**Existing Approaches**

In Russia the most applicable automated job search service is **Yandex.Rabota** [1]. It can be characterized as follows:

1. Numerous URLs of vacancies from various head hunter websites.
2. Specific Yandex Vacancy Language (YVL) exploitation to establish opportunities for data processing.
3. Requirements for head hunter website the provide proper vacancies aggregation by means of YVL.

**Indeed.com** [2] is a search engine for jobs that drives job searchers directly to jobs on corporate career websites, employee recruiting job boards, online newspapers, blogs, and association websites. It has following features:

1. Thousands of different recruiting websites used by employers indexing.
2. Salary search opportunities including national salary trends building.
3. Engine does not cover Russian recruiting websites.

**Proposed Approach**

By examining existing approaches, some complexity of detail analysis was found out. There is no possibility to use automated aggregators to propose new analysis due to the peculiarity of data presentation, while current data visualization and studies conducted, for example, by Yandex or Indeed groups do give insufficiently amount of information. This research is intended for minimization of lack of analyzed information.

There exists the intelligent service, which was developed to aggregate and analyze real estate market offers. Thorough implementation description is in. Potentially, this service can be configured and adjusted for other domains because ontologies are used. The general implementation architecture is presented in Fig. 1. Ontologies employed were developed with Protégé 4.3.

![Fig.1. General architecture](Image)

An ontology of job-vacancies (domain ontology) keeps domain concepts and specific regular expressions attached to them. Website adjusted regular expression are used for binding concepts only at specific websites, while general regular expressions activate in general cases.

Sources ontology will be derived based on html page code analysis. Data properties are going to be put into websites ontology.

The process of domain ontology creation can be semi-automated or unautomated. There is a number of methodologies for semi-automated ontology building [4]. In our case, there is no need to develop and employ complicated algorithms.

**Conclusion**

The main conclusion to be drawn is that the approach to address the information gathering problem to analyze and evaluate employer characteristics is proposed.

Proposed method will be implemented as a special service for the information source generation and a data analysis tool for the development of competitive advantage. More powerful analysis tool will enable to provide more qualitative and more useful service.

**References**


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**Acknowledgements** The reported study was supported by RFBR, research project No. 14-07-31273 mol_a.