In 2013 in the structure of the official unemployment the proportion of women was 40.6% in Belarus. The proportion of women is reduced, which exacerbates unemployment among men. In the overall composition of the unemployed in 2013, 19.25% were young people aged 16-25 years. Acuity of youth and long-term unemployment has been considerably reduced in Belarus in recent years. Average duration of unemployment was 3.1 months in 2013 (cf. average duration of unemployment was 6.4 months in 2000).

In 2009 unemployment was estimated 6.1% according to the census of the Republic of Belarus. The labour force survey is an internationally accepted tool for determining the actual unemployment rate, according to which individuals belong to the unemployed if they are eligible to ILO criteria. In 2012 such research on an ongoing basis started in Belarus.

According to a sample survey of households conducted by the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus in February 2012 the unemployment rate was 5.4%. Since this index is calculated according to ILO methodology, its use is the most correct when making international comparisons.

Table – Socio-demographic characteristics of the Belarusian unemployment

Years	Proportion of women in the number of unemployed, %	Proportion of youth aged under 25 in the number of unemployed, %	Proportion of long-term unemployed (over 1 year) in the number of unemployed, %	Average duration of unemployment, months
1991	80.0	data n/a	3.8 (1993)	data n/a
1995	64.3	34.7	15.7	data n/a
2000	60.7	40.9	12.6	6.4
2005	68.9	36.8	11.7	5.8
2006	66.0	29.0	10.5	5.1
2007	65.6	26.9	10.3	4.9
2008	60.7	26.3	8.2	4.4
2009	57.0	27.3	6.2	4.0
2010	52.6	24.1	6.4	3.9
2011	54.1	24.1	5.8	3.7
2012	48.0	22.9	5.9	3.5
2013	40.6	19.2	4.6	3.1

Reference: [1, p. 154, 161, 166; 2, p. 222, 236, 248].

While characterizing the unemployment in Belarus it should be noted that the main reserve of its growth can be individual state enterprises, which retain a significant number of inefficient jobs in economic terms (i.e. low productivity, low wages, poor working conditions). This generates excessive state's demand for labour, which is supported by a rigid employment protection legislation [3]. In the context of

economic restructuring such jobs should be eliminated. Their retention significantly increases the social efficiency of employment as it protects employees from layoffs, but leads to low economic efficiency of employment and slows down structural transformation of the economy.

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FACTOR ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC INFORMATION

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In the transition to work in market conditions Belarusian enterprises were in the hard conditions of internal and external competition, which required active measures aimed at optimizing processes and economic strategy. Subsequent optimization of the company achieved the adoption of correct management decisions that require a comprehensive analysis of the results of the enterprise. Each productive indicator depends on many different factors. The more detailed studies the influence of factors on the effective index, the better the results of the analysis and evaluation of the performance of enterprises. Hence an important methodological issue in the analysis of economic activity is a deep and comprehensive study and measurement of the impact of factors on the study of economic indicators. Without such an analysis can not make informed conclusions on performance, identify production reserves to justify plans and management decisions.

The purpose of research - to construct factor model and predict the main activities of one of their light industry enterprises of Vitebsk.

The object of study - indicators of economic activity of the enterprise.

Research methods - grouping, modeling of economic indicators, the principal component analysis, factor analysis.

Research tools - Integrated System (IS) Statistica.

Relevance of the work lies in the fact that the solution of the problem is the nature of the application.