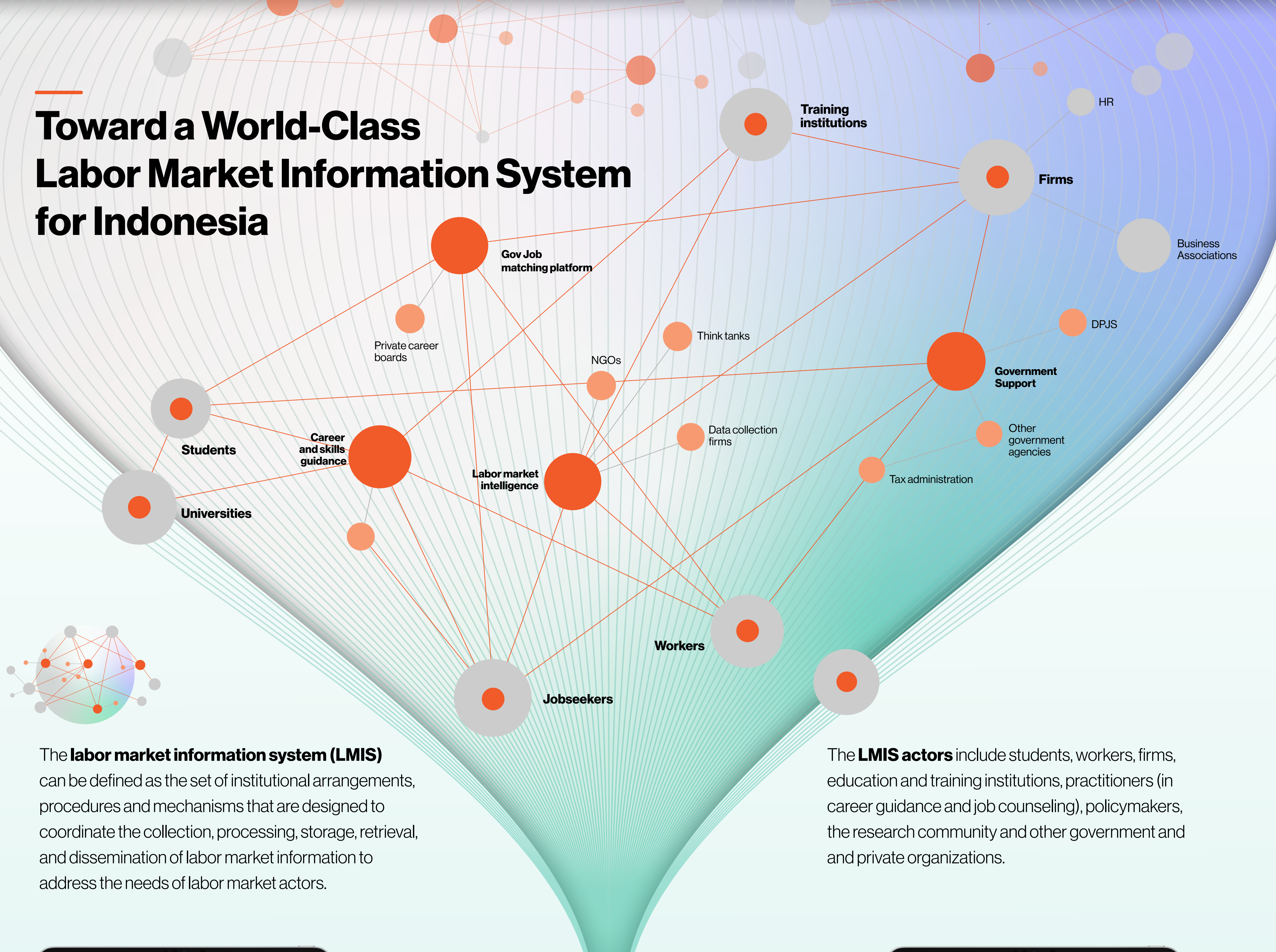
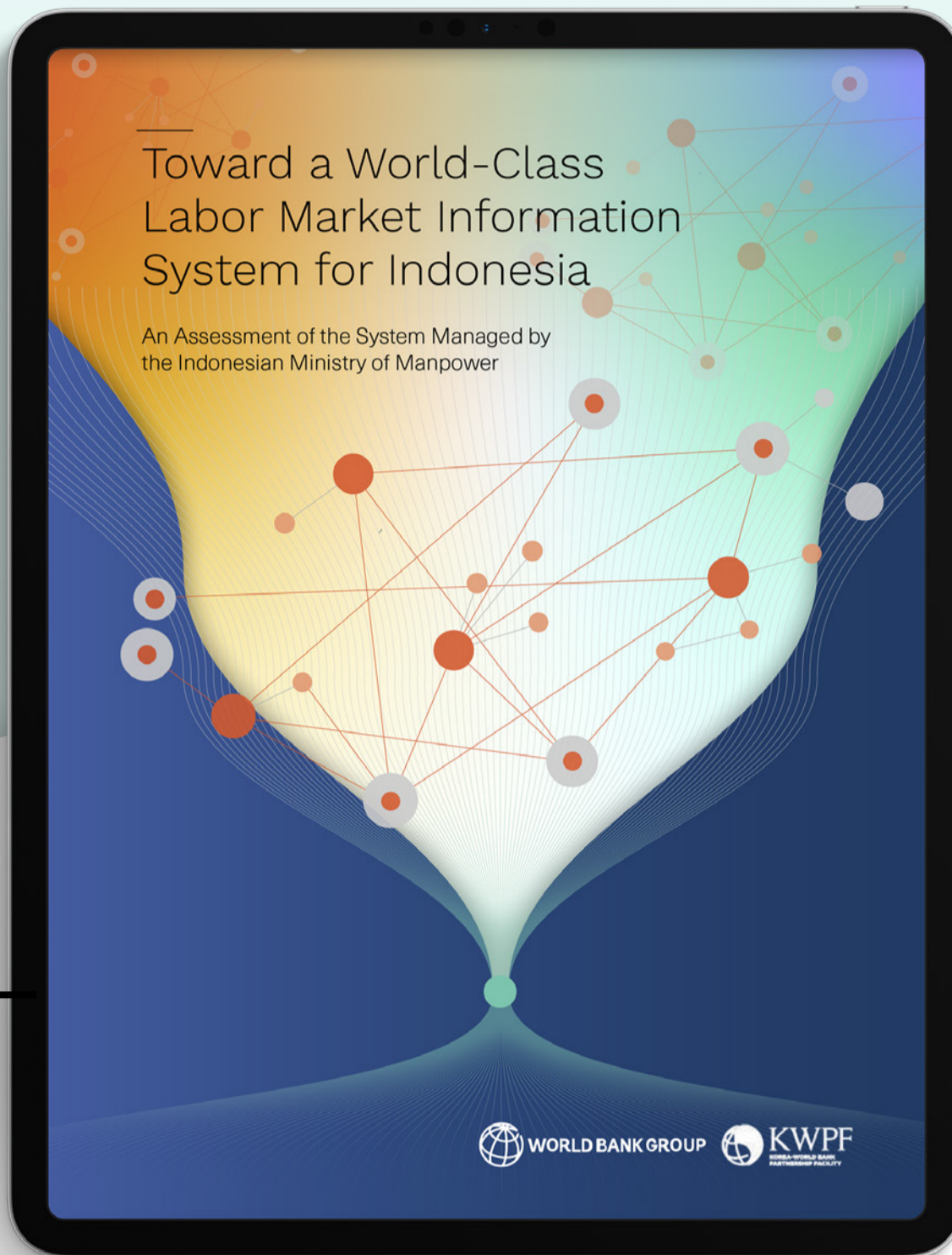


Toward a World-Class Labor Market Information System for Indonesia



The **labor market information system (LMIS)** can be defined as the set of institutional arrangements, procedures and mechanisms that are designed to coordinate the collection, processing, storage, retrieval, and dissemination of labor market information to address the needs of labor market actors.

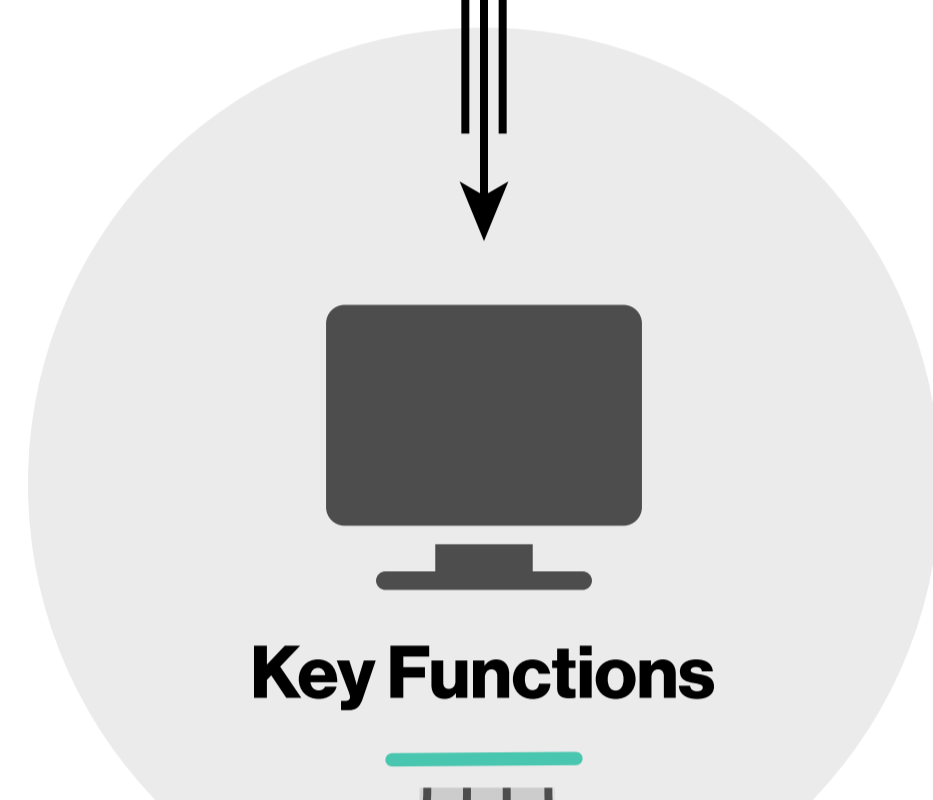
The **LMIS actors** include students, workers, firms, education and training institutions, practitioners (in career guidance and job counseling), policymakers, the research community and other government and private organizations.



Assesses the **Indonesian LMIS as basic-to-intermediate** by contrasting it with those of high-income countries. The report **proposes a framework** that defines an advanced LMIS and **identifies four key functions** the LMI platform should provide.



Takes a deep dive on the **labor market intelligence** function and explains the building blocks to have a **service-driven LMI-Hub** tailored to a wide array of clients. The building blocks are: **(i) labor market data** (hard and soft), **(ii) labor market analysis**, **(iii) labor market intelligence** (information services).



Job matching

Core services to help unemployed or employed workers—looking to improve their working situation—to identify job opportunities, and to help firms to reduce the cost of filling positions and close their skills gaps.

Career and skills guidance

Services to help current and future workers identify the skills that are, or will be, in demand, their own aptitude and interest in different types of jobs. Successful career guidance services connect users with education and training opportunities.

Government support

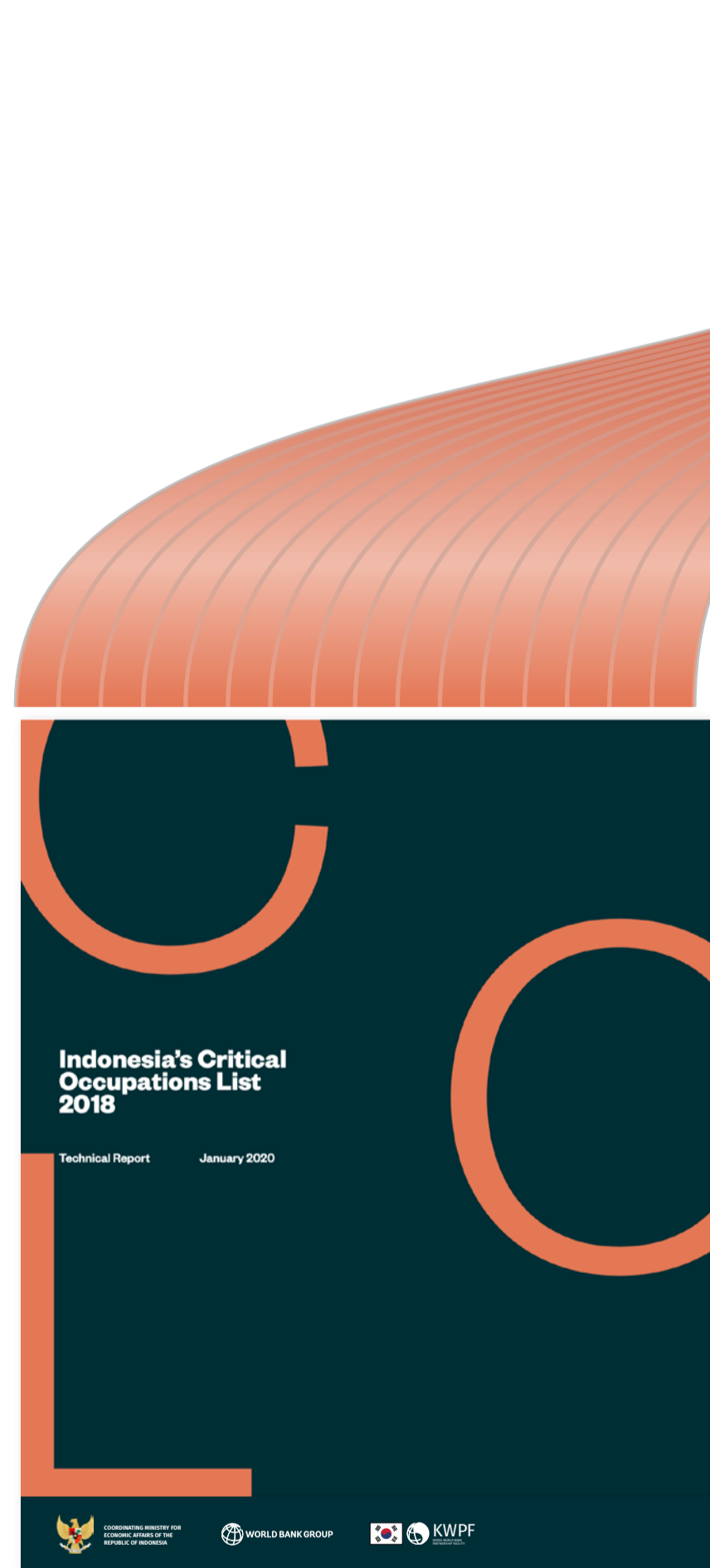
Services to help individuals and practitioners to identify and access relevant government programs (ALMPs, other skills-building programs, business support, social welfare programs).

Labor market intelligence

Information services that provide private citizens, policymakers, practitioners, and researchers with comprehensive information on labor market outcomes and the impact of different policies and programs, with the purpose of informing investments in education and training and policy formulation.

The World Bank has developed **4 data pilots** that have been tested as a proof of concept to expand the LMI-Hub services.

The LMI-Hub relies on multiple datasets, mainly survey and census data, produced by BPS and other government agencies.



2018 Indonesia's Critical Occupation List (COL) identifies 35 occupations that meet two criteria: (a) they are in short supply and (b) they are strategic for the Indonesian economy. The COL methodology relies on international best practices and informs the creation of targeted education and migration policies to address critical skills gaps.



Indonesia's Occupational Employment Outlook presents short-term occupational prospects based on the analysis of the Occupational Employment and Vacancy Survey pilot. It collects granular data on employment stocks and flows for narrowly defined occupations with a level of precision not available in other survey instruments.



Indonesia's Occupational Tasks and Skills is a pilot survey that looks at the tasks and skills needed to carry out 51 in-demand occupations. The pilot adjusts selected modules of O*NET—a globally recognized database describing the skills, capacities and workers requirements for almost a thousand occupations in the U.S.—to Indonesia's context.



Indonesia's Online Vacancy Outlook assesses the readiness of Indonesia to collect and analyze online job vacancy data and provides methodological lessons. The report shows the potential of the data to provide real-time and granular description of occupations, focusing on the high-end segment of the labor market.

