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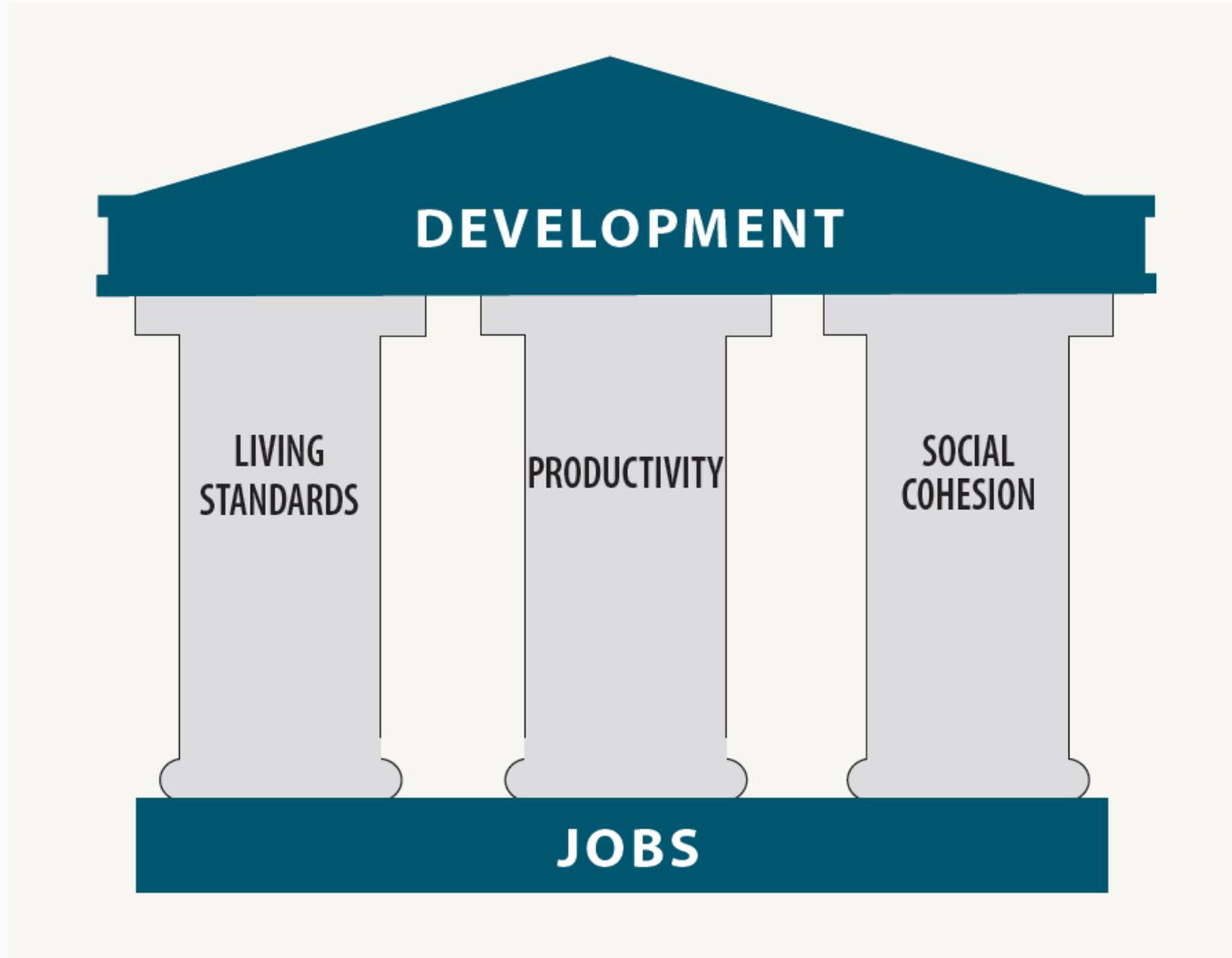
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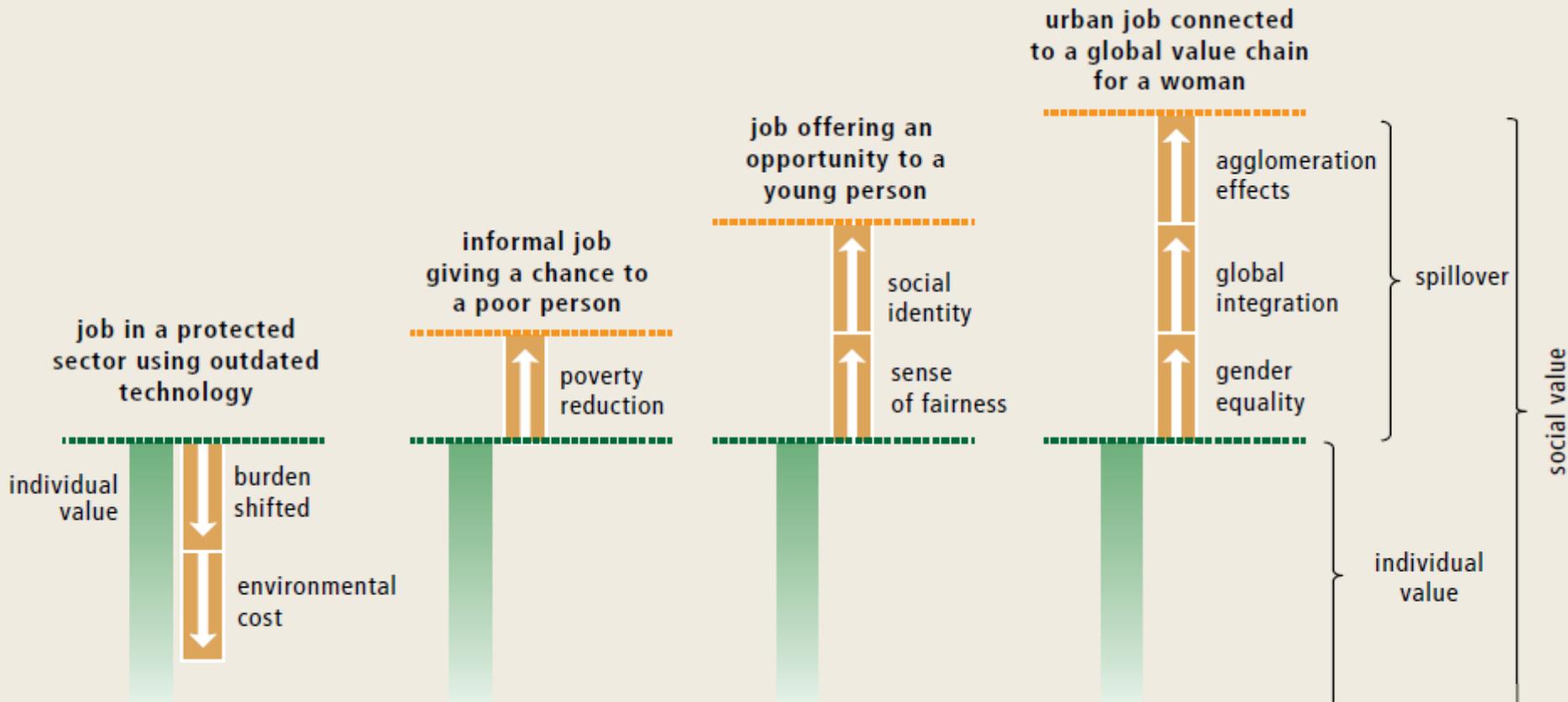
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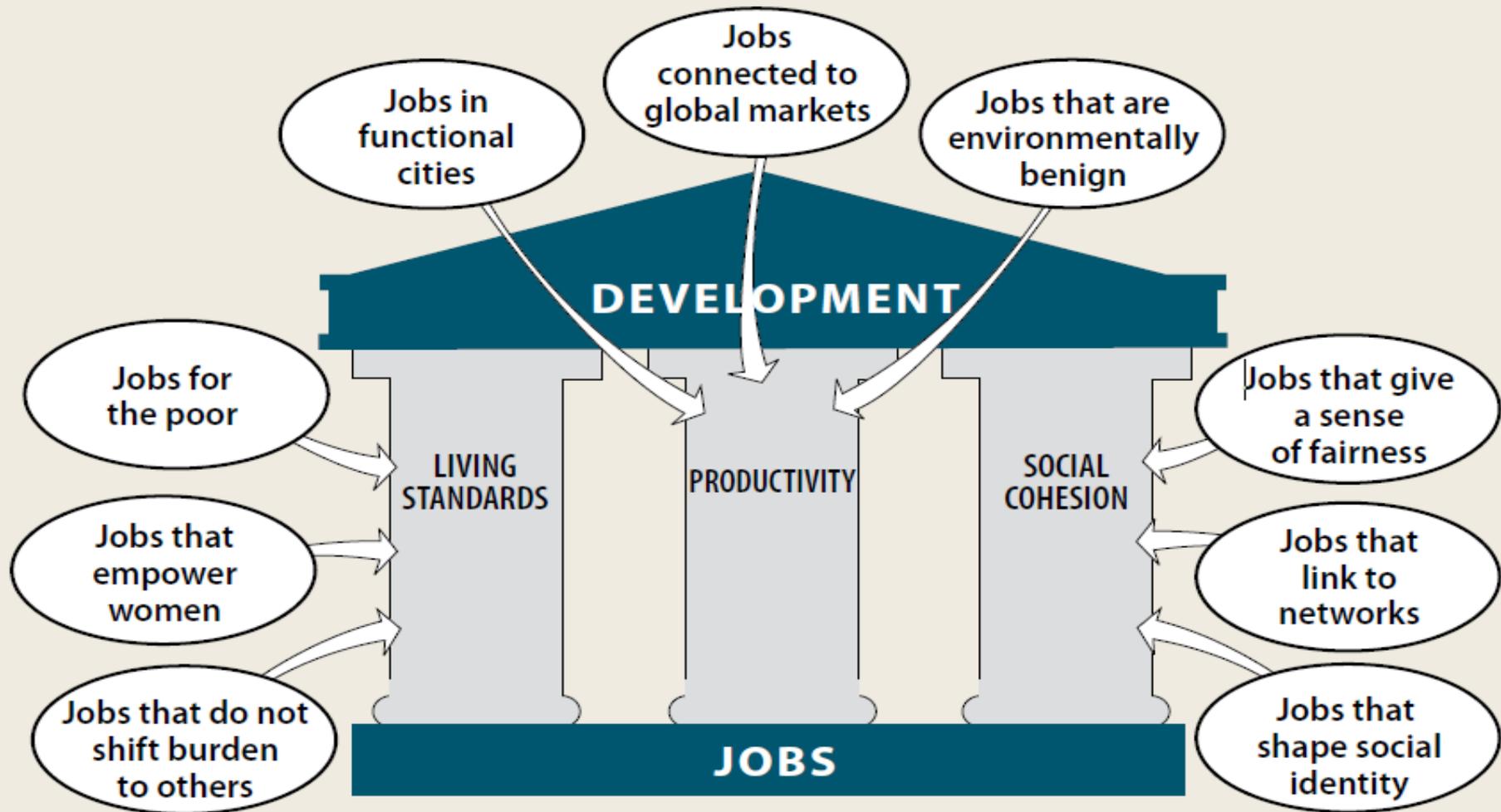
Jobs drive development



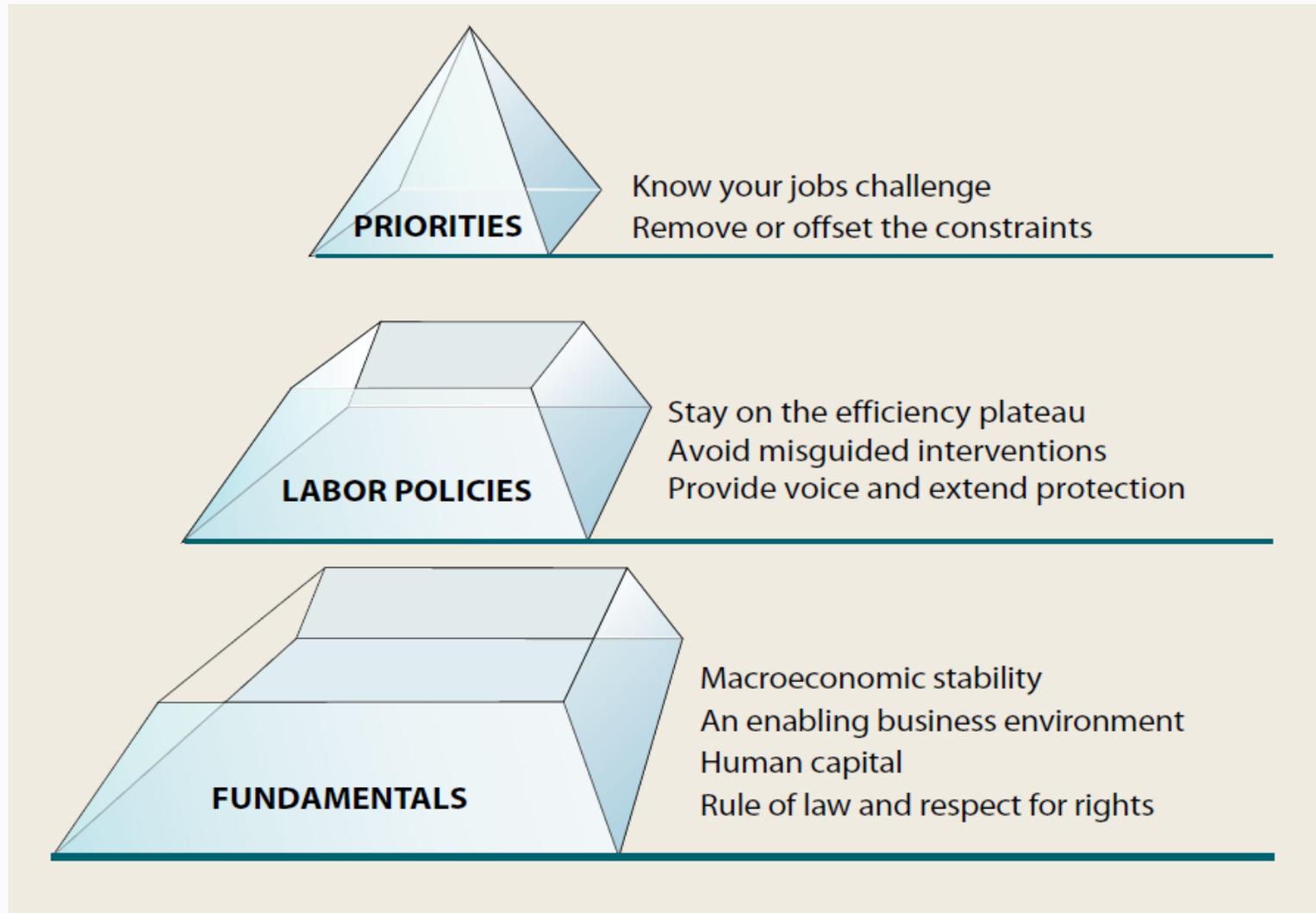
“Good jobs for development” can be found where the difference between value to the individual and the value to society is positive. These “spill-overs” drive the three transformations.



Some jobs do more for development



Three distinct layers of policies are needed



A typology of countries, by their “jobs challenges”

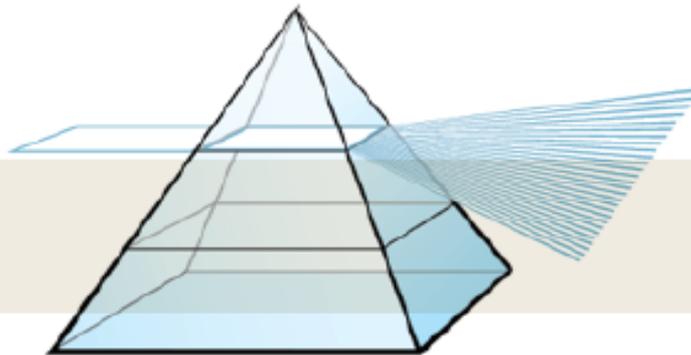
Agrarian	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Majority of the population lives in rural areas.
Conflict-affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Livelihoods altered by war and violence.
Urbanizing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agricultural modernization and rural-urban migration rapidly taking place.
Resource-rich	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extractive industries make a substantial contribution to exports.
Small islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The size of the population doesn't support economies of scale or specialization.
High youth unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Youth unemployment rates and idleness rates at unusually high levels.
Formalizing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An urban middle class and a large share of informal employment coexist.
Aging	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rapidly increasing old-age dependency ratios.

Individual countries may combine several of these challenges

A typology of jobs challenges

Jobs challenge

What are good jobs for development?



Agrarian economies

More productive smallholder farming
Urban jobs connected to global markets

Conflict-affected countries

Jobs demobilizing combatants
Jobs reintegrating displaced populations
Jobs providing alternatives to confrontation

Urbanizing countries

Jobs providing opportunities for women
Jobs moving the country up the export ladder
Jobs not leading to excessive congestion
Jobs integrating rural migrants

Resource-rich countries

Jobs supporting export diversification
Jobs not subsidized through transfers

Small island nations

Jobs connected to global markets
Jobs not undermining fragile ecosystems

Countries with high youth unemployment

Jobs not supported through rents
Jobs not allocated on the basis of connections

Formalizing countries

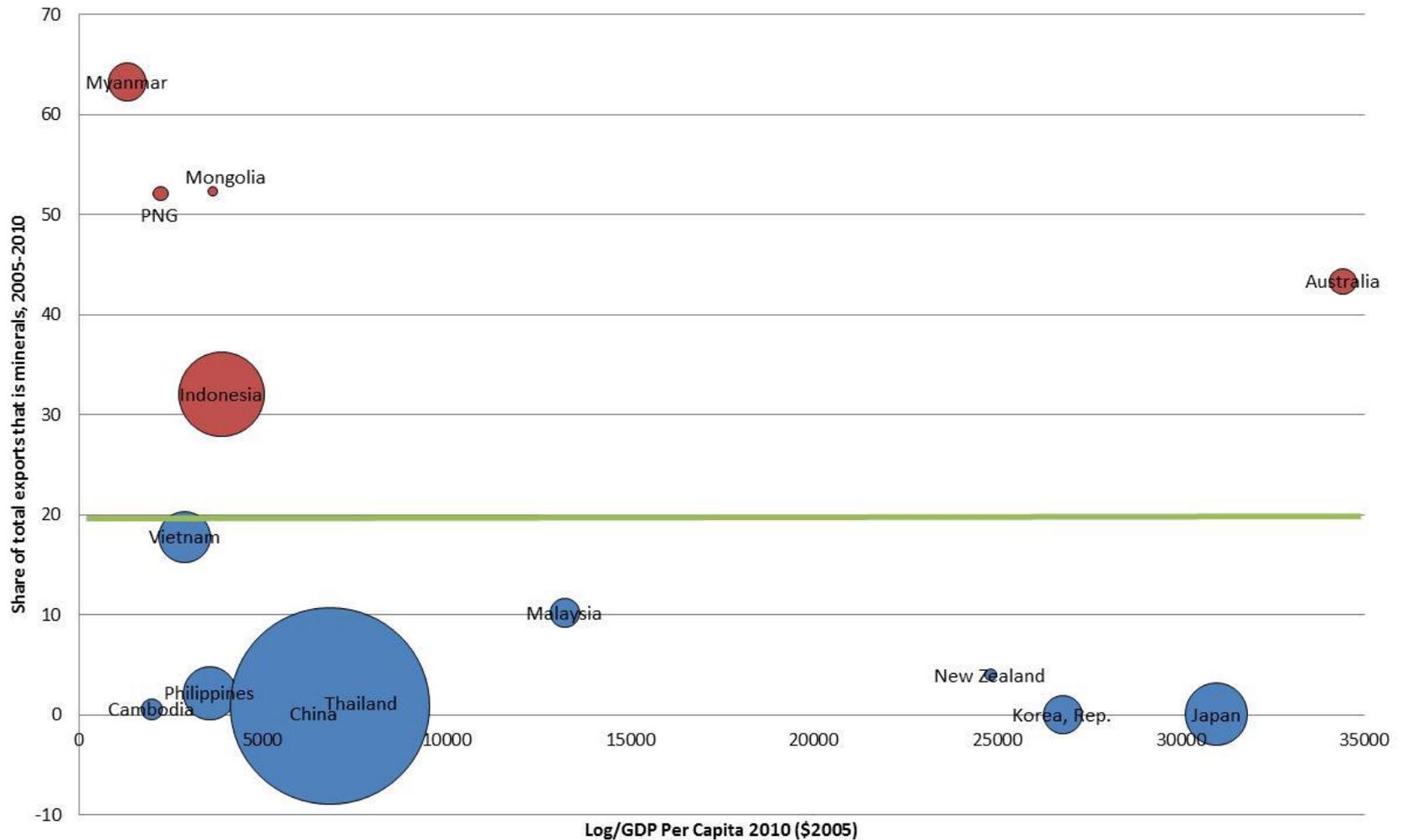
Jobs with affordable social benefits
Jobs not creating gaps in social protection coverage

Aging societies

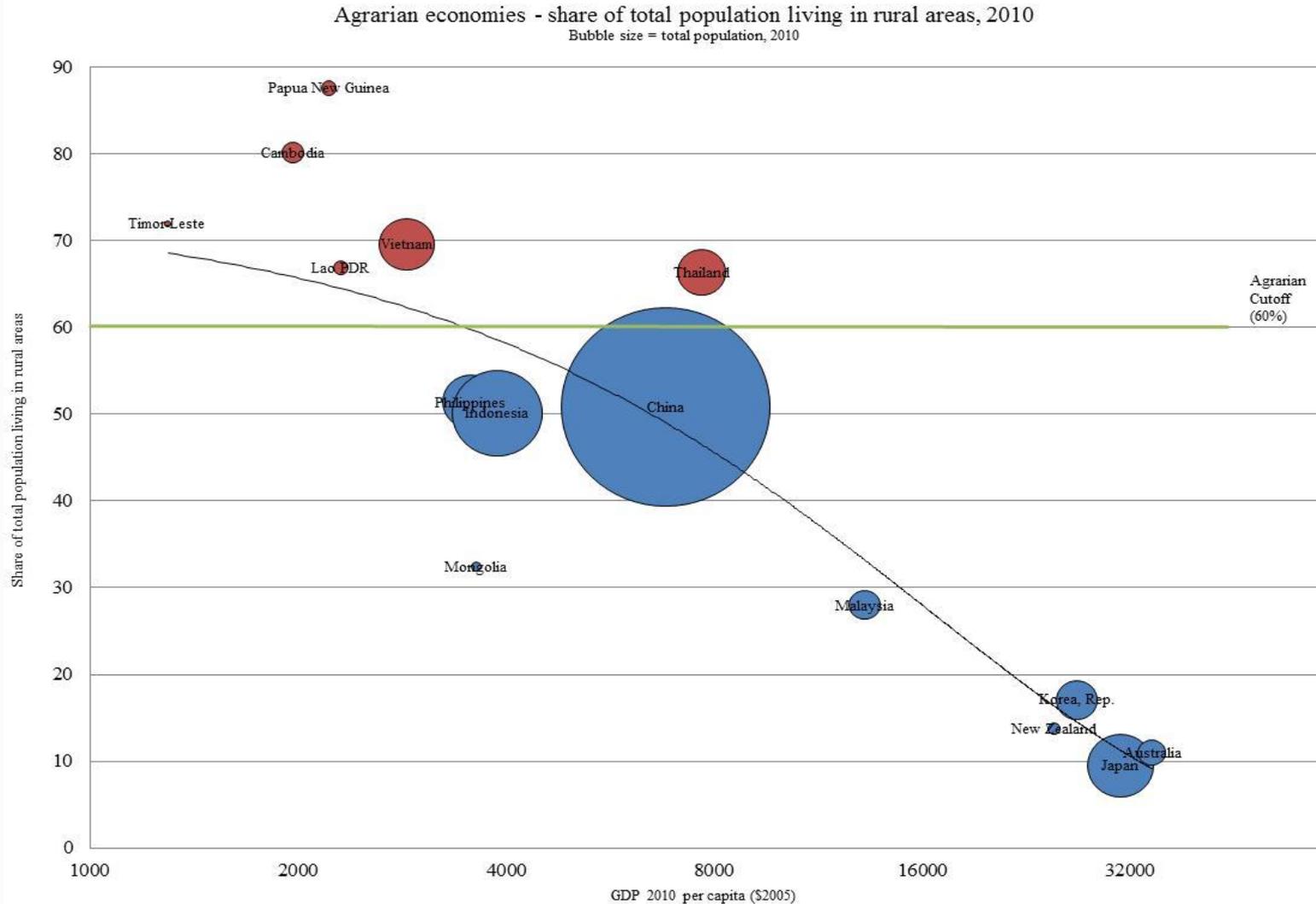
Jobs keeping the skilled active for longer
Jobs reducing the cost of services to the elderly

Some are “resource rich”. Rents could finance skills for diversification.

Resource Rich: Share of total exports that is minerals, 2005-2010

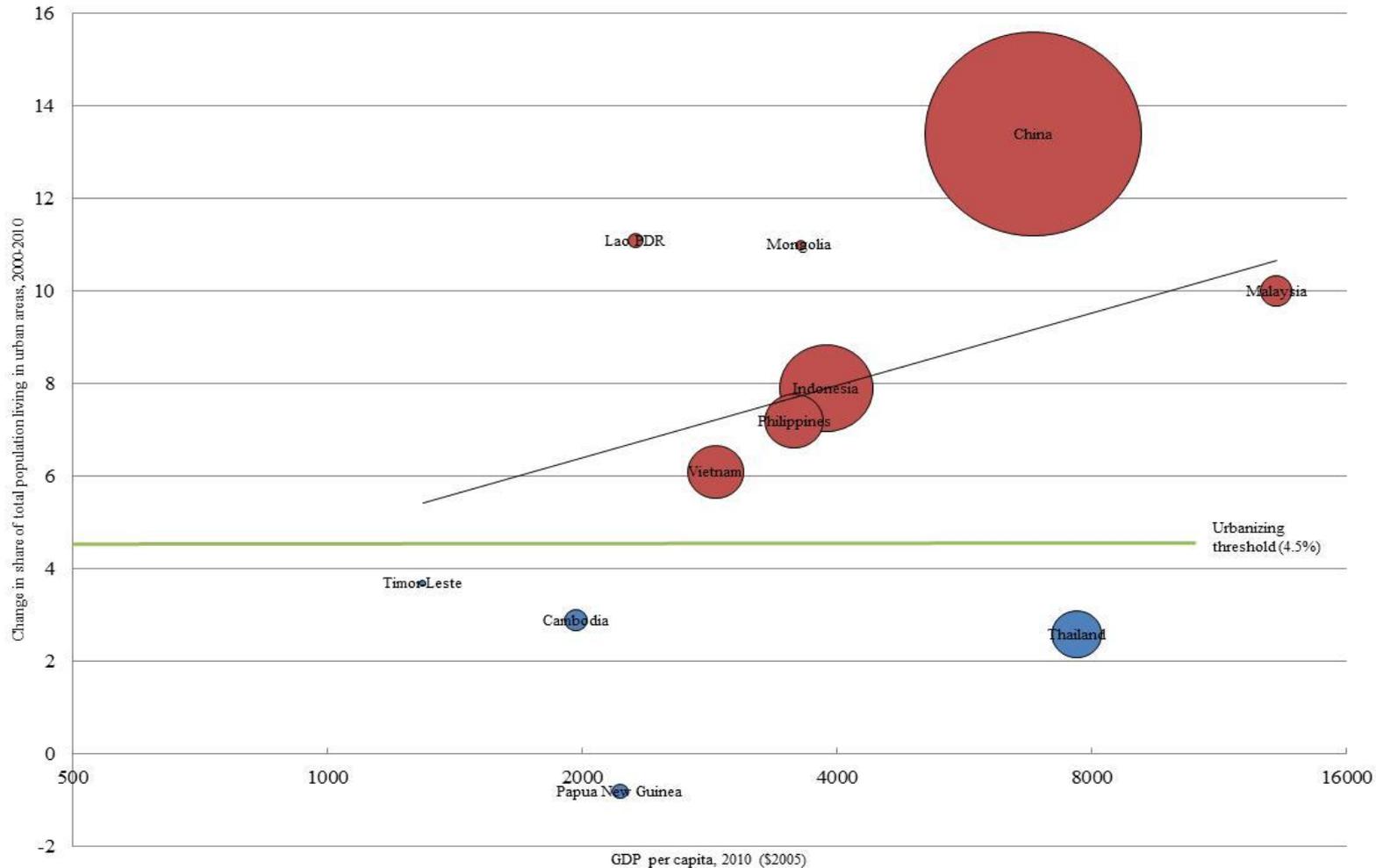


Most are still “agrarian” and quickly “urbanizing”.
 Skills could increase farm productivity & prepare migrants to move.



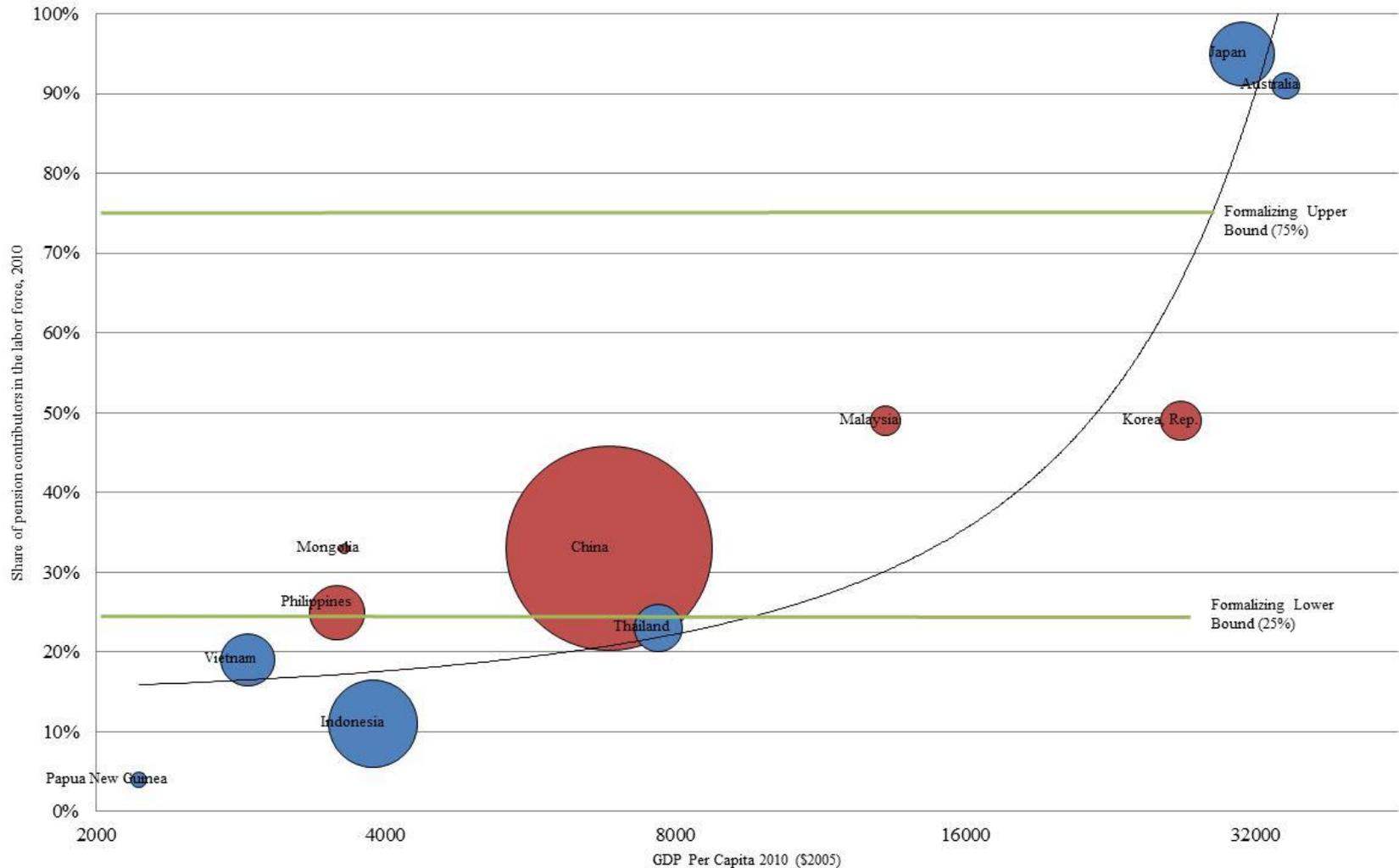
Where urbanization is already well advanced, the best “skills strategy” may be good urban planning.

Urbanizing economies - change in the share of total population living in urban areas, 2000 - 2010, against GDP per capita, 2010 (\$2005) and total population, 2010



Structural “formalization” doesn’t have to become “segmentation”.

Formalizing - share of pension contributors in the labor force, 2010, against GDP per capita, 2010 (\$2005) and total population, 2010





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