

EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF LABOR MARKETS MULTILEVEL APPROACH

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Special scientific interest today is integrated multi-measurement trends of labour markets functioning that can detect multi-level processes and phenomena on the basis of their functions through their combination of quantitative and qualitative indicators. This approach was used in the research of domestic scholars of the regional labour market, but local and local levels to date are not used, and this highlights the relevance of the study. Comprehensive analysis of multi-functioning labour markets provides a more objective assessment of the status as a base management decisions to ensure effective policy in employment at the regional, local (city, rural area) and local levels.

The purpose of the article is the quantitative and qualitative evaluation of effectiveness of functioning of the local labour market system because it functions on the basis of a combination of statistical indicators.

As a result of complex multi-system analysis of the functioning of labour markets in view of their functions, Poltava region, with mostly average values of the functioning of the labour market with a high level of pro-

ductivity, has the best rating positions among the regions of Ukraine for the production and trade activity. Positive developments in the labour market region of Poltava secured mainly by the major industrial centres – Poltava and Kremenchug. The analysis established the presence of positive changes in the development of the local labour market against the backdrop of controversial trends of the labour markets of a number of districts and negative trends of local labour markets, shaping the imperatives of structural changes and the development of the total local labour market.

The analysis revealed that an imbalance of supply and demand in the local labour market existed due to the presence of a number of contradictions in the last (disparities in wages, reduction of skilled jobs in key enterprises that traditionally are the basis of the city labour market, lack of state order for training and lack of distribution specialists after secondary and higher education; institutions cease cooperation with enterprises, etc.), because, first of all, of the general state of socio-economic and demographic development of the country and the region.