

Migration and employment trends in the international labor market and statistical analysis of factors

Annotation

An analysis of trends in the international labor market and its factors determines the dynamics and structure of its performance using a statistical system of statistics representing the labor market, the creation of trend models of labor force supply indicators.

Key words: International labor market, employment, unemployment, international migration, workforce, labor productivity.

Introduction. It is not expedient to understand statistical indicators of the international labor market as a set of statistical indicators relevant to the world, because firstly, there is no need for some countries to analyze the data and, secondly, in the case of such information, the methodology for their collection and processing There are serious differences. Such assessments can be made in some countries, such as the European Union (EU) or the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Methods. In the article, statistical analysis, dynamics and analysis of dynamics were used. The research database comprised statistical data from the World Bank, EU, IHRR, IOM and some developed countries.

Analysis and results. The migration indicator serves as a benchmark for countries to enter the immigration or emigration centers. For example, in the OECD countries listed in Table 1, the dynamics of migration surplus can be divided into three large immigration centers: USA, Western Europe and Australia.

The main flow of international migration is for many decades targeting the United States. In the 1970's, the number of legal immigrants in that country was 4.5 million. (20% of population growth in the 1970s) - increased by one-third in comparison with the previous decade. In the 1980s, immigration scales increased and 39 per cent of the country's population was immigrant. At that time, \$ 6 million was spent. legally 2 million. an illegal immigrant came in. From the first half of the 1990s to the present, the immigration process has not diminished.

In 2018, the absolute addition of the total population will be \$ 2.5 million. 42.1% of them were immigrants. Another major immigrant center, Western Europe, has been one of the major attractive areas for immigration since the 1950s. The first wave of immigration was observed in former colonial countries in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean.

Table 1
Dynamics of population movement in some countries in Western Europe in 1991-2018 and Australia
(thousand people)

| Countries | Indicators of Population Movement | 1991 | 1995 | 2016 | 2018¹ |
|------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Austria | General incremental growth including: | 70,0 | 12,2 | 94,0 | 31,0 |
| | Natural growth | 12,0 | ... | 0,0 | 1,1 |
| | Migration growth | 58,0 | ... | 94,0 | 29,9 |
| Germany | General incremental growth including: | 580,9 | 279,0 | 662,1 | 51,2 |
| | Natural growth | -81,0 | -120,0 | -255,3 | -200,9 |
| | Migration growth | 661,9 | 399,0 | 917,3 | 252,2 |
| Great Britian | General incremental growth including: | 301,0 | 198,0 | 466,7 | 412,9 |
| | Natural growth | 147,0 | 90,0 | 177,1 | 226,8 |
| | Migration growth | 154,0 | 108,0 | 289,6 | 186,1 |
| Australia | General incremental growth including: | 218,9 | 217,0 | 360,0 | 390,4 |
| | Natural growth | 125,9 | 112,0 | 174,3 | 169,3 |
| | Migration growth | 93,0 | 105,0 | 185,7 | 221,1 |



An example of a regional center for migrant immigration is Australia. In Australia, the average migration growth in 1991-2018 was 93.0 to 185.7 thousand people.

In recent years, there has been a tendency for the leadership in immigration to move from the United States to Germany. The positive balance of migration is reflected in the geographical location of the country at the European center, as well as the special access regime, the return of German nationals from

¹ <https://countrymeters.info/ru>.

Central and Eastern Europe and the former USSR. The beginning of the war in the former Yugoslavia in 1991 led to the increase in the flow of refugees to Germany, as well as in the former Yugoslavia: Austria, Greece and Italy.

In general, there is a certain continuity in the direction of migration, although sometimes they can intersect. The economic opportunities of the receiving country play a decisive role, although the historical, ethnic, recipient country and donor countries, and geographical links, also have an impact on that. In turn, international migration can adversely affect the social situation and create tension in the labor market. In this regard, most developed countries are taking protective measures, which are intended to protect the national economy and the interests of indigenous people. For example, the Immigration Act, which came into force in November 1990, should not exceed 675,000 people per year since 1995.

It is evident that labor force migration has a significant impact on the composition of labor force in the recipient countries and donor countries. It creates a new situation in the labor market, and leads to serious, unhealthy changes in the social and political life of many countries. A great deal of attention is paid to studying this issue in the United States. By the end of the 20th century, international labor migration has become an integral part of the global process of internationalization of economic life. will be transferred.

When analyzing population migration indicators dynamically, it should be noted that their identified trends are not always inherent in the indicators of labor migration. However, in some cases it is necessary to use it because the collection of labor migration information is still difficult for many developed countries. In this regard, the calculation of labor migration indicators is based on the assessment of experts in a number of countries.

Japan has a special place in migration among developed countries. With a relatively small area (377.9 thousand km²) and a very high population density (333.6 people / sq. Km), Japan has pursued a policy of restricting immigration and empowering the post-war era. Since 1986, Japan has a negative balance of external migration. Japan has dropped since 2010. In 2010, the average annual population was 128.1 million people. and by 2018 it will be worth 126.2 million US dollars. by 1.5 percent (1.9 million).

As can be seen from the table, the change in the population of the country has been steadily declining due to the negative natural growth rate and the external migration balance.

Table 2
The dynamics of Japanese population in 1980-2018
(thousand people)

| Years | Average number of population | General growth | Including | |
|-------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| | | | Natural | Mechanic |
| 1980 | 117 481 | 906 | 894 | 12 |
| 1985 | 121 354 | 744 | 714 | 10 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|------|------|------|
| 1990 | 123 827 | 406 | 417 | -9 |
| 1995 | 125 703 | 247 | 297 | -50 |
| 2000 | 128070 | 1439 | 218 | 1221 |
| 2005 | 127773 | 12 | -13 | 25 |
| 2010 | 128070 | 23 | -128 | 151 |
| 2015 | 127141 | -135 | -292 | 157 |
| 2017 | 126 786 | -209 | -266 | 57 |
| 2018 ² | 126 161 | -149 | -218 | 69 |

Nevertheless, the share of foreigners living in Japan is growing steadily. This is mainly due to South Korea, China and South America. If in 1980, the share of foreigners in the total number of Japanese population was 0.67%, by 1995 it was 1.08%, and in 2003 it was 1.5% (1.36 mln people) (2.0 million people) and 1.6% (2.0 million people) in 2015.

It is more accurate to analyze the relative indicators of economic activity of the population for the assessment of the general situation and the conduct of international comparisons.

The impact of economic activity on the proportion of labor and unemployed people is not the same. This is explained by the increase in unemployment and the decline in employment in the developed countries. Their proportion has changed dramatically in France and Germany during the research period, and the unemployment rate grew by 7.9 percent and 5.1 percent, respectively.

Analyzing the number of employed civilian population in high-tech countries, the bottom line is that the United States has far outstripped the world of work by creating new jobs.

The results of the development of Western European countries are relatively modest in this respect. Only in recent times, accelerating economic growth, increasing personal and productive consumption has contributed to the increase in the number of new jobs.

Restructuring of major sectors of the economy had a significant impact on employment. Structural changes continued in industrialized countries in 1980-2018: a decline in the share of those employed in the production of material production, the share of those involved in the production of information and services, and the growth in the share of services.

The information given in the following table also shows:

Table 4

² https://countrymeters.info/ru/Japan#population_2018

**The employment structure of the economy in 1980-2018 developed countries
(in percent)**

| Countries | Indicators | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2018³ |
|------------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| USA | ALL | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| | Including: | | | | | |
| | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 3,6 | 3,2 | 2,9 | 2,9 | 1,4 |
| | Industry, power engineering, Construction | 30,5 | 28,0 | 26,2 | 24,0 | 19,4 |
| | Services | 65,9 | 68,8 | 70,9 | 73,1 | 79,1 |
| Japan | All | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| | including: | | | | | |
| | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 13,2 | 10,7 | 8,5 | 6,5 | 3,4 |
| | Industry, power engineering, Construction | 28,4 | 28,4 | 27,4 | 25,0 | 24,5 |
| | Services | 58,4 | 60,9 | 64,1 | 68,5 | 72,1 |
| France | All | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| | including: | | | | | |
| | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 8,7 | 7,6 | 5,7 | 4,7 | 2,6 |
| | Industry, power engineering, Construction | 35,9 | 32,0 | | | 20,3 |
| | Services | 55,4 | 60,4 | | | 77,1 |

³ <https://www.ilo.org>

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Germany | All | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| | including | | | | | |
| | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 5,3 | 4,6 | 3,5 | 3,3 | 1,3 |
| | Industry, power engineering, construction | 43,7 | 41,0 | 39,8 | 37,5 | 27,1 |
| | Services | 51,0 | 54,4 | 56,7 | 59,2 | 71,6 |
| Great Britain | All | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| | including: | | | | | |
| | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 2,6 | 2,3 | 2,1 | 2,1 | 1,2 |
| | Industry, engineering, construction | 37,6 | 34,8 | 32,3 | 27,4 | 18,1 |
| | Services | 59,8 | 62,9 | 65,6 | 70,5 | 80,8 |

As the table shows, not only in Western Europe but also in the US, the importance of industry and agriculture has declined. Services sector has become the main employer for all employed countries. The process of creating new work places is mainly related to business activity, hotel business, banking and finance. In 1990-2018, the share of those employed in the service sector grew by 8.2% in the United States, 14.9% in Germany, 8.0% in Germany and 14.2% in Great Britain.

The global financial and economic crisis of 2008-2012 has led to a decline in employment in industry and other sectors. The sector of the services sector only compensated temporary employment losses, as the recent decline in employment led to a decline in employment in many countries, especially in EU countries.

Structural shifts in industrialized countries were mainly accounted for by Japan, where agriculture accounted for 3.9 percentage points, while the share of those employed in the industry in 1980-2018 was 19.5% in the United Kingdom, 11.1 in the United States and Germany 16.6 percentage points.

At this stage, the overall growth of employment can lead to the growth of non-productive employment where the dynamics of employment is primarily driven by the rapid expansion of consumer spending, and, secondly, the labor-intensive capacity compared to the average economies.

In the structure of employment in the non-production sector, it should be noted that the absolute growth of employment is ensured primarily by the supply

chain.

Generally, nearly half of the new jobs created in the services sector are subject to wholesale and retail trade, services, education and healthcare. At present, these sectors account for about one-third of the employed in developing countries.

Significant internal intersectoral changes have taken place in the manufacturing sector, especially in the processing industry. The technical re-equipment of the network was implemented shortly, which allowed to reduce the number of workplaces and increase employment in the sector in recent years.

The share of construction in the structure of employment increased, and the growth of demand for housing increased.

At the same time, due to the decline in demand in the automobile industry, the growth of production was suspended, followed by the reduction of employment in the production of electrotechnical machinery and electronic equipment. As a result, a number of countries - Germany, Spain, Scandinavian countries - have strengthened their position on the world market in this direction, and their growth in industry has been observed.

When analyzing the structure of active labor force in these countries, it should be noted that all major sectors of the economy are dependent on the import of labor. For example, in France, immigrants account for one-fourth of total employment and one third of automobile industry employees; In Belgium, about 1/2 of the miners account for 40% of the total construction workers in Switzerland.

Table 5
Population distribution by employment status in 1980-2018
(in percent)

| Countries | Employment status | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2018 |
|---|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | USA | All | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| including: | | | | | | |
| employers, independent employers, and supportive family members | | 9,4 | 9,1 | 8,8 | 8,5 | 6,2 |
| | hired employees | 90,6 | 90,9 | 91,2 | 91,5 | 93,8 |
| Japan | All | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| | including: | | | | | |
| | employers, independent employers, and supportive family members | 28,3 | 25,7 | 22,6 | 18,5 | 10,4 |
| | Hired employees | 71,7 | 74,3 | 77,7 | 81,5 | 89,6 |
| France | All | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | including: | | | | | |
| | employers, independent employers, and supportive family members | 16,8 | 16,0 | 13,3 | 11,6 | 11,6 |
| | Hired employees | 83,2 | 84,0 | 86,7 | 88,4 | 88,4 |
| Germany | All including: | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| | employers, independent employers, and supportive family members | 11,9 | 11,6 | 10,8 | 10,6 | 10,2 |
| | Hired employees | 88,1 | 88,4 | 89,2 | 89,4 | 89,8 |
| Great Britain | All including: | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| | employers, independent employers, and supportive family members | 8,1 | 11,5 | 13,3 | 14,0 | 15,3 |
| | Hired employees | 91,9 | 88,5 | 86,7 | 86,0 | 84,7 |

Talking about the employment rate, it should be noted that the high percentage of hired workers is typical for all European countries. The highest number of unemployed people is observed in some European countries. For example, in 2018 this figure was 44.0 percent in Greece, 17.0 percent in Portugal and 16.4 percent in Spain. And in the Republic of Uzbekistan - 41.7%. The relatively high proportion of such individuals (employers, self-employed, and supportive family members) is common to the southern part of the world: large-scale trade, tourism, large number of small farms, and so on.

Under current conditions, the most important characteristic of the international labor market situation is the unemployment rate dynamics in industrialized countries, reflecting the ability of the economy to employ not only local but also foreign labor.

The level of security in these countries is quite high and is expected to rise by 3.9 per cent in the United States in 2018, 9.2 per cent in France, 3.4 per cent in Germany, and 4.0 per cent in the United Kingdom. The high unemployment rate in the labor migration countries makes it possible to draw conclusions about the international labor market situation for employment, which in turn increases the competition between domestic and foreign labor (mainly middle and low-skilled)

and attraction of foreign labor force to the most "unskilled" jobs also faces the challenge of trade unions.

Japan is one of the countries with a high rate of unemployment among the most developed countries, from 2.0% to 3.4% in 1976-1996 and 2.4% in 2018. This is largely driven by the strict immigration policy, sustainable growth of GDP, the creation of new jobs, and the negative balance of natural growth of the working population.

The quality of the unemployed can be said, for example, unemployment in the United States is 1.5 times higher than the national average. At the same time, the use of highly skilled labor force indicates that unemployment is a temporary voluntary breakthrough in the workplace, either due to a new job or a move to a new place of residence.

Based on Table 6, it can be said that in the context of economic growth, women's employment opportunities are substantially increased. The rate of unemployment among all developed countries is higher than that of Great Britain, where the figure was higher than the national level by 0,1-2,4 percentage points in the 1990s. The unemployment rate in Japan since 2000 in Germany since 2000 and in the United States since the beginning of 2010 was lower than the average national level in the United States and the unemployment rate among women throughout the UK was below the national average.

The social status of socially vulnerable groups (young people and women aged 15-24) in the labor market in developed countries is characterized by the following data:

Table 6
Dynamics of unemployment among women and youth in developed countries
in 1980-2017
(in percent)

| Countries | Indicators | Years | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2017 |
| USA | General level of unemployment | 7,0 | 7,1 | 5,5 | 5,5 | 4,0 | 5,1 | 9,6 | 5,3 | 4,4 |
| | Women's unemployment rate | 7,4 | 7,4 | 5,5 | 5,6 | 4,1 | 5,1 | 8,6 | 5,2 | 4,3 |
| | Youth unemployment rate | 13,8 | | 11,2 | | 15,5 | 16,8 | 19,9 | 15,5 | 13,8 |
| Japan | General level of unemployment | 2,0 | 2,6 | 2,1 | 3,2 | 5,6 | 4,4 | 5,1 | 3,4 | 2,8 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Women's unemployment rate | 2.0 | 2,7 | 2,2 | 3,3 | 4,9 | 4,2 | 4,6 | 3,1 | 2,6 |
| | Youth unemployment rate | 3.6 | 4,8 | 4,3 | 6,1 | | | 4,3 | 3,6 | 3,3 |
| France | General level of unemployment | 6,3 | 10,2 | 8,9 | 11,5 | 10,2 | 8,5 | 8,9 | 10,4 | 9,4 |
| | Women's unemployment rate | 9,5 | 12,6 | 12,0 | 13,9 | 12,2 | 9,3 | 9,1 | 9,9 | 9,3 |
| | Youth unemployment rate | 15,1 | 25,6 | 19,1 | 25,9 | | 11,2 | 12,7 | 11,9 | 11,5 |
| Germany | General level of unemployment | 3,2 | 8,6 | 6,2 | 8,1 | 7,9 | 11,2 | 7,0 | 4,6 | 3,8 |
| | Women's unemployment rate | 4,3 | 8,7 | 7,4 | 9,7 | 8,3 | 10,9 | 6,5 | 4,2 | 3,3 |
| | Youth unemployment rate | 4,1 | 9,9 | 5,6 | 8,0 | | 11,3 | 8,3 | 6,2 | 6,3 |
| Great Britain | General level of unemployment | 5,6 | 11,5 | 5,5 | 8,6 | 5,6 | 4,8 | 7,8 | 5,3 | 4,3 |
| | Women's unemployment rate | ... | 10,7 | 6,5 | 6,8 | 4,9 | 4,3 | 6,9 | 5,1 | 4,2 |
| | Youth unemployment rate | ... | 17,8 | 10,1 | 15,3 | | 8,4 | 13,6 | 11,1 | 10,3 |

Developed countries are characterized by a significant challenge in the employment of young people. For example, the unemployment rate in the United States was 3.1 times higher than the average national level, while in the United Kingdom - 2.4 times, in Germany - 1.6 times, in France and in Japan - 1.2 times. This is due to a number of demographic and conjunctural causes, as well as problems with the employment of adults (over 55 years) and chronic (over 12 months) unemployed.

We analyze the average characteristics of the characteristics of the dynamic rows studied to determine trends in labor force performance indicators in the most developed countries in 2000-2018 and the results are summarized in the following table:

Table 7

Average indicators of economically active, employed population and unemployed in 2000-2018 in highly developed countries

| Countries | Indicators | Average annual number (thousand people) | The mean absolute increase (thousand people) | Average annual growth rate % | Average additional growth rate % |
|------------------|--|---|--|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| USA | Number of economically active population | 155619,1 | 989,8 | 100,6 | 0,6 |
| | Number of employed | 146270,9 | 955,7 | 100,6 | 0,6 |
| | Number of unemployed | 9348,2 | 34,1 | 100,6 | 0,6 |
| Japan | Number of economically active population | 67108,5 | -38,8 | 99,9 | -0,1 |
| | Number of employed | 64287,4 | 47,4 | 100,1 | 0,1 |
| | Number of unemployed | 2821,1 | -86,2 | 96,4 | -3,6 |
| France | Number of economically active population | 29294,7 | 151,5 | 100,5 | 0,5 |
| | Number of employed | 26649,1 | 153,5 | 100,6 | 0,6 |
| | Number of unemployed | 2645,6 | -2,0 | 99,9 | -0,1 |
| Germany | Number of economically active population | 41585,4 | 192,4 | 100,5 | 0,5 |
| | Number of employed | 38668,5 | 285,3 | 100,7 | 0,7 |
| | Number of unemployed | 2917,0 | -93,0 | 95,9 | -4,1 |
| Great Britain | Number of economically active population | 31799,4 | 264,8 | 100,8 | 0,8 |
| | Number of employed | 29971 | 280,5 | 100,9 | 0,9 |
| | Number of unemployed | 1828 | -15,7 | 98,9 | -1,1 |

Conclusions

1. It is not advisable to understand the statistical indicators of the international labor market as a set of statistical indicators relevant to the world, because firstly, there is no need for some countries to analyze the data and, secondly, There are significant differences in performance methodology.

2. A migration indicator is a criterion for the country to be included in the main immigration or emigration centers.

3. International migration can adversely affect the social situation and create tension in the labor market. In this regard, many developed countries are taking protective measures, which are intended to protect the national economy and the interests of indigenous peoples in the migration policy

4. Since many scientists from developing countries have improved their skills and worked in the United States and other developed countries, they set up academic schools and routes in their homeland. Not only scholars, but also professionals, such as managers, doctors, builders, skilled workers, acquire skills and knowledge and return to their homeland after financially balanced.

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