

وظائف

Работа

Emplo

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bekerja

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Darbo vietos

Emplois

swyddi

Pekerjaan

TRABAHO

Nitsumo

Työ starf

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lavori

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Pekerjaan

TRABAHO

Nitsumo

Työ starf

كाम

တရားဝင် အလုပ်

Tembiaro

arbeiten

Tra

Tiro

ian

Arbeitsplätze

အလုပ်

Työ starf

בודה

Tsi Nikaio'tenhs

Werk

Posao

কাজ

Jobs

mahi

کار

Werk

mprego

KAZI

Muncă

Занятость

Basa

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Empregos

வேலை

imabwiri

Umsebenzi

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Munkahelyek

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Banen

Munkahelyek

praca

Imirimo

Зайнятість

a lavur

chokol

buthi

Umsebenzi

Banen

Munkahelyek

praca

việc làm

punë

Postanna

kor

Empleo

luoi

仕事

Trabalho

Jobs drive development

They should not be an afterthought of growth

Some have greater development payoffs

It is not just the number of jobs

One size does not fit all

Jobs challenges vary across countries

The main constraints to job creation may lie elsewhere

Labor policies matter less than assumed

Jobs challenges are significant

600 million jobs needed over 15 years
to keep current employment rates

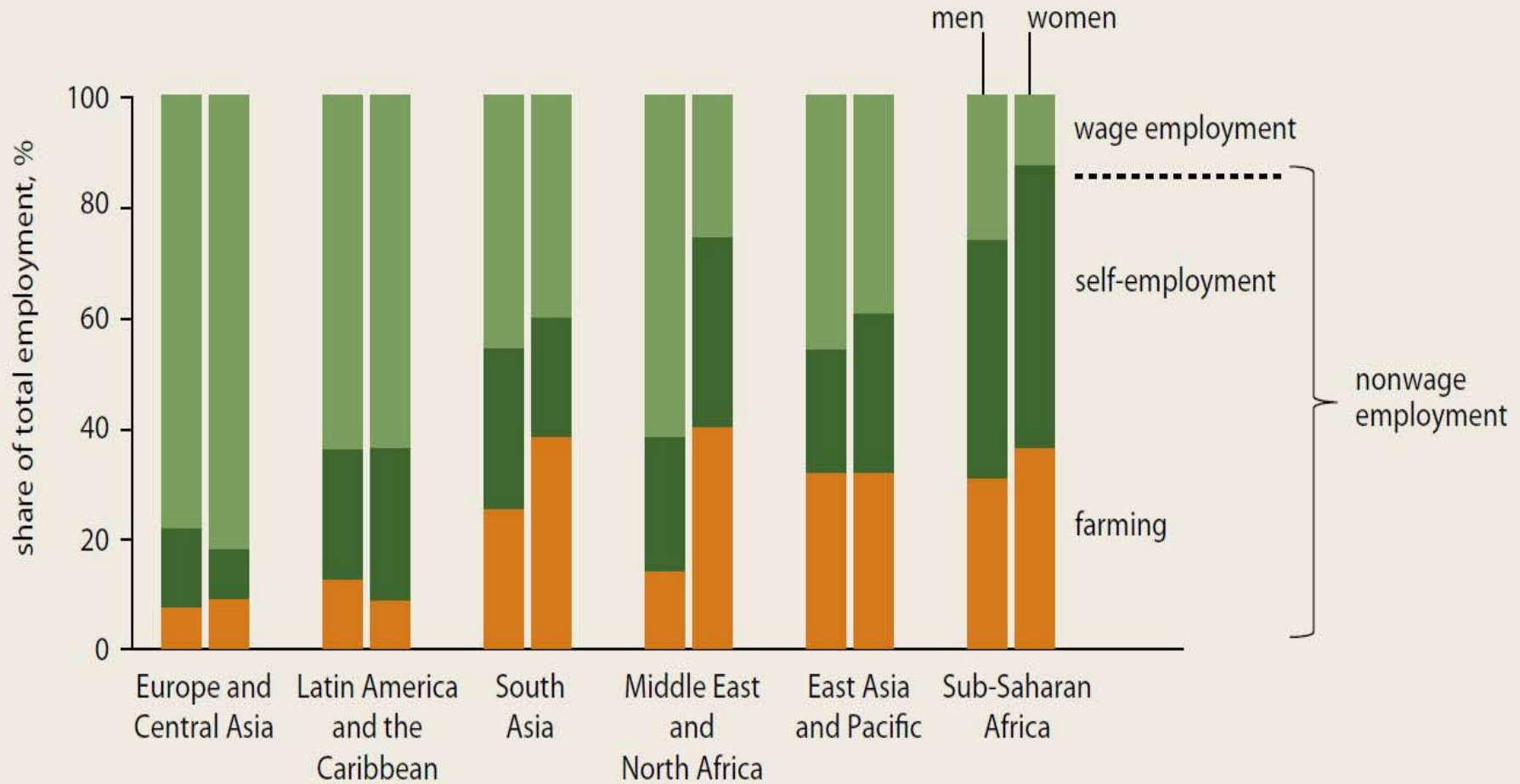
1.5 billion people working in
farming and self-employment

621 million youth
neither working nor studying

1.6 billion people working for
a wage or a salary

10 million entrants to the labor force
per year in Sub-Saharan Africa

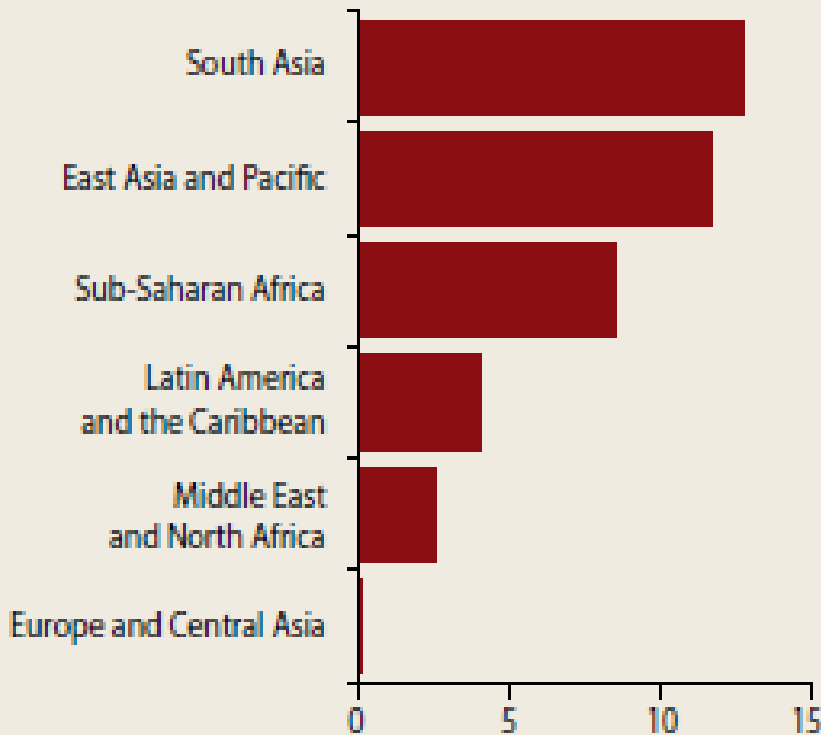
A job does not always come with a wage



South Asia, Africa, and East Asia and the Pacific face significant youth bulges

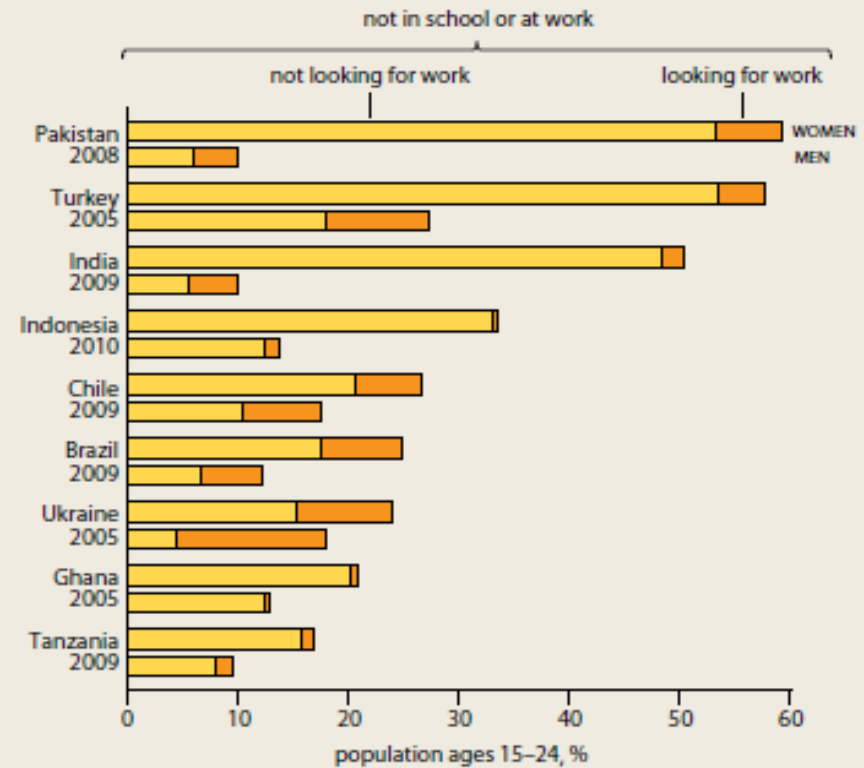
Alarming levels of youth idleness and unemployment

a. Millions of jobs per year



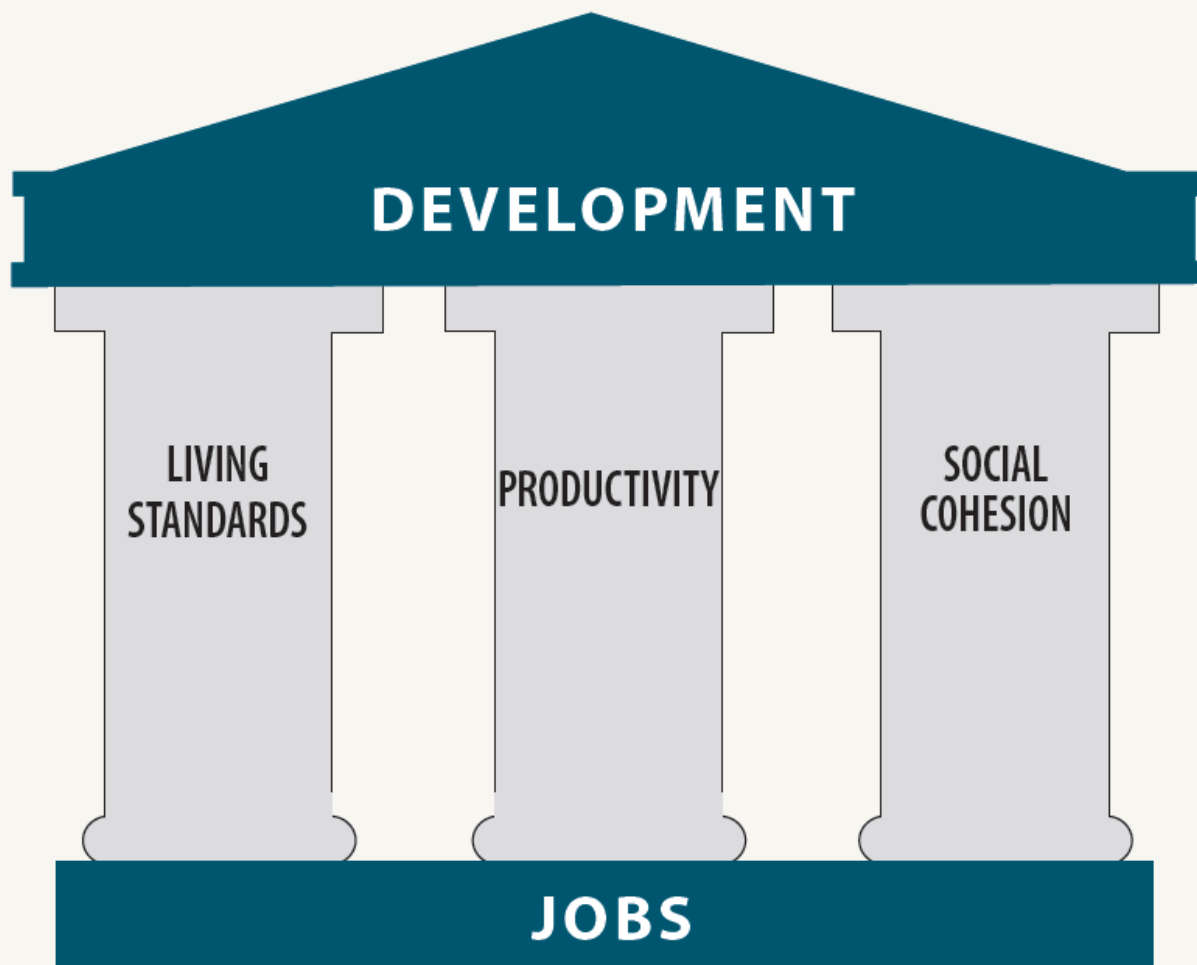
Source: WDR 2013 team based on ILO data

FIGURE 1.2 Among youth, unemployment is not always the issue

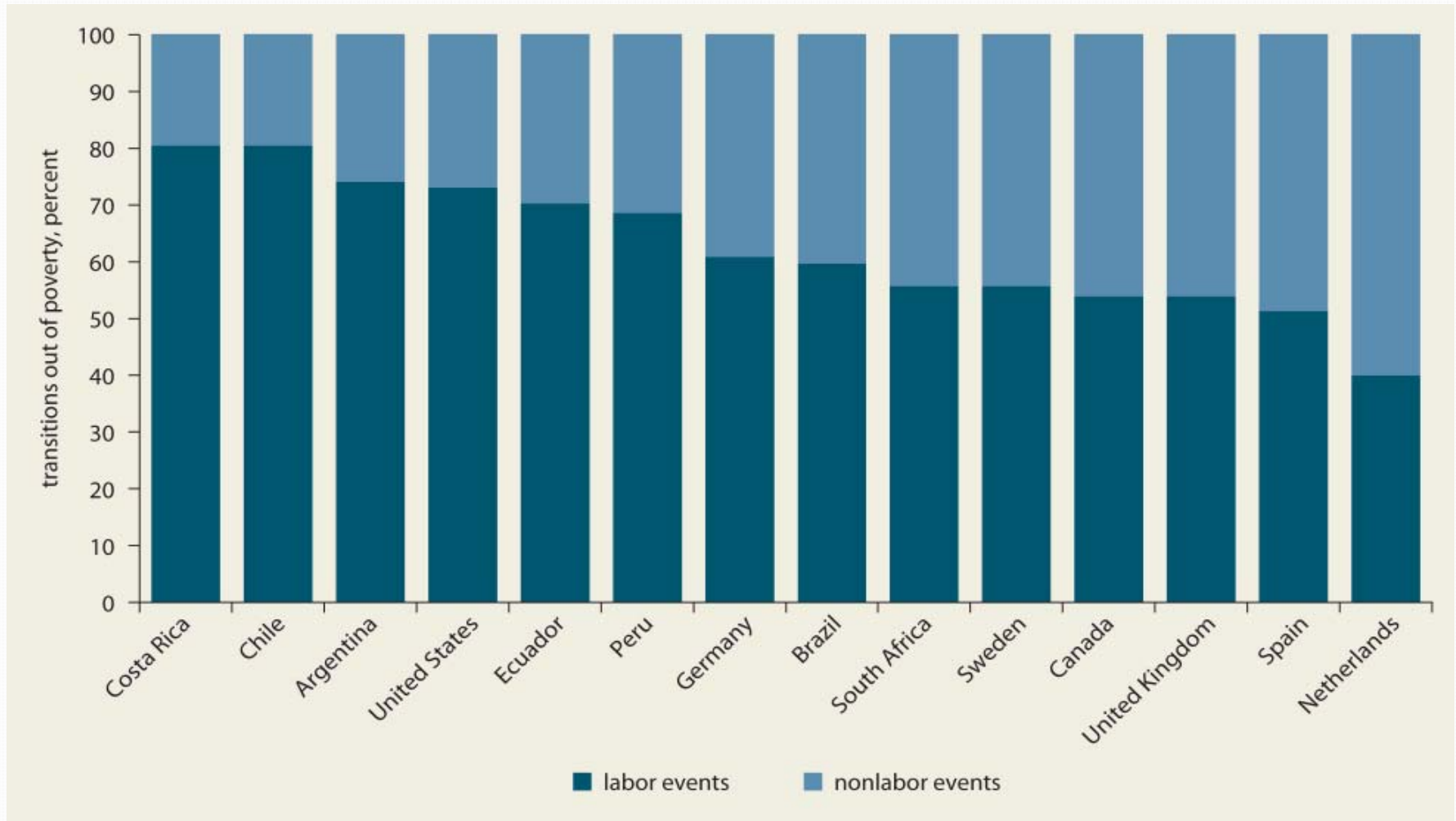


Source: WDR 2013 team

Jobs drive development

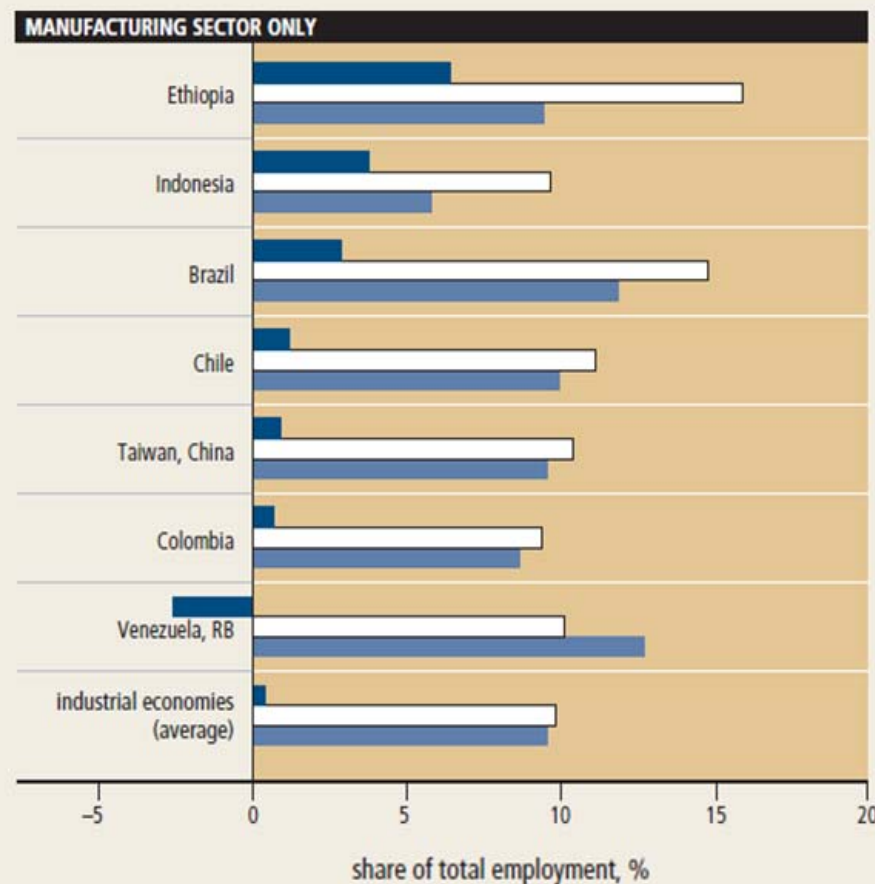
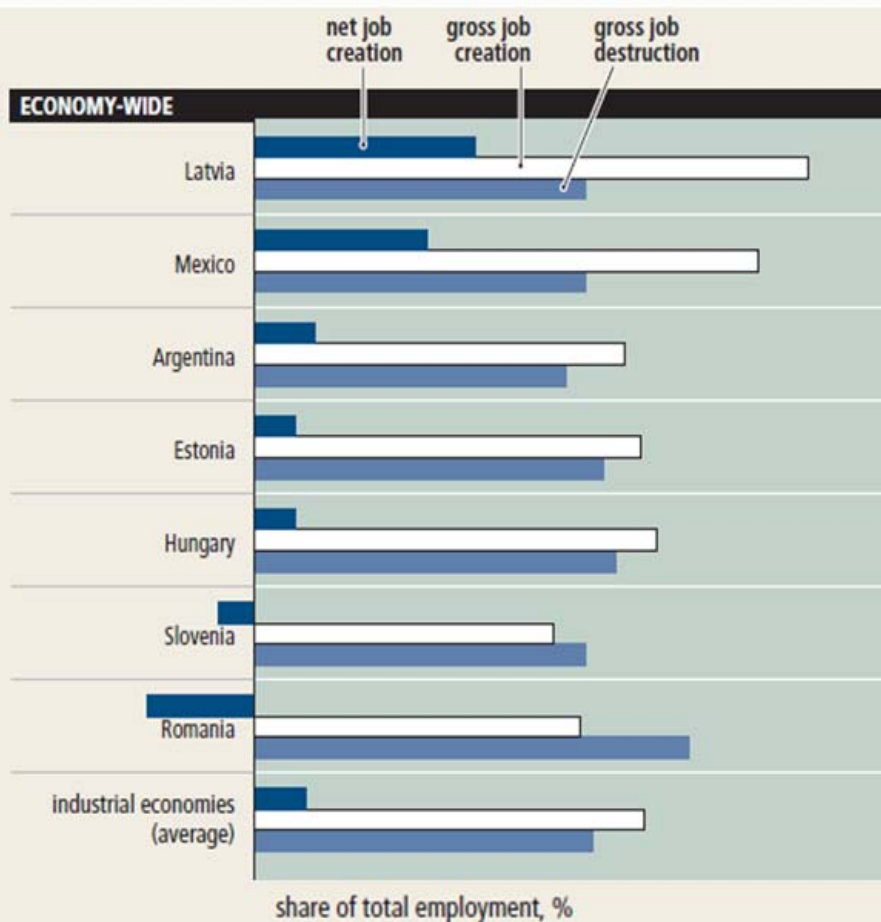


Living Standards: Jobs take households out of poverty



Source: Inchauste and others 2012 for the WDR 2013

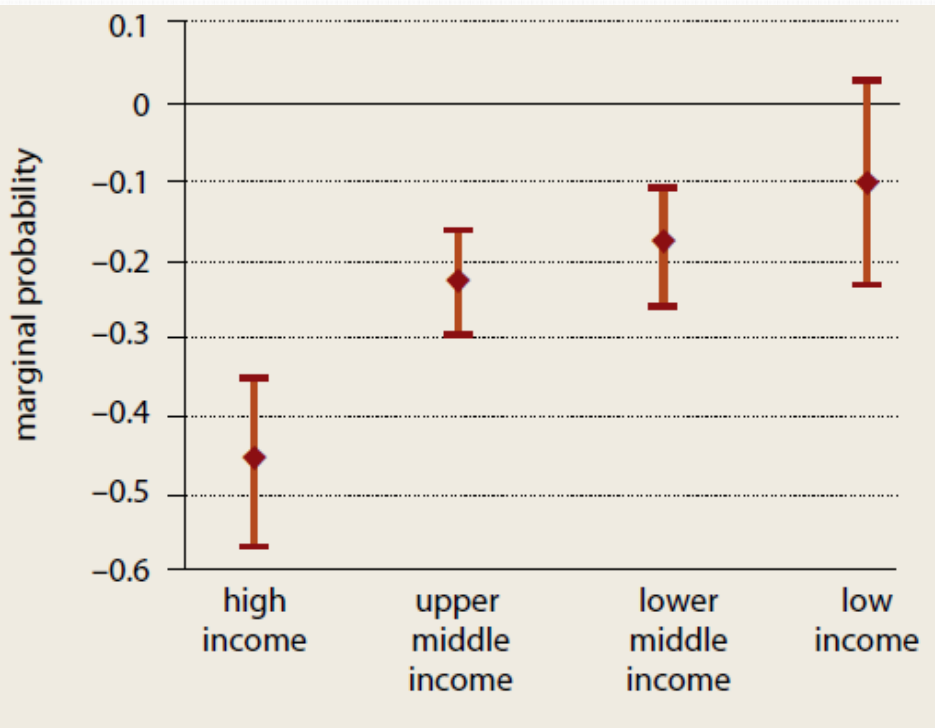
Productivity: Job creation and destruction happens everywhere



Source: WDR 2013 team based on Bartelsman, Haltiwanger, and Scarpetta (2009), and Shiferaw and Bedi (2010).

Social Cohesion: Jobs matter for collective decision-making

Active Membership and Lack of a Job

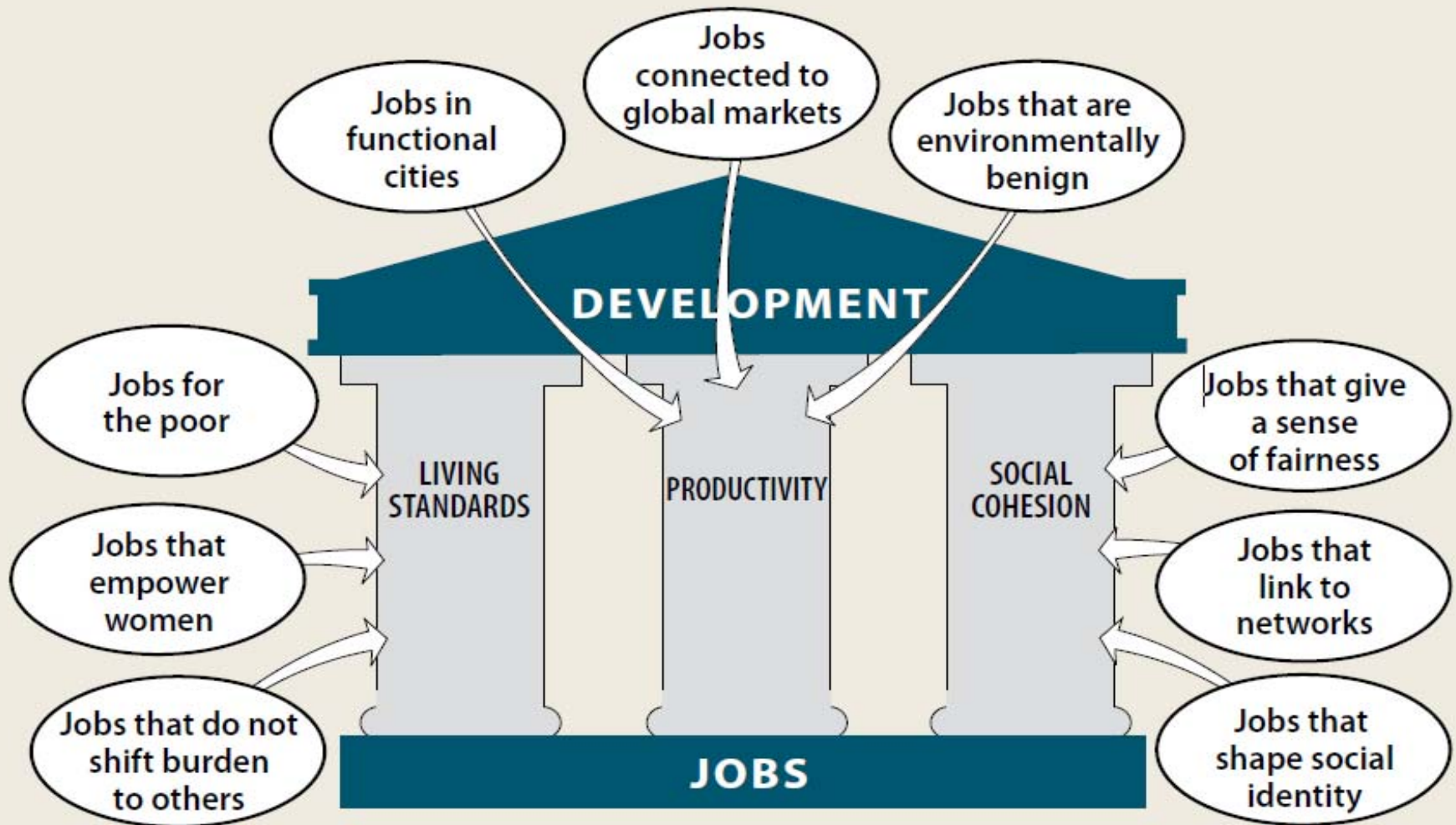


Active Membership and Motivating Job



Source: Wietzke and McLeod 2012 for the WDR 2013

Some jobs do more for development

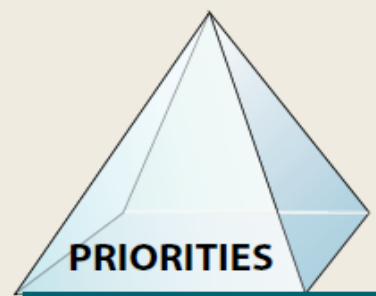




A Typology of Jobs Challenges

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

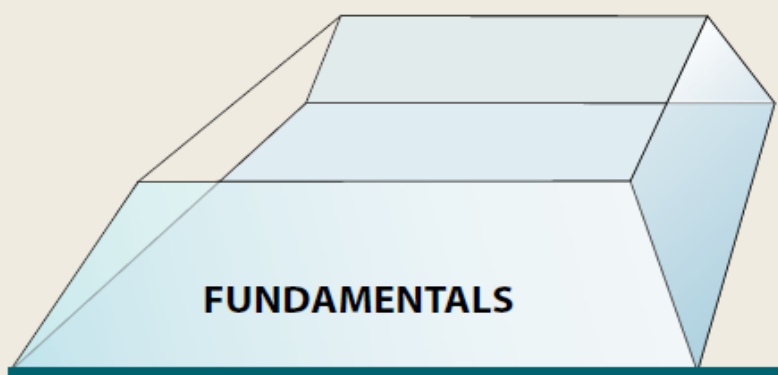
Three distinct layers of policies are needed



Know your jobs challenge
Remove or offset the constraints



Stay on the efficiency plateau
Avoid misguided interventions
Provide voice and extend protection



Macroeconomic stability
An enabling business environment
Human capital
Rule of law and respect for rights

Key policy questions addressed through the Report

- 2 • Growth strategies or jobs strategies?
- 3 • Can entrepreneurship be fostered?
- 4 • Can policies contribute to social cohesion?
- 5 • Skills or jobs – what comes first?
- 6 • A targeted investment climate?
- 7 • Competing for jobs?
- 8 • Protecting workers or protecting jobs?
- 9 • How can job reallocation be accelerated?



www.worldbank.org/wdr2013