

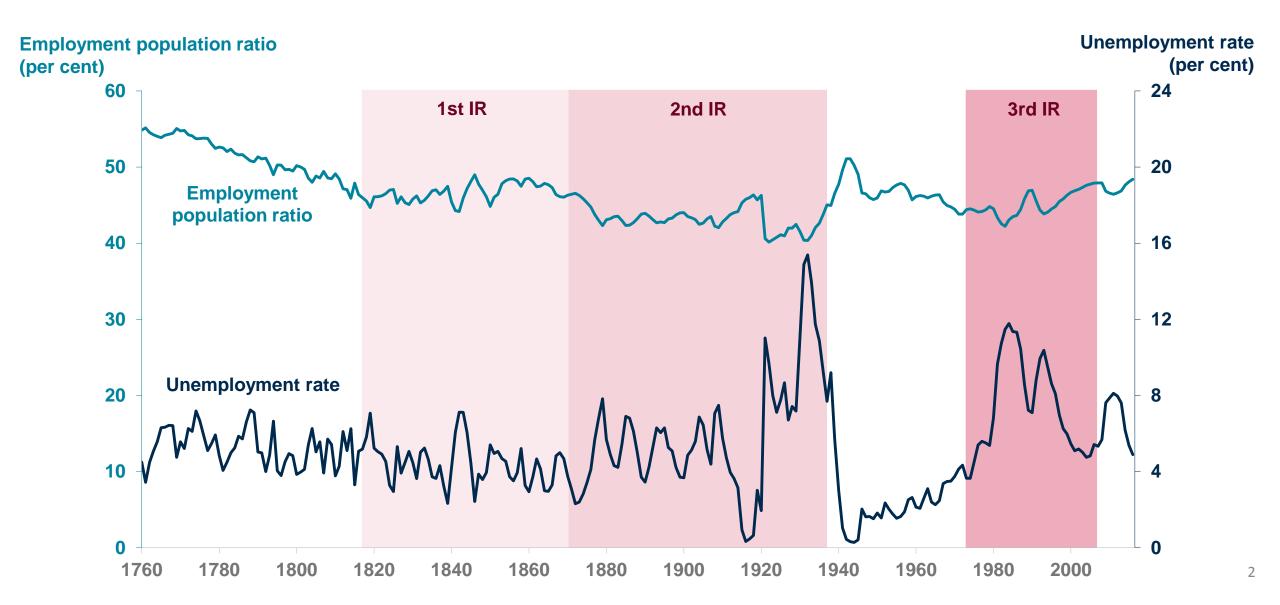
#### **The Future of Work**

2018 Whitaker Lecture, Central Bank of Ireland

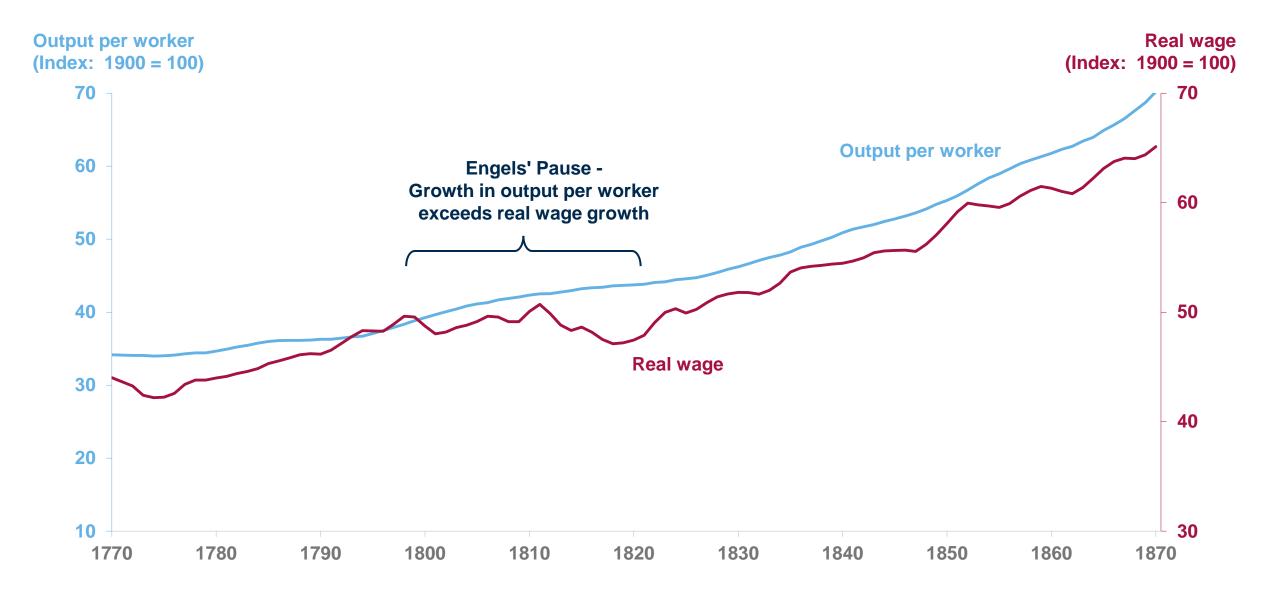
Mark Carney Governor

14 September 2018

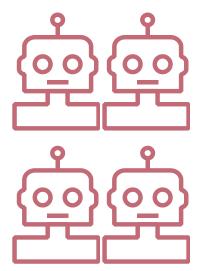
## Little evidence of technological unemployment over long term

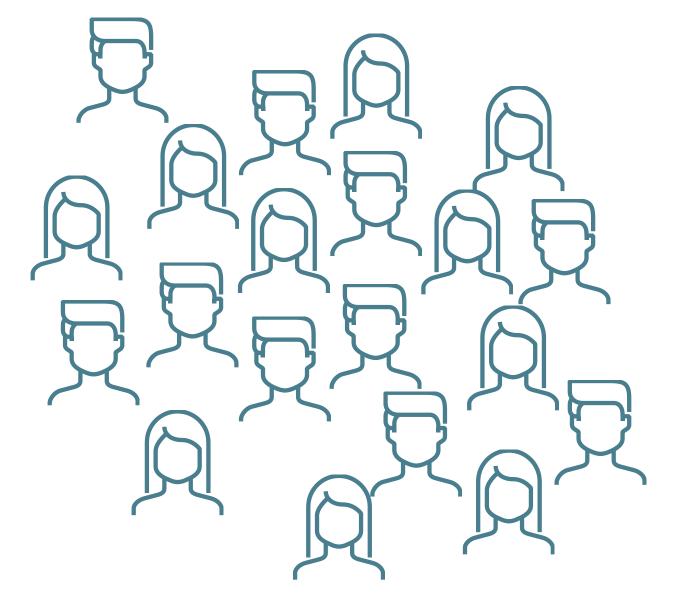


## Pickup in real wages lagged productivity during the 1st IR

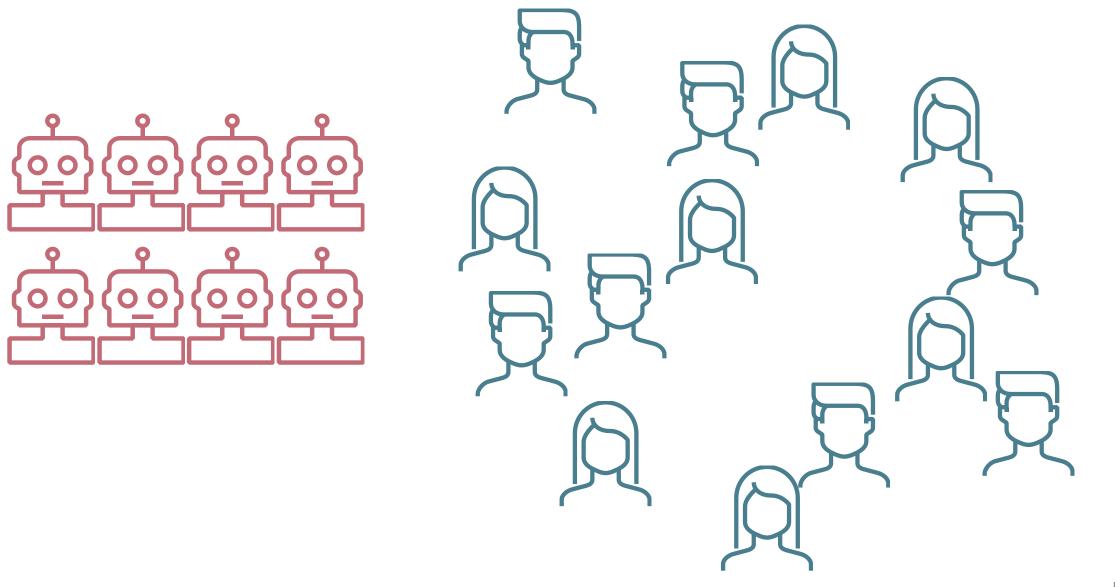


## **Technology impacts labour market through...**

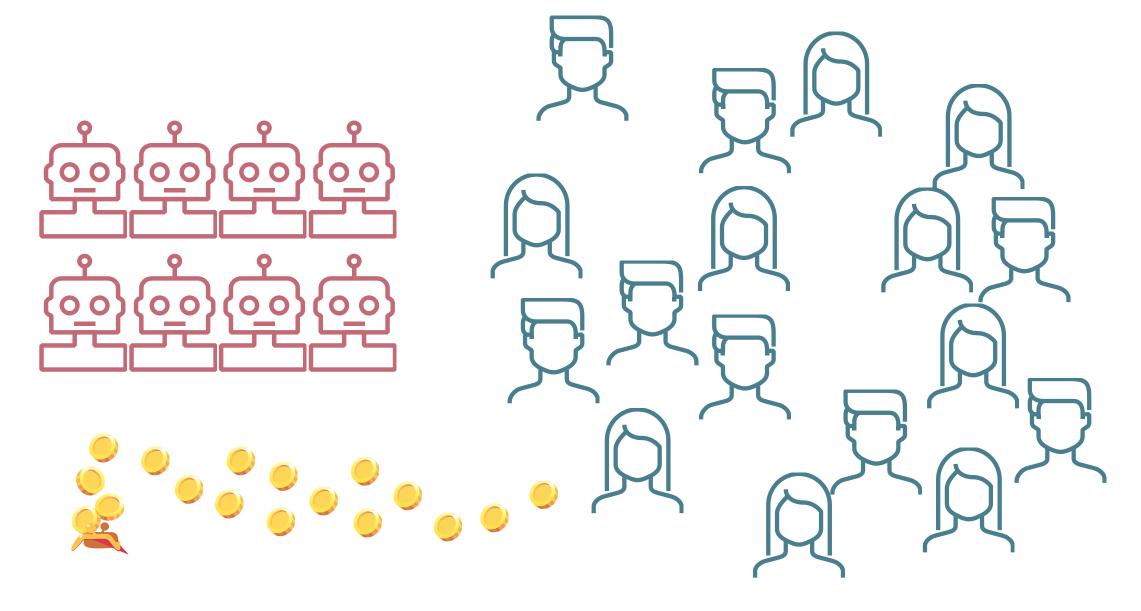


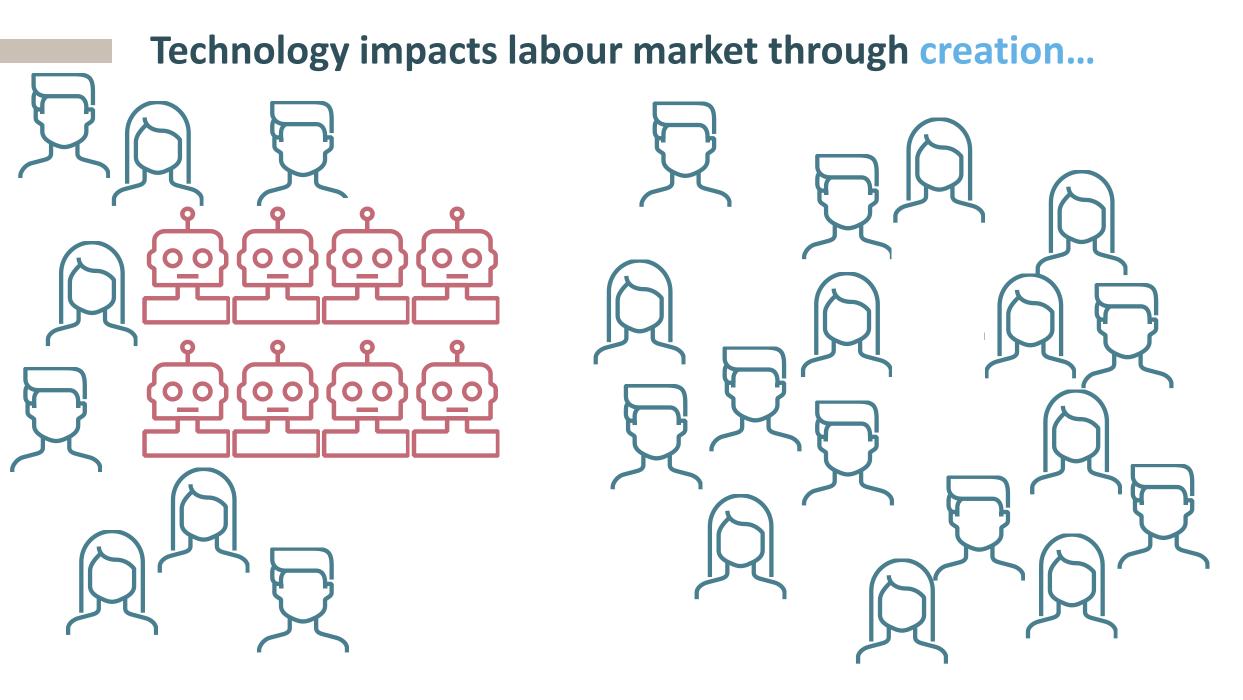


## Technology impacts labour market through destruction...



# Technology impacts labour market through productivity...



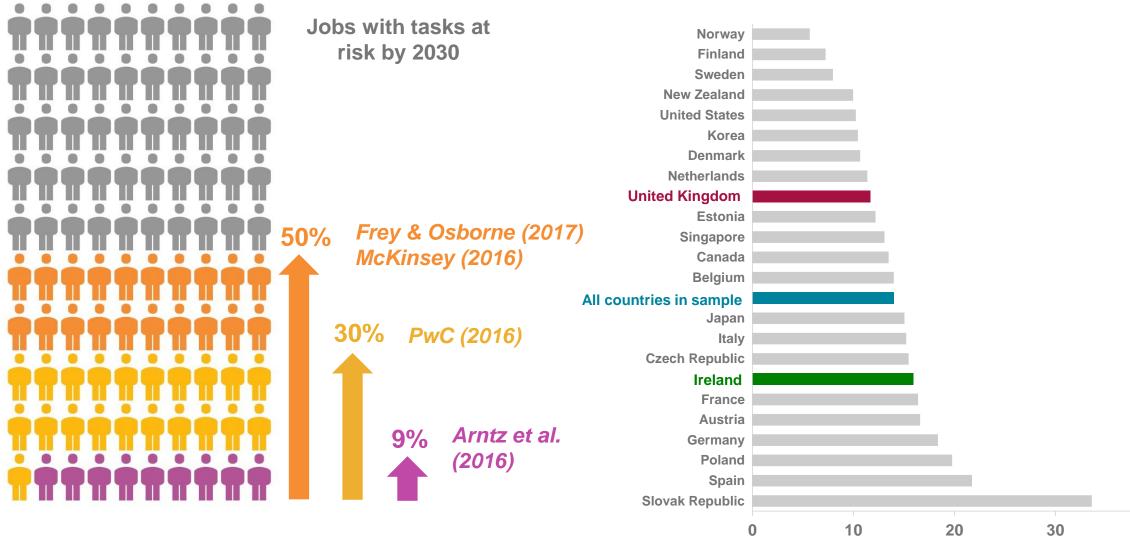


### **Could this time be different?**

4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution replacing heads not hands?



## Jobs with tasks at risk of automation: huge range of estimates

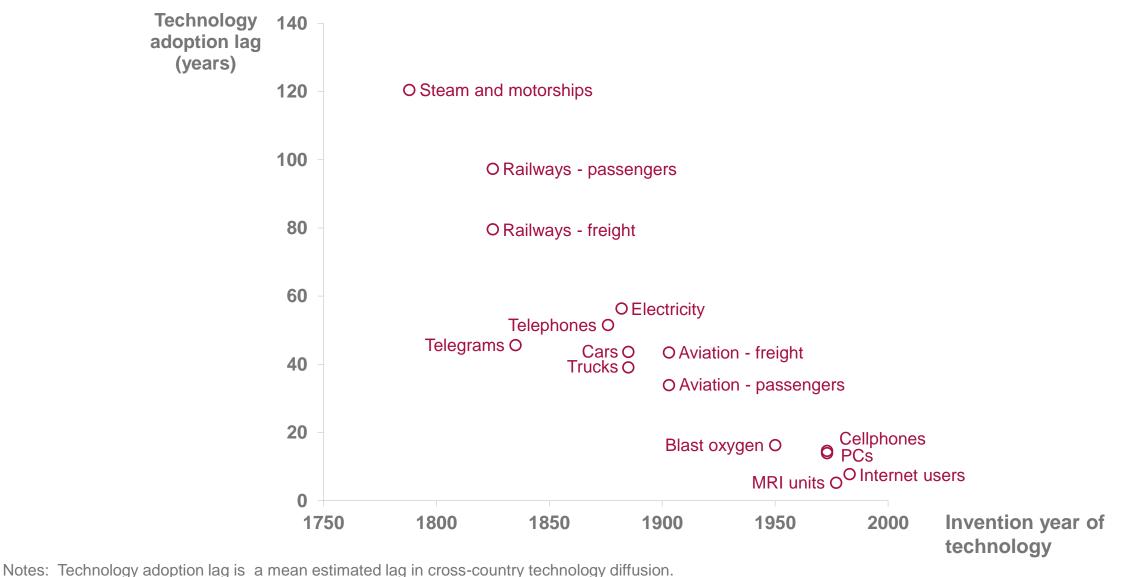


Percentage of jobs at high risk of automation

Source: Nedelkoska, L and Quintini, G (2018), 'Automation, skills use and training', OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers No. 202.

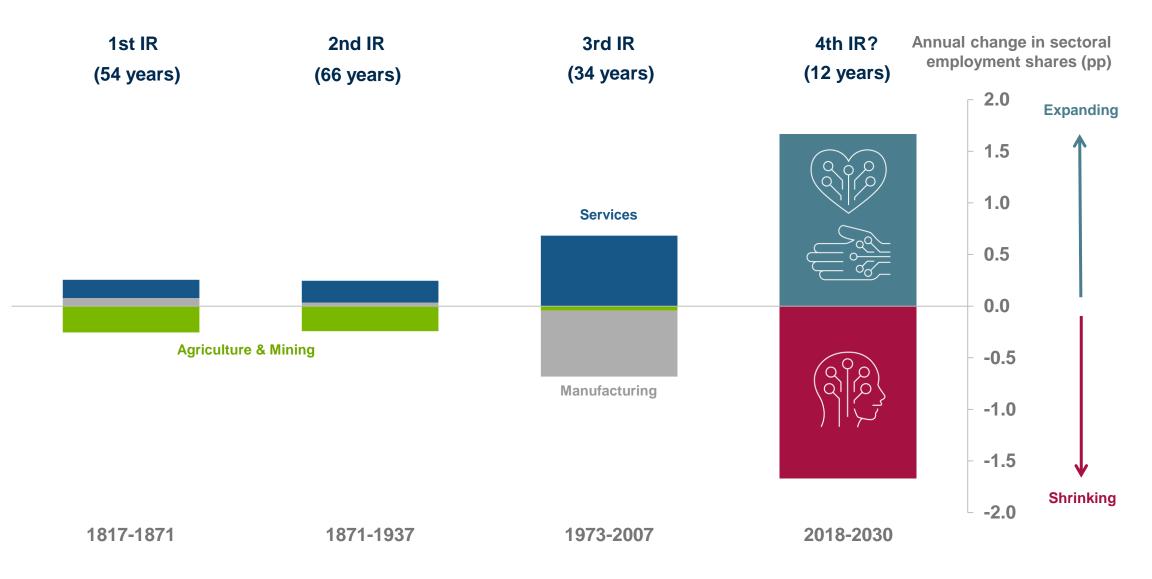
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# Technology adoption lags decreasing over time

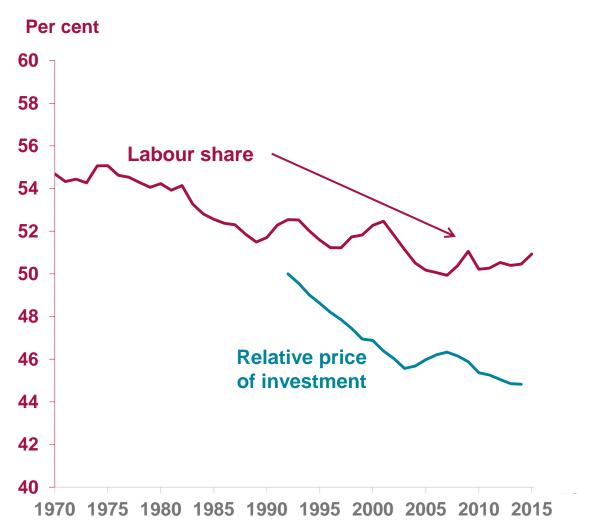


Source: Comin, D and Hobijn, B (2010), 'An exploration of technology diffusion', *American Economic Review*, Vol. 100, No. 5, pp2031-59.

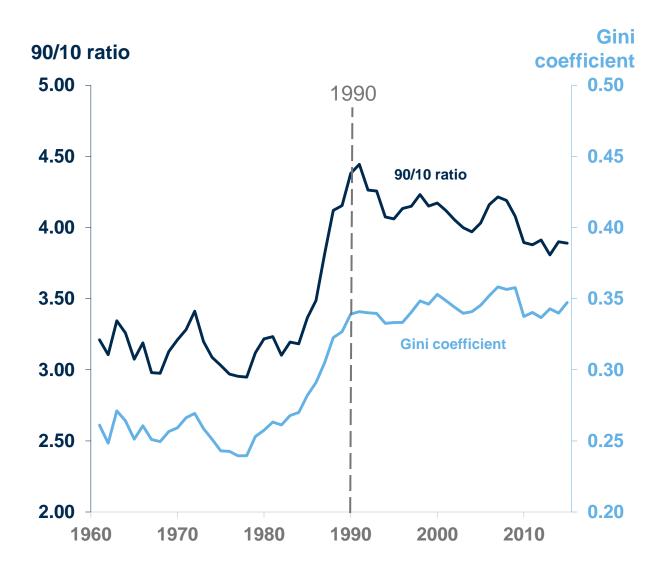
## This time it's faster?



# Technology driving labour share down globally

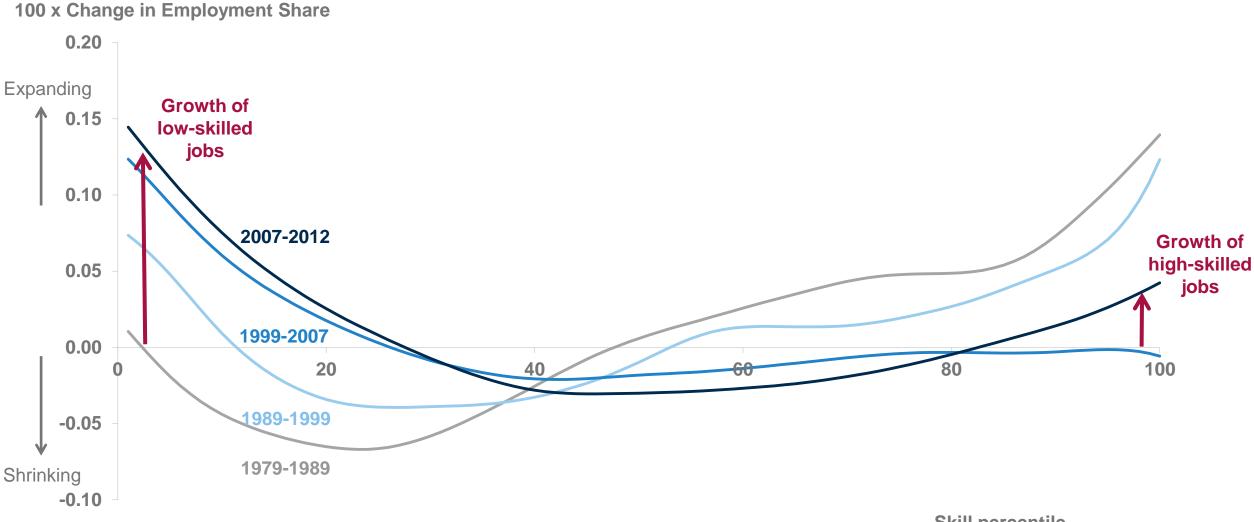


#### **UK inequality high but stable**



Source: IMF April 2017 WEO. Notes: the chart shows the labour share and relative price of investment across advanced economies.

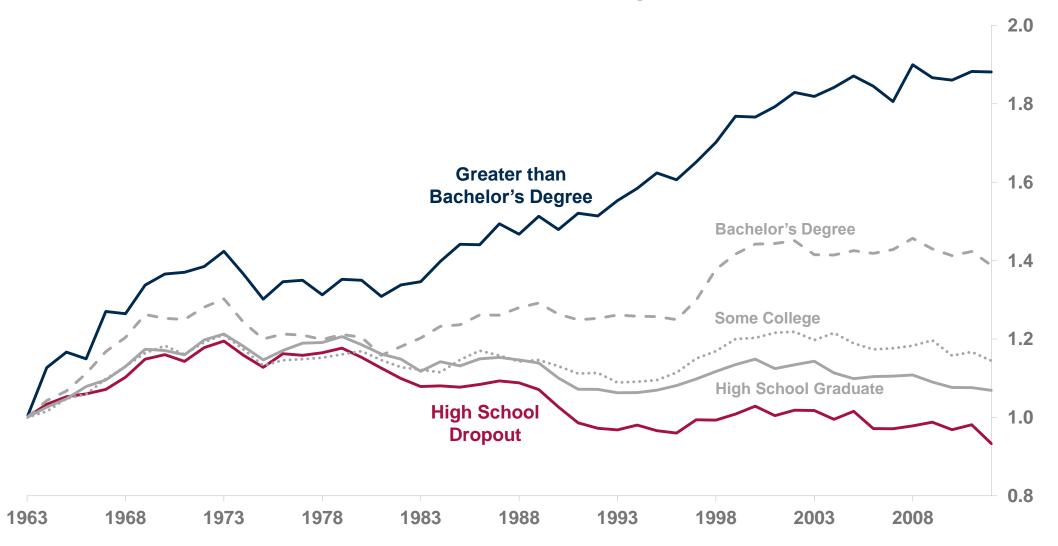
# **Technology polarising labour market**



Skill percentile (ranked by occupation's 1979 mean log wage)

## **Technology polarising labour market**

Real wage level of full time U.S. male workers relative to 1963



Source: Autor (2014) 'Education, and the Rise of Earnings Inequality Among the "Other 99 Percent", Science, 23 May 2014, pp 843–851.

## What has been done

Institution	Effect	Examples
Enabling institutions	Transformed the skill base of workers	Spread of primary, secondary, tertiary and technical education
New insurance institutions	Supported those displaced	Unemployment insurance, universal healthcare, state pensions, child benefit
Labour market institutions	Influenced provisions and shared the surplus	Friendly Societies, Trade Unions, Co- operatives, minimum wages
Employers	Created environments to help employees thrive	"Model Villages" (providing housing, schooling and recreation), higher pay (Ford's \$5 initiative), occupational pensions



- Identify skills mismatches and adopt anticipatory talent management strategies
- More effective workforce training, as skill set of existing employees is rate limiting factor of technology adoption
- Corporate re-training programmes for workers to be retained by company and returned to workforce
- Providers of general purpose technologies explore opportunities to maximise job-creating, augmented intelligence

## Labour market institutions

- Balance labour mobility with appropriate protection of workers in new, non-standard jobs
- Taylor Review of modern working practices suggests people working for platform-based companies be classed as dependent contractors
- Embrace technology-enabled solutions to improve matching and bridge skills gaps
- Enhance benefits and data portability (including reputational histories of dependent contractors)
- Incentives for human capital and physical investment

# **Enabling institutions**

- Successive IRs developed primary, secondary and tertiary education
- Could 4IR lead to quaternary education?
  - Institutionalise re-training in mid-career
  - Integrated with social welfare system
- Universal support schemes for retraining
  - The UK's Flexible Learning Fund and New Enterprise Allowance
  - Singapore's SkillsFuture programme

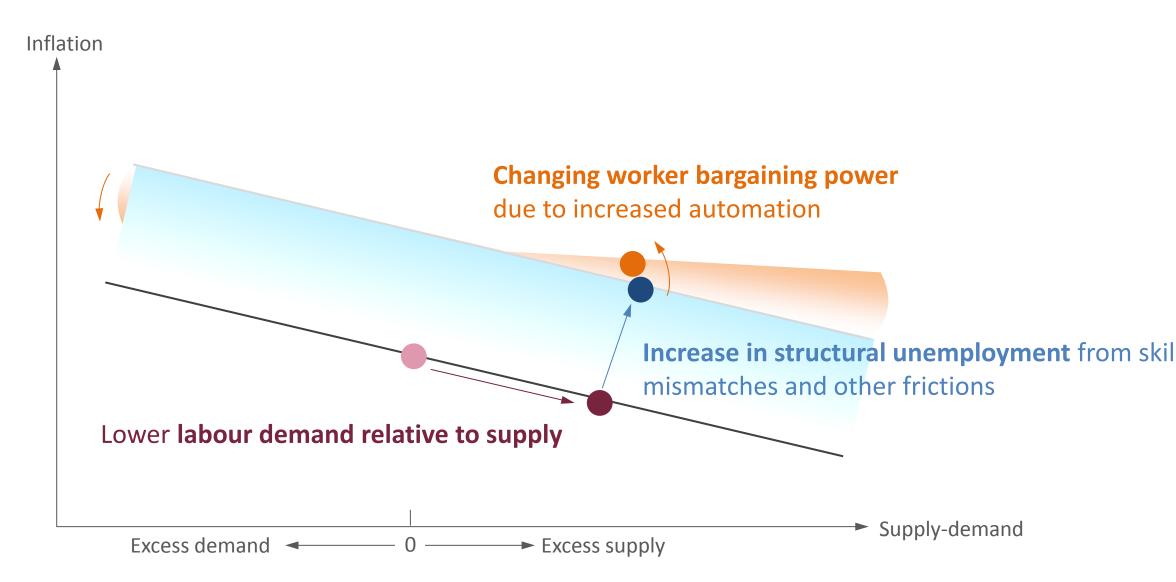
## **Financial system**

- New payment solutions for distributed commerce and realtime P2P transactions
- More effective, platform-based finance for SMEs
- Data-based financing for intangibles
- More efficient cross border transactions and trade finance through better payments plumbing and robust digital IDs
- Expand impact investing to build social capital consistent with new labour market

# **Monetary policy**



#### **Potential inflationary consequences**





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