

THE FUTURE OF WORK

Presentazione rapporto CNEEL
2019

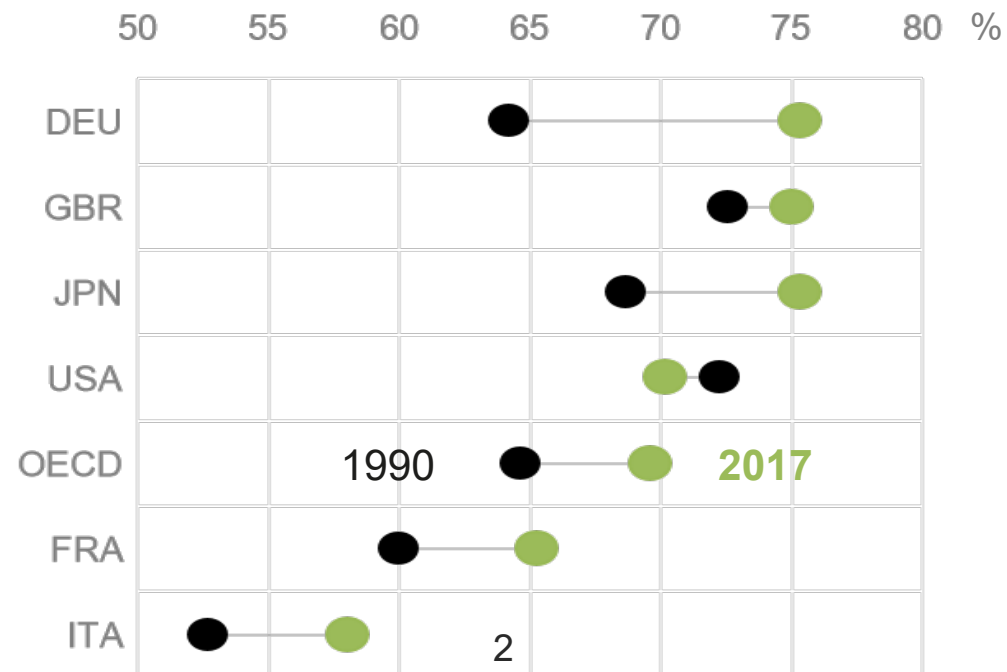


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Un futuro senza lavoro a causa dei robot?

Disoccupazione tecnologica su larga scala e' improbabile...

Employment rates overall have risen in most OECD countries (1990-2017)

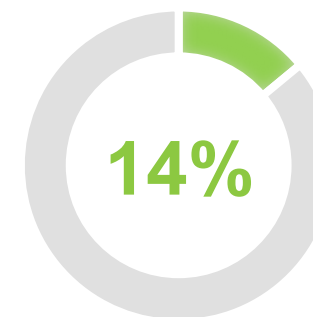
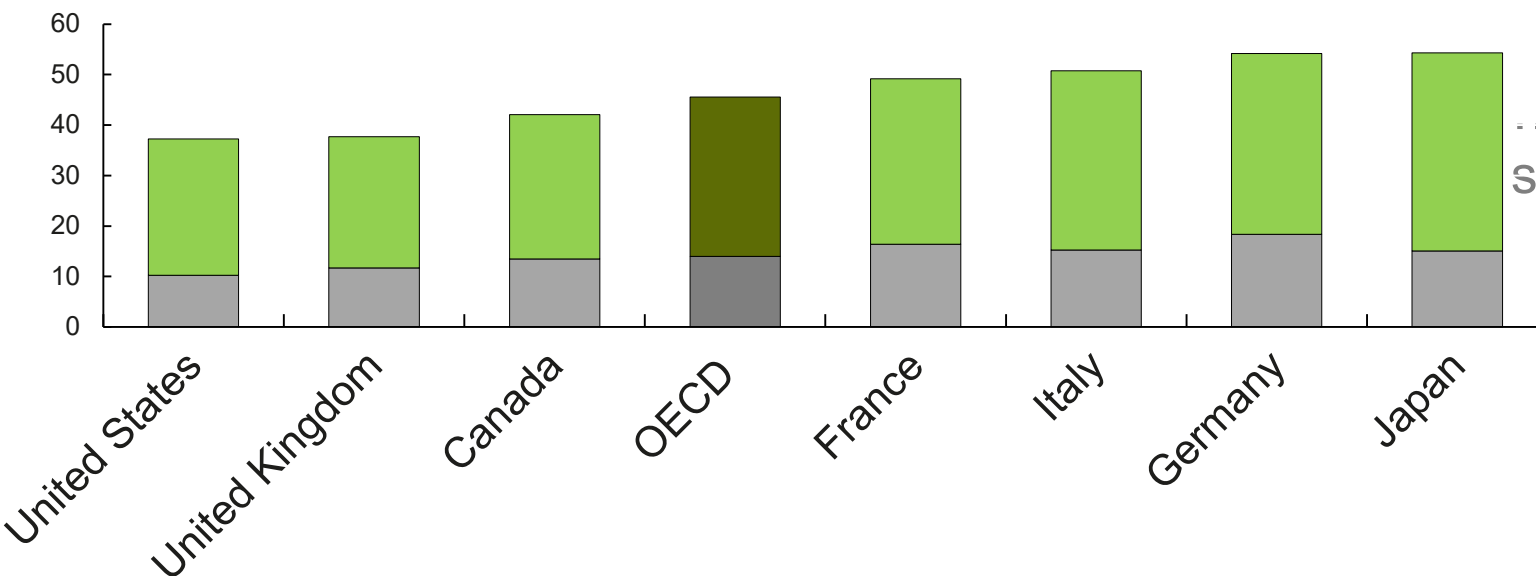


Molti lavori cambieranno a causa della tecnologia...

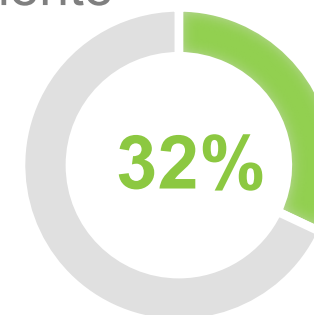
14% dei lavori sono a rischio di automatizzazione...

Percentage of jobs at risk of automation (as a % of all jobs)

■ High risk of automation (>70%) ■ Significant risk of change (50-70%)

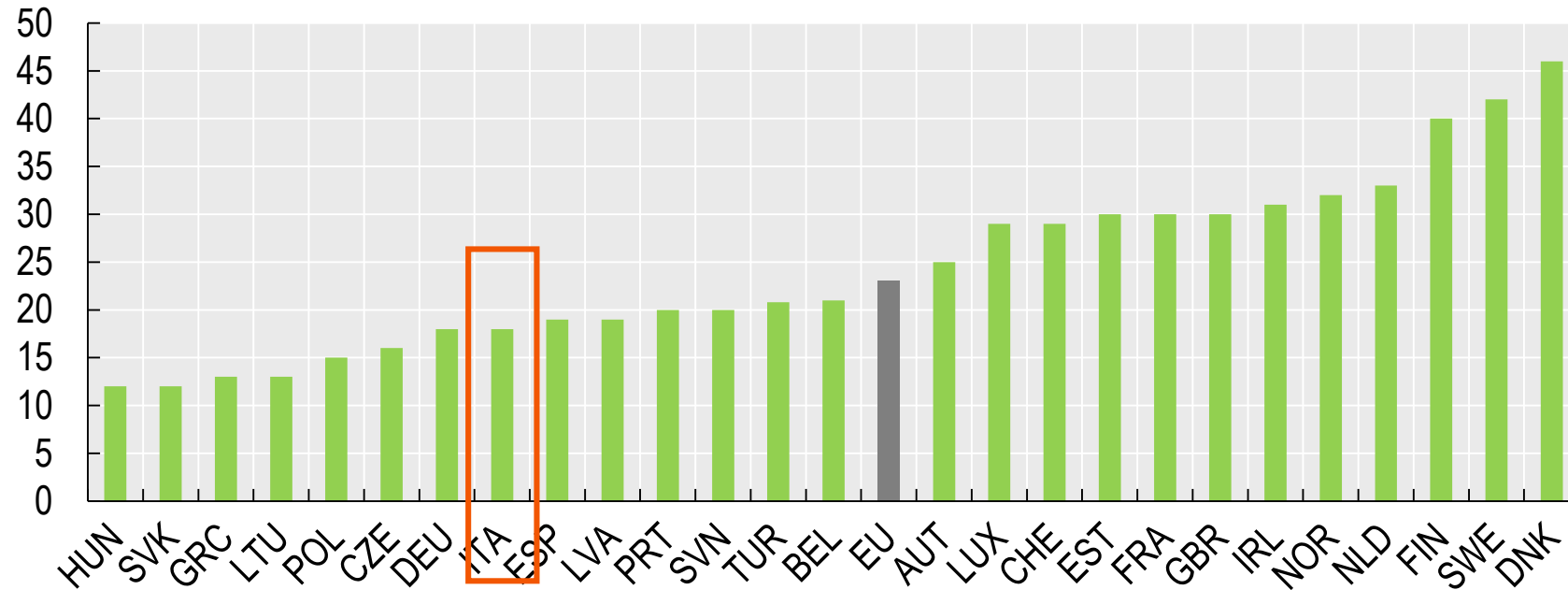


... ma molti ancora cambieranno significativamente



Il cambiamento sta gia' avvenendo rapidamente

Percentage of workers in workplaces that have introduced new technologies and/or undergone significant restructuring in the way jobs and tasks are carried out in the previous 3 years, 2015

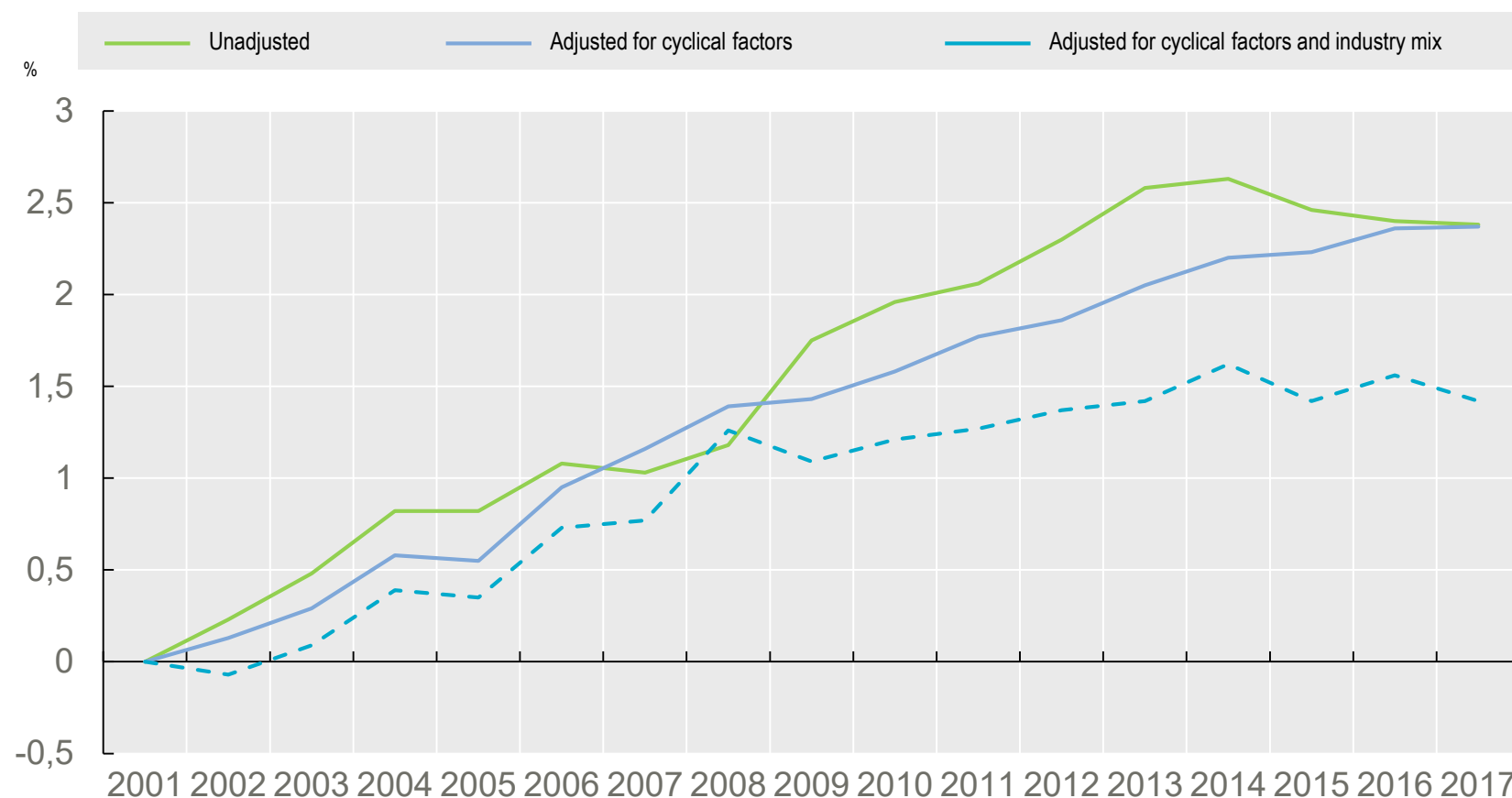


Note: Share of working answering affirmatively to the following question: During the last three years, has there been a restructuring or reorganisation at the workplace that has substantially affected your work?

Source: European Working Condition Survey, 2015

Il part time involontario è in crescita per ragioni strutturali

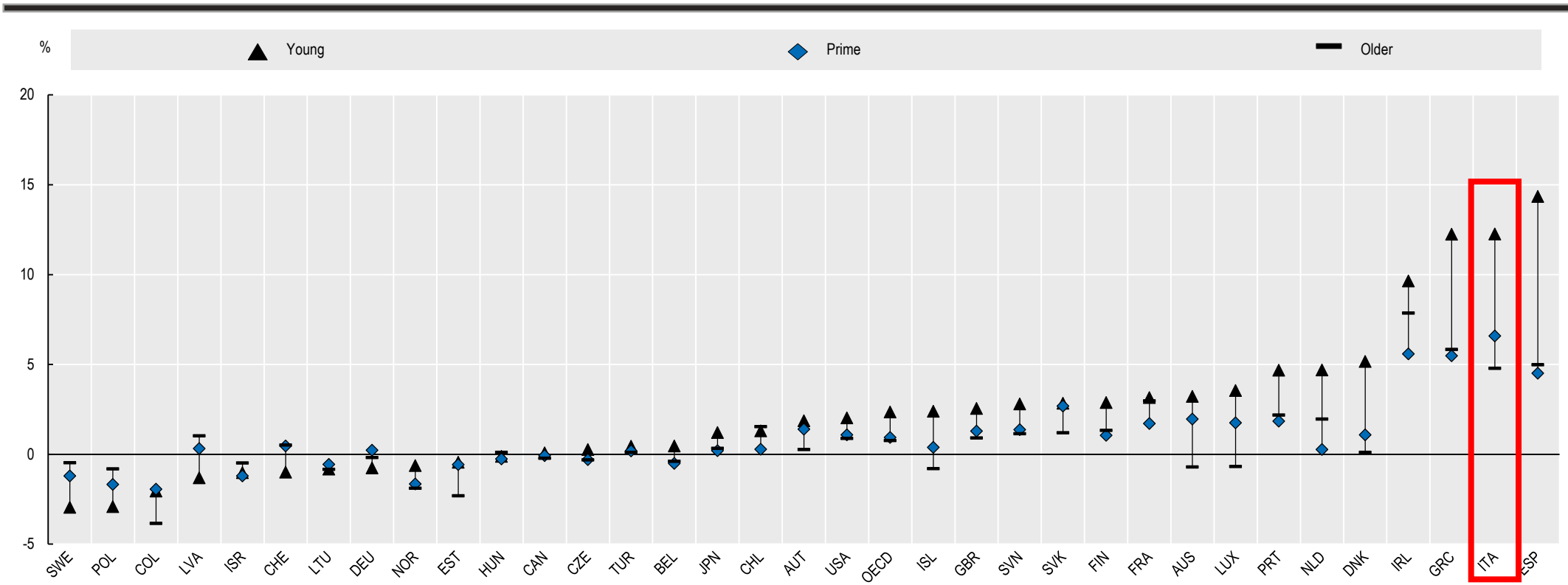
Variazione del tasso di PT involontario dal 2001 per OCSE, corretto per il ciclo e fattori strutturali





I cambiamenti toccano gruppi diversi in modi diversi

L'aumento del PT involontario e' piu' forte tra i giovani

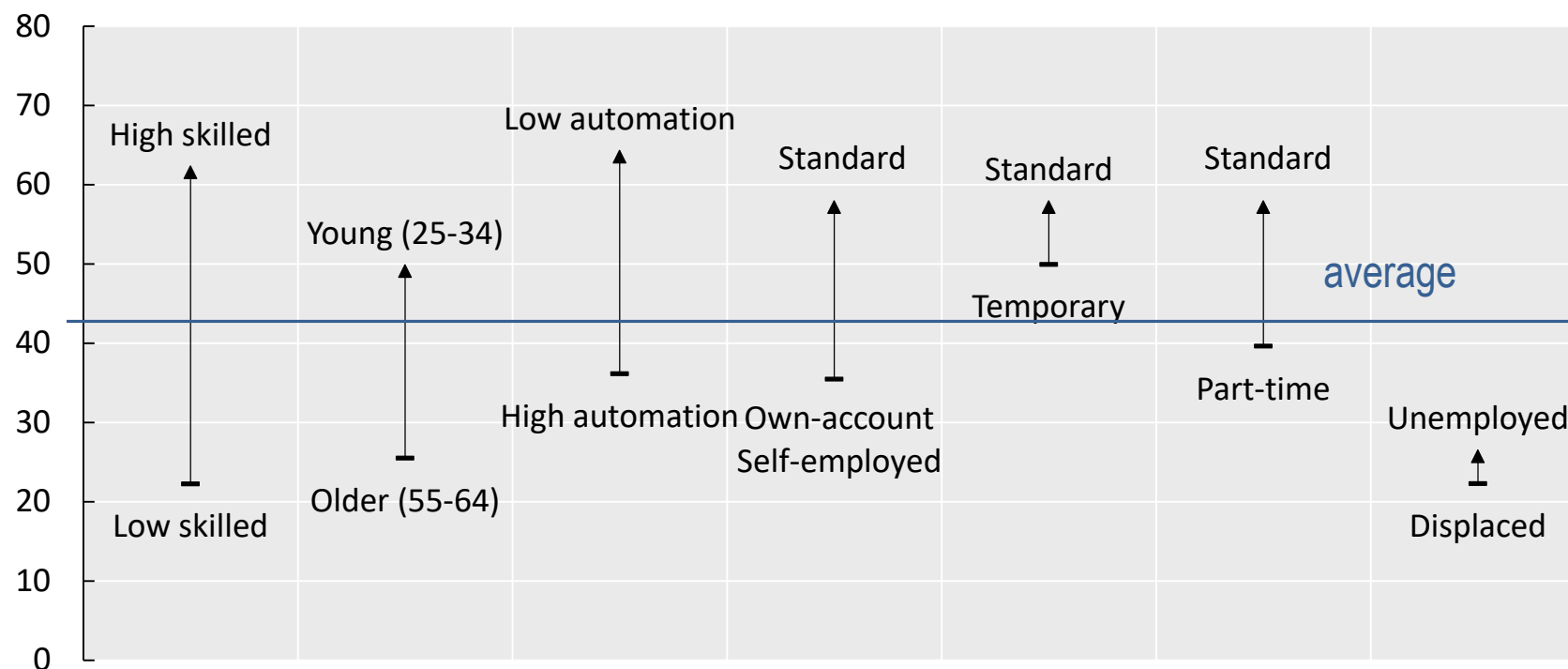


La sfida per il futuro: un mercato del lavoro inclusivo

- Per affrontare i cambiamenti servono politiche su molti fronti
 - come descritto nel rapport CNEEL.
- **Cenni su due temi:**
 - Formazione degli adulti
 - Protezione sociale

Coloro che hanno maggiore bisogno di formazione, ne ricevono di meno

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



Note: Share of adults who participated in formal or non-formal job-related training over the previous 12 months. Data refer to 2012 for most countries, except for Chile, Greece, Israel, Lithuania, New Zealand, Slovenia and Turkey where they refer to 2015. Low (high) skilled refers to adults who score at level 1 or below (levels 4 or 5) on the PIAAC literacy scale. High (low) automation refers to adults at high (low) risk of automation. Own-account workers are the self-employed without employees. Temporary refers to workers on fixed term or temporary work agency contracts. Part-time refers to adults who work less (more) than 30 hours per week. Standard are adults in full-time jobs with an indefinite work contract. Unemployed refers to all unemployed who have not been dismissed for economic reasons in their last job; displaced refers to unemployed adults who have been dismissed for economic reasons in the last job. The OECD average (41%) refers to the unweighted average participation in job-related training among all adults among OECD countries participating in the Survey for Adult Skills (PIAAC).

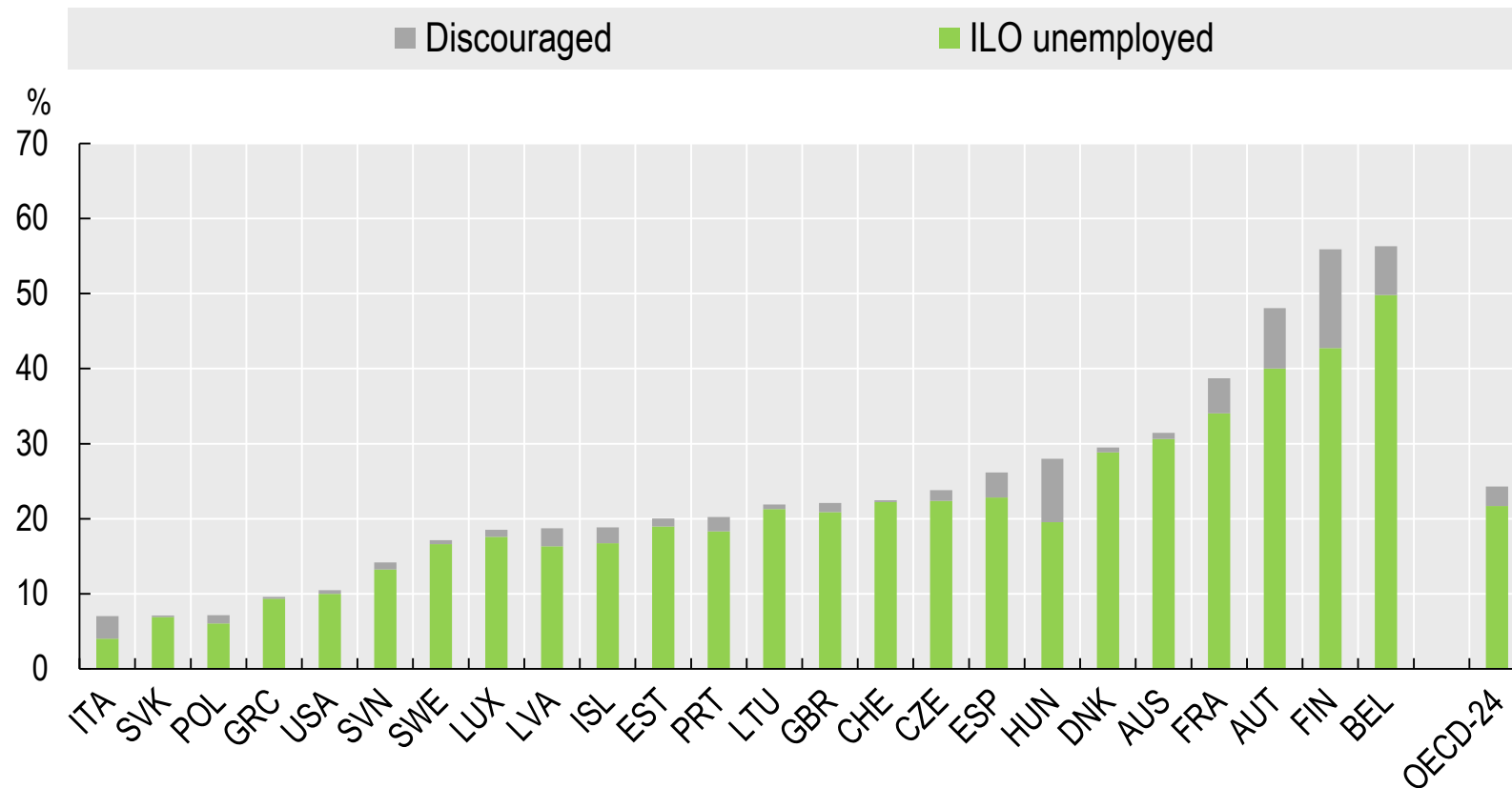
Source: Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) (2012, 2015).



Adult Learning *Policy Directions*

- Attaccare barriere training (motivazione, tempo)
- Portabilità' del diritto alla formazione
- Ruolo importante della contrattazione collettiva

Solo una minoranza delle persone in cerca di occupazione riceve sussidi

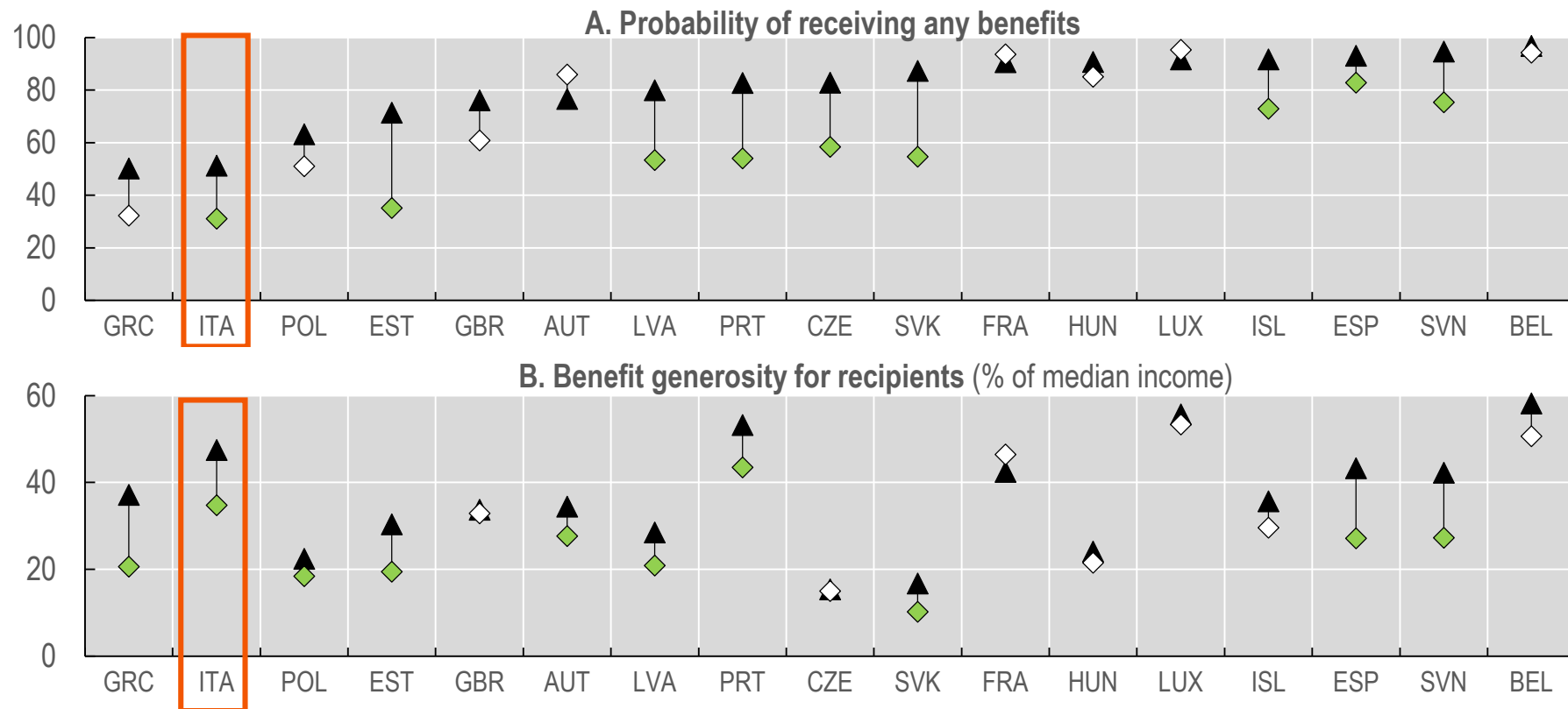


Note: In some countries, unemployment benefits can be received by people who have some work attachment (part-time unemployed) or who are not available for work (labour market inactive). The number of unemployment-benefit recipients can then be much higher than suggested by these coverage rates. See (OECD, 2018[29]) for detailed results by employment status. The OECD SOCR database provides benefit recipients totals by country (www.oecd.org/social/recipients.htm). “Discouraged” refers to people without employment who are available for work but are not actively looking for a job. OECD-24 corresponds to the unweighted average of the countries shown. 2015 figures for Australia. LFS data for Sweden do not include a series of benefits that are accessible to jobless individuals who: i) are not in receipt of core unemployment benefits, and who ii) satisfy other conditions such as active participation in employment-support measures. ILO: International Labour Organization.

Il sostegno per disoccupati con carriere non-standard e' debole in molti paesi

Out-of-work support for non-standard workers is limited in some countries

▲ Baseline: past standard work ◆ Past non-standard (significant gap) ◇ Past non-standard (non-significant gap)



Notes: Overall benefit support package 2014-15. **Out-of-work individual in a low-income household** with:

- past “standard” work (uninterrupted dependent employment), and
- past “non-standard” work or interrupted dependent employment (e.g. self-employed).

Statistical significance is for a 90% confidence interval. Source: OECD calculations using EU-SILC panel data.



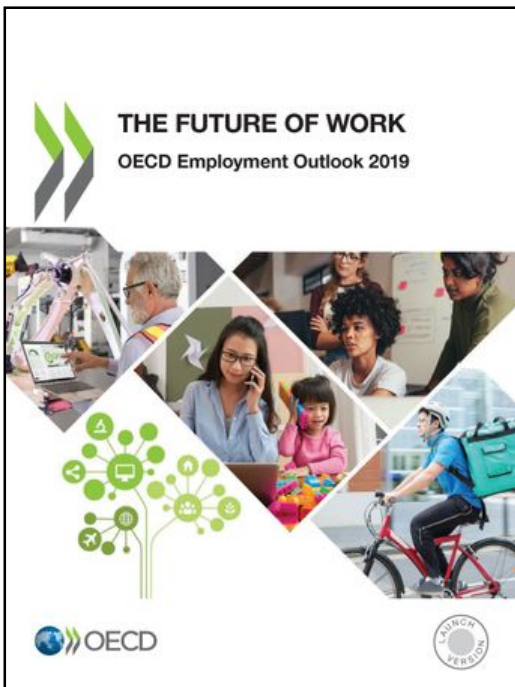
Social Protection *Policy Directions*

- Rivedere i criteri di eligibilita' per i sussidi di disoccupazione per assicurare protezione ai lavoratori con carriere non-standard.

Grazie

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

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