EMPLOYMENT AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION (2017)

Labour force participation has been steadily declining, from 68% in 2000 to 63% in 2017.

The decline will continue to 62.6% by 2020.

Female labour participation has also been declining, from 53.6% in 2000 to 47.7% in 2017.

The decline will continue to 46.6% by 2020.

EMPLOYMENT COMPOSITION IS RAPIDLY CHANGING

In 2000, agriculture dominated, with 49.7% of total employment; in 2010, it became level with services (at around 39%). By 2020, it will drop to 30%.

SERVICES WILL DOMINATE EMPLOYMENT IN THE FUTURE

By 2020, employment in services will be 46.5% of total employment.

MEDIUM-SKILLED OCCUPATIONS DOMINATE EMPLOYMENT.

But there is a decreasing trend...

From 74.4% in 2000 to 68.6% in 2017 and a further decrease to 67% in 2020.

In the same period, high-skilled occupations increased, from 9.5% in 2000 to 15% in 2017. It will continue to increase, to 16% by 2020.

182 million people live on income below the extreme poverty threshold of US$1.90 per day, with a further 318 million people on the margins of poverty.

60% of people working globally in the renewable energy sector are from the Asia-Pacific (40% in China and 9% in India).

Access to improved water supply has increased, from a regional average of 75% to 88%.

Improved access to sanitation also increased, from a regional average of 55% to 72%.

These increases have contributed to more jobs, better health and a cleaner environment.

In 2016, the region accounted for half of the recorded cases of geophysical shocks or natural hazards and...

Twelve Asian-Pacific countries are in the top 20 countries with a very high World Risk Index, with considerable exposure and vulnerability to natural disasters and environmental damage, and limited institutional capacity to respond.

...of all people displaced by natural hazards, with a total displacement of more than 250 million people.

4.8% fall in productivity in Southern Asia due to rising temperatures. Agriculture workers the most affected.

750 million people are at risk of coastal flooding.

14 million jobs could be added in the region if countries adopt changes in energy use that limit global warming to 2°C.

Sources:
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