No Collar Economy

Some comments
No Collar Economy has 4 parts

1. Betting the Farm
2. Villa 31...on the map
3. Uber versus Taxi
4. Back to School
1. Betting the Farm: where is the farmer? (donde está el gaucho?)
Evolution of agriculture employment in the US
Use of technology in agriculture
Automation puts some workers’ jobs at risk
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Argentina</th>
<th>Uruguay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Livestock Farming, Hunting, Forestry, Silviculture, and Fishing</td>
<td>63.2%</td>
<td>82.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and Quarrying</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>70.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>73.7%</td>
<td>74.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity, Gas, and Water</td>
<td>69.3%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>72.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale and Retail</td>
<td>76.6%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Repairs</td>
<td>76.6%</td>
<td>72.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Storage</td>
<td>76.6%</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotels and Restaurants</td>
<td>66.6%</td>
<td>51.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>51.4%</td>
<td>51.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Activities</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>53.6%</td>
<td>75.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Service Activities</td>
<td>54.1%</td>
<td>52.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraterritorial Organizations</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
<td>59.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Aboal and Zunino, 2017 (following and Frey and Osborne’s methodology)
2. Villa 31....on the map
(Digital) Technology that enables access to social services

- Access to health services
- Access to security
- Access to education and employment
- Access to social protection
IDB’s Villa 31 project

- Three new schools for 1,100 students with new technology
- 550 structures (living and work spaces) - climate-change resilient urban infrastructure
3. Uber versus Taxi
The gig economy

• By 2020, 40% of American workers will be part of this sector.
• Freelance economy in the developing world is increasing. In LAC, the main business flows are seen in Argentina, Colombia, Brazil, and Mexico (Graham et al., 2017). :
The gig economy

OPPORTUNITIES
- More productivity
- More labor opportunities

RISKS
- Access to social security and health services
- Lack of (some) labor rights
4. Back to School

Prepare for what is next...
“Knowledge” workers

8/10
Need for New and More Complex Skills
PISA Achievement Test in LAC

- 48% of students could not understand a basic text
- 62% could not perform a simple calculation
“These days the changes are so drastic and rapid, so drastic. And we are losing the most important part, that is the human touch”

We should invest in people in the era of robots