

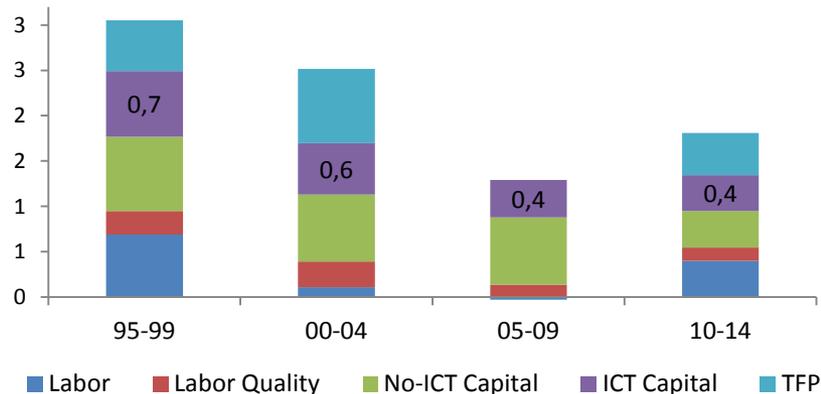
Technology, Skills, and Inequalities

Marina Wes, Country Manager, World Bank

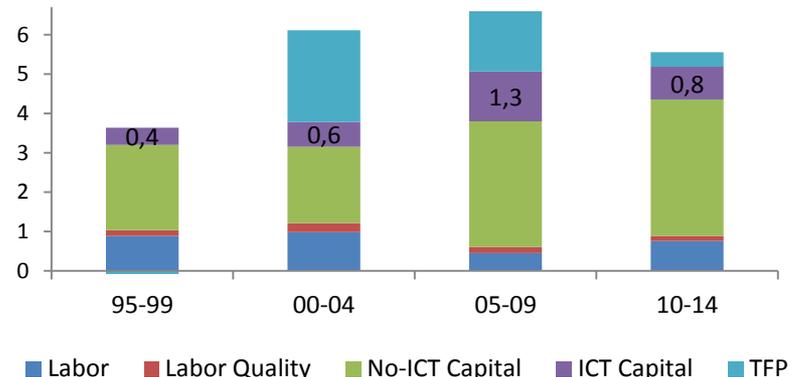
2015 IBS Jobs Conference
27-28 October 2015, Warsaw

ICT capital raised global growth from 1995-2014

Growth decomposition High Income countries



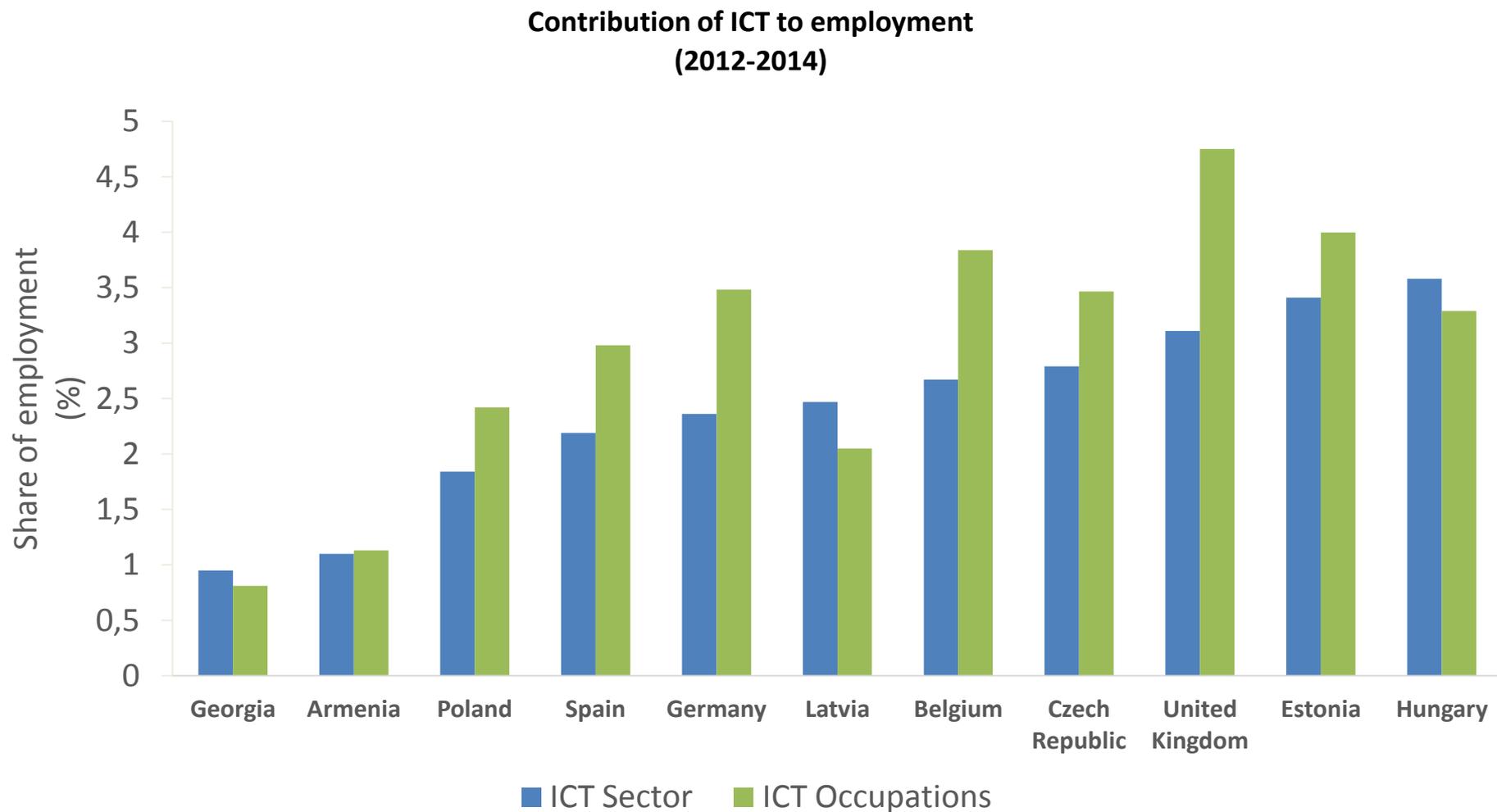
Growth decomposition Emerging economies



Source: Conference Board, 2015.

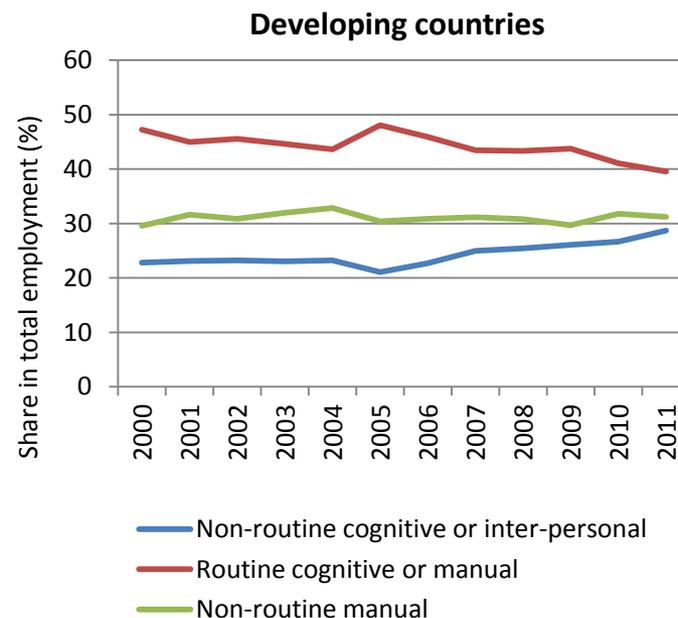
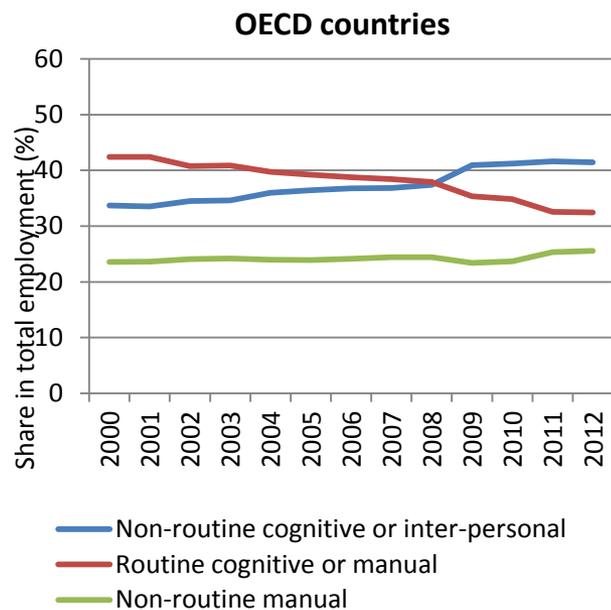
- The impact on growth and job creation is largest when firms in traditional sectors use digital technologies to access to new markets, modernize their business, and innovate.
- The internet helps overcoming barriers to work (access to markets and information, flexible work arrangements, online job search and matching).

Direct job creation is small in the ICT sector or in ICT occupations



Globally, work is becoming more intensive in non-routine skills and less so in routine ones

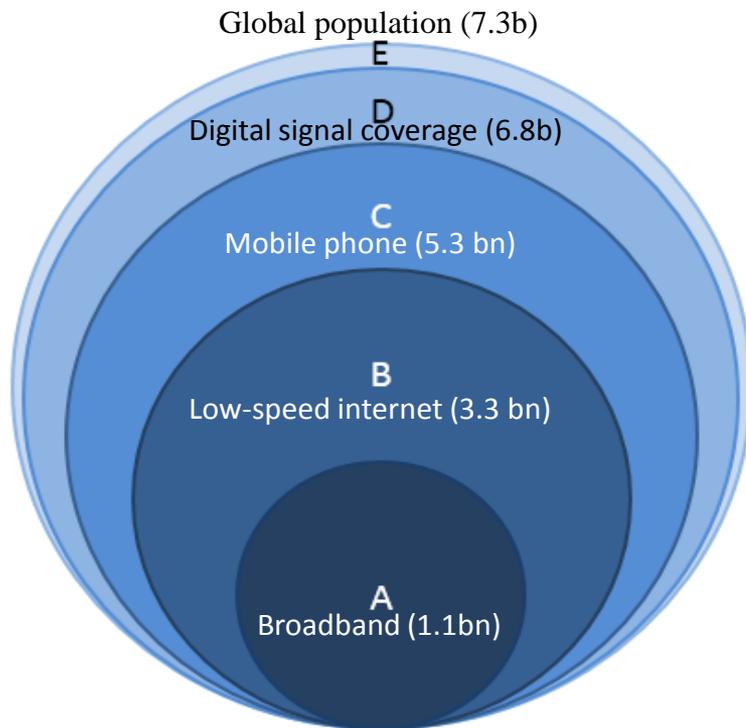
**Employment Composition (simple cross country average by type of occupation)
(2000-2012)**



Source: WDR 2016 team, based on ILO KILM data. Skills classification follows Autor (2014).

Significant digital divide

World: The internet is yet to reach most of the poor



Africa: Digital divide along income, age, geography and gender dimensions (% of individuals)

