"Corona Class of 2020": A Lost Generation?

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How Has Covid-19 Impacted Youth From School Age to Work Entry?

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Learning Losses of School-Aged Children

Short run:

- Losses in learning time & competencies documented in many countries
 - Learning time drastically reduced during periods of school closures (Grewenig et al. 2020; Woessmann et al. 2021)
 - Lower student performance in achievement tests / learning progress (Chetty et al. 2020; Maldonado & de Witte 2020; Engzell et al. 2021; UK Department for Education 2021)
- Disadvantaged students disproportionately affected \rightarrow likely to aggravate educational inequality

Long run:

Individual level: Reduction of **future life-time income**, **higher risk of unemployment**, **reduced educational**

attainment, increased class repetition

Societal level: Losses in countries' GDP for several decades to come

(Hanushek & Woessmann 2020; Baker 2013; Belot & Webbink 2010; Jaume & Willén 2019; Hampf et al. 2017; Woessmann 2016; De Fraja et al. 2017)

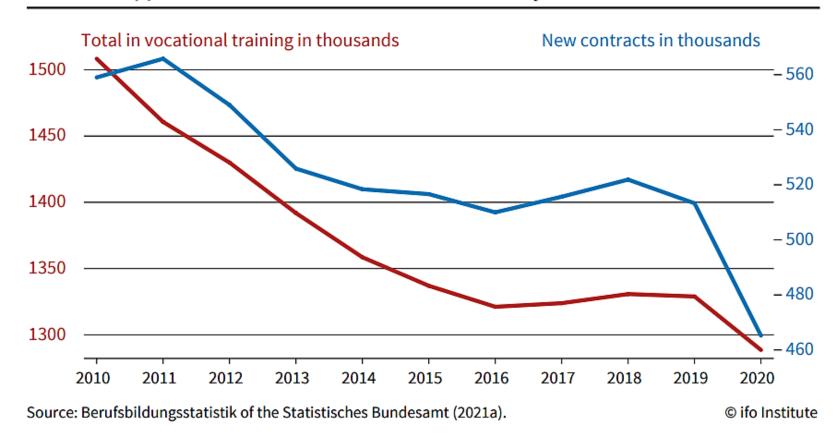


Vocational Education and Training

- Closed schools and social distancing measures hamper vocational education
- Germany 2020: 9.4% fewer concluded contracts than in 2019
- Extent varies greatly by industry and region (e.g., trade vs. construction)
- → The pandemic could exacerbate some of the shortages of skilled workers that already prevailed before the pandemic.

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Decline in Apprentices Over the Last Decade in Germany





Higher Education & Graduation

Higher education

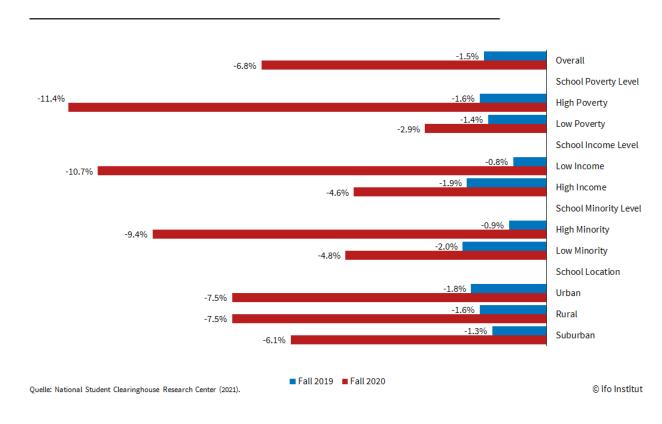
- <u>EU countries:</u> No increase in drop-out rates from education and training for age group 18-24
- <u>USA</u>: Drastic decrease in high school and college enrollment rates => especially pronounced for schools with high poverty and minority levels

Graduation (during a recession)

- Positive effects for high school graduation => more human capital investment
- Negative effects for college graduation => loss of cumulated earnings and worse health condition (increase in mortality)

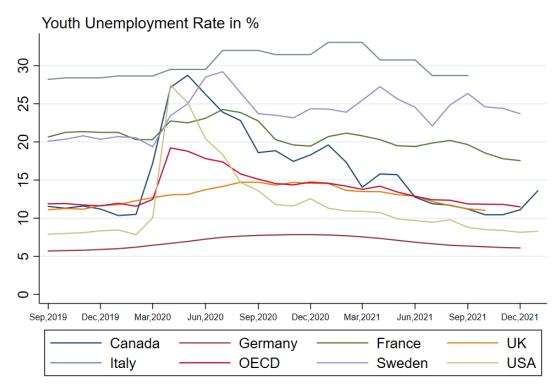
=> Increase in educational inequality

Percent Change in Immediate Fall Enrollments by High School Characteristics





Youth Unemployment (15-24 years old)



Source: OECD (2022), Youth Unemployment Rate (Indicator), doi: 10.1787/c3634df7-en (accessed 17 February 2022)

- Increase in youth unemployment rate almost everywhere in March 2020 (exception: Germany, Italy, UK)
- Recovery for most countries by end of 2020 to
 - <u>Pre-pandemic levels</u> (OECD, UK, US, Germany, Italy, Canada)
 - Above pre-pandemic levels (Sweden)
 - Below pre-pandemic levels (France)
- Not much movement since end of 2020 (exception: Canada)
- Women more affected by initial increase than men, back to similar levels by end of 2020 (not shown)



Mental Health Issues

- Share of adolescents with mental health conditions more than doubled in some countries (compared to precrisis level)
- Evidence suggests that occurrence of anxiety / depression symptoms is higher among youth than among adult population (30-80%)
- Youth with previous mental health conditions report further deterioration
- Situation seems to worsen as pandemic continues: Psychological burden of (prolonged) school closures

(OECD 2021c; Ravens-Sieberer et al. 2021; Woessmann et al. 2021; Shanahan et al. 2020; YoungMinds 2020)

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→ Children & adolescents are in **developmentally sensitive period** and therefore **highly vulnerable**



Thank you!

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