



Upgrading Human Capital and Skills Development for Future Asia

ADB | ASIAN THINK TANKS
NETWORK (ATTN) 2018



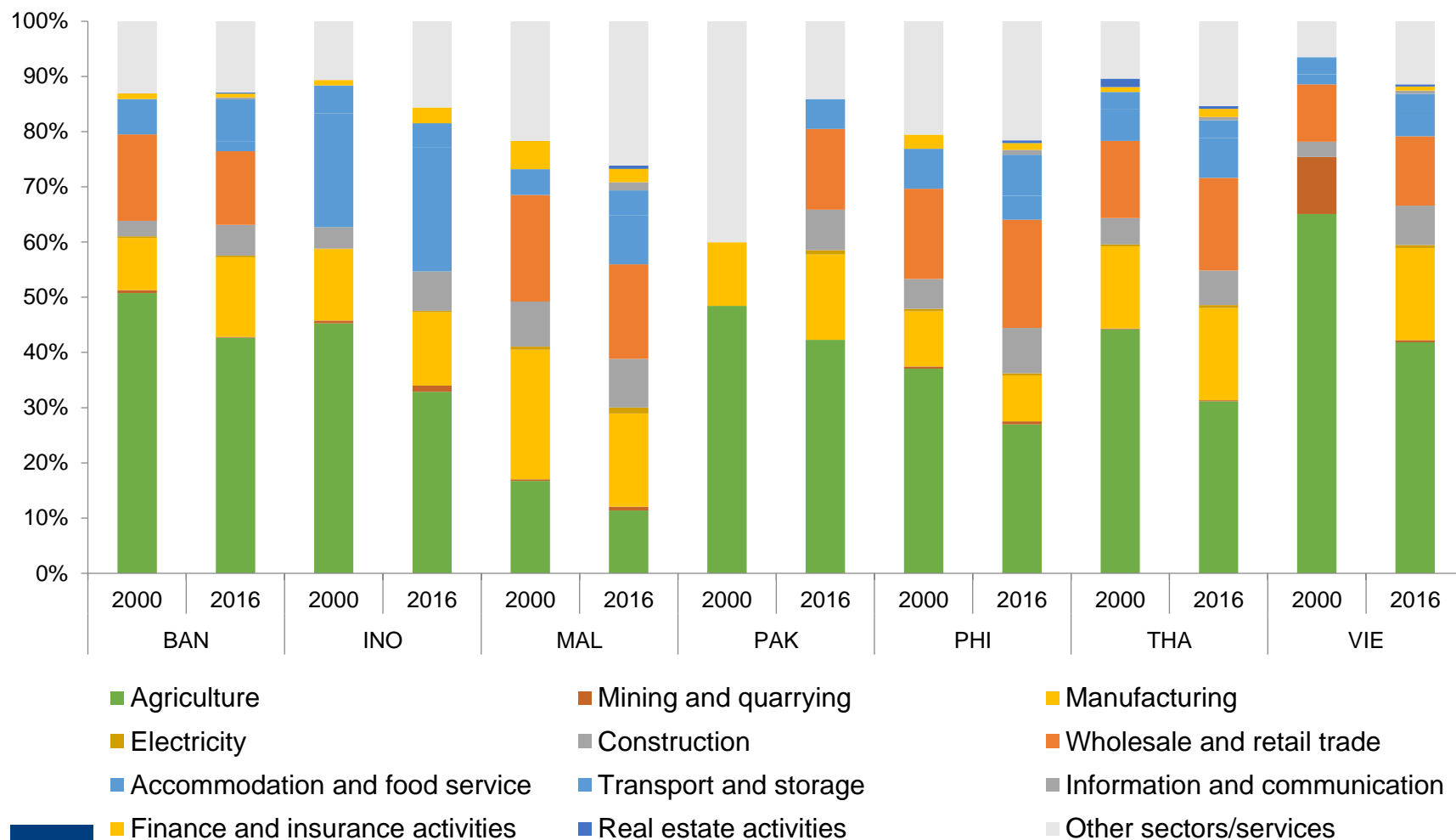
Australian
National
University

Introduction

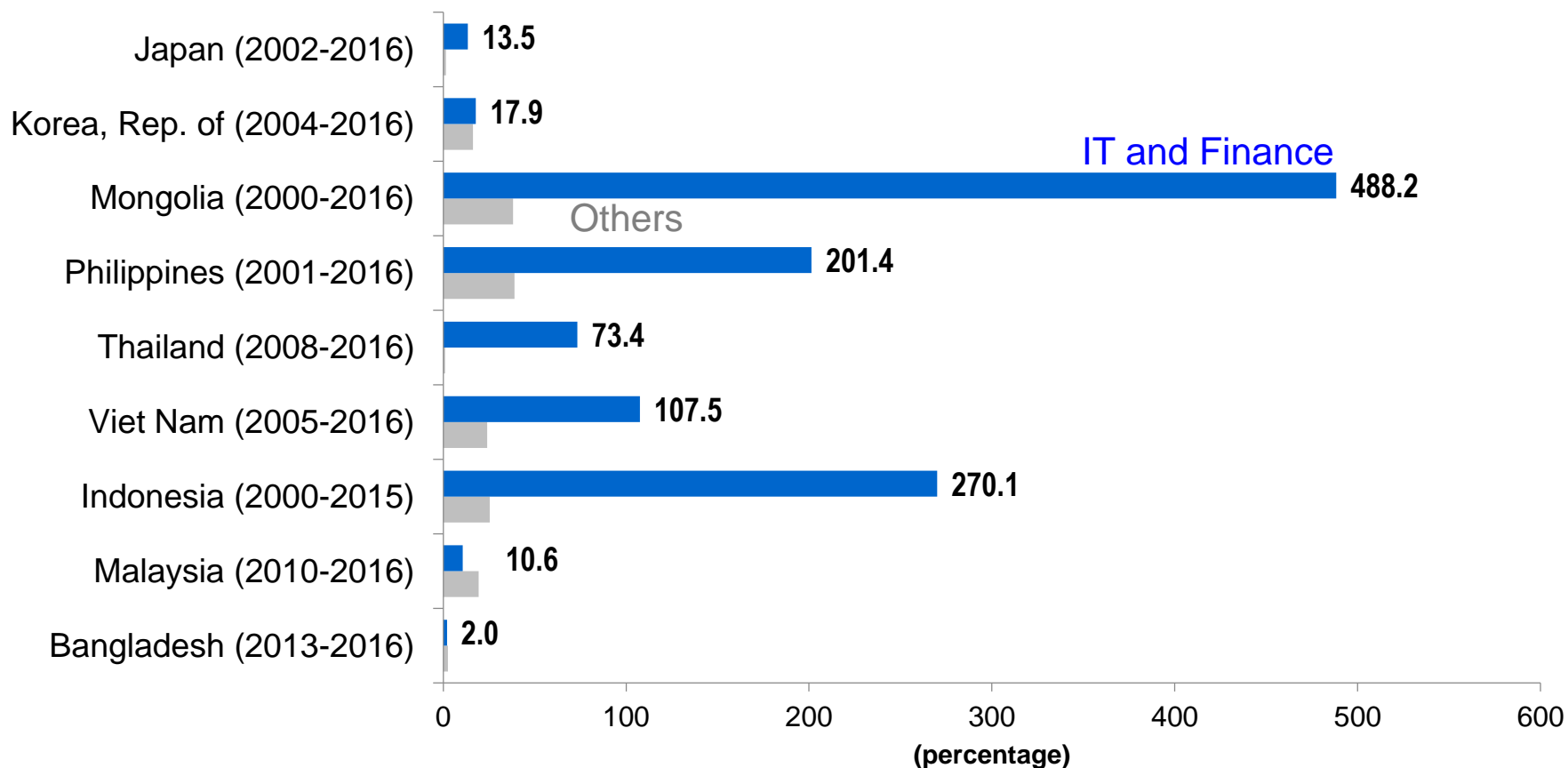
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Industrial Transformation and Jobs

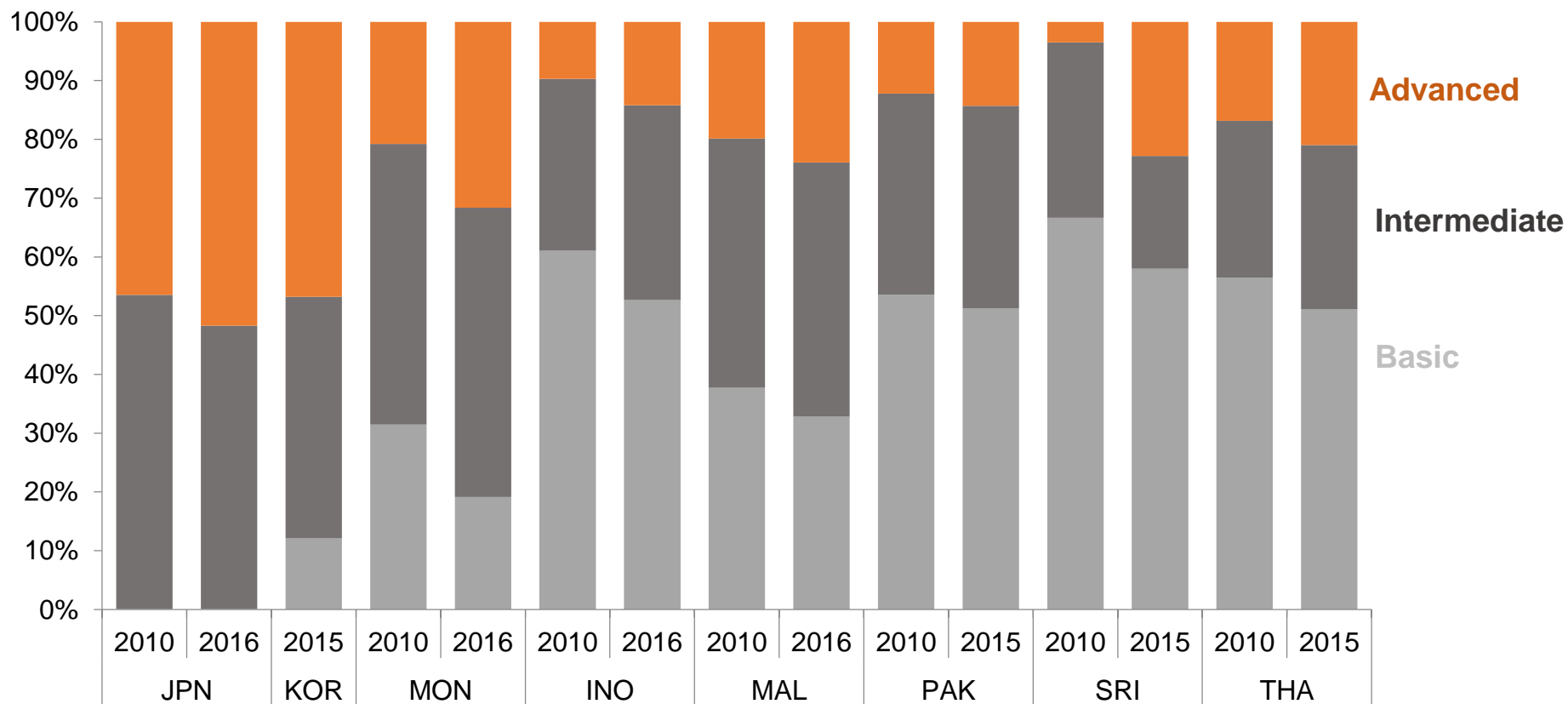


Growth in IT, Communications and Finance Jobs



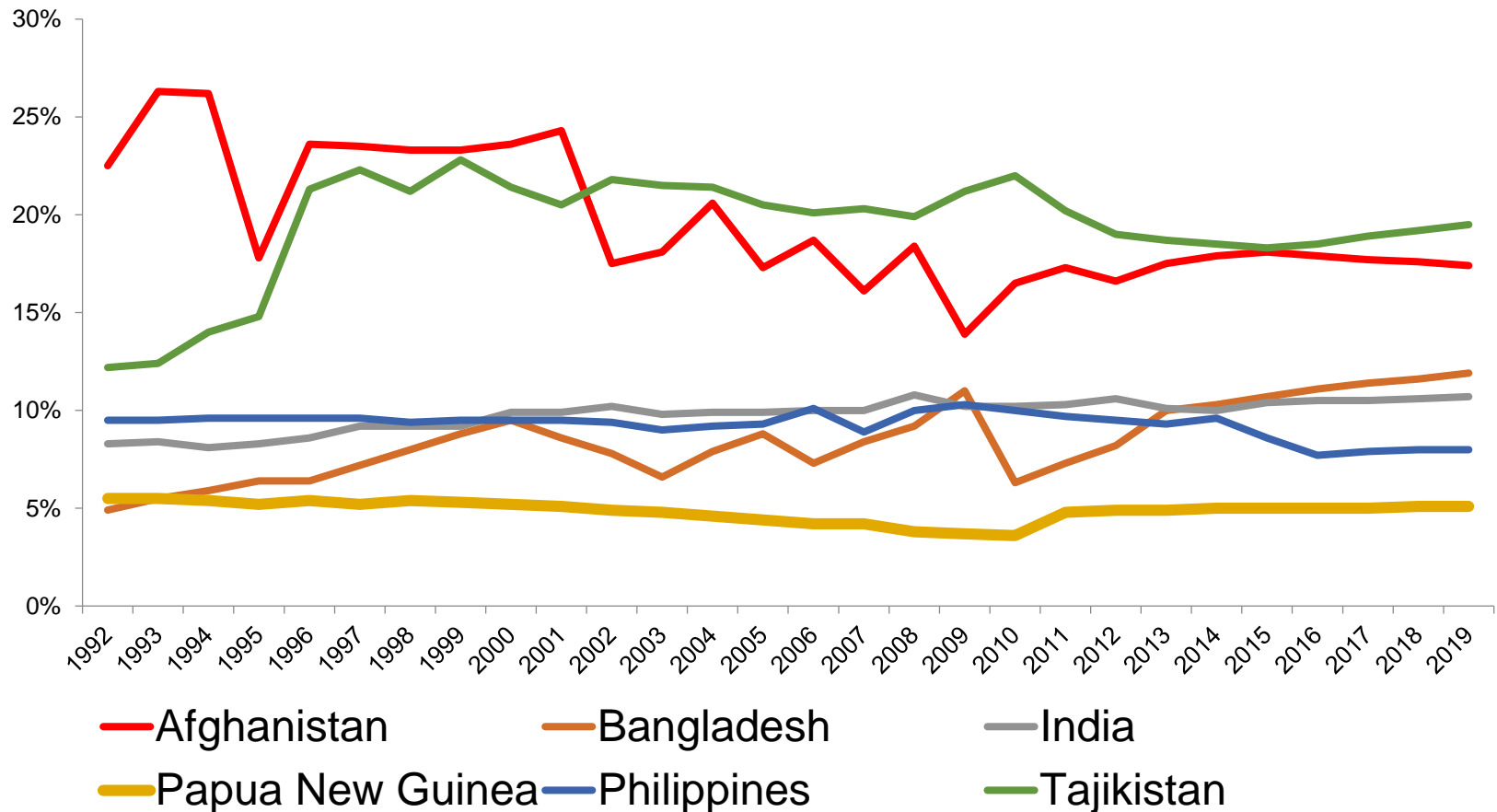
Source: ADB calculations using data from ADB SDBS.

More workers are educated in Asia



Source: ADB calculations using data from International Labour Organization.

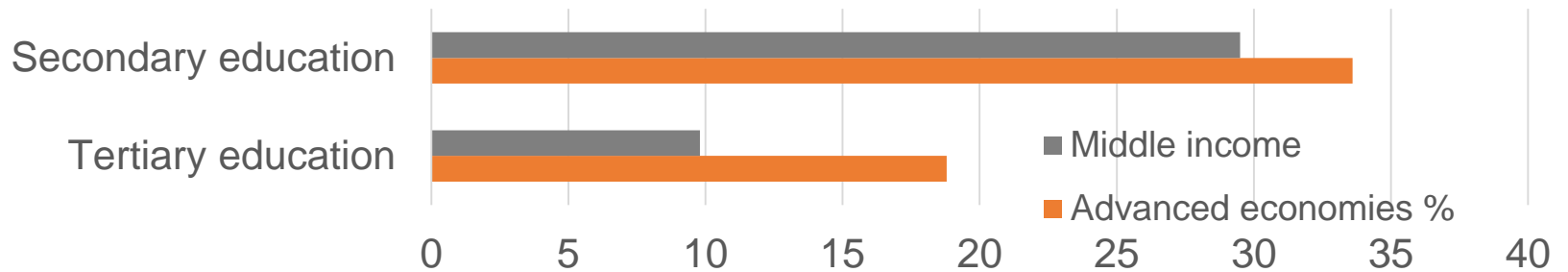
Youth Unemployment remains high



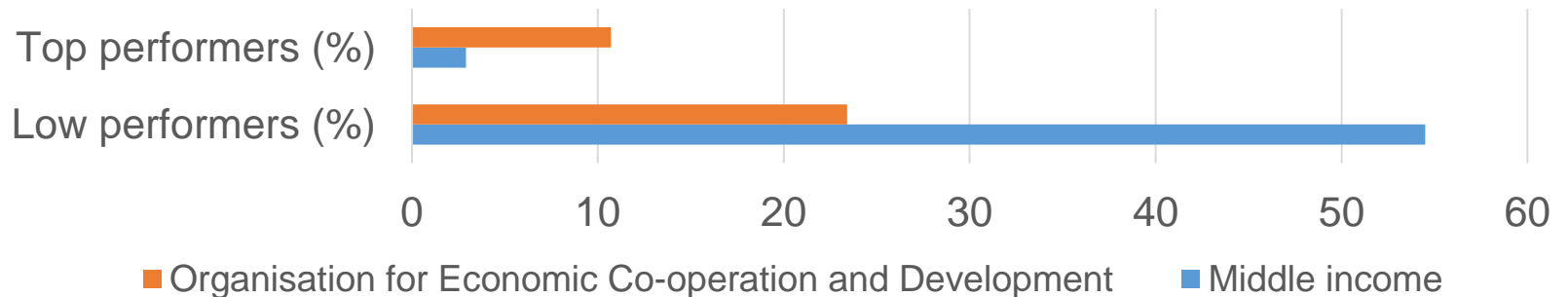
Source: ADB calculations using data from International Labour Organization.

Educational Attainment

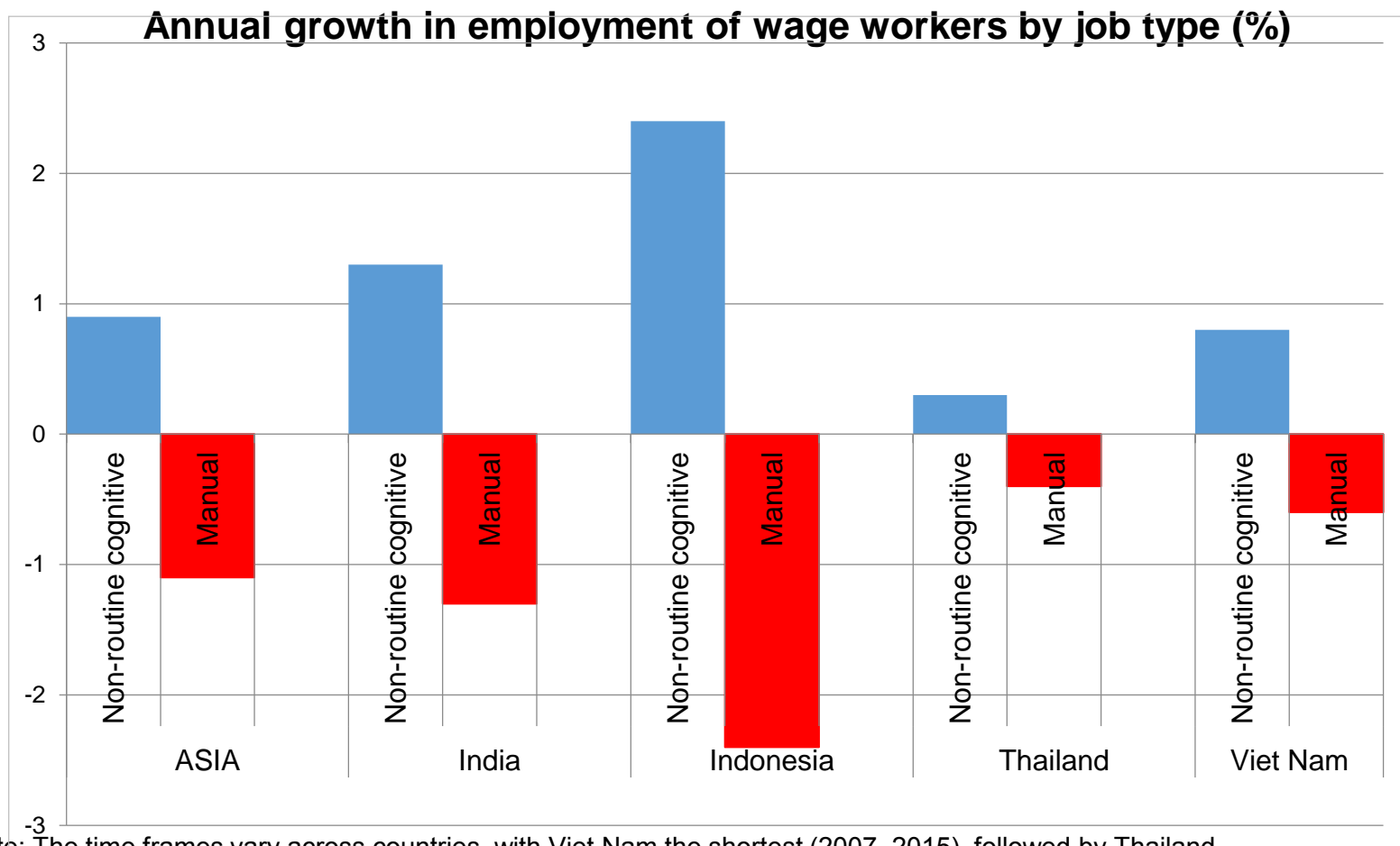
Middle income v. Advance economies (%)



Performance on standardized math test, middle income versus OECD economies



Increase in non-routine cognitive jobs is evident across Asia



Note: The time frames vary across countries, with Viet Nam the shortest (2007–2015), followed by Thailand (2000–2010), India (2000–2012), and Indonesia (2000–2014). Developing Asia refers to the five countries included in this analysis. Source: *Asian Development Outlook 2018: How Technology Affects Jobs*

Key Forum Questions

What are the examples of existing human capital and skills development programs and interventions that can boot the productivity and employability workers for future jobs?

What are the emerging technologies that are available to foster human resource and capital development (labor force participation, health, and education), and boost productivities? How effective are the existing programs, if any?

What is the role of regional cooperation in addressing the challenges associated with the development of human capital and skills?

Percentage change in population aged 15-64 years between 2017 and 2030



Source: ADB calculations using data from United Nations Population Division.



Thank you!