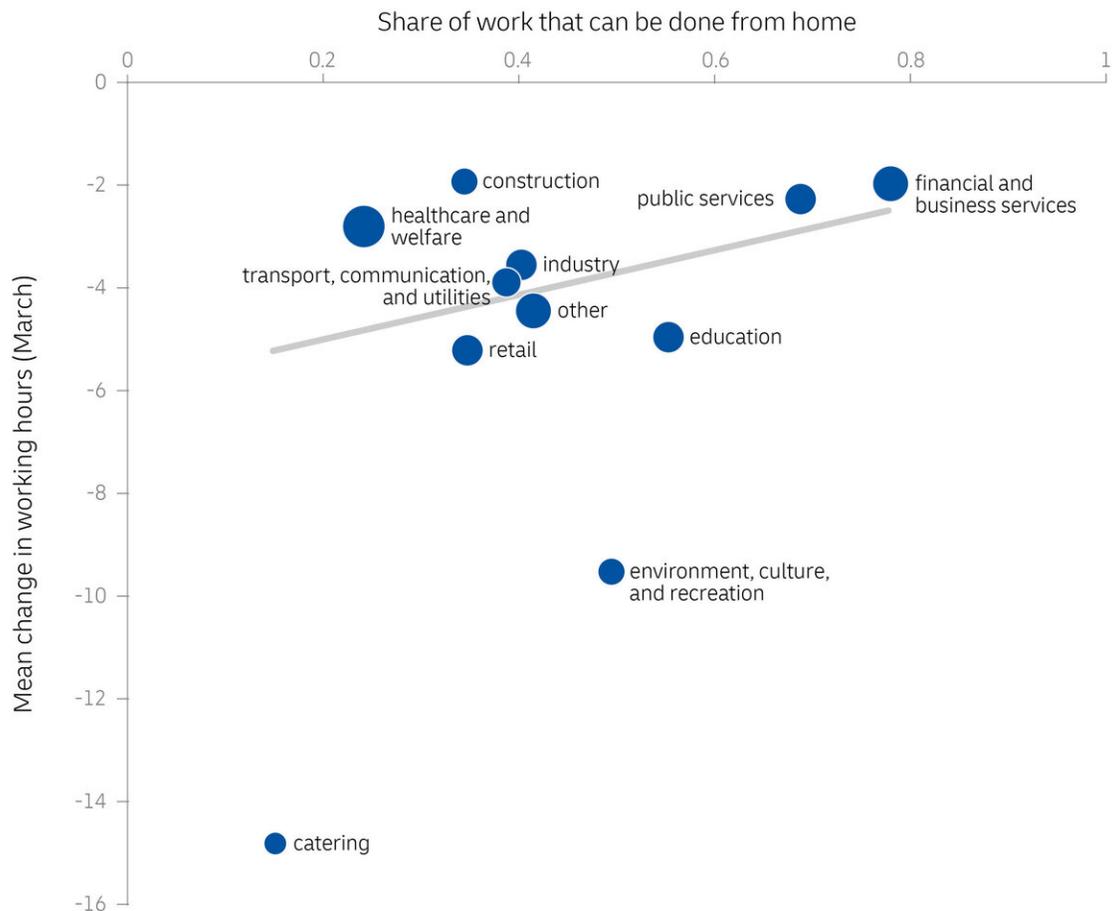


From pandemic shock to recession as pandemic set in

September 30 2020, by Katrin Tholen

Fig. 1a: Changes in working hours (March) by sector



Notes: Reference period for changes is late February/early March. Sample includes 2,467 persons aged 18-66 years who worked at least 10 hours per week in at least one period. Bubbles are proportional to sector size. Lines are predictions from OLS regression at the sector level, weighted by sector size.

The change in working hours depended largely on the extent to which the activity could be relocated to home. Credit: Institute of Labor Economics (IZA)

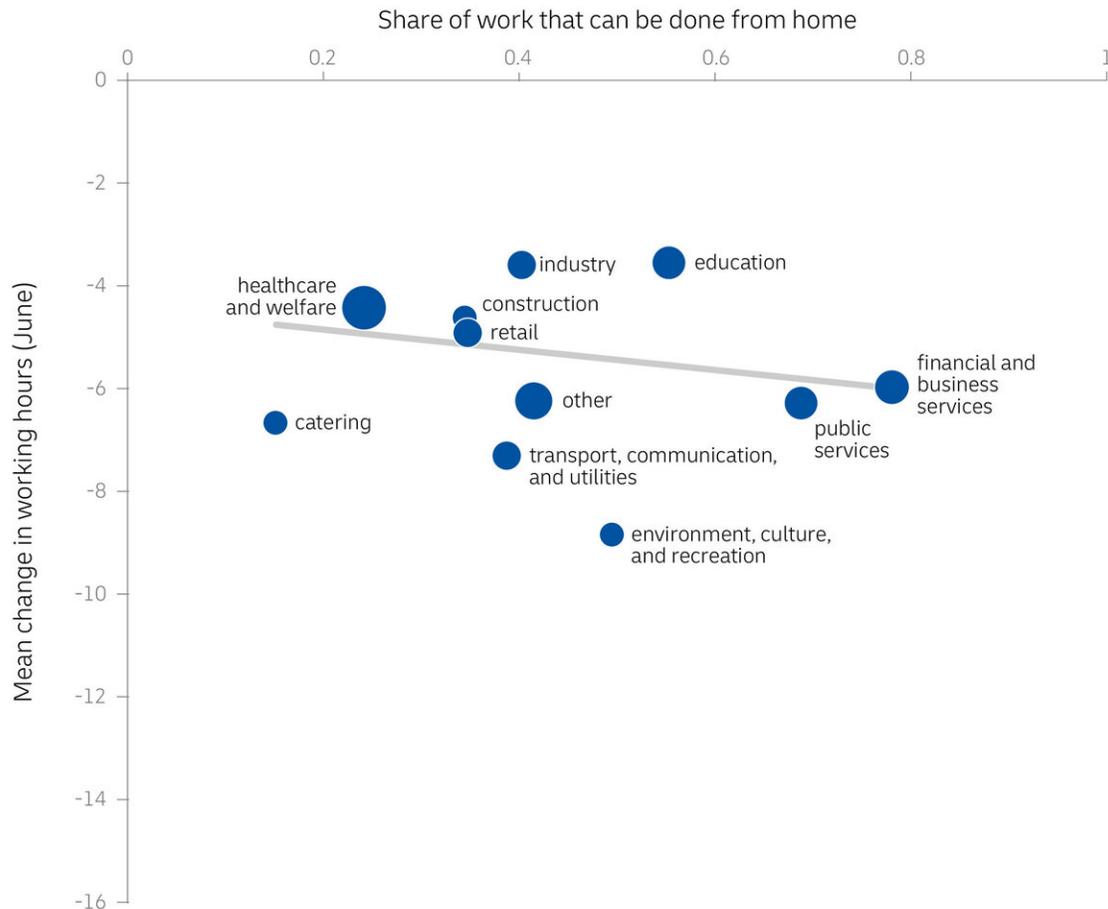
Pandemic-related restrictions on economic activity resulted in a massive reduction in working hours in March and April 2020. Only the key professions and those jobs that could be done from home were largely spared. Once the strict lockdown rules were relaxed, the sectors that were particularly affected recovered relatively quickly, while other sectors recorded a significant drop in hours. This is shown in a new study by economists of the Cologne-Bonn Cluster of Excellence ECONtribute and the Institute of Labor Economics (IZA), which is based on detailed Dutch data.

The early stages of the crisis in March saw a massive drop in working hours, especially in the food service industry (minus 15 hours per week), and in the cultural and tourism sector (minus nine hours). In the key sector of health and social care, the decline in hours was much smaller at 2.5 hours. The change in working hours depended largely on the extent to which the activity could be relocated to home. For example, the average working time in the financial and business services sector remained almost unchanged with a slight minus of just under two hours.

In June, the picture was partially reversed: The number of working hours in the food service industry increased significantly, more than halving the gap to pre-crisis levels. At the same time, there was a decline in hours more than twice as strong in fields with high levels of home working, such as in financial and business services. The researchers attribute this finding to the fact that the "character" of the recession has changed: After the first "pandemic shock" with strong industry-specific slumps due to government restrictions and the immediate effects of the virus, a general decline in demand set in that impacted the entire

economy. This also meant that the home working advantage was no longer relevant: the gap between low and high levels of [home](#) working closed between March and June.

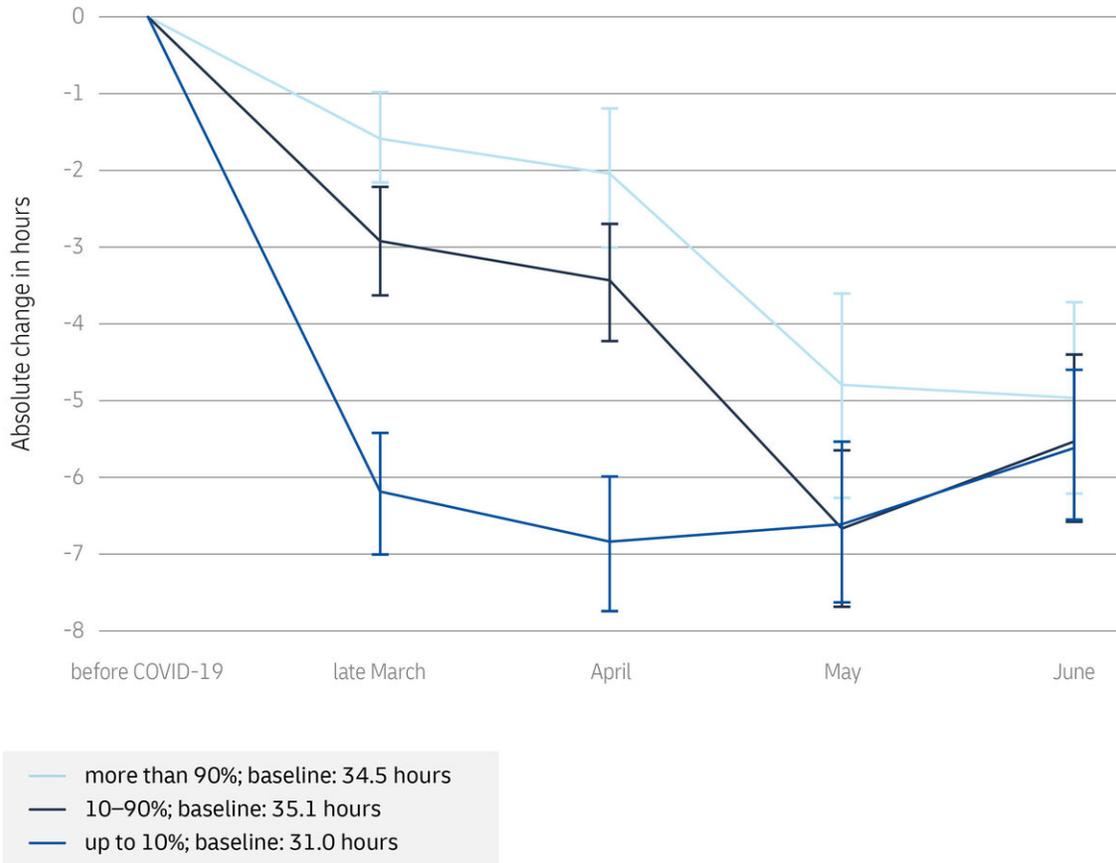
Fig. 1b: Changes in working hours (June) by sector



Notes: Reference period for changes is late February/early March. Sample includes 2,485 persons aged 18-66 years who worked at least 10 hours per week in at least one period. Bubbles are proportional to sector size. Lines are predictions from OLS regression at the sector level, weighted by sector size.

The number of working hours in the food service industry increased significantly again, more than halving the gap to pre-crisis levels. At the same time, there was a more than twice as strong decline in hours in fields with high levels of home working, such as in financial and business services. Credit: Institute of Labor

Fig. 2: Changes in working hours by share of work from home



Notes: Percentage of work that can be done from home is grouped into three categories. Reference period is late February/early March. Sample includes 2,719 persons aged 18-66 years who worked at least 10 hours per week in at least one period. Vertical bars depict 95 %-confidence intervals.

A general decline in demand set in that impacted the entire economy. This shows how the gap between low and high levels of home working closes between March and June. Credit: Institute of Labor Economics (IZA)

The authors conclude that the short-time work regulations largely enabled companies to adjust working hours flexibly without causing waves of redundancies. There were also hardly any shifts in [income distribution](#), although [low-income earners](#) were much more affected by the reduction in hours. "This is where the government programs have a beneficial short-term effect. However, they are of little help when it comes to long-term changes in demand and can even be harmful," says Hans-Martin von Gaudecker, ECONtribute Professor of Applied Microeconomics at the University of Bonn and head of the IZA research team Structural Policy Evaluation.

The study is based on the work of the COVID-19 Impact Lab, in which von Gaudecker, together with his research team from Bonn and the Dutch University of Tilburg, analyzes the effects of the pandemic and its countermeasures. The aim is to generate helpful data in the current crisis and make it available to the public quickly. More in-depth analyses will follow in the medium term.

More information: Hans-Martin von Gaudecker, et al.: Labor Supply during Lockdown and a "New Normal": The Case of the Netherlands, ECONtribute Discussion Paper, Internet: selten.institute/RePEc/ajk/ajk...tribute_025_2020.pdf

Provided by University of Bonn

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