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*Building the future of work together*

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## Contributions



## Covid-19 underlines need for better access to social protection for all workers

Denis Pennel



## Assodelivery and Italian trade union UGL concluded the first agreement in the food delivery sector

Paolo Dammacco



## Labour Markets & Reforms

## The coronavirus freelancing boom

E. Pandey, Axios, September 2020

**Flexible Work Arrangements in Low Wage Jobs:  
Evidence from Job Vacancy Data**  
A. Adams-Prassl et al., IZA DP n. 13691/2020

## This Plan Pays to Avoid Layoffs. Why Don't More Employers Use It?

P. Cohen, The New York Times, August 2020

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C. Rebillard, IMFBlog, August 2020

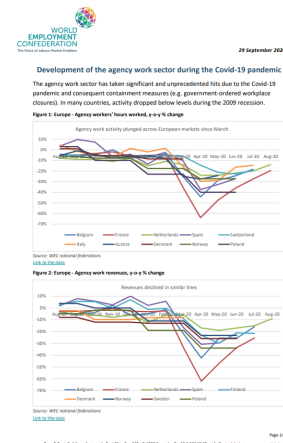


## Demography & Migratory Fluxes

## Skills shortages and labour migration in the

## Focus

## Development of the agency work sector during the Covid-19 pandemic



**The Future for Workers,  
By Workers: Making the  
Next Normal Better for All**  
Manpower

Singapore  
ILO, September 2020

## What the 'Tech Exodus' Could Mean for Silicon Valley

L. Bliss, Bloomberg CityLab, August 2020

## Covid-19: How we can build back sustainable and healthier cities

S. Lall, S. Wahba, World Economic Forum, August 2020

## Economic sectors at risk due to Covid-19 disruptions: will men and women in the EU be affected similarly?

E. Papadimitriou, Z. Blasko, European Commission, August 2020

## Population structure and ageing. Increase in the share of the population aged 65 years or over between 2009 and 2019

Eurostat, August 2020



## Digital Work & On-demand Economy

## Business. We Really Shouldn't Force People Back into the Office

F. Giugliano, Bloomberg, September 2020

## Covid-19 and return to workplace; we have a trust problem

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## The Pandemic of Work-From-Home Injuries

J. Wilser, The New York Times, September 2020

## Gig economy. Uber ruling shows gig economy is running out of road

S. O'Connor, Financial Times, August 2020

## Collaborating During Coronavirus: The Impact of Covid-19 on the Nature of Work

E. DeFilippis et al., NBER WP n. 27612/2020



## Skills for the future

## Automation of labor, labor of automation

F. Pasquale, S. Vaheesan, LPE Project, September 2020

## Guidelines on Rapid Assessment of reskilling



## How manufacturing firms can tackle skills gaps in 2020 and beyond

Randstad



## Q2 2020 Results

Adecco



## Covid-19 and the world of work. Sixth edition

ILO



► ILO Monitor:  
COVID-19 and the world of work. Sixth edition  
Updated estimates and analysis

23 September 2020

### Key messages

#### Latest labour market developments

##### Workplace closures

As the impact of the initial wave of workplace closures in countries with workplace closures of some sort is temporary, the sharp rise in workplace closures across the world is expected to be temporary. However, the impact of workplace closures is not negligible. Through direct and indirect effects, workplace closures have led to a significant loss of income, particularly for lower-income households. The impact of workplace closures has been particularly severe in countries with high unemployment rates, where the loss of income has led to a significant loss of income.

##### Working-hour losses: Again higher than previously estimated

Working-hour losses have been higher than previously estimated. In the second quarter of 2020, global working-hour losses were 10.2 per cent, or 10.2 billion full-time jobs. This is a significant increase from the 8.8 per cent, or 8.8 billion full-time jobs, estimated in the first quarter of 2020. The increase in working-hour losses is due to a combination of factors, including the impact of workplace closures, the impact of the pandemic on the global economy, and the impact of the pandemic on the global labour market.

The latest data confirm that working-hour losses are reflected in higher levels of unemployment and underemployment, with monthly increases in a greater number of countries. Working-hour losses are a notable feature of the current job crisis, calling for strong policy responses. The impact of working-hour losses has been particularly severe in countries with high unemployment rates, where the loss of income has led to a significant loss of income.

##### Labour income losses

These high working-hour losses have translated into substantial losses in labour income. Estimates of global labour income losses for the second quarter of 2020 are 10.2 per cent, or 10.2 billion full-time jobs. This is a significant increase from the 8.8 per cent, or 8.8 billion full-time jobs, estimated in the first quarter of 2020. The increase in labour income losses is due to a combination of factors, including the impact of workplace closures, the impact of the pandemic on the global economy, and the impact of the pandemic on the global labour market.

##### Policy impacts and gaps

Effectiveness of fiscal stimulus in mitigating labour market disruptions. Many countries have adopted large-scale fiscal packages in response to the crisis, particularly to support incomes and businesses. Estimates of global labour income losses for the second quarter of 2020 are 10.2 per cent, or 10.2 billion full-time jobs. This is a significant increase from the 8.8 per cent, or 8.8 billion full-time jobs, estimated in the first quarter of 2020. The increase in labour income losses is due to a combination of factors, including the impact of workplace closures, the impact of the pandemic on the global economy, and the impact of the pandemic on the global labour market.

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U. Amitabh, World Economic Forum, August 2020

**Retaining the Human Touch When Supporting Students in Transitioning to Asynchronous Online Teaching and Learning in Higher Education**  
C. Wheatley Glenn, LSE, August 2020



## Industrial Relations and Social Dialogue

**Capacity building for effective social dialogue in the European Union**  
C. Welz et al., Eurofound RR, September 2020

**Essential workers during Covid-19: At risk and lacking union representation**  
J. O'Donnell, Brookings, September 2020

**Labor. The Failure to Unionize the Tech Industry Will Eat the Labor Movement Alive**  
H. Nolan, In These Times, August 2020



## The New Firm

**European enterprise survey on the use of technologies based on artificial intelligence**  
J. Gossé, European Commission, September 2020

**Technology. AI Should Change What You Do — Not Just How You Do It**  
M. Walsh, Harvard Business Review, September 2020

**Boomerang CEOs: What Happens When the CEO Comes Back?**  
C. Bingham et al., MIT Sloan Management Review, September 2020

**Territorial collaboration: a novel way to spread prosperity**  
I. Turok, A. Habiyaemye, Regional Studies, September 2020

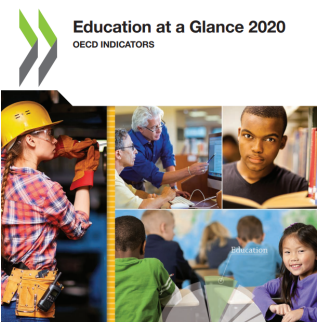
**Occupational exoskeletons: wearable robotic devices and preventing work-related musculoskeletal disorders in the workplace of the future**



**Back to the future:  
Policy pointers from  
platform work scenarios**  
Eurofound



**Education at a Glance  
2020**  
OECD



OECD

**Teleworkability and the  
Covid-19 crisis: a new  
digital divide?**



## Social innovation

### Living, working and Covid-19

D. Ahrendt et al., Eurofound, September 2020

### Saving jobs and protecting incomes from national schemes to a european double safety net

L. Andor et al., FEPS Covid RP, September 2020

### Out of Eastern Europe, a Window Into the Post-Pandemic Office

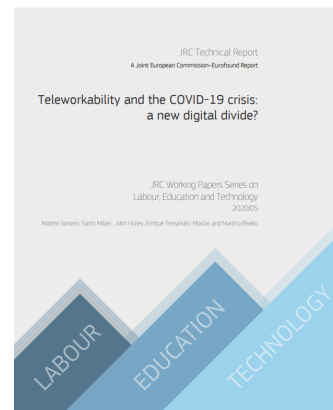
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### The jobs potential of a transition towards a resource efficient and circular economy

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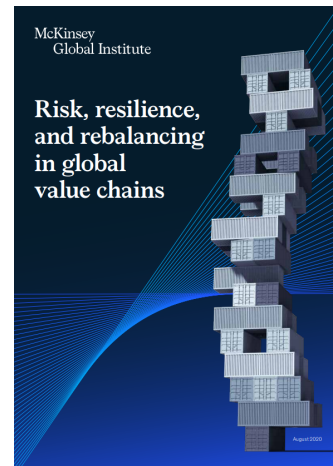
### Councils scrapping use of algorithms in benefit and welfare decisions

S. Marsh, The Guardian, August 2020



### Risk, resilience, and rebalancing in global value chains

McKinsey Global Institute



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