ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

Derykhovska V.I.
Candidate of Economic Science,
Lecturer at Department of Statistics and Economic Forecasting,
Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics

The article is devoted to problems of youth unemployment, which can lead to a social tension in the society, change of value orientations in the direction of propagation of the shadow employment and rising levels of crime, increase in labour migration and reduction of living standards of the population.

Analysed the current state of the labour market, identified an imbalance between supply and demand, which significantly aggravates the problem of employment in general and among the youth segment in particular, which, on the one hand, is an open, mobile, active, purposeful, progressive resource that learns quickly and adapts easily to changes, but, on the other hand, the lack of practical skills and professional experience negate its competitiveness in the labour market.

Identified key national and specific reasons and given certain points of imbalances between supply and demand for young professionals and identified a list of the most popular current specialties. This list does not limit the choice of young people and only sets guidance in the choice of future profession. Moreover, it is worth remembering that the labour market will always be in demand of professionals, highly qualified specialists, that have desire to develop and improve their skills and expand experience.

The article focused on the need for close cooperation between the markets of educational services and labour, and the introduction of an effective mechanism for forecasting, planning and management needs of the national economy in specialists of relevant specialties.

Proposed the main steps to reduce the level of unemployment among of the youth segment, the performance of which requires general economic, political, legal and social actions of the state, employers, and the younger generation, because as the higher the level of youth employment, the greater the impetus to economic growth and prosperity of the country.