

**Raising of problem.** The socio-economic system of Ukraine constantly is under the action of various factors that transform her structure, change character of economic relations and it is influenced the same on a recreation and development of labour resource, forming of labour potential of regions. An urgent question is determination of tendencies and prospects of development of labour potential of territory, as a ponderable factor of the economy growing. For the detailed comprehension of situation and creation of adequate prediction, it is necessary to conduct the retrospective analysis of factors which carried out influence on forming and development of labour potential.

**Analysis of the last researches and publications.** The problems of research of process of forming of labour potential in the regional measuring were actively studied the Ukrainian economists, demographers: V. Miklovda, M. Lendel, M. Pityulich, I. Shkola, which carried out a substantial contribution to development of this direction

The analysis of research results shows that the noted problem needs additional attention, studies of historical pre-conditions, which determine quality and quantitative descriptions of labour resource of region.

**Raising of task.** The purpose of the article are researches of the real historical pre-conditions, which influenced on development and type of demographic processes in a region. Researches of reasons, which straight or mediated influence on creation of labour potential.

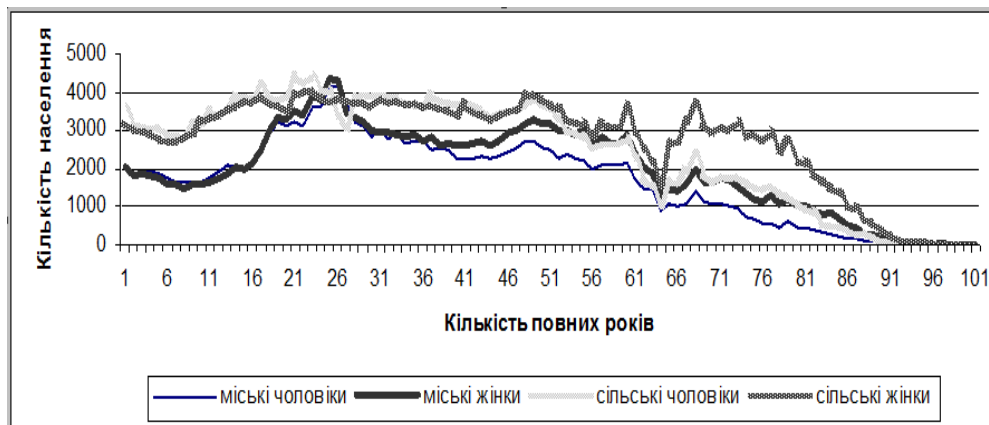
**Exposition of basic material of research.** The quantity of population of the Tchernivtsi area changes as a result of existence of objective reasons/

It follows to take to them: socio-economic factors, natural demographic cycles, type of recreation, migratory processes...

The features of historical development of Ukraine strongly influence on the dynamics of quantity of all population and, in particular, resources for labour. It, before everything, wars, industrialization, collectivization, soldiery conflicts, chernobil's tragedy and deep crisis of 90th.

As a result of these events not only perished or became invalids plenty of youths and healthy people, a birth-rate diminished but also sharply, the structure of population became deformed.

If graphicly to represent the age-dependent structure of population of the Tchernivtsi area in 2011 year, it is possible to set dependence of amount populations from factors, which influences on this process.



**P#1. A structure of habitants of city settlements and rural locality is in the Tchernivtsi area in 2011 year.**

Probing a picture 1, it is possible to watch for the positive trend of growth of birth-rate. The amount of children of 90th year after a crisis in the Tchernivtsi area grows constantly. In 2011 year by comparison to 2010 year intensity of birth-rate for areas was increased from 11,1% to 12,2%. Growth of birth-rate took place in all districts of area.

A birth-rate in rural locality remains traditionally higher, than in city settlements (13,1% and 11,1%). It appropriately, in fact a rural population remains more conservative. Also a rural population prevails in the structure of habitants of edge. For this reason the amount of children of preschool and school age is greater in rural locality.

At the same time, the level of birth-rate remains not enough high, to compensate the indexes of death rate and influence positively on the dynamics of recreation. The modern type of recreation foresees a low birth-rate. It is stipulated by social development, new economic terms, new requirements to quality of life and change labour activity.

It is possible to go into detail reasons which negatively influence on a birth-rate [3, s.101]: low level of life, uncertainty in a morrow, insufficient housing, change of traditions of creation of

monogynopaedium, high amount of broad patterns, changing of role of woman in society, displacement of genesial age for women, undeveloped system of health protection population, and also quite a bit other more or less influential factors

Also a modern socio-economic environment is create new norms and standards after which the role of woman changes in a monogynopaedium. Women are actively brought over to economic activity which deprives them possibility to educate plenty of children. So in [4, s.21] mark ponderability of influence of employment of women on genital activity.

Trying to increase a birth-rate, the state uses various socio-economic levers. In particular, created programs of defence of health, that must reduce the level of child's death rate in the first year of life. The new progressive system of social payments of manual is created at bear child. The also developed system of privileges is for having many children monogynopaediums. There is a necessity of research of efficiency of the offered measures.

It is needed to take into account that Ukraine stepped back from the traditional type of recreation, which was characterized a high birth-rate and high death rate as early as the middle of XX age. If to the middle of XX age in an agrarian country plenty of children in a monogynopaedium was instrumental in more effective menage, was the mortgage of economic expansion, on this time, possession of many children limits economic activity of parents considerably [4, s. 45].

In the last years we look after the certain increase of birth-rate. Widespread opinion is that the increase of birth-rate became investigation of successful socialdemographic policy of government. However, experience of many countries testifies that introduction even of very large on a volume payments at birth of child is not able to provide permanent and, even, the real improvement of demographic situation.

It is caused such measures of socialdemographic policy of growth of birth-rate place is mainly taken as a result of change of "calendars of births". As mark in [5, s.45], such change of "calendars of births" in course of time can result in the slump of birth-rate and to the unforeseeable genesial conduct.

Consequently, planning the measures of demographic policy, called to stimulate genital activity of population, it is needed to forecast results and efficiency of introduction of such actions. The conducted work is unable substantially to change the type of recreation.

Actually, economic measures do not induce women to give more children, they can only explain to give the quick planned term. Therefore offered economic measures are able only temporally to slow down reduction.

More probably, the amount of bear descendants depends on the quantity of "generation of parents". It is possible to establish circumstance that on the Tchernivtsi area most children bear by mothers which attained age 20–29 years.

Taking into account it, it is possible to look after a certain recurrence on ris.1. So overwhelming amount of children 6-10 years, obviously, bear parents which now time was attained approximately 26-40 years. In future there will be some increase of amount of descendants, which is investigation of increase of amount 20-29 annual women.

Increase which answers a range 20-29 years has reasons also. Citizens which attained in the moment of 2010 year 20-29 years, birth from 1981 to 1990. It was in that time observed growths of births, which is investigation of high birth-rate in 1961–1965 years.

Except for it, it is possible to see an interesting feature: together with growth of amount there is growth of part of townsmen and decline of part of villagers of the proper age on this range. Partly it can be explained that exactly from 1981 to 1989 there was a mass ebb of population from villages in cities. Mainly these were the young people of genesial age, which changing residence, bear children already in cities.

It is possible to assume that that is why and there is an increase of habitants of city of this age-old range. Also the increase of townsmen of this age-old range partly took place due to migration of rural young people to the cities and in our time.

Two-bit of habitants which in the moment of 2011 year attained 64-70 years. In fact a moment of their birth was on soldiery and post-war years. The consequences of war also appear in the diminished amounts of descendants.

Beginning from 40-years-old age, disproportion between the amount of women and men of identical age-dependent group becomes more obvious. A population becomes more feminizovanim with age. The high death rate of men by comparison to women results in considerable sexual disproportion.

If in junior age-dependent groups the amount of boys is prevailed by the amount of girls, in a juvenile period their quantity becomes level in future with age the amount of women more prevails above the amount of men. The enhanceable death rate of sex of men is explained by greater propensity to the risk conduct.

A substantial difference in a quantity between women and men more senior than 70 years is partly explained the considerable losses of masculine population in Great Patriotic war, and partly – by more long life-span women.

**Conclusions and subsequent researches.** Within the framework of the conducted research the row of reasons which straight or mediated influence on the rates of recreation and determine sexual-age-old structure of population is selected. It is possible to draw conclusion, that a modern situation is stipulated the level of social development of society, new economic terms, new requirements, to quality of life, by a change as labour activity.

To reasons which negatively influence on a recreation: low level of life, uncertainty in a morrow, insufficient housing, change of traditions of creation of monogynopaedium, high amount of broad patterns, changing of role of woman in society, undeveloped system of health protection population, and also quite a bit other more or less influential factors. It is possible to establish, that the level of birth-rate remains not enough high, to compensate the indexes of death rate and influence positively on the dynamics of recreation, moreover, in the nearest prospect it is impossible to forecast the cardinal change of rates of recreation. It is needed to mark importance of account of results of research of state power and local self-government organs in the process of forming of the programs and measures which are directed on the improvement of demographic situation.

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## **Dron E., Andriichuk K., Duma N. LABOR POTENTIAL OF THE REGION: PRECONDITIONS AND TENDENCIES OF DEVELOPMENT**

**Purpose.** The purpose of exposure and studies of factors, which influence on forming gender and age structures of population, high-quality and quantitative descriptions of labour resource is fixed in basis of research.

**Methodology of research.** The investigation by the methods of initial analysis of statistical data has been conducted in the article. Among the main methods are: grouping of information, determination of relative and middle sizes, indexes, through analysis of dynamics rows. Estimation was carried out on the basis of comparison, exposure of dependences and authentication of types of interconnection. The dynamics of demographic processes was investigated, that allowed to do the grounded interpretations of revealed results, create meaningful conclusions and suggestions.

**Findings.** Revealed result of analysis allowed:

- 1) to learn pre-conditions that have been defined of existing gender and age structure of labour resource of region;
- 2) to outline the circle of factors that straight or mediated influence on the rates of recreation and forming of labour resource of territory.

It is possible to do the generalized conclusion: it is impossible to forecast the cardinal change of rates of recreation in the nearest prospect. The existing system of social and economic measures that is used by authority does not change a situation but directed to the decline of social tension.

**Originality.** The novelty of result is to realize the retrospective analysis of factors that influence on forming of labour resource of territory.

**Practical value.** Obtained results can be used to create public programs and activities aimed at improving of the demographic situation.

**Key words:** labour resource, labour potential, region, population, demographic situation, age structure of population, historical pre-conditions.