

AGI CONVEGNO NAZIONALE

Verona, 3-5 Ottobre 2019

THE FUTURE OF WORK

Diritti sociali: un Pilastro per l'Europa



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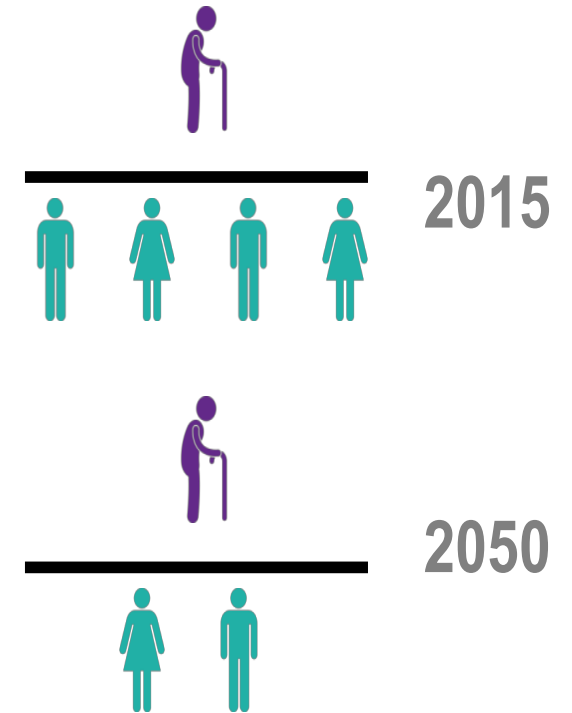
Three key megatrends are changing the labour market

Technology is changing the workplace

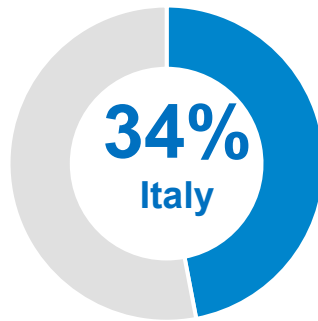
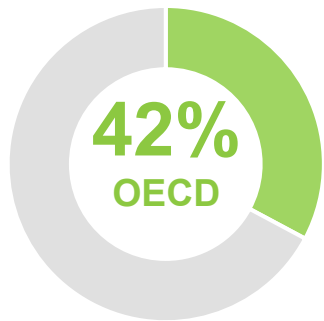
4 of every 10 new jobs in the OECD are in highly digital-intensive sectors



Populations are ageing



The world has become more integrated

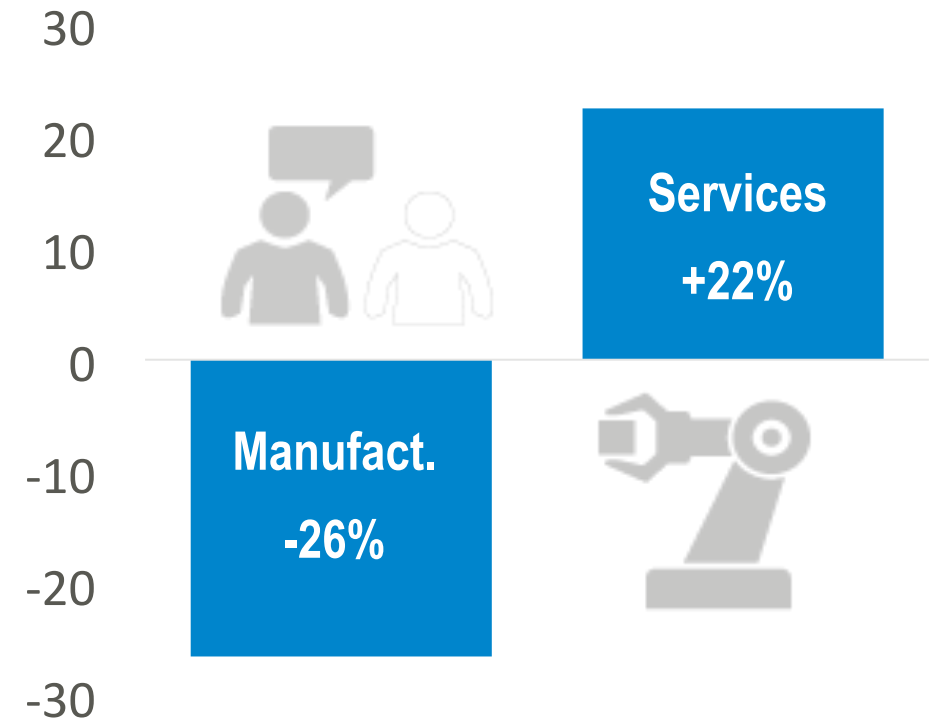
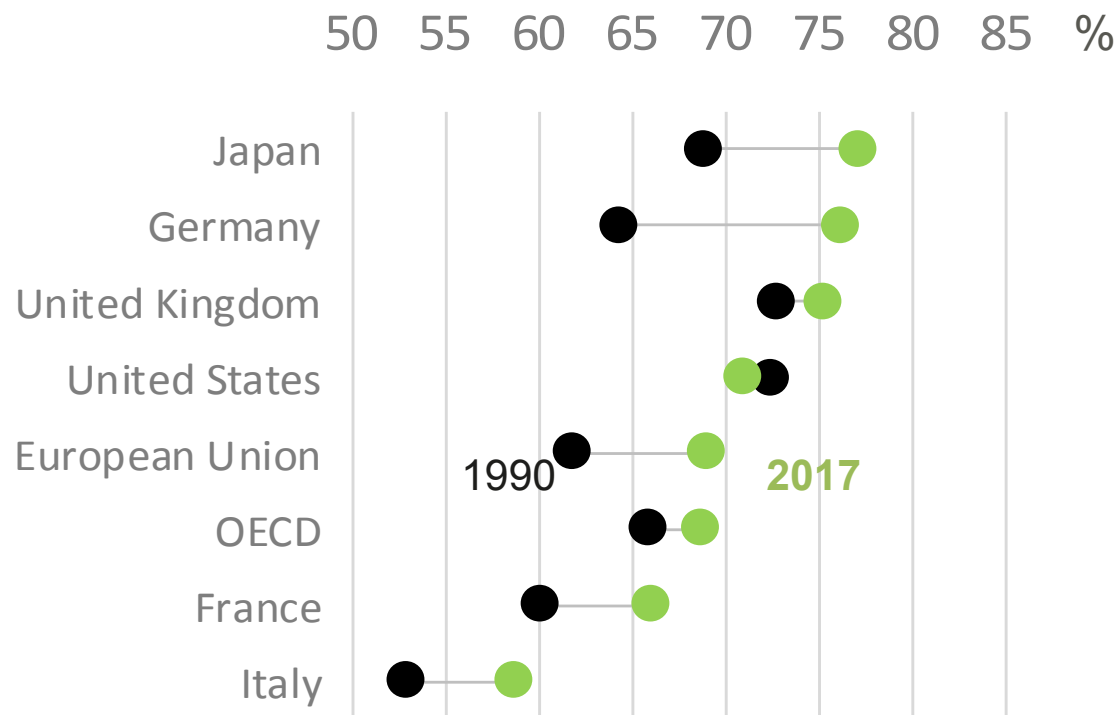


42 % of OECD business sector jobs sustained by consumers in foreign markets (34% for Italy)

Should we brace for a jobless future?

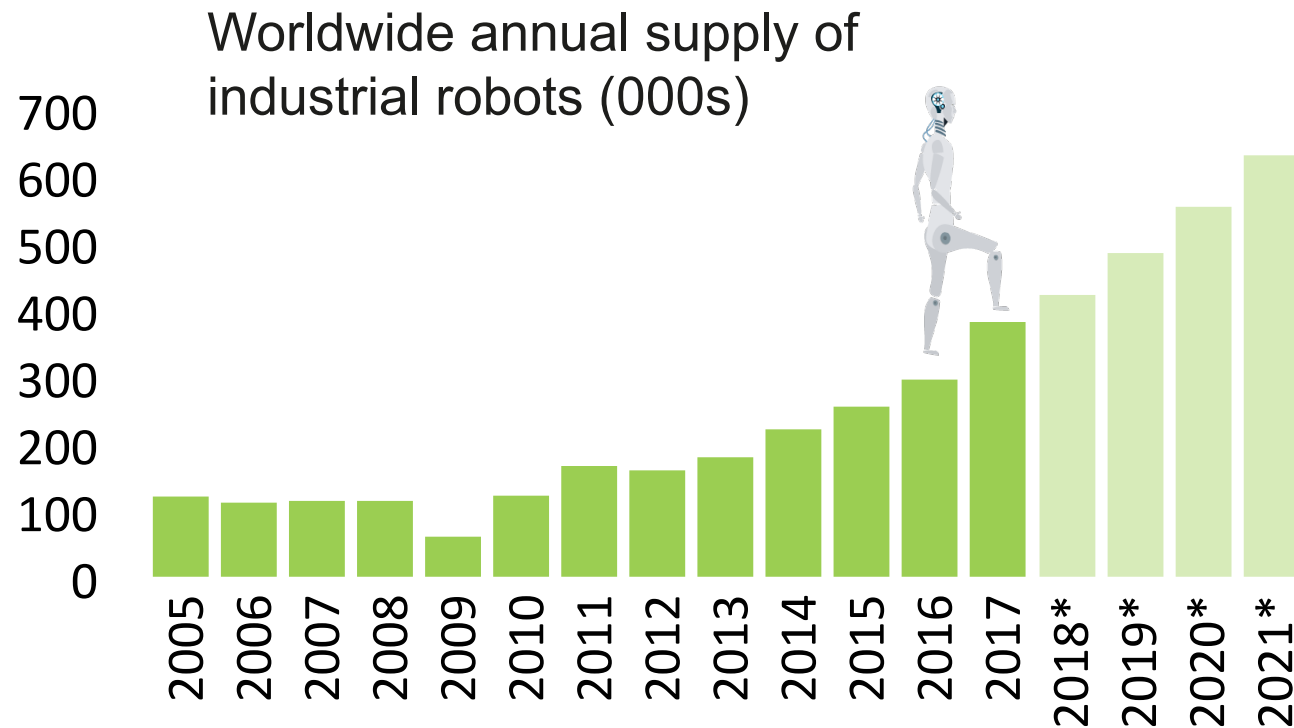
Massive technological unemployment is unlikely, but many jobs will change and transitions will be difficult

Employment rates have risen in most countries



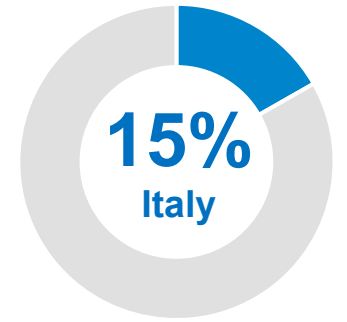
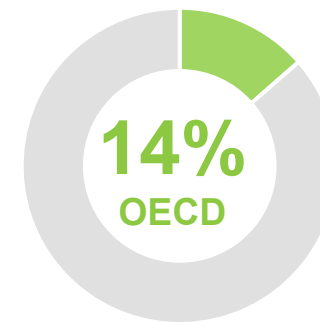
Should we brace for a jobless future?

Orders of industrial robots have tripled over the past decade

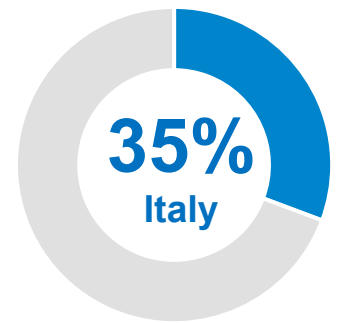
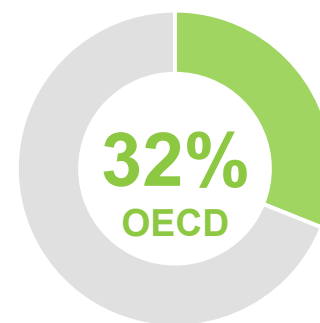


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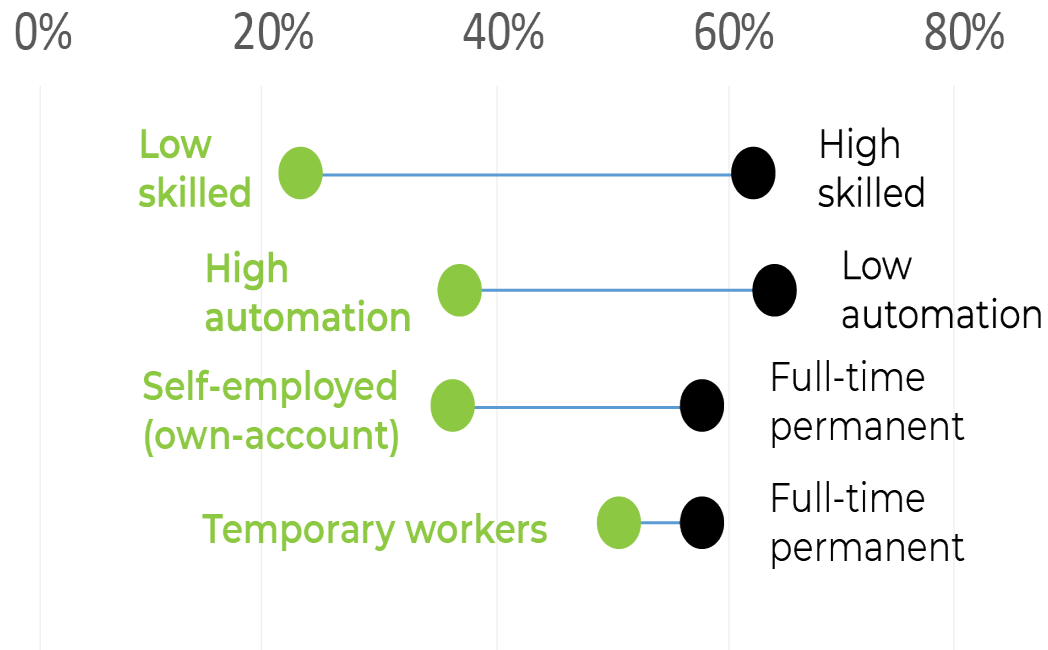
14% of jobs could be automated (15% for Italy) ...



... but many more will change significantly



The demand for skills is changing, but adult learning systems are ill-equipped for this challenge

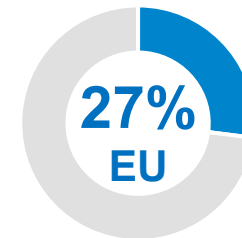


The most vulnerable are **least likely to participate** in adult learning

6 out of 10 adults lack basic ICT skills or have no computer experience

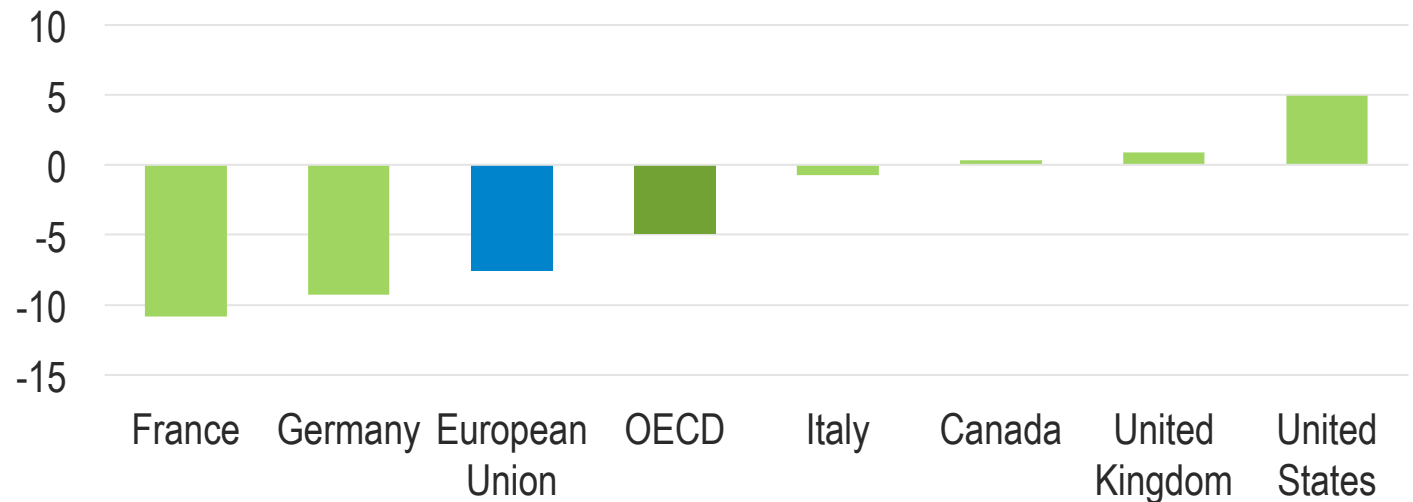


The share of high-skilled jobs has **increased by 25%** over the last two decades (27% for EU)



Social protection systems are not well prepared for the future of work

Average job tenure has decreased by ~5% in OECD countries and ~7.5% in the EU since 2006



2 in 3 jobseekers received no unemployment benefits in 2016



Workers in non-standard employment are up to 40–50% less likely to receive any form of income support when out of work

Despite growth in non-standard forms of employment, standard employment remains the norm

1 in 9 workers in OECD countries



And 1 in 7 workers in the European Union and Italy are on a temporary contract

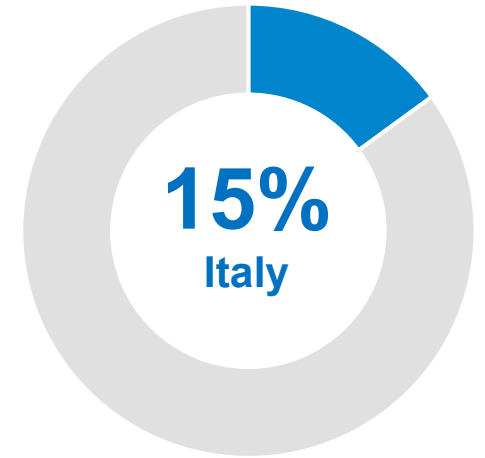
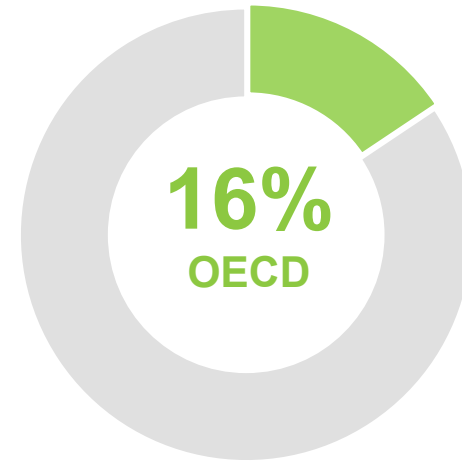
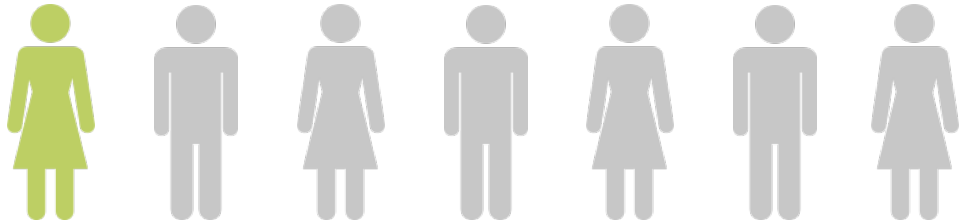


Non-standard work represents **over one-third of total employment** in both areas



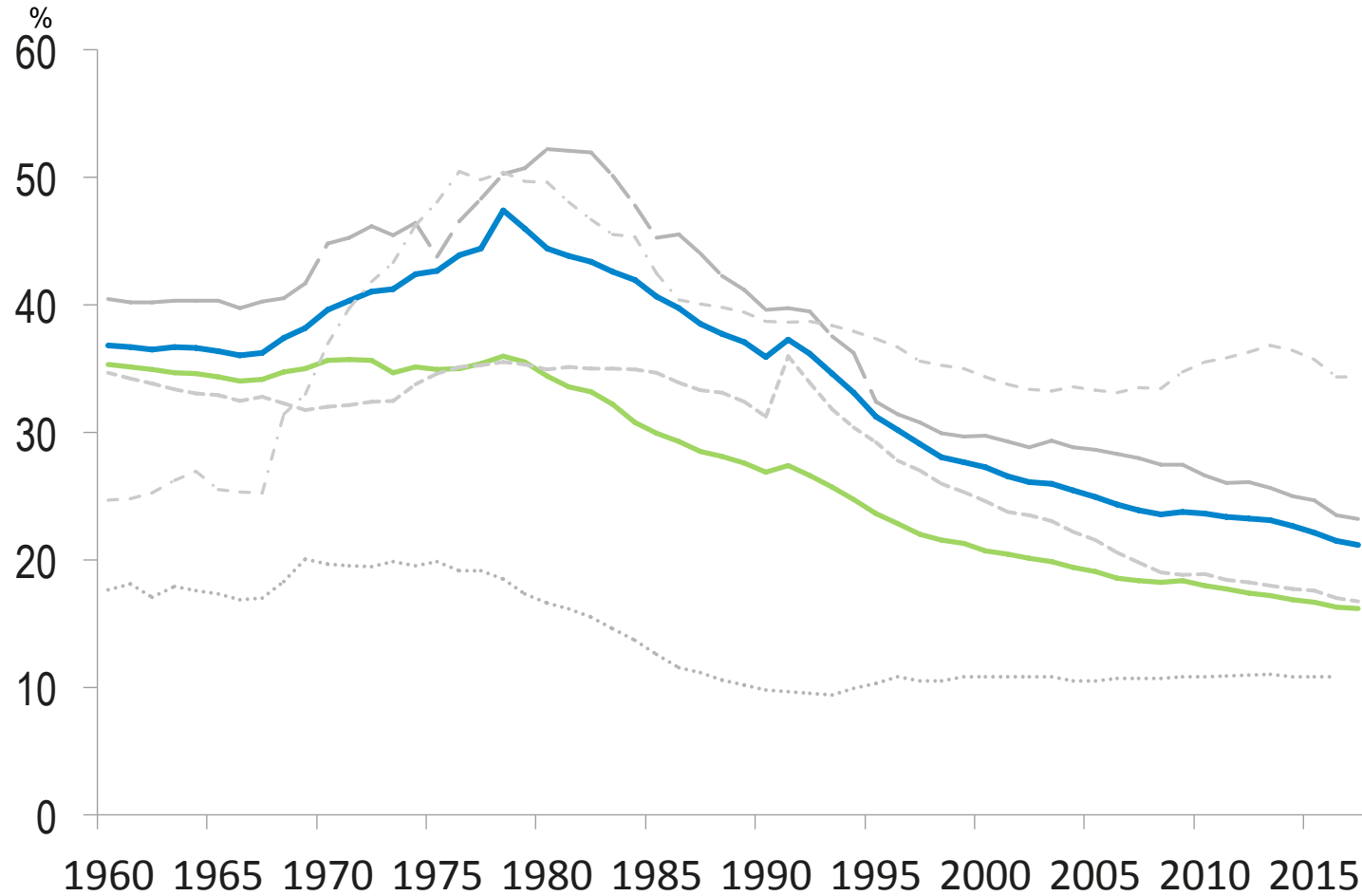
New forms of work have sometimes challenged definitions of “employee” and “self-employment”

1 in 7 workers (in OECD countries and the European Union) are self-employed



16% of the self-employed are financially dependent on one client (15% for Italy)

Many workers have weak bargaining power



Non-standard workers are **50%** less likely to be unionised than standard employees

- European Union
- OECD
- Germany
- France
- United Kingdom
- Italy

A transition agenda for a future that works for all

The future of work is not set in stone – with the right policies and institutions, it can be more inclusive and rewarding

Action at the margin will
not do

Whole-of-government

Life course approach

Target those who need it
most



Adequate funding

Spending review

Effectiveness

Improve revenue sources

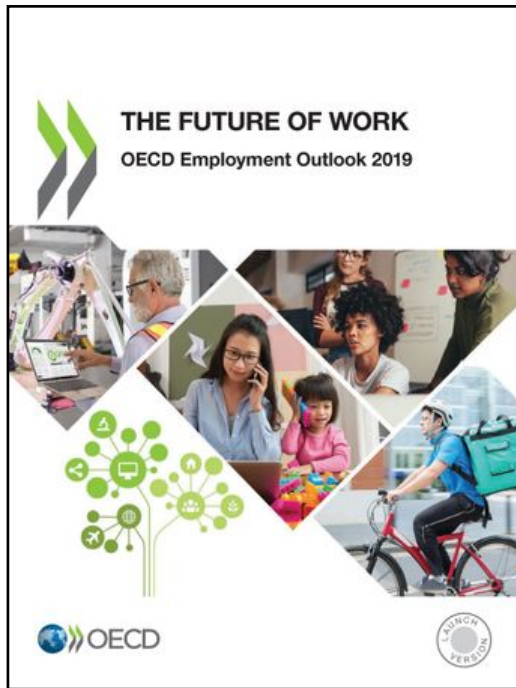
Thank you!

OECD Employment Outlook 2019: <https://oe.cd/il/2zn>

I'm the Future of Work campaign: <https://futureofwork.oecd.org/>

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