The forecast of occupational structure of employment in Poland

Artur Gajdos, University of Lodz, Poland

Abstract
The main purpose of this paper is comparing forecast results (Cedefop and national) and comparing forecast methodology.

The main aim is to answer following questions:

1. How employment structure will change in Poland in coming years?
2. How employment structure will change on voivodeship level to 2013?

Spatial differentiation of human capital quality is the main element of cohesion policy. Also, the assessment of the transformation process to economy based on knowledge requires cross-section data analysis, spatial as well.

Data which concern labour force structure in major occupational groups in voivodeship cross-section taken from Labour Force Survey have been used in this paper. The data source specificity enables the assessment of labour force occupational specialization on voivodeship level and the changes of this specialization with time. Combined analysis of spatial and structural changes with the method of time-series-cross-section data analysis makes it possible to draw conclusions about processes occurring on regional labour markets. It is especially important in the context of cohesion policy implementation.

In this case could be use time-series, cross-section and spatial methods of data analysis. There were use: location quotient (LQ), shift-share analysis (SSA), panel data model (FEM and REM) and seemingly unrelated regression (SUR) to describe time-series-cross-section data and forecasting.

Labour market in Poland is undergoing dynamic quantitative and qualitative changes. Data received from Labour Force Survey give a possibility of making cross-sectional time series analysis. At present research of spatial diversification of labour market processes is becoming particularly important.

This report focuses on spatial diversification of labour force number change dynamics in Poland in 2000-08 and the change of labour force structure in the cross section of major (10) and sub-major (30) occupational groups.

Between 2000-08 a significant spatial diversity was observed in the number of working people. In the cross-section of major occupational groups the most dynamic changes of participation were observed in the group: skilled agricultural and fishery workers – fall of participation from almost 18% to slightly over 12% of all the employed, and in the group: professionals - rise from 12,5% to almost 15,5%.

The analysis of labour force structure spatial diversity makes use of location quotient which permits voivodeship specialization evaluation.
This analysis present a occupational employment structure in Poland (1996-2010) and in the voivodeship (1996-2008) with a forecast for year 2013 too. A professional employment structure describes the development of a country and its regions. In modern structures the employees are experts, workers of services and qualified workers with a decreasing number of farmers and unqualified workers. The data analysis show that both in Poland and on the voivodship level the processes of modernization of the structures are taking place.