

Estimation of labor migration impact on the labor force demand and supply in Ukraine on base of combining data from different sources

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The paper presents the results of the projection of demand and supply of labor in Ukraine in the medium-term perspective, taking into account processes of labor migration. The basic approaches to estimation of demand components of the labor force are determined. The estimates take into account occupational and qualification structure of the labor force, and determine the demand, caused by economic development, and demand caused by the necessity of replacing the labor force, including the impact of the labor migration. The approaches to estimation of labor supply take into account the demographic forecast, the forecast of economic activity of the population and the estimates of labor migration as well.

The main sources of data for assessments are microdata of the labor force survey and microdata of the population survey on labor migration, data from the official demographic forecast, macroeconomic forecast of economic development by sectors, etc. The combination of the surveys data is carried out at the level of occupational and qualification matrices, built according to the characteristics of the labor force. Particular attention is paid to the approaches to determining the qualification levels of the labor force and to assess the reliability of key indicator estimates. The assessing of the reliability is made on base of the replication method.

The results of estimation of the dynamic of changes in the scale of labor migration in Ukraine are presented in comparison with the Google trends data on job search abroad.

It is shown that under the existing conditions in 10 years Ukraine will have serious problems with unsatisfied demand, for example, by such qualification groups as transport workers of secondary education, low skilled workers in the field of agronomy and food as well as in the field of chemistry and bioengineering.

According to the results of the assessment of the impact of labor migration men are more likely to travel abroad with a little qualification and experience in Ukraine, while women generally leave the domestic labor market in the average age and with a certain level of qualifications and experience. Such a pattern is probably related to the nature of work after leaving abroad, namely the need for physical work for men. Thus, among male representatives, every second works in the field of mining, construction or industry, while women are involved in elementary occupations in the sphere of trade and services (25%), agriculture (19 %) and personal care (16%). It can also be assumed that the departure of women abroad at the age of 40+ is due to the need to provide additional financial resources for their children who have already grown and do not require permanent supervision. Among men, more than half leave the national labor market under the age of 40. Accordingly, labor migration of men is one of the factors that lead to the "aging" of occupations, and in the future, given the growth of the rate of migration, it can lead to significant labor market imbalances.

References

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