



Jobs Drivers of Change

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National Dialogue: Future of Work April 17, 2017

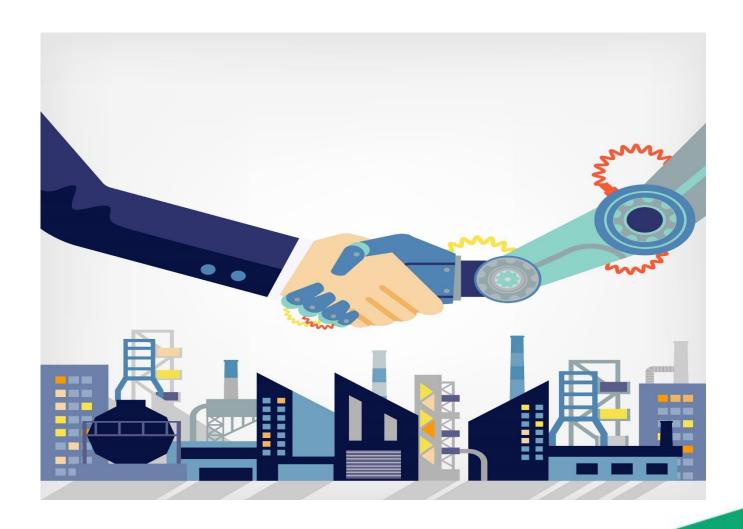
Outline



- 1. Drivers of economic growth & employment
- 2. New wave of creative destruction/ fourth industrial revolution
- 3. Impact in developed and developing countries
- 4. Looking at Indonesia
- 5. Way forward

Why are we talking about Future of Work?

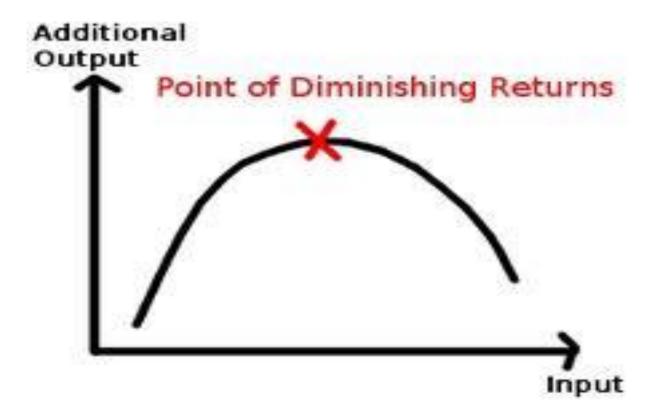








Output = Capital + Labour





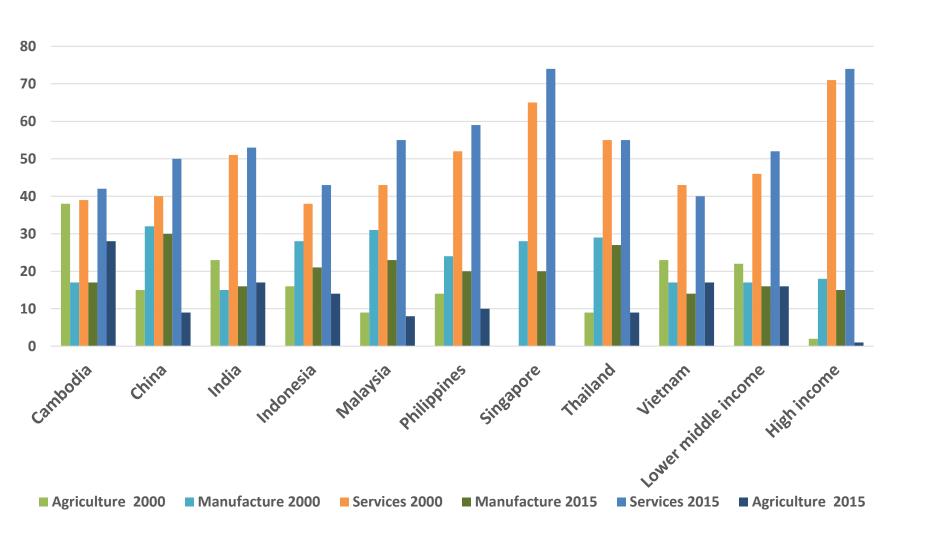
Economic diversification from subsistence agriculture to industry was key



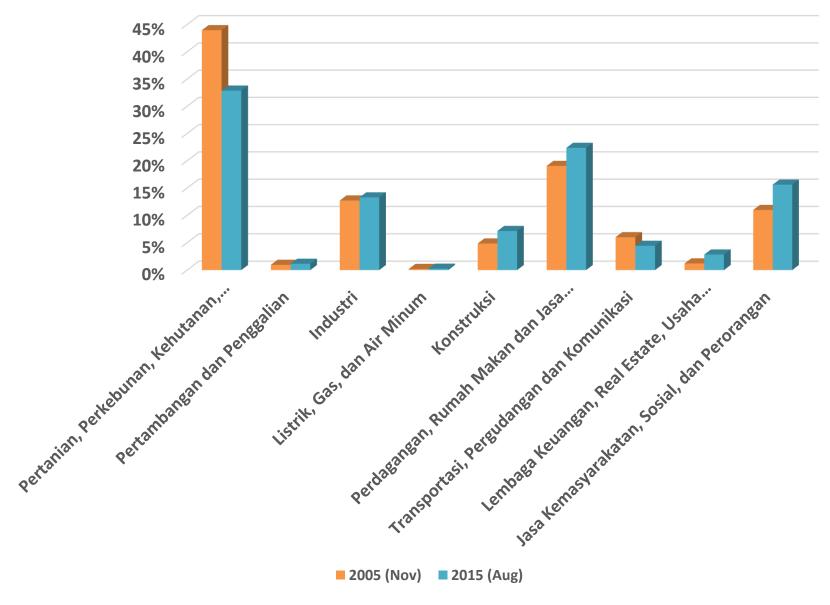




Sector Breakdown GDP (2000 & 2015)



Employment share by sectors (2005 & 2015)



Sumber: Sakernas, Aug Series 2005-2015



A large service sector in the economy and concurrent deindustrialization



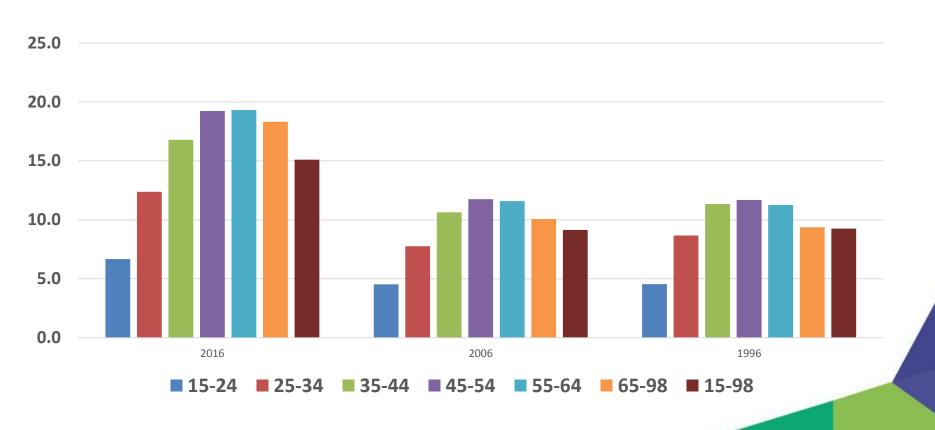
Gig economy





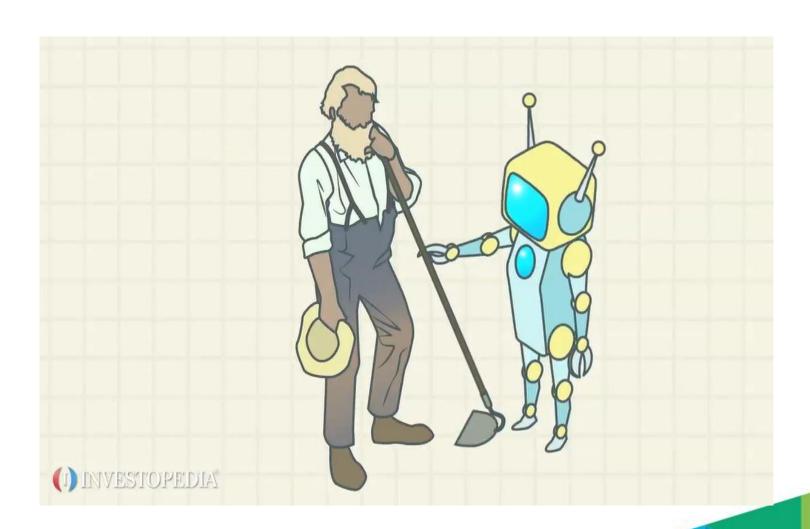


In Indonesia proportion of workers having second job has increased



More and more routine jobs are being replaced by automation





Product fragmentation







Share of national income for labour is declining







Developing Countries

Some distance from technology frontier so adopting technology can complement labour, but it could possibly lead to diminishing income

Developed Countries

Already more technologically advanced so any further improvement can potentially lead to job losses

Absorption of technology in Indonesia



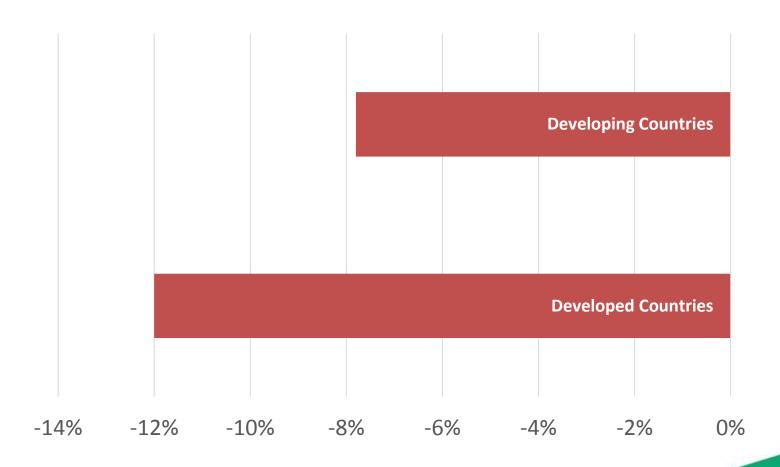
 Recently there is more rapid technology uptake in trade & services (banking, logistics, transport etc.)

Less so in manufacturing and agriculture

Polarization of the labour market



Decline of "routine/ mid-level" jobs



Source: WDR 2016

Broad classification of occupations



Managers

Professionals

Technicians and associate professionals

Clerical support workers

Service and sales workers

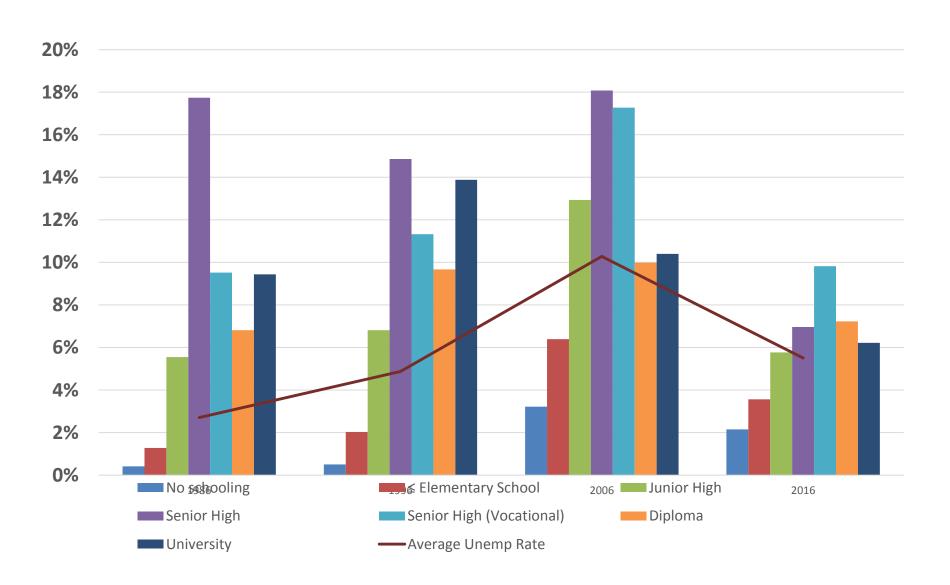
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery

Craft and related trades workers

Plant and machine operators, and assemblers

Elementary occupations

Unemployment by education (%)

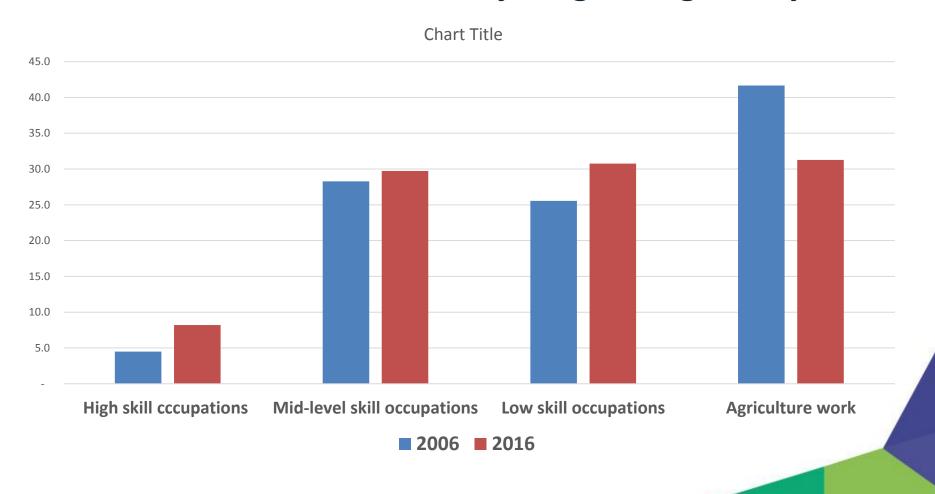


Sumber: Sakernas 1986-2016

Trend in share of employment in Indonesia



Are "routine/ mid-level" jobs growing slowly?

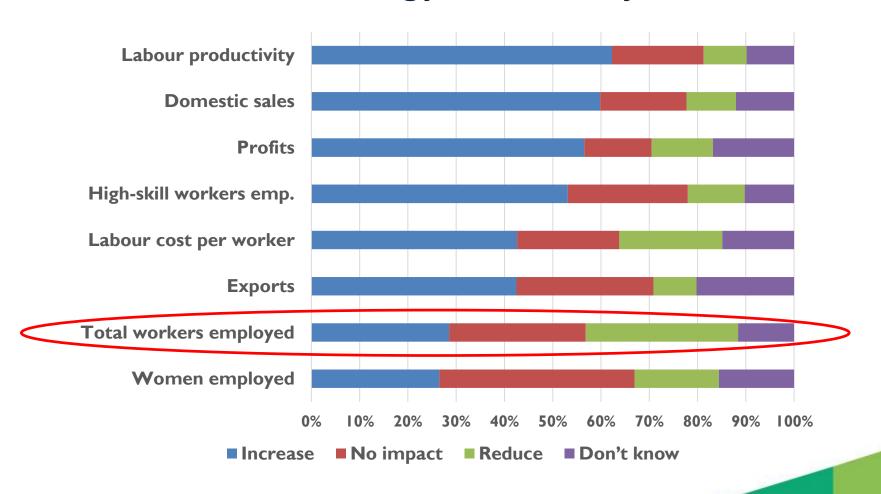


Source: Sakernas, 2006 & 2016

Impact of technology in Indonesia

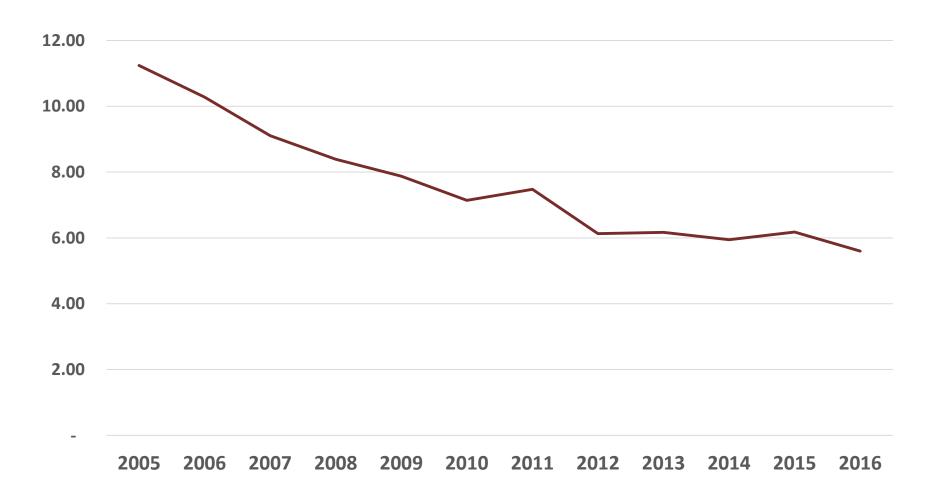


Technology will reduce jobs

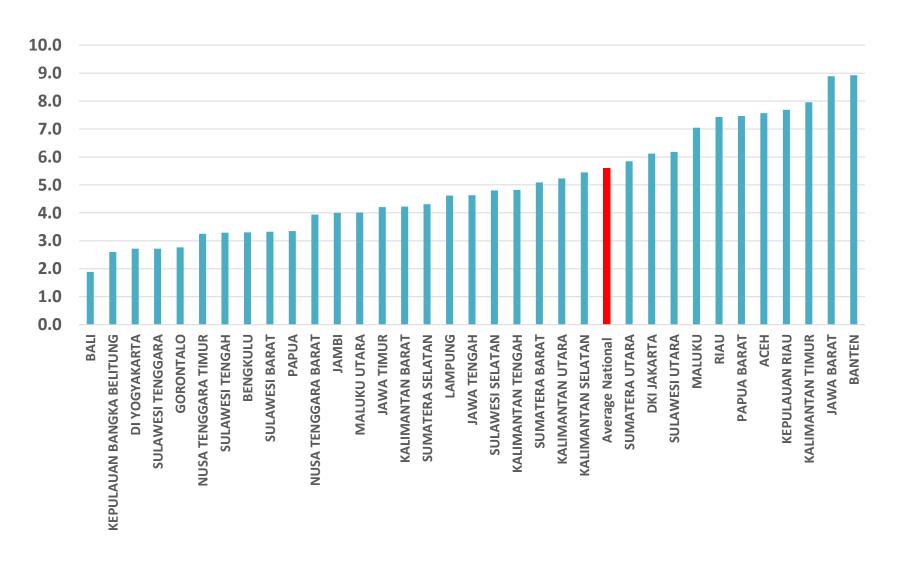


Source: ILO, 2015. ASEAN in transformation Survey

Unemployment rate has continued its downward trend, but that along does not capture the state of the labour market

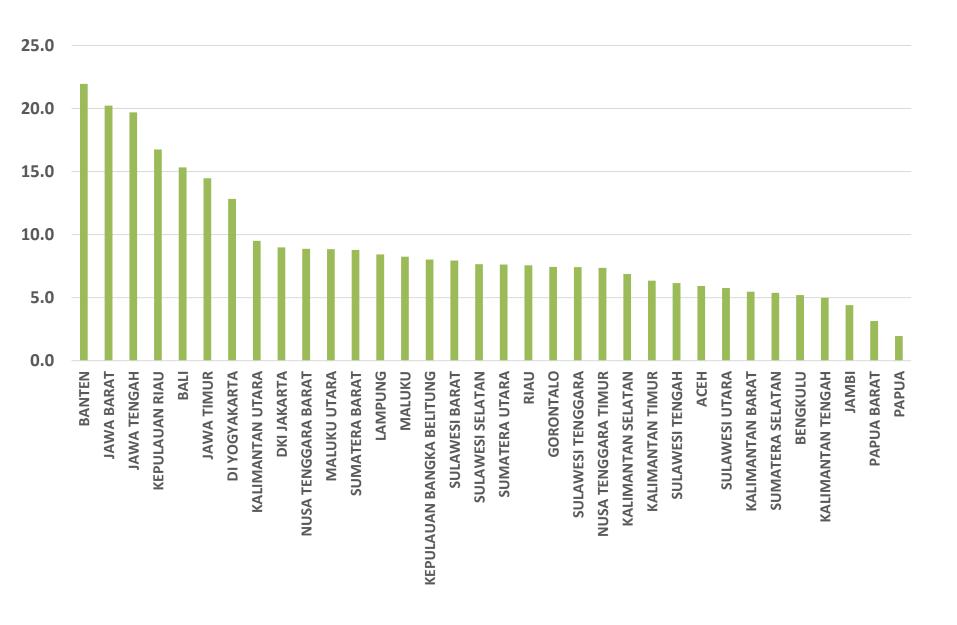


Unemployment Provinces (%)

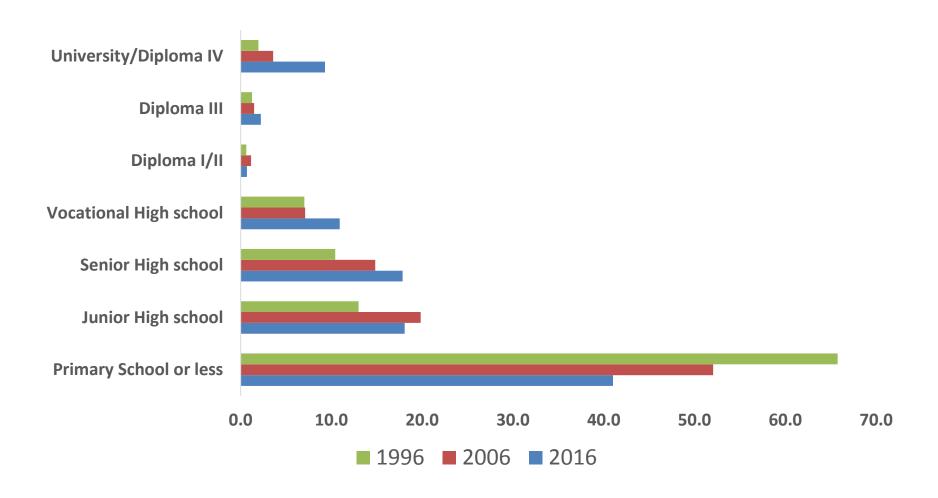


Sumber: Sakernas, Aug 2016

Employment in manufacturing by provinces (2016)



Labour force by education attainment is showing positive trend



Sumber: Sakernas, Aug Series 1996, 2006 & 2016

Rethink work and structural transformation



- Traditionally manufacturing was the stepping stone for economic development
- Deindustrialization is a worrying trend, especially developing countries without a mature manufacturing
- Redefine work. Wasn't technology supposed to give us more leisure time
- Surplus from automization use to create more jobs; care, entertainment.

Technology is creating opportunities



New technologies can be transformative

 Creating new opportunities and reducing costs even in low-income countries

 Made individuals more autonomous and access to learning

Technological advances can be disruptive



Impact in developing and developing countries different

Jobs loses- squeezing the mid-skills level occupations





Steering the economy



 An evidence-based approach should guide how policy-makers guide the economy

Regular collection and analysis of labour & economic data

 Job matching platforms- there should be good feedback loop

Public investment in education & training



Positive externalities... and greater spillover effect

 Lifelong learning to keep up with the changes in the labour market

Soft skills becoming very import

Expanding social safety net



Disruptions will invariably mean there are losers

 Revisit social protection to ensure that vulnerable are not left behind

Universal basic income??





Terima kasih

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