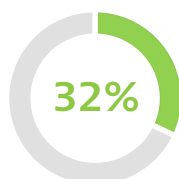
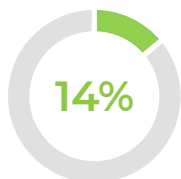
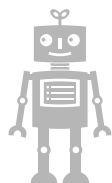


Risk of automation is real but varies across countries

14% of jobs could be automated, with 32% likely to change significantly.



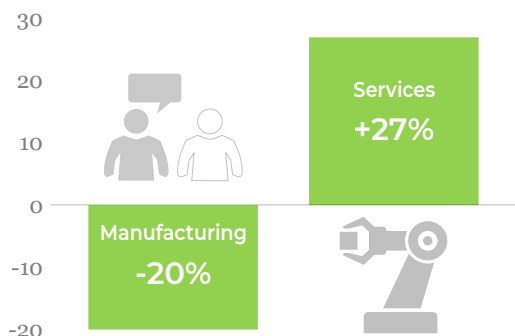
Completely automated Change significantly

Will this lead to fewer jobs for humans? Unlikely.

While technological progress makes some occupations obsolete, it also creates new jobs.

The labour market is transforming

% change in number of jobs between 1995 and 2015



Between 1995 and 2015 employment in the manufacturing sector went down by 20%, while **it rose by 27% in the service sector**

Many adults do not have the right skills for emerging jobs



6 out of 10 adults lack basic ICT skills or have no computer experience.

But the **share of highly-skilled jobs has increased by 25%** over last 2 decades. Low-skilled jobs have also increased, but the share of middle-skilled jobs has decreased.

Social protection needs to be adapted to the future of work

Self-employment, part-time and temporary work are on the rise in some countries.

Together, such non-standard workers are **50% less likely to be unionised** than standard employees



In some countries they are also 40-50% less likely to get income support when out of work.



Policies can help

Better social protection coverage for workers in non-standard jobs.



Adult training should better target the disadvantaged, such as the low-skilled.



Ensure all workers have adequate labour market protections.



Extend collective bargaining coverage to previously excluded workers.

