

PROBLEMS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE REGION

Lysak V.Yu.

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor,
Dean of Faculty of Economics,
Kamianets-Podilskyi Ivan Ohienko National University

The article is devoted to the study and employment of the population both from the theoretical and practical points of view. Studied the views of leading economists on the formation of the concept of employment. It is revealed that unambiguous interpretation of this category among scientists does not exist, but studies show that many scientists tend to believe that employment is the activity of citizens connected with the satisfaction of personal and public needs, not contradicting to the legislation and bringing them income in cash or in another form. It is found that employment is implemented through specific forms of inclusion in the employee's economic system. Since the main form of realization of human capital is its employment, the indicators which characterize the features of the development of human capital of the region with the quantitative side are the number of economically active population. In the article made the analysis of statistical information on employment in Khmelnytskyi region.

The data indicates some deterioration in the demographic structure of the native human capital of the region. Unfortunately, the reduction in the number of employed working-age population has occurred due

to the deterioration of the economic situation in the country. For heavy conditions of existence, many young are not able to get a higher education, and forced to go to work. One of the important indicators characterizing the level of use of human capital is the number of registered unemployed and the registered unemployment rate. Determined that the main problems of unemployment are: the problem of youth unemployment, because young people without work experience is experiencing the greatest difficulty finding work, especially formal employment; structural change (inter-industry, intra-regional) in the economy, reflected in the introduction of new technologies, curtailment of production in traditional industries, the closure of technologically backward enterprises; the problem of unemployment among older people; a corresponding reduction in aggregate labour demand; government policies in the field of remuneration; declining purchasing power of the population, the budget loses of taxpayers; the season changes and the level of production in some industries; changes in the demographic structure of the population; the movement of labour (professional, social, regional).