

# Digitalization of education and transformation of the labor market in the post-pandemic period

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# Socio-economic consequences of COVID-19

Direct:

- Decline in employment
- Decline in demand

Indirect


- The emergence of remote work opportunities
- Digitalization of work processes and professional development and retraining programs
- Transformation of business models

# The impact of the Covid-19 crisis on the female segment of the labor market

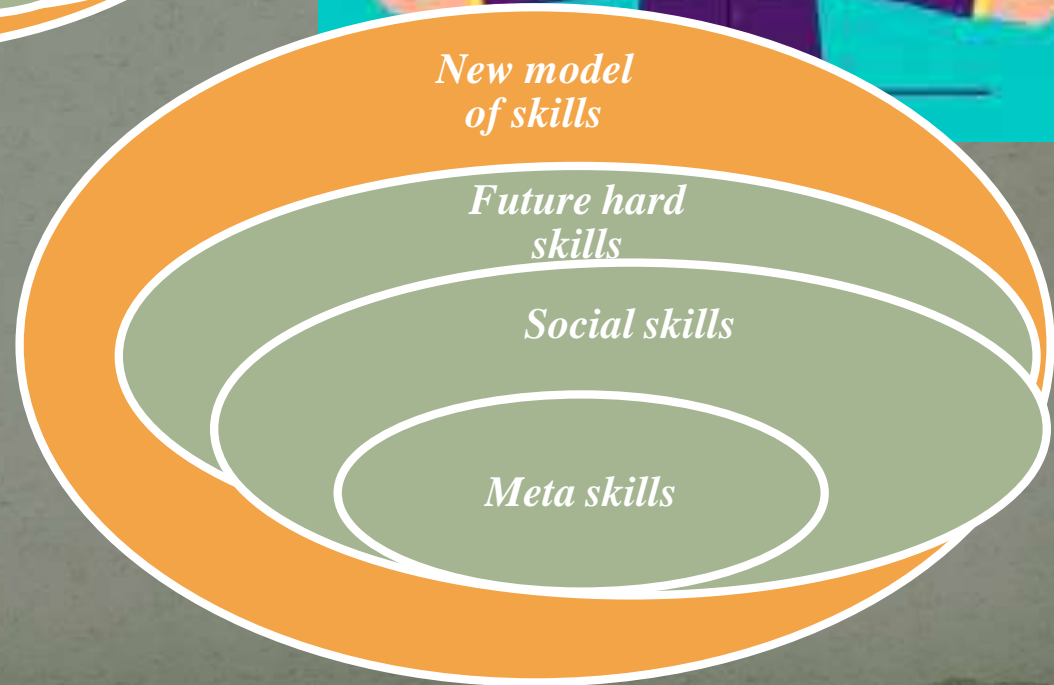
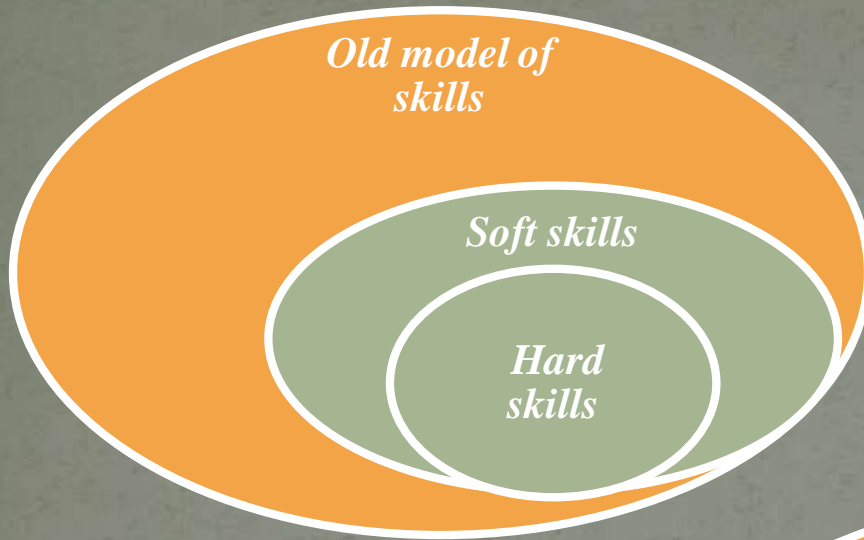
- women are concentrated in sectors that are more affected by quarantine restrictions (services and trade: 70%)
- narrowing access to social services (schools and kindergartens) has affected the productivity of women in the labor market
- automation and digitalization of business processes reduced the demand for women's labor, which was more represented in this segment



# *HOW IS THE LABOR MARKET TRANSFORMING?*

- By 2030, 15% of the world's jobs (400 million) could disappear through digitalisation (McKinsey Global Institute) - estimates for a pandemic
  - Jobs will disappear where human manual labor can be replaced by machines.
  - Cashiers → automatic kiosks, sorters → robots
  - A cluster of office workers will be threatened by automation.
  - Clerks → electronic document management, as well as economists, administrators, secretaries, realtors, insurance agents, etc.
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- A hand in a dark suit sleeve holds a glowing, translucent orb. Inside the orb, a group of four people in business attire are standing and talking. Surrounding the hand and orb are several circular icons, each containing a stylized human figure. The background is a dark blue gradient with faint, glowing lines.

# *Models of skills*

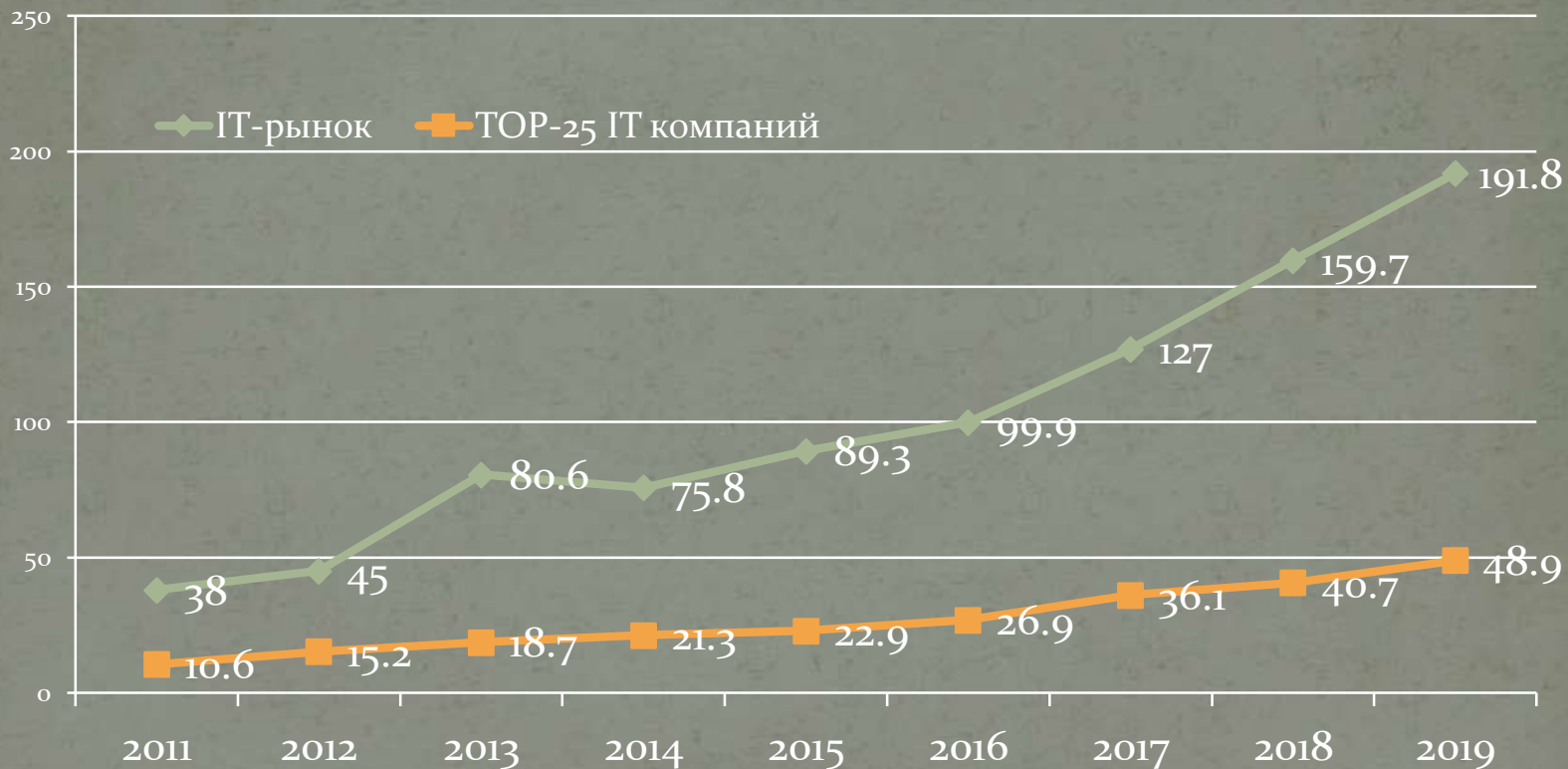


# Risk matrix for occupational groups

(1 - low risk, 2 - medium risk, 3 - high risk)

| Cluster                             | Risks through automation | Risks due to a pandemic |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Management and senior civil service | 1                        | 2                       |
| Office workers                      | 3                        | 1                       |
| Researchers and engineers           | 2                        | 3                       |
| Educators                           | 1                        | 2                       |
| Services and trade                  | 2                        | 2                       |
| Technical workers in production     | 2                        | 2                       |
| The simplest professions            | 3                        | 3                       |

# Capacity of the IT labor market in Ukraine



# Scenarios for the development of educational systems



|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>Scenario 1</b></p> <p><i>Massovization and internationalization of education</i></p>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• availability</li><li>• minimization of costs low</li><li>• cost of services</li></ul>  |
| <p><b>Scenario 2</b></p> <p><i>Modern forms of education, prevalence of off-line format</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• educational atmosphere, communicate</li><li>• retain students from their home country</li><li>• • business development</li></ul> |



# *The main trends in education in the post-pandemic period*

- lifelong learning
- globally oriented educational programs
- customization of education
- cooperation
- educational ecosystems

