

JOBS

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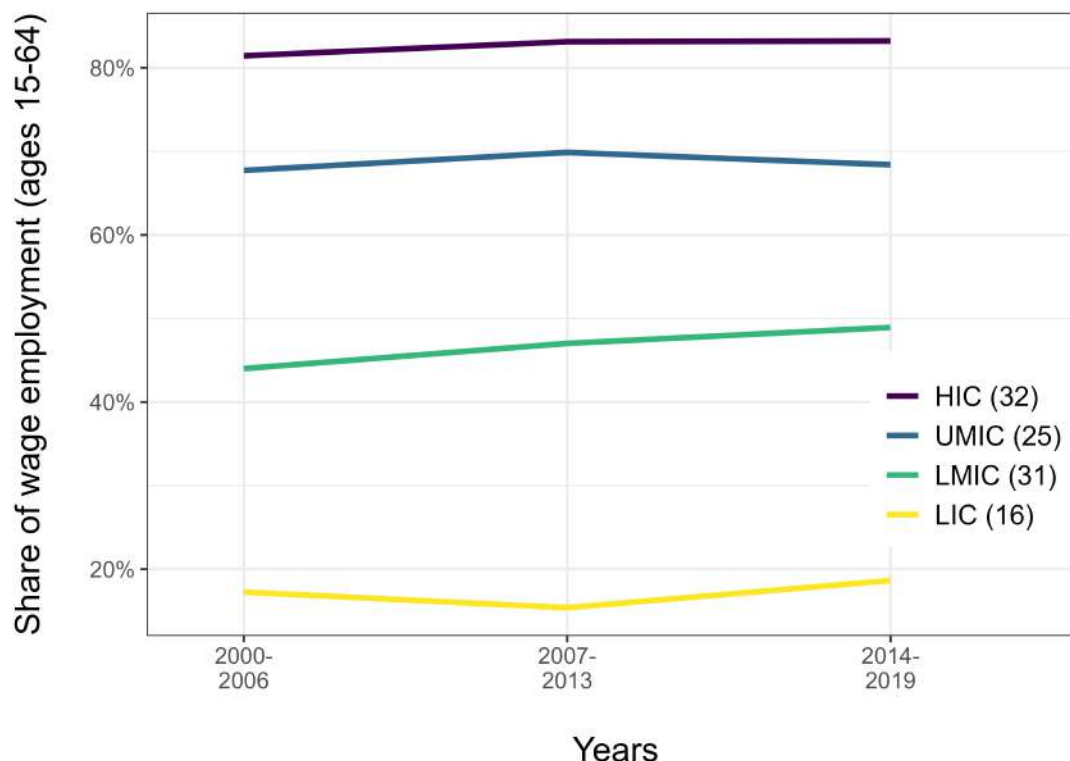


Photo credit: World Bank

JOBS INDICATOR

Waged employment share of working age population

The following graph generated from the recently updated JOIN 3.0 database shows that economic development coincides with shift to jobs in the organized sector in LICs and LMICs as depicted below. The JOIN database also includes data on HICs and UMICs for the purposes of benchmarking. The graph also shows how far apart income groups are in terms of workers in wage employment”



Calculated using JOIN indicators based on a balanced sample (only countries present at all time periods).
 Number of countries per income group in parentheses.
 Each point is the weighted average of country averages, using labor force as weight.

Visit the updated Global Jobs Indicators Database (JOIN)!

JOIN provides key indicators of labor market outcomes by gender, education, age and location from 168 countries across all income groups between 1970 and 2021 based on harmonized Labor Force Surveys (LFSs) and representative household surveys in the [World Bank Global Labor Database \(GLD\)](#), the Global Monitoring Database (GMD) and the Income and Distribution Database (I2D2) harmonization collections. The latest JOIN update is based on 367 additional surveys and includes enhanced quality checks.

[Access the JOIN Database](#)

EVENTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS



UPCOMING: Rome Dialogue II - June 7, 2023

Many EU and other high-income countries face severe shortages of labor in the agricultural sector. In France, for example, 57 percent of all vacancies in agriculture risk going unfilled this year. So far, the gaps have been mostly filled with migrant workers, with important payoffs for migrants and sending communities. But there are frequent concerns about poor, or even abusive, working conditions. Following huge technological advances, agribots are now also becoming increasingly competitive. On June 7, Rome Dialogue II invites you to an exchange on the future of robots and migrant work in agriculture. Are they substitutes or complements? If complements, how it can be made to work better for all. For more information visit the [Rome Dialogues website](#)



UPCOMING: S4YE - GIZ | Creative Economy Alliance Launch Event - May 17, 2023

The Creative Economy is evolving more rapidly than ever before. Recent estimates suggest that the cultural and creative industries generate nearly 50 million jobs globally. Despite the enormous potential of these industries, often the potential of youth and women in the sector remains untapped. How can key players in the creative economy provide young and creative professionals with the skills needed? On May 17, S4YE, World Bank and GIZ have joined hands to establish a Creative Economy Alliance with a focus on supporting diversity and youth. The Alliance will foster global collaboration, provide a platform to exchange knowledge, experiences, and ideas, and find solutions to support the Creative Economy.

Meeting link: [WEBEX](#)

Meeting number: 23098631188 | Password: KppwDDXC426

Jobs Flagship Seminar Series: The role of global value chains for worker tasks & wage inequality

In this seminar, Piotr Lewandowski discussed findings from a new research paper that examines the existence and nature of linkages between global value chain participation (GVC) and routine task intensity (RTI) of workers across 47 countries at all developmental stages. He also assessed how GVCs contribute to the task structures in domestic labor markets, and to within-country wage inequality. These findings are in line with lessons from The World Bank's upcoming Flagship Report, which highlights the potential for exports in GVCs to strengthen organization in developing economies.

Watch the recording [here](#).

Care Economy Jobs For Youth: Unlocking Job Opportunities and Closing the Gender Gap

Caregiving, whether paid or unpaid, is a skilled job that involves providing critical health, education, and social services for the protection of the young and old. However, where childcare or eldercare does exist, it remains too costly for the average household. This webinar is part of a series building up S4YE's recent study on strengthening the health sector while promoting new job opportunities for youth. This event featured experiences from Global Affairs Canada, Harambee Youth Employment

Accelerator, IFC, and the World Bank Group on the challenges and opportunities the care economy can bring for young women and the skills needed to succeed.

Watch the recording [here](#).

NEW: Green Jobs and Just Transition Webpages

The Jobs Group has launched two new webpages on Green Transition and Just Transition showcasing our recent and upcoming work on green, inclusive jobs transitions. The pages seek to present a definition for green and just transitions in the context of jobs and labor markets, with an emphasis on developing countries. They also feature interactive and detailed graphs that promote a better understanding of the phases and impacts of these transitions. We will continue updating the webpages bringing together latest transition knowledge from SPJ and the bank on the topic.

Link to Green Transition and Jobs: *Transitioning to greener, better, more resilient jobs*

Link to Just Transition And Decarbonization: *The need for a just transition to low-carbon economies*

PUBLICATIONS

How Did Countries Respond to the COVID-19 Crisis? Emerging Patterns on Jobs-Related Policies

This brief focuses on the policy response to the COVID-19 crisis and uncovers patterns relating to various countries' choice of jobs-related policy response as the crisis unfolded. In particular, it sheds light on the degree to which countries implemented different policies. The results indicate that the level of development of a country mattered most in determining the implementation of the jobs-related policies. In addition, previously existing structures of the labor market such as the degree of informality and whether an unemployment benefits system existed were important determinants of the implementation of policies such as unemployment benefits and labor regulations.

[Read the report](#)

Does Agricultural Intensification Pay?

Modern inputs and mechanization are promoted across Africa to raise smallholder labor productivity and broker the structural transformation. Yet, adoption has remained low and the implications for returns to labor and labor allocation remain poorly understood. This paper explores the effects of different intensification packages on farm performance, market orientation, and food security using data from lowland rice farmers in Côte d'Ivoire. The findings call for greater attention to labor productivity and confirm that agricultural intensification can pay and enhance rural transformation.

[Read the report](#)



Blue Economy: Structural Transformation & Implications for Youth Employment

This Discussion Note explores the role of the blue economy, especially fisheries, as a source of productive and sustainable jobs for youth. The research discusses the importance of understanding how the blue economy is changing in response to trends in technological innovation, environmental concerns, and the move towards a circular economy, which in turn affects youth's skills to hold productive and meaningful jobs in the blue economy.

[Read the report](#)



Decent Work in the Circular Economy: An Overview of the Existing Evidence Base

This is a joint report by S4YE, Circle Economy, and the International Labour Organization (ILO) and it is the first output of the broader 'Jobs in the Circular Economy' initiative between the three partners. The initiative aims to identify multiple gaps in the evidence base for circular jobs through collaboration with an international community of research institutions, industry representatives, social partners, governments and public bodies. This study explores research gaps and five key themes that summarize the focus of the current evidence base and generates better evidence in three main areas: 1) more in-depth and inclusive research on decent work and the circular economy, 2) global and social justice-led research and policy, and 3) joint advocacy and data partnerships.

[Read the report](#) | [Link to webinar](#)



[View all Jobs Group Publications](#)

RECENT BLOGS



The power of talent: investing in skills to drive transformation in Bangladesh

Bangladesh and the World Bank have partnered for more than a decade on Special Economic Zones to propel economic diversification and create more modern jobs. This blog shares highlights from the most recent collaboration, the Private Investment and Digital Entrepreneurship project – which recognizes that transformational change requires stronger local workforce development, particularly for women, to reach new industries & value chains.

[Read the blog](#)



Promoting and measuring more inclusive livestock jobs in Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan's farms and facilities are key drivers of jobs for the 80% of poor households who live in rural areas and largely depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, and employs more than a quarter of the Uzbek population in primary production and along value chains, making it central to reducing poverty & inequality. This blog discusses how the World Bank's Livestock Sector Development Project (LSDP) promoted a more productive, sustainable, and private-sector-led livestock subsector in Uzbekistan with inclusive job creation at its core.

[Read the blog](#)



Can agriculture promote the labor market integration of refugees in Türkiye?

Absorbing refugees in agriculture and ensuring favorable working conditions requires a multi-pronged approach which addresses the root causes of informality in the sector through both demand and supply side interventions. This blog places a spotlight on the Agricultural Employment Support for Refugees and Turkish Citizens through Enhanced Market Linkages (FESAS) Project and shares how it aims to leverage agriculture in reducing constraints to formal employment and increasing labor market integration for refugees in Türkiye.

[Read the blog](#)



Ethiopia Second Agricultural Growth Project: Improving Farmers Production Outcomes of Drought-Affected Areas

This blog highlights an impact story from the Ethiopia's Second Agricultural Growth Project, which is promoting and expanding alternative sources of water in areas with low rains and affected by recurrent droughts as result of climate change. The project aims to help Ethiopian farmers with access to improved seed varieties and



Leveraging Technology for More Productive Women-Led Businesses

Women often lack access to inclusive and transformative technology due to socio-economic barriers and cultural norms. This digital divide can perpetuate gender inequalities in women's entrepreneurship and business success. New evidence from a forthcoming study demonstrates how technology can help women-led businesses become more productive. This blog discusses the productivity



What we're reading about the social externalities from jobs

The effects of poor employment outcomes are not limited to those experiencing them directly. There is growing evidence of substantial benefits to broader society from the creation of better jobs. Apart from the economic benefits from job creation for the individuals hired, social externalities are starting to be considered as critical to the development process. This reading list

technical support, enabling them to achieve better results.

[Read the blog](#)

gender gap, the impacts of technology, and what needs to be done to reduce the gap.

[Read the blog](#)

highlights key and recent literature on the social externalities from better jobs.

[Read the blog](#)

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