

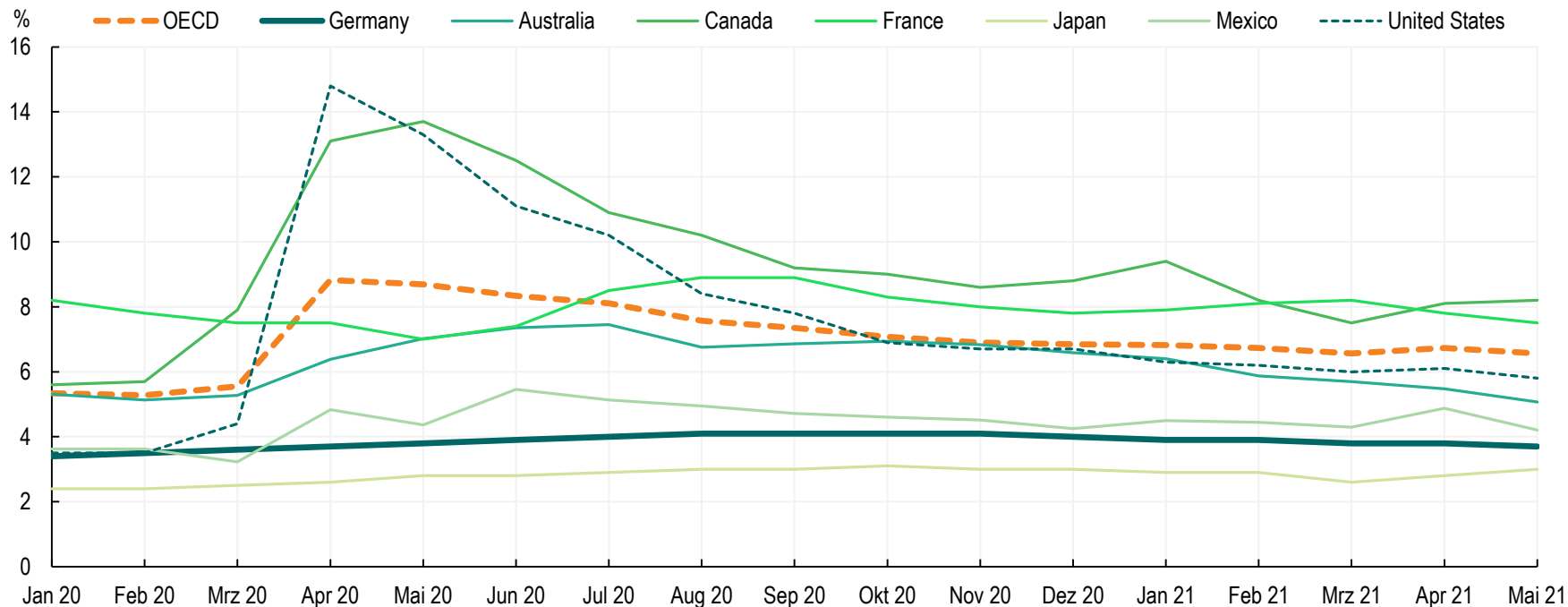


# *The situation:*

Deeply affected  
labour markets

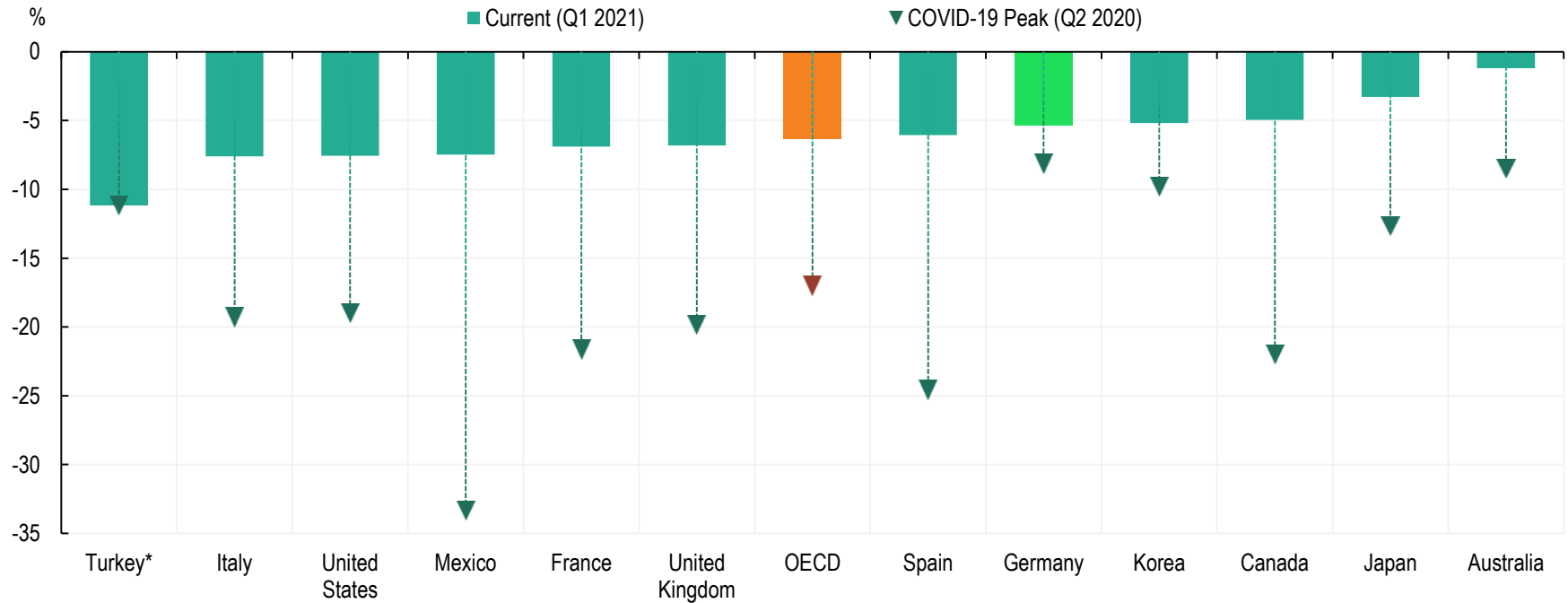
# OECD unemployment fell to 6.6% in May 2021, but still above the pre-crisis level

Unemployment rate, % of labour force, seasonally adjusted



# Hours worked are yet to recover

Change in total hours change, percentage change since Q4 2019



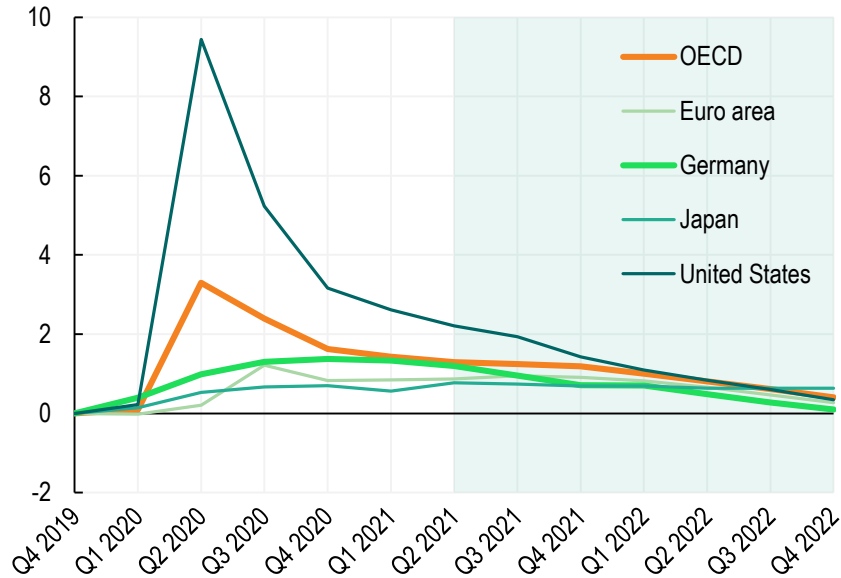
Note: \* COVID-19 Peak reached in Q4 2020.



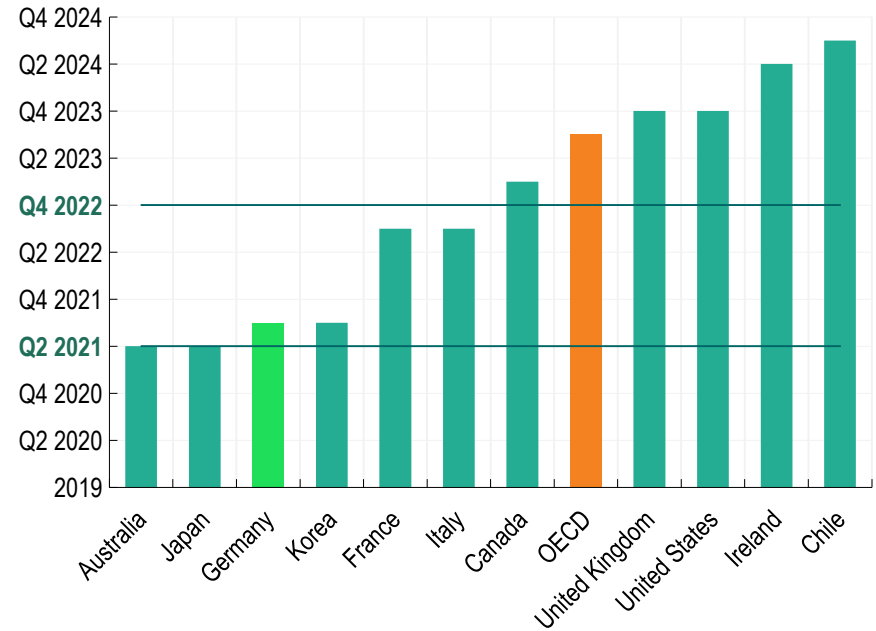
# With 8 million more unemployed and 14 million more inactive, the OECD employment will not recover until Q3 2023

**A. Projected unemployment rates**

%-points change since Q4 2019, selected OECD countries



**B. Projected date to full recovery of the employment rate**

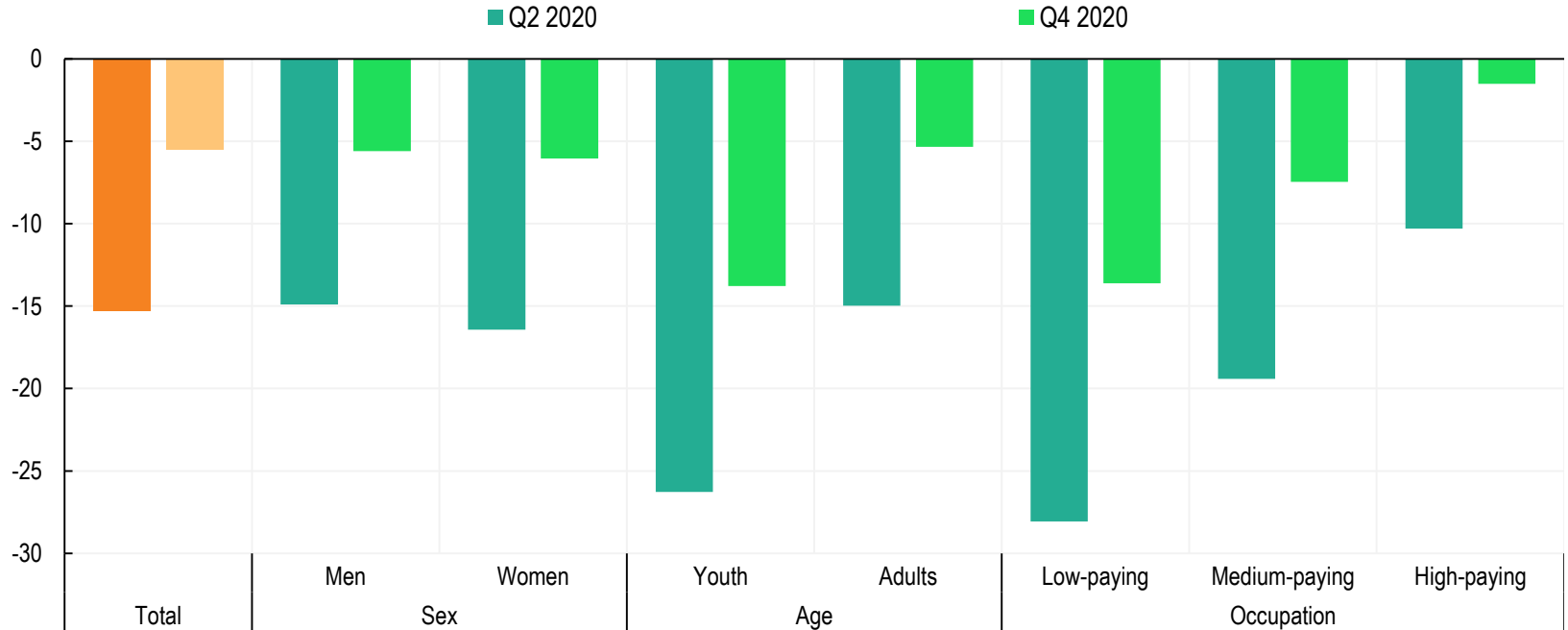


***Risks:***

Avoiding lasting  
scars

# The impact has been uneven, heavily affecting youth and the low-paid (low-educated)

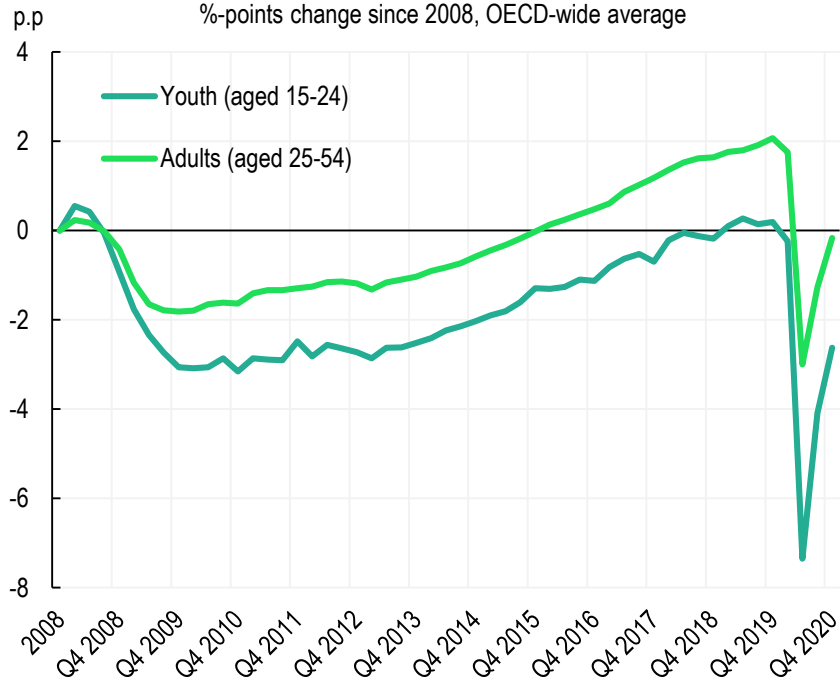
Total hours change by socio-demographic group, percentage change, year-on-year



# A growing youth employment gap

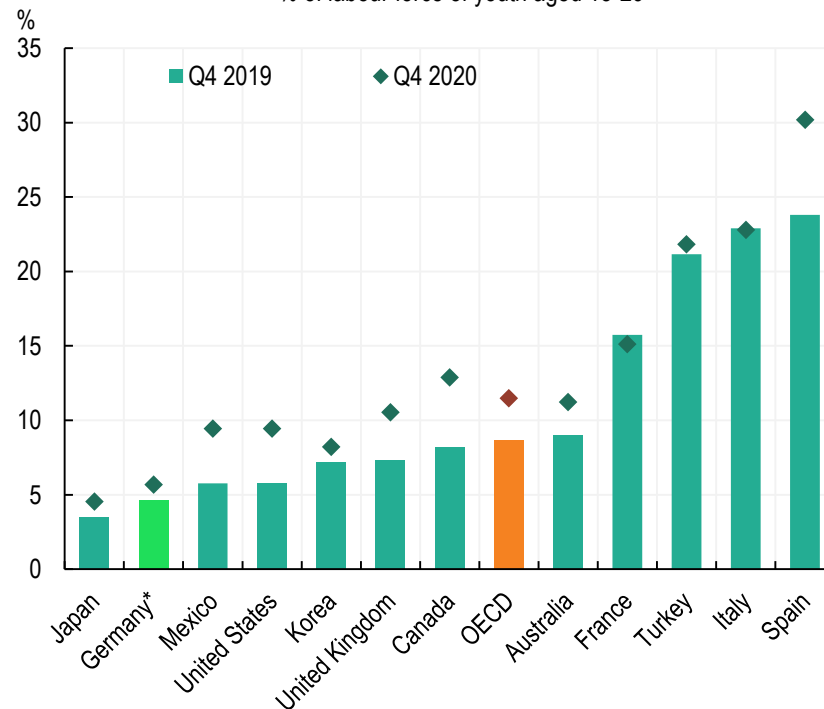
**A. Employment rate by age group**

%-points change since 2008, OECD-wide average



**B. Youth unemployment rate**

% of labour force of youth aged 15-29



\*: OECD estimate for Q4 2020.

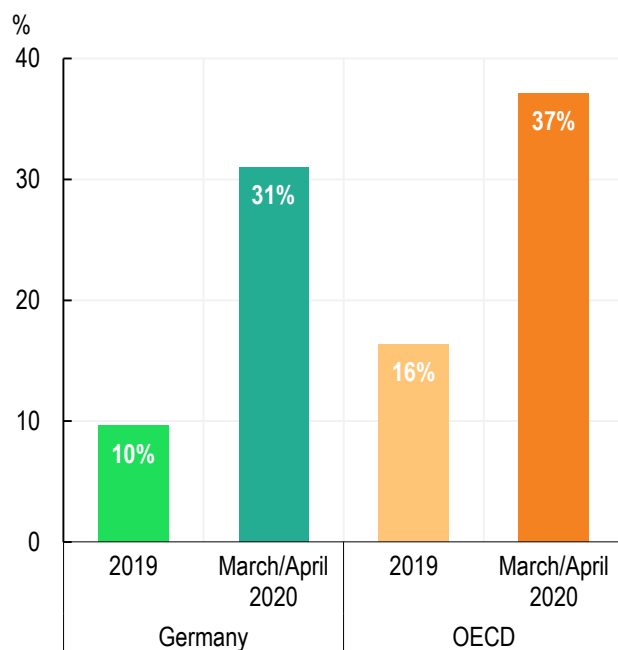




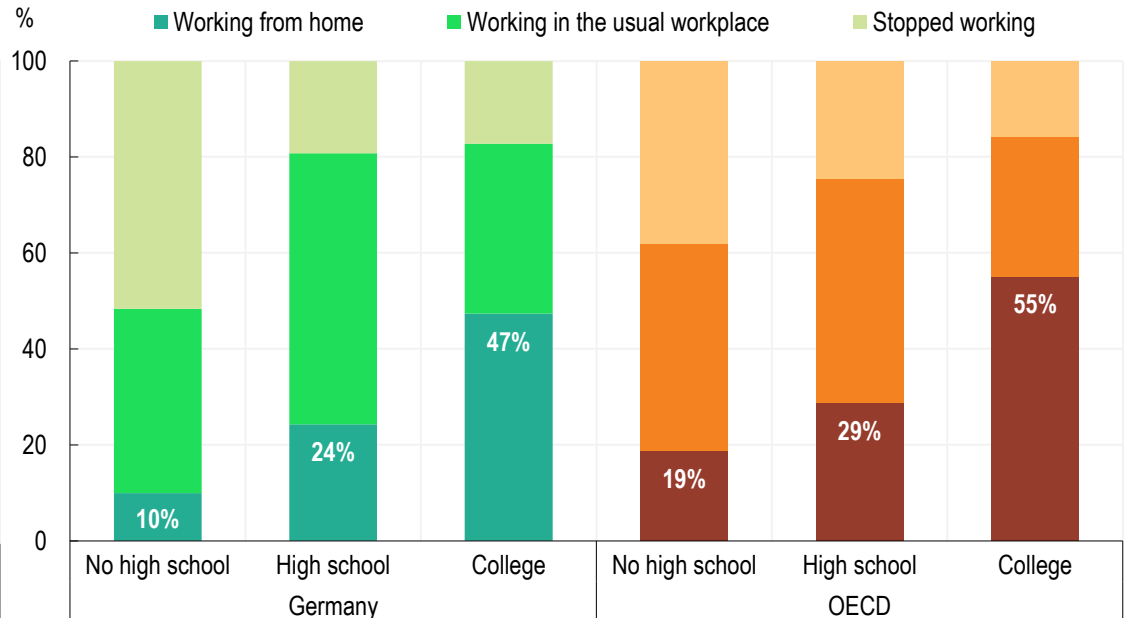
# Massive use of telework, but not for all

## Teleworking during the COVID-19 crisis

**A. Surge in use of teleworking**  
% of employees aged 15-64



**B. Who teleworked?**  
% of employees, March/April 2020

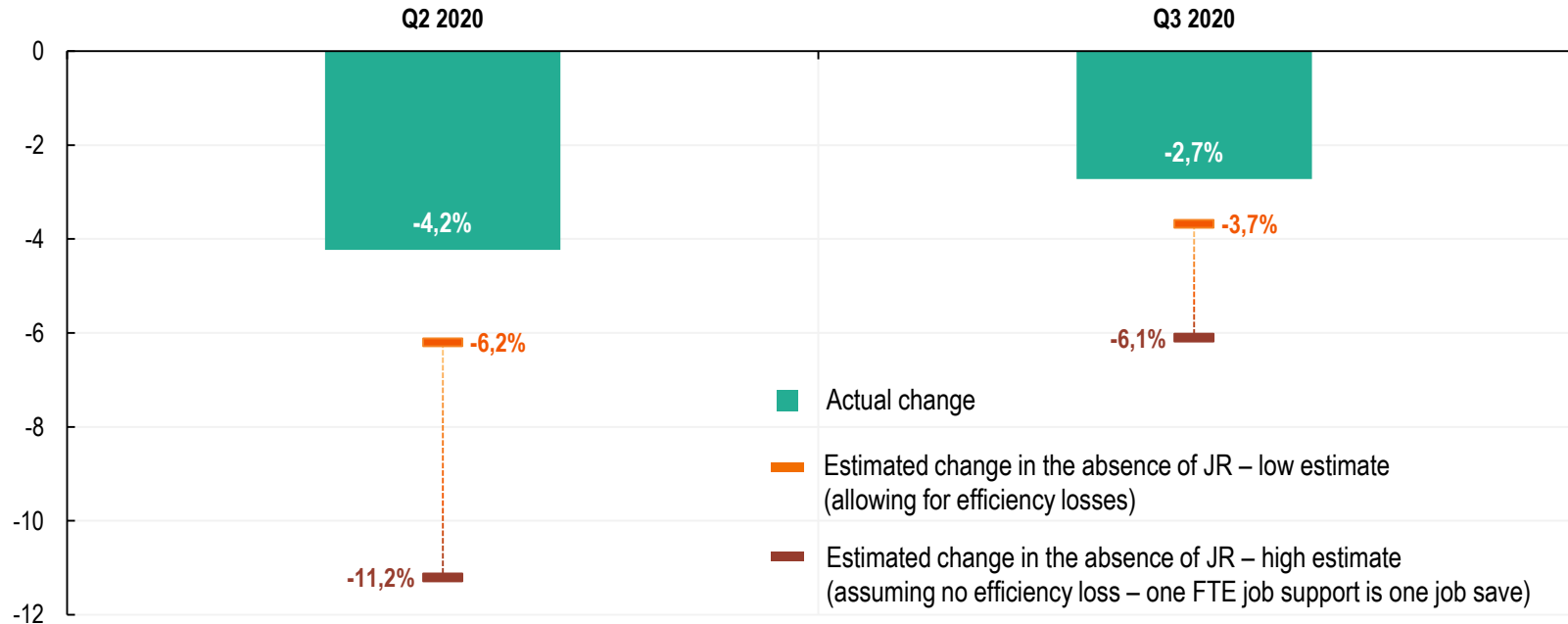


*Opportunities:*

Policies to build  
forward better

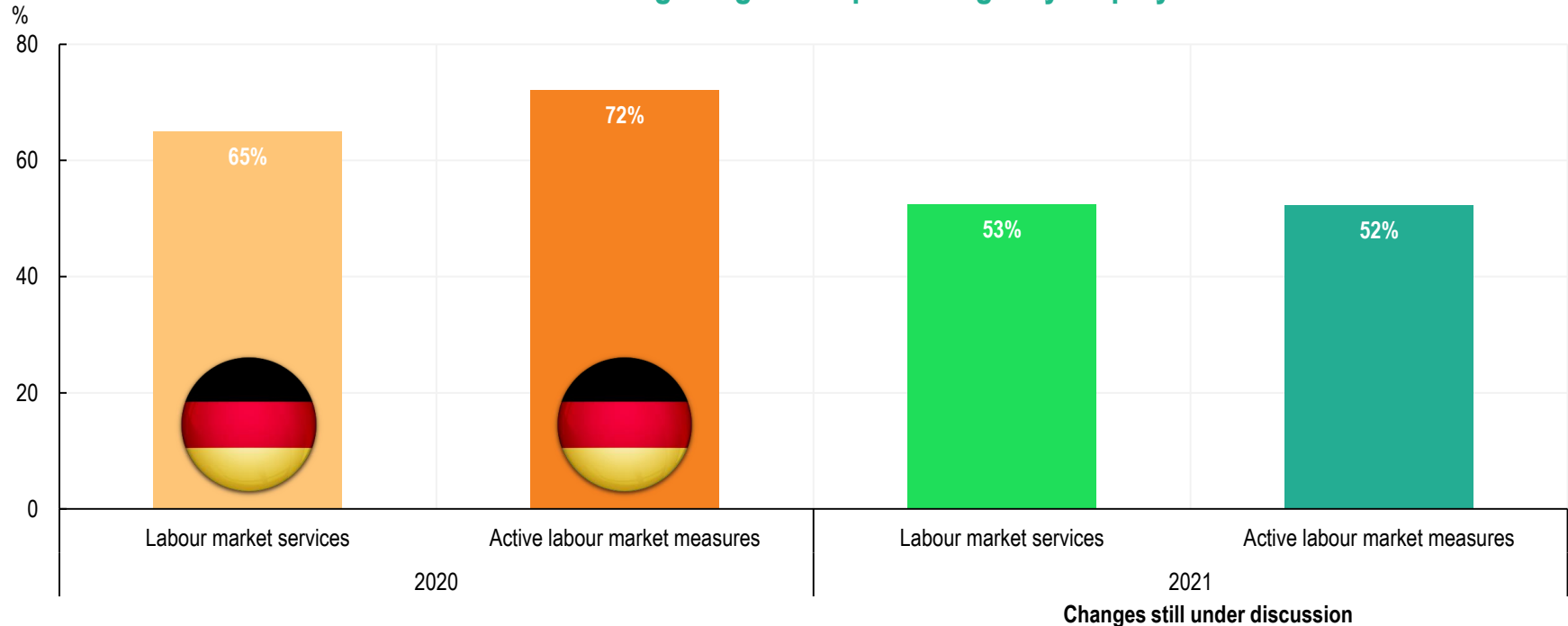
# Job retention schemes supported 20% of jobs and saved up to 21 million, but now need to adapt

Percentage change in the number of employees with and without JR support from Q1 2020 to Q3 2020



# Substantial additional investments in active labour market policies are needed

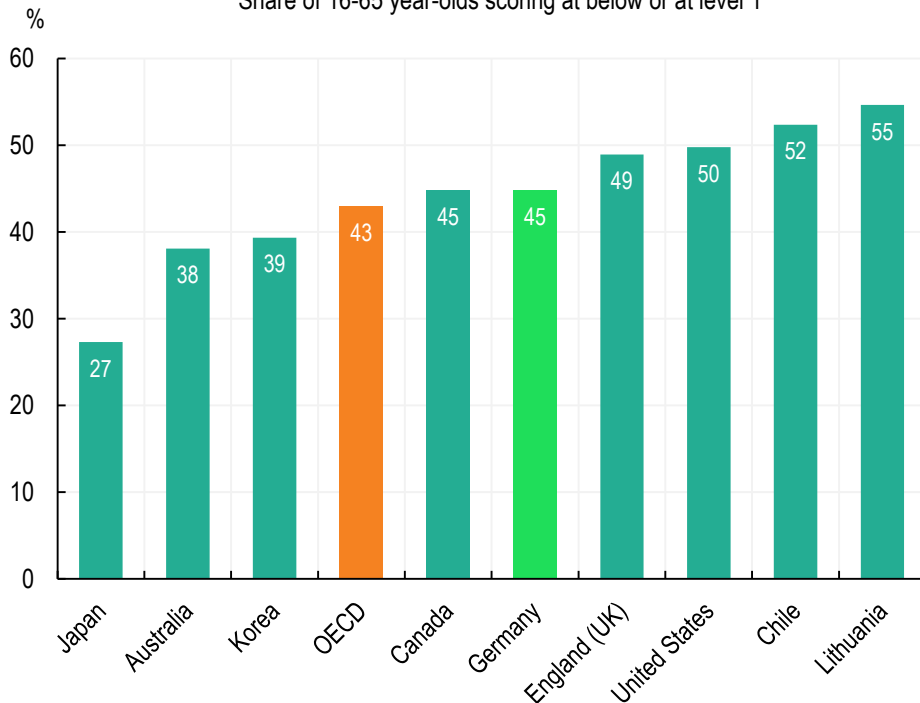
Share of countries with increasing budget as a percentage by employment measures



# Need a massive effort to train and re-train workers

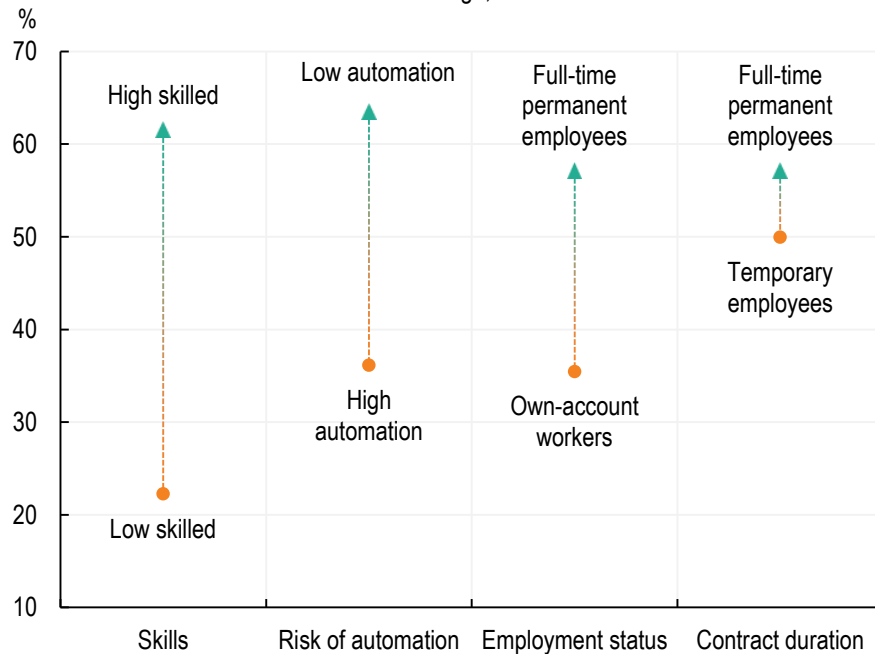
## A. Low proficiency in problem solving in technology-rich environments

Share of 16-65 year-olds scoring at below or at level 1



## B. Participation in job-related training by group

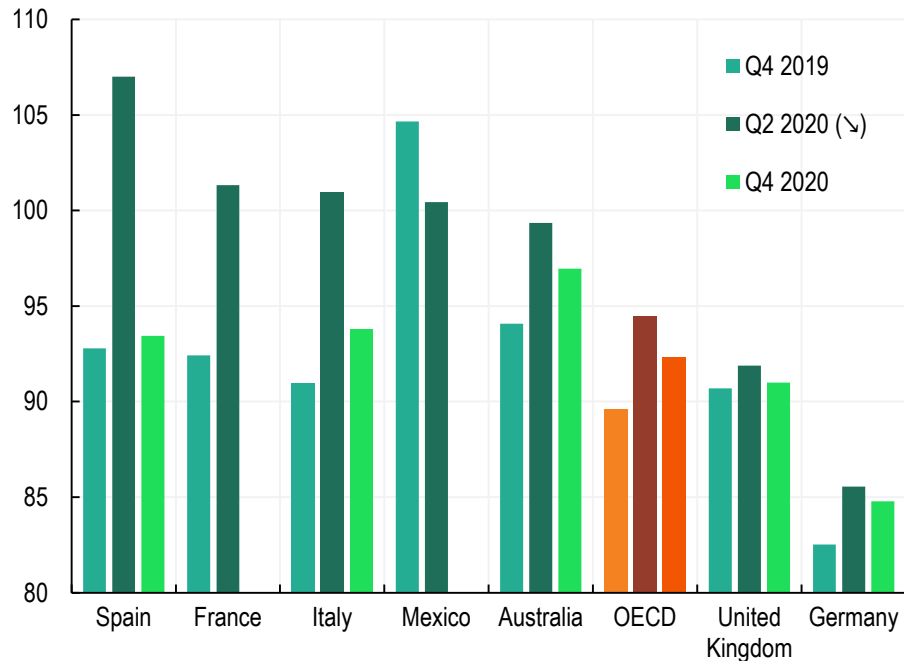
Share of adults (age 16-65) in each group that participate in training, OECD average, 2012/2015



# An urgent need to improve social safety nets

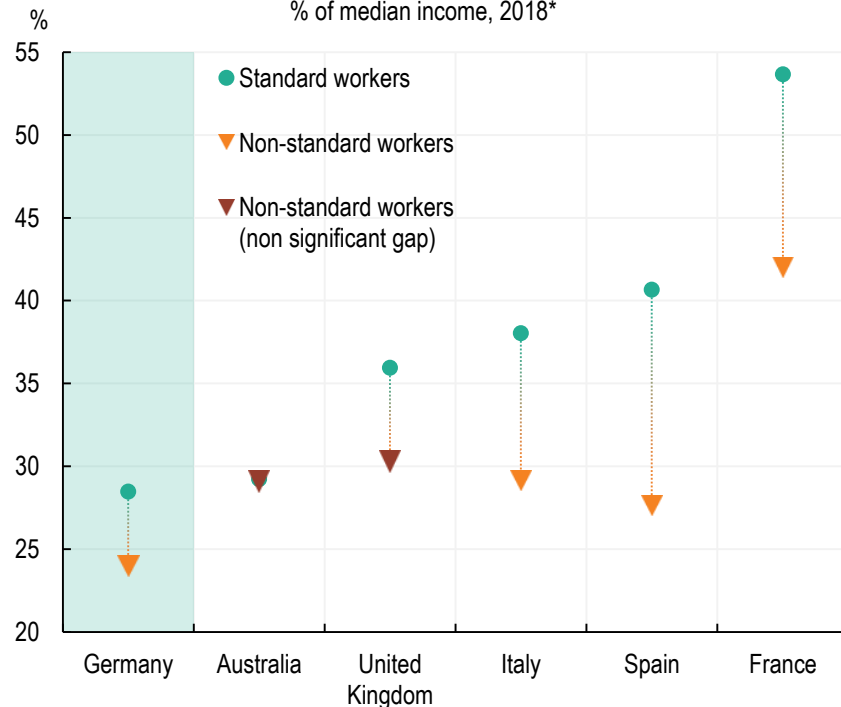
## A. Household income has been relatively protected through deep and wide use of government support

Ratio of gross disposable income to gross primary income



## B. Benefit generosity for recipients

Overall support package for working-age individuals, % of median income, 2018\*



<http://oe.cd/employment-outlook>  
<https://oecd.org/coronavirus>

 @OECD\_Social  
@stescarpetta

 stefano.scarpetta@oecd.org

 <https://oecd.org/newsletters>

