



Title of the Issue: LABOUR MARKET AND UNEMPLOYMENT
(deadline for articles: **31 March 2024**)

From ancient times to the present day, labour has remained one of the most important factors of production, and the labour market situation has conditioned economic growth and development. It has been and continues to be the subject of economic policy. As a result, various strategies for balancing the labour market have been developed throughout history. Labour shortage forced rulers or entrepreneurs to actively seek and attract labour through economic incentives (land, tax privileges, higher wages) or coercion (conquest and resettlement, slave trade, prison labour, legal coercion). In turn, the excess labour force gave rise to unemployment and poverty, thus stimulating the processes of colonization and economic migration, as well as the related processes of transfer of labour, capital and ideas. Over time, the efforts of states aimed at increasing employment and counteracting the negative effects of unemployment, consequently, occupied an increasingly important place in their economic policies, and as a result, instruments of labour market intervention became increasingly complex and costly.

Accordingly, research on labour, the labour market and unemployment comes with a heavy burden for both cognitive and practical reasons. Knowledge of the causes, mechanisms and dynamics of changes in the labour market and the links between changes in the economy and the situation in the labor market (including the demand for certain categories of workers) can become the basis for explaining the mechanisms leading to imbalances in the labour market and optimizing education systems.

LABOUR MARKET AND UNEMPLOYMENT, broadly defined, is the subject of the second issue of the 42nd volume of the journal *Studia Historiae Oeconomicae*.

Proposed issues:

- labour market and economic growth and development,
- labour market and unemployment in different socio-economic systems (slavery, feudalism, capitalism, communism),
- structural processes (transition from pre-industrial to industrial and post-industrial economies) and cyclical processes (economic growth and crises) versus the labor market,
- educational systems and the labour market,
- causes of unemployment (cyclical, structural, technological),
- the social dimension of the labour market (men's, women's and child labour),
- legal (official) and illegal (black market) work,
- economic migration and its impact on the labour market,
- legal regulation of the labour market,
- labour market policy and instruments of labour market intervention.

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