

## References

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## SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC TRENDS FOR LEAVING HOME AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

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The path from childhood to independent adulthood is lined with a number of crucial milestones and decisions, such as leaving the parental home to study or to work, moving in with a partner, getting married and having children. However, the average age for leaving parents' home is steadily increasing both in developing and developed countries.

In this article we will look into the main trends for starting an independent life among young people in different countries and study the social and economic reasons for the changes.

Nowadays a lot of young people move away from their parents at 17 or 18 when they go to University or go to work after high school. Others stay longer due to the scarcity of good jobs for young people. Other reasons why young people are moving out later in life include focusing on careers and getting into serious relationships later in life, which means they're likely to move out later as well. Another possible explanation could be a change in values, resulting in young people caring more about their families than before.

According to Eurostat's 2018 data, the average age across the European Union when young people leave their parents' homes is over 25 years old. In 2017, Eurostat showed that 35.3% of 25 to 34-year-old men were still living at home, compared to 21.7% of women of the same age group. The lowest rate of young people living with their parents was in Denmark (3.2%), Finland (4.7%), and Sweden (6 %), while the highest was in Croatia (59.7%) and Slovakia (57%). In fact, 44% of Europeans aged 15–30 consider that young adults cannot afford to leave the parental home and 28% agree that not enough affordable housing is available. However, in some countries, more than 20% of young respondents consider that remaining with their parents allows them to live more comfortably with fewer responsibilities [1].

As seen from the results of the research, there are 4 main reasons for this: 1) healthcare and social welfare - family members are struggling to fill the gaps in systems that do not provide adequate care and support for people with chronic illness, disabilities, mental health struggles. This is particularly important as population ages; 2) family caregiving needs - young people in Canada, Australia, the US, Britain (and in other parts of the world) are actively engaged in providing daily care for family members (including siblings, parents, grandparents, and other family members); 3) culture - individualistic notions of people growing up and going out on their own are not the norm in many cultures, which emphasize that elders should be looked after by family members and that family well-being is a collective responsibility, as opposed to individualistic notions that the ultimate aim of adult life is to be independent and able to live on their own; 4) economic reasons - an increasing number of young people are unable to support themselves financially and buy or rent accommodation on their own, so they stay with their parents longer. [2].

In conclusion, there is evidence that proves that an increasing number of young people prefer co-residence with their parents for a number of reasons, revealing the potential to promote intergenerational solidarity across the life course.

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## FEATURES OF ACCOUNTING SOFTWARE IN UKRAINE

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Accounting using software is a significant and essential business process for most businesses. Computerization accounting (as a whole and its individual sections) not only facilitates the management process activity, but is also a prerequisite for meeting a number of legal requirements, including filing electronic reporting. In addition, automated accounting systems are used to process accounting information.

The use of software allows the accountant to receive up-to-date information, reduce errors in data entry and processing. The development of modern information computer technologies has introduced significant changes to the system of electronic document circulation, electronic accounts that require their own consideration when choosing software.

The development of the market of accounting software in Ukraine happens amidst the rapid development of digital technologies and at the same time, in a difficult economic and political conditions.

The Ukrainian market of accounting computer systems is developed in three areas: 1) traditional accounting system ("1C:Enterprise", "Parus", etc); 2) systems of electronic reporting and exchange of electronic documents ("M.E.Doc", "Art-Zvit Plus", etc); 3) software services for accounting on the basis of cloud technologies ("SaaS Oblik", "iFin", "SMART accounting") [2, p. 129].

Given the sensitive nature of accounting, it can be hard to determine the best software for a particular business. This is because all of them aren't equally made as they feature a set of different attributes, pricing plans, number of uses, and other differentials.

All accounting systems have some basic features. However, the sophistication of these modules can vary from vendor to vendor. Some systems provide just the basics, allowing you to work out what's coming in; while others offer features that are more detailed, giving you more control and freedom to handle tasks. These are the key benefits of accounting software:

Simplification - accounting systems put finance control in the hands of a non-accounting audience, designed to give numbers a meaning while performing automated calculations.

Full financial transparency - from an accountant's or an auditor's point of view, the highlight of good accounting systems is that they prevent costly and recurring human errors.

Accurate forecasting is one of the main advantages of accounting software. Accounting software gives numbers a meaning, helping you understand where to cut expenses or where to invest more.

Productivity should a business owner have to choose a single suite of digitized services to improve performance, his first option should definitely be accounting software.

Tax compliance - many of today's top accounting systems are dedicated to payroll assistance and reporting and adhere to tax regulations automatically.