

Theoretical research of the labour market`s categories

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In terms of a world globalization, informatization of a society and Ukraine's transition to a market economy, supply and accordingly demand in the modern labour market are radically altering – the transition from the employment in the manufacturing to the employment in the service sector, which is connected with the level of development of productive forces and corresponding to it level of labour productivity. In this situation there is seen both quantitative and qualitative mismatch of demand and supply of labour force in local labour markets, which has a structural nature.

First of all, it is needed to identify, define and systematize the basic concepts and categorical apparatus of the present issue.

The structure is a set of stable object`s connections, which provide its integrity and identity itself, while saving the basic prop-

erties under various external and internal changes.

The imbalance in the labour market is a mismatch between demand and supply of labour resources in the labour market.

The main reason of the imbalance between the real needs of the labour market and demand is the lack of a modern system of state forecasting and strategic planning, based on common conceptual basis.

The imbalance in the labour market is a shortage of skilled workers in certain economic sectors and professions/specializations; discrepancy of a structure of vocational education to a relevant and promising labour market needs for the qualification level and professional structure. In the study of the concept of "imbalances", according to an economic point of view, it is necessary to consider the principle of the "golden section".