

The impact of COVID19 on young people

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The COVID19 crisis, a three-headed hound

- The COVID19 pandemic started in March 2020 and quickly became a **health, economic and social crisis**.
- The **health crisis** affected more **older people**.
- Conversely, **younger generations and women** are much more exposed to the wider consequences of the **economic and social** crisis.



The impact of COVID-19 on youth

- COVID-19 had **multidimensional impact on youth** which will affect their life course transitions.
- Youth are **more resilient** to **COVID19 disease** than other cohorts
- They are **more vulnerable** to the **economic and social implications** of restrictive measures (NPI).

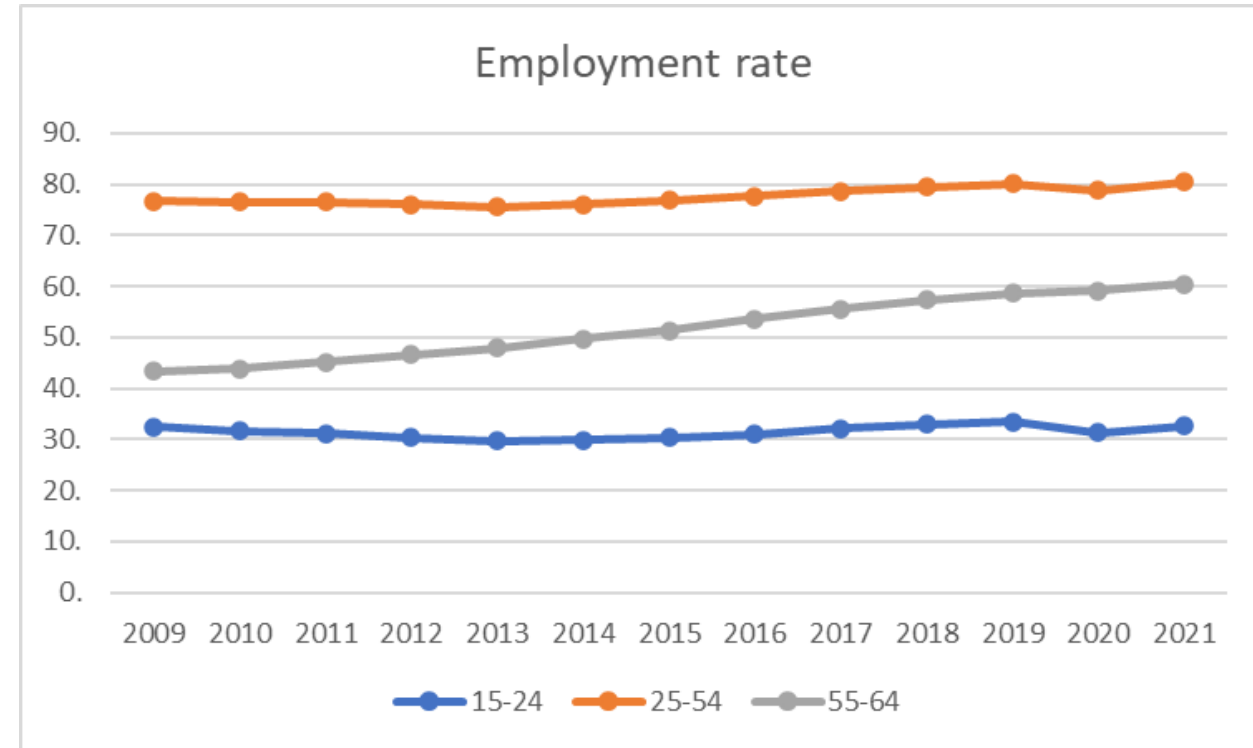


Employment: Is history repeating itself?

- The 2008-2013 recession revealed the additional vulnerability of youth in regard to labour market participation.

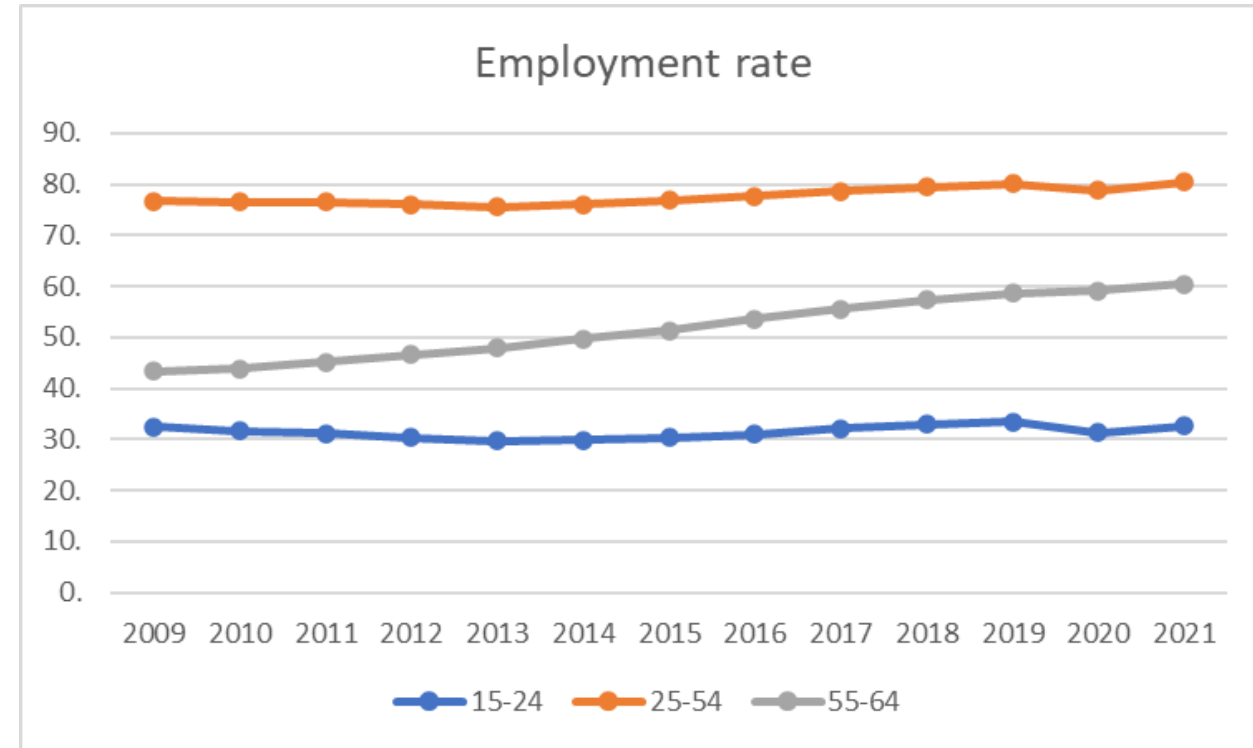
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- The impact of COVID19 was different!
- In 2020 hit youth the hardest:
 - **15-24** yrs old: **- 2.1%**
 - **25-54** yrs old: **- 0.8%**
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- However, the subsequent recovery in 2021 allowed to re-integrate many young people in the labour market. (+1.3%)

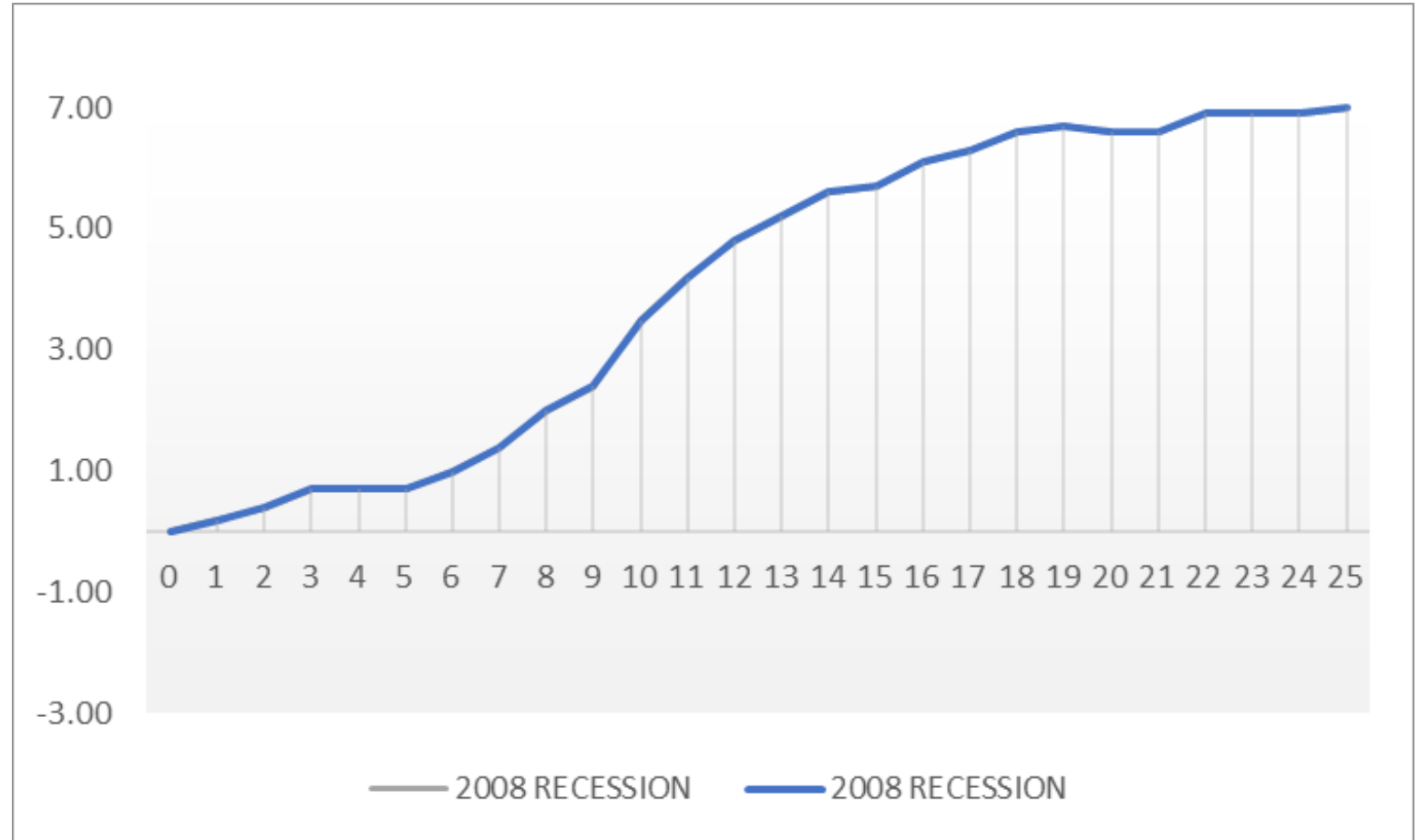


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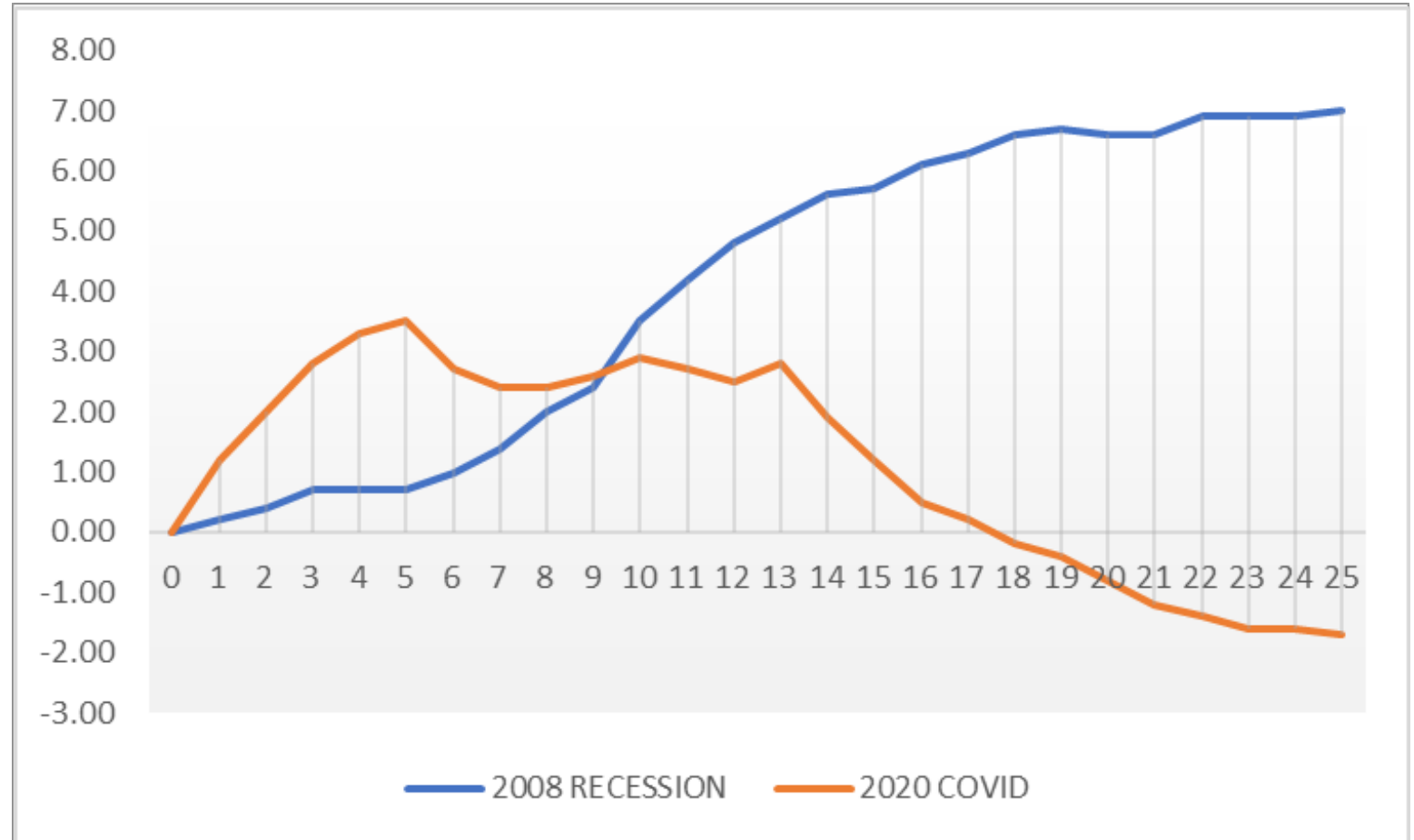
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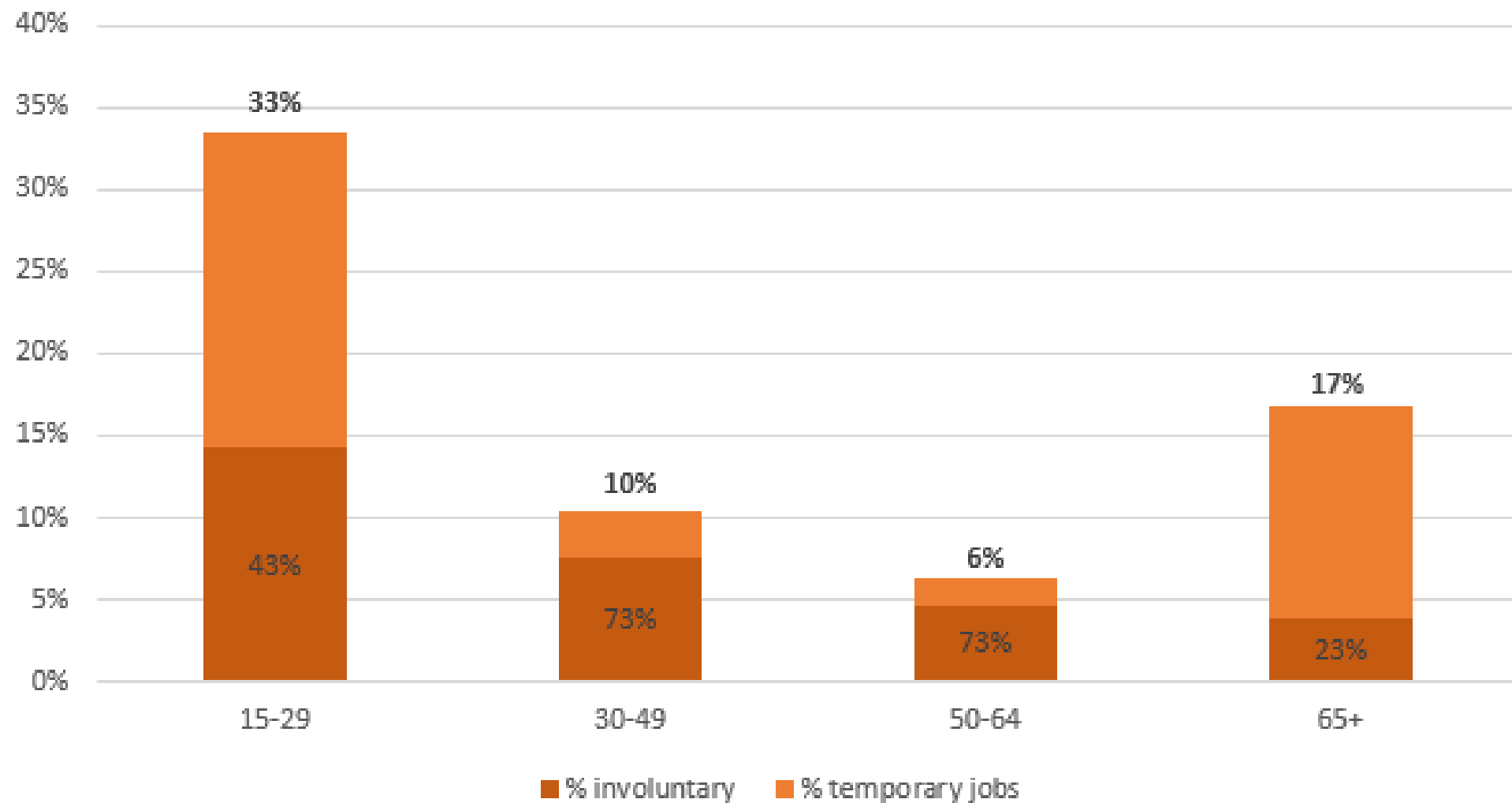


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- The difference with the 2008 crisis is also clearly by the different trends in youth unemployment.
- In 2008, 25 months after the beginning of the crisis, youth unemployment was 7% higher than pre-crisis
- 25 months after the beginning of the pandemic, youth unemployment is more than 1% below the pre-crisis

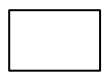
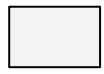









% of workers in temporary jobs and % where this is involuntary, by age group

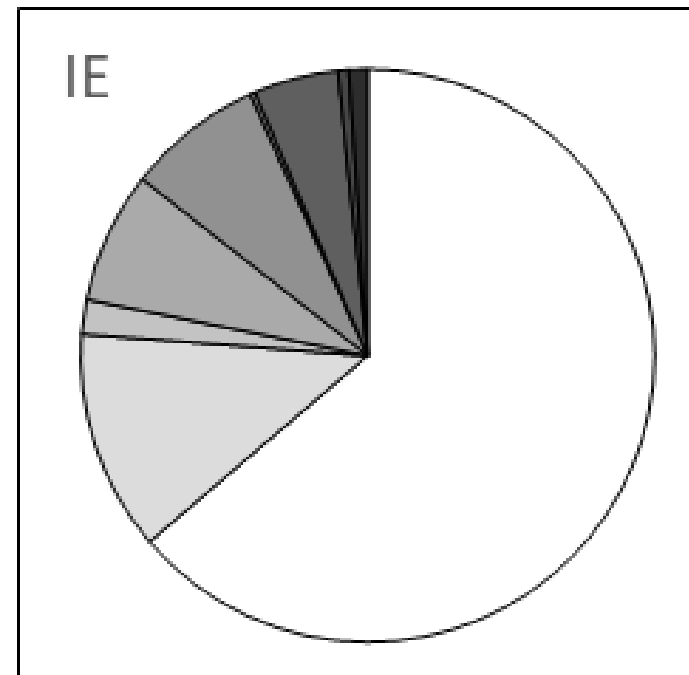
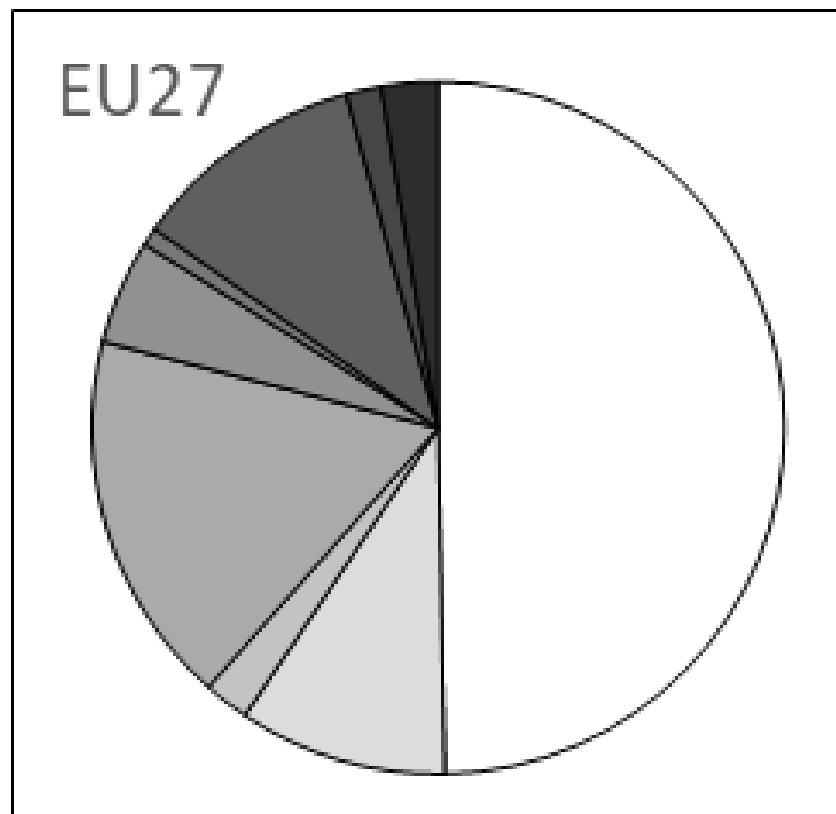
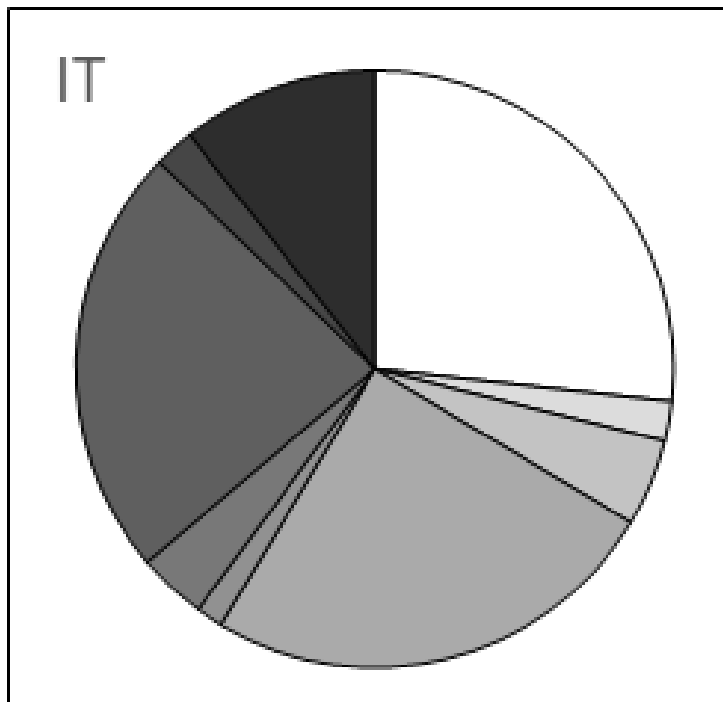


The shades of grey of youth labour market participation.

- What job has young people when entering the labour market?

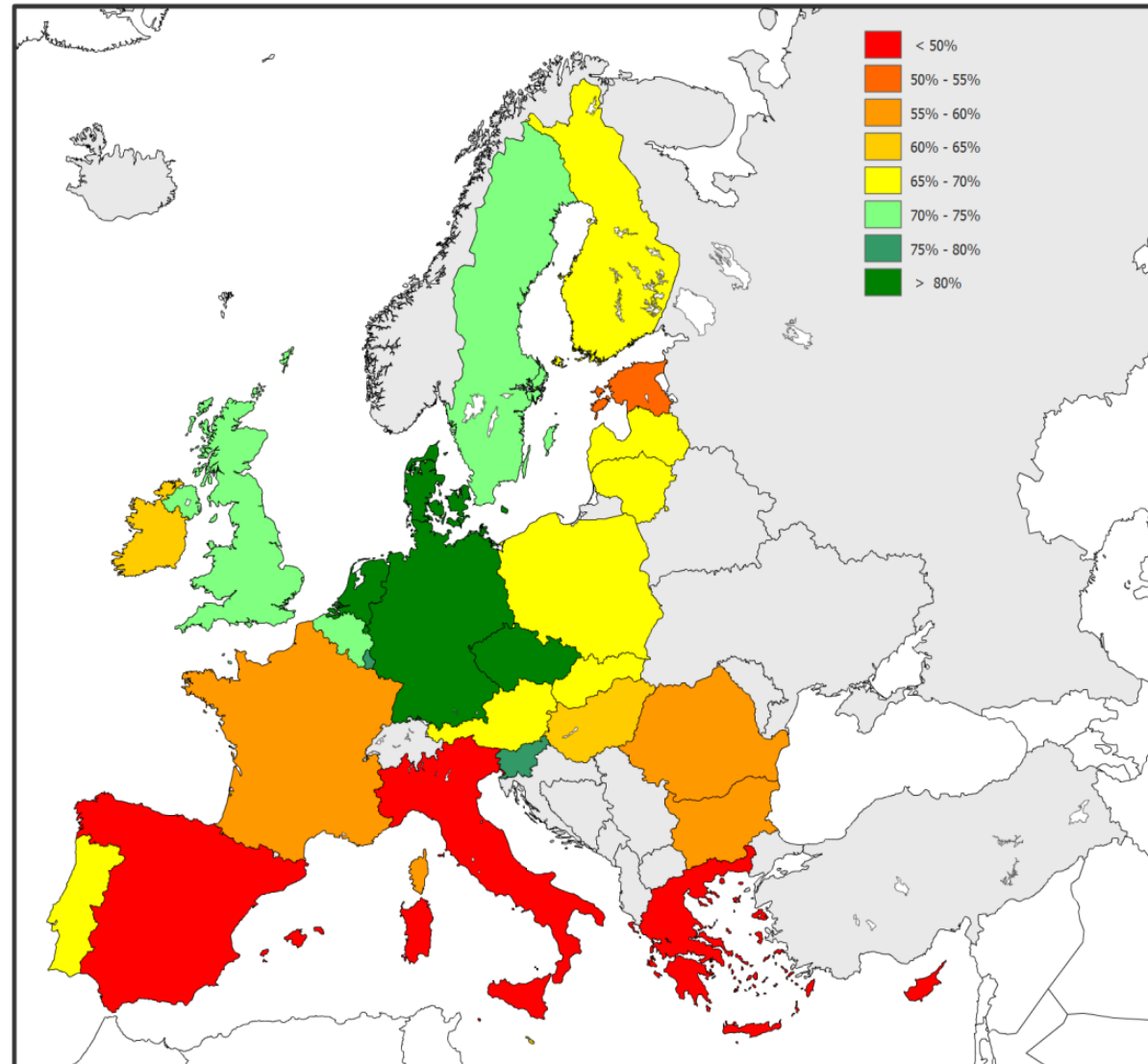
| | |
|---|---|
|  | White: Permanent- Full Time |
|  | Ivory: Permanent –Part Time |
|  | LessWhite: Permanent –Part Time (non voluntary) |
|  | Lighter Grey: Temporary – Full Time |
|  | Light Grey: Temporary – Part Time |
|  | Less Grey: Temporary –Part Time (non voluntary) |
|  | Grey: Temporary (Non Voluntary) – Full Time |
|  | Darker Grey: Temporary (Non Voluntary) – Part Time |
|  | Black: Temporary (Non Voluntary) – Part Time (non voluntary) |

Type of job one year after graduation



Share of school leavers in employment

- Nordic and German speaking have higher rate
- Very low are the rates in Mediterranean countries.



The surge of telework

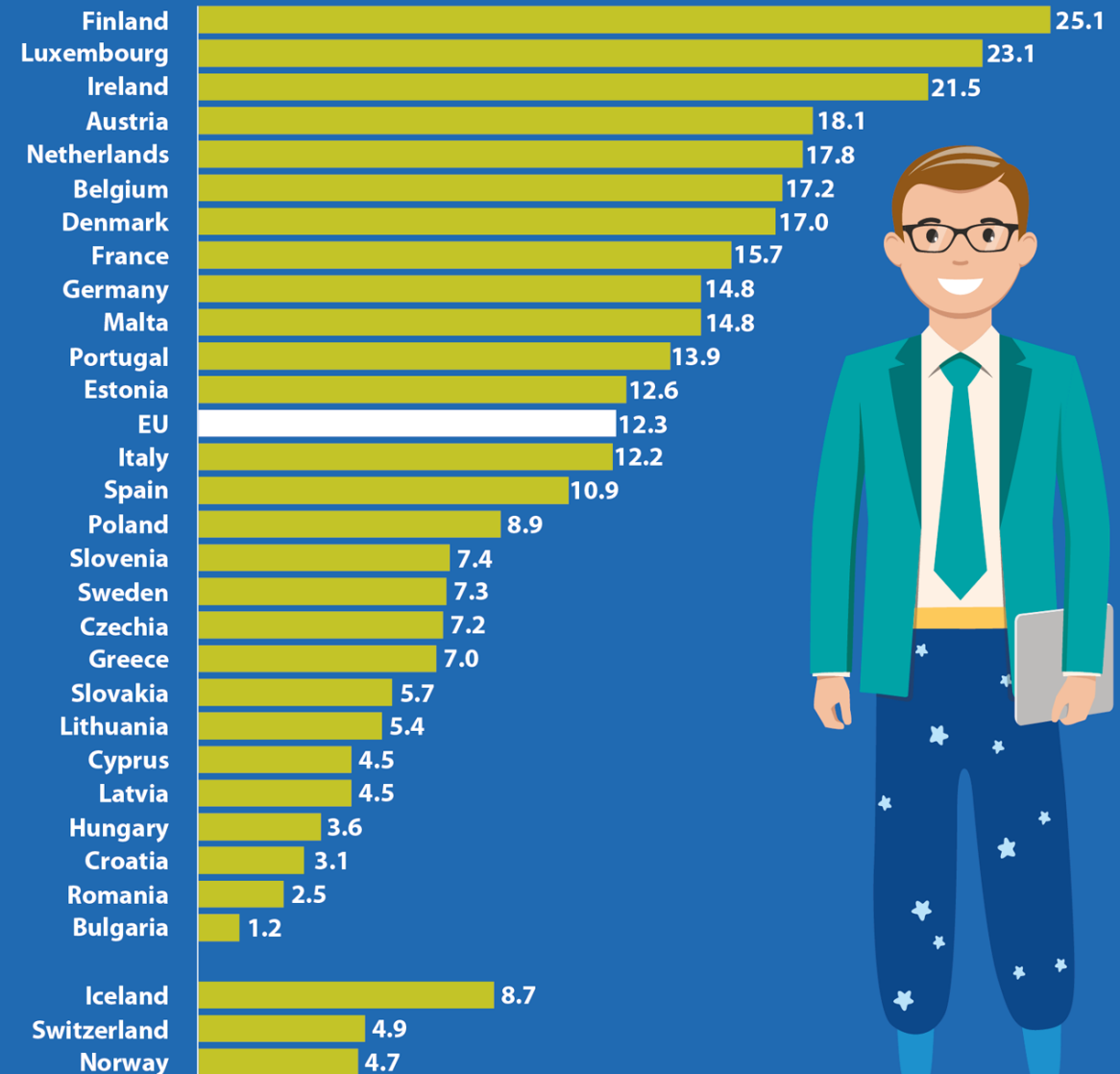
The social distancing measures that were introduced as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic forced many people to work from home.

In 2020, 12.3% of employed people aged 15-64 in the EU usually worked from home, although this share had remained constant at around 5% over the past decade.

Compared with other age groups, younger people were less likely to work from home in 2020: only 6.3% of those aged 15-24 reported that they usually worked from home, compared with 13.0% of those aged between 25-49 and 12.4% of those aged 50-64.

People usually working from home, 2020

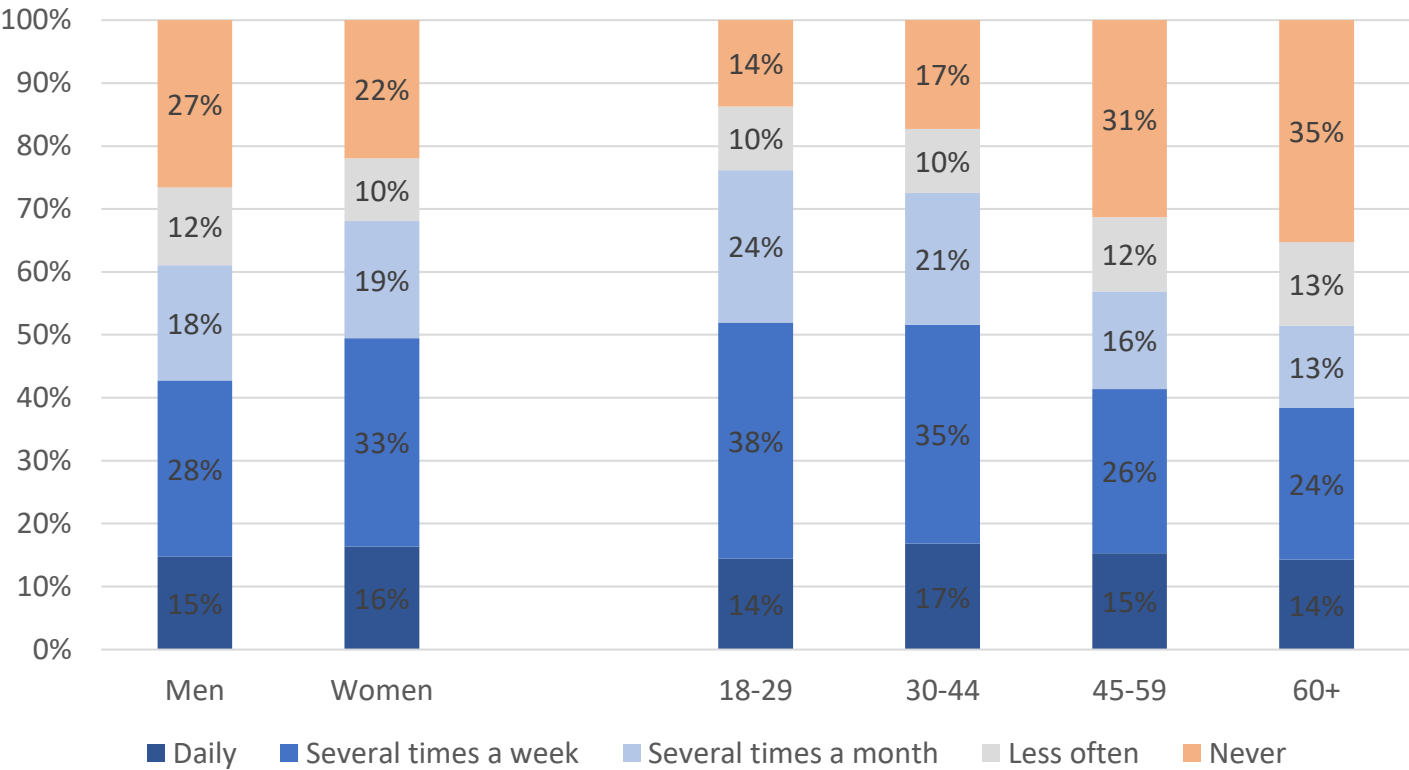
(% of employed people aged 15-64)



Germany: provisional data with low reliability.

Working from home preferences by age and gender

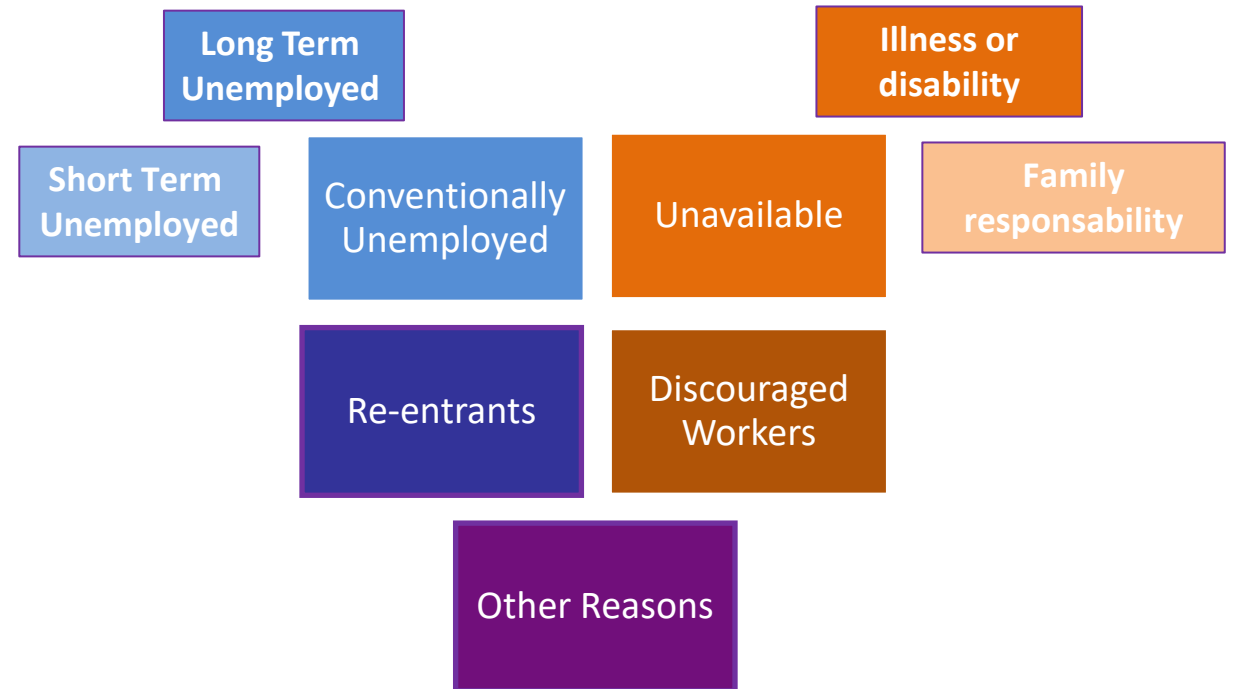
If you had the choice, how often would you like to work from home if there were no restrictions due to COVID-19?



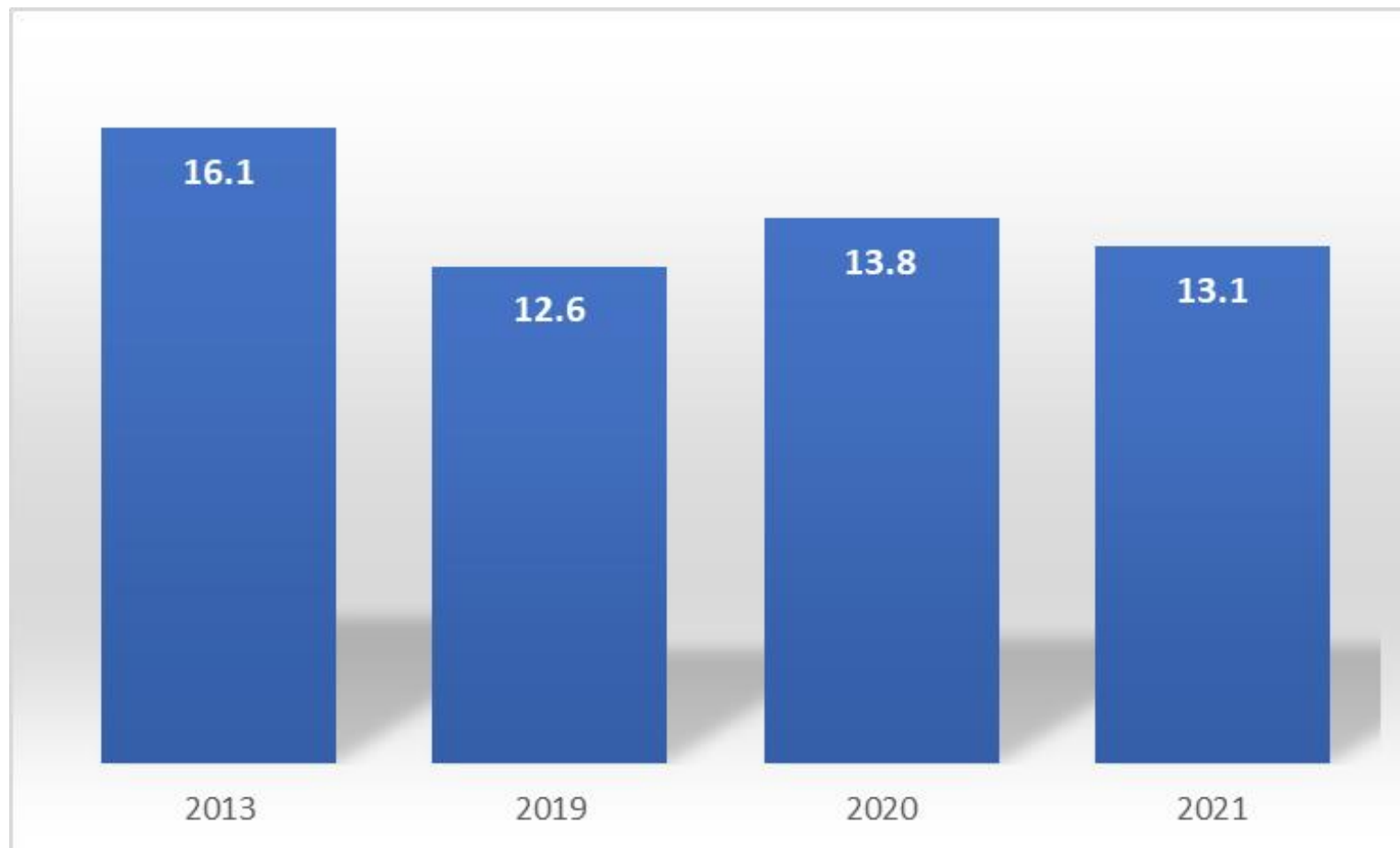
Source: Living, Working and Covid-19 survey, Round 3 - spring 2021

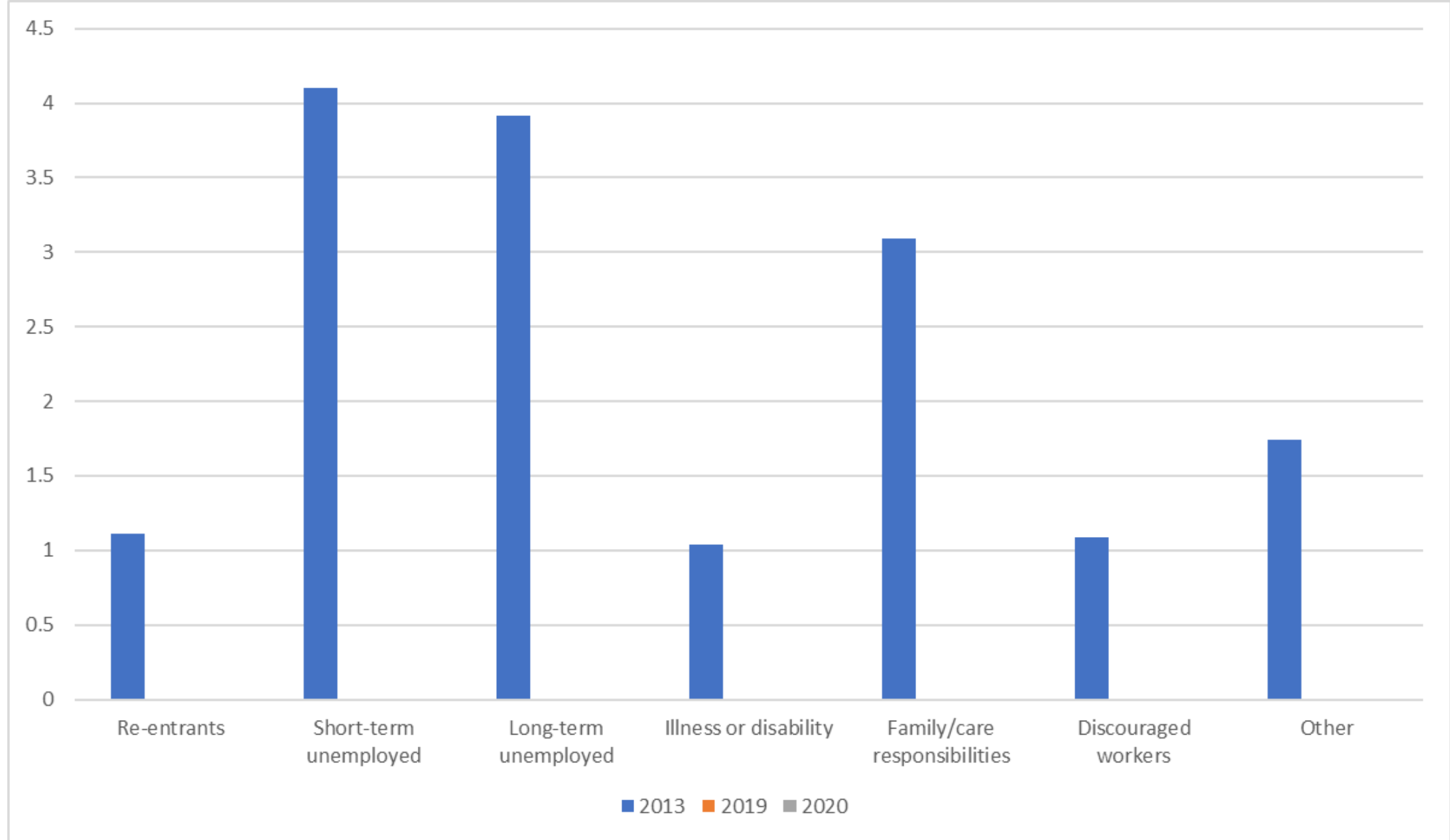


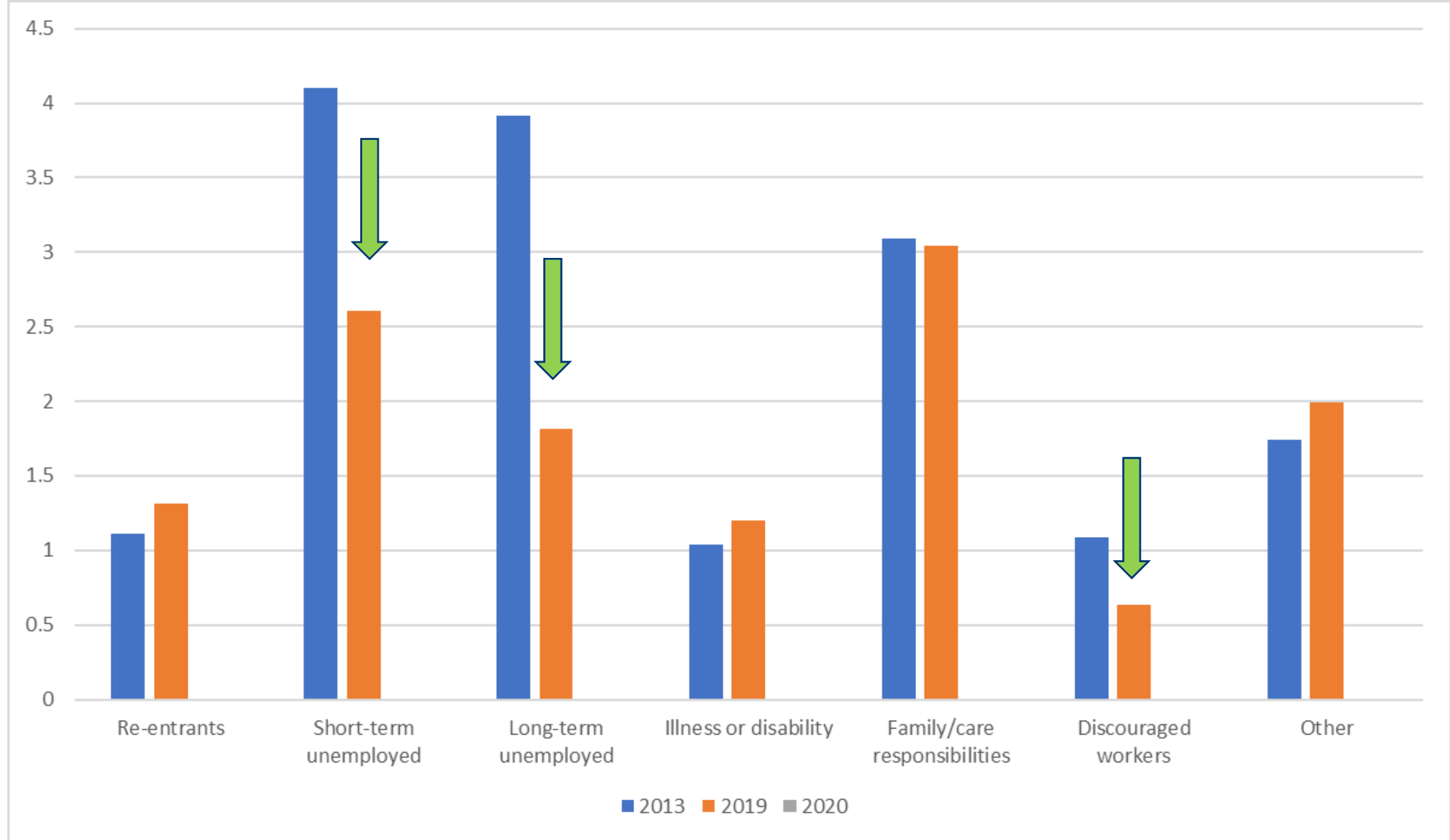
- In order to understand who they are, the indicator need to be disaggregated in sub-categories.
- Using EU-LFS and adapting theoretical model to data availability, this categorization was created:

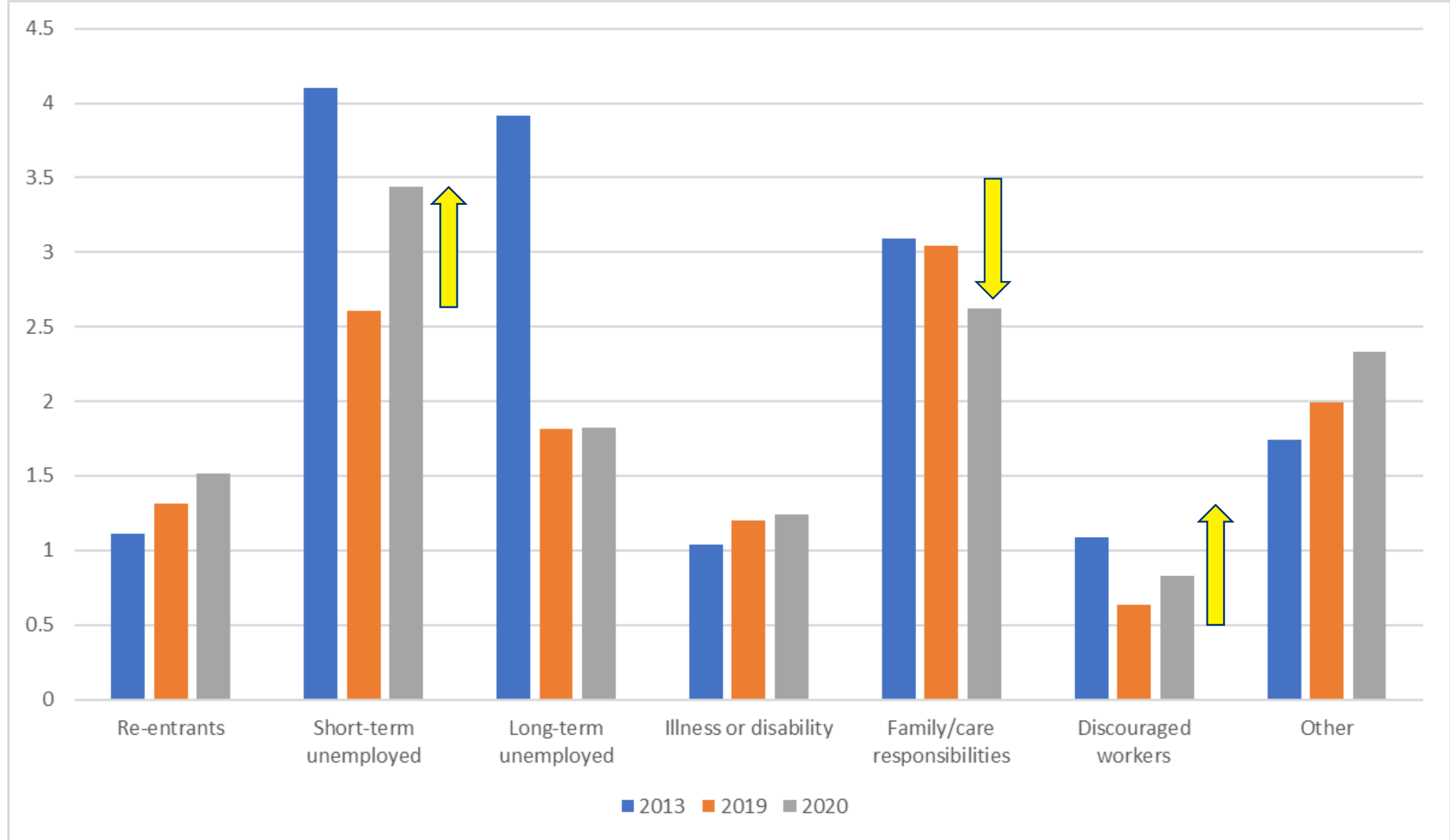


NEETs rate in EU27









Education

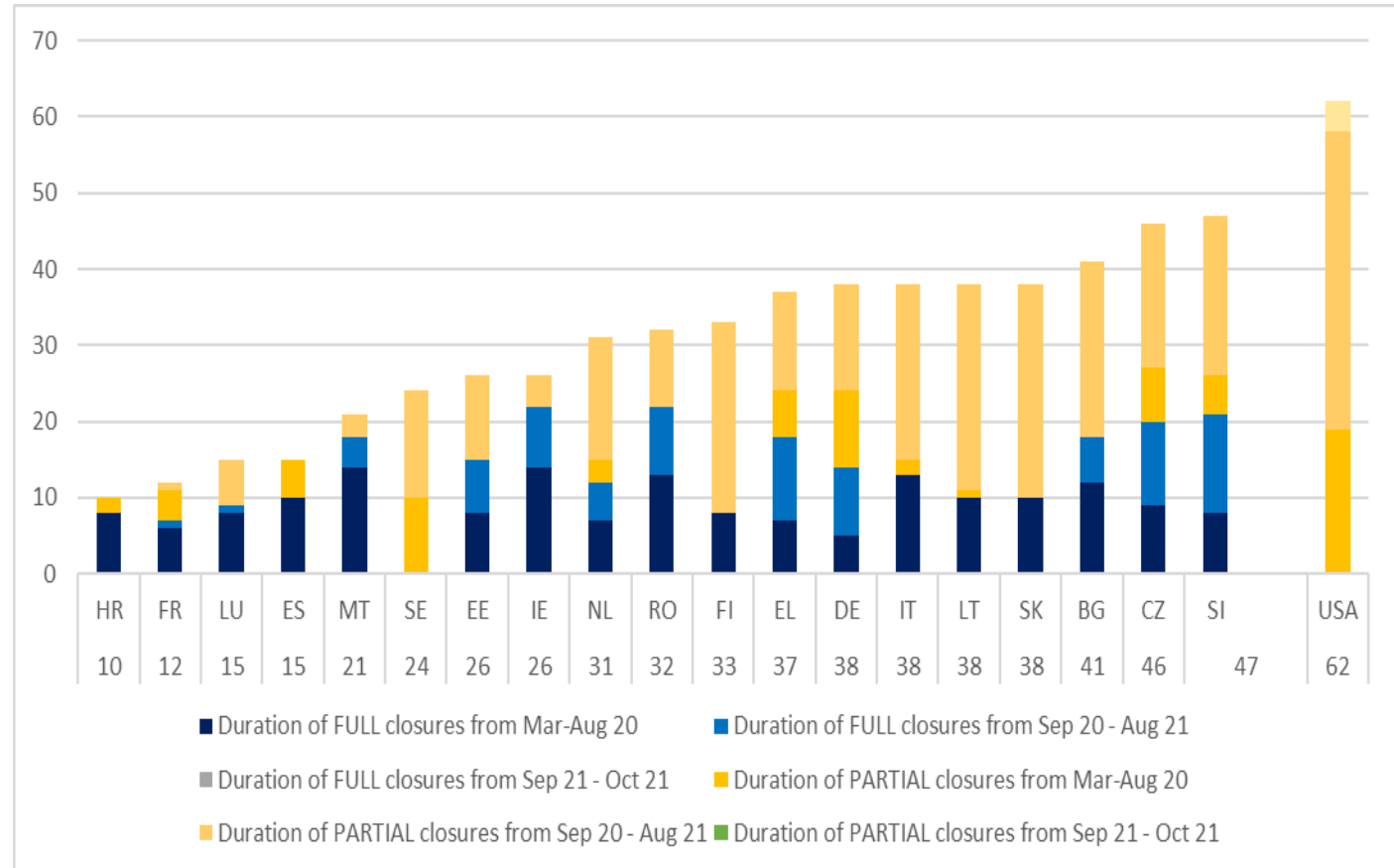


The impact on education

- The global lockdown of education institutions caused a major (and likely unequal) interruption in students' learning with major implications in their human capital accumulation.
- Teaching and school assessment moved online in an untested and unprecedented scale with a lot of trial and error and uncertainty from everyone.
- It placed burden on parents' shoulders, especially on (working) women with young children.

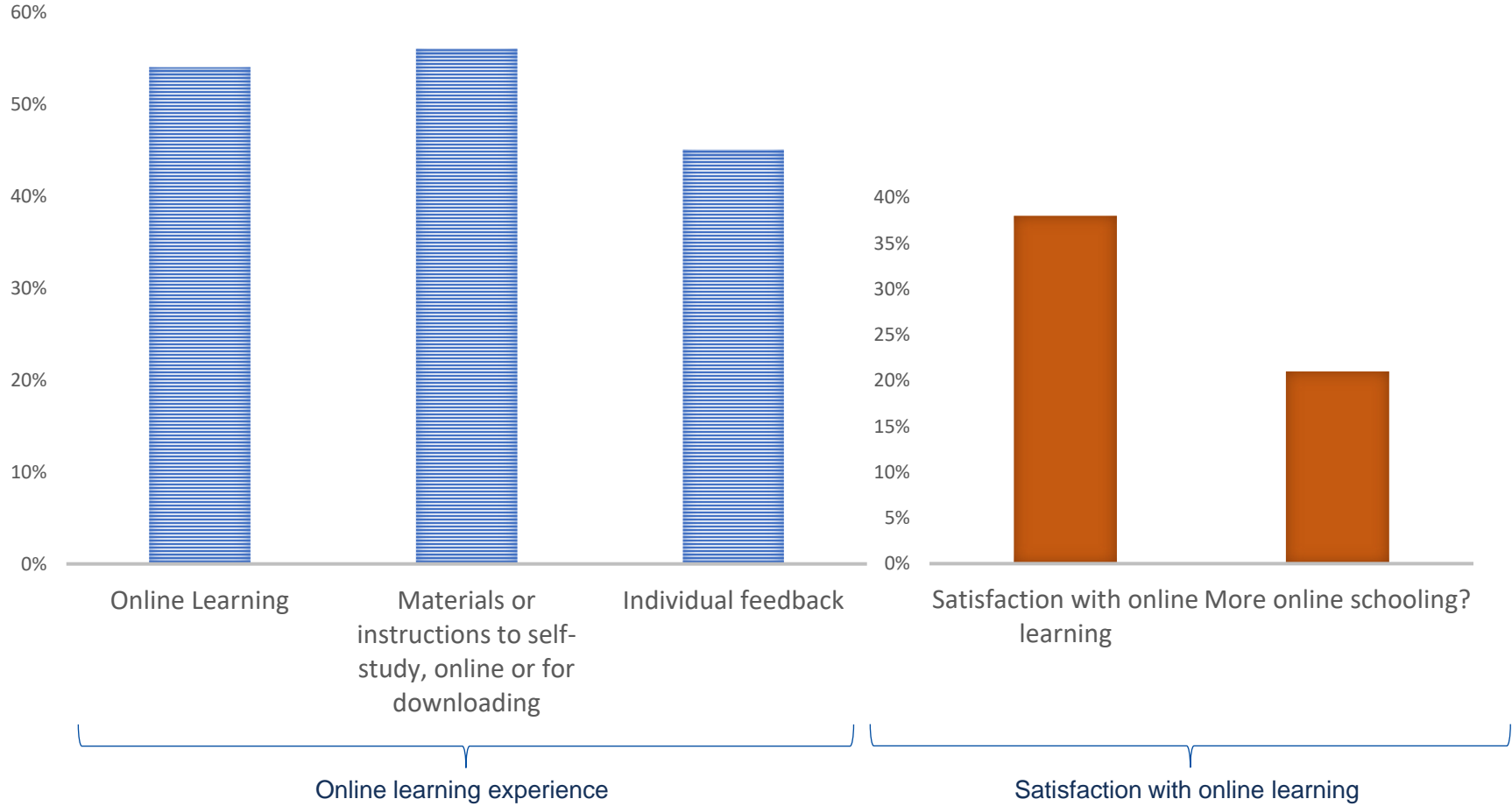
Impact on education

- Closure of school was often partial and not continuous.
- A direct impact on young people and their human capital accumulation.
- Scientific literature correlated schools attendance with skills accumulation
- Exacerbation of inequalities: different level of support, different level of equipments.



Source: : UNESCO Global monitoring of school closures caused by COVID-19

Online schooling during the pandemic in Europe

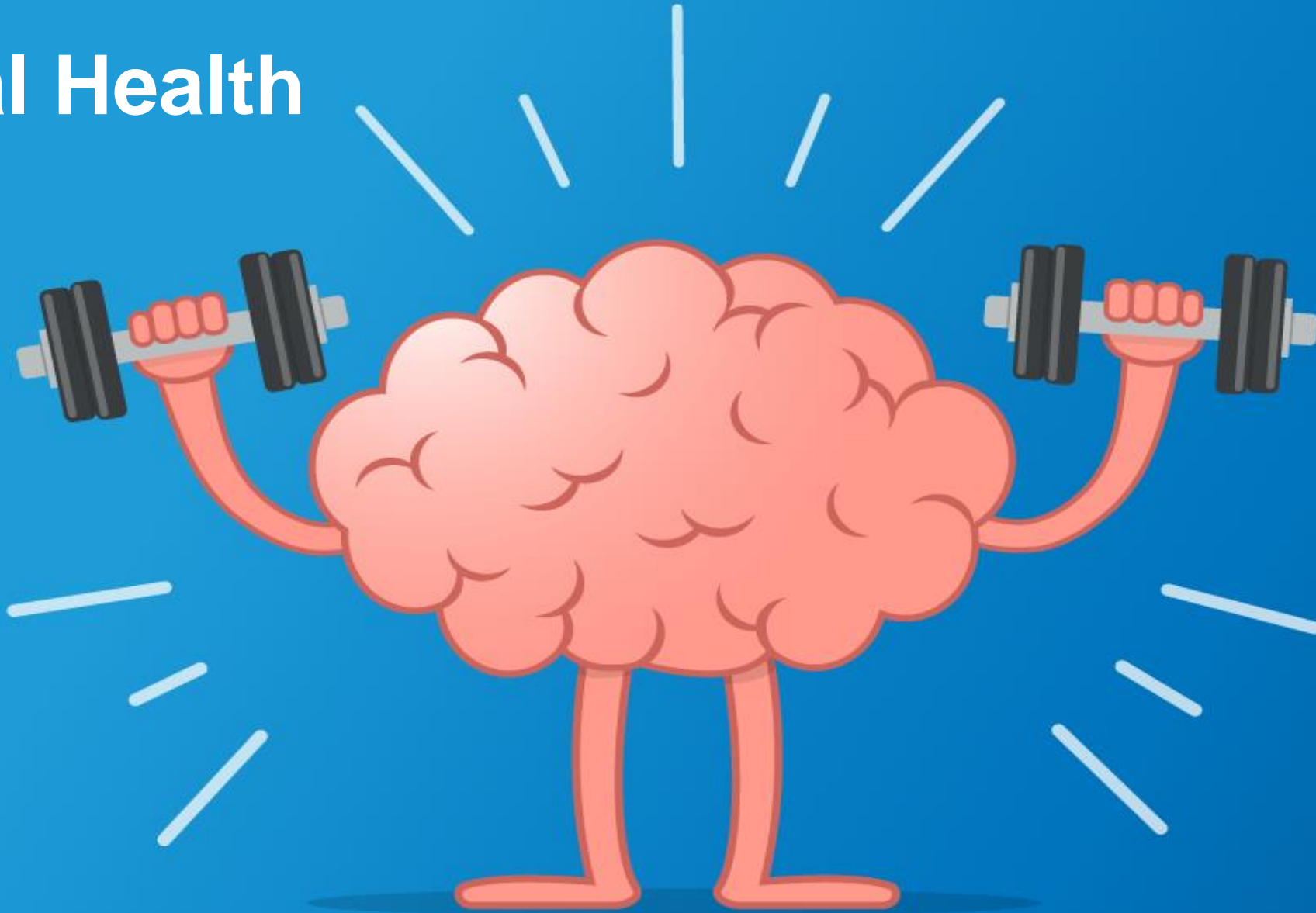


Source: Eurofound – Living, working and COVID19 survey – wave 2 -spring 2020

The impact of schools interruptions

- Closure of schools has been not just be a short-term issue, but have also have long-term economic and social consequences for the affected cohorts of young people and of parents.
- Most importantly, they are likely to increase inequalities between cohorts and within cohorts.
- *Fuchs-Schündeln et al, 2021* investigates the impact of school closures in the United States and dramatic results:
 - Average lifetime earnings: -2.1%
 - School drop out: + 16%
 - Reduction of college degree: -7%
 - Children age 6 higher welfare loss: -1.57%
- While we are not aware of similar studies in Europe, results calls for a policy action to avoid lifelong scar in human capital.

Mental Health

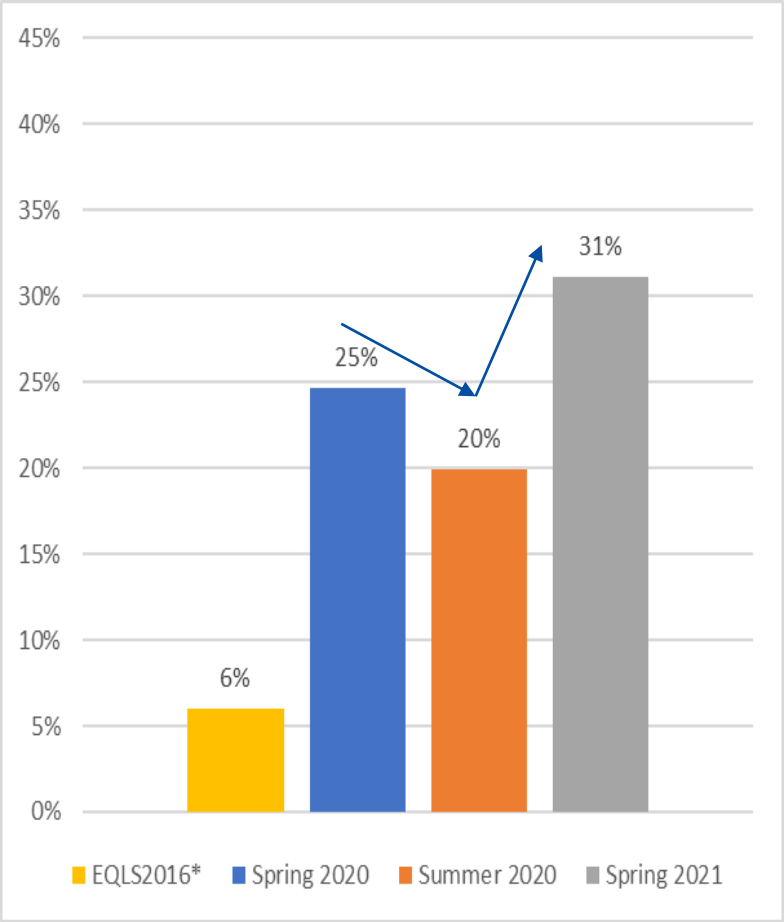


The impact on mental health.

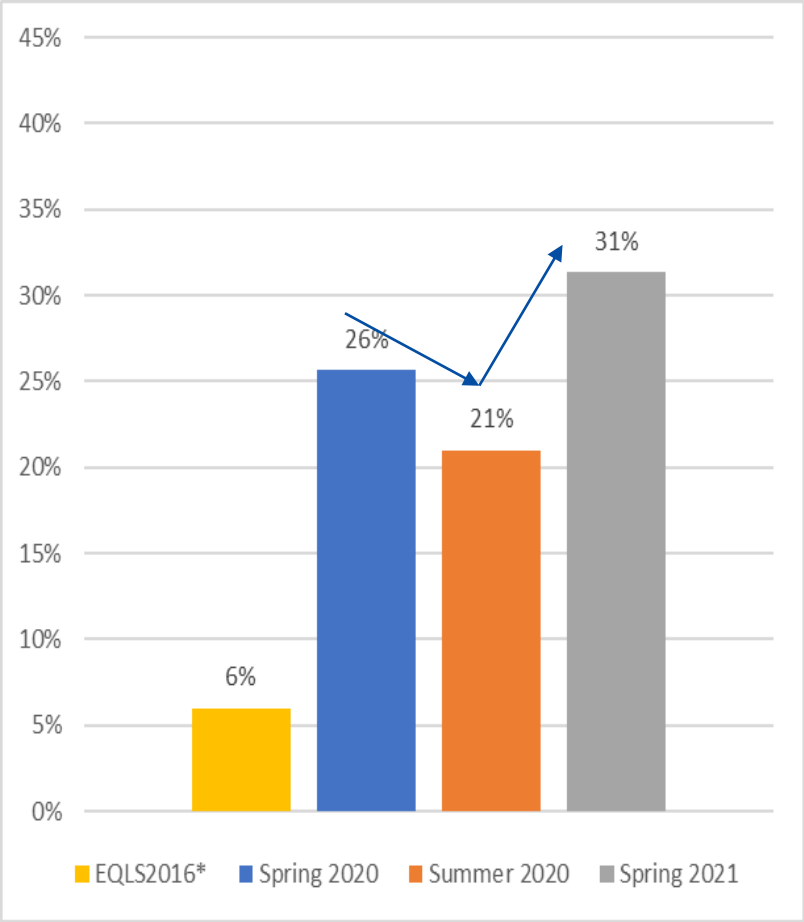
- Besides causing disease and death, COVID-19 has generated a '**parallel epidemic**' of mental health. The effects here could linger long after the pandemic has subsided.
- There is increasing evidence for a surge in mental health problems, greater vulnerability and alarming implication for emotional and social functioning.
- Pandemic-related distress stems from the **fear of the illness, economic hardship, and uncertainty** about the real impact of the crisis.
- It is also a result of **social isolation** and **tensions** (within families) in lockdown together as a **result of restrictions** (NPI) that most governments have deployed to contain the pandemic

The impact on Mental Wellbeing.

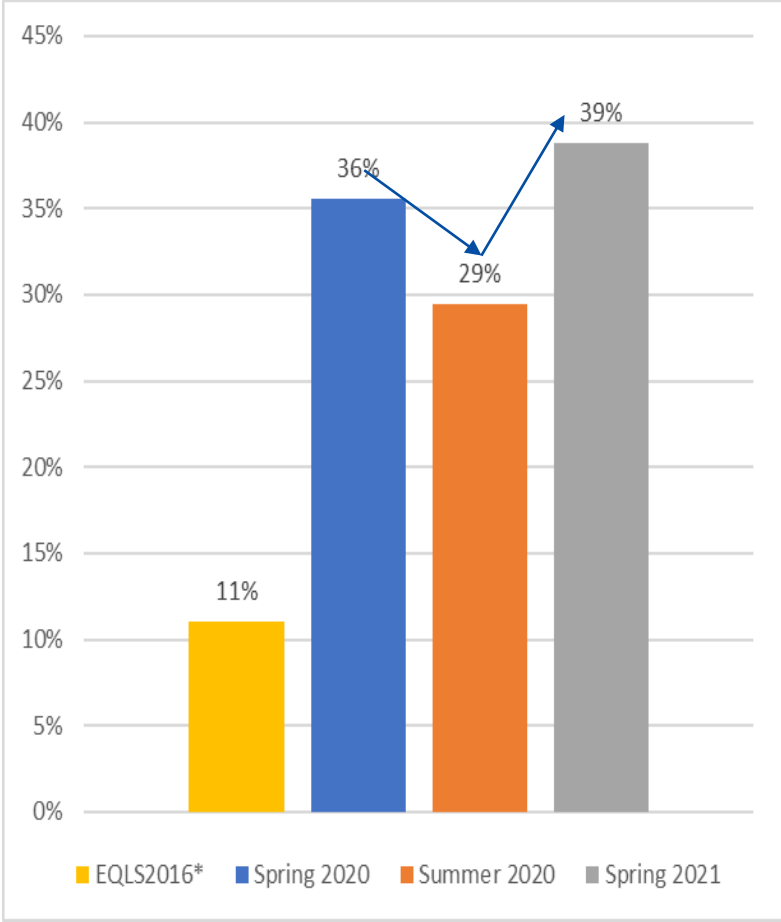
Feeling downhearted and depressed



Feeling lonely

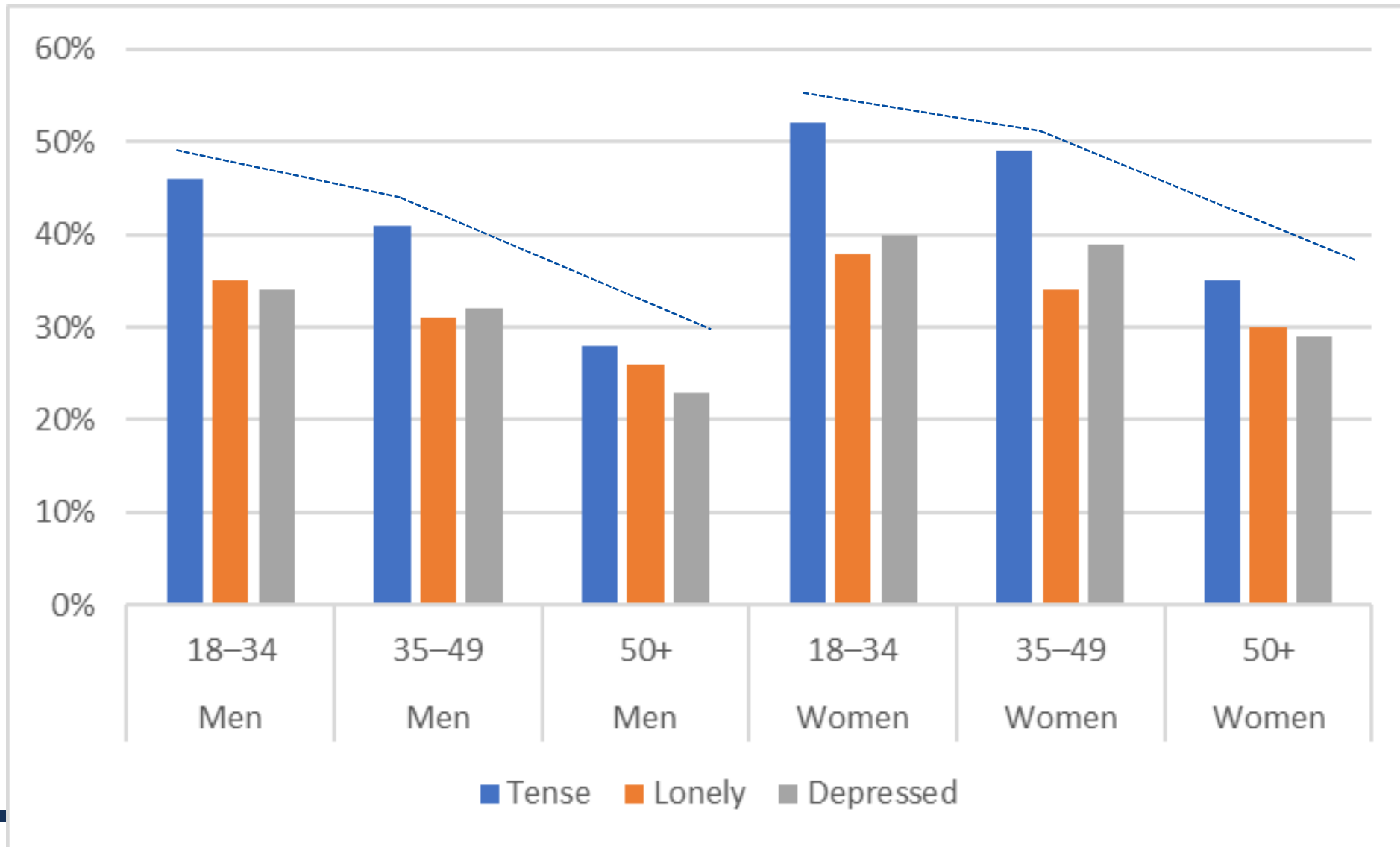


Feeling tense



Source: Eurofound Living, Working and COVID19 survey

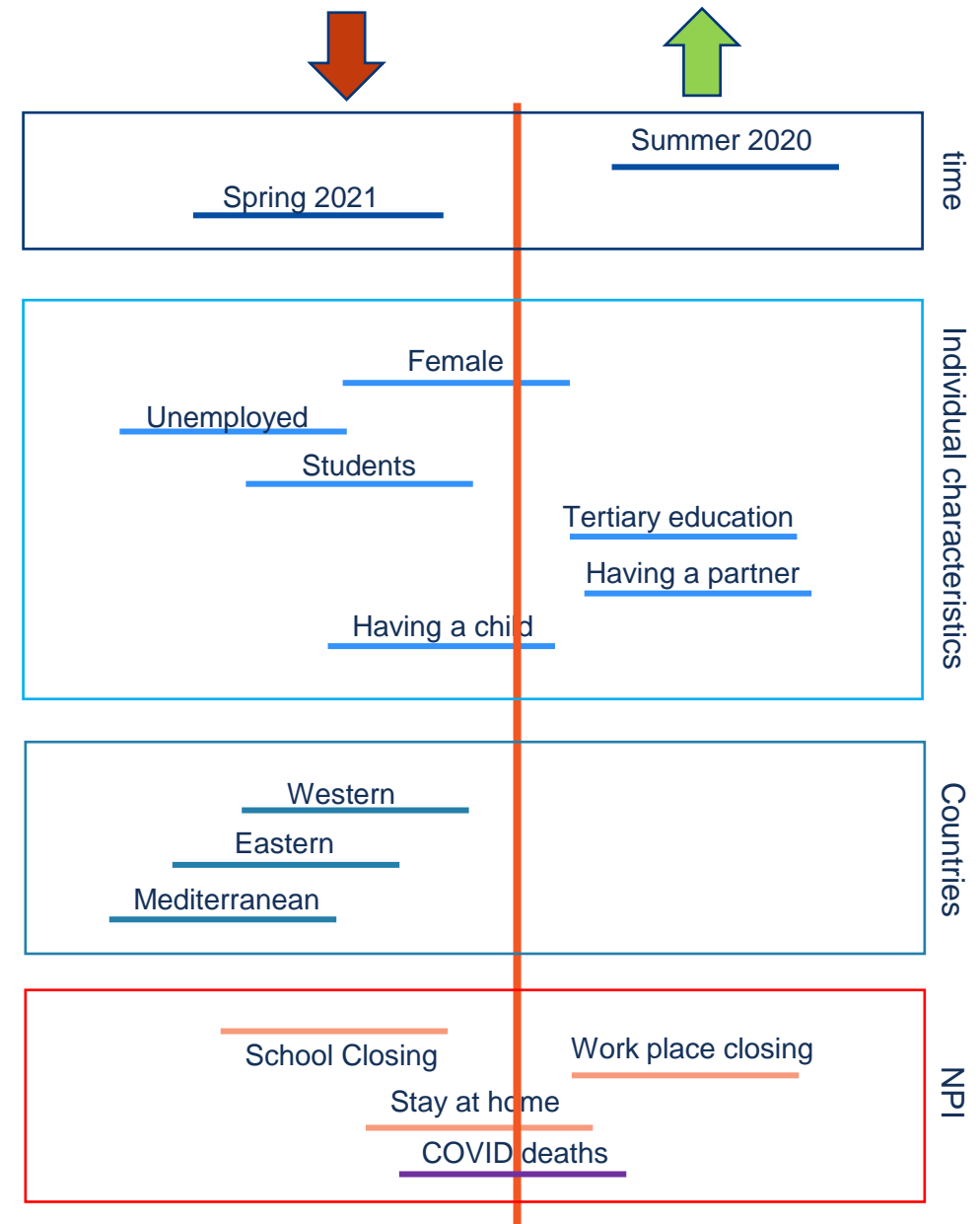
Not everyone is affected the same way



Source: Eurofound Living, Working and COVID19 survey

MWB of young people and NPIs.

- Young people have been among the mostly affected by COVID19 crisis in terms of mental health.
- According to EQLS2016, young people had higher mental wellbeing than other age groups.
- Data collected during the pandemic show the opposite.



Conclusions – in the search of Herakles.

