

# RETHINKING EUROPEAN LABOR MARKET POLICIES IN THE POST-PANDEMIC ERA

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A decorative graphic on the right side of the slide. It features a globe composed of a grid of small grey dots, with a red circle overlaid on its right side. The globe is partially obscured by a large, semi-transparent white circle that overlaps the text area.

# CESEE countries stand out with public health costs rather than economic costs of the COVID-19 pandemic



Change in employment rate (15-64) between 2019 and 2021  
vs.

Excess mortality 2020-2021 (compared to 2016-2019 average)



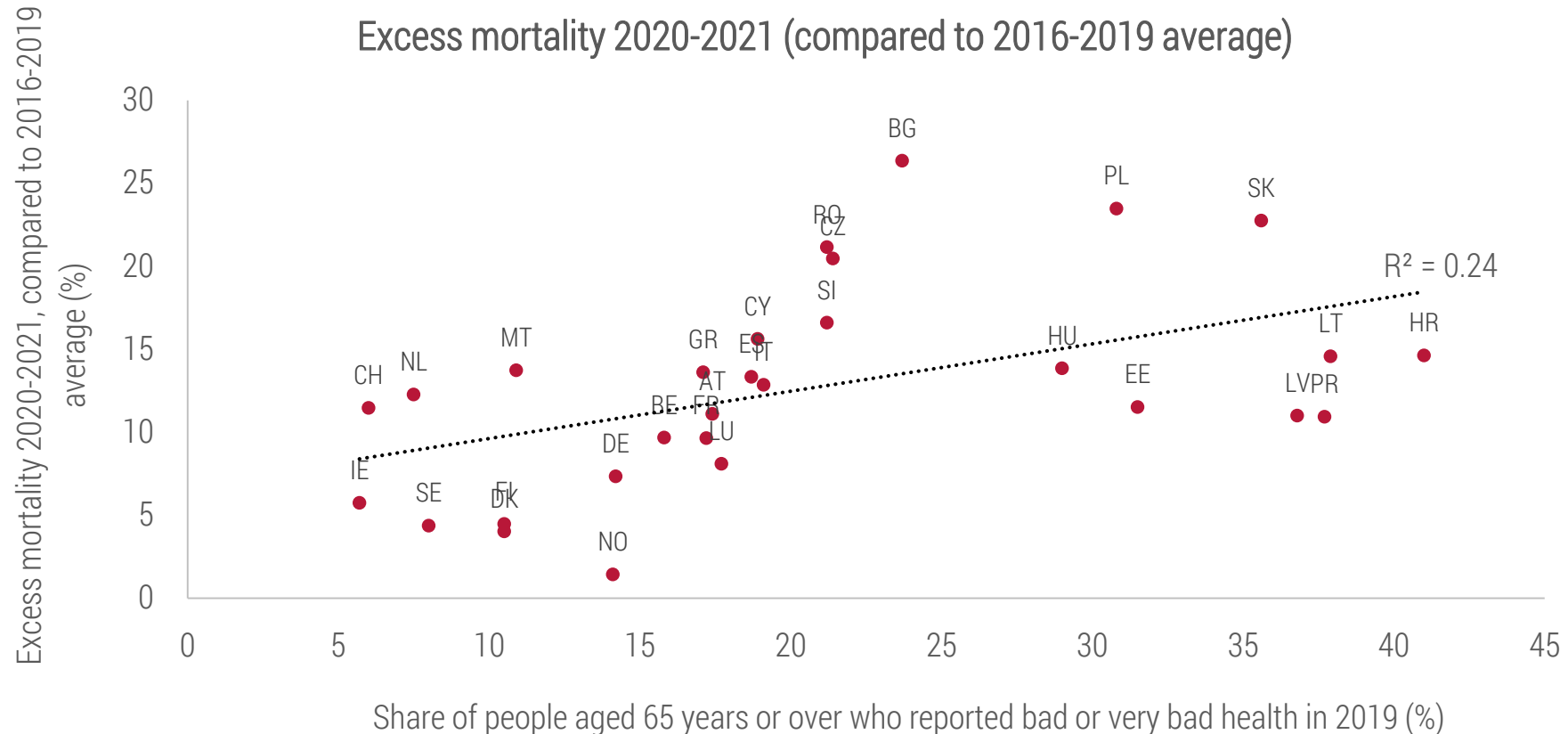
# The pandemic exposed and aggravated vulnerabilities – weak public services, poor level of underlying health



Share of people aged 65 years or over who reported bad or very bad health in 2019

vs.

Excess mortality 2020-2021 (compared to 2016-2019 average)



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## After the COVID-19 pandemic, some of the medium- and long-term challenges appear even more daunting

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- Population ageing:
  - Declining labour supply may be aggravated by the health cost of COVID
  - Staffing shortages in health care
  - Underdeveloped care sector

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## After the COVID-19 pandemic, some of the medium- and long-term challenges appear even more daunting

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- Labour shortage and occupational / skill mismatch
  - Probably aggravated by forced migrations due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine
  - Low participation in adult training
  - Change in working patterns – WfH – may affect job growth in cities
  - But hospitality and tourism will rebound – „the roaring 20s”

THANKS FOR LISTENING!

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