



# **Trade union involvement in tackling the effects of the crisis on the employment**

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ETUI: The role and position of TU's in tackling the effect of COVID-19 on employment'

Online (Spain/Italy/Slovenia/Belgium), 16/11/2020

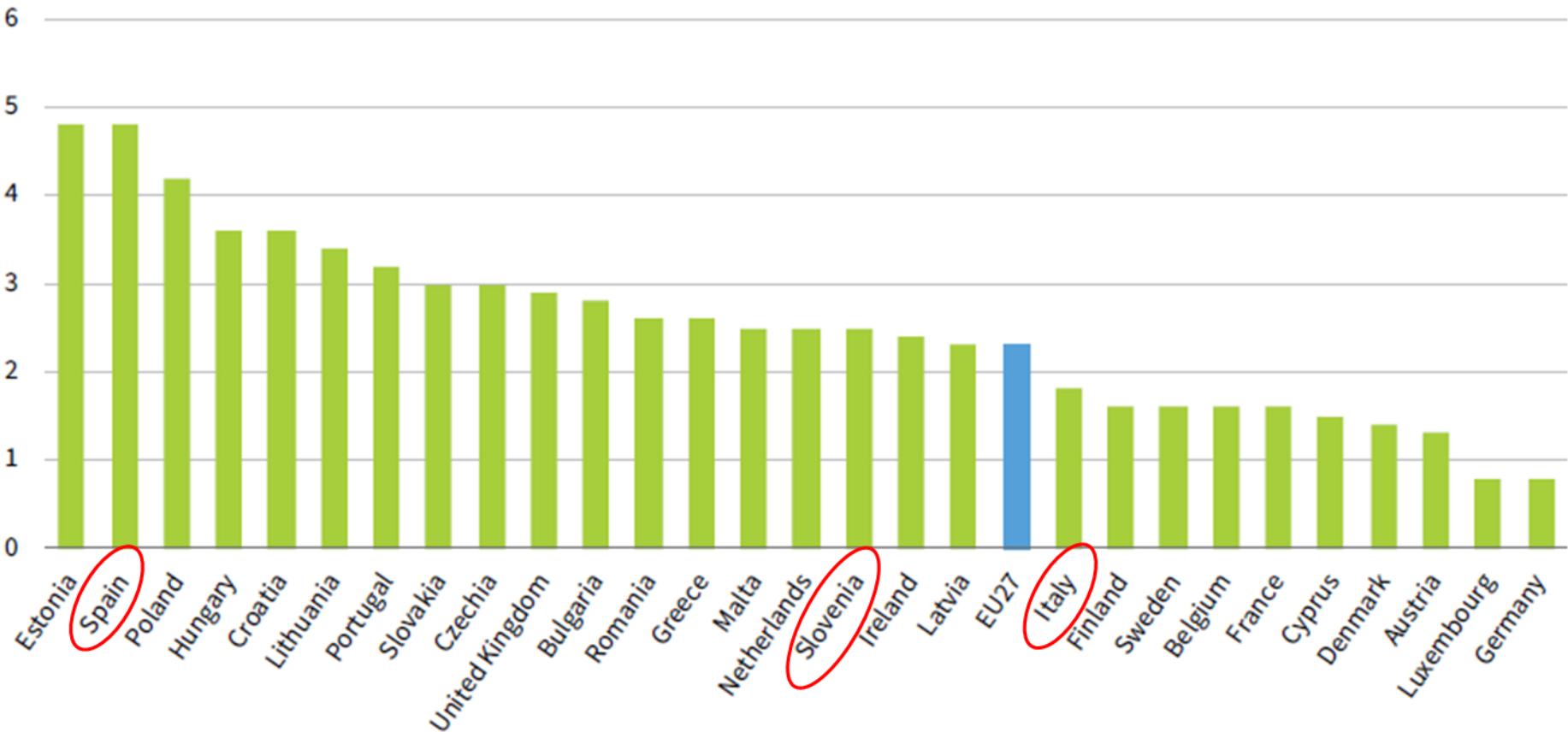
# Agenda

1. The COVID-19 crisis of (un)employment
2. Employment policy responses
3. Trade union involvement

# **1. THE COVID-19 CRISIS OF (UN)EMPLOYMENT**

# Projected rise in unemployment in 2020

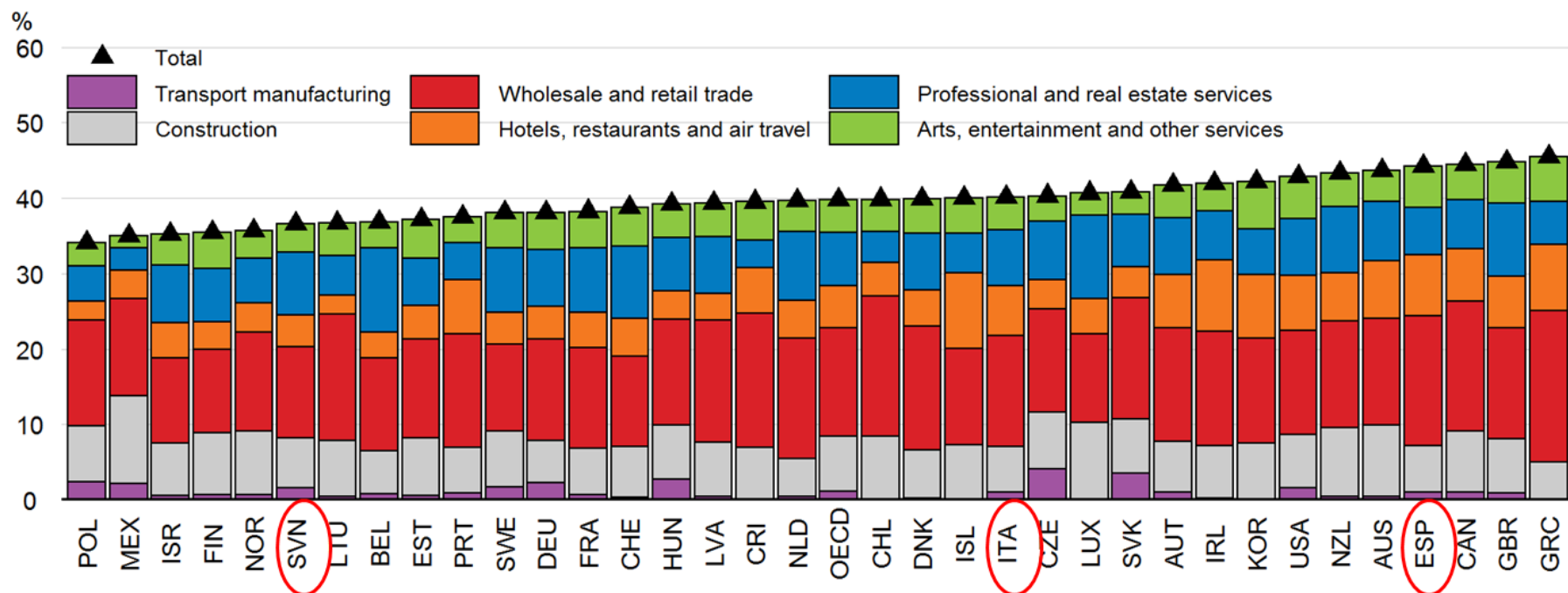
in percentage points



Source: European Commission and Eurofound 2020.

# Employment in activities most affected by containment measures

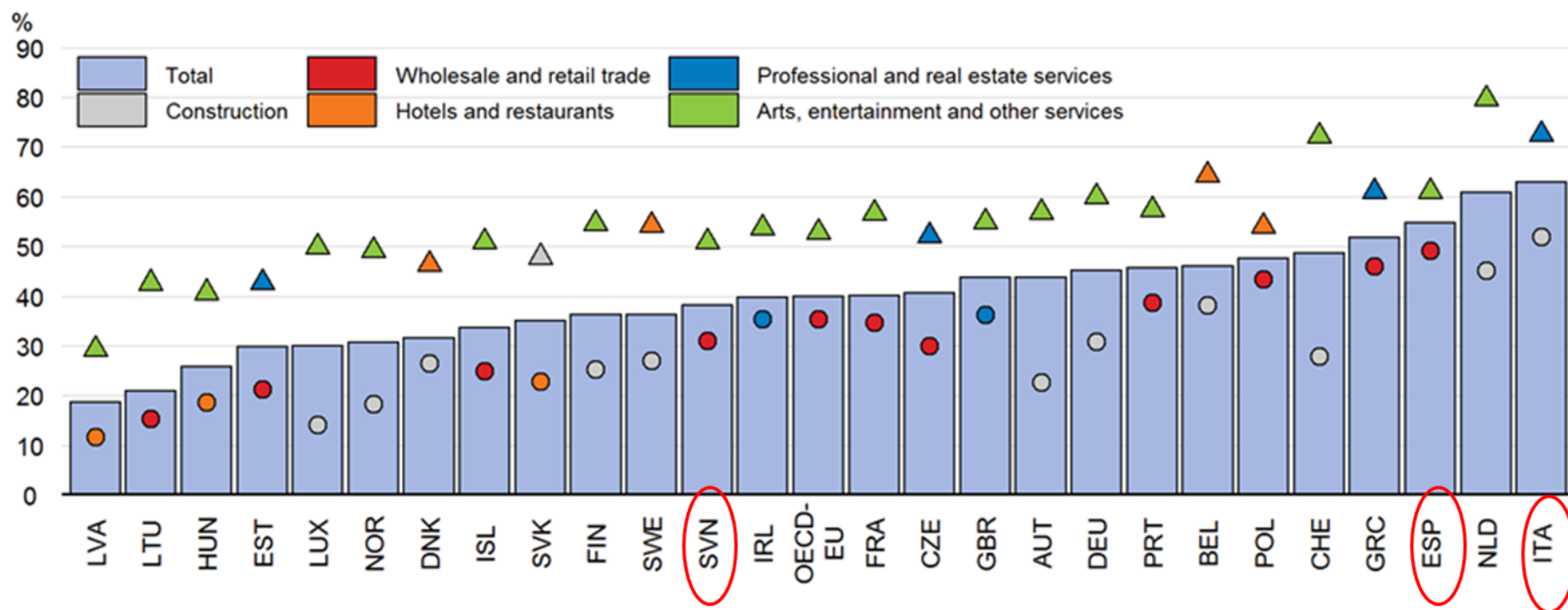
% of total employment, 2018 or latest available year



Source: OECD Economic Outlook 2020.

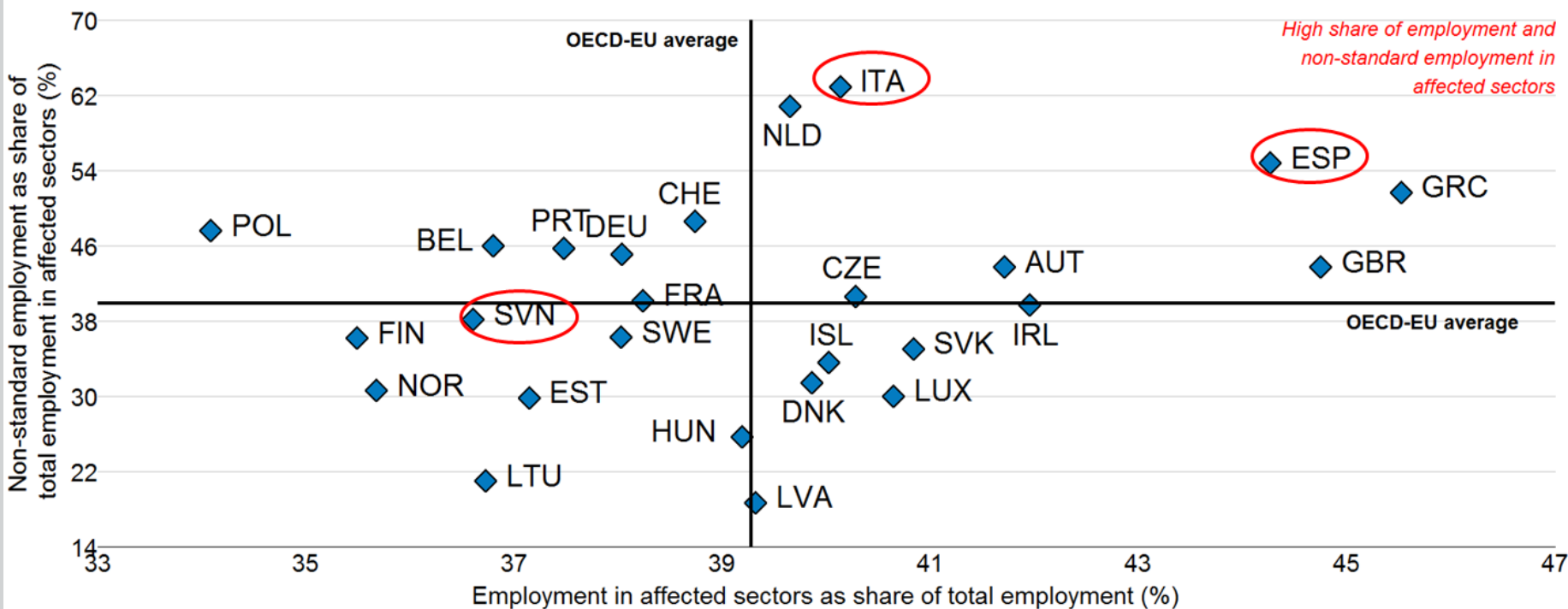
# Non-standard workers in activities most affected by containment measures

% of employment in respective sectors, 2018



Source: OECD Economic Outlook 2020.

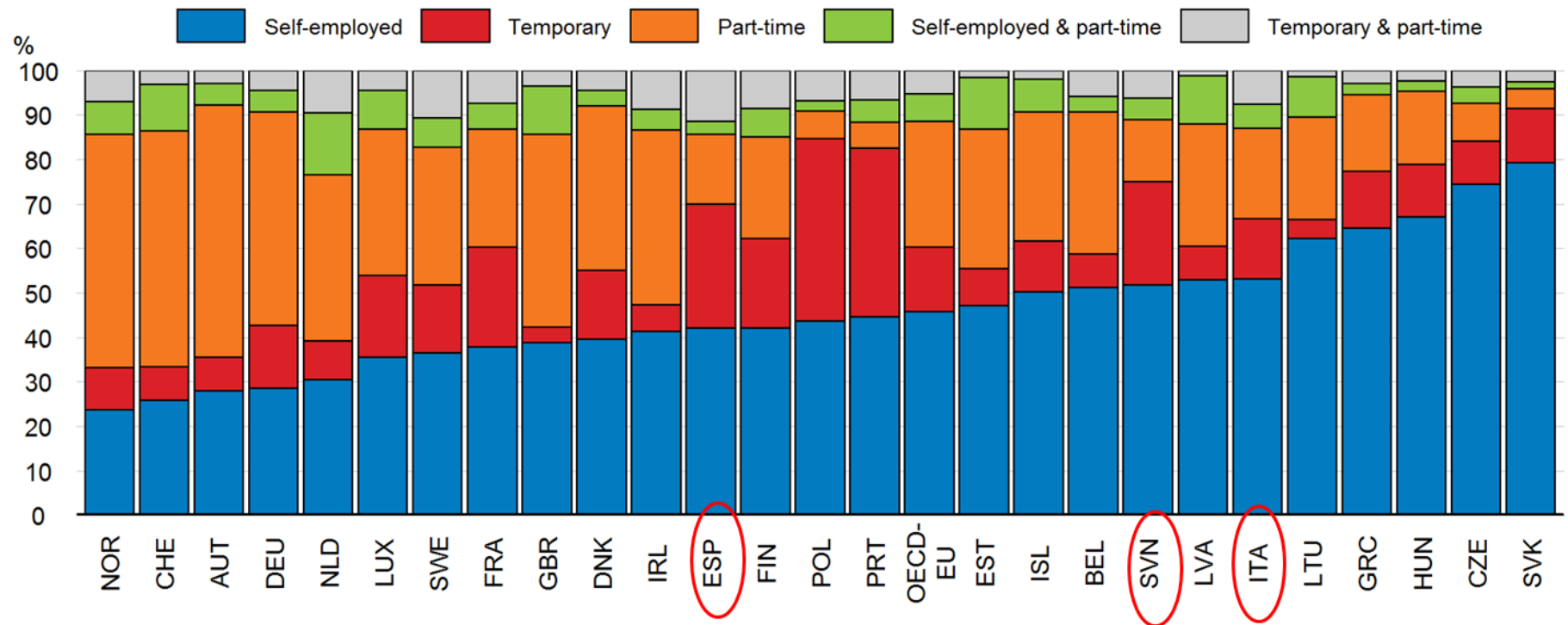
# Total employment and non-standard employment in activities most affected



Source: OECD Economic Outlook 2020.

# Composition of non-standard workers

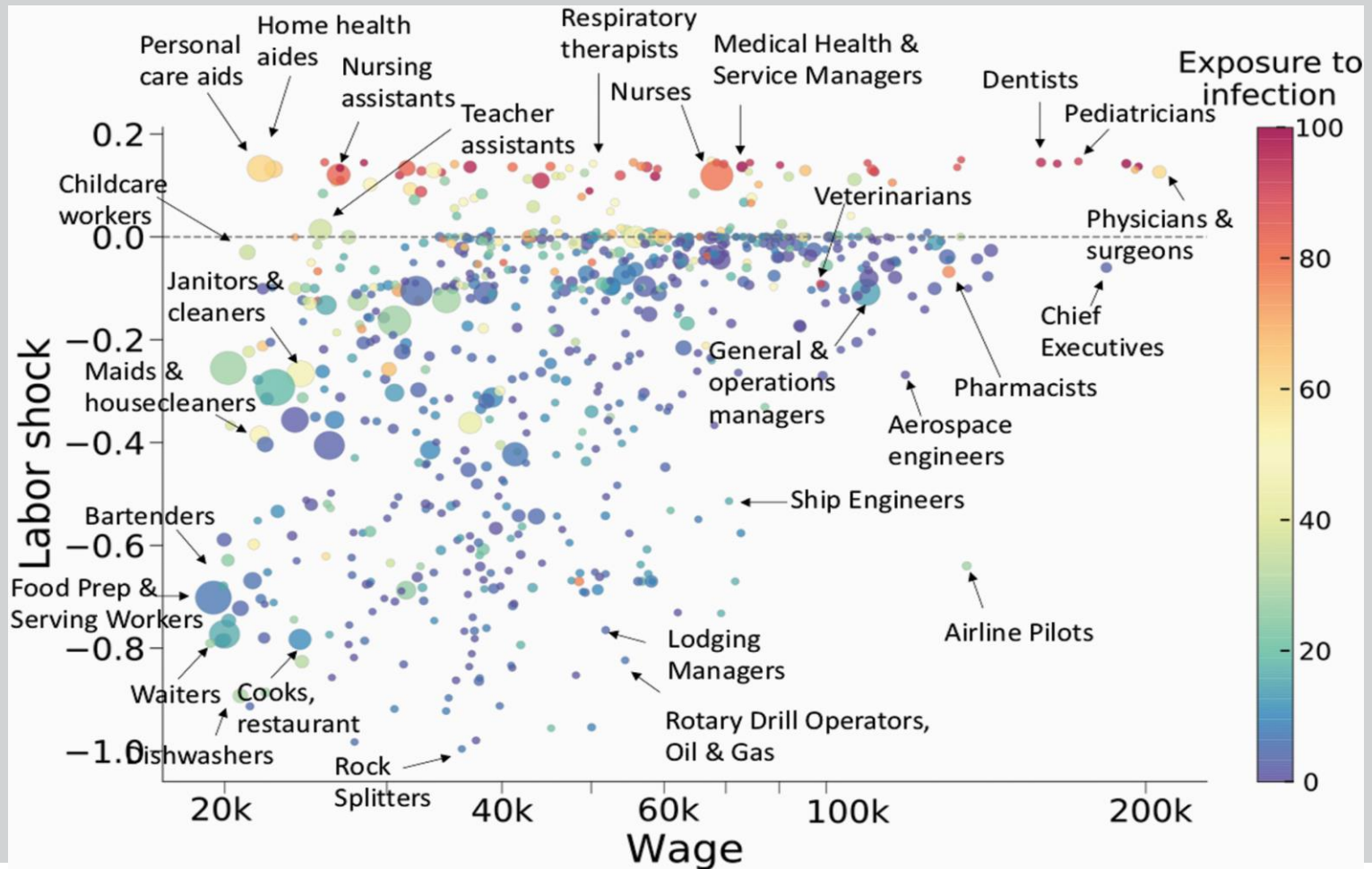
% of non-standard employment in affected sectors, 2018



Source: OECD Economic Outlook 2020.

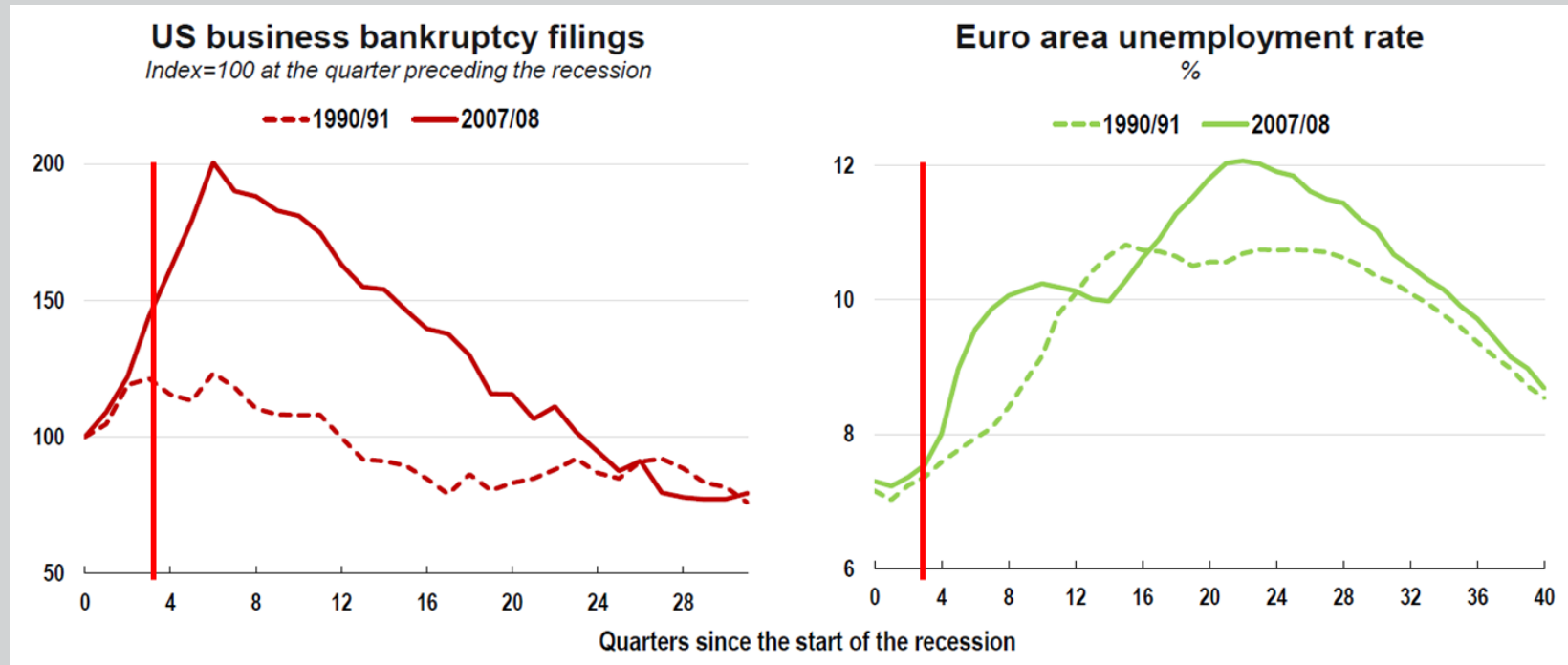


# Lower paid jobs are most affected



Source: Rio-Chanona et. al 2020.

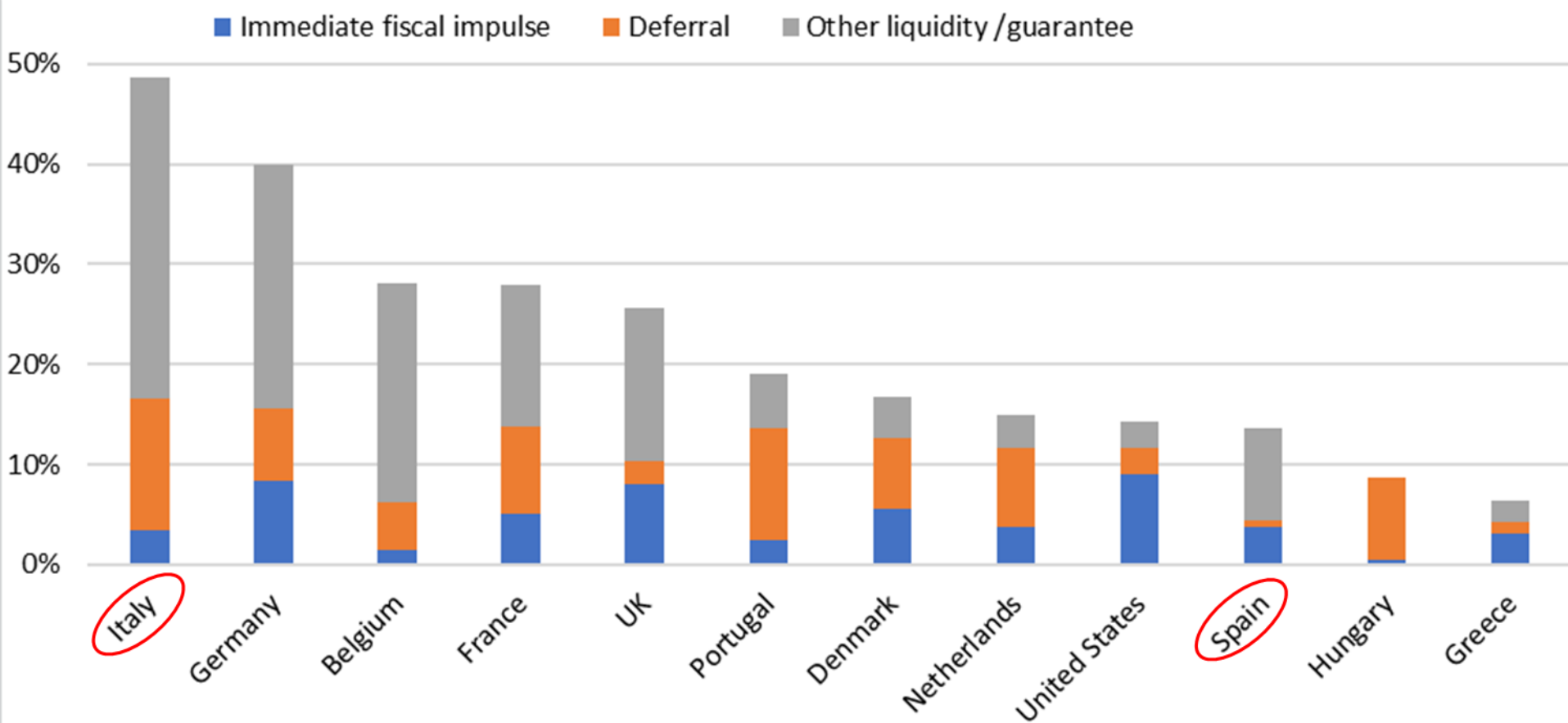
# Limit Bankruptcies and Unemployment



Source: OECD Interim Economic Outlook 2020.

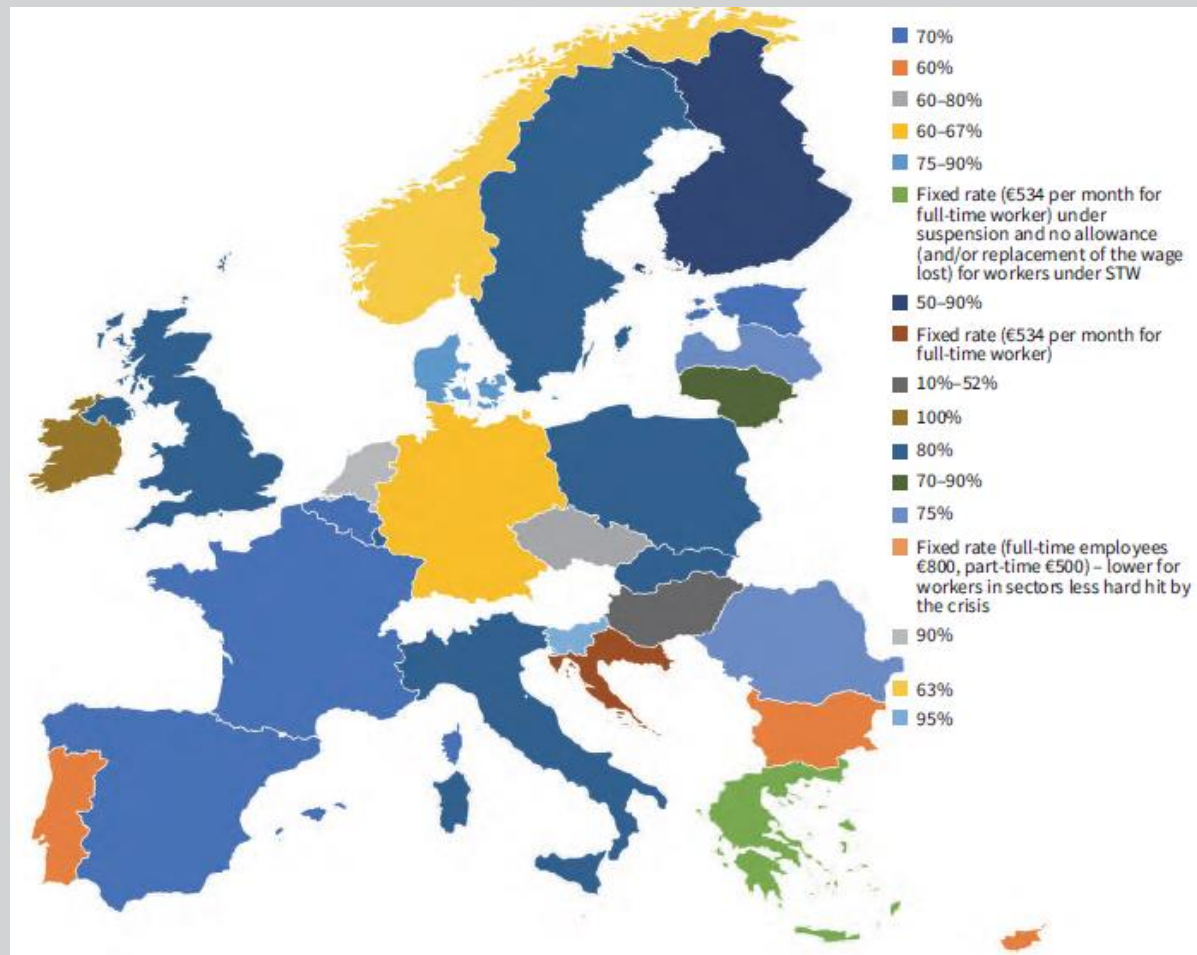
# **EMPLOYMENT POLICY RESPONSES**

# Discretionary 2020 fiscal measures adopted in response to coronavirus



Source: Bruegel 2020.

# Replacement rate of short term work allowance as a share of previous wage



Source: Eurofound 2020.

# Policies to support non-standard workers

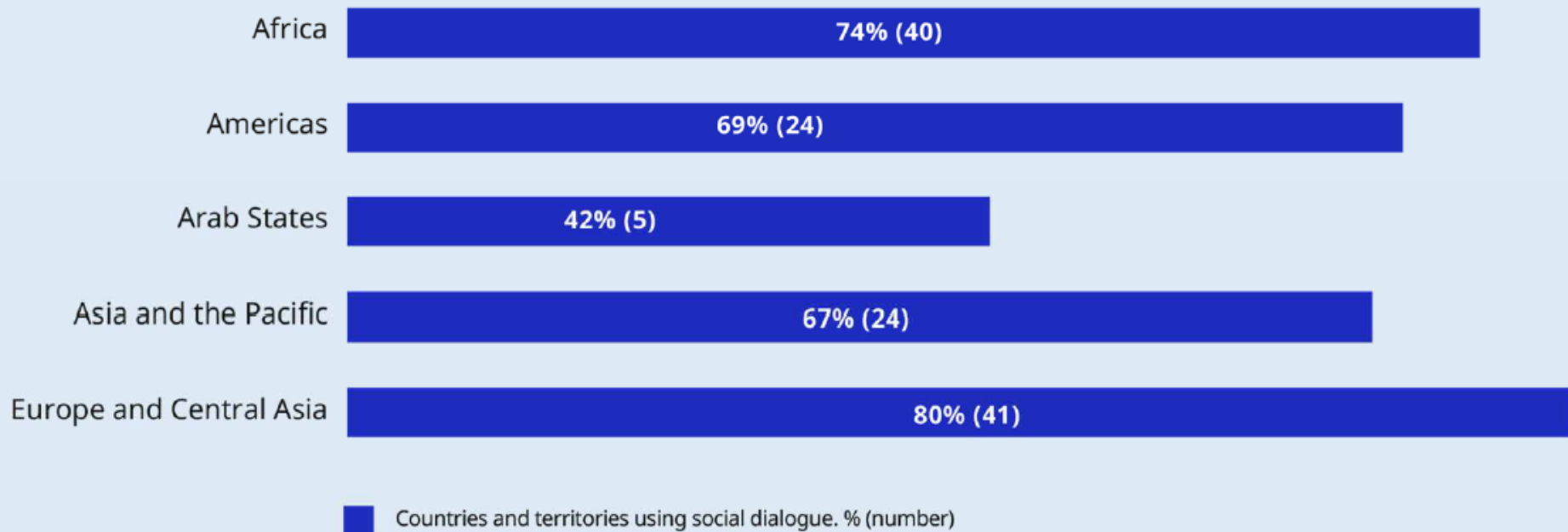
	Access to sick leave		Income replacement and support					Informal workers
	Self-employed	Temporary / part-time workers	Self-employed		Temporary/Part-time workers			
			Access to unemployment benefits	Exceptional income support <sup>1</sup>	Access to unemployment benefits <sup>2</sup>	Access to short-time Work	Wage subsidy	
Australia	○	●	●	●			●	
Austria	●	●	●		●		●	
Belgium	●	●	●	●	●		●	
Canada	●	●	○	●				●
Chile		●			●		●	●
Czech Republic	●	●	●	●	●			
Denmark	●	●	●	●	●		●	
Estonia	●	●	●		●		●	
Finland	●	●	*		●		●	
France	●	●	○	●	●		●	
Germany	●	●	●	●			●	
Greece	○	●	●	●	●		●	
Hungary	●	●	●		●			
Iceland	●	●	●		●		●	
Ireland	●	●	●	●	●		●	
Israel				●	●			
Italy	○	●	○	●	●		●	●
Japan		●	○				●	
Korea	○	*	●	●			●	●
Latvia	●	●	○		●		●	
Lithuania	●	●	○	●	●		●	
Luxembourg	●	●	●		●		●	
Netherlands	●	●	○	●			●	
New Zealand		●					●	
Norway	●	●	○		●		●	
Poland	●	●	●	●	●		●	
Portugal	●	●	●	●	●		●	
Slovak Republic	●	●	●	●	●		●	
Slovenia	●	●	●	●	●		●	
Spain	●	●	●	●	●		●	
Sweden	●	●	●		●		●	
Switzerland	○	●	○	●			●	
Turkey	●	●	○				●	●
United Kingdom	●	●	●	●	●		●	
United States	*	*	○	●	●		●	

Legend: ● = benefit available and access equal to standard workers; ◐ = benefit available but access is not equal to standard workers (either partial coverage or voluntary enrolment); ◑ = benefit available and enhanced in the context of the crisis (simplified access or extended coverage); \* = benefit did not exist before and has been introduced in the context of the crisis; ○ = benefit not available for non-standard workers; blank = information not available.

Source: OECD Economic Outlook 2020.

# **TRADE UNION INVOLVEMENT IN FINDING SOLUTIONS**

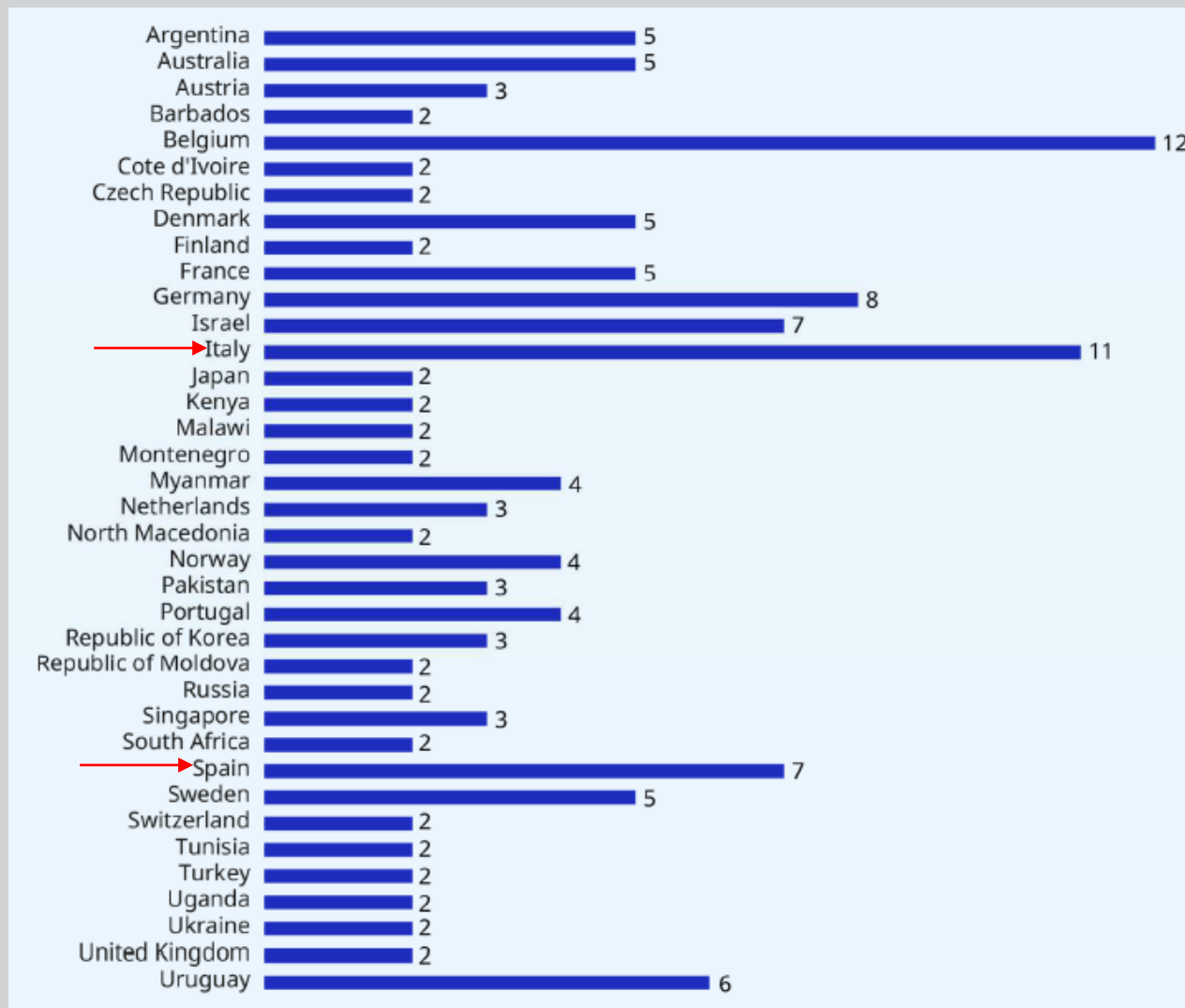
# Share of countries using social dialogue, by region



Source: ILO 2020.

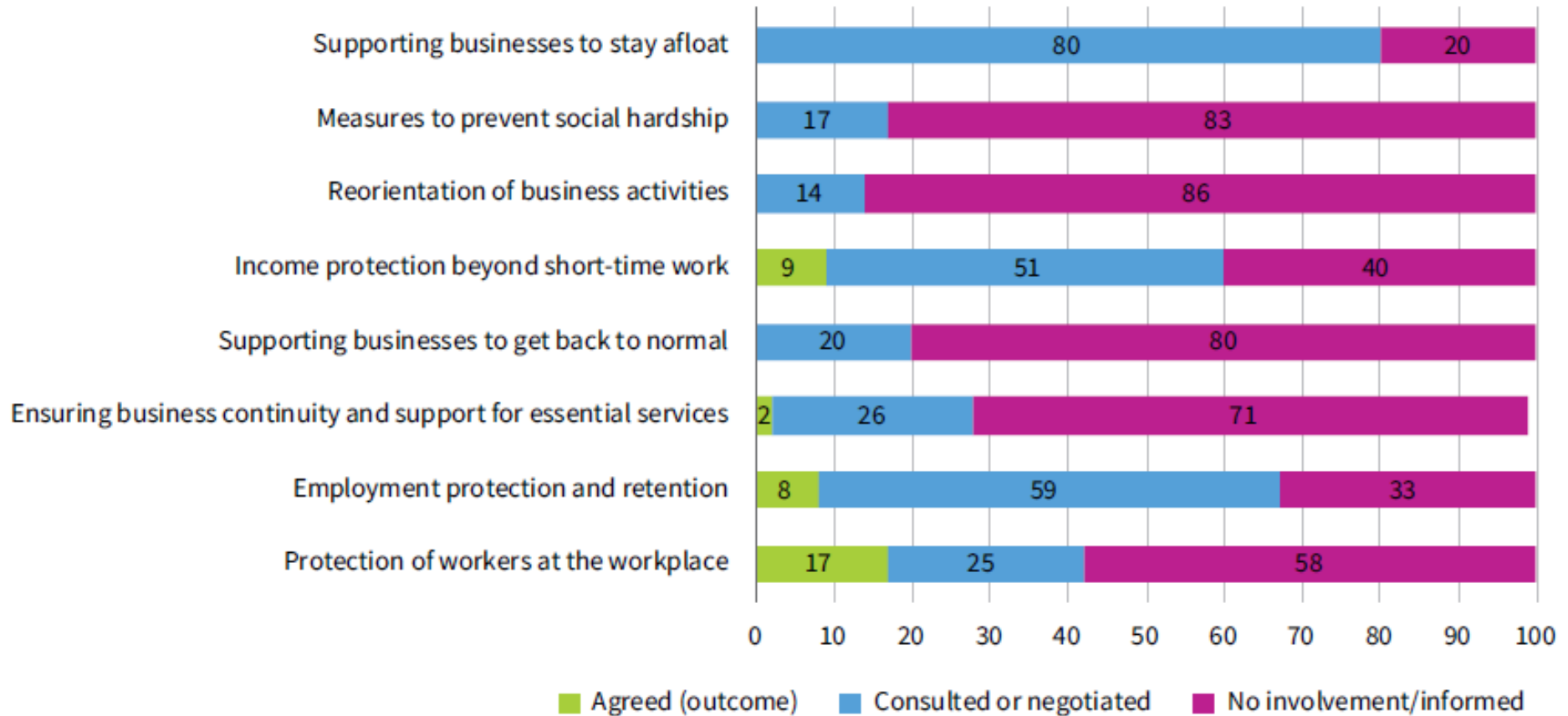


# Share of countries with multiple outcomes



Source: ILO 2020.

# Role of social partners in the development of COVID-19 policy responses in the EU (%)



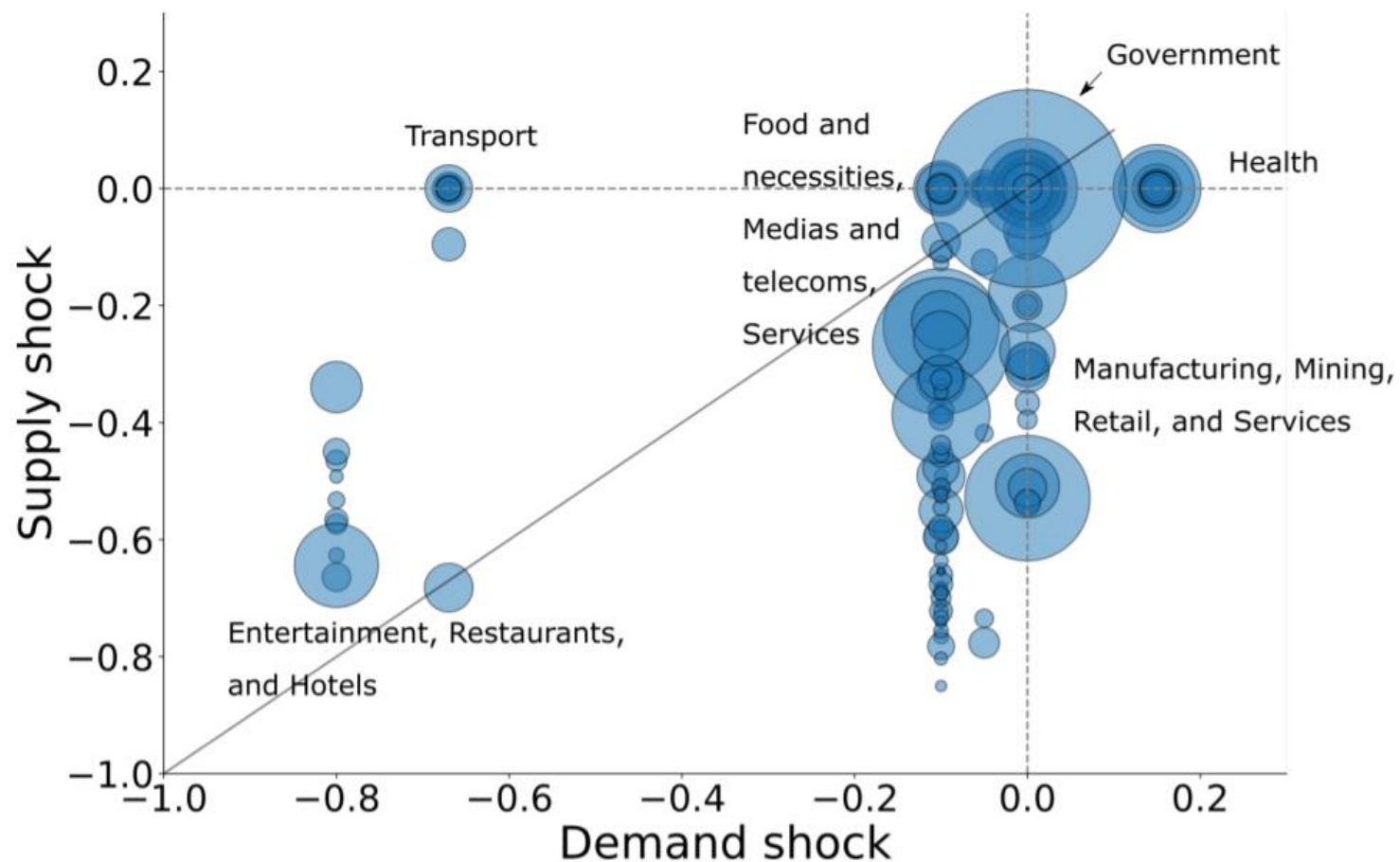
Source: Eurofound 2020.

# Sources

- ETUI: <https://www.etui.org/covid-social-impact>
- ETUC: <https://www.etuc.org/en/publication/covid-19-watch-etuc-briefing-notes>
- ILO: <https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/coronavirus/lang--en/index.htm>
- OECD: <https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/en/policy-responses>
- Eurofound: <https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/publications/report/2020/covid-19-policy-responses-across-europe>
- Rio-Chanona et al.: Supply and demand shocks in the COVID-19 pandemic: an industry and occupation perspective, *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*  
<https://doi.org/10.1093/oxrep/graa033>
- Oxford Supertracker: <https://supertracker.spi.ox.ac.uk/>

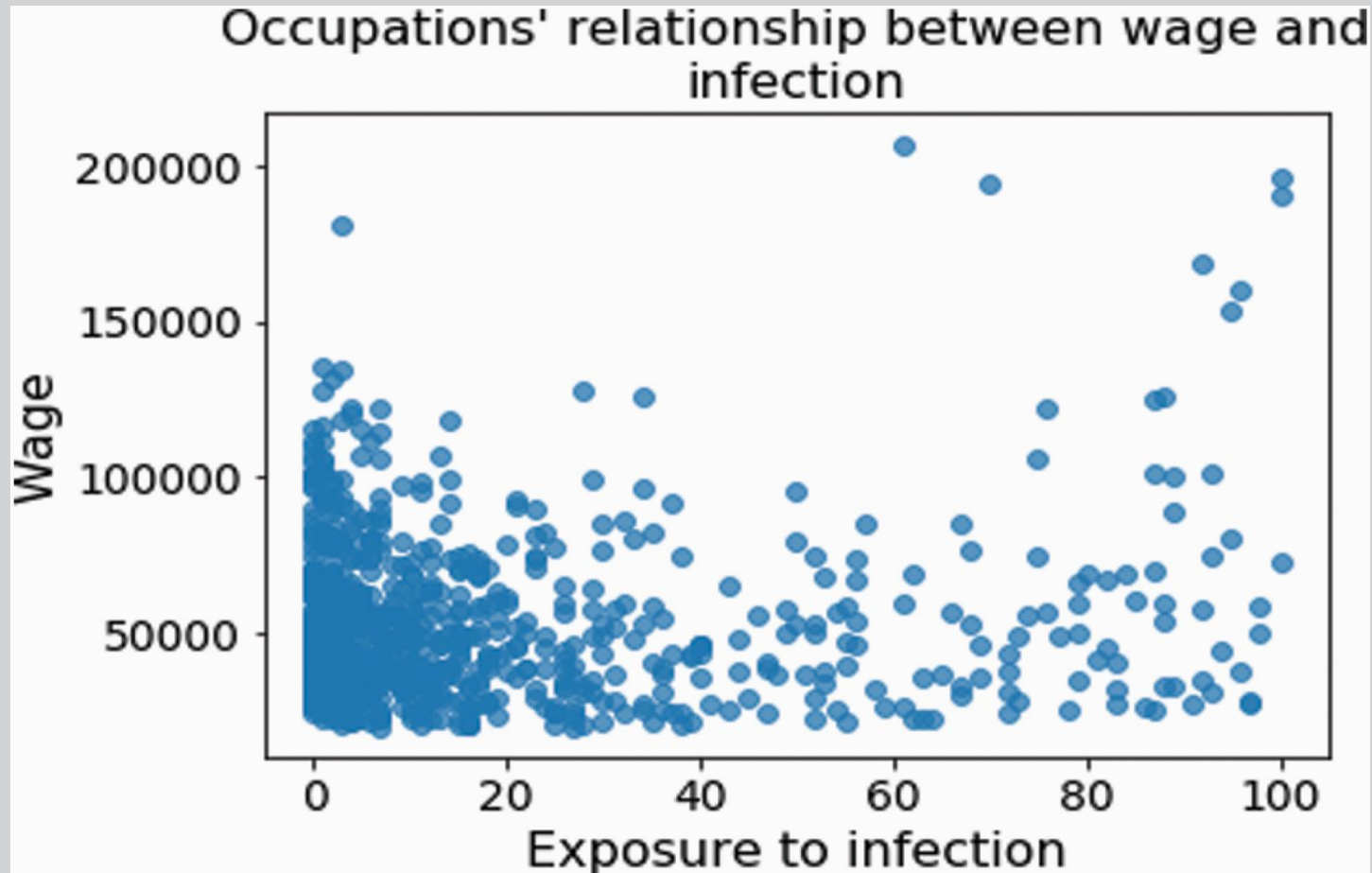
# APPENDIX

# Industries are affected unevenly



Source: Rio-Chanona et. al 202.

# Most jobs with a high infection risk receive a low wage



Source: Rio-Chanona et. al 2020.

**Wage**

160k  
100k  
60k  
40k  
30k  
20k

**Fraction employed in essential industries**

**Remote labor index**

0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8

1.0  
0.8  
0.6  
0.4  
0.2  
0.0

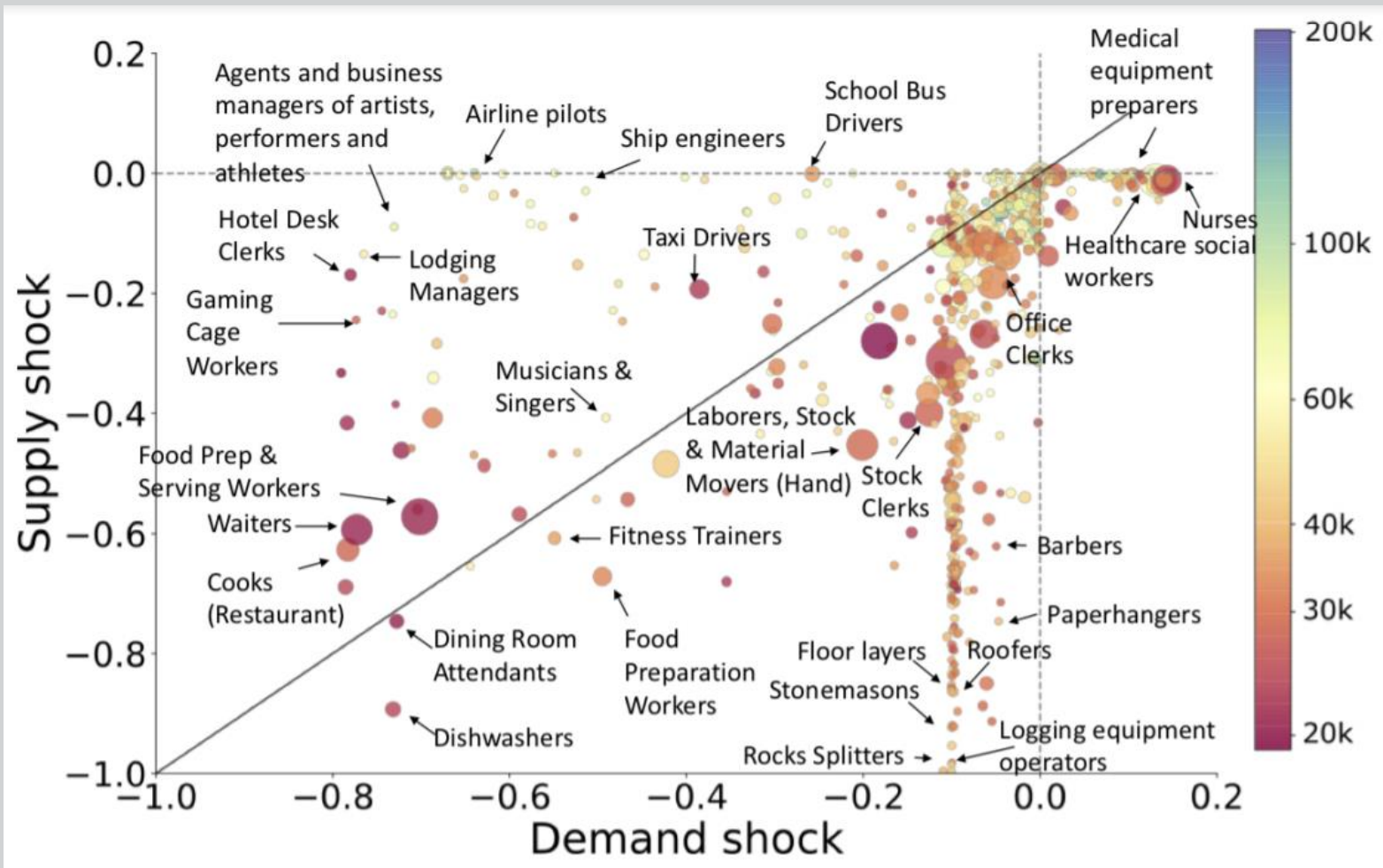
Labels for occupations (from top to bottom, left to right):

- Slaughtering & meatpackers
- Bus & truck mechanics
- Packaging machine operators
- Logging equipment operators
- Stonemasons
- Athletes
- Rail-track laying & maintenance
- Electricians
- Orthodontist
- Orderlies
- Bailiffs
- Aircraft mechanics
- Janitors & cleaners
- Floor layers
- Derrick operators, oil & gas
- Cooks (restaurant)
- Waiters
- Postal service mail carriers
- Nurses
- Cashiers
- Machinists
- Cabinetmakers
- Office clerks
- Fashion designers
- Food service managers
- Floral designers
- Financial analysts
- Political scientists
- Tax preparers
- Budget analysts
- Computer network support specialists
- Logisticians
- Sales managers
- Commercial & industrial designers



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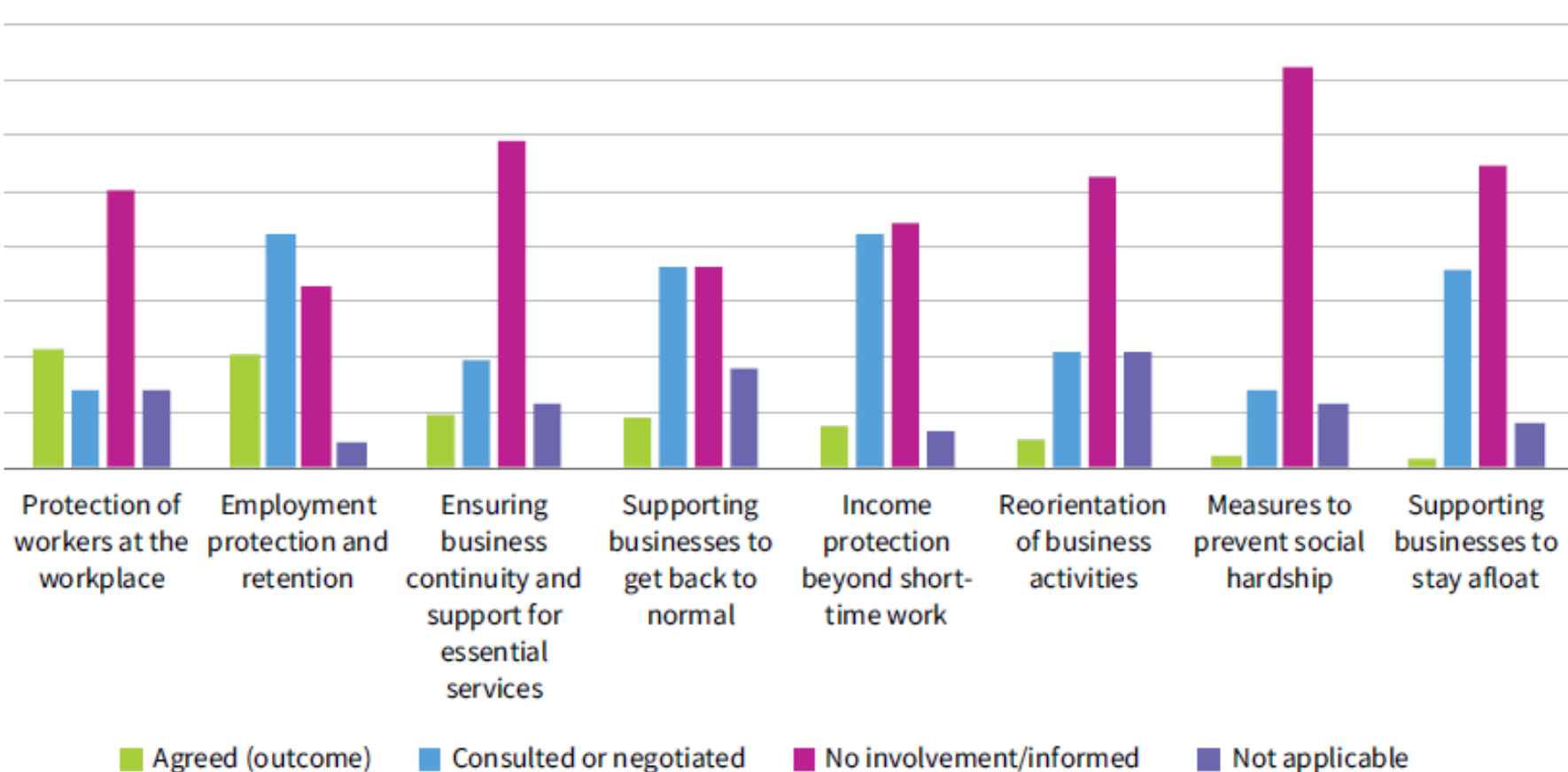
# Occupations are affected unevenly



Source: Rio-Chanona et. al 2020.



# Role of social partners in the development of COVID-19 policy responses in the EU (%)



Source: Eurofound 2020.