Міністерство освіти і науки України
Сумський державний університет
Наукове товариство студентів, аспірантів,
dокторантів і молодих вчених СумДУ

ПЕРШИЙ КРОК У НАУКУ

Матеріали
VІІІ студентської конференції
(Суми, 11 грудня 2016 року)
SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN THE LABOR MARKET

Korol A.O, Student of SSU, ME-51ан

Labour market is a system of economic instruments, norms and institutions that establish the link between firms and is influenced by supply and demand price of labor. The most important element of the labor market is the demand for labor, which is determined by the number and structure of employment, volume of means of subsistence, are used to attract the workforce. Labor supply is the need of different groups of the working age population in receipt of employment. Labor demand reflects the need for a certain amount of economy workers on any given time.

Features of the labor market in Ukraine is that each region of the country has own specific character. The status of Ukraine labor market largely determines the migration of staff.

In 2015, the most popular professions are IT specialists, farmers, and sales managers. Most paid in 2015 were professions in the field of IT-business. Due to the devaluation of the national currency the manufacture in Ukraine and sale abroad has become a very profitable business. The fighting in the Donbas constrains large European investors, but the national investor is already adapted to the risks and creates new jobs. In 2016, the situation improved somewhat, but production growth is too light and unstable. The situation is worst for the bank's lawyers and employees, as well as in industry. At the same time increased the number of vacancies in the field of information technology and Internet business. The results of the past year are not too comforting for the Ukrainian labor market. According to official data, in all types of economic activities, and in almost all regions saw a decrease in the average number of full-time employees.

The unemployment rate remains virtually unchanged and is equal to 9%. Slight real growth of salaries shows only IT-sector. In all other industries pay only indexed for inflation. A significant problem for the Ukrainian wages is the low level of fiscal discipline in the field of remuneration. In general, small and medium enterprises not yet ready for the official declaration of salaries.

Scientific Supervisor: V.O. Shcherbachenko, assistant of Department of Economic Theory