SESSION 3
Towards the new work – life model

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Changing Work Environment

- Increase of non-standard work
- Frequent job switch or task change
- Uncertainty of full uninterrupted career
- Increase of female labor participation
One in six workers is self-employed across the OECD

Self-employed: risk of slipping through the net

55% The share of self-employed (15-64) in the EU at risk of not being entitled to **unemployment benefits**, compared to 13% of those in employment

38% The share of self-employed (15-64) in the EU at risk of not being entitled to **sickness benefits**, compared to 8% of those in employment

46% The share of self-employed women (15-49) in the EU at risk of not being entitled to **maternity benefits**

*Source: EC (2016): “Non-standard employment and access to social security benefits”*
Bad health reduces men’s lifetime earnings substantially (and less so for women)

Impact of health on lifetime labour earnings by education levels

Average across countries, 100 = Lifetime earnings for a man in good health with a medium education level

Note: OECD calculations from microdata on 24 OECD countries.
Loss in pension benefits due to incomplete careers, average-wage workers

Entry at age 25 with 10-year unemployment versus full career from age 20

Source: For the full-career case, the source is OECD Pensions at a Glance 2015 and OECD computations for the career-break case, both based on mandatory schemes.
Policy challenges & recommendations

1. Promote a good start in working life

2. Limit the impact of job loss and combat long-term unemployment

3. Provide equal opportunities for workers to upgrade their skills