

# Transitioning into an uncertain future

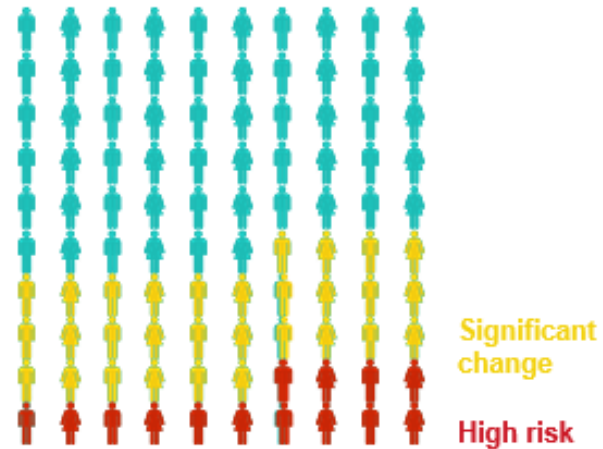
G20 EdWG

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# With the labour market undergoing rapid, fundamental change – decision-making is more important, but also more difficult.

## Jobs are at risk of automation

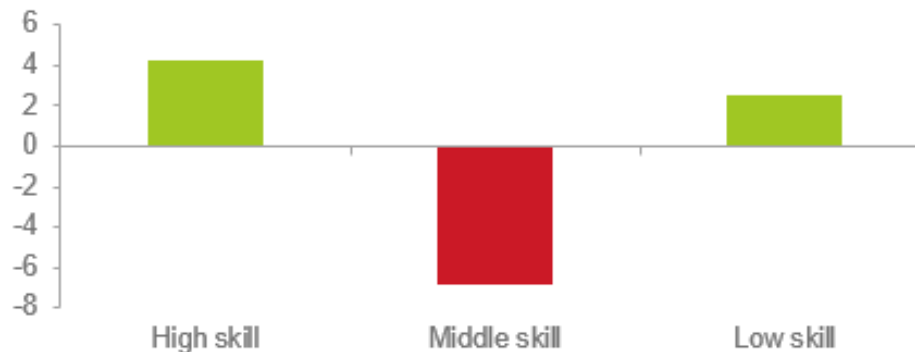


## New forms of work are emerging



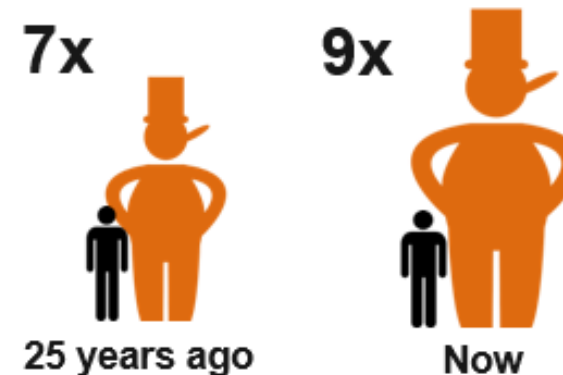
## Labour markets are polarising

Percentage point change in share of total employment (OECD average), 1995 to 2015



## Inequality is rising

Richest 10% v. poorest 10%



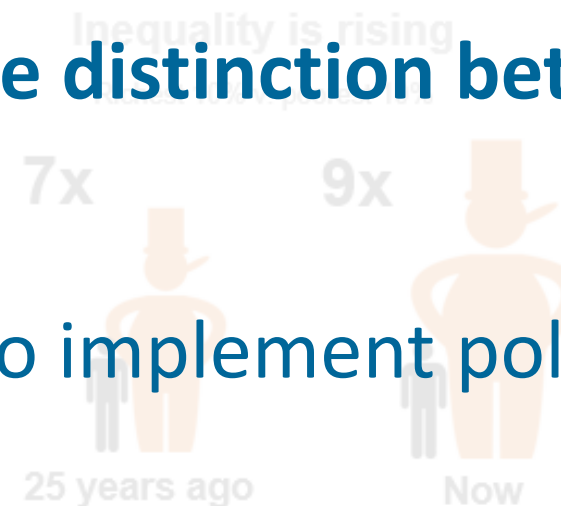
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# The new nature of the firm

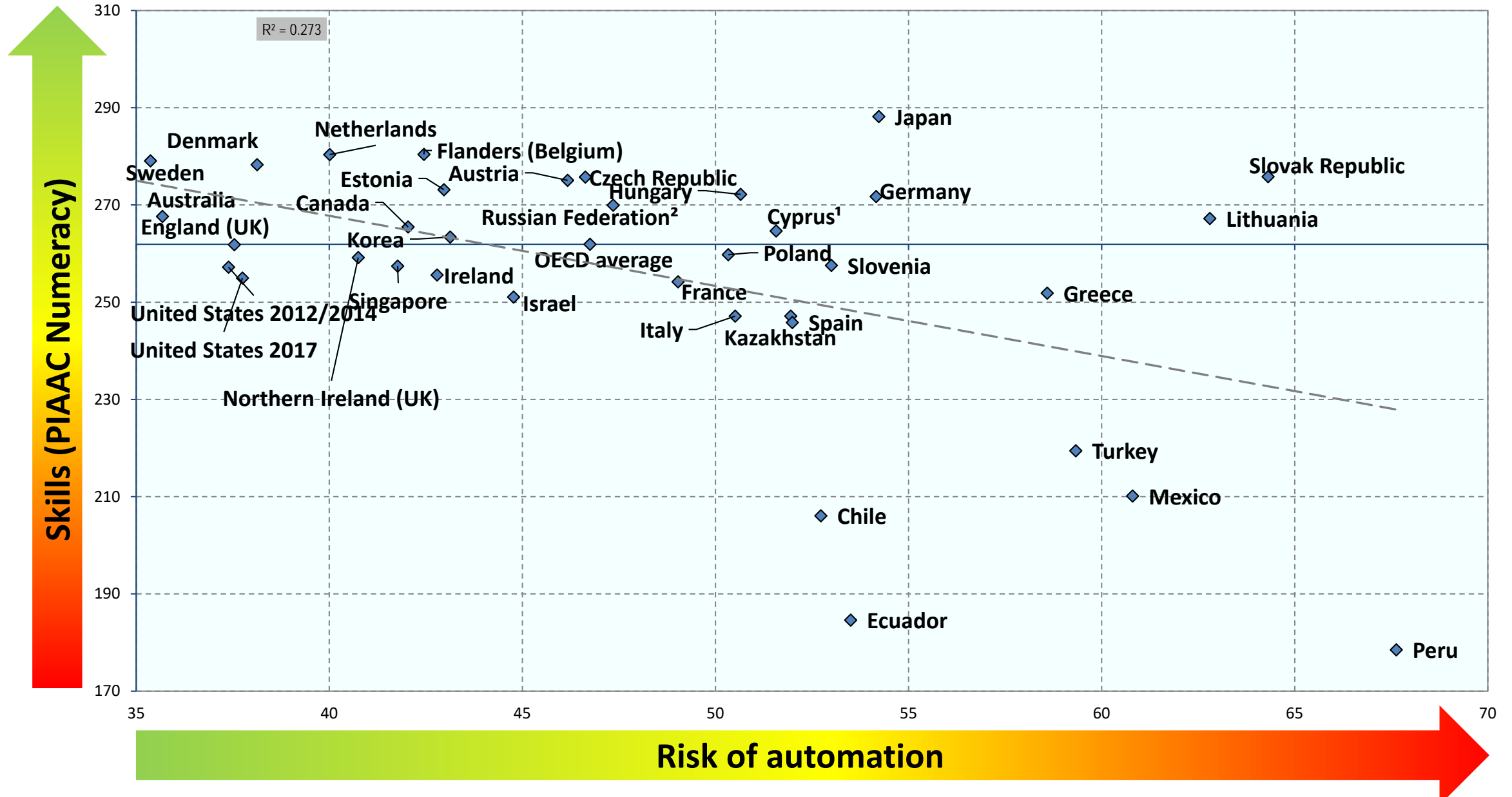
Jobs are at risk of automation

New forms of work are emerging

- Digital “**platform**” **technology** drives the (re)organisation of firms
- **Small units** of employment with global reach require re-think of what “small” means (employment or revenue to market share)
- Peer-to-peer markets are **blurring the distinction between a consumer and a business**
- Governments **work with platforms** to implement policies

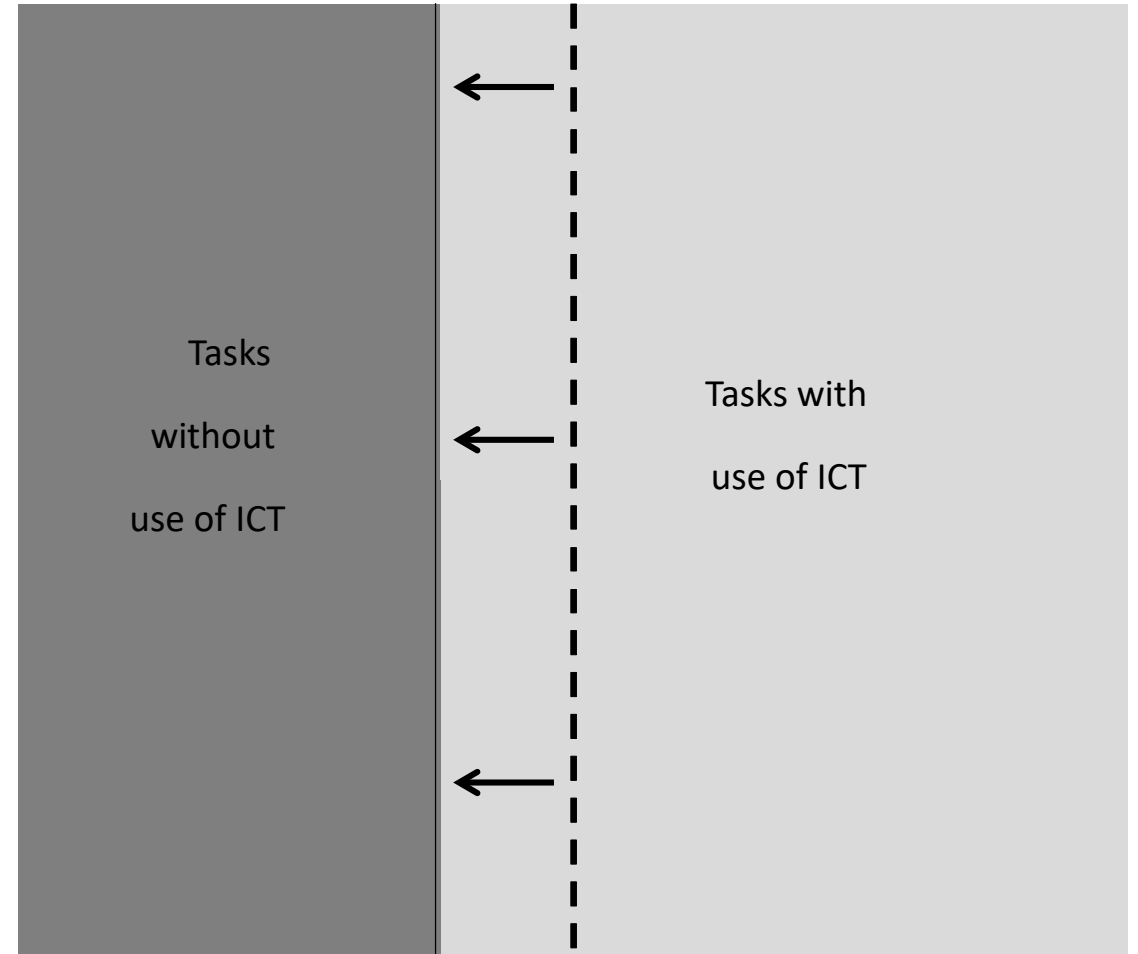
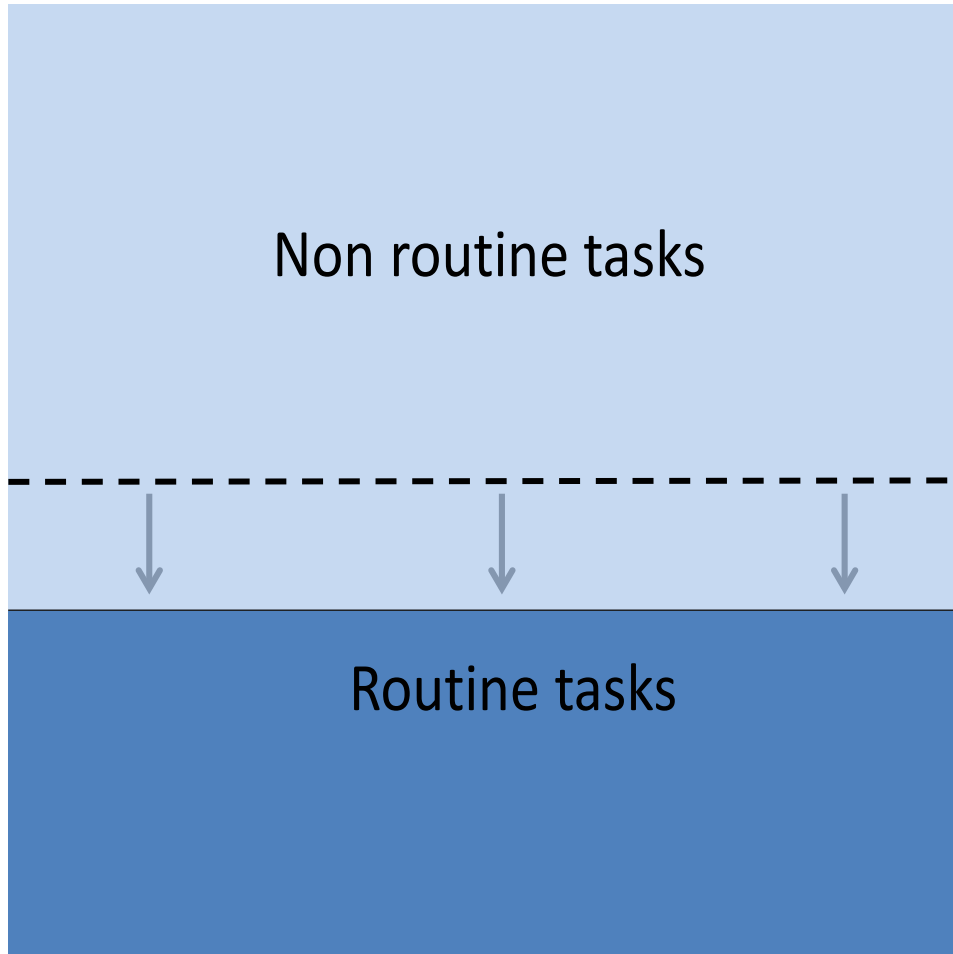


# Skills and the risk of automation



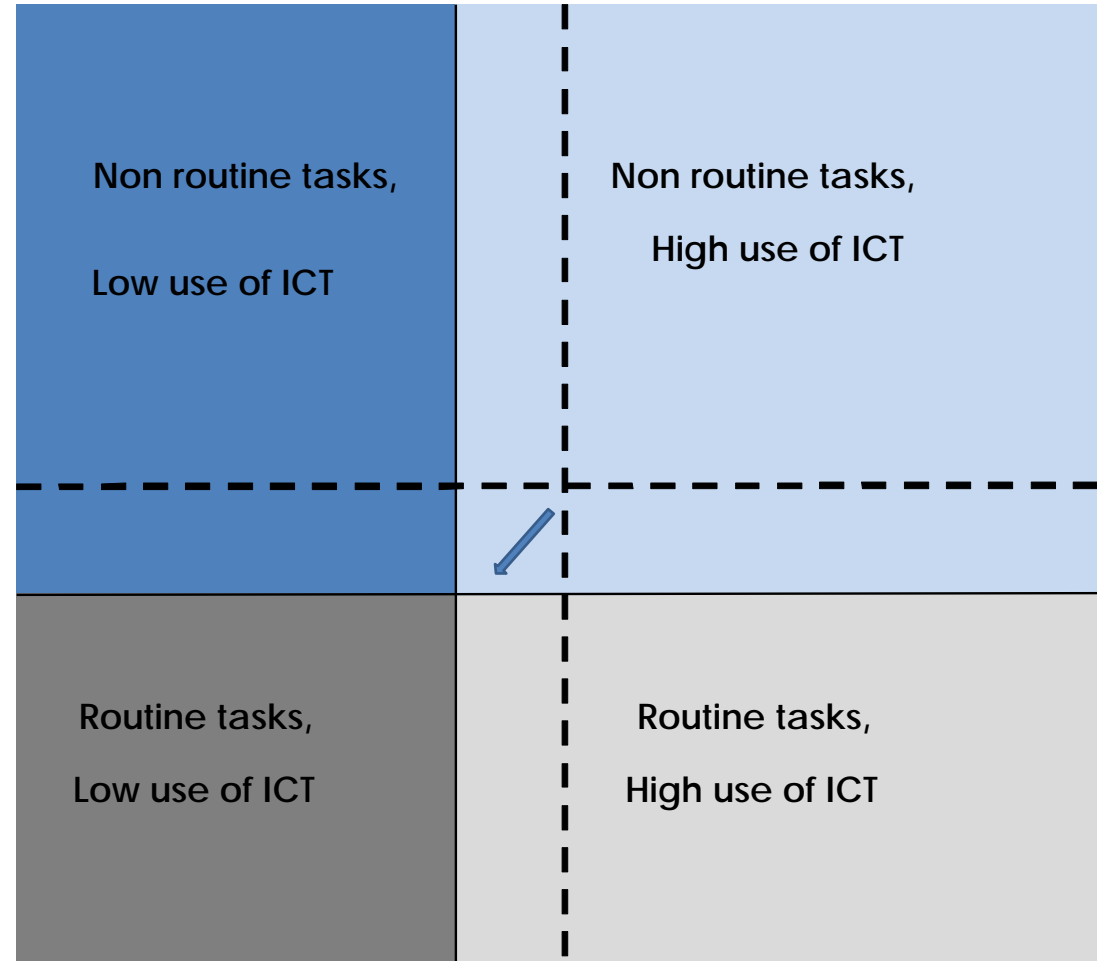
# Two effects of digitalisation

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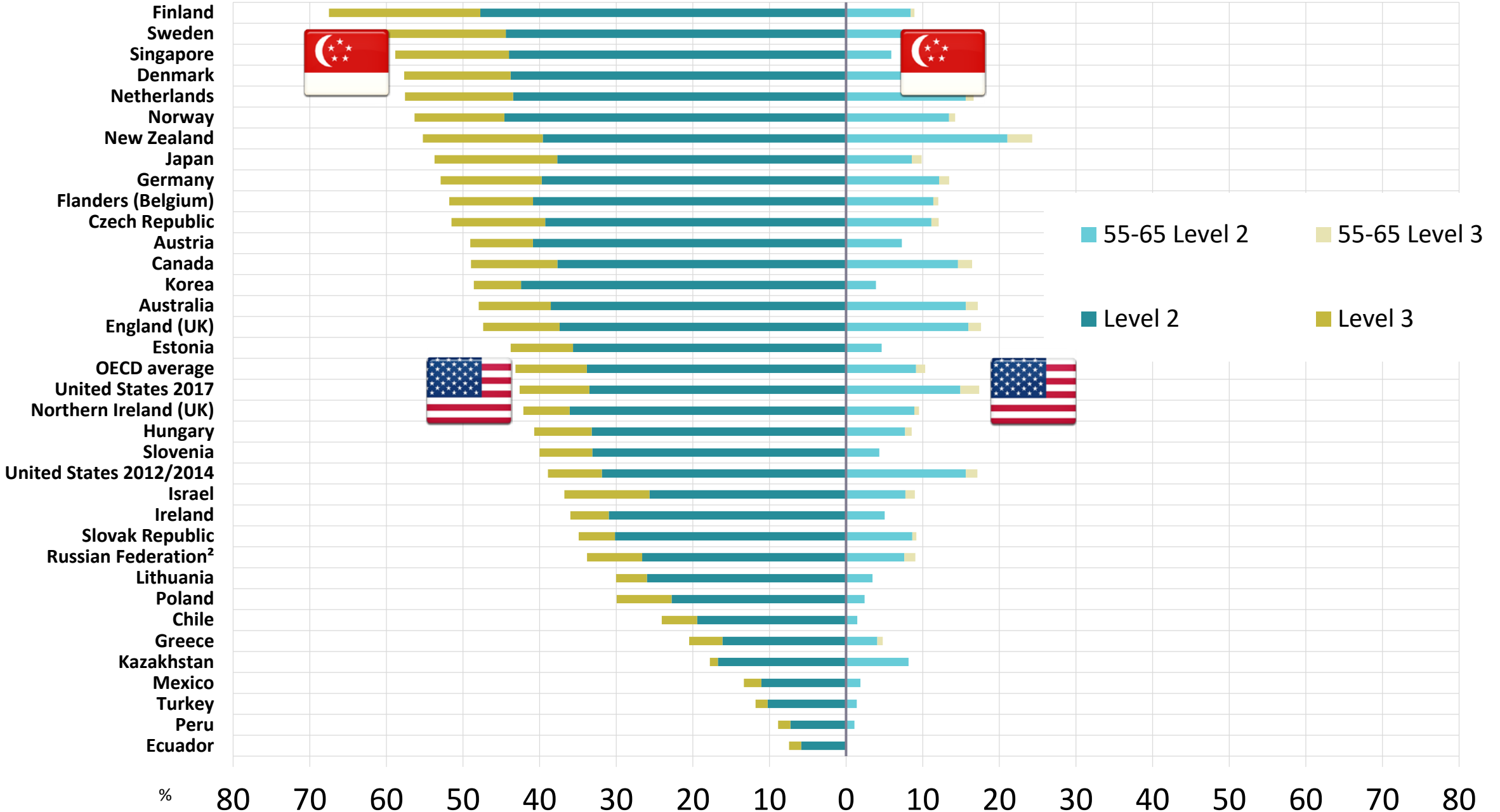
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# Skills to manage complex digital information

Young adults (25-34)

Older adults (55-65)







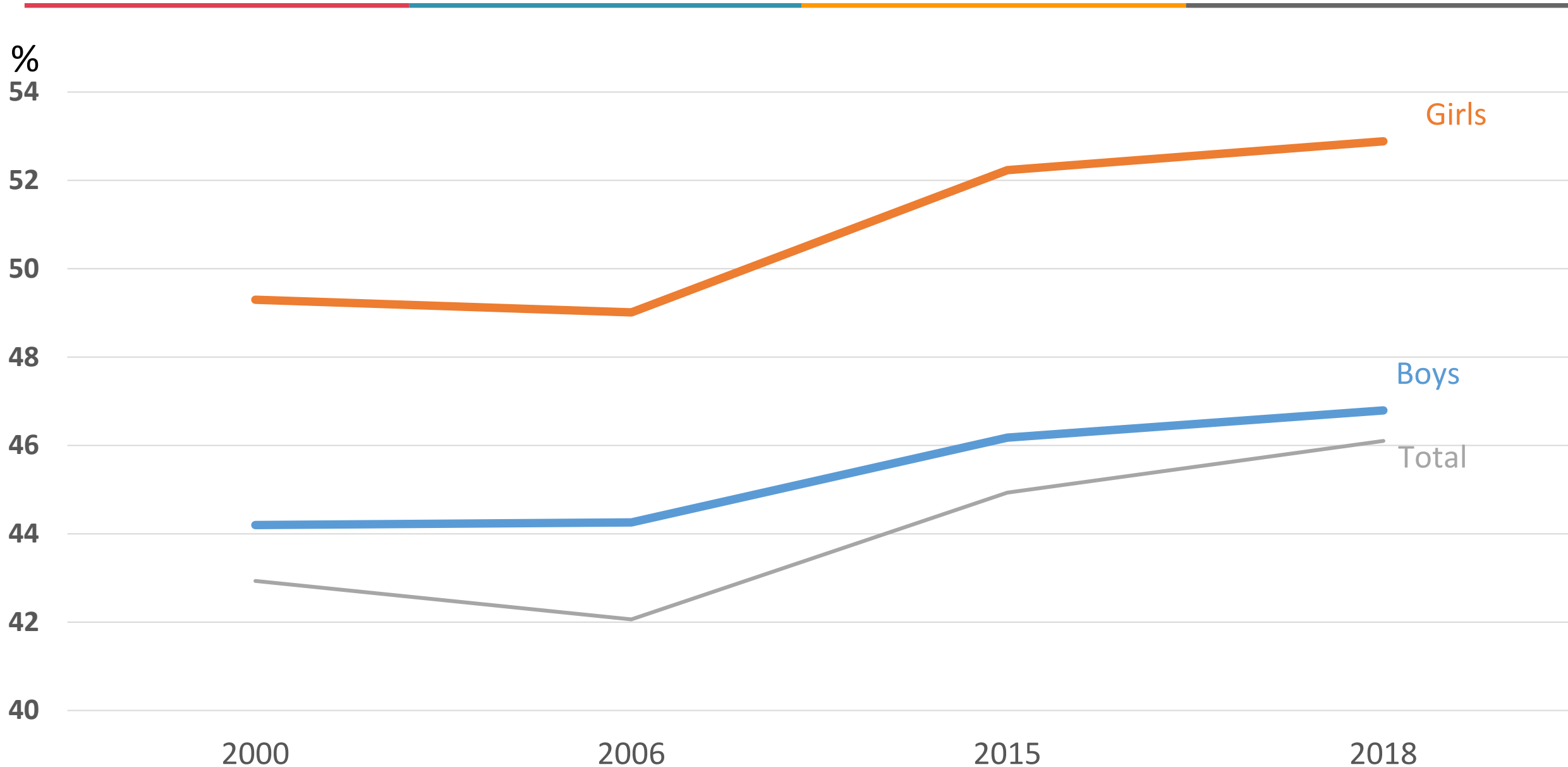
**Every day, teenagers make important decisions that shape their future**

**...but young people's career aspirations are often narrow, unrealistic and distorted by gender and social background**



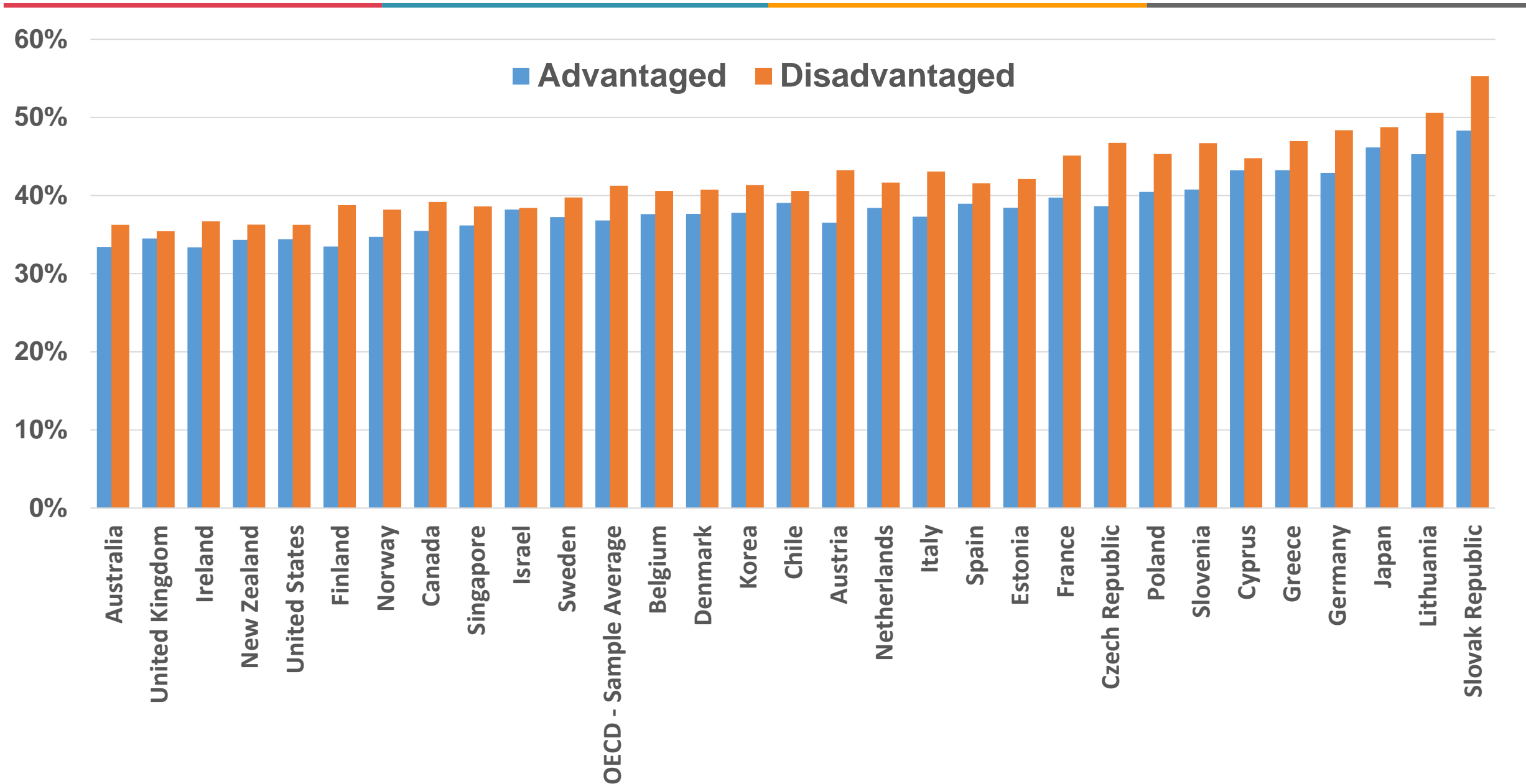
# Concentration of occupational expectations between 2000 and 2018

Percentage of students naming 10 most popular occupations (PISA)



Source: PISA databases. Countries reporting career expectations in PISA 2000, 2003, 2006, 2015 and 2018.

# Many teenagers aspire to jobs that are at high risk of automation (PISA)



# COVID-19 has accelerated trends

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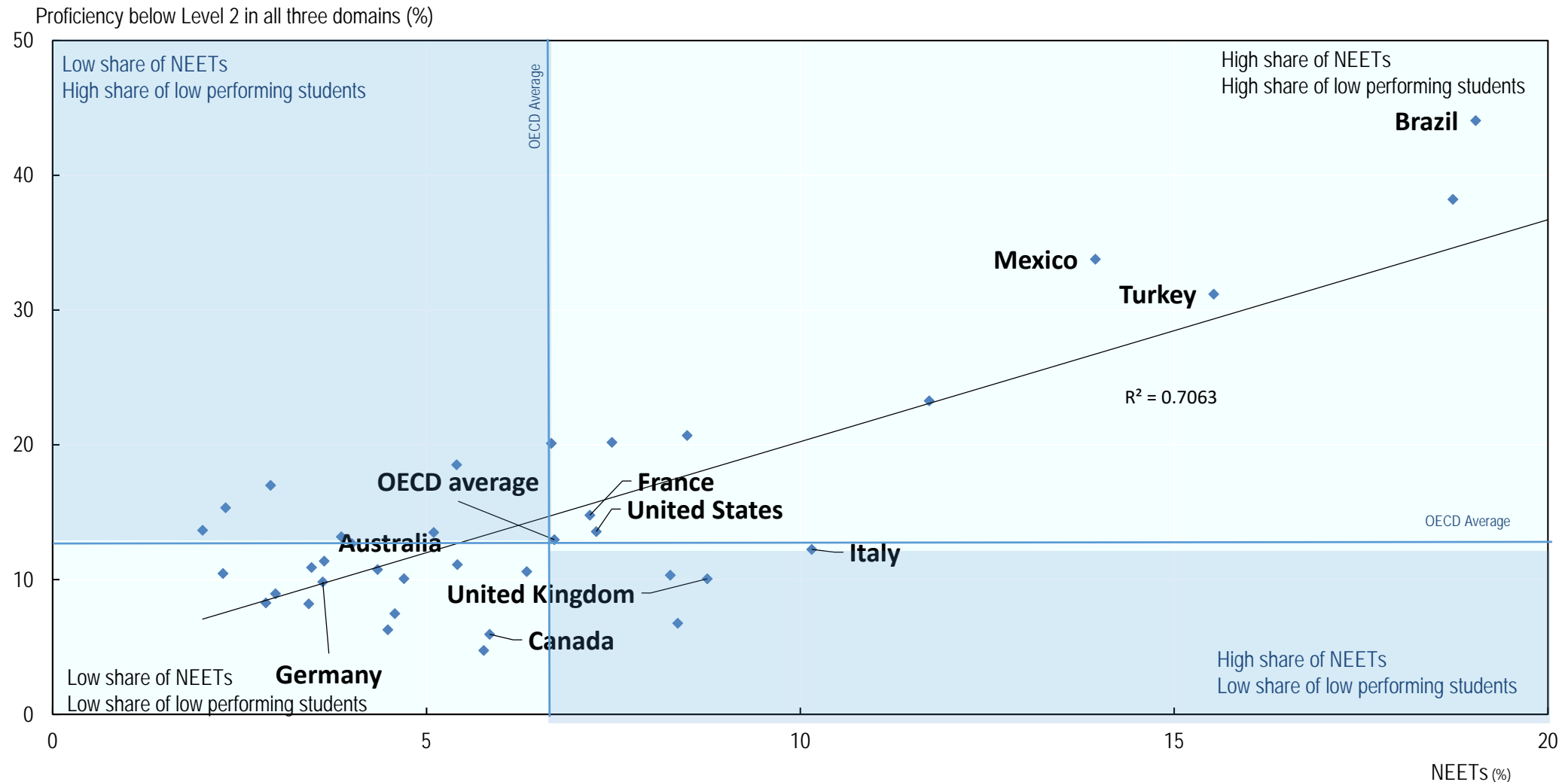
- COVID-19 crisis:
  - Limits job mobility and labour migration
  - Made some sectors and occupations non-viable
  - Heightened unemployment, reduced income and increased uncertainty, which has also led social and political unrest
- COVID-19 crisis also:
  - Increased skills demand for some sectors and occupations
  - Gave opportunity to re-build our future economy



**What we can do**

# Better quality schooling reduces the risk of becoming NEET

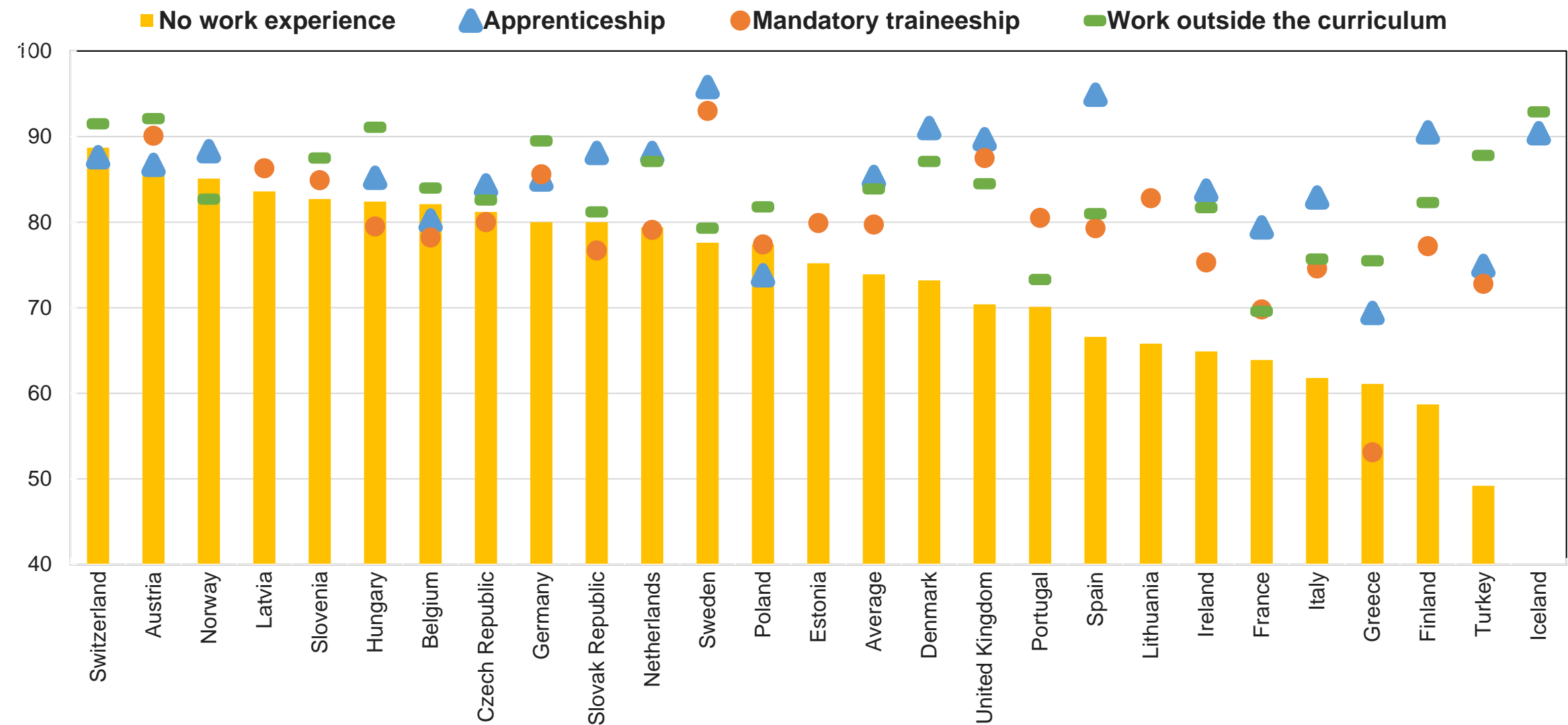
Relationship between the percentage of 15-year-old students who were low performers in PISA (2015) and the share of NEETs among 15-19 year-olds (2017)



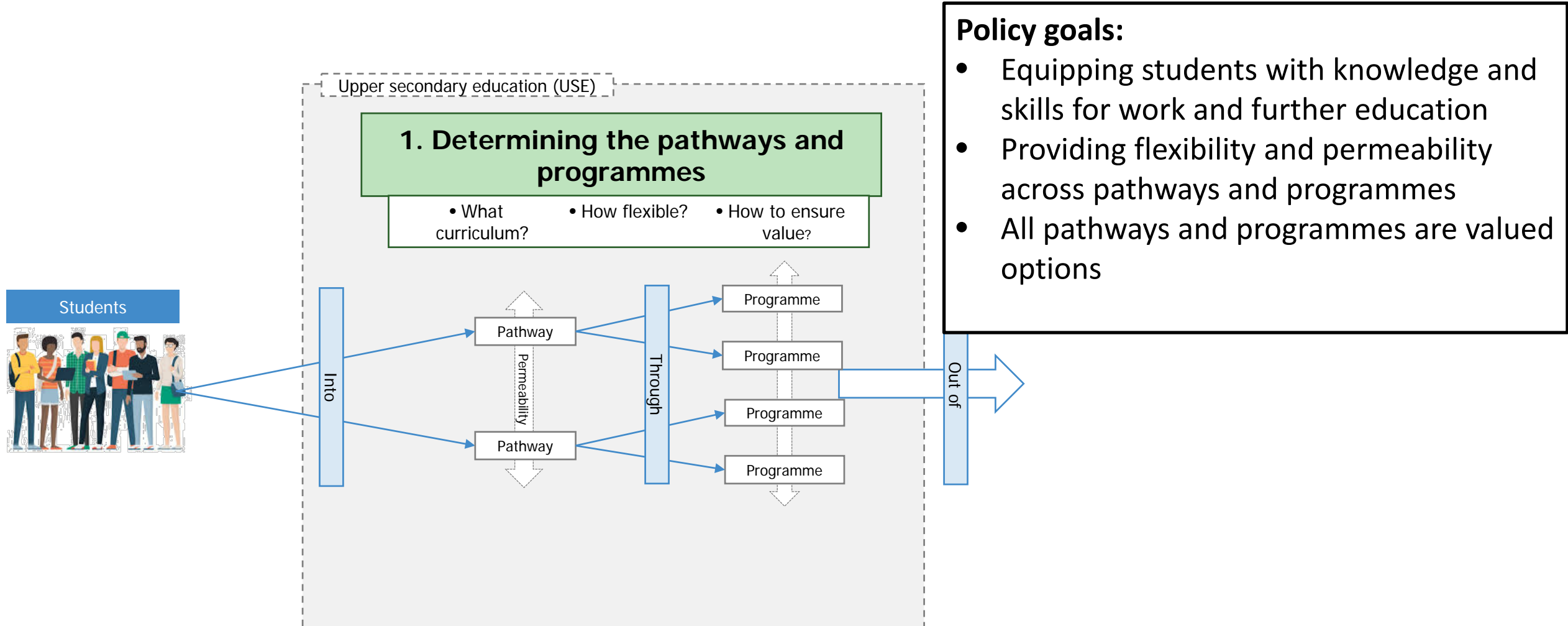


# Work experience while studying increases employment prospects

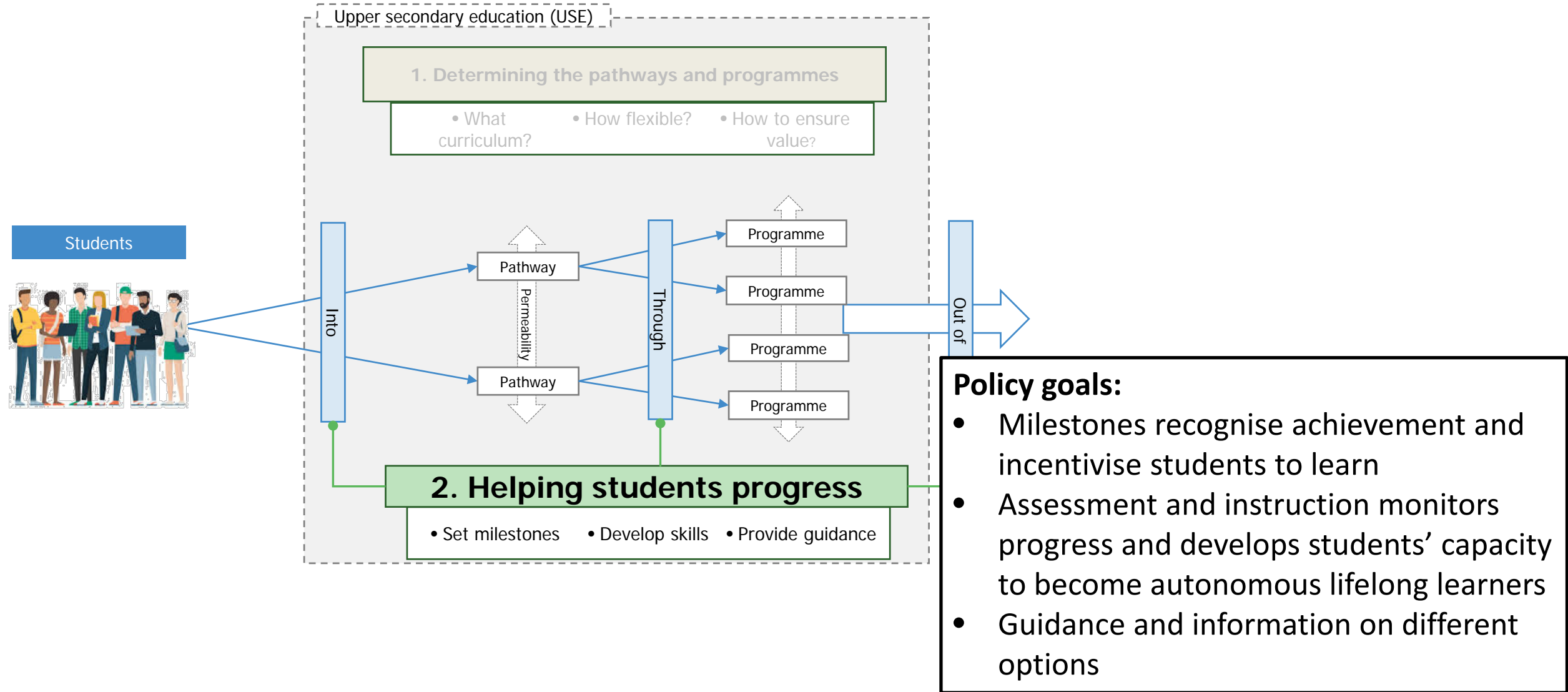
Employment rate of 25-34 year-olds who attained vocational upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, by type of work experience while studying (2016)



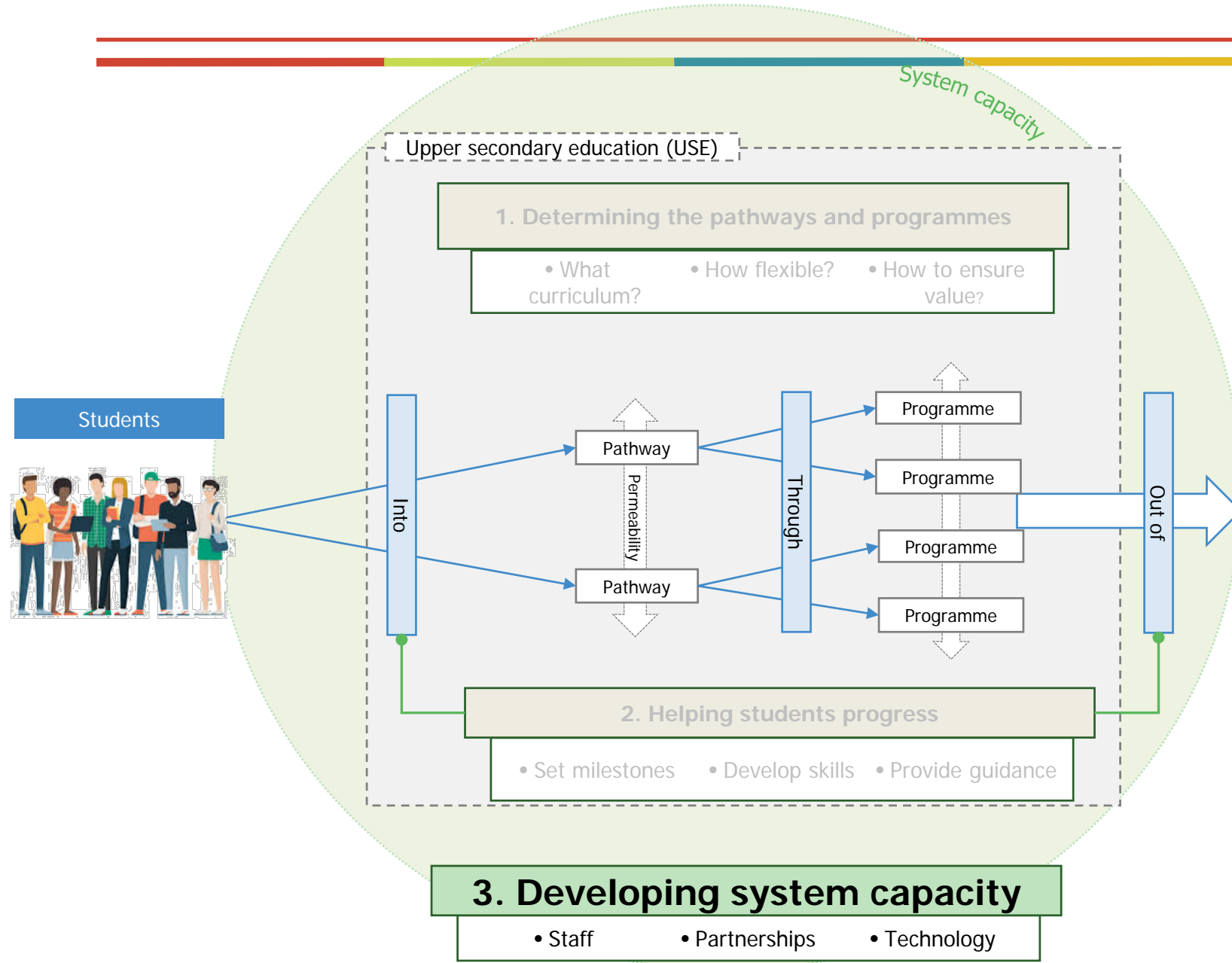
# Effective transitions



# Effective transitions



# Effective transitions



## Policy goals:

- Recruiting, preparing, and supporting school staff
- Developing partnerships to strengthen delivery of upper secondary education
- Harnessing the potential of technology to improve the quality and relevance of upper secondary education, and enhance student choice



# Thank you

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