis,  
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*The authors of this study confirm that the research and publication of the results were not associated with any conflicts regarding commercial or financial relations, relations with organizations and/or individuals who may have been related to the study, and interrelations of coauthors of the article.*

Стаття надійшла 29.08.2021 р.

*Рекомендована до друку на засіданні редакційної колегії після рецензування*