**Literature Survey**

A literacy survey for Data Analysis of Glassdoor Jobs involves reviewing multiple job roles in particular domain offered by a particular organisation belonging to a given industry and sector. Job analysis defines the organization of jobs within a job family. It allows units to identify paths of job progression for employees interested in improving their opportunities for career advancement and increasing compensation.

1. Introduction Developments in the world of work have attracted immense attention recently. Challenges and opportunities that current trends seem to bring are looming large, stirring significant debate among academics, scholars, policymakers, and the public alike. But uncertainty around what to expect from these developments remains, and observers regularly fall prey to bouts of either optimistic or pessimistic views on the future of work. Indeed, despite the intensity of the debate, no commonly accepted vision on the future of work has yet emerged. Neither is there an agreement as to the key drivers that will influence future jobs and wages. At this point, most publications highlight the impact that the Fourth Industrial Revolution, with its focus on technological developments in robotics, artificial intelligence and genetics, might have for the labour market.1 However, concurrent to this technological revolution there are a set of broader socio-economic, geopolitical and demographic drivers of change that might have even more significant and longer lasting influences on the world of work. More concretely, technology, climate change, globalisation, and demography are seen as key megatrends within the context of the world of work and are projected to play a defining role in the upcoming years. As highlighted in the ILO Inception Report (2017c), understanding how these megatrends might influence work and society is crucial to prepare for the changes to come. We define the future of work along five dimensions in which current changes will impact the world of work (see Figure 1): the future of jobs; their quality; wage and income inequality; social protection systems; and social dialogue and industrial relations. The future of jobs refers to job creation, job destruction or the future composition of the labour force. In contrast, the future of job quality touches on issues like future working conditions or the sustainability of social protection systems. Discussions on wage and income inequality are concerned about both the average growth of wages and earnings - as well as their distribution across households in the future. Finally, the future of social dialogue and industrial relations refers to how organisedFigure 1: Outcomes of the future of work With these five dimensions in mind, this literature review highlights the most important trends currently discussed, stressing their multifaceted nature. The next part identifies key drivers of coming changes, highlighting the intricate linkages that exist between them. The review concludes with a section on the main findings in the literature as well as gaps identified regarding both geographical and topical coverage of existing studies. 2. Literature review The literature review is structured around the five dimensions presented in the introduction and organised as follows. Section 2.1 presents the reader with scenarios for the future of jobs along two subsections: Firstly, it discusses labour force developments and how global labour force participation might evolve in the future. Secondly, jobs and unemployment summarises debates on job destruction and job creation focusing on shifts in technology and structural change resulting from greening the economy. Section 2.2 introduces the quality of jobs – touching on, but not limited to, discussions on new forms of employment and how they might affect working condition in the future. Section 2.3 incorporates the future of social protection, covering sustainability issues stemming from several factors such as ageing populations and new forms of employment. Section 2.4, in turn, highlights how future wage and income distributions across households might develop taking into account a range of determinants. Finally, section 2.5 discusses current trends in industrial relations and social dialogue and how such entities can be expected to respond to the dynamic changes contained within the future of work. In terms of methods, the majority of published studies were identified through searches of EconLit, RePEc, SpringerLink, and EBSCO databases for the period 2005 to 2017. We made use of keywords, titles, and abstract information. The main search terms included, but were not limited to, “future of work”, “fourth industrial revolution”, “industry 4.0”, “demographic shift”, and “shared (gig, platform) economy”. We also used broad terms that are associated with work, such as “social security”, “working conditions”, and “wage inequality”. Additionally, lists of references obtained from reviewed papers, book chapters, and reports were included in this study and other relevant pieces of literature were systematically reviewed and experts were consulted to identify further additions. While most of literature used were English studies, the review also includes several Spanish, French, and