



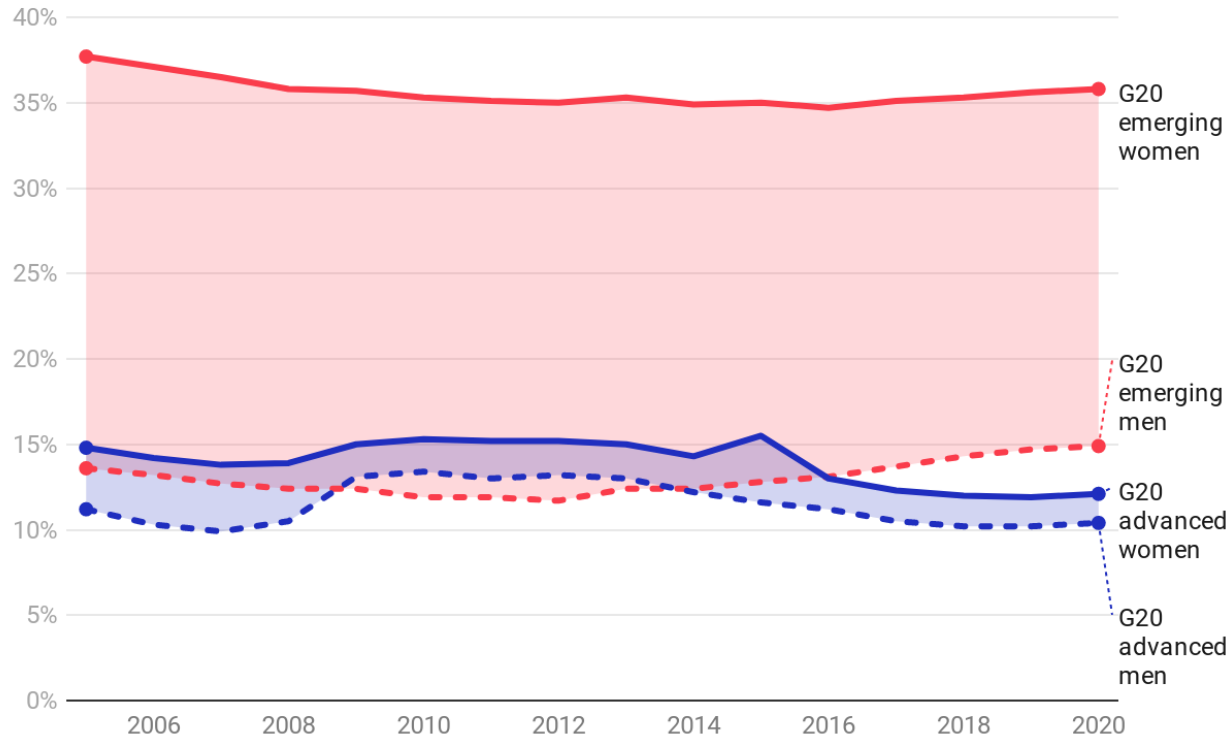
▶ Future fit

Y20 Working Group Meeting

Jonas Bausch | Youth Employment Officer | International Labour Organization

▶ **Young people are increasingly at risk of labour market exclusion**

Insufficient job creation in G20 countries, has left 154 million youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)



▶ 2 out of 3 young people with NEET status are women

▶ 44 million G20 youth are unemployed

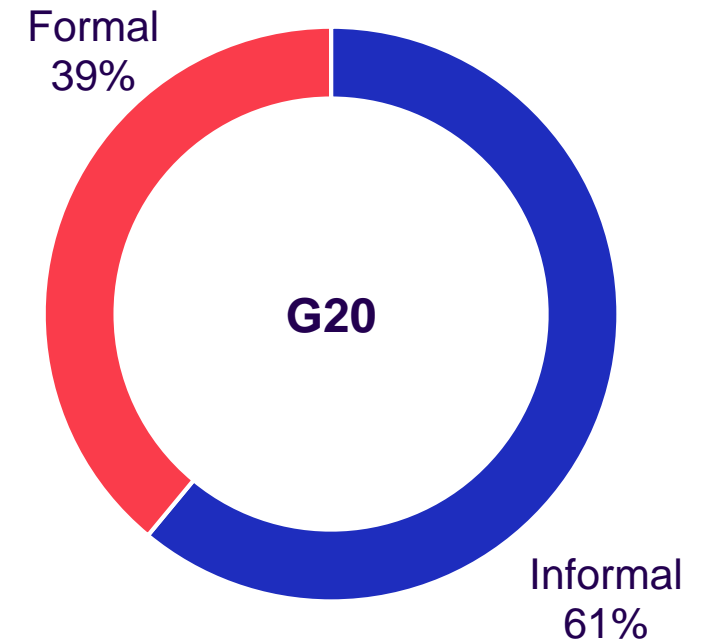
▶ 36 million young people are working but poor

Source: ILOSTAT, ILO Modelled Estimates, November 2019. • Created with Datawrapper

► Employment quality and decent work deficits remain an issue

New forms of work can expose young people to vulnerabilities

Informal employment is widespread



Source: ILOSTAT, ILO Modelled Estimates, November 2019.

▶ **Disrupting education and impeding school-to-work transitions, COVID-19 adds to the existing labour market challenges young people face**

(1) Disruptions to education, training and work-based learning

- ▶ Closure of schools, universities and TVET institutions
- ▶ Shift online challenging for youth in low-income countries (and low-income households around the world)

(2) Difficulties for young jobseekers to find gainful employment

- ▶ Job vacancies have collapsed since the outbreak
- ▶ Risk of increased skills-mismatches and downward pressure on wages

(3) Job and income losses & deteriorating quality of employment

- ▶ Young people historically more affected by recessions
- ▶ Youth pre-COVID over-represented in hard-hit sectors

▶ A Global Survey on Youth and COVID-19 finds systematic, deep and disproportionate impacts of the pandemic on young people, particularly among the most vulnerable

▶ **73%**

of students report their schools have closed

▶ **65%**

Of student report to be learning less

▶ **60%**

of students think their education will be delayed or might fail



1 out of 6 surveyed young people has stopped working

▶ **51%**

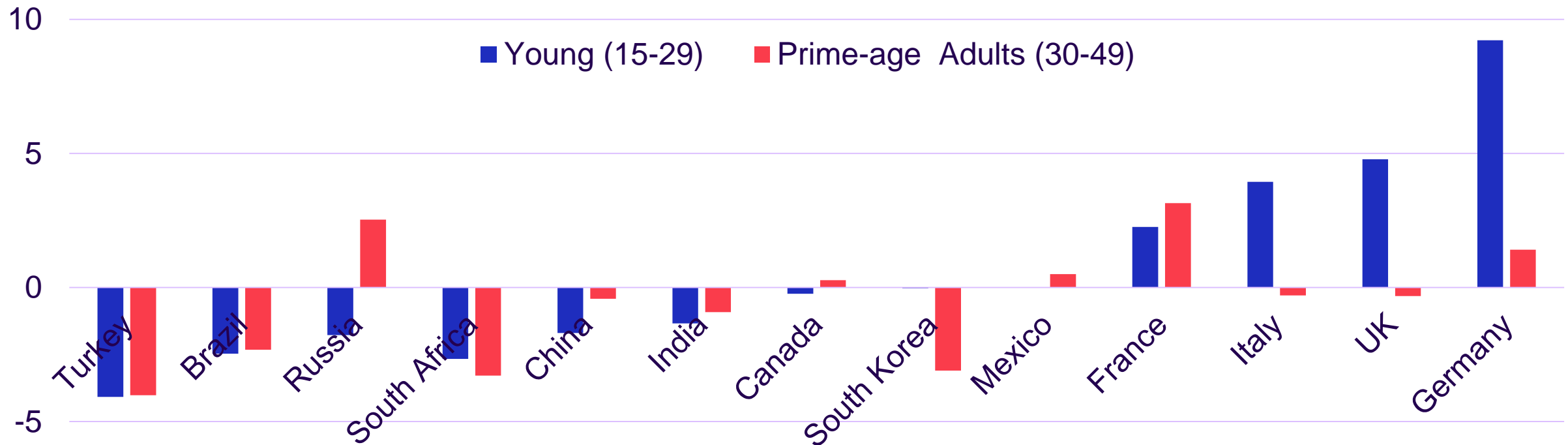
of young workers report a **decrease in working hours**

▶ **42%**

of young workers report a **decrease in income**

▶ **Technological change and digitalisation come with opportunities and risks for young people**

In advanced G20 countries, vulnerable employment has increased, reflecting in part the expansion of the gig economy and platform work



Source: ILO calculations based on the Labour Force Micro Database, version 1.5

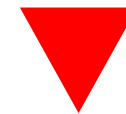
► ... work in the digital economy offers opportunities but there are calls for (international) regulations

(1) Local service provision
(ride-sharing, delivery,...)

(2) Web-based digital labour platforms
(IT programming, web development, routine clerical tasks)



Flexibility
Labour market access to
disadvantaged groups



Low and unstable earnings
No social protection as
“independent” contractors
Lack of inclusion in bargaining
processes and social dialogue



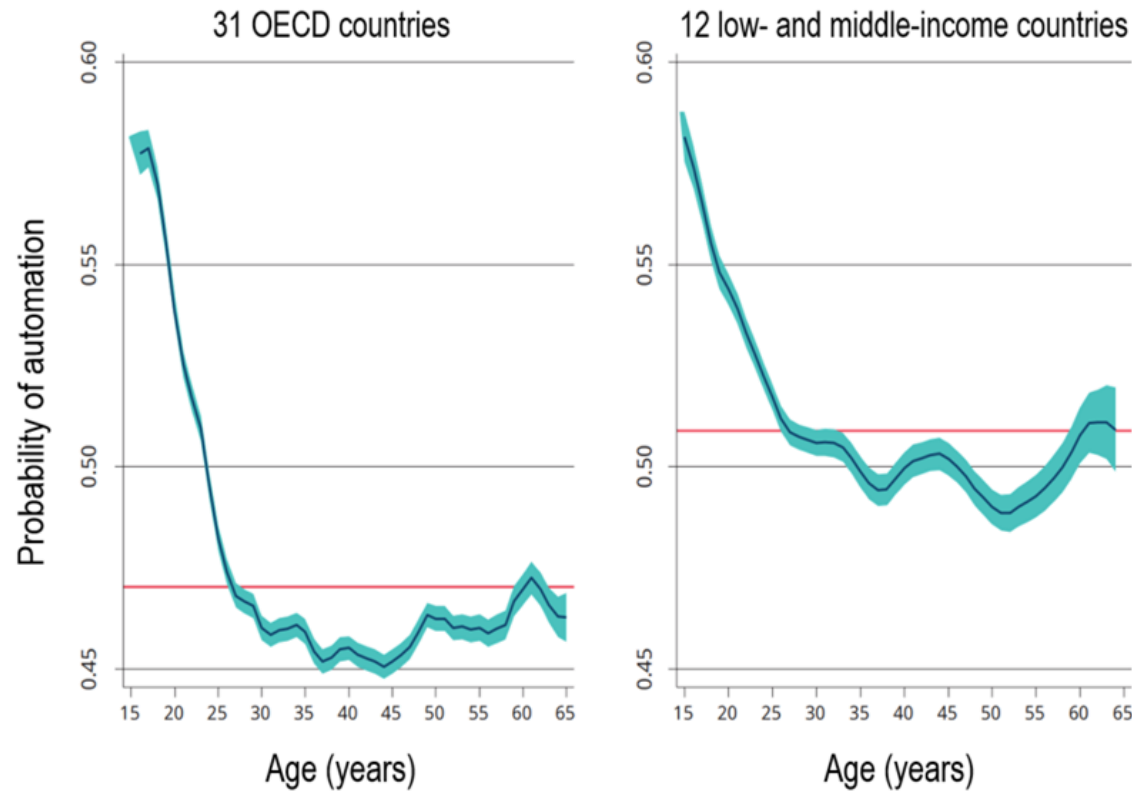
National-based regulations



International regulations, voluntary code of conduct,
investments to upgrade platforms to allow social security
payments,...

Risk of automation is highest in jobs held by young people

Probability (risk) of automation by age in OECD and low- and middle-income countries



- ▶ Signs that automation accelerates during and after economic crisis
- ▶ Young workers often “last-in” but “first-out”

Source: ILO calculations based on PIAAC Public Use Files on Survey of Adult Skills (2012 and 2014) and STEP Measurement Household Survey (2012 and 2013).

▶ **A human-centred agenda to
make the future of work
work for young people**

► Principles and policies for a human-centred agenda for the future of work

Social dialogue

- Including employers and workers in policy making
- Youth rights, voices & participation

Gender equality

- Equal sharing unpaid work
- Good-quality part-time work
- Eradicate all gender-based violence



Global solidarity

- Humanitarian and development support
- Refugees and migrants

Protect young people in economic downturns

- Expand job retentions measures
- Strengthen income support
- Expand training opportunities

Support youth labour market entry & boost job quality

- Active labour market programmes for disadvantaged groups
- Promote entrepreneurship through training and access to finance
- Update employment & social legislation for diverse forms of work
- Invest in high-quality, cost-effective employment services

▶ **Thank you**

... the floor is yours.