

PART 1:

KEY TRENDS OF FUTURE WORK

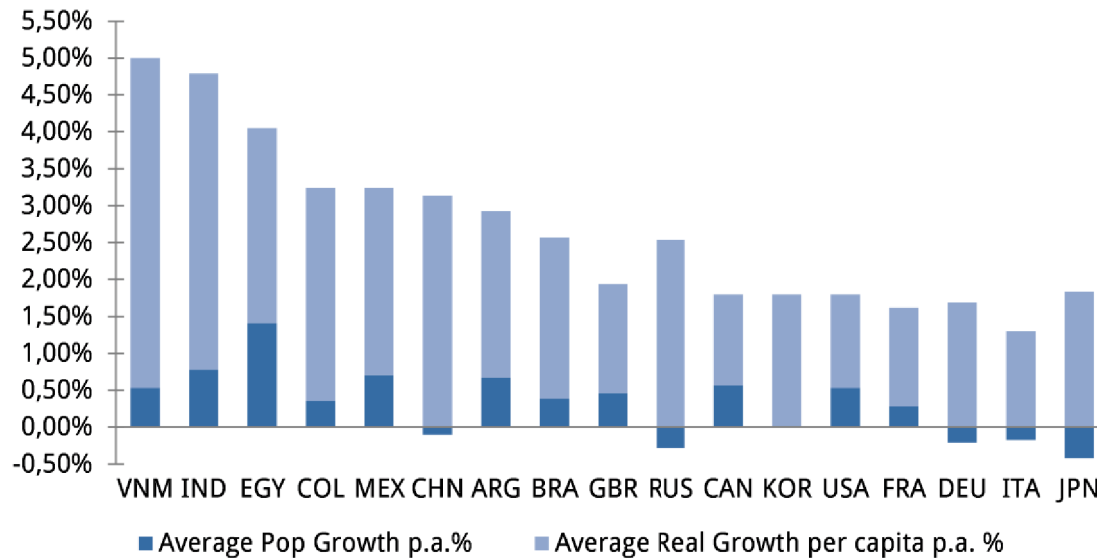


Figure 6. Projected average real GDP growth 2016-2050, from [115].

The development of emerging markets will create many business opportunities. These opportunities will arise as these countries progress into industries and engage the world with their growing population. Even on 2050, the population from developing countries will be younger than the ones in developed countries [115].

On developed countries, population ageing distribution is shifting towards older ages. In these countries, birth control methods are helping to reduce the number of born children and the elderly population is living even more because of the advances in technology. On developing countries, the effects of the population growth problem are much harder to observe, because this change is happening at a slower pace. As people live longer, they will have to continue working to make the pension schemes affordable and this will probably cause some negative effect on youth employment.

The number of people in the cities will also grow, for two main reasons. First, the total population on Earth is growing, and second, people living on rural areas are migrating to urban areas – large and medium cities. By 2050, 86% of the developed countries' population, and 64%

of the developing countries' population will be urbanized. This behavior shows some negatives and positives trends, urbanization may cause unplanned growth of cities, health hazards caused by air and water pollution and unemployment. On the other hand, urbanization can bring reduction to expenses on transports, education and create diversity [113].

By 2050, part of the workforce will be automated to better suit the new world market. Tasks like translation, legal research and low level journalism will be done by machines [115].

Most of the difficulties for automation today are the areas where the income wage is already low. For instance, areas such as fast food, retail and telemarketing keep automation at bay because of the prices of the automation equipment [116]. However, the technology will become cheaper and the tradeoff will make sense. Table 2 shows the probability of automation of a set of jobs in the next decades [36].

The changes in work and technology derive another tendency for the future, the inequality [113] [116]. There are many types of inequality, like of rights, access, participation and protection. Some of them are widespread across the countries and