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ECONOMETRIC MODEL OF EMPLOYMENT TRANSFORMATION IN THE NEW ECONOMY

By the early 21st century, in many countries the processes of industrialization and urbanization were far from over, while individual countries and regions have already begun moving in a post-industrial transformation vector. These asynchrony and asymmetry of transformation processes reveal the existence of two fundamentally different development models – advancing, the driver of progress in which is an internal necessity of the system to upgrade and move to a new quality and catching-up, focused on bringing the current parameters of the system in line with some reference parameters via direct interference with the natural dynamics of the system evolution. Advancing development model, as well as catching-up model also has some drawbacks. Thus, in the first of these models, the system requires a long time to accumulate a critical mass of functional changes before it is ready for transformation, and the second – forcing the pace of transformation undermines system stability, fosters the rise of entropy and eventually leads to its disintegration– destruction of framework core, cohesive ties and institutions. In such circumstances, there is a need to develop alternative models of development, the source of progress in which will be a unique human and social capital that creates self-entrepreneur, man-creator (Homo creator), for whom the work is a means to discover the cognitive and creative abilities, to develop the rich individuality in freedom of choice and a personal growth trajectory. The developed econometric model allows a comprehensive quantitative assessment of the employment transformation in the new economy using arrays of statistics, which are the results of repeated observations of spatial dynamics of 2009 to 2013.