

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN THE CONDITIONS OF TRANSFORMATION OF THE MARKET SYSTEM

Over the last few decades in developed countries, there have been significant changes in the ratio of factors of economic growth. In the first place are the factors that provide the innovative development of the country. The main factor of innovative development of the country is whether the quality of labor resources to the needs of enterprises. At the present stage in the system of market structures the important place tend to push the labor market, which regulates the process of employment, negotiates the demand and supply of labor provides the economy with the workforce.

The labor market is a system of social relations associated with buying and selling goods "labor". In particular, it can be interpreted as a mechanism for coordinating prices and conditions between employees and employers.

In particular, the labor market is a certain economic space, that is, employment, which interact with buyers and sellers of labor, as well as socio– economic mechanism that ensures the consistency of prices and working conditions between employees and employers in the relevant regulatory conditions of supply and demand. In modern conditions of formation of market relations there is a mismatch between resources and need in them that requires the development of additional measures on increase of productivity of the labor intensity of public production.

Nowadays countries mostly use hired labor. This, in the labor market, workers offers their ability to work hoping for high pay, forming a proposal. In turn, employers create demand and establish wage rates. The Ukrainian labor market, in contrast to Western markets, is peculiar to the model, which covers: employment in the formal economy; working in the informal economy and employed simultaneously in the formal and informal economies. Socially vulnerable segments of the labor market are of particular concern, presented compete capable workers with unstable employment, low and unstable incomes, a downward demand for the services of labor.

In the Ukrainian economy it is characterized by the following features:

- conflict with the development of the formal economy, not coherence, isolation of these activities;
- the dependence of income on the degree of risk, of accidental circumstances, the absence of any social protection;
- not registered employment, work at your own risk with full responsibility for the results.

Today in Ukraine the main problem of the labor market is unemployment. Generates many negative socio– economic consequences, the state statistics Committee indicate that the average monthly number of economically active population aged 15– 70 in the first half of 2016, compared to the first half of 2015, increased by 0.7% and amounted to 25.3 million. From a specified number of citizens to 22.7 million or 91.1 % were engaged in economic activities, and the remaining 2.5 million persons in accordance with the

methodology of the International Labor Organization (ILO) were classified as unemployed.

The increase of employment was due to the intensification of development of labor relations in the informal sector of Ukraine's economy.

So, for the first half of 2016, compared to the corresponding period in 2015, the number of employees in this sector grew by 10.5 % and amounted to 5.4 million people, or 23.4 per cent of total employment economic activity (And, accordingly, in the first quarter of 2015 – 4.5 million, or 21.8 %).

The main causes of unemployment both registered and defined according to ILO methodology, are most often:

- lack of demand for goods and services;
- low wages; inability to find a job after graduation;
- dismissal for economic reasons; resignation.

In each individual period in different countries the unemployment rate is different. It depends on the policy of employment and phases of the economic cycle, which leads the state.

Of forms and methods of regulation of regional situations in the areas of employment, taking into account the specificity of the interest in certain regions of the state beyond the model of the Ukrainian labor market. Regional regulation contributes to the implementation of stabilization policies in the region, the efficient allocation and placement of human resources and the redistribution of regional income, development of municipal sector of economy; the impact of the legal framework, taking into account the peculiarities of the regional labor market, the market environment and regional market infrastructure.

An important scientific task, which gives you the opportunity to move away from formulaic approaches to the regulation of the market of cancer, to identify regional and local priorities to effectively influence major social tense areas of the labor market, to improve the efficiency of the target budget is the development of the strategy, forms and methods of employment regulation. Important in the conditions of reforming the economy is strengthening cooperation and coherence in the work of national, regional and municipal mechanisms for management employment. This should form a management strategy employment now important compensatory nature, at the municipal level need to focus on the implementation of specific measures on employment and on the regional level, programs are needed to create new jobs.