

Employment in Europe

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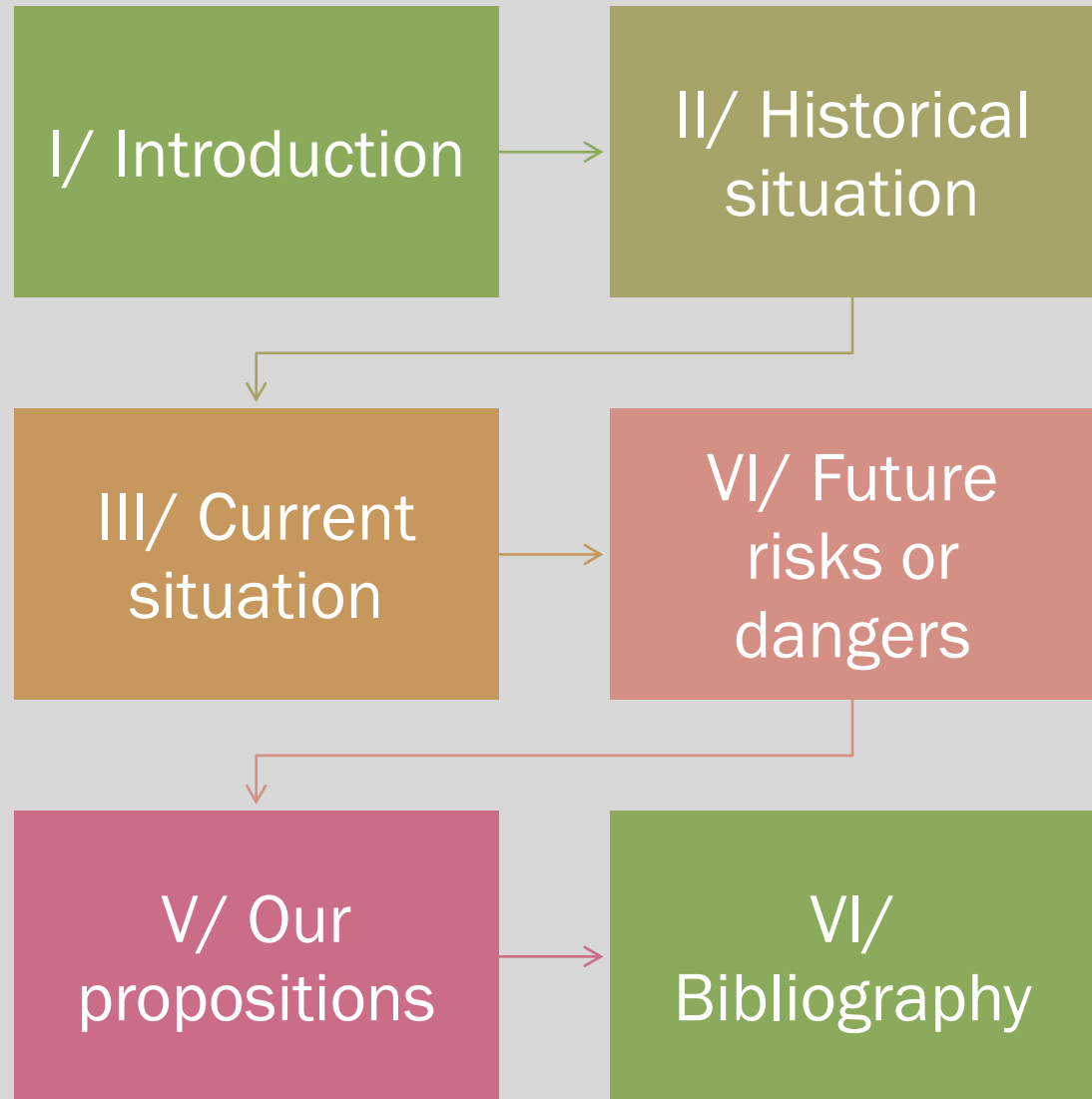
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Summary





Introduction

The Treaty of Rome in 1950

- Enables European individuals to work more easily in another member country
- Simpler business for companies because they do not have to pay any customs duties
- More work opportunities for all European individuals

Some current numbers

- In the beginning of 2020, unemployment in Europe has never been so low since 2008
- Less than 14 million unemployed individuals
- 7,2% of the european active population is unemployed



Historical situation of employment in Europe:

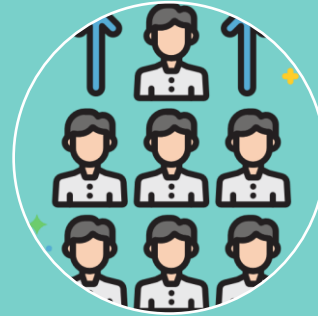
Full employment in Europe due to:



30 Glorious
Years



Period of
reconstruction



Large
workforce
needed



New migratory
flows arriving

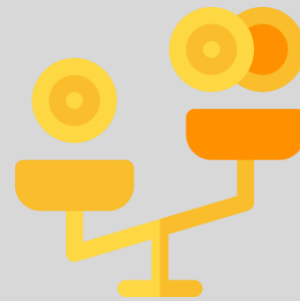


Baby boom

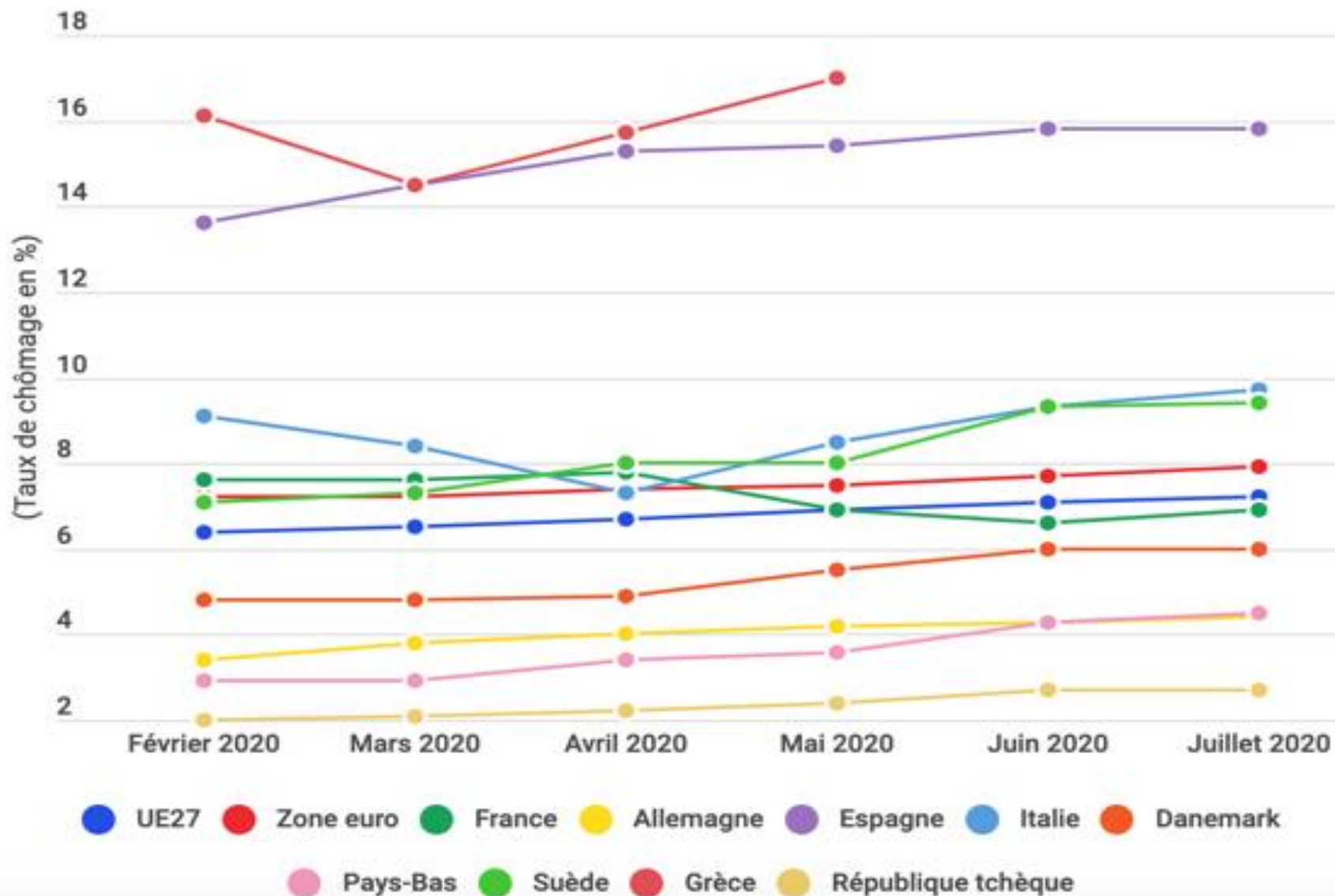
The current situation and its problems

The disparity between all european countries was caused by:

- 2008 crisis
 - general employment decreased by 1.4 in 1 year
- EU asked to each countries their employment stability objectives which was different for each country (80% for Sweden and 62,9% for Croatia)
- Lack of capacity for some countries like Spain
- The way to calculate unemployment is not unique. In Europe, each country has its own way of doing it



WHAT'S
GOING
ON!?



Europe has an amplitude of 14,3 separating the extremities : Czech Republic (2,3%) and Spain or Greece (>15%)



FUTURE RISKS OR DANGERS



Automation

50%

of all the professional activities in the world have the potential to be automated.

**By
2030,
22%**

of labour force activities in the EU, that is equivalent to 53 million jobs that should be automated.

Link with the Covid-19 crisis

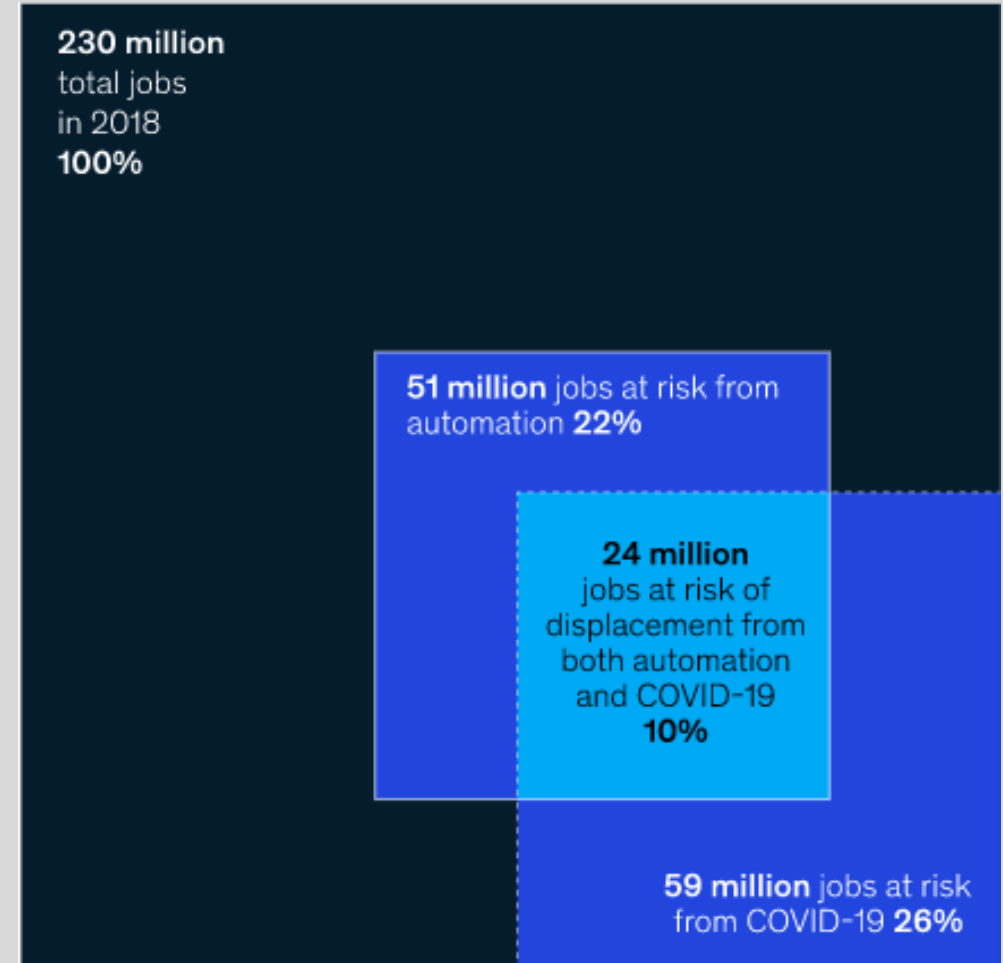
-**Due to Covid-19: 59 million** European jobs, or **26%** of the total, are threatened:

- Favour workers with higher skill levels.
- The sector threatened are not homogeneous

-**Link between the jobs threatened by covid 19 and those threatened by automation:**

- Half of the jobs threatened by automation are also threatened by the covid 19

-**High inequalities:** about **80%** of the jobs at risk (46 million) are held by people without higher education



Shrinking of labour supply



By 2030, finding sufficient workers will be a challenge, here is why:

- Working age population : expected to decrease by 13.5 million (4%) by 2030
- Average worked weeks have decreased by 3% since beginning of century
- Ageing of the European population (2016 : 19.2% population were over 65 years old)
- Exodus of a part of European population; Eastern European workers are attracted by high salary and better living conditions in Western countries.



OUR PROPOSITION

Solution to support employment in the European Union

Harmonize the level of education according to the countries

Flexible curricula for easy retraining

Prepare a societal and professional transition

Tax breaks for companies setting up in less developed countries

More flexible labour market

Stop uncontrolled immigration



THANK YOU FOR
LISTENING

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