***ПРИМЕР ОФОРМЛЕНИЯ ТЕЗИСОВ***

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**STAGES OF AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE IMBALANCE OF THE PRODUCTIVE FORCES OF THE REGIONS**

Effective managerial decisions regarding the social and economic development of the country and regions can be made only if there are accurate and reliable data that have been statistically processed. One of the elements that underlies the formation of the powerful social and economic potential of the country and the region are its productive forces. They represent an interdependent set of personal and material (material) factors of production in which we can distinguish elements: social; Natural; Technological.

The analysis of the different points of view of schools of economic theory (the era of antiquity, mercantilism, physiocracy, classical, Marxist economic schools, neoclassical and others) on the concepts of "production factors" and "productive forces" allows us to conclude that this category developed nonlinearly in time and represents a series of periods of growth and decline. The problems associated with the dynamics of the system of the productive forces of society are most fully and consistently developed within the framework of the Marxist economic school, which understands the productive forces as an aggregate of labor and means of production, including means of labor and matter of labor [1,2].

Figure 1 shows the stages in the formation of information and analytical support for the study of the imbalance in the professional distribution of productive forces in the regions.

Stage 1. Determination of the level of imbalance in the professional distribution of productive forces. Analysis of economic literature suggests that the imbalance in the labor market is due to the discrepancy between the supply and demand of labor. Demand for labor includes the entire scope of the labor of the population, including all jobs, both vacancies and employed. In the narrow sense, the demand for labor provides for the supply of only vacant jobs.

Stage 2. Formation of information and analytical support for the study of the imbalance of the professional distribution of productive forces. The analysis of literary sources on this issue has made it possible to identify indicators that can influence it. Thus, the following groups of indicators were formed:

Economic: GDP per person in actual prices, UAH; Investment in fixed assets in actual prices, million UAH; Cost of new fixed assets, UAH million; Foreign direct investment, USD million; Profitability of industrial products,%; Export, million US dollars; Import, million US dollars; Budget revenue, UAH million; Budget expenses, mln. UAH.

Demographic: number of the available population, million people; Number of resident population, million people; Number of births, thousand people; Number of deceased, thousand.

Social: the number of unemployed people, determined by the ILO methodology, thousand people; Number of people engaged in economic activities, thousand people; Economically active population, thousand people; Economically inactive population, thousand people; Incomes of the population, million UAH; Average monthly wages by types of economic activity per capita employee, UAH.

Innovative: the number of organizations performing scientific research and development; new technological processes and processes are introduced; mastered the production of innovative products.

Stage 3. Construction of the correlation matrix. The selection of indicators with a correlation coefficient higher than 0.7.

Stage 4. Construction of the regression model of the level of imbalance in the professional distribution of productive forces.

Stage 5. Development of measures aimed at reducing the level of imbalance in the professional distribution of productive forces.

The final stage of the study involves the development of activities that will have a two-way action. On the one hand, they must keep the level of imbalance to a certain value, on the other hand, in the event of a worsening situation, apply preventive measures that will not allow it to drastically reduce it. If at this stage, the entire contour of managing the imbalance of the professional distribution of productive forces in regional labor markets is being closed.

**Bibliography**

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