

## 令和7年度 大学院博士前期課程一般（第2期）入学試験問題

### 英 語

下記の英文を和訳しなさい。

The recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated labour shortages, which had been increasing across OECD countries since the 2008 global financial crisis. The rebound in activity, coupled with weakened labour supply due to largely temporary pandemic-related effects, including the withdrawal of older workers from the labour market, significantly contributed to heightened labour market tightness. Currently, job vacancy rates are falling and unemployment rates are edging up in some OECD countries, suggesting the phase of significant cyclical labour market tightness is mostly over. Nevertheless, labour and skill shortages remain at very high levels, particularly in some key sectors such as health care and information and communication. New insights from the OECD's Employer Survey of the Global Forum on Productivity (GFP) reveal the nature and underlying structural causes of persistent labour shortages and how they differ across firms of different age, productivity and working conditions. Labour shortages are being amplified by structural and technological shifts, including population ageing, the rise of artificial intelligence (AI) and the green and digital transitions. On the demand side, these transitions, along with the increasing adoption of AI, are driving significant changes in skill requirements across sectors. On the supply side, while efforts to increase the participation of underrepresented groups (especially the elderly, migrants and women) to the labour force could help ease shortages, population ageing continues to slow the growth of the working-age population. As the workforce ages and technological progress accelerates, skill mismatches worsen, partly due to faster skill obsolescence. This issue is compounded by a decline in human capital accumulation, reflected in falling educational performance. Additionally, poor job quality, including inadequate pay and unfavourable working conditions, makes jobs in some high-demand sectors less attractive to workers. This challenge is particularly pronounced in sectors such as accommodation and food services, transportation and storage, construction and health and social care. Different aspects of the labour shortages can be portrayed in a stylised framework where labour demand and supply interact to shape wages and job quality, and lead to labour shortages when there are labour search frictions and associated mismatches.

出典：OECD (2024), *OECD Economic Outlook, Volume 2024 Issue 2: Preliminary version*, OECD Publishing, Paris. <https://doi.org/10.1787/d8814e8b-en>. より抜粋、編集