

THE JOBS OF TOMORROW

Some jobs will disappear and others will emerge as the world faces a dual disruption

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The World Economic Forum's *Future of Jobs Report 2020* comes at a crucial juncture for the world of work. The report, now in its third edition, maps the jobs and skills of the future, tracking the pace of change based on surveys of business leaders and human resource strategists from around the world. This year, we aim to shed light on the effect of pandemic-related disruptions placed in the broader context of longer-term technology trends. Here are the five things you need to know from our findings.

1 The workforce is automating faster than expected, displacing 85 million jobs in the next five years. Automation, in tandem with the COVID-19 recession, is creating a “double-disruption” scenario for workers. Companies’ adoption of technology will transform tasks, jobs, and skills by 2025. Some 43 percent of businesses surveyed indicate that they are set to reduce their workforce because of technology integration, 41 percent plan to expand their use of contractors for task-specialized work, and 34 percent plan to expand their workforce as a result of technology integration. Five years from now, employers will divide work between humans and machines roughly equally.

2 The robot revolution will create 97 million new jobs. As the economy and job markets evolve, new roles will emerge across the care economy in technology fields (such as artificial intelligence—AI) and in content creation careers (such as social media management and content writing). The emerging professions reflect the greater demand for green economy jobs; roles at the forefront of the data and AI economy; and new roles in engineering, cloud computing, and product development. The up-and-coming jobs highlight the continuing importance of human interaction in the new economy through roles in the care economy; in marketing, sales, and content production; and in roles that depend on the ability to work with different types of people from different backgrounds.

3 In 2025, analytical thinking, creativity, and flexibility will be among the most sought-after skills. Employers see critical thinking, analysis, and problem solving as growing in importance in the coming years, although these have consistently been cited in previous editions of the survey. Newly emerging this year are skills in self-management, such as active learning, resilience, stress tolerance, and flexibility. The data available through metrics partnerships with LinkedIn and Coursera allowed us to track with unprecedented granularity the types of specialized skills needed for the jobs of tomorrow.



“Ins” and “outs”

The demand for some jobs will rise over the next five years, while for others it will shrink.

Increasing demand		Decreasing demand	
1	Data analysts and scientists	1	Data entry clerks
2	AI and machine learning specialists	2	Administrative and executive secretaries
3	Big data specialists	3	Accounting, bookkeeping, and payroll clerks
4	Digital marketing and strategy specialists	4	Accountants and auditors
5	Process automation specialists	5	Assembly and factory workers
6	Business development professionals	6	Business services and administration managers
7	Digital transformation specialists	7	Client information and customer services workers
8	Information security analysts	8	General and operations managers
9	Software and applications developers	9	Mechanics and machinery repairers
10	Internet of things specialists	10	Material-recording and stock-keeping clerks
11	Project managers	11	Financial analysts
12	Business services and administration managers	12	Postal services clerks
13	Database and network professionals	13	Sales rep., wholesale and manufacturing, technical and scientific products
14	Robotics engineers	14	Relationship managers
15	Strategic advisors	15	Bank tellers and related clerks
16	Management and organization analysts	16	Door-to-door sales, news, and street vendors
17	FinTech engineers	17	Electronics and telecoms installers and repairers
18	Mechanics and machinery repairers	18	Human resources specialists
19	Organizational development specialists	19	Training and development specialists
20	Risk management specialists	20	Construction laborers

Source: Future of Jobs Survey 2020, World Economic Forum.

4 The most competitive businesses will focus on upgrading their workers' skills.

For workers set to remain in their roles over the next five years, nearly half will need retraining for their core skills. The survey also found that the public sector needs to provide stronger support for reskilling and upskilling of at-risk or displaced workers. Currently, only 21 percent of businesses report being able to make use of public funds to support their employees through retraining initiatives. The public sector must provide incentives for investment in the markets and jobs of tomorrow, offer stronger safety nets for displaced workers during job transitions, and tackle long-delayed improvements of education and training systems.

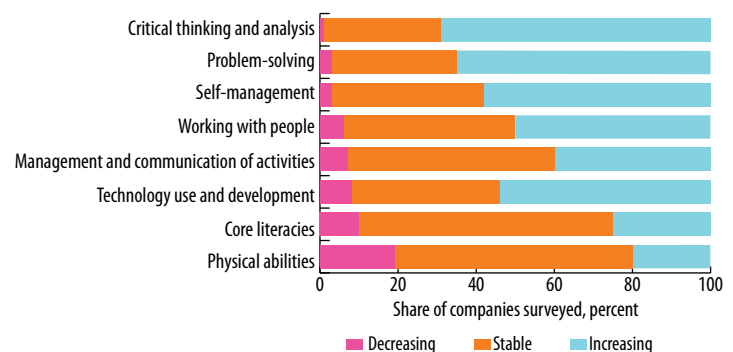
5 Remote work is here to stay.

Some 84 percent of employers are set to rapidly digitalize work processes, including a significant expansion of remote working. Employers say there is the potential to move 44 percent of their workforce to operate remotely. However, 78 percent of business leaders expect some negative impact on worker productivity, and many businesses are taking steps to help their employees adapt. **FD**

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Shifting priorities

The relative importance of skill sets is evolving, employers say, with some increasing in value and others declining.



Source: Future of Jobs Survey 2020, World Economic Forum.