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## 19. The influence of migration on the national labour market

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**Introduction:** Ninety million workers around the globe left their homes for employment in other countries. What can be done to ensure that international labour migration is a force for global betterment?

Surveying recent trends in international migration for employment and demonstrate that the flow of authorized and illegal workers over borders presents a formidable challenge in countries and regions throughout the world. Not all migration is from undeveloped to developed countries.

**Resources and methods:** In Ukraine, a well-coordinated and comprehensive system of migration management that would be enabled through the use of economic mechanisms has not established to achieve the desired state. Ukraine's current information provision migration processes are fragmented, incomplete and irregular.

The main Ukrainian emigration countries are: Russia, USA, Germany, Spain, Italy, Poland, Czech Republic. There is the distribution of Ukrainians temporarily working abroad for the duration of work and education, which provides employment contract. The largest part of immigrants are people with higher and secondary special education. This

affects the quality of the labour potential of Ukraine. Preferably, the illegal nature of domestic migration unbalances the human potential, increases on the social security of the population (migrants do not pay pension contributions, do not replenish the pension fund itself and do not provide a decent pension in Ukraine).

In many developed countries, immigrants perform an additional role by promoting the equalization of distortions in the labor market, stable operation of the production and development of innovative sectors and investment processes.

Labour migration is the relocation of the working population of some countries due to economic reasons and may take the form of emigration (departure) and immigration (entry). Labour migration leads to the wage leveling across countries. As a result of migration the global volume of production increases due to more efficient use of human resources through their inter-state redistribution.

The distribution of positive economic effect takes place in the form of revenue growth of migrants' fund transfers from abroad to their homeland as a result of lower production costs in countries that receive remittances. Developed countries are the main focus of immigration and developing countries - a source of emigration.

**Results:** In terms of world globalization international labour migration is becoming more significant. Intense movement of labour occurs between states in Europe, North and South America, the African continent, South East and Western Asia. Migration flows are very heterogeneous. Some migration flows triggered directly by the host country, so that they can be regulated. However, a much larger proportion of migrants accepted for humanitarian purposes or arriving illegally, and it is not the subject of screening or control.

**Conclusions:** Labour migration has significant impacts on the economy and social development of the host countries producing and consuming national products, paying taxes and unified social taxes. Migrants do significant amount of work in the sectors that are vulnerable to structural labour shortages. This includes low-paid, heavy and dangerous work, which inhabitants do not want to do.

At the state level, it is advisable to create an automated system for continuous monitoring of migration, to apply immigration quotas, to promote research activities aimed at improving the methods and mechanisms of localization, forecasting, planning, and prevention of migration processes that are able to cause ethnic tensions and social conflicts. This requires the creation of suitable solutions with regard to improving employment and alleviating poverty.

### References

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