



TEL. (+43 1) 798 26 01-0

FAX (+43 1) 798 93 86



ÖSTERREICHISCHES INSTITUT FÜR WIRTSCHAFTSFORSCHUNG
AUSTRIAN INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

WIEN 3, ARSENAL, OBJEKT 20 • A-1103 WIEN, POSTFACH 91
P.O. BOX 91, A-1103 VIENNA – AUSTRIA • <http://www.wifo.ac.at>

Digitalization, demographics, inequality and the environment: future trends in the Austrian labour market

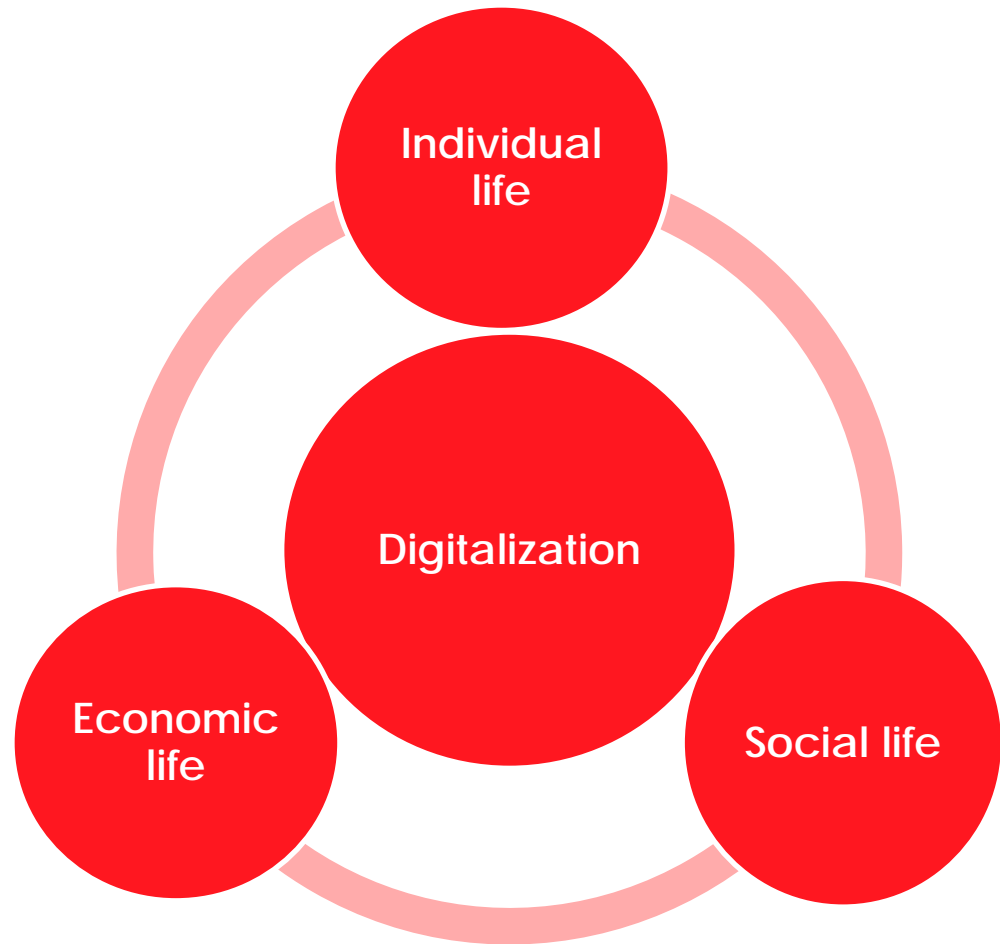
Julia Bock-Schappelwein

Austria's place in the Europe of tomorrow
Session 1: Shaping Austria's future – demographics, digitalization, inequality and the
environment

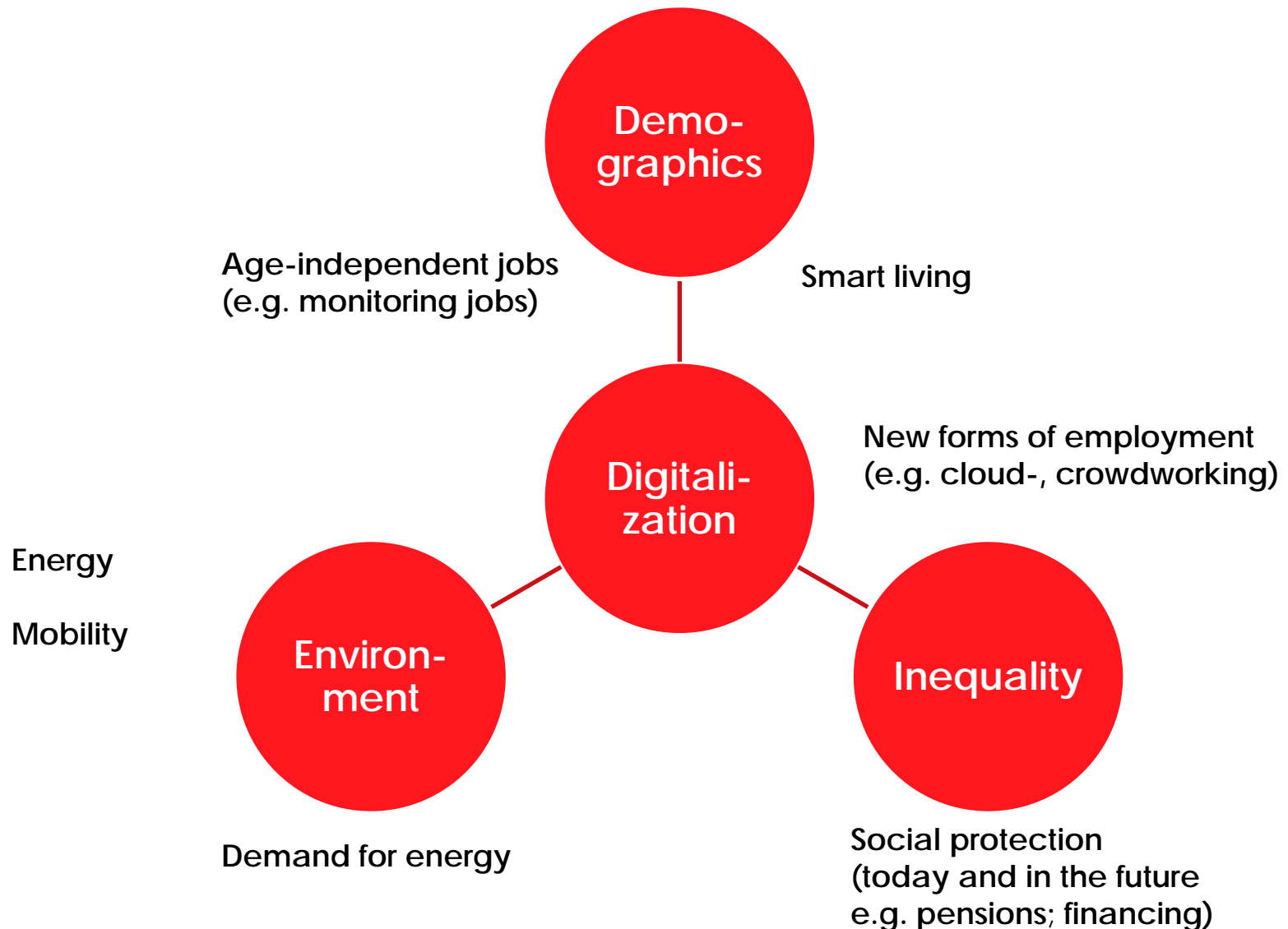
27 April 2018, Oesterreichische Nationalbank, Vienna

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- Interaction between digitalization and demographics, inequality and the environment
 - Digitalization and employment: future trends in the Austrian labour market
 - Concluding remarks

- Endless possibilities to change the way we live, work and communicate with new technology
- At a speed we have never seen before



What role does digitalization play in such a context?



Questions:

- Who will work how, where and for whom and under what conditions?
- What role does locality play?
- Which job profiles will be developed?
- What qualifications, competences, skills will be needed?

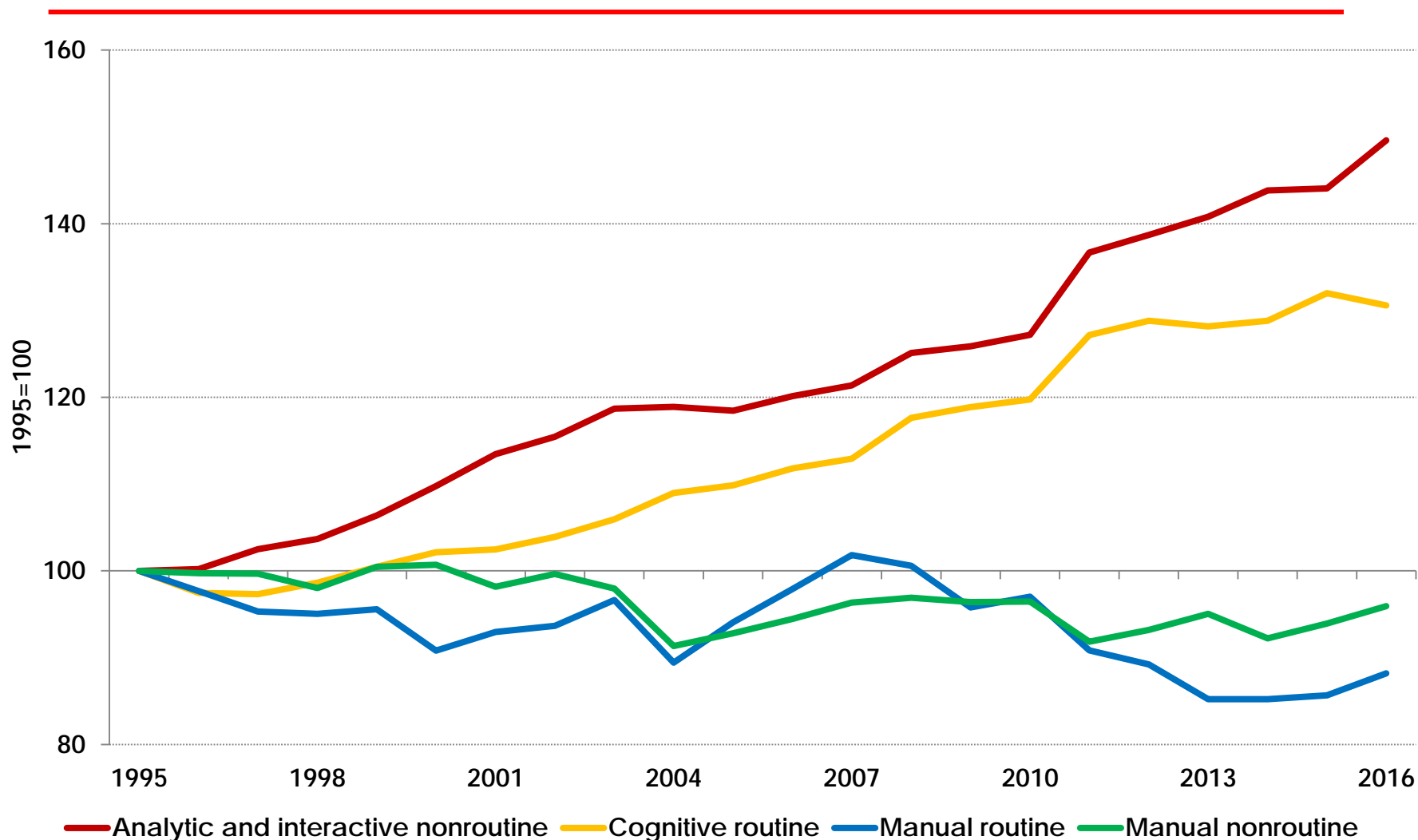
Approaches of assessing the impact of automatization / digitalization on employment:

- Learning from past developments
- Assessing the risks of occupations / tasks to be automated
- Assessing the impact of using robots on employment

- Less physically demanding, monotonous and simple activities, but more monitoring activities
- New task profiles also for less qualified workers (e.g. communication skills, relevant in monitoring activities)
- More high skilled jobs (less routine, less manual routine, more analytical and interactive non-routine)
- Combined vocational qualifications & IT-skills are on demand
- Less work accidents (e.g. as a consequence of automated production processes)

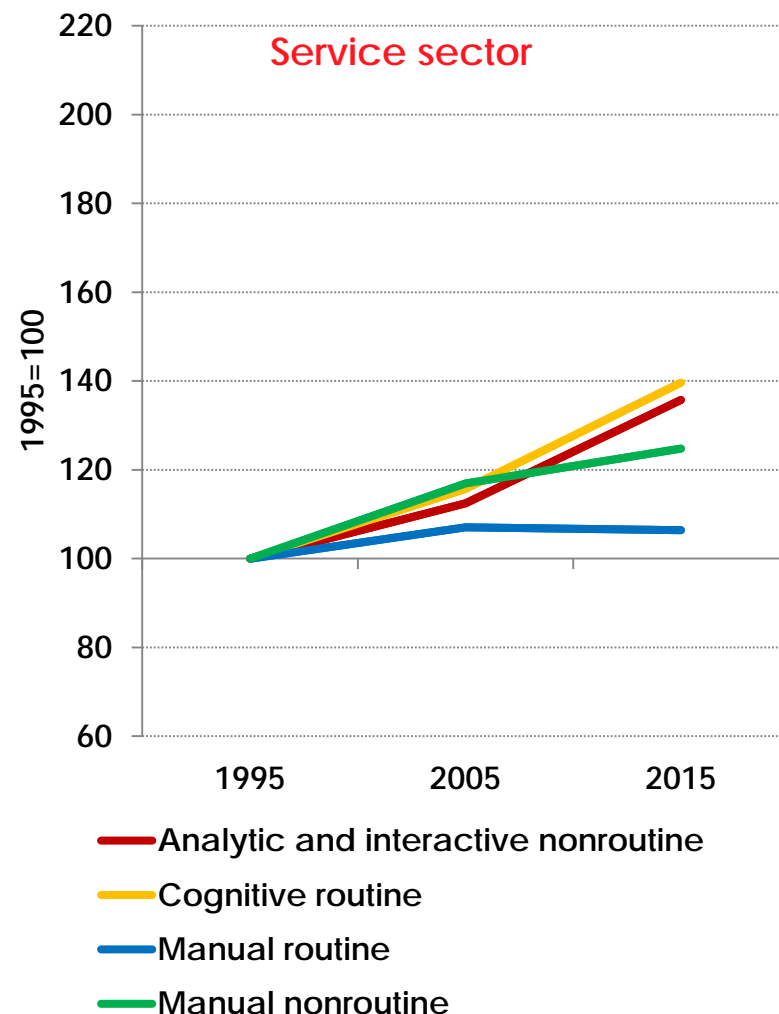
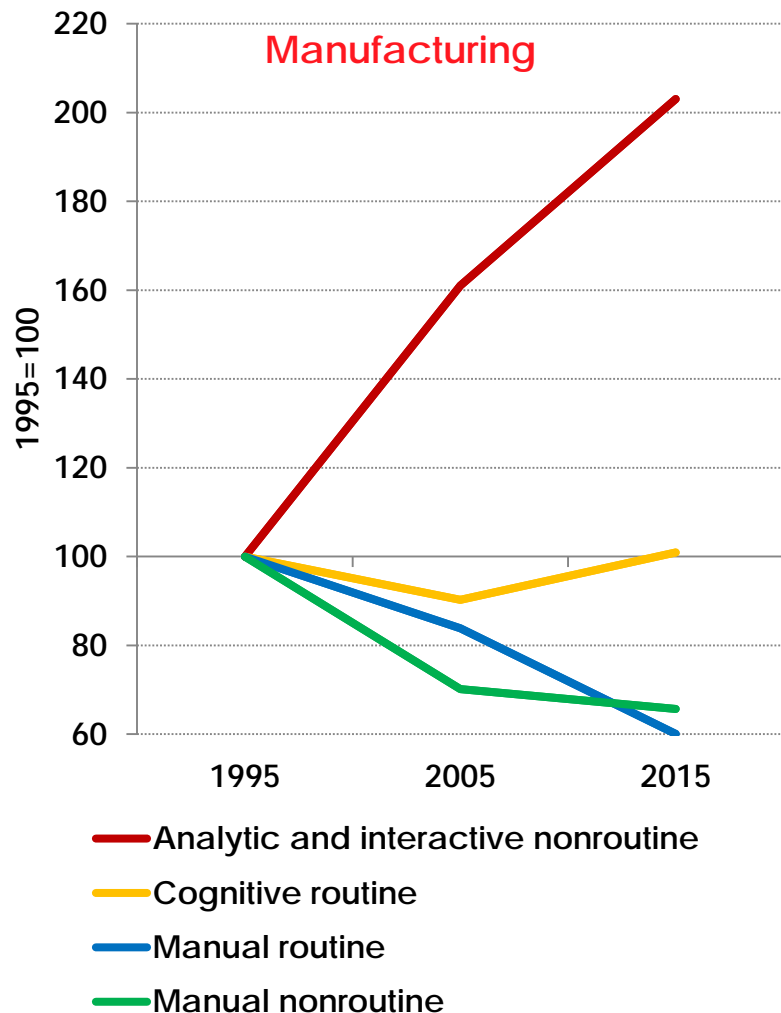
- Being able to adapt to new labour market situations
- Mix of formal qualifications, competencies and skills that make the human workforce different from robots or programmed algorithms
 - Understanding and communicating information
 - Problem solving (unstructured/non-standardized problems)
 - Doing manual non-routine tasks
- Frey (2010): literacy skills as basic skills
- Hausegger (2016): literacy skills are required to use digital technologies

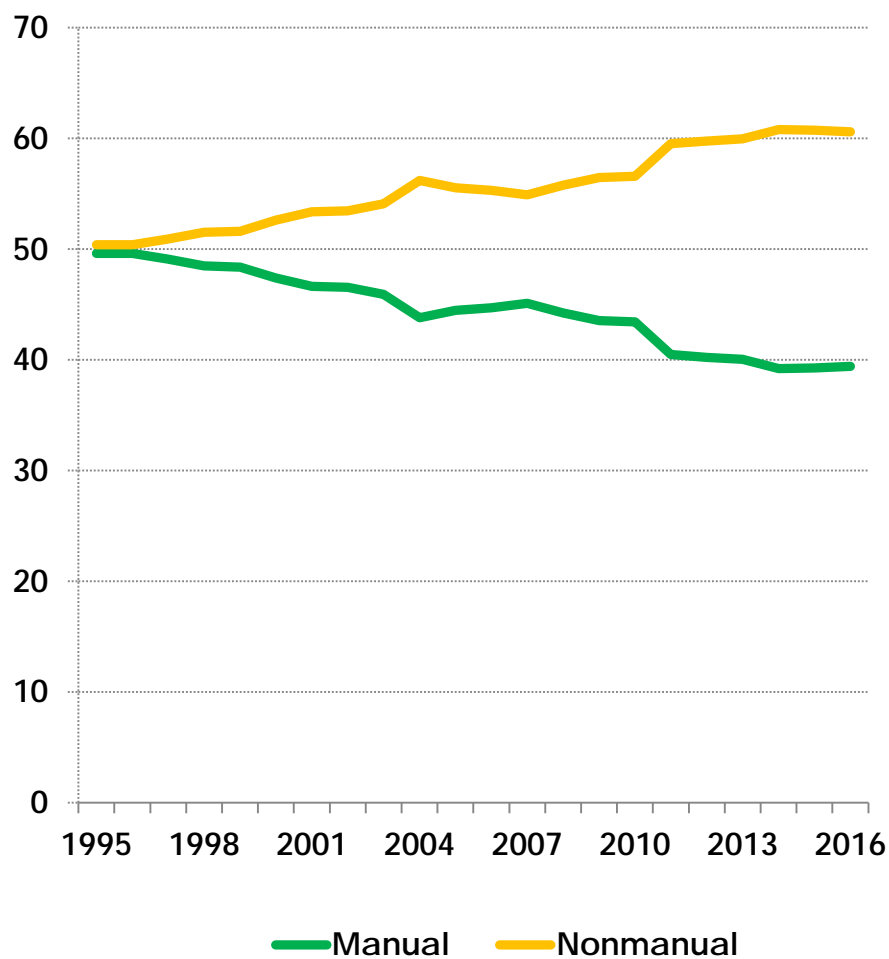
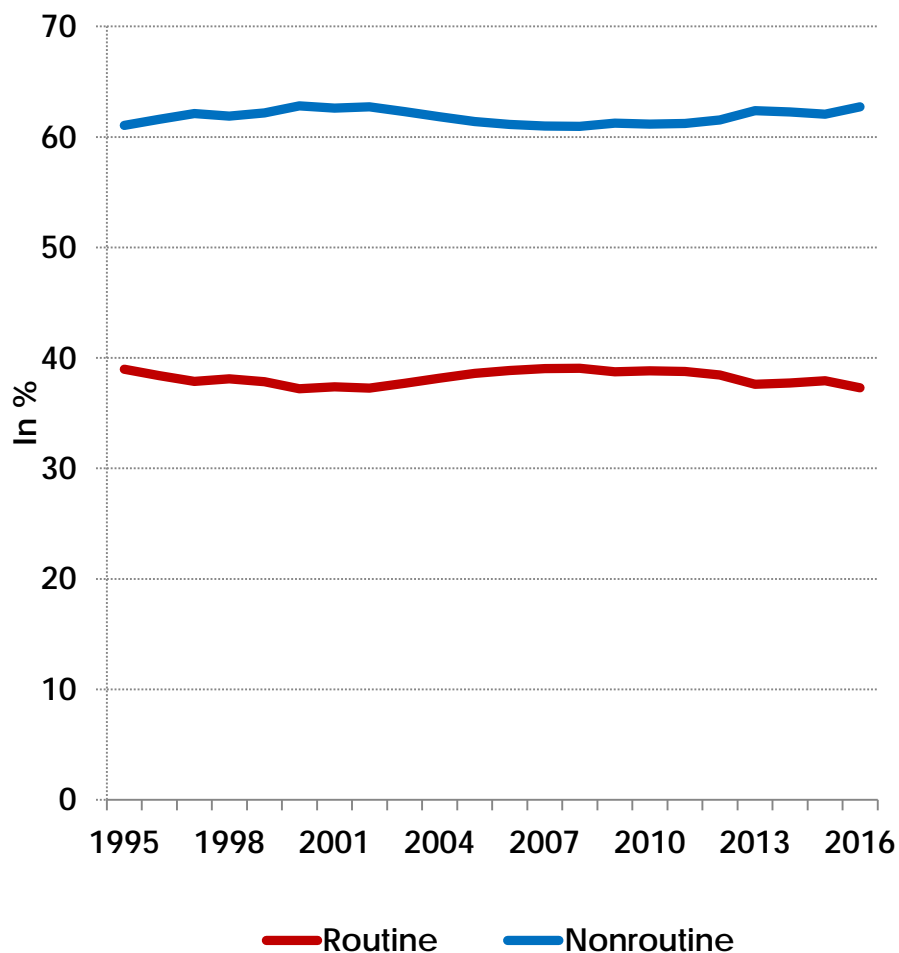
Employment growth by tasks in Austria (1995-2016)



S: Statistics Austria: LFS, WIFO-calculations. 2010/2011 break in data base. ISCO-88 1995-2010, ISCO-08 2011-2015. Break in data base 2003/04: change LFS calculations. See for more details *Bock-Schappelwein (2016)*.

Employment growth by tasks and sector in Austria (1995-2015)





S: Statistics Austria: LFS, WIFO-calculations. 2010/2011 break in data base. ISCO-88 1995-2010, ISCO-08 2011-2015. Break in data base 2003/04: change LFS calculations. See for more details *Bock-Schappelwein (2016)*.

- High skilled tasks are expected to be demanded in a digitalized labour market
- Labour force has to meet changing requirements (e.g. low skilled workers are often required to have communication skills)
- Literacy skills are essential in a digitalized labour market

Thank you very much for
your attention!

Julia Bock-Schappelwein

julia.bock-schappelwein@wifo.ac.at