

The Global Future of Jobs Report





The Future of Jobs Report provides the timely insights needed to orient labour markets and workers towards opportunity today and in the future of work.

Now in its third edition, the report maps the jobs and skills of the future, tracking the pace of change and direction of travel. This year we find that while technology-driven job creation is still expected to outpace job destruction over the next five years, the economic contraction is reducing the rate of growth in the jobs of tomorrow.

There is a renewed urgency to take proactive measures to ease the transition of workers into more sustainable job opportunities. There is room for measured optimism in the data, but supporting workers will require global, regional and national public-private collaboration at an unprecedented scale and speed.

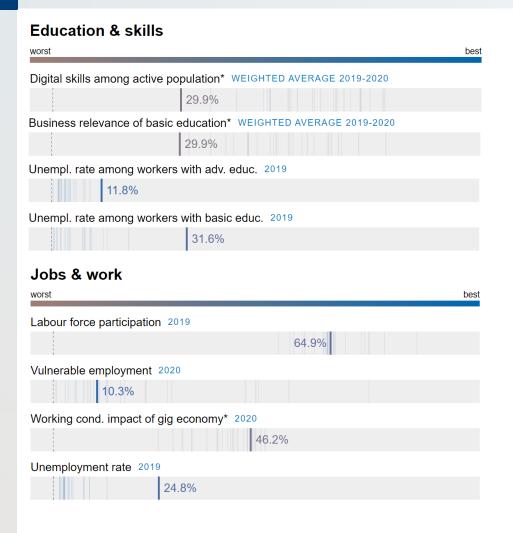
Read in depth:

https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-future-of-jobs-report-2020/



South Africa's Human Capital and Labour Market





Responses to shifting skill needs

Share of companies surveyed

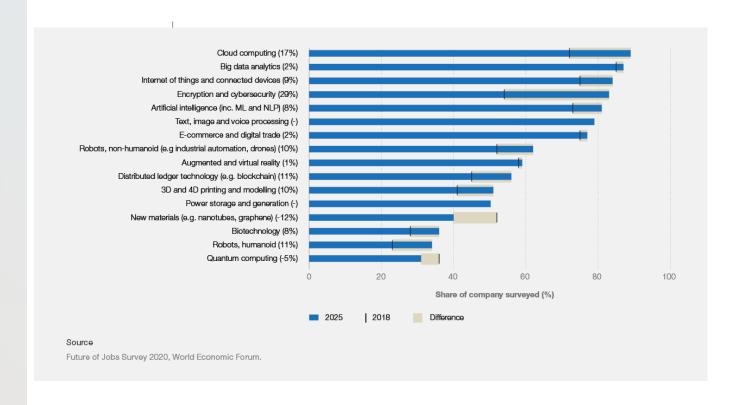
Look to automate the work	82%
Retrain existing employees	73%
Strategic redundancies of staff who lack the skills to use new technologies	64%
Outsource some business functions to external contractors	64%
Hire new temporary staff with skills relevant to new technologies	64%
Hire freelancers with skills relevant to new technologies	55%



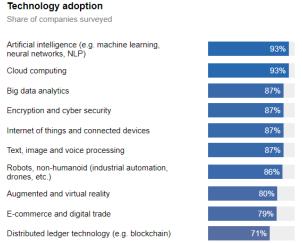
Projected Adoption of New Technologies by 2025



Global



South Africa





A New World of Work, Augmented by Machines



The Future of Work

COVID-19 is pushing companies to:

scale remote work 83% (SA, 63%)

accelerate digitalization 84% (SA, 63%)

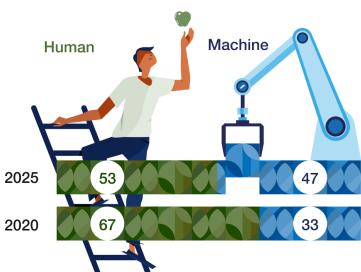
accelerate automation 50% (SA, 75%)







Rate of automation





Incursion of Machines into Work Tasks

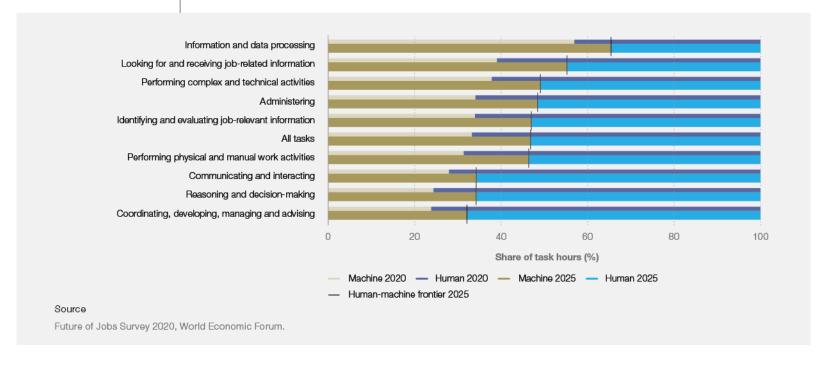


The job tasks which will be automated include manual 'blue color' work alongside 'white collar' tasks such as information and data processing.

Companies are set to shift the locations where they operate, restructure their workforce and expanded their use of contractors doing task-specialized work.

FIGURE 21

Share of tasks performed by humans vs machines, 2020 and 2025 (expected), by share of companies surveyed





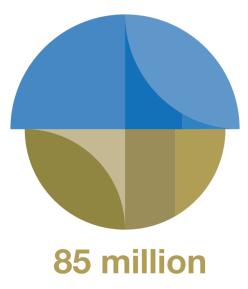
A Projected Global Shift in the Jobs of Tomorrow



Job landscape

By 2025, new jobs will emerge and others will be displaced by a shift in the division of labour between humans and machines, affecting:

97 million



Growing job demand:

- 1. Data Analysts and Scientists
- 2. Al and Machine Learning Specialists
- 3. Big Data Specialists
- 4. Digital Marketing and Strategy Specialists
- 5. Process Automation Specialists
- 6. Business Development Professionals
- 7. Digital Transformation Specialists
- 8. Information Security Analysts
- 9. Software and Applications Developers
- 10. Internet of Things Specialists

Decreasing job demand:

- 1. Data Entry Clerks
- 2. Administrative and Executive Secretaries
- 3. Accounting, Bookkeeping and Payroll Clerks
- 4. Accountants and Auditors
- 5. Assembly and Factory Workers
- 6. Business Services and Administration Managers
- 7. Client Information and Customer Service Workers
- 8. General and Operations Managers
- 9. Mechanics and Machinery Repairers
- 10. Material-Recording and Stock-Keeping Clerks



Broadly Reflected in 10 Jobs of Tomorrow Clusters





Care Economy



Cloud Computing

- Site Reliability Engineer
- Platform Engineer
- Cloud Engineer
- DevOps Engineer Cloud Consultant
- DevOps Manager



Content Production

- Social Media Assistant
 - Social Media Coordinator
- Content Specialist
- Content Producer
- Content Writer
- Creative Copywriter



Data and Al

- Artificial Intelligence Specialist
- Data Scientist
- Data Engineer
- Big Data Developer
- Data Analyst **Analytics Specialist**
- Data Consultant
- Insights Analyst
- Business Intelligence Developer
- Analytics Consultant



Engineering

- Python Developer
- Full Stack Engineer Javascript Developer
- Back End Developer
- Frontend Engineer
- Software Developer Dotnet
- **Development Specialist**
- Technology Analyst





Marketing

- Growth Hacker
- Growth Manager Digital Marketing Specialist
- Digital Specialist
- Ecommerce Specialist
- Commerce Manager Head Of Digital
- Digital Marketing Consultant
- Digital Marketing Manager
- Chief Marketing Officer



People and Culture

- Information Technology Recruiter
- Human Resources Partner
- Talent Acquisition Specialist
- **Business Partner**
- Human Resources Business Partner

Sales

- Customer Success Specialist
- Sales Development Representative
 - Commercial Sales Representative
- Business Development Representative
- **Customer Specialist**
- Partnerships Specialist
- Chief Commercial Officer
 - Head Of Partnerships
- Enterprise Account Executive
- Business Development Specialist
- Chief Strategy Officer
- Head Of Business Development

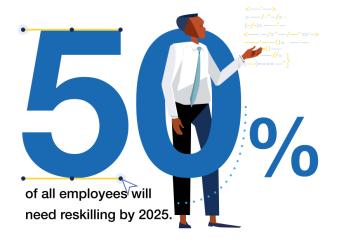
LinkedIn Economic Graph



Driving a Need for Reskilling and Upskilling



Reskilling needs





of current workers' core skills are expected to change in the next 5 years.



The Core Skills of Tomorrow



Top 10 skills of 2025



Analytical thinking and innovation



Active learning and learning strategies



Complex problem-solving



Critical thinking and analysis



Creativity, originality and initiative



Leadership and social influence



Technology use, monitoring and control



Technology design and programming



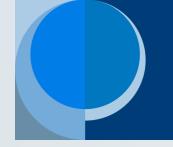
Resilience, stress tolerance and flexibility



Reasoning, problem-solving and ideation

Type of skill

- Problem-solving
- Self-management
- Working with people
- Technology use and development



A Need to Scale Investment in Training

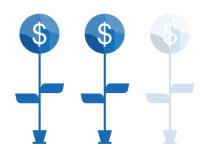


Currently, only 21% of businesses globally report being able to make use of public funds to support their employees through reskilling and upskilling.

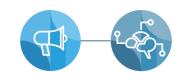
Investing in Training

2 out of 3

employers expect a return on investment from reskilling within one year



Time needed to start building new skills online in jobs of tomorrow



Months

People and Culture, Content Writing, Sales and Marketing

Months

Product Development and Data and Al

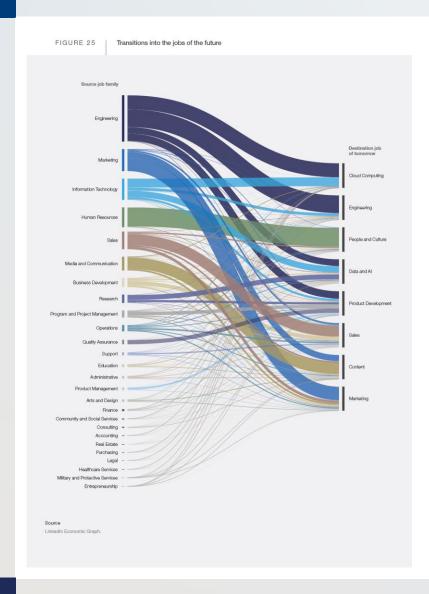
Months

Cloud Computing and Engineering



A Need to Support Redeployment





The window of opportunity to reskill and upskill workers has become shorter in the newly constrained labour market.

Companies hope to internally redeploy nearly 50% of workers displaced by technological automation and augmentation, as opposed to making wider use of layoffs and automation-based labor savings as a core workforce strategy.

A significant number of business leaders understand that reskilling employees, particularly in industry coalitions and in public-private collaborations, is both cost-effective and has significant mid- to long-term dividends—not only for their enterprise but also for the benefit of society more broadly.



South Africa - The skills need



Emerging and redundant job roles

Role identified as being in high demand or increasingly redundant within their organization, ordered by frequency

MERGING

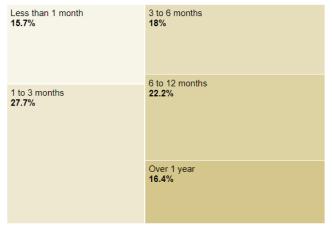
EMEROINO		
1.	Process Automation Specialists	
2.	Data Analysts and Scientists	
3.	Social Psychologists	
4.	Management and Organisation Analysts	
5.	Business Development Professionals	
6.	Big Data Specialists	
7.	Assembly and Factory Workers	
8.	Compliance Officers	
9.	Chemists and Chemical Laboratory Scientists	
10.	Al and Machine Learning Specialists	

10.	71 and machine Zearning Operations	
REDUNDANT		
1.	Accounting, Bookkeeping and Payroll Clerks	
2.	Client Information and Customer Service Workers	
3.	Data Entry Clerks	
4.	Administrative and Executive Secretaries	
5.	Vehicle, Window, Laundry and Other Hand Cleaning Workers	
6.	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technic	
7.	Insurance Underwriters	
8.	Business Services and Administration Managers	
9.	Assembly and Factory Workers	
10.	Accountants and Auditors	

Average reskilling needs

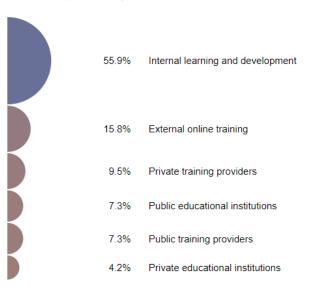
Share of workforce of companies surveyed within this data

DURATION OF RESKILLING



Projected use of training providers

Share of companies surveyed





Impact on the Global Mining and Metals Industry





Average share of workers at risk of displacement

Expected redeployment success rate of displaced workers Average skills instability among workforce





Technology adoption in industry

Share of companies surveyed

Robots, non-humanoid (industrial automation, drones, etc.)

Internet of things and connected devices

Big data analytics

Cloud computing

Encryption and cyber security

Text, image and voice processing

Artificial intelligence (e.g. machine learning, neural networks, NLP)

E-commerce and digital trade

Power storage and generation

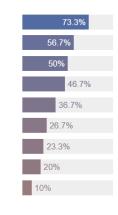
Augmented and virtual reality



Barriers to adoption of new technologies

Share of companies surveyed

Skills gaps in the local labour market
Inability to attract specialized talent
Insufficient understanding of opportunities
Skills gaps among organization's leadership
Lack of flexibility in hiring and firing
Lack of flexibility of the regulatory framework
Shortage of investment capital
Lack of interest among leadership
Other



Emerging and redundant job roles

Role identified as being in high demand or increasingly redundant within their organization, ordered by frequency

EMERGING

1.	Al and Machine Learning Specialists
2.	Data Analysts and Scientists
3.	Process Automation Specialists
4.	Robotics Engineers
5.	Software and Applications Developers
6.	Digital Transformation Specialists
7.	Remote Sensing Scientists and Technologists
8.	Management and Organisation Analysts
9.	Internet of Things Specialists
10.	Big Data Specialists

REDUNDAN

REDUNDANT		
1.	Data Entry Clerks	
2.	Assembly and Factory Workers	
3.	Administrative and Executive Secretaries	
4.	Accounting, Bookkeeping and Payroll Clerks	
5.	Mining and Petroleum Extraction Workers	
6.	Material-Recording and Stock-Keeping Clerks	
7.	Locomotive Engine Drivers and Related Workers	
8.	Heavy Truck and Bus Drivers	
9.	Financial Analysts	
10.	Construction Laborers	

Emerging skills

Skills identified as being in high demand within their organization, ordered by frequency

	7 1 7
1.	Technology use, monitoring and control
2.	Analytical thinking and innovation
3.	Critical thinking and analysis
4.	Complex problem-solving
5.	Systems analysis and evaluation
6.	Reasoning, problem-solving and ideation
7.	Troubleshooting and user experience
8.	Leadership and social influence
9.	Creativity, originality and initiative
10.	Active learning and learning strategies
11.	Emotional intelligence
12.	Resilience, stress tolerance and flexibility
13.	Quality control and safety awareness
14.	Instruction, mentoring and teaching
15.	Technology design and programming