

The Impact of Digitalisation on Czech and European Labour Market in a gender perspective

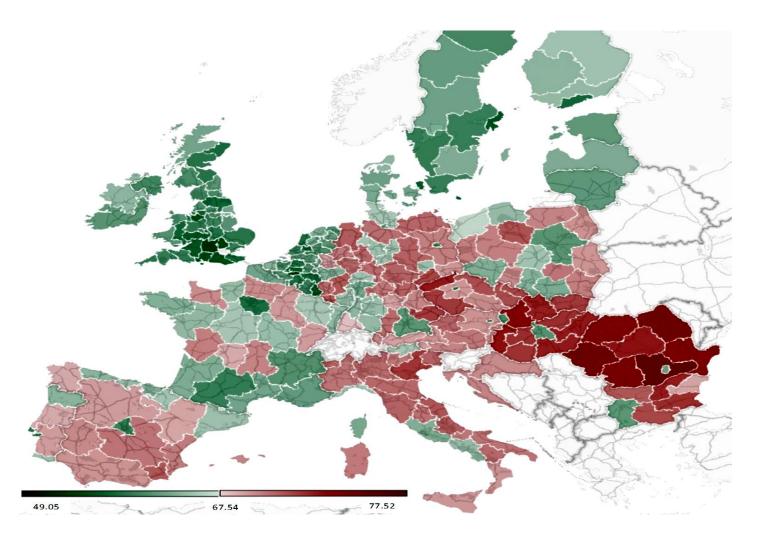
Genderový rozměr digitalizace práce 18. května 2017

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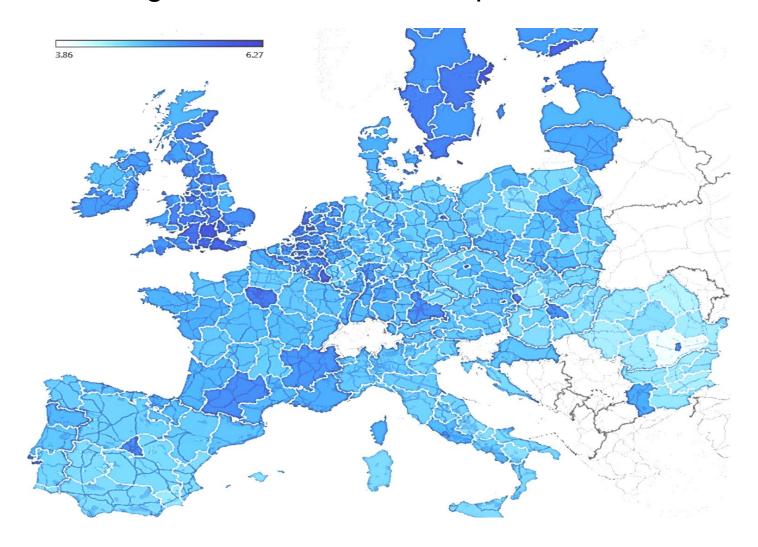
Content

- Digitalisation acceleration of automatization and substitution of work by capital using ICT.
- Mapping the impact of digitalisation on the labour market in the Czech Republic and the EU.
- Analysis of creative and destructive dynamics of the Czech labour market based on data on development of the professions' structure in the Czech economy (10 mil. inhabitants, approx. 4 mil. labour force).
- Index of digitalisation risk scale depicting a level of risk of digitalisation on current professions in the future.
- Isolated outcomes only existing professions included.
- Redistribution effect of digitalisation on categories of professions indirectly influenced are not taken into account.

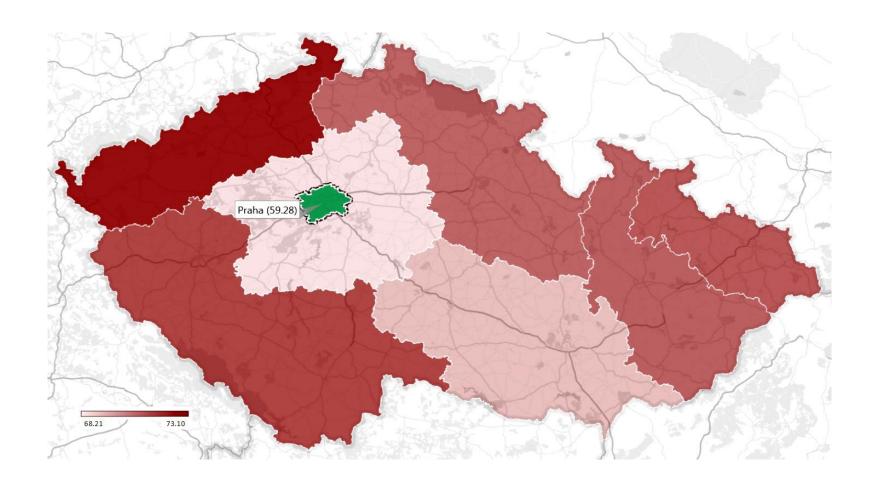
The EU by professions at risk from digitalisation (according to the index of digitalisation risk)



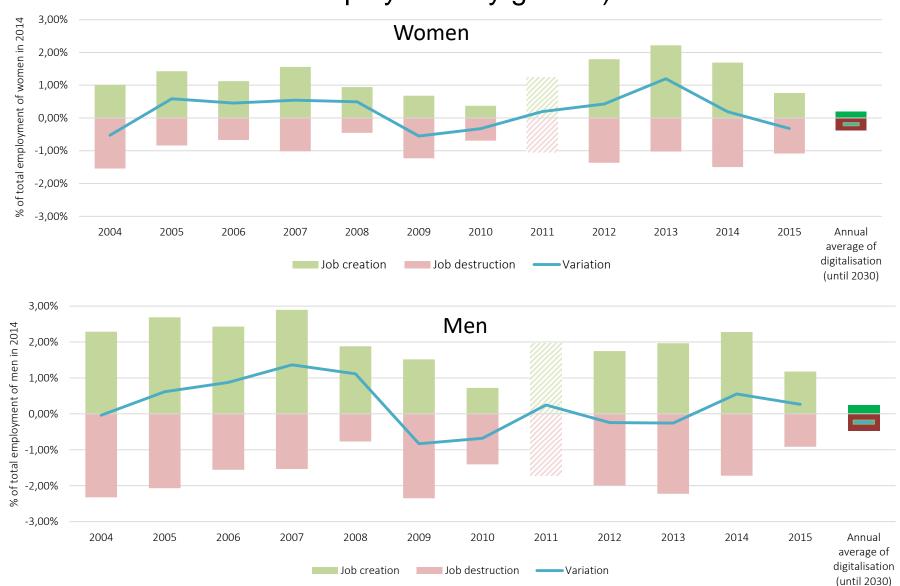
The EU according to the potential of job creation in digitalisation and related processes



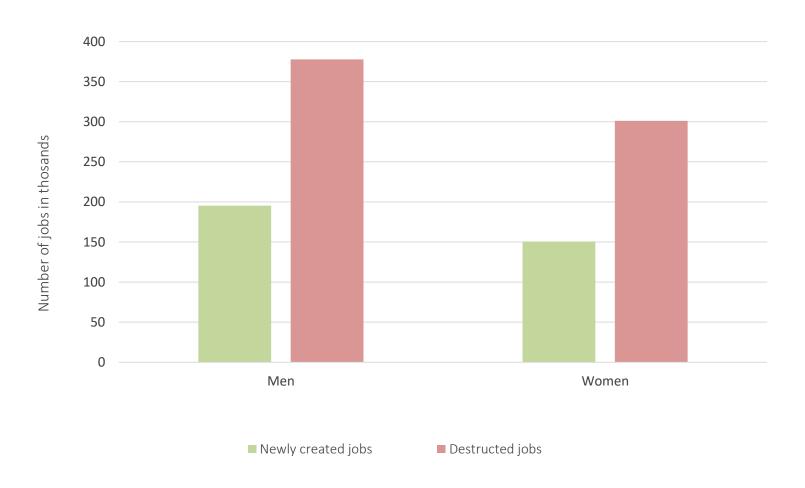
The Czech Republic by professions at risk from digitalisation



Regular processes in the labour market (2003-2015) vs. creationdestruction model of digitalisation potential (in % of total employment by gender)

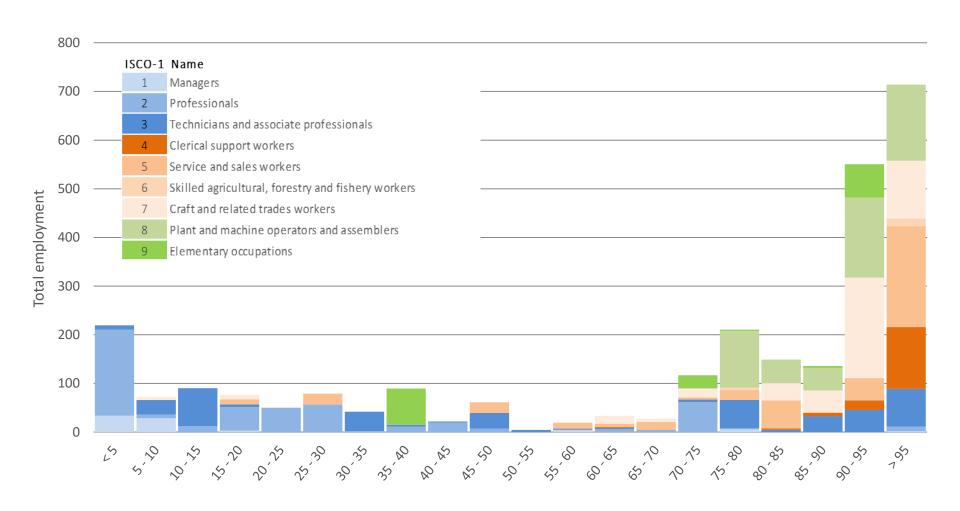


Predicted proportion of created and destructed jobs by gender as a result of digitalisation in the Czech Republic (period 2015-2030)



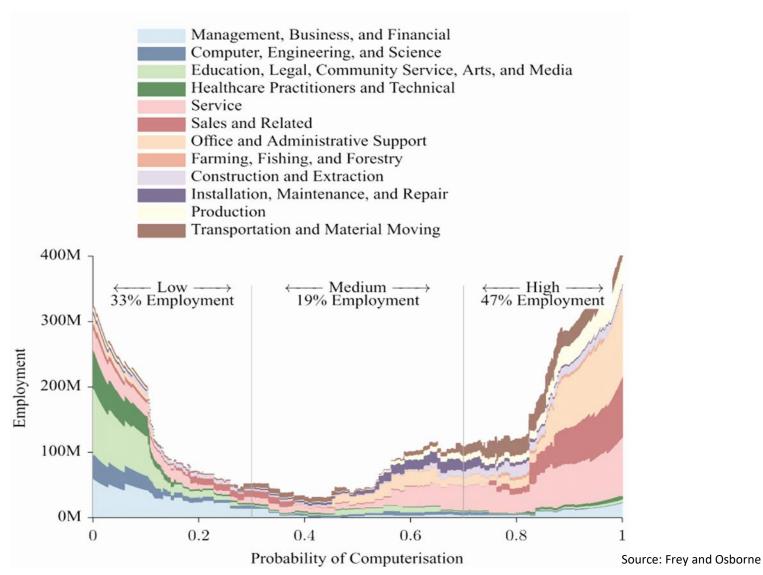
For every 2 jobs created as a result of digitalisation 5 will be destructed.

Shares of profession groups in the Czech Republic by the index of digitalisation risk

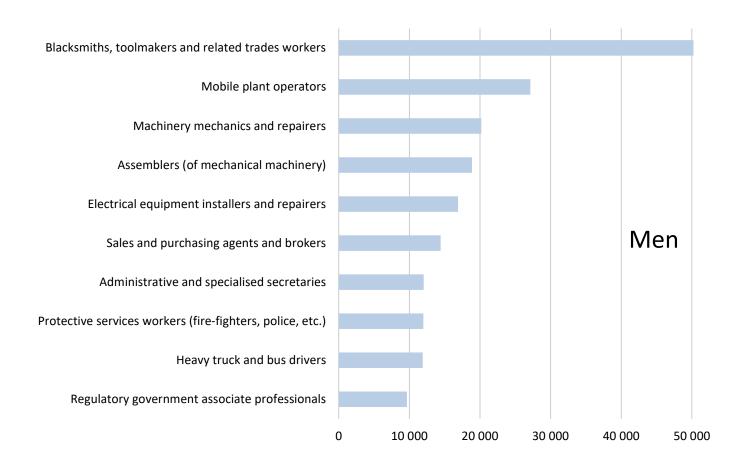


Source: Model. Note: Classification CZ-ISCO-1.

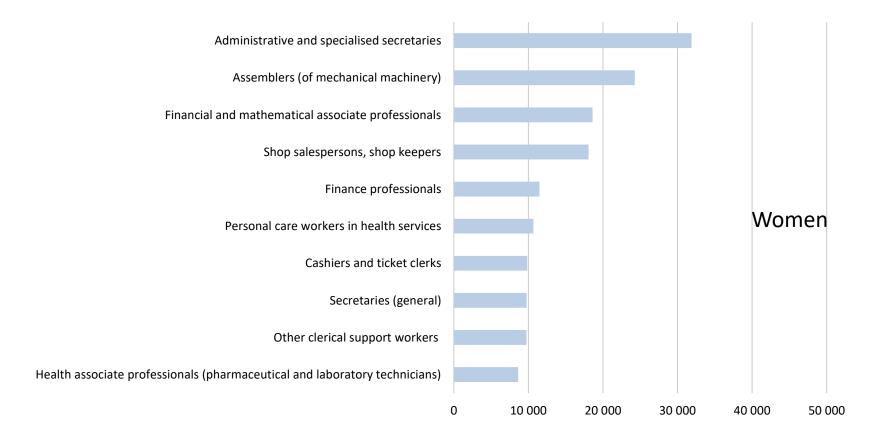
Frey and Osborne (2013): The Future of Employment in the US



Top 10 male-dominated professions by threat of digitalisation in the Czech Republic (in thousands)



Top 10 female-dominated professions by threat of digitalisation in the Czech Republic (in thousands)

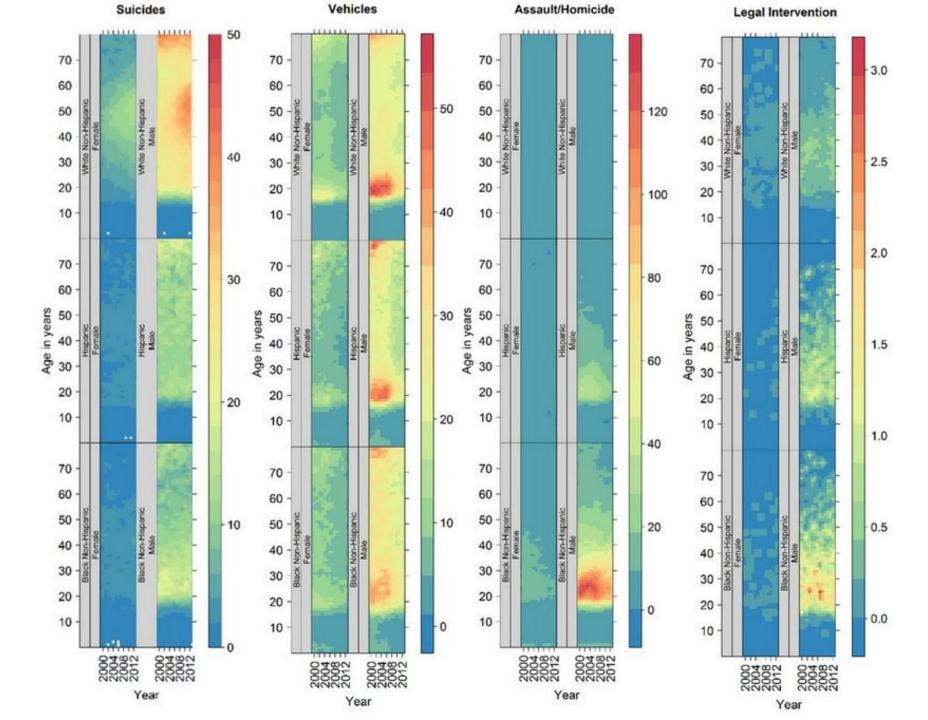


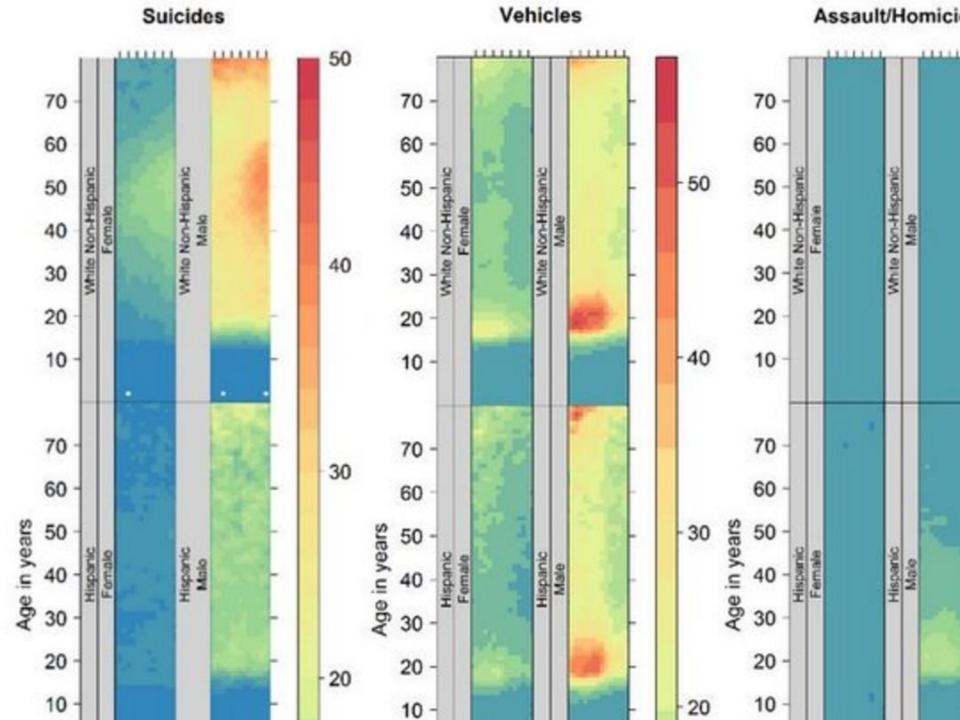
Conclusions

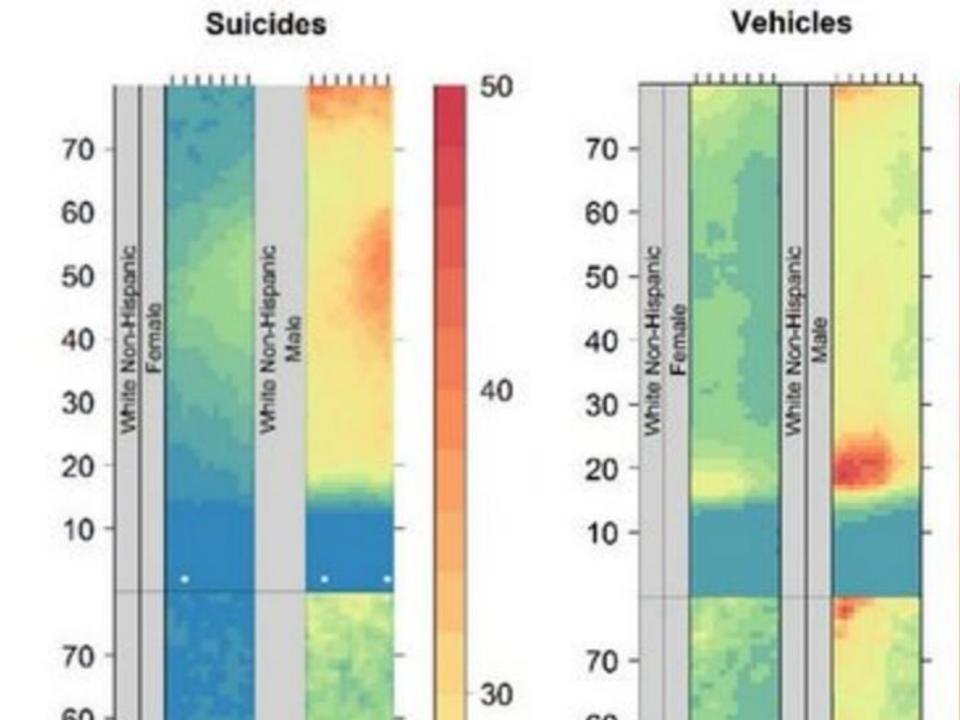
- Digitalisation will be responsible for job creation and destruction.
- It will have a <u>redistribution effect</u> on jobs not directly affected by it.
- Economically <u>more developed regions</u> are mostly to <u>benefit</u> from digitalisation. <u>Risks</u> of digitalisation will be <u>amplified</u> <u>especially in less developed regions</u>.
- In the Czech Republic <u>for every 2 jobs created</u> as a result of digitalisation <u>5 will be destructed</u> in an isolated effect.
- <u>Distribution of risk</u> induced by digitalisation in the EU will be quite <u>diverse given the regional disparities</u>. The Czech Republic will be in that matter slightly more affected.

Conclusions

- Digitalisation will <u>affect similarly men and women</u>. Slightly <u>more</u> <u>male jobs</u> will be <u>destructed</u>.
- Professions most at risk from digitalisation in both genders are predominantly of an <u>elementary</u>, <u>manual and administrative</u> nature.
- Taking into account future developments in the labour market, one can predict that <u>male jobs will be more affected</u>.
- Women should as a result of demographic changes profit from a <u>high demand for personal care jobs</u>. These jobs will depend on a state <u>capacity to collect taxes</u> in the new economic environment.
- Effects of digitalisation on jobs will be interlinked with overall state capacity to deal with changes.







Thank you