

An aerial photograph of a dense urban landscape. A large, modern skyscraper with a dark, glass facade and a unique, angular design dominates the right side of the frame. The building's facade reflects the surrounding city and sky. To the left of the skyscraper, there are other high-rise buildings, some with distinctive architectural features like circular tops. The city below is a mix of modern infrastructure, including roads and green spaces, and older residential areas with red-tiled roofs. The overall scene is bathed in the warm light of late afternoon or early morning, creating long shadows and a golden glow.

Workforce of the future

The competing forces shaping 2030

Contents

The messages for leaders	5
The forces shaping the future	6
How digital and artificial intelligence are changing work	8
The Four Worlds of Work in 2030	10
Red World	12
Blue World	16
Green World	20
Yellow World	24
What does this mean for jobs?	30
Working together as a society – our recommendations	32
The individual response	34
‘No regrets’ moves for organisations	36
Conclusion	38
Appendix	39

PwC’s global People and Organisation practice brings together an unmatched combination of 10,000 people with industry, business, talent, strategy, HR, analytics and technology expertise in one team across 138 countries.

Together, we build tailored people and organisation solutions with a deep understanding of our clients’ uniqueness, grounded in rigorous analysis and data-driven insight, to create lasting, differentiated value.

We help clients to implement organisational transformation, improve the effectiveness of their workforce, develop and move talent around their business, and manage their human capital risks. We work from people strategy through to organisational execution.



Foreword

We are living through a fundamental transformation in the way we work. Automation and ‘thinking machines’ are replacing human tasks and jobs, and changing the skills that organisations are looking for in their people. These momentous changes raise huge organisational, talent and HR challenges – at a time when business leaders are already wrestling with unprecedented risks, disruption and political and societal upheaval.

The pace of change is accelerating. Competition for the right talent is fierce. And ‘talent’ no longer means the same as ten years ago; many of the roles, skills and job titles of tomorrow are unknown to us today. How can organisations prepare for a future that few of us can define? How will your talent needs change? How can you attract, keep and motivate the people you need? And what does all this mean for HR?

This isn’t a time to sit back and wait for events to unfold. To be prepared for the future you have to understand it. In this report we look in detail at how the workplace might be shaped over the coming decade.

Our report draws on research begun in 2007 by a team from PwC and the James Martin Institute for Science and Civilisation at the Said Business School in Oxford and a specially commissioned survey of 10,000 people in China, India, Germany, the UK and the US. This has given us insights into how people think the workplace will evolve and how this will affect their employment prospects and future working lives. Our thanks to all those who kindly shared their perspectives.

No exploration of the future of work will ever be conclusive. Indeed, one of the defining characteristics of our age is its ability to surprise and confound. This report develops ‘Four Worlds of Work’ for 2030 which will kickstart your thinking about the many possible scenarios that could develop, and how to best prepare for the future. Remember that your starting point matters as much as your destination; the best response may mean radical change, or perhaps just a few steps from where you are today. Your resulting strategy will inevitably mean a combination of obvious, ‘no regrets’ actions and the occasional, educated leap of faith.

Carol Stubbings

Joint Global Leader, People and Organisation, PwC

Jon Williams

Joint Global Leader, People and Organisation, PwC

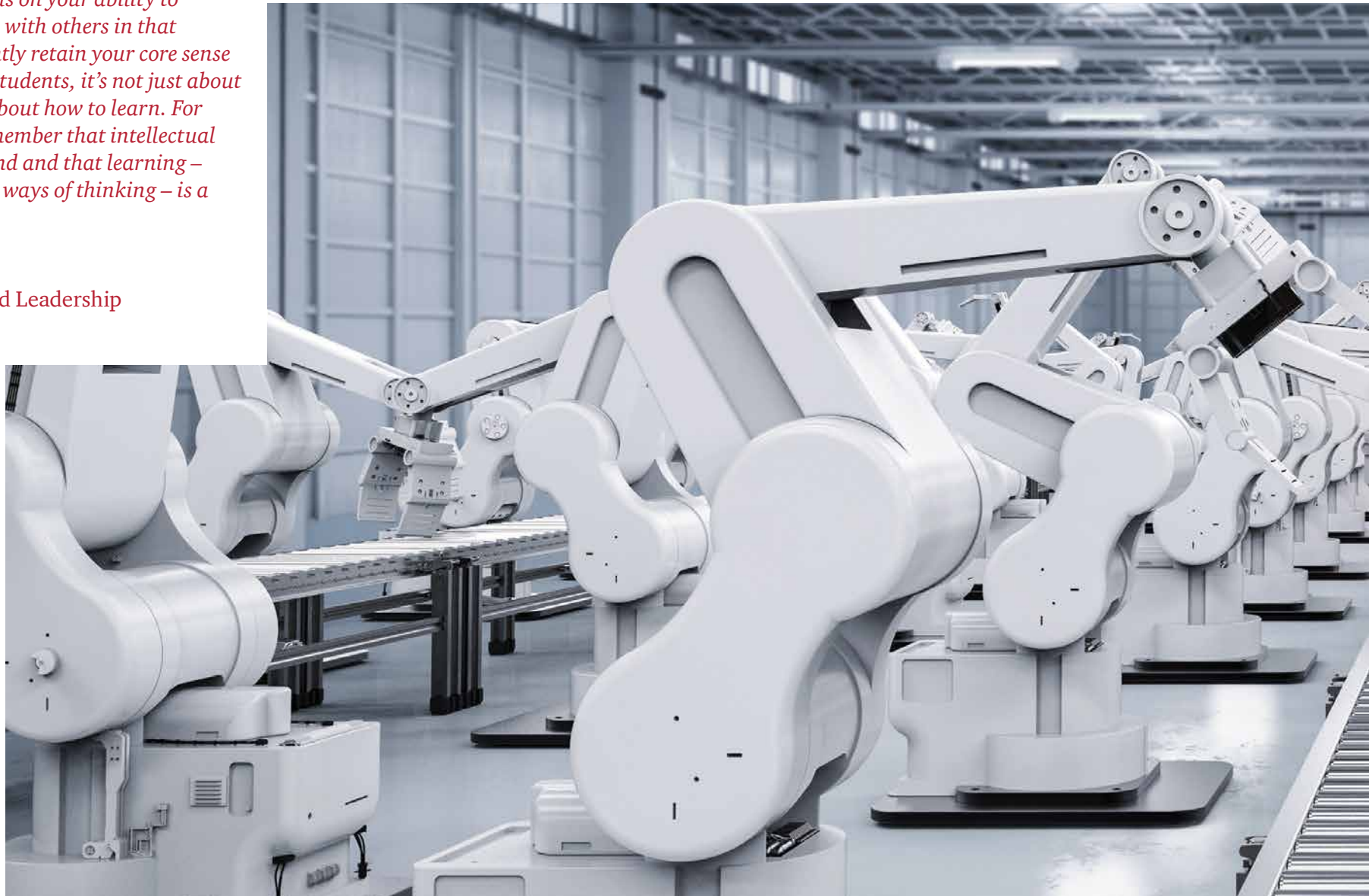
“So what should we tell our children? That to stay ahead, you need to focus on your ability to continuously adapt, engage with others in that process, and most importantly retain your core sense of identity and values. For students, it’s not just about acquiring knowledge, but about how to learn. For the rest of us, we should remember that intellectual complacency is not our friend and that learning – not just new things but new ways of thinking – is a life-long endeavour.”

Blair Sheppard

Global Leader, Strategy and Leadership
Development, PwC

“I’m not worried, as an automated workplace will also need human skills.”

Male full-time student (18),
India



The messages for leaders

Act now.

This isn't about some 'far future' of work – change is already happening, and accelerating.

No regrets and bets.

The future isn't a fixed destination. Plan for a dynamic rather than a static future. You'll need to recognise multiple and evolving scenarios. Make 'no regrets' moves that work with most scenarios – but you'll need to make some 'bets' too.

Make a bigger leap.

Don't be constrained by your starting point. You might need a more radical change than just a small step away from where you are today.

Own the automation debate.

Automation and Artificial Intelligence (AI) will affect every level of the business and its people. It's too important an issue to leave to IT (or HR) alone. A depth of understanding and keen insight into the changing technology landscape is a must.

People not jobs.

Organisations can't protect jobs which are made redundant by technology – but they do have a responsibility to their people. Protect people not jobs. Nurture agility, adaptability and re-skilling.

Build a clear narrative.

A third of workers are anxious about the future and their job due to automation – an anxiety that kills confidence and the willingness to innovate. How your employees feel affects the business today – so start a mature conversation about the future.



The forces shaping the future

The future of work asks us to consider the biggest questions of our age. What influence will the continuing march of technology, automation and artificial intelligence (AI) have on where we work and how we work? Will we need to work at all? What is our place in an automated world?

Many commentators focus on technology and the role that automation is predicted to have on jobs and the workplace. We believe the real story is far more complicated. This is less about technological innovation and more about the manner in which humans decide to use that technology.

The shape that the workforce of the future takes will be the result of complex, changing and competing forces. Some of these forces are certain, but the speed at which they unfold can be hard to predict. Regulations and laws, the governments that impose them, broad trends in consumer, citizen and worker sentiment will all influence the transition toward an automated workplace. The outcome of this battle will determine the future of work in 2030.

When so many complex forces are at play, linear predictions are too simplistic. Businesses, governments and individuals need to be prepared for a number of possible, even seemingly unlikely, outcomes.



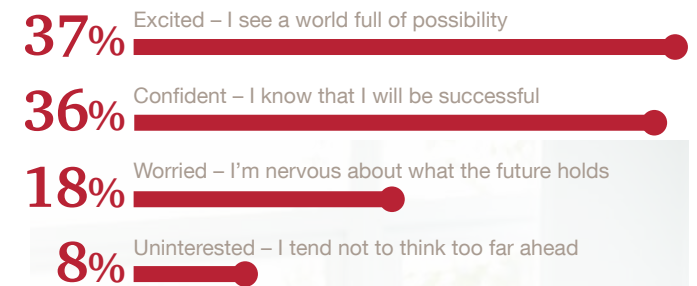
Megatrends

The megatrends are the tremendous forces reshaping society and with it, the world of work: the economic shifts that are redistributing power, wealth, competition and opportunity around the globe; the disruptive innovations, radical thinking, new business models and resource scarcity that are impacting every sector. Businesses need a clear and meaningful purpose and mandate to attract and retain employees, customers and partners in the decade ahead.

The megatrends identified by PwC form the foundation for all our scenarios. How humans respond to the challenges and opportunities which the megatrends bring will determine the worlds in which the future of work plays out.



Figure 1: When you think about the future world of work as it is likely to affect you, how do you feel?



PwC survey of 10,029 members of the general population based in China, Germany, India, the UK and the US – base all those who are not retired 8,459



Technological breakthroughs **Rapid advances in technological innovation**

Automation, robotics and AI are advancing quickly, dramatically changing the nature and number of jobs available. Technology has the power to improve our lives, raising productivity, living standards and average life span, and free people to focus on personal fulfilment. But it also brings the threat of social unrest and political upheaval if economic advantages are not shared equitably.



Demographic shifts **The changing size, distribution and age profile of the world's population**

With a few regional exceptions the world's population is ageing, putting pressure on business, social institutions and economies. Our longer life span will affect business models, talent ambitions and pension costs. Older workers will need to learn new skills and work for longer. 'Re-tooling' will become the norm. The shortage of a human workforce in a number of rapidly-ageing economies will drive the need for automation and productivity enhancements.



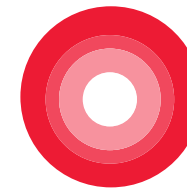
Rapid urbanisation **Significant increase in the world's population moving to live in cities**

By 2030, the UN projects that 4.9 billion people will be urban dwellers and, by 2050, the world's urban population will have increased by some 72%¹. Already, many of the largest cities have GDPs larger than mid-size countries. In this new world, cities will become important agents for job creation.



Shifts in global economic power **Power shifting between developed and developing countries**

The rapidly developing nations, particularly those with a large working-age population, that embrace a business ethos, attract investment and improve their education system will gain the most. Emerging nations face the biggest challenge as technology increases the gulf with the developed world; unemployment and migration will continue to be rampant without significant, sustained investment. The erosion of the middle class, wealth disparity and job losses due to large-scale automation will increase the risk of social unrest in developed countries.



Resource scarcity and climate change **Depleted fossil fuels, extreme weather, rising sea levels and water shortages**

Demand for energy and water is forecast to increase by as much as 50% and 40% respectively by 2030². New types of jobs in alternative energy, new engineering processes, product design and waste management and re-use will need to be created to deal with these needs. Traditional energy industries, and the millions of people employed by them, will see a rapid restructuring.

Find out more about PwC's Global Megatrends <http://www.pwc.co.uk/megatrends>

1 UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/urbanization/WUP2011_Report.pdf

2 National Intelligence Council. https://www.dni.gov/files/documents/GlobalTrends_2030.pdf

How digital and artificial intelligence are changing work

The potential for digital platforms and AI to underpin and grow the world of work is unbounded. They already play an essential role in the development of all Four Worlds of Work, matching skills to employer, capital to investor and consumer to supplier.

This platform layer brings a digital value chain and commoditisation and automation of the back office – but comes with warnings. While it can create a thriving marketplace, it can grow to take over the entire economic system. And with platform pervasiveness comes vulnerability to cyber-attacks or wide-scale manipulation.

Closely linked to digital is data. How governments, organisations and individuals decide to share and use it is key to all our worlds – even the most human-centric.

Finally AI: the digital assistants, chatbots, and machine learning, that understand, learn, and then act based on that information³. It's useful to think of three levels of AI:

Assisted intelligence, widely available today, improves what people and organisations are already doing. A simple example, prevalent in cars today, is the GPS navigation programme that offers directions to drivers and adjusts to road conditions.

Augmented intelligence, emerging today, helps people and organisations to do things they couldn't otherwise do. For example, car ride-sharing businesses couldn't exist with the combination of programmes that organise the service.

Autonomous intelligence, being developed for the future, establishes machines that act on their own. An example of this will be self-driving vehicles, when they come into widespread use.

Some optimists believe AI could create a world where human abilities are amplified as machines help mankind process, analyse, and evaluate the abundance of data that creates today's world, allowing humans to spend more time engaged in high-level thinking, creativity, and decision-making.

73%

think technology can never replace the human mind.

37%

are worried about automation putting jobs at risk – up from 33% in 2014.

PwC survey of 10,029 members of the general population based in China, Germany, India, the UK and the US

³ For more on AI and how it's changing work, see our 2017 report: Bot.Me: A revolutionary partnership <http://www.pwc.com/CISAI>

“Automation, machines are replacing so many jobs. Many people think that only the poor and uneducated are being displaced. I’m afraid that in a few years everyone will be replaceable.”

Retired female with postgraduate degree (67), USA



Assisted Intelligence

Today

Automating repetitive, standardised or time-consuming tasks and providing assisted intelligence.

Increased demand for STEM skills to build new tech ecosystem.



Augmented Intelligence

Emerging

Fundamental change in the nature of work. Humans and machines collaborate to make decisions.

Uniquely human traits – emotional intelligence, creativity, persuasion, innovation – become more valuable.



Autonomous Intelligence

Future

Adaptive continuous intelligent systems take over decision-making.

The future of humans at work is questioned.

Shaping our own destiny

Megatrends provide the context for future worlds but they don't dictate their shape or features at a specific point in time. How humans respond to the challenges and opportunities which the megatrends bring will determine the worlds in which the future of work plays out.

Public sentiment, and its impact, is difficult to predict, affected by culture, history and many other local factors. As we've seen in recent years, public sentiment can radically affect the approach of a nation in the space of a single election or referendum. But there's no doubt that governments and public sentiment will influence the forces underpinning each scenario. For this reason, we added some distinctly human dynamics into our scenario analysis: the 'push and pull' effect of collectivism versus individualism, and integration versus fragmentation.

Collectivism versus individualism

Will 'me first' prevail, or will societies work together through a sense of collective responsibility? What is the role of government in balancing a strong economy with the interests of its people? Regions and countries – and even cities – will inevitably take a different view on the level of state intervention needed.

Integration versus fragmentation

Will digital technology inevitably mark the end for large companies? Technology has allowed tiny businesses to tap into a vast reservoir of information, skills and financing that used to be available only to large organisations. Through the use of technology, small has become powerful.

It's also allowed large companies to drastically reduce their internal and external costs. Organisations can be more productive with fewer staff and can expand their operations (through contingent workers, for example) without having to invest significant amounts of capital. But once again, human agency plays its part.

Government actions can incentivise or penalise larger businesses, or encourage small business and start-ups.

Business fragmentation:

Small is powerful.

Large businesses lose their dominance as customers seek relevance and organisations find scale a burden rather than a benefit. Social bubbles and affinity groups take on a new importance. Many could not exist without digital platforms.

Collectivism:

Fairness and equality dominates.

The common good prevails over personal preference, e.g. collective responsibility for the environment, social good and 'fairness' over individual interest.

Individualism:

Where 'me first' rules.

A focus on individual wants; a response to the infinite choices available to consumers.

Corporate integration:

Big business rules all.

Companies get bigger and more influential – the biggest have more sway than some nations. Brands span many business areas.

The Four Worlds of Work in 2030

Fragmentation



The Yellow World
Humans come first

Social-first and community businesses prosper. Crowdfunded capital flows towards ethical and blameless brands. There is a search for meaning and relevance with a social heart. Artisans, makers and 'new Worker Guilds' thrive. Humanness is highly valued.



The Red World
Innovation rules

Organisations and individuals race to give consumers what they want. Innovation outpaces regulation. Digital platforms give outsized reach and influence to those with a winning idea. Specialists and niche profit-makers flourish.

Collectivism



The Green World
Companies care

Social responsibility and trust dominate the corporate agenda with concerns about demographic changes, climate and sustainability becoming key drivers of business.

Individualism



The Blue World
Corporate is king

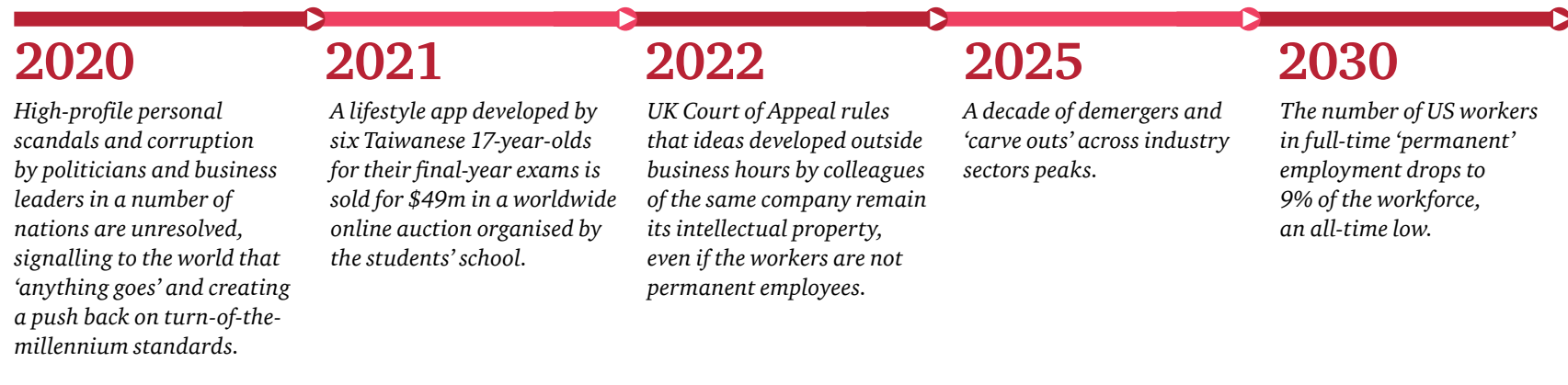
Big company capitalism rules as organisations continue to grow bigger and individual preferences trump beliefs about social responsibility.

Integration

Innovation rules: The Red World

In a world with few rules, a vibrant market of specialists and niche profit-makers race to serve the needs of individuals and powerful affinity groups.

Red World: *The road to 2030*



60%

think 'few people will have stable, long-term employment in the future'.

PwC survey of 10,029 members of the general population based in China, Germany, India, the UK and the US

A world of innovation with few rules

The Red World is a perfect incubator for innovation.

New products and business models develop at lightning speed, far more quickly than regulators can control. Technology encourages the creation of powerful, like-minded, cross-border social 'bubbles'. Businesses innovate to create personalisation and find new ways to serve these niches.

There are high rewards on offer for those ideas and skills that best meet what companies and consumers want. But in a world with few rules, the risks are high. Today's winning business could be tomorrow's court case.

Agility and speed are essential

Big business has been outflanked in a digital-enabled world that's teeming with small entrepreneurial companies.

Digital platforms match worker with employer, skills with demand, capital with innovator, and consumer with supplier. This allows serial entrepreneurs to reach far beyond their size in terms of influence and scale.

Anxious to compete, larger employers fragment to create their own internal markets and networks to cut through old-style hierarchies and encourage and reward workers to come up with new ideas. The pace of development and testing of new products and services has accelerated, increasing the risk of brand damage and failure.

What it means for workers

Specialism is highly prized in the Red World and a career, rather than being defined by an employer or institution, is built from individual blocks of skills, experience and networks.

Near-zero employee organisations are the norm. Organisations of a few pivotal people use technology, the supply chain and intellectual property, rather than human effort and physical assets, to generate value.

The commercial value of learning takes precedence; a university degree is seen as less valuable than specific and relevant skills or experience.

Workers know that the most sought-after skills will mean the biggest reward package. Many move frequently and stay only as long as the project or business lasts. Contract negotiations are key and ownership of intellectual property and the freedom to work are as important as financial incentives.

Who leads on people strategy?	What does the workforce look like?	Organisational challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation and people are inseparable in the Red World. • HR does not exist as a separate function and entrepreneurial leaders rely on outsourced services and automation for people processes. • Larger organisations scour the world to ‘acqui-hire’ talent and intellectual property using specialist talent strategists in combination with AI to identify the specialists they want. • Digital platforms match worker with employer and skills with demand. • Performance is all about the end result rather than the process – ‘old-fashioned’ performance measurement and analysis is rare. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialism is highly prized and workers seek to develop the most sought-after skills to command the biggest reward package. • Organisations are typically stripped-down and nimble, supplemented by talent attracted by the next promising opportunity. • A small number of ‘pivotal people’ with outstanding management skills command high rewards. • Like-minded workers gravitate towards each other, aided by technology, sparking bubbles of innovation. • Projects quickly flourish, evolve and resolve and specialists move rapidly from one to the next. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speed to market is everything in the Red World – any decision-making process or hierarchy that delays innovation is a barrier to success. • While ideas flourish, organisations compete to ‘own’ them. • Innovation creates a high-risk environment; regulation struggles to catch up – but when it does, it impacts unevenly and suddenly. • Workforces are lean but there’s still intense competition for critical skills. 	<p><i>“There’s a lack of loyalty from the company towards the employees. Workers with skills in demand will prosper, those with outdated skills will be abandoned.”</i></p> <p>Part-time Government employee (66), USA</p>





Red World

In 2030, the search for talent is as difficult as ever. Artificial intelligence allows businesses to identify the talent they need, when they need it.

Here's an extract from an AI-powered talent tool which might be readily available in 2030.

SkillScanEx™

Anticipating your talent needs



SkillScanEx™ Aggregator

Find the talent you need, no matter which platform it's on. Our natural language interface allows you to tell us what you need – and what you don't.

SkillScanEx™ Anticipator

Connect at a deeper level and Anticipator will alert you when you need new skills or capacity from the conversations happening within your business. Anticipator helps you make the right choice between human and machine talent.

SkillScanEx™ Business planner

Business Planner links customer enquiries, open innovation projects and current human and automated productivity to forecast both business performance and critical skills gaps.

[View all](#)

[Load more](#)

Corporate is king: The Blue World

Global corporates take centre stage. Consumer choice dominates. A corporate career separates the haves from the have nots.

Blue World: *The road to 2030*



Capitalism reigns supreme

In the Blue World, companies see their size and influence as the best way to protect their prized profit margins against intense competition from their peers and aggressive new market entrants. Corporations grow to such a scale, and exert such influence, that some become more powerful than nation states.

Success depends on a productive workforce as large companies compete for the best talent. They push past the limits of human ability by investing in augmentation technology, medication and implants to give their people the edge.

Extreme talent

Corporates may dominate the Blue World, but workforces are lean.

Exceptional talent is in high demand – employers secure a core group of pivotal high-performers by offering excellent rewards but otherwise buy in flexible talent and skills as and when they're needed.

Human effort, automation, analytics and innovation combine to push performance in the workplace to its limits; human effort is maximised through sophisticated use of physical and medical enhancement techniques and equipment, and workers' performance and wellbeing are measured, monitored and analysed at every step. A new breed of elite super-workers emerges.

What it means for workers

For workers in the Blue World, the pressure to perform is relentless. Those with a permanent role enjoy excellent rewards, as do in-demand contract workers with specialist skills – but both know that their future employability depends on keeping their leading-edge skills relevant.

A corporate employer separates the haves from the have nots; companies provide many of the services, from children's education, eldercare and healthcare, previously provided by the state.

The price workers must pay is their data. Companies monitor and measure obsessively, from the location of their workforce to their performance, health and wellbeing – both in and outside the workplace. Organisations use the data to predict performance and importantly, to anticipate people risk.

70%
*would consider using
treatments to enhance
their brain and body
if this improved
employment prospects
in the future.*

PwC survey of 10,029 members of the general population based in China, Germany, India, the UK and the US – base all those who are not retired 8,459

Who leads on people strategy?

- The Chief People Officer (CPO) is a powerful and influential figure, sometimes known as the 'Head of People and Productivity', and who sits on the board.
- The science of human capital has developed to such a degree that the connection between people and performance is explicitly demonstrated by the CPO.
- The people risk agenda is one which is taken seriously by the board – as a result, the CPO and HR become more influential.

What does the workforce look like?

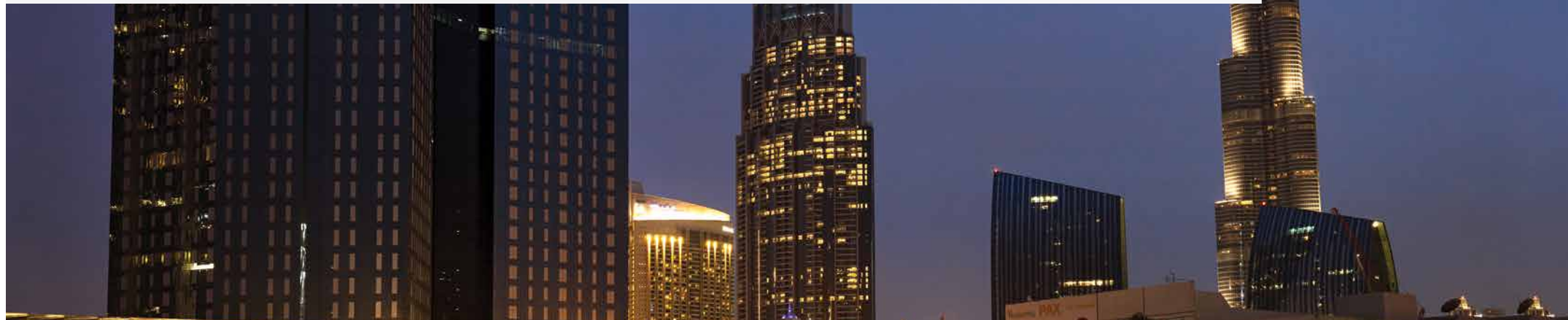
- Aside from a core group of high-performers, talent is bought in where and when it's needed. 'Retainer and call-up' contracts are frequently used for rare skills.
- Top talent is fiercely fought over – the best engage an agent to negotiate and manage their career.
- Employers begin their search for exceptional talent early, forming links with schools and engaging promising youngsters.
- Employees of all levels take an active role in their own career development, honing their skills whenever they can and however they can – including human enhancements.
- Society divides into those with a corporate career – and those who don't have access to the same level of financial rewards, healthcare and benefits.

Organisational challenges

- The challenges of size and scale mean that organisations are at greater risk from external threats such as technology terrorism or meltdown and they find it difficult to effect change quickly.
- The value of human capital at the top level is high and the upward pressure on reward, particularly for senior executives, is intense.
- Organisations must develop models and systems which enable individuals and their agents to negotiate the value of their human capital based on employees' personal investment strategies.

"The gap between the rich and the poor. Either people will have a high paying job or no job at all."

Unemployed female (50), Germany





Blue World

In 2030, organisations begin to realise the benefits of human enhancement in the workplace.

An online news report from 2030 details the first large-scale use of cognitive-enhancing drugs.

World News

3 May 2030 09.30 ET



Drumhum Inc leads the pack in the use of cognitive-enhancing drugs in the workplace as companies begin to realise their benefits.



Drumhum Inc, the first large employer to offer cognitive-enhancing medication to its employees, says it has seen a 4% increase in productivity during the first three months of the financial year.

Drumhum offered the methylphenidate-based drug Cognitalin, the first cognitive enhancer to be mass produced specifically for use in the workplace, to its employees on a voluntary basis at the beginning of the year. “The programme,” said Nancy Cole, the company’s Head of People Performance, “was closely monitored; it was also heavily oversubscribed, with more than 73% of Drumhum’s 3,000 workers based in the US volunteering to take part.”

Cognitalin, a modified methylphenidate substitute developed by PharmaXcog, increases concentration and enhances memory function by increasing the synaptic concentration of the neurotransmitters dopamine and noradrenaline by blocking their reuptake and stimulating the prefrontal cortical network. It was licenced for non-medical use in 2027 following the publication of the Ethical Charter on Workplace Enhancement.

Drumhum measured the performance of the Cognitalin group against a control group of employees of similar experience and demographics, who continued with Drumhum’s standard programme of gaming-based cognitive training. “The group taking Cognitalin,” said Cole, “proved significantly more productive, completing a complex coding exercise around 10% more quickly than the control group – with 4% fewer errors.”



Read more

Companies care: The Green World

The need for a powerful social conscience is paramount. Workers and consumers show loyalty towards organisations that do right by their employees and the wider world.

Green World: *The road to 2030*



Companies have to care

In the Green World, corporate responsibility isn't just a nice-to-have – it's a business imperative. Companies are open, collaborative organisations that see themselves as playing an essential role in developing their employees and supporting local communities.

Reacting to public opinion, increasingly scarce natural resources and stringent international regulations, companies push a strong ethical and green agenda. This is characterised by a strong social conscience, a sense of environmental responsibility, a focus on diversity, human rights and fairness of all kinds and a recognition that business has an impact that goes well beyond the financial.

Trust is the basic currency underpinning business and employment. Companies have to place their societal purpose at the heart of their commercial strategy.

The automation conundrum

Automation and technology are an essential element of the Green World as they help to protect scarce resources and minimise environmental damage.

Technology is used extensively to replace the need for travel, driving rapid innovation in communications technology.

But the question of where people fit into the automated Green World looms large. Technology is a double-edged sword for Green World employers – it allows them to meet their ethical and environmental agenda, but at what cost to humans?

What it means for workers

Employees enjoy family-friendly, flexible hours and are encouraged to take part in socially-useful projects. They trust their employer to treat them fairly in terms of pay, development and conditions and in return are expected to reflect the culture of the company in their approach and behaviour.

The high ethical standards to which companies are held has cascaded down to employees; conduct and ethics are taken very seriously at work and performance is assessed against a wide range of measures, including how efficiently workers manage their travel and resources.

23%
say 'doing a job that makes a difference' is most important to their career.

PwC survey of 10,029 members of the general population based in China, Germany, India, the UK and the US

Who leads on people strategy?	What does the workforce look like?	Organisational challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CEO drives the people strategy for the organisation, believing that the people in the organisation, their behaviours and role in society have a direct link to the organisation's success or failure. The HR function, renamed 'People and Society' embraces a broad mix of HR, marketing, corporate social responsibility and data analytics. A priority for HR is developing and maintaining a series of virtual social networks across the organisation and client base to encourage communication and minimise the need for travel. Many people decisions are tightly controlled by regulation, from diversity quotas to, mandatory wellbeing support (eg sleep clinics and 'digital dieting'), to the number of redundancies companies can make during a downturn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers are attracted to Green World companies by the opportunity to work for an organisation they admire, whose values match their own. Even so, competition remains intense for the best talent; financial reward is still important. The incentives package is an essential tool in attracting and retaining workers and has become increasingly inventive. Three weeks' paid leave a year to work on charity and social projects is standard practice. Workers are expected to reflect the values of their employer – both at work and at home through 'organisational pledges'. Travel is tightly controlled and monitored and there are incentives for inventive and efficient use of resources. The idea of a 'job for life' returns to the workplace lexicon. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicating corporate purpose and values effectively, to the right people, is a fundamental requirement. Building and maintaining trust with employees and wider society, especially when it comes to the use of automation, is essential. The brand must be protected at all times. The possibility of non-socially responsible behaviour within the organisation or anywhere along the supply chain carries huge risks. Quality assurance and vigilance is paramount. Being compliant is not enough: organisations are under pressure to raise the bar and establish policies and practices which go beyond and even anticipate regulatory requirements. Organisations have to balance the trade-off between short-term financial and long-term societal good. 	<p><i>"Climate change [will be the biggest impact on the way we work], we are going to have to change our priorities."</i></p> <p>Female manager in the pharmaceutical industry (30), USA</p>





Green World

In 2030, real-time reporting of sustainability data is a legal requirement for all listed companies – most unlisted entities also voluntarily produce detailed quarterly data.

Here's an extract from an imagined organisation's 2030 sustainability report which allows online comparison with peer group organisations.



Energy per employee

▼ Back to comparisons

[Home](#) | [Sign in](#) | [Register](#) | [My account](#) | [Help](#)

Green Bar Brewing Inc

Sustainability hub

Energy and Water Consumption – Summary

Updated 11:00 GMT 12/11/2030

Energy use

	2029/30 (to date)	2028/29 FY
Total energy consumption 2025/26 FY (Gw)	1,002	1,130
Total consumption per FTE (Kw)	0.09	0.13
CO ₂ emissions (kilotonnes)	17.3	18.1
Travel-related emissions	6.4	8.3

Peer group comparison

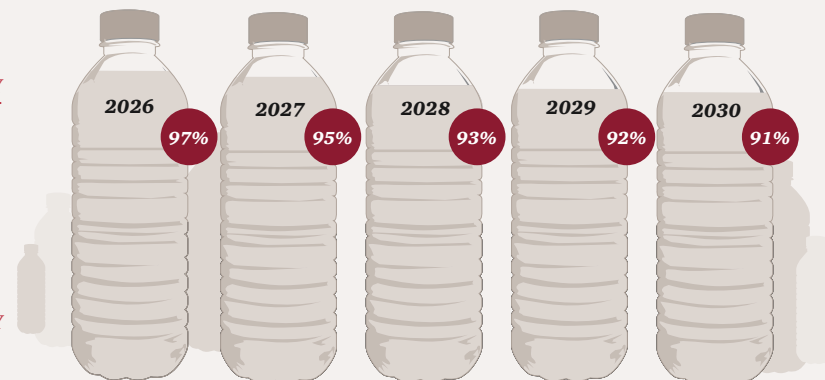


Top 10%

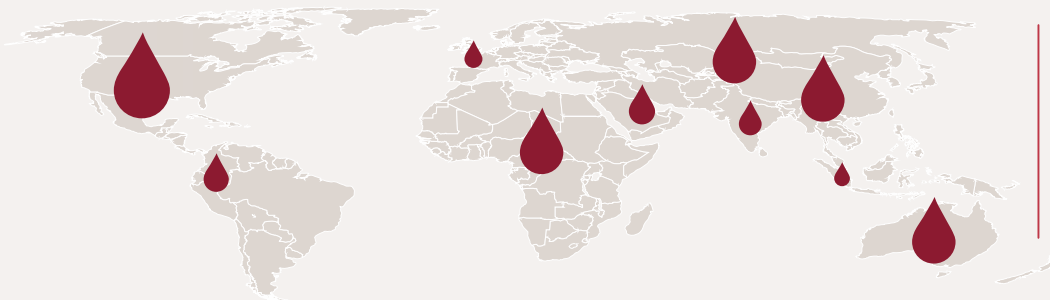
Our water report

	2029/30 (to date)	2028/29 FY
Total consumption (million gallons)	823	889
Water used per litre of product	2.7:1	2.9:1

Water consumption per annum (baseline 2022)



Water consumption per country



Key suppliers

In accordance with the Sustainability Act 2022, we collect and publish key sustainability data for any of our suppliers that contribute to more than 7% of our total costs. Click through for information.

[Company 1](#)

[Company 2](#)

[Company 3](#)

Social impact

	2029/30 (to date)	2028/29 FY
Number of workers*	7,610	7,789
Community hours/per worker	9.6	8.3

*All individuals undertaking paid work for this organisation - both employed and self employed but excluding suppliers with more than 1 employee.



Humans come first: The Yellow World

Fairness and social good are dominant. Businesses with a heart and artisans thrive in a bustling and creative market with a strong emphasis on ethics and fairness.

Yellow World: *The road to 2030*



We're all in this together

In the Yellow World, workers and companies seek out greater meaning and relevance in what they do.

A strong desire for 'fairness' in the distribution of wealth, resources and privilege drives public policy, leading to increased government intervention and consumers and workers voting with their feet.

Workers find flexibility, autonomy and fulfilment, working for organisations with a strong social and ethical record. This is the collective response to business fragmentation; the desire to do good, for the common good. A wider range of work is regulated by a concept of 'good jobs' and decent work; moving away from traditional employer/employee relationships.

The two sides of technology

Technology has helped to create the vibrant Yellow World by lowering barriers to entry by providing easy access to crowdfunded capital and a worldwide market. This allows entrepreneurial companies to compete in areas previously the domain of large organisations.

But there is a central conflict around technology and automation; in the Yellow World, people are less likely to take the downsides of automation without a fight. As more people are impacted by technical advances and see their skills become obsolete, disaffection and the push-back against policies that seem to favour the 'elite' grow.

However, 'invisible technology' such as AI-driven 'back office' functional support and the automation of tasks that are damaging or impossible for humans, still pervades.

What it means for workers

Workers feel the strongest loyalty not to their employer, but to people with the same skills or cause.

The Yellow World is the perfect breeding ground for the emergence of new worker Guilds, similar to the craft associations and trade fraternities of the Middle Ages. These Guilds develop in order to protect, support and connect independent workers and often provide training and other benefits that have traditionally been supplied by employers.

25%
*say their ideal employer
is an organisation
with values matching
their own.*

PwC survey of 10,029 members
of the general population based in
China, Germany, India, the UK and
the US

Who leads on people strategy?	What does the workforce look like?	Organisational challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business leaders are responsible for people direction and management. HR rarely exists as a separate function as organisations rely on outsourced services, specialist suppliers and automation for people processes. Guilds support workers to build skills and experience by providing training and career development support alongside other help and advice. Digital platforms create mobility and help match worker with employer and skills and attributes with demand. Performance is about delivering an organisational goal but also, importantly, about employees' behaviours and societal impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Like-minded workers gravitate towards each other, aided by technology platforms. Individuals come together to collaborate on projects or to deliver on an idea – for as long as it takes. Guilds help workers create scale when needed, remain current and build trust in their services. Guilds provide members with a strong sense of identity – individuals see themselves as members of their profession, identifying with each other because of their particular skills set, interests and goals. Non-financial rewards are assessed fairly in a trade-off for less pay. Work is often a fluid concept and a regimented 9 to 5, Monday to Friday working week is rare; the borders between home and work are blurred. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brand and a good ethical record is essential in the Yellow World. The risk of brand damage from rogue workers must be actively managed. Organisations are judged on trust and fairness; organisational purpose must be clearly articulated and lived. Ethical and transparent supply chain management is critical and penalties apply all along the chain for non-compliance. In the Yellow World, relationships with governments and NGOs are vital and need to be closely managed.

“The ability to work from anywhere, combined with the advances in telecommunications makes us geographically neutral. However we must ensure that the personal touch is retained.”

Manager (52), UK





Yellow World

Guilds have extended their responsibilities for their members, including wellbeing, pensions, training and by 2030, university education.

Here's what an education news forum could report in 2030.

Guild University opens for business in Helsinki

23 August 2030



The GDA (Guild for Data Analysts) University in Finland, the first campus university opened by a Guild in Europe, will welcome its first residential students next month. The GDA announced in 2026 that it was to invest €35m in developing a university dedicated to data analytics research and teaching in response to growing demand from its members.

The new GDA University is set on the former site of Urban-Metro University, which closed its doors in 2027. The campus was purchased by the GDA in 2028 and has undergone an extensive refurbishment and digital upgrade. “We can offer our students the very latest learning technology and infrastructure,” said GDA University Vice Chancellor Eino Virtanen. “As you would expect from a Guild that represents the finest talents in digital analytics, our campus is state-of-the-art.”

The GDA is the largest and fastest growing of the Guilds with more than 18m members worldwide. It has run an extensive programme of training courses since it was set up in 2021; its library of MOOCs (massively open online courses) is heavily used by members and non-members alike and a selection of short residential courses for Guild members was launched in 2025.

The university will initially offer modular courses and accreditation which build into the three levels of Guild Certification, today's gold standard for data analysis professionals. While applications are accepted from all, those students that are already members of the GDA will enjoy subsidised fees.

“As a Guild we are constantly striving to help our members develop the skills that have made them so valuable in the workplace,” said Julia Hawley, chief executive of the GDA. “Our new university will track the skills demands within the industry and move quickly to make sure that our students leave their education ready to add real value to businesses worldwide.”



Read more

The people management challenges in 2030



Finding, sourcing and attracting talent

People with ideas and organisations with capital seek each other out in a vibrant online marketplace. Talent is attracted by a combination of financial reward and the opportunity to be involved in winning projects.

Organisations compete to find and secure the best talent available and use extensive search and evaluation methods to lock in the stars of tomorrow.

Reward and performance

Those with in-demand skills expect the highest financial rewards.

Performance is obsessively monitored and measured – often in real-time. Excellent incentives are on offer for the best talent, as long as they perform.

Learning and development

It's every man and woman for themselves in the Red World – individuals hold responsibility for improving their own skills using a new generation of open-source learning tools.

Development is concentrated on a small core group of high-potentials.

The role of HR

HR as we know it vanishes, replaced by automation, outsourcing and self-organising teams.

HR uses advanced analytics to predict future talent demands and to measure and anticipate performance and retention issues.

Role of technology in managing people

Technology powers the Red World but performance is judged primarily on short-term results.

Sensors and data analytics measure and optimise performance continuously.



Green World companies seek likeminded individuals to extend their corporate family, taking great care to select only talent with the right behaviours and attitudes.

Organisations focus on total reward, which recognises corporate citizenship and good behaviours alongside performance.

Personal and professional development fuse in areas such as volunteering. Companies train people to deal with ethical dilemmas and weigh up difficult economic v social trade-offs.

HR acts as guardian of the brand. There is a strong focus on creating the right culture and behaviours and on guarding against sustainability and reputational risk across the supply chain.

Technology helps people to build work into their lives and minimise their environmental impact.



Companies use technology to explain their purpose and cause openly. If their values are right, and the idea appealing, talented individuals and relevant Guilds flock to help.

Fair pay drives the Yellow World; organisations and workers respect each other's needs and capabilities. When disputes occur, the Guild will stand up for its workers.

Individuals take responsibility for lifelong learning, turning to Guilds for support.

The traditional core functions of HR are held by business leaders, the collective or taken on by Guilds.

Technology creates and supports the open, honest, collaborative community of the Yellow World.

“Technological trends will destroy many jobs. But at the same time also create numerous jobs.”

Full-time female student,
(19) China

What does this mean for jobs?

Our Four Worlds of Work are each markedly different, but through each runs the vein of automation and the implications of robotics and AI. Will robots eventually replace us all at work? Or will we create a new world where people and machines work alongside each other? It's the most fundamental – and difficult – question we must ask of the future of work.

As more individual tasks become automatable through AI and sophisticated algorithms, jobs are being redefined and re-categorised. A third of people worldwide are now worried about losing their job to automation⁴.

It's clear that automation will result in a massive reclassification and rebalancing of work. Some sectors and roles, even entire sections of the workforce will lose out but others will be created.

Automation will not only alter the types of jobs available but their number and perceived value. By replacing workers doing routine, methodical tasks, machines can amplify the comparative advantage of those workers with problem-solving, leadership, EQ (Emotional Intelligence), empathy and creativity skills.

Those workers performing tasks which automation can't yet crack, become more pivotal – and this means creativity, innovation, imagination, and design skills will be prioritised by employers.

This view is supported by business leaders worldwide who responded to our most recent CEO survey⁵. While CEOs are keen to maximise the benefits of automation – 52% told us that they're already exploring the benefits of humans and machines working together and 39% are considering the impact of AI on their future skills needs – the majority (52%) were also planning to increase headcount in the coming 12 months. Finding the skills they need has become the biggest threat to their business, they say, but the skills they're looking for are particularly telling: problem-solving, adaptability, collaboration, leadership, creativity and innovation top the list.

Figure 2: Jobs at risk of automation by country⁶



4 PwC survey of 10,029 members of the general population based in China, Germany, India, the UK and the US

5 PwC 20th Annual Global CEO Survey <http://www.pwc.com/talentchallenge>

6 <http://www.pwc.co.uk/economic-services/ukeo/pwc-uk-economic-outlook-full-report-march-2017-v2.pdf>



Adaptability – the key to the future

One clear lesson arises from our analysis: adaptability – in organisations, individuals and society – is essential for navigating the changes ahead.

It's impossible to predict exactly the skills that will be needed even five years from now, so workers and organisations need to be ready to adapt – in each of the worlds we envisage.

Inevitably, much of the responsibility will be on the individual. They will need not only to adapt to organisational change, but be willing to acquire new skills and experiences throughout their lifetime, to try new tasks and even to rethink and retrain mid-career.

Governments and organisations can and should do much to help: easing the routes to training and retraining, and encouraging and incentivising adaptability and the critical and increasingly valued skills of leadership, creativity and innovation.

Pivotal talent: The ultimate prize

Automation of routine tasks encourages the increased specialism we see in the four worlds. This suggests that those workers with the critical skills that organisations need will become the ultimate prize – whether they are full-time employees or contract workers. These are the 'pivotal' people – those that contribute outsized and absolutely crucial value to their organisation.

Finding and keeping these pivotal people will be a huge challenge in every world. They will be hard to find and difficult, in a loyalty-light world, to keep. And in the hard-driven Red and Blue worlds, the risk of losing pivotal people to burnout or early retirement (comfortably funded by the high rewards they'll command) will be a constant worry.

That's why organisations will need to pay careful attention to the employee value proposition – the reasons why these extraordinary people were attracted to working with them in the first place.

74%

are ready to learn new skills or completely retrain in order to remain employable in the future.

PwC survey of 10,029 members of the general population based in China, Germany, India, the UK and the US – base all those who are not retired 8,459

Working together as a society – our recommendations

Managing the impact of the trends shaping our Four Worlds of Work won't be easy. It requires collaboration and engagement from governments, organisations and society at large. Together we should:

Be deliberate in the way we allow technology to develop

Governments, organisations and society should work together to develop a responsible approach and policies that govern the impact of technology and automation on jobs – including a clear discussion on the ethics of AI. Governments should engage with organisations developing the use of robotics and AI at all stages of policy making, to create a pool of thought leaders with a deep understanding of the interplay between technology and its effect on society⁷.

Look for innovative ways to address unemployment caused by technology

All governments will need to address the issue of unemployment driven by technology. This could include testing social safety nets such as universal basic income and identifying new sources of income for citizens. Underdeveloped countries that will increasingly struggle to catch up with the rest of the world will need to go further and consider radical new approaches. In the long run, they will need to create their own internal markets as their primary sources of revenue.



⁷ www.pwc.co.uk/responsibletech



Help people help themselves

As the 'typical' linear career path ceases to exist, perceptions of the value of the new norm of a 'portfolio career' must change. Time does much to shift thinking but incentives are needed too. For many workers job mobility, constant retraining and rotation will become the crucial way of improving their adaptability, employability and usefulness to society. But many people also feel tied to their current career and job because of the pressures of debt and the 'stickiness' of employer benefits – whether, that's student debt, mortgages or loans, or non-transferable benefits like employer-sponsored healthcare or pensions. This too has implications for wider society. Incentives aimed at encouraging mobility and development of skills will be important.

56%
*think governments
should take any action
needed to protect jobs
from automation.*

PwC survey of 10,029 members of the general population based in China, Germany, India, the UK and the US – base all those who are not retired 8,459

The individual response

As individuals – be it workers, students, parents or consumers – it's important to have a clear view of what the future, driven by the megatrends and our own actions, will look like. What role will we play? What actions should we take? What should we tell our children and grandchildren, colleagues, neighbours and friends about the future of work?

We believe that individuals should:

Understand the big picture

Pay attention: Understand how technology is developing and what it and the other megatrends could mean for the world of work – and you specifically.

Expect the unexpected: Use our four Worlds of Work to consider how different the world could look and plan for multiple scenarios and outcomes.

Plan for an automated world

Find the gaps: In an automated world we will still need human workers. Whether this is working to develop technology, alongside it – or in narrow, very specialist or very human types of employment – the places automation simply can't compete in yet. Work out where you want to be.

Get your skills in order: The skills needed for the future are not just about science and technology. Human skills like creativity, leadership and empathy will be in demand. Identify the skills you need and start to concentrate on how to build them – and how to use them alongside technology.

Take action

Adapt to survive: The human race is infinitely adaptable but also risk averse. Work out what holds you back – whether structural and financial (loans, mortgages, responsibilities) or emotional. Work out what matters to you and your family and plan for change.

Jump on a passing ship: There is no one future-proof career, only better options for you. Determine how to get to the 'next better thing'.

“As individuals – actual human beings – what do we need to do to thrive and prosper in whatever the new world brings? The secret for a bright future seems to me to lie in flexibility and in the ability to reinvent yourself. If you believe that the future lies in STEM skills and that interests you, train for that. But be prepared to rethink if the world doesn't need so many programmers. If you are a great accountant who has prospered by building strong client relationships, think how you can apply that capability, without necessarily having to be an accountant. Think about yourself as a bundle of skills and capabilities, not a defined role or profession.”

Jon Williams

Joint Global Leader, People and Organisation, PwC



65%

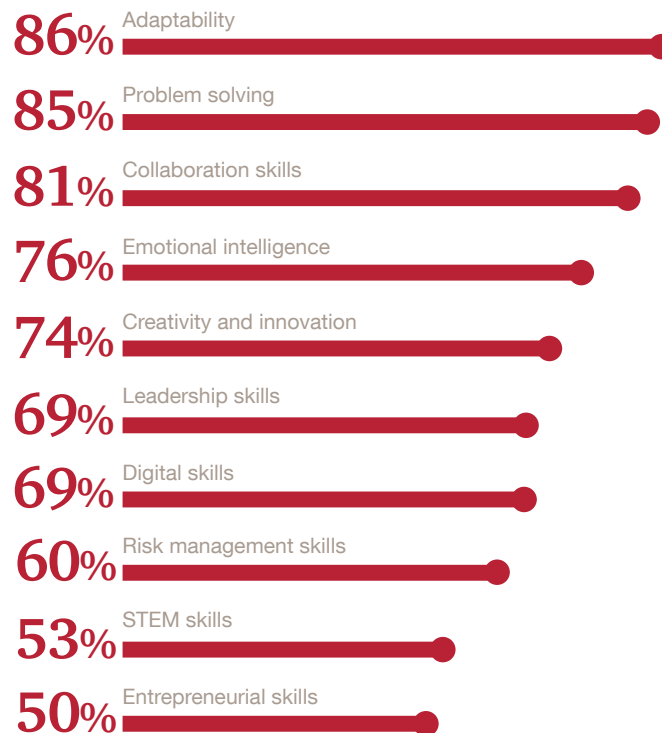
think technology will improve their job prospects in the future.

PwC survey of 10,029 members of the general population based in China, Germany, India, the UK and the US – base all those who are not retired 8,459

74%

believe it's their own responsibility to update their skills rather than relying on any employer.

Figure 3: I have the following skills and attributes (percentage who agree or strongly agree)



PwC survey of 10,029 members of the general population based in China, Germany, India, the UK and the US

“Technology and the ability to save so much time. I think that a lot of jobs that were needed in the past will no longer be needed. Different jobs will be created that demand different skill sets.”

Unemployed skilled manual worker (46), USA

The 'no regrets' moves for organisations

Organisations are faced with an array of choices when looking at the future. This requires an understanding of the possibilities – both desired and undesired – to plan accordingly.

No matter what the future holds, we believe there are some 'no regrets' moves that apply universally:



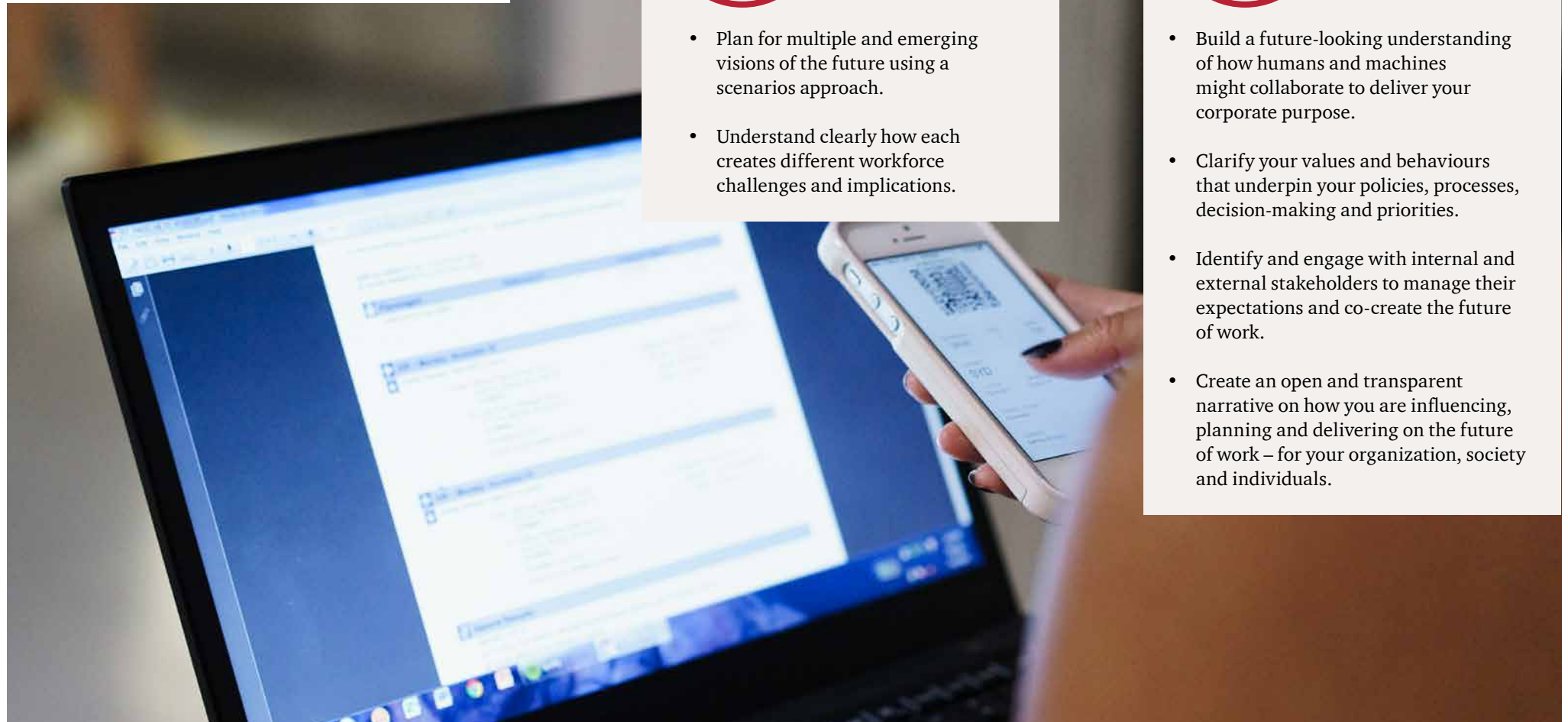
Linear predictions don't cut it

- Plan for multiple and emerging visions of the future using a scenarios approach.
- Understand clearly how each creates different workforce challenges and implications.



Make decisions based on purpose and values

- Build a future-looking understanding of how humans and machines might collaborate to deliver your corporate purpose.
- Clarify your values and behaviours that underpin your policies, processes, decision-making and priorities.
- Identify and engage with internal and external stakeholders to manage their expectations and co-create the future of work.
- Create an open and transparent narrative on how you are influencing, planning and delivering on the future of work – for your organization, society and individuals.





Embrace technology as a force for good

- Clarify how robotics and artificial intelligence can enable the redesign of work, enhance productivity and customer experience, and enable a focus on more value-added tasks.
- Use sophisticated workforce planning and predictive analytics to plan for talent pipelines in multiple future scenarios.
- Look for ways technology can enhance your people offering for potential and existing employees.



Focus on the humans and the humane

- Understand the skills you have in your workforce now (not just the roles your workers currently do) and the gaps to the skills you will need in the future. Think beyond simplistic concepts like ‘we need more STEM skills’.
- Strengthen innovation, creativity, empathy and leadership capabilities in your business alongside critical technology skills.
- Make talent and capabilities management a matter of urgency - or risk losing the battle to harness technological breakthroughs and innovation in your sector.
- Build and nurture adaptability in your workforce by harnessing a flexible talent mix, new ways of working and learning, and radically different career paths.
- Redesign traditional ‘one-size-fits-all’ HR programmes and policies to deliver on new learning and development models, career paths, capability models and the redesign of jobs and compensation frameworks.

“The technological or robotized workforce [will be the biggest impact on the way we work] but the human work will always be a unique and determining factor in any organization.”

Engineering & Construction sector worker (37), USA

Conclusion

We've outlined in this report four very different models with huge implications for the world of work. The forces shaping these Four Worlds – the impact of megatrends, and automation in particular – cannot be ignored by governments, organisations or individuals.

None of us can know with any certainty what the world will look like in 2030, but it's very likely that facets of the Four Worlds will feature in some way and at some time. Some sectors and individuals are already displaying elements of the Blue and Green Worlds; the Yellow and Red Worlds are more radical, but no less plausible.

Those organisations and individuals that understand potential futures, and what each might mean for them, and plan ahead, will be the best prepared to succeed.



Appendix

How we developed the Four Worlds

In 2007, we worked with the James Martin Institute for Science and Civilisation at the Said Business School in Oxford to develop a map of the factors that were influencing business and those that would become more influential in the future. The exercise identified four main influential factors that are creating a ‘push and pull effect’: individualism against collectivism, and corporate integration against business fragmentation.

Three worlds become four

When we began our research and first built our Worlds of Work scenarios ten years ago (back before the term ‘gig’ talent was coined) we were just starting to recognise the ways that technology could power and sustain a fragmented business world. At the time one of the biggest areas of debate was the tension between individualism and collectivism. The boundaries were so blurred that we created a single fragmented world. In hindsight we were both right and wrong – the platform layer we described in that world is now ubiquitous. The Red and Yellow worlds have also become more ‘realistic’. Ten years ago we weren’t sure that either Red or Yellow world could exist – we thought the Red World just too aggressive and the Yellow World unrealistically focused on social good. Today our view has changed. It could go either way.

Use of examples in this report

All companies, individuals and products described in our Visions of the Future and Road to 2030 sections are entirely illustrative and bear no relation to any real-life examples.



Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the following who contributed to this study:

Authors

Justine Brown
Tom Gosling
Bhushan Sethi
Blair Sheppard
Carol Stubbings
John Sviokla
Jon Williams
Daria Zarubina

Liz Fisher
(Freelance writer and editor)

Contributors

Padmaja Alaganandan
Cristina Ampil
Jon Andrews
Chris Box
Emily Church
Charles Donkor
Ceri-Ann Droog
Karen Evans
Dee Hildy
Sophie Holtham
Zina Hunt
Bridget Jackson
Nick Jones

David Lancefield
Joao Lins
Rob MacCargow
Sarah McQuaid
Thomas Minet
Sarah Muir
Susan Price
Alla Romanchuk
Faye Sargent
Gerald Seegers
David Suarez
Leyla Yildirim
Johnny Yu

Contacts

Carol Stubbings

Joint Global Leader,
People and Organisation
+44 20 7804 9859
carol.a.stubbings@pwc.com

Jon Williams

Joint Global Leader,
People and Organisation
+61 (2) 8266 2402
jon.williams@pwc.com

Justine Brown

Director,
Future of Work
research programme
Global People and Organisation
+44 113 289 4423
justine.brown@pwc.com

North America

Jeff Hesse

+1 312 298 6881
jeff.hesse@pwc.com

Scott Olsen

+1 646 471 0651
scott.n.olsen@pwc.com

Bhushan Sethi

+1 646 471 2377
bhushan.sethi@pwc.com

Western Europe

Peter Brown

+44 20 7804 7007
peter.c.brown@pwc.com

Anthony Bruce

+44 20 7213 4524
anthony.bruce@pwc.com

Henk van Cappelle

+31 88 794 65 63
henk.van.cappelle@nl.pwc.com

Peter De Bley

+32 2 7104321
peter.de.bley@be.pwc.com

Charles Donkor

+41 58 792 4554
charles.donkor@ch.pwc.com

Till Lohman

+49 40 6378-8835
till.r.lohmann@de.pwc.com

Central & Eastern Europe

Alla Romanchuk

+7 (495) 232 5623
alla.romanchuk@ru.pwc.com

Middle East

David Suarez

+971 4304 3981
david.suarez@ae.pwc.com

China/Hong Kong

Johnny Yu

+86 (10) 6533 2685
johnny.yu@cn.pwc.com

South East Asia

Nicky Wakefield

+65 6236 7998
nicole.j.wakefield@sg.pwc.com

India

Padmaja Alaganandan

+91 80 4079 4001
padmaja.alaganandan@in.pwc.com

Australia

Jon Williams

+61 (2) 8266 2402
jon.williams@pwc.com

South and Central America

Roberto Martins

+55 11 3674-3925
roberto.martins@pwc.com

Africa

Gerald Seegers

+27 (11) 797 4560
gerald.seegers@za.pwc.com

At PwC, our purpose is to build trust in society and solve important problems. We're a network of firms in 157 countries with more than 223,000 people who are committed to delivering quality in assurance, advisory and tax services. Find out more and tell us what matters to you by visiting us at www.pwc.com.

This publication has been prepared for general guidance on matters of interest only, and does not constitute professional advice. You should not act upon the information contained in this publication without obtaining specific professional advice. No representation or warranty (express or implied) is given as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this publication, and, to the extent permitted by law, PwC does not accept or assume any liability, responsibility or duty of care for any consequences of you or anyone else acting, or refraining to act, in reliance on the information contained in this publication or for any decision based on it.

© 2017 PwC. All rights reserved. "PwC" refers to the PwC network and/or one or more of its member firms, each of which is a separate legal entity. Please see www.pwc.com/structure for further details.

Design Services 30727 (06/17).