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Unemployment in the Carpatho-Podilsky Region of the Ukraine

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Abstract

The presented publication analyses unemployment and employment processes in the context of administrative regions of the Carpatho-Podilsky region of the Ukraine. The issues of economic activity of the population, types of appeals of local population to employment services, age structure of employment, level of employment, regional labour services, employment of population by sex-age structure are highlighted.

Key words: economic activity of the population, employment service, age structure of employment, level of employment, regional labour market, population employment by sex-age structure.

Безробіття у Карпато-Подільському регіоні України

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Реферат

У представленій публікації проаналізовано безробіття та процеси зайнятості населення у розрізі адміністративних областей Карпато-Подільського регіону України. Висвітлені питання економічної активності населення, види звернень місцевого населення до служб зайнятості, вікова структура зайнятості, рівень працевлаштування, регіональних служб праці, зайнятість населення за статевовіковою структурою.

Ключові слова: економічна активність населення, служба зайнятості, вікова структура зайнятості, рівень працевлаштування, регіональний ринок праці, зайнятість населення за статевовіковою структурою.

Problem statement. The transition to the market economy and the associated with it process of the unemployed formation, need deep and systematic analysis of the economic situation in the regions of the Ukraine. It is also necessary to study such social phenomena as unemployment. That is why, this question, due to the principle of identifying its real state at the regional level, is essential. Its results light the employment socio-geographical situation of the territory, its place in the region system of economic development.

The method of unemployed population analysis is based on the system of theoretical knowledge and practical skills of conducting a comprehensive socio-economic analysis of the population, the creation of information and analytical characteristics of the labour market, defines the interregional and interstate labour forces movement, provides the opportunity of the demand and labour forces offer adequate assess by types of economic activity and regions of the country.

An unemployed person is considered to be a person who, due to various socio-economic reasons, has lost the main place of work. The unemployed person status is granted to an unoccupied person from the first day of registration in the state employment service regardless of the residence registered place or staying place.

Among the areas of the Carpathian economic region (Zakarpattia, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk areas), in recent years, the unemployment increase among the population aged 15-70 has been observed in all areas. Chernivtsi and Lviv areas are characterized by the largest indicator (the highest number in the Ukraine was recorded in Zhytomyr and Poltava areas, the lowest - in Kyiv city and Odesa area). The economic inactivity level of the population aged 15-70 years in 2014 grew by 39.0%. The indicated index in the sexual age structure is high among women. According to the territorial index, the highest is in urban areas than in rural one. According to age groups of population the highest economic inactivity level was observed among persons aged 15-24 years, the lowest - among persons aged 40-49. Among the economically inactive population, each second was a pensioner, the fourth - a pupil or a student, or fulfilled domestic (family) responsibilities. Therefore, the indicated information reinforces the necessity of conducting a survey of the chosen issue and determines its relevance.

Analysis of recent researches and publications. Separate aspects of employment and unemployment of the population were studied by home (D.L. Boginya, O.A. Grishnova, A.M. Kolot, E.M. Libanova, M.S. Mutyak, V.O. Pokryshchuk, G.A. Radionova, Yu.M. Shchotov) and foreign (L.P. Arzamastseva, G.E. Egiazaryan, I.E. Karyakina, A.M. Klemeshev, S.S. Lvov, Z.V. Surkova, etc.) scientists. In particular, the young people employment in regional labour markets was studied by O.V. Abashina, O.V. Yagirska; of the youth labour market problems in the Ukraine, segment prospects of development the youth market - O.S. Lavruk, A.I. Ulanchuk, V.V. Onikienko, L.G. Tkachenko, V.L. Kravchenko and others. The problems of labour market formation solve the leading Ukrainian scientists S. Bandur, D. Boginya, M. Dolishniy, S. Zlupko, E. Libanova, M. Pityulich, I. Petrova, R. Semiv, L. Shevchuk, V. Beznosyuk, I. Gavrylyshyn, Yu. Pravik, V. Fedorchenko, N. Chornenka, I. Shkola, V. Glavatsky, B. Danylyshyn, M. Dolyshniy, V. Evdokimenko, F. Kotler, J. Mikens, V. Matsola, O. Shabliy and others. For the first glance, the methodological basis of the labour market research has been formed. However, very little attention is paid to the current aspects of unemployment in the Ukraine and its regions.

Allocation of previously unsettled parts of the general problem to which the article is devoted. Although the issue of the regional labour markets formation is of many scholars interest today, still insufficient attention is paid to the identification of unemployment types, almost without research remains the current labour migration of the population, the causes of youth unemployment. The urgency of this issue study at the level of regional peculiarities detection, the lack of scientific and practical substantiation of the

theoretical and methodological principles of socio-economic analysis and evaluation has led to the publication topic choice.

Formation of the article purpose (statement of the task). The purpose of the publication is to conduct a socio-economic analysis of the population unemployment in the Carpatho-Podilsky region of the Ukraine. The achievement of the set purpose has caused the necessity of such problems solving: to reveal the labour market functioning peculiarities; to identify the causes of unemployment arrival; to characterize it according to sex-age index. The object of the study is the unemployment in the Carpatho-Podilsky region of the Ukraine.

The main methodological operator consists of the use of conceptual approaches to socio-economic analysis and the provisions of statistical science. The study used systematic, structural methods, literary sources, cartographic, statistical, which helped to identify the region unemployed population current situation in the administrative regions. The information base were publications and methodical materials of the State Statistics Committee of the Ukraine, the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy of the Ukraine, the Regional Employment Center, recommendations of the International Labor Organization, scientific works of our and foreign scholars, and own authors' conclusions.

Presentation of the main research material with a complete justification of the scientific results. According to the administrative data of the State Employment Service, the number of citizens who had the unemployed status during 2014 was 25.5 thousands persons, which is 7.3% less than in 2013. Of the registered unemployed, 47.3% were women, 44.7% were young people under 35 years of age. The level of registered population unemployment of Chernivtsi area amounted to 1.7% of the working age population. This indicator is higher for men (1.8%), compared with women (1.6%) and in rural areas (1.8%) compared with urban settlements (1.5%). The registered unemployment level in the areas of the Carpathian economic region is presented in (table 1).

Table 1

Registered unemployment in the Carpathian region (in average per year, in%)

Years	The Ukraine	Carpathian region			
		Zakarpattia area	Ivano-Frankivsk area	Lviv area	Chernivtsi area
2013	1,8	1,6	2,0	1,7	1,9
2014	1,7	1,2	1,9	1,5	1,7

Due to the registered unemployed population composition on the basis of the unemployment duration in 2014, the overwhelming majority (93.7%) was occupied by

persons with a duration of unemployment "up to one year". The average length of registered unemployment at the end of the year was 5 months and decreased 1 month as compared to 2013; over a year, 6.3% of the unemployed were searching the job through the state employment service. For almost a half (49.4%) the search lasted up to three months, for each fourth - from 6 to 12 months, for each fifth - from 3 to 6 months. As an example, in the districts of Chernivtsi area, the smallest duration of registered unemployment was observed in Vyzhnytsky and Novoselytsky districts (for 3 months) [5,7]. In Chernivtsi and Novodnistrovsk cities it was 5 and 6 months respectively (table 2).

Table 2

The load of registered unemployed in one vacant job (vacant post) in cities and districts of the area (persons) in 2013-2014.

№	Administrative districts and cities of the area	Years	
		2013	2014
1.	Chernivtsi city	4	6
2.	Novodnistrovsk city	354	390
3.	Vyzhnytsky district	272	115
4.	Gertsaevsky district	448	-
5.	Glibotsky district	92	29
6.	Zastavivsky district	326	450
7.	Kelmenetsky district	-	93
8.	Kitsmansky district	1273	356
9.	Novoselitsky district	45	75
10.	Putilsky district	14	16
11.	Sokyryansky district	-	-
12.	Storozhinetsky district	82	56
13.	Khotynsky district	144	133
Total in the area		19	23

According to the State Employment Service, the number of vacancies (vacant posts) declared by employers in the area by the end of 2014 was 404 units, which is 18.1% less than at the end of 2013. In the total number of vacancies (vacant posts) each fifth was free in industry, every sixth in the field of public administration and defense, compulsory social insurance and transport, warehousing, postal and courier activities.

In Chernivtsi area districts, there is a "seasonal" appeal to the state employment service. The highest number of hits was recorded in December, the lowest in the end of October. In the total number those, who were employed, women consisted 39.7% and young people under 35 were 35.9%. Most of the registered unemployed were employed in industry - 26.0% (of all employed in the region), agriculture, forestry and fisheries - 24.2%, education - 13.8% [6]. Over the average indicator in the region, employment was observed in almost all

districts of the area, except for Putilsky, Zastavniivsky, Kitsmansky and Vyzhnyiivsky districts. Significant excess was recorded in Novoselitsky, Glibotsky and Sokyryansky districts. In Chernivtsi city this indicator is lower, in Novodnistrovsk, on the contrary, is higher.

The employment level of registered unemployed in Chernivtsi region is lower than in Zakarpattia and Lviv, but exceeds the index of Ivano-Frankivsk area (table 3).

Table 3

Employment rate of registered unemployed by areas of the Carpathian region (%)

Years	the Ukraine	Carpathian region			
		Zakarpattia area	Ivano-Frankivsk area	Lviv area	Chernivtsi area
2013	35,2	32,5	32,7	31,1	28,3
2014	33,7	36,8	29,1	33,5	29,4

Among the Carpatho-Podilsky region working-age population by the highest indicators of population economic activity characterized Vinnytsya (62.9%) and Zakarpattia (62.2%) areas (in the Ukraine, this figure is 62.4%). Accordingly, their economic inactivity indicators - the lowest (37.1 and 37.8%) (in the Ukraine - 37.6%). The highest unemployment rates are in Ternopil (11.3%) and Zakarpattia (9.2%) areas (37.6 in the Ukraine) [9]. According to employment indicators, Vinnytsya (56.3%) and Zakarpattia (56.4%) areas (56.6% in the Ukraine) are allocated. Chernivtsi and Lviv areas in the region have average figures (table 4). This situation indicates the relatively optimal employment situation. However, there are many problems here.

Table 4

The population economic activity (inactivity) of of the Carpatho-Podilsky region in 2014

Area	Population aged 15-70			
	Level (%)			
	Economic activity of the population	Employment of the population	Unemployment of the population	Economic inactivity of the population
The Ukraine	62,4	56,6	9,3	37,6
Podilsky region				
Ternopil area	59,6	52,9	11,3	40,4
Khmelnitsky area	60,3	54,7	9,4	39,7
Vinnytsya area	62,9	56,3	10,5	37,1
Carpathian region				
Lviv area	60,5	55,3	8,6	39,5
Zakarpattia area	62,2	56,4	9,2	37,8
Ivano-Frankivsk area	58,6	53,9	8,1	41,4
Chernivtsi area	61,0	55,5	9,0	39,0

Comparing the labor market state in 2014, it is possible to distinguish individual trends, which indicate the decrease in economic activity level (from 63.4% to 61.0%), the decrease in employment level (from 58.7% to 55.5%) , the increase in unemployment (from 7.4% to 9.0%), a reduction in the unemployed proportion of released in connection with the expiration of the contract (from 27.1% to 11.4%), the increase in the load for one vacant job (vacant post) (from 19 to 23 people), the increase in the proportion of employed by the state employment service from (28.3% to 29.4%) [2]. The highest level of economic activity is characteristic for persons aged 40-49, the lowest is for young people of 15-24 (table 5).

Table 5

The age structure of the population employment as of 2013-2014.

Years	Age groups (years)						
	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-39</i>	<i>40-49</i>	<i>50-59</i>	<i>60-70</i>
2013	28,9	70,5	73,9	82,8	78,7	70,2	54,1
2014	34,1	71,5	68,9	73,8	79,3	63,0	45,5

In urban settlements the economic activity of the population is observed, that can not be said about rural settlements. Men actively engaged in employment, but during 2014 their economic activity level decreased by 4.8 point, and for women - by 0.2 point. According to the indicator in the Carpathian region, the situation was as follows: Zakarpattia area took the first place, the second - Chernivtsi area, and the 3rd and 4th places were divided between Ivano-Frankivsk and Lviv areas.

By sex, the employment level is higher in rural areas of men population (table 6).

The decrease in employed population number was due to the decrease by 3.1% in working age employed population, which in 2014 amounted to 324.2 thousand people. The same year, almost every fourth person, engaged in economic activity worked in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, one in five in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and one in ten in the industry. For the working-age population, the average unemployment rate in 2014 was 10.2% of the corresponding age economically active population and grew by 1.6 times [5,6] in 2013. The main causes of unemployment are most often non-employment after receiving the general education and finishing higher education institutions of the I-IV accreditation levels and those released by their own will.

Regarding the formation of regional labour markets, the main attention should be given to skills and retraining improvement of the personnel in accordance with the new challenges of socio-economic development (Antohova O.Y., 2015). In the Carpatho-Podilsky

region, there are problems of women full employment, who are not able to work due to the children upbringing (the first problem is pre-school education and upbringing) [1].

Table 6

Employment rate by sex, place of residence and age groups (in% of the total population of the corresponding age group)

Years	Age groups (years)						
	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60-70
The whole population							
2013	24,7	66,9	62,3	76,0	72,4	67,5	54,1
2014	21,6	62,0	67,8	67,3	75,1	59,9	45,5
Women							
2013	19,6	49,2	53,0	63,4	64,5	59,5	47,6
2014	20,9	52,6	52,9	57,4	75,1	58,0	43,9
Men							
2013	29,6	84,8	72,0	88,6	80,7	77,0	63,8
2014	22,3	71,4	83,2	77,3	75,2	62,1	47,9
Urban areas							
2013	13,9	52,6	64,0	72,5	64,3	47,6	27,5
2014	21,6	65,5	65,6	56,0	70,9	56,9	25,2
Rural areas							
2013	32,6	81,0	61,0	78,6	78,2	83,6	74,4
2014	21,6	58,8	69,9	76,1	78,1	62,3	61,9

The second problem is connected with the educational institutions provision by pedagogical staff, which determines the educational services quality: the current teachers total number is kept at the 2012 level (12,300 person), counting for one pupil or student, their number is constantly decreasing (10, 8 person in the 1995/96 academic year, 9.9 in the 2005/06 academic year, 8.1 in the 2012/13 academic year). Similar tendencies are characteristic for correspondence (evening) secondary education receiving: in 2012, such persons were 1.7 thousand out of 99.0 thousand (for comparison: in 2005 the figure was 3.1 thousand and 117.6 thousand respectively) [3]. The third problem is related to professional-technical and higher education. Quantitative indicators of workers training in workers' professions are constantly shrinking (to 7,400 in 2012, against 8,5 thousand in 1995). The number of adopted students is decreasing more rapidly (to 3.6 thousand in 2012 against 5.2 thousand in 1995) [9]. In 2012, according to 10 thousand people calculations, the total number of students in professional-technical education institutions was 82 persons (the average indicator for the Ukraine is 93 persons). Here, there are clearly several prerequisites for such a situation: 1 - demographic "failure" since 2005; 2 - excessive number of higher education institutions (the increase in the number of new educational institutions in the

Ukraine, including universities up to 880 units); 3 - professional-technical education becomes unhonoured and disappears from the labor market; 4 - mass population migration of the region and the Ukraine in general leads to the fact that parents are trying, at foreign earnings expense, to send their children to study at higher educational institutions; 5 - the prevailing is the paid form of training, which forces higher education institutions to move to self-sufficiency and limited public funding, due to this the higher educational institutions except school graduates with low level of knowledge. This situation is still observed up to now, so the labour market today requires professional staff to work in industry and agriculture.

First of all, we note that socio-geographical processes, which are taking place on the territory of the Ukraine generally, are significant and for the territory of the Carpatho-Podilsky region. However, some of them have a "brighter" reflection in comparison with the country's and regional situation. This is evident from the following information. Nowadays of the Ukraine and its regions is determined by complicated political, social and economic reforms. Of particular importance is the introduction of a) the Ukraine-EU visa-free mode (mid-June of 2017); b) in-depth and comprehensive free trade area between the Ukraine and the EU within the framework of the current Association Agreement 44 (in 2015, the parliaments of all EU Member States ratified this document); c) intensification of contacts with the USA; active political-diplomatic contacts with Poland, the Baltic States, Canada, and Ankara; d) implementation of the Program for the Advancement of the Ukraine's Interests in the World within the framework of «the Ukraine-2020» Sustainable Development Strategy for Expanding Trade- economic Cooperation (in particular mode with the USA, Canada, Italy, Kazakhstan, Belarus and other).

The year 2015 became crisis one for the Ukraine due to the suspension of reforms in 2014 and the lack of their implementation pace in 2015. Thus, in more than half a year the production decreased by 6.6% (the decline during the first six months was 10.5%), agrarian sector - by 5.3% (9.3%), construction - by 22.8% (28.3%), cargo turnover - by 10.5% (17.7%), retail trade - by 22.3% (24.7%). The fall of the real gross product, according to the Clearing House of the Ukraine, consisted 13%. The individual spheres dynamics and their expected further improvement, according to Razumkov Center estimates, in 2015 real GDP will decrease by 10-11%. In such a situation, for the average Ukrainian only one thing is remained: to refuse business affairs at their own country and migrate to European countries for earnings. These processes began to appear very actively in the Carpatho-Podilsky region, where for more than 25 years Ukrainians have been constantly leaving for European countries in order to earn some money, send them home to their families.

The real material wealth of households and the public sector is spent on consumption, which means a critical reduction of investment potential, since the necessary for this savings are minimized. At the same time, in 2015 there were radical changes. The first is connected with the introduction of the ProZorro pilot project into economical complex (a pilot project for the electronic public procurement system that allows online sales to the state - <http://prozorro.org/>), which covers certain issues of economic and social nature, in particular the bills adoption on changes introduction to the Tax Code (in part of tax burden reducing and improving tax administration), ensuring the balance of budget revenues in 2016, according to which a common basic tax rate has been established for personal income, significantly reduced common social contribution, Strategy is developed for reviewing existing Conventions in order to stop double taxation.

The unemployment rate in the Ukraine and in the region remains lower than in the EU countries, where it was 11% (in particular, in Greece and Spain - by 27%, Croatia and Cyprus - by 17%, Portugal - 16%, Slovakia - 14%, by Ireland and Bulgaria by 13%).

For unemployment determination in Western European countrys the Kaitz index is used - the ratio of the minimum wagesize and average wage per worker [7]. In Western Europe, this index is used as one of the efficiency indicators of poverty reduction. Recommended by the International Labor Organization (ILO), the value of the indicator is 50% and the EU - 60%. In developed industrial countries, the Kaitz index ranges from 48-62%. In the Ukraine, the unemployment rate among the working-age population is 9.6% (1.7 million), among young people under the age of 25 unemployment remains at 21.3% level.

Employment opportunities are limited in all of the Ukraine regions: employers need in workers is 2 times lower than in 2013, the load index for one vacancy is 10.2 persons (in June 2013 - 5.9 persons / vacancy). However, despite the complicated political and socio-economic situation in the country, the labour market growth rates in 2015 were not critical [4].

In 2016, there was an expansion of financial capacity of the regions, an increase in population investments to their own housing, as well as revitalization of the processes of public-private projects implementation; establishment of National Employment Agency and expansion of employment opportunities for citizens wich need additional attention from the state; further reform of the pension system and the introduction of an accumulation system of social insurance; adoption of a new law version on social services, etc. [4].

The summarized data in table 7 indicate that: a) the population economic activity in 2015 (as compared to 2011) has decreased, the unemployed indicators have increased; b) the same situation is observed for the population living in rural areas; c) the economic activity of

the urban population has increased by 1.5 times, but unemployment has almost doubled; d) among the urban population aged 15-70 years, the indicators of economic activity and population employment at the place of residence have increased (Fig. 1). However, the absence of really existing employment rates is due to the fact that today the region population is on leaves without salary saving (for the period of work termination), working in part-time working day (week) regime for various economic reasons. These articles also show a decrease in the number of people in 1-1.5 times [3].

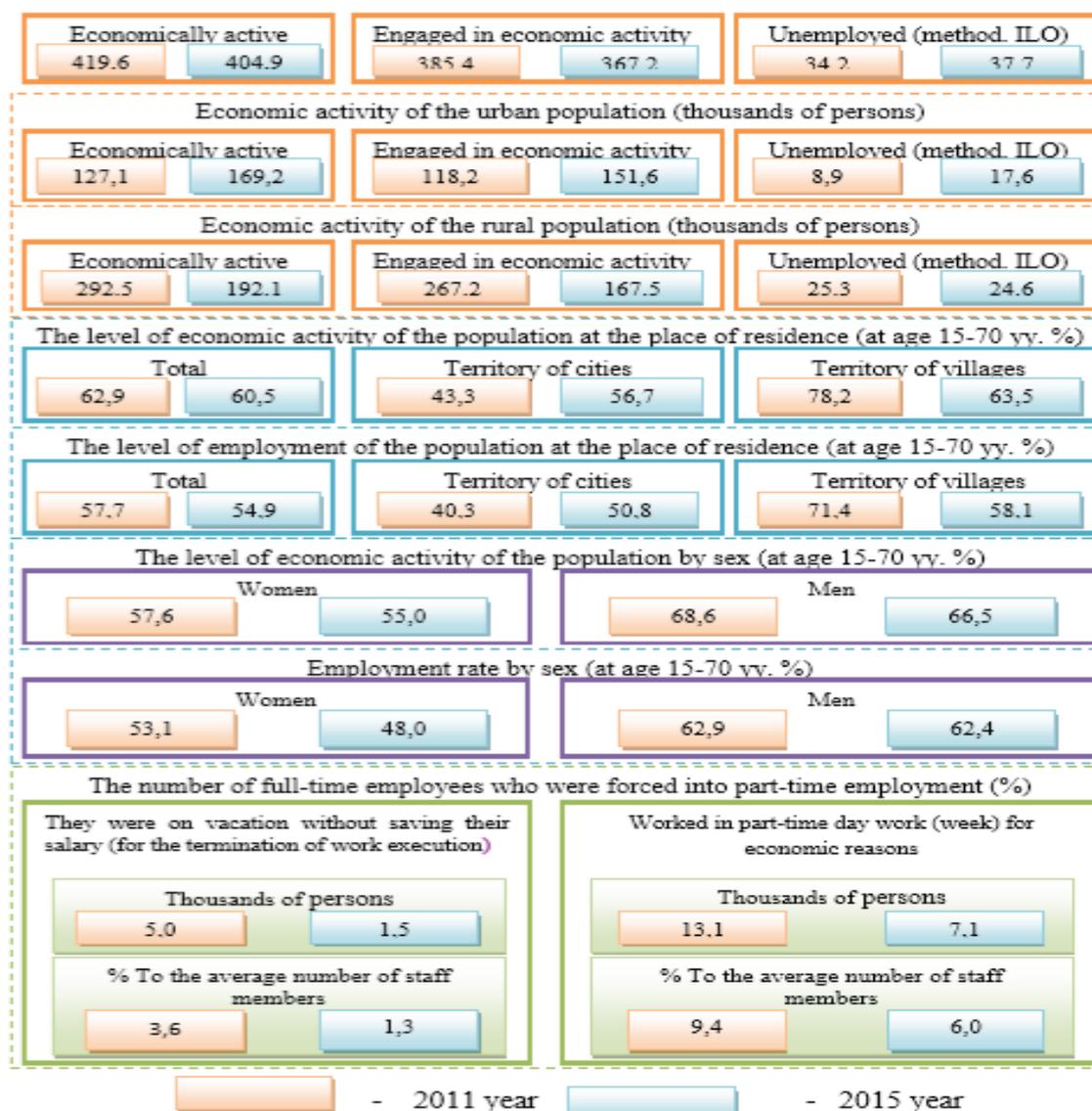


Fig 1. The basic indicators of Chernivtsi region activity population

Conclusion. In recent years, the ratio of unemployed persons who used services of employment has changed. In terms of education level the largest share was for the persons

with primary, basic general and general education (59.2%) and professional-technical education (23.9%).

At the same time, the volumes declared by enterprises of the average monthly workers need are constantly increasing. Employers for vacancies need a highly skilled workforce. In the structure of vacancies as for January 1, 2015, the largest share belongs to the labor professions (53.6%), employees (31%), and those who have not profession (15.4%). Therefore, the load for one vacant place was for workers 9 person, employees - 7 person, persons without profession - 38, and for agricultural workers - 87 persons per one vacant workplace.

The regional labour market is constantly in need of seamstresses, plumbers, masons, sellers, electricians, electric gas welders, locksmiths for car repairing, machine tools workers of a wide profile, etc. However, these professions (for various reasons) are not in demand among the unemployed, their prestige is low, and those vocational guidance measures carried out by the specialists of the employment service are not able to correct and overcome the trends that have formed in society.

Significant is the mismatch between the labour market needs in higher education specialists with their training volume, since the current distribution of higher education focuses not primarily on the economy needs, but on the unjustified demand of young people in certain specialties. In the higher education institutions of the I-IV levels of accreditation, massive are specialists issues in the fields of accounting, law, and enterprise economics, while the labour market is oversaturated by these specialists.

The operational selection of applicants for work is affected by the discrepancy between the employers requirements to the level of qualifications of job applicants and the amount of wages they are offered. According to the monthly monitoring of vacancies availability in wages, 3.1% of the total number of vacancies are submitted by employers with a wage below the minimum, 60.9% of the minimum to the subsistence level, 28.9% - from the subsistence minimum to the average in the area, 7.1% - above average area salary. In order to improve the skills of the unemployed, soften the imbalance between demand and supply of labour, area employment services carry out professional training and retraining of the unemployed, who use the services of employment service. The training is carried out according to the workers' professions and the educational curriculum or the direction of professional development, taking into account internship directly in the workplace. The volumes of the unemployed training on the orders of employers and directly on production continue to grow.

There are also and positive changes in the labour market: unoccupied people receive a complex of various services and material security; the number of unoccupied population, which was registered in the employment service, is decreasing. Equally, conditions are created for starting their own business, entrepreneurship training is conducted, business plans are drawn up, financial assistance is provided to the unemployed in the form of a one-time payment of assistance. Public works are being activated, allowing certain categories of citizens to resume work skills, sometimes get permanent work, improve their financial situation.

The issue of human resources provision of the branches of the economy according to the real needs of the labour market is of great importance: employers require highly skilled workers who possess modern technologies, techniques and skills. That's why the employment office organizes vocational training for the unemployed at the request of employers, training in production, and advanced training through internships.

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