

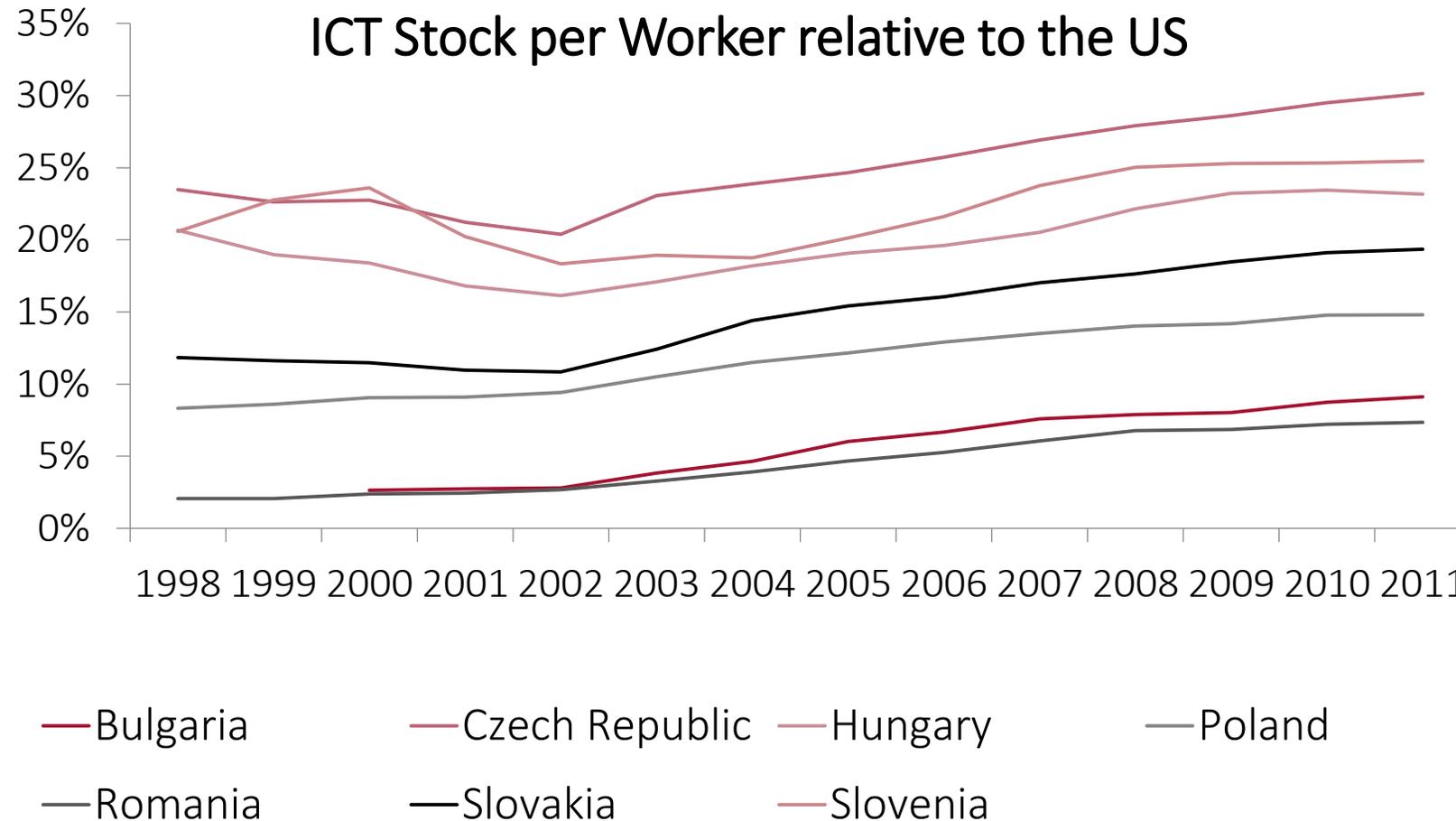
# Trends in the task composition of jobs in Central and Eastern Europe

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Based on work with  
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# CEE catches up in ICT but the distance to leaders is still large

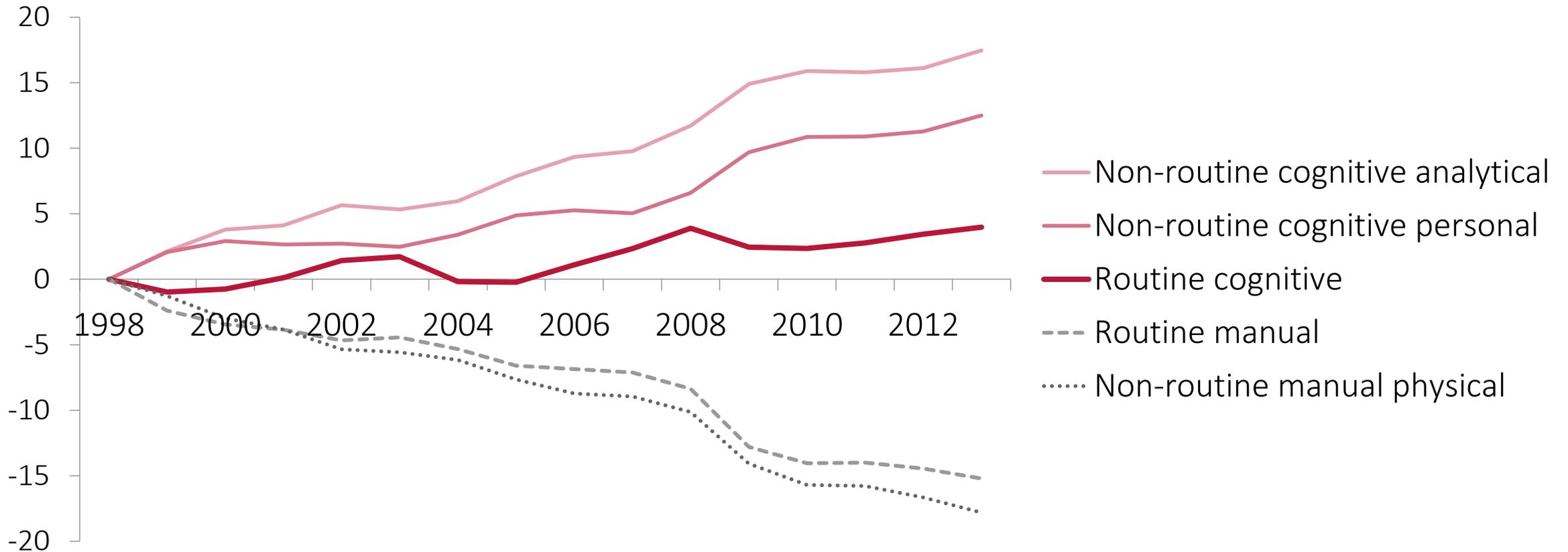


Source: own calculations on Eden & Gaggi (2015) data on ICT capital stock and Eurostat data on employment

# CEE recorded a shift from manual to cognitive work, but routine cognitive tasks rose



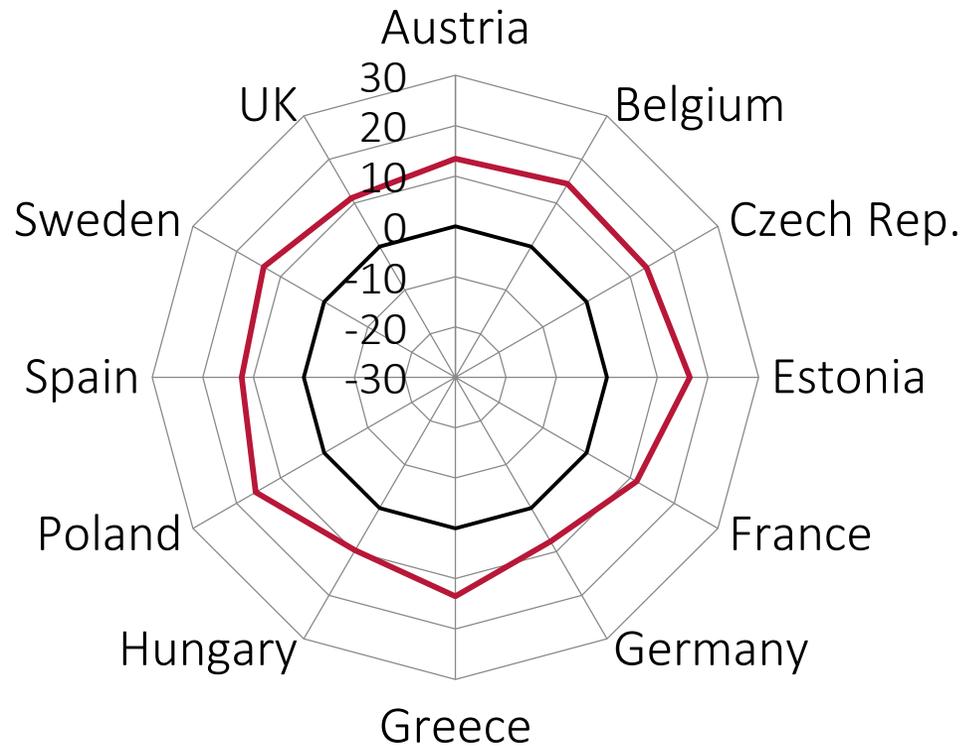
Task intensities - the average for 10 CEE countries



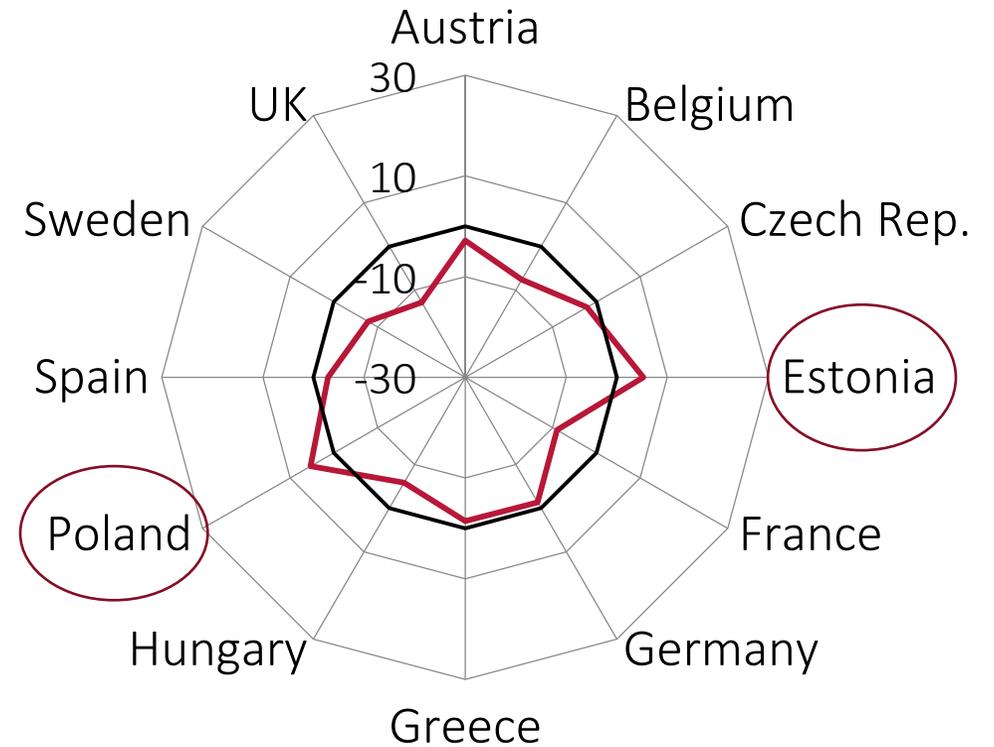
# The growth of routine cognitive work distinguishes CEE from EU15



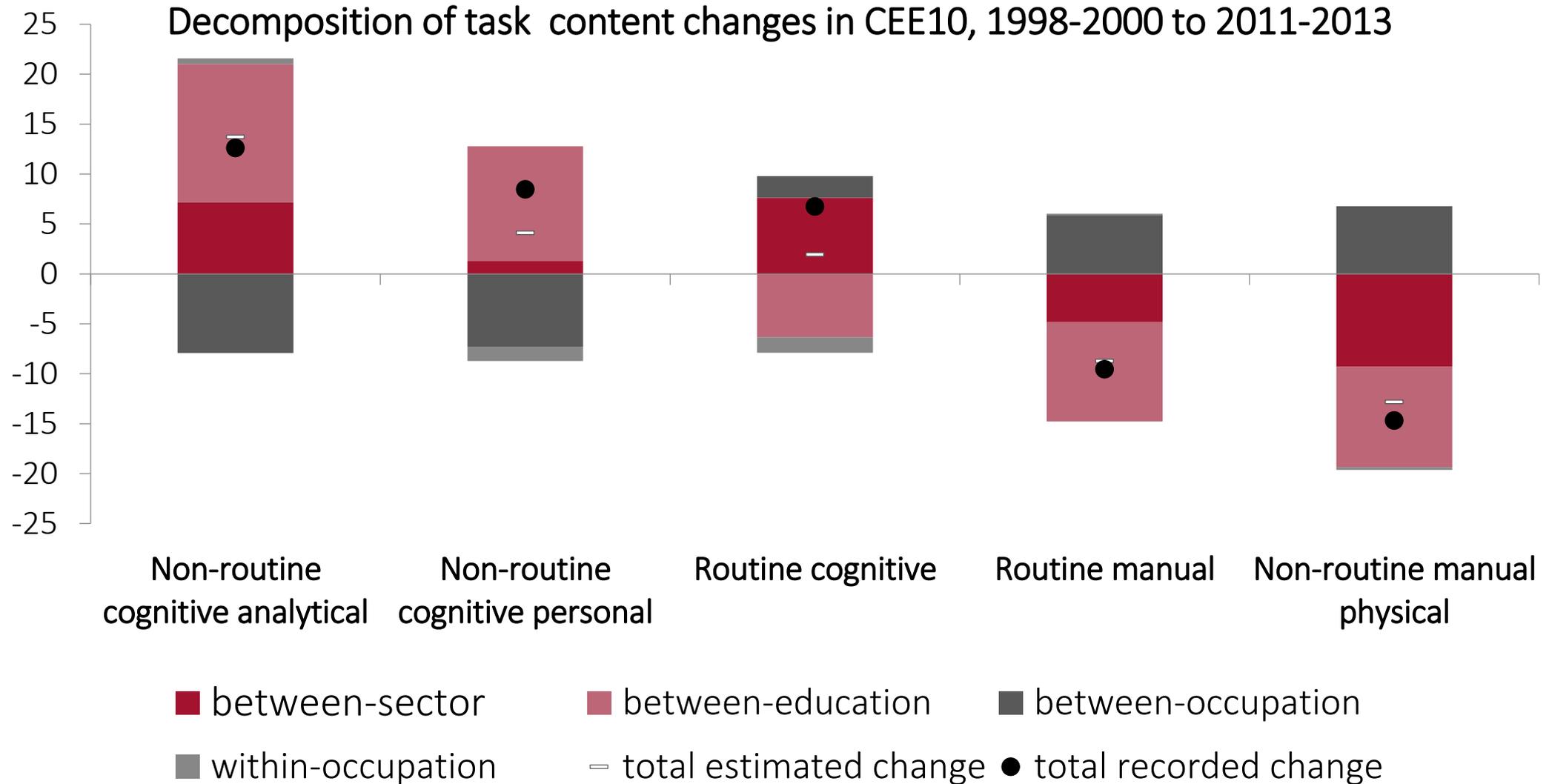
## Non-routine cognitive analytical



## Routine cognitive



# Trends in the CEE task structure can be largely attributed to workforce upskilling and structural change



# Routine intensive occupations are ageing faster



Panel fixed effects estimation	$\Delta$ mean age of occupation $i$ , 1998-2010			
	Czech Rep.	Estonia	Hungary	Poland
Relative routine intensity in occupation $i$ in 1998	0.94**	0.73	0.87**	0.87***
$\Delta$ share of occupation $i$ , 1998-2010	-0.73***	-0.94**	0.04	0.22**

## Because the share of young (older) workers declines (rises)



Impact of relative routine intensity in occupation  $i$  in 1998

Panel fixed effects estimation on :	$\Delta$ share of workers in occupation $i$ , 1998-2010			
	Czech Rep.	Estonia	Hungary	Poland
15-29	-0.039**	0.001	-0.035***	-0.023**
30-54	0.024	-0.030	0.025*	0.010
55-64	0.022***	0.018	0.012	0.012***

Controls for  $\Delta$  share of occupations included in all regressions

# Real wage growth in jobs with high relative routine cognitive intensity was high in CEE and there was no polarisation



In the future routine cognitive tasks likely to  $\searrow$   
as ICT stock  $\nearrow$ , technology prices  $\searrow$  and wages  $\nearrow$



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