THE FUTURE OF WORK

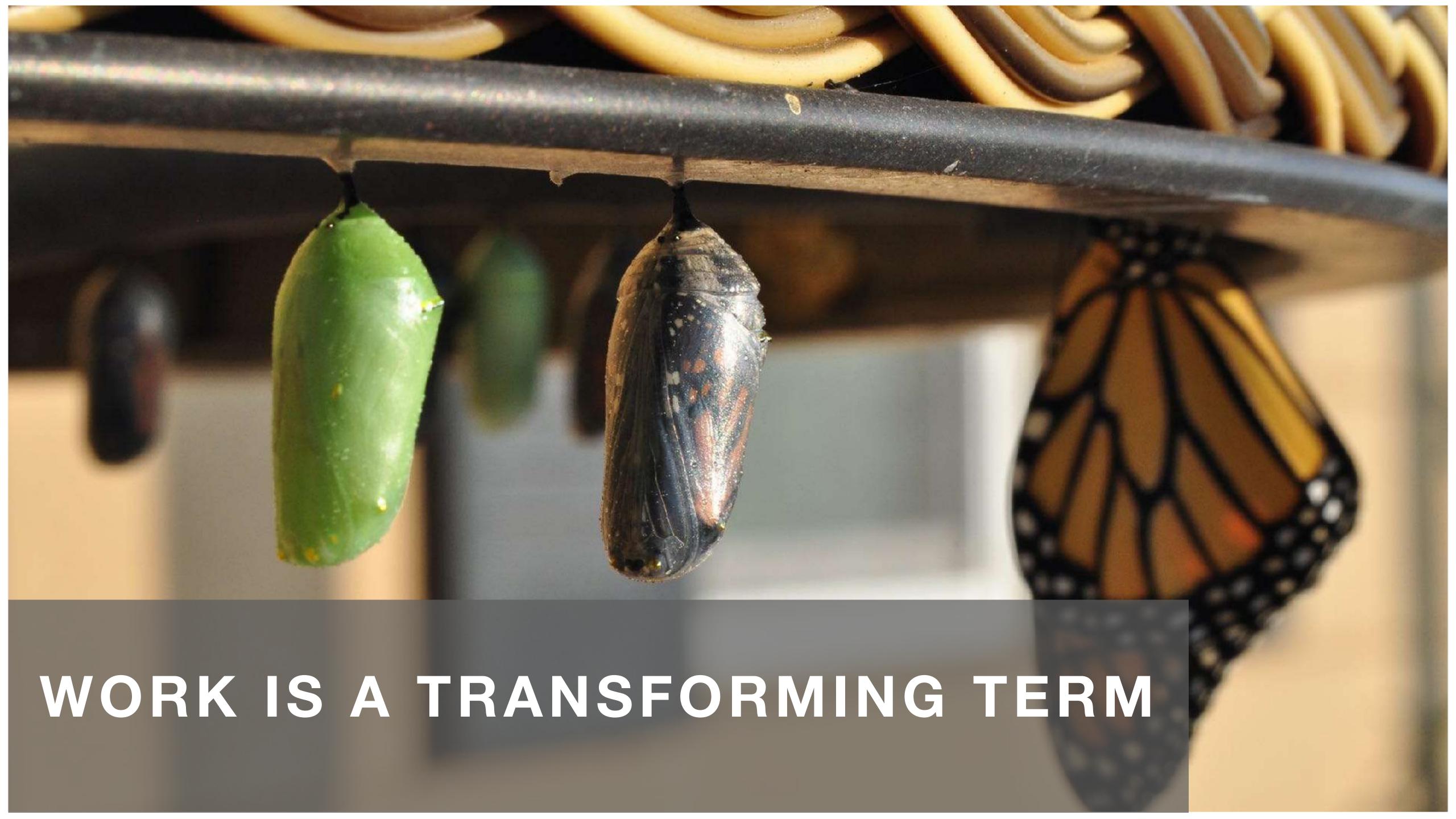


WHAT IS WORK?







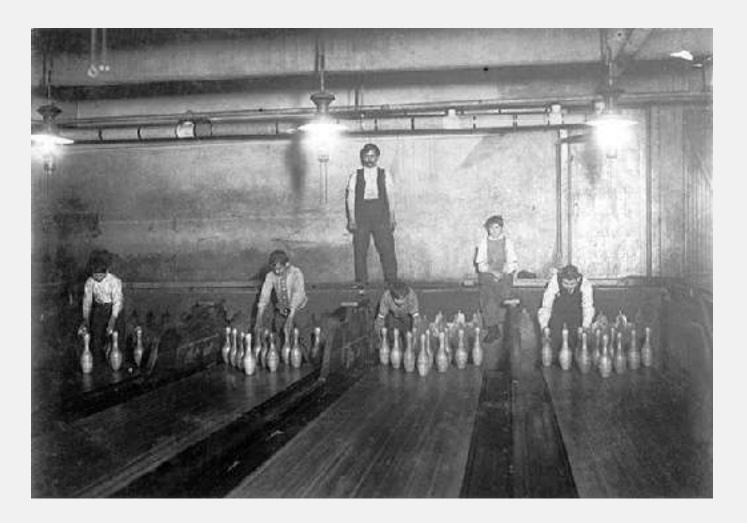


Do we still know these jobs?









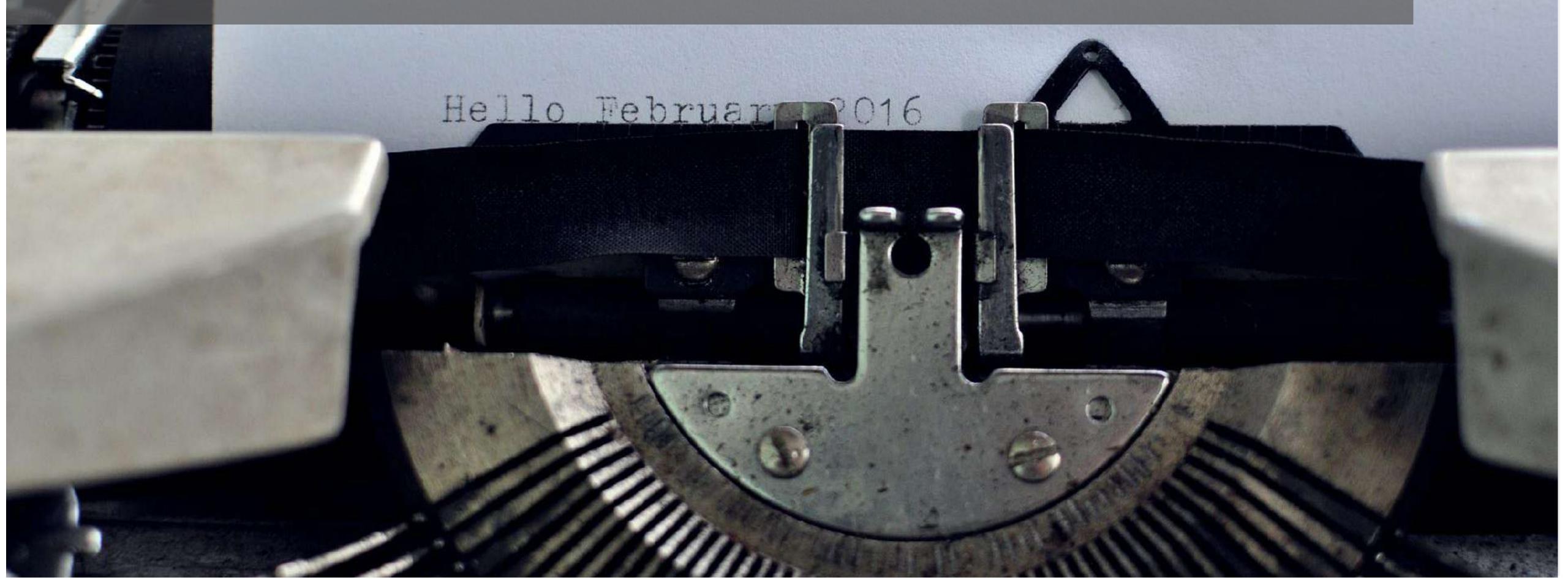












	JOBS THAT WERE NOT AROUND 10 YEARS AGO BUT ARE HERE TODAY	JOBS WE CAN ONLY IMAGINE BEING AROUND 10 YEARS FROM NOW
METER READER	BLOCKCHAIN ENGINEER	QUANTUM PROGRAMMER
VIDEO STORE MANAGER	YOU TUBE CONTENT CREATOR	SPACE CRAFT PILOT
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR	MOBILE APP DEVELOPER	AV DESIGNER
FILM OPERATOR	AI / DATA SCIENTIST	CULTURED MEAT FARMERS

How did we get here?

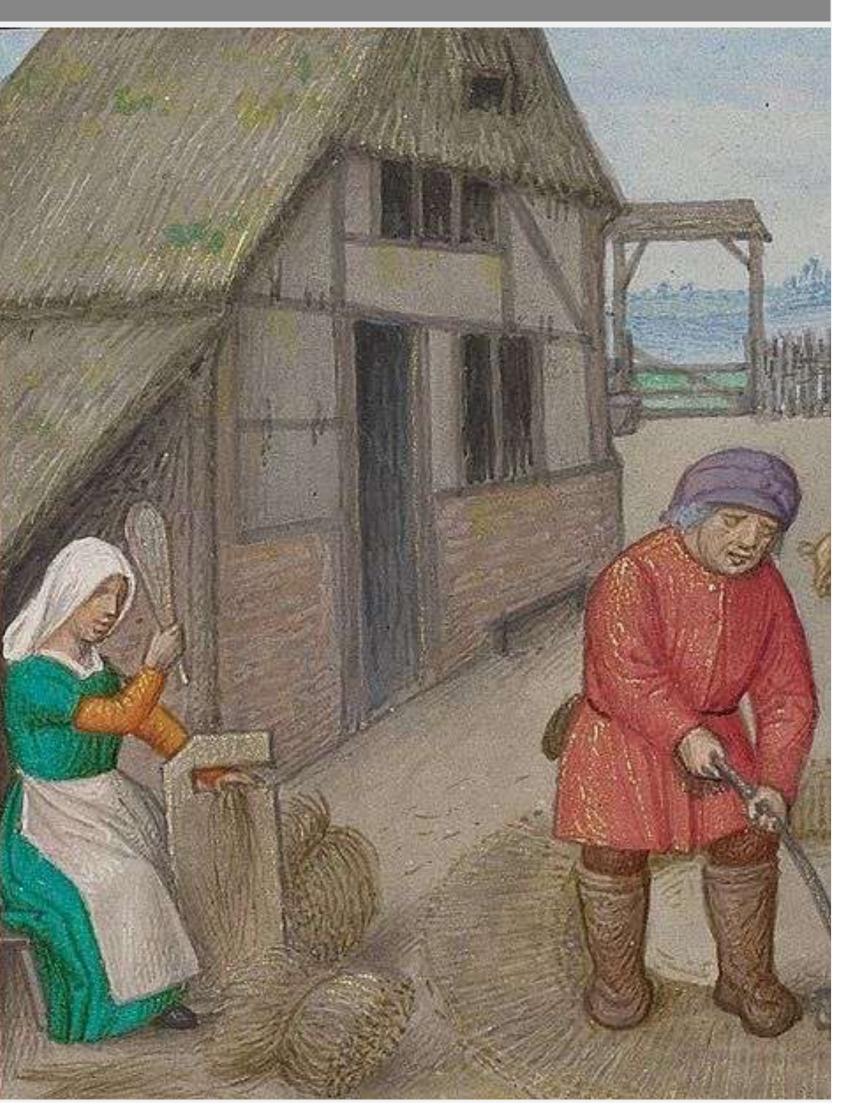
PRIOR TO ~ 12.000 BC HUNTER GATHER GROUPS

NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION PERMANENT ENCAMPMENTS

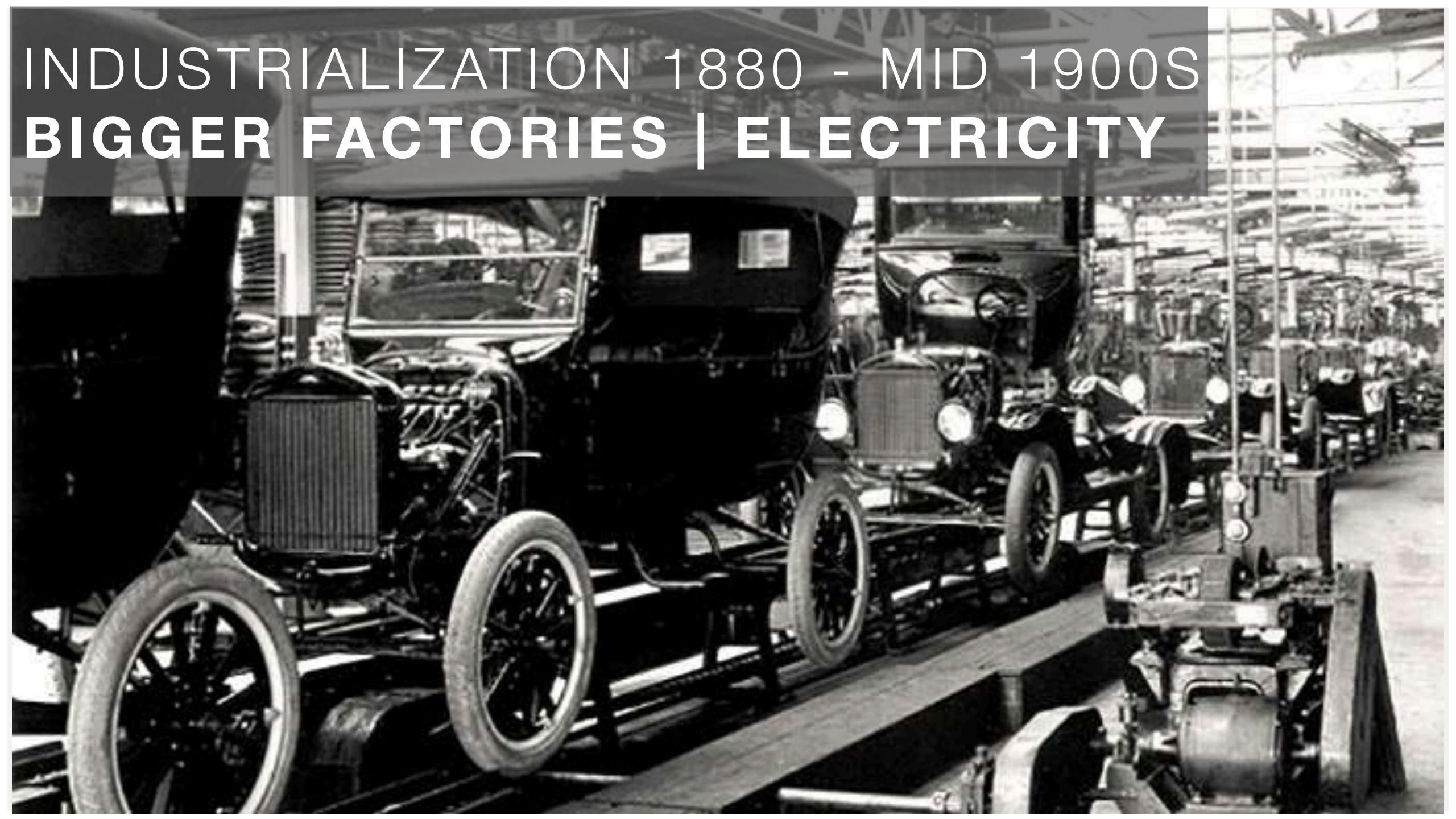
DURING 1000 - 1700 SMALL FARMS & SKILLED WORK

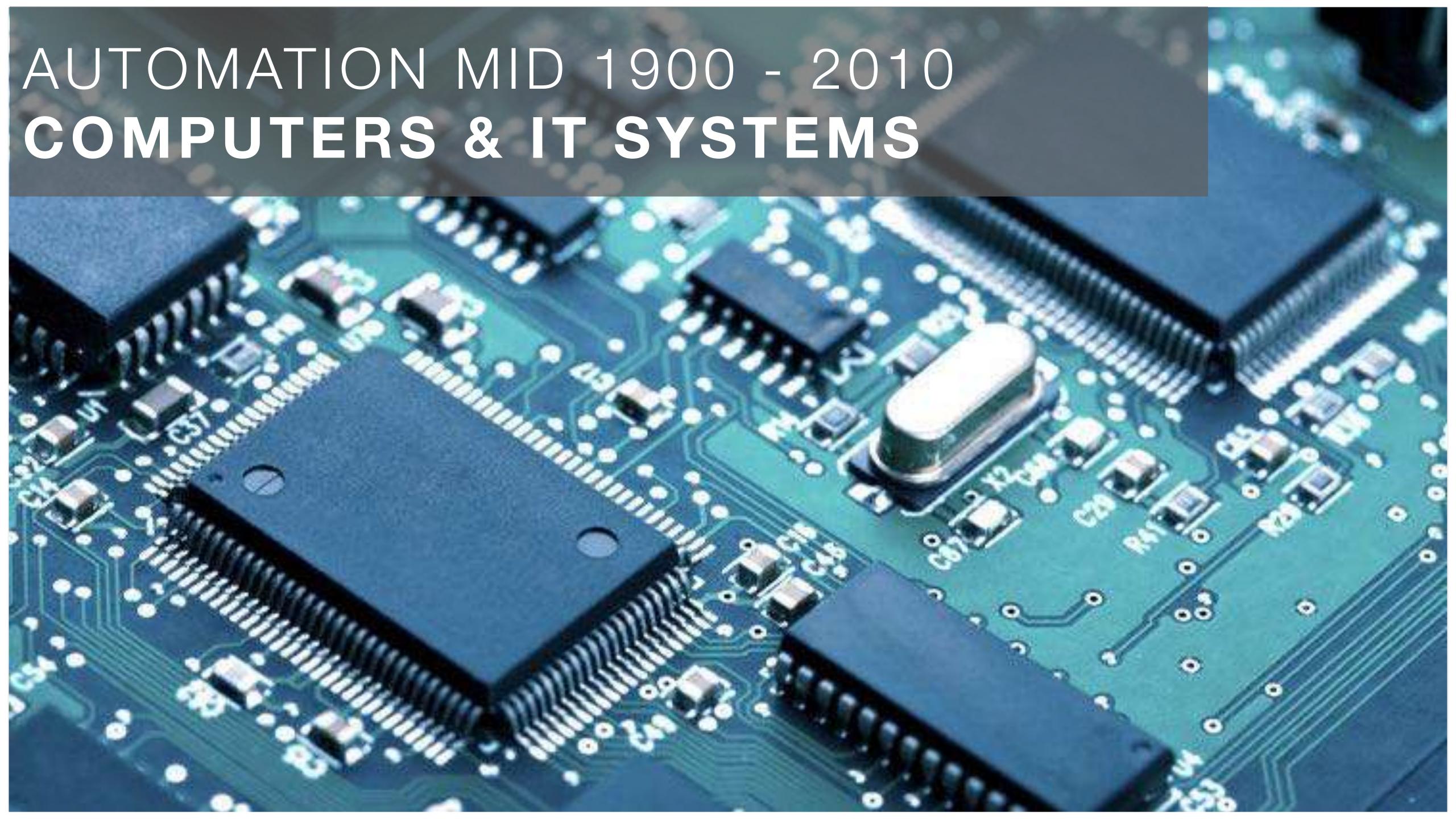














MECHANISATION

Changing from working largely by hand or with animals to doing that work with machinery



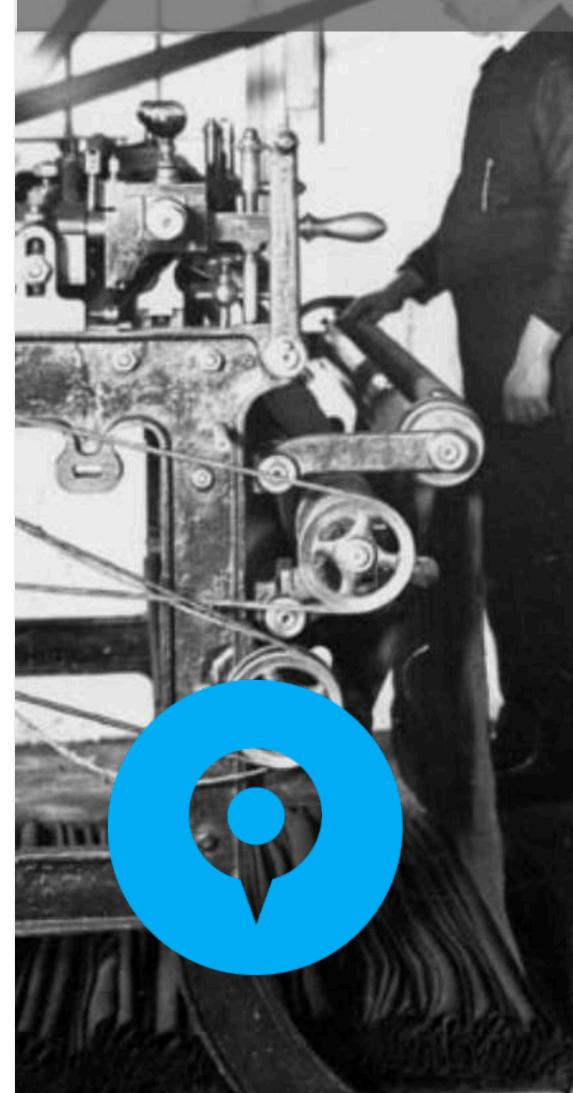
Development of industry on an large scale, based on the increased production of goods and services



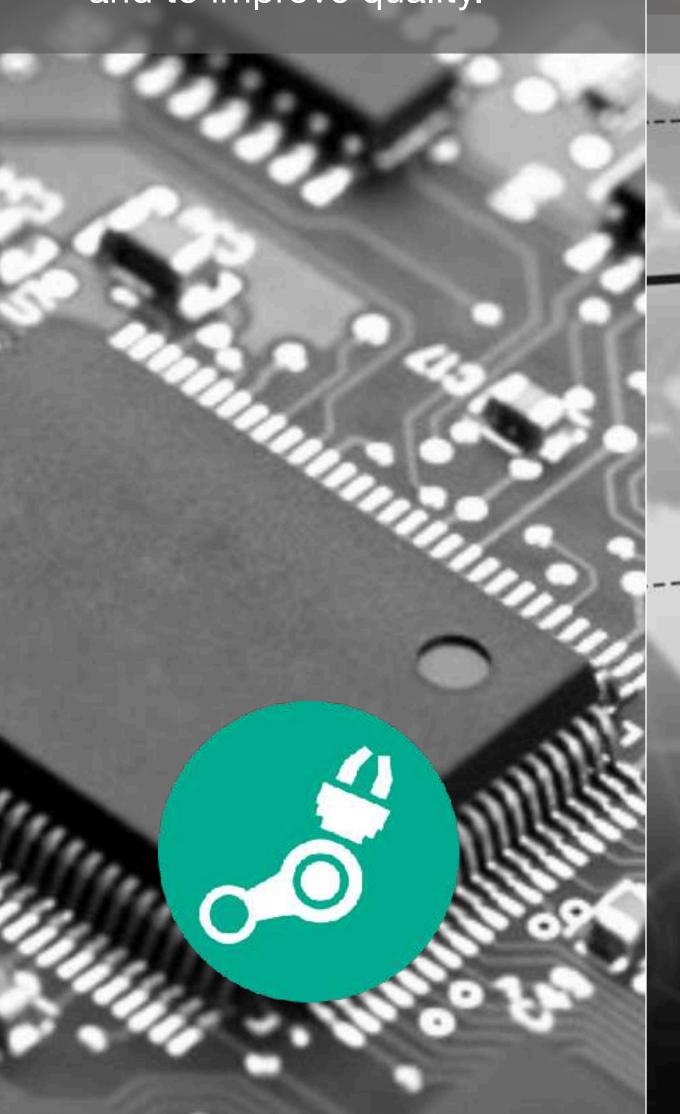
Operating with minimal or reduced human intervention. Saving labor, energy, materials and to improve quality.



Data, automation of brain-work, combination of data and Al opens up a fundamental different world of work.







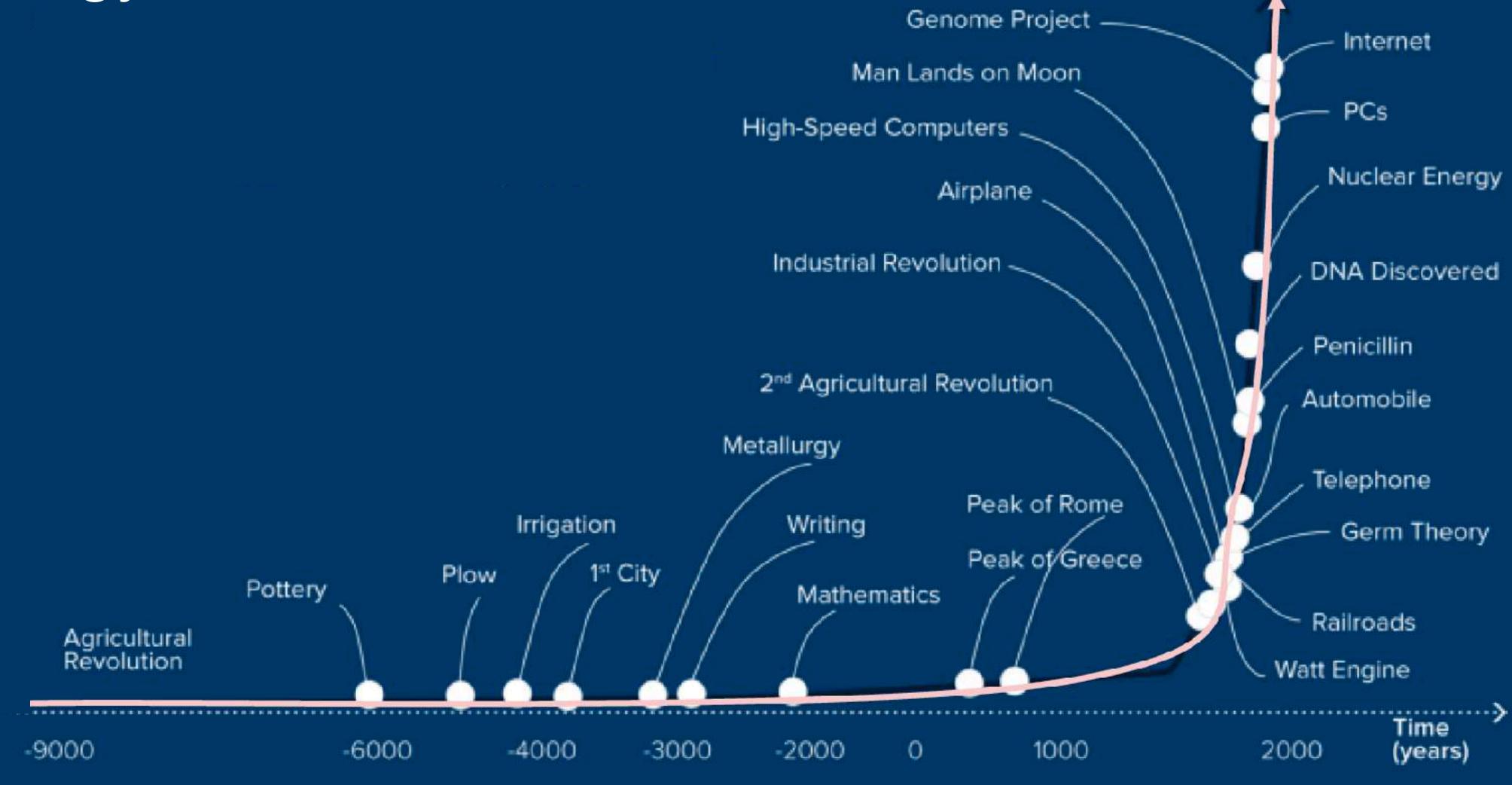


BIOTECHNOLOGY 2025-.... TECHNOLOGY USING BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS



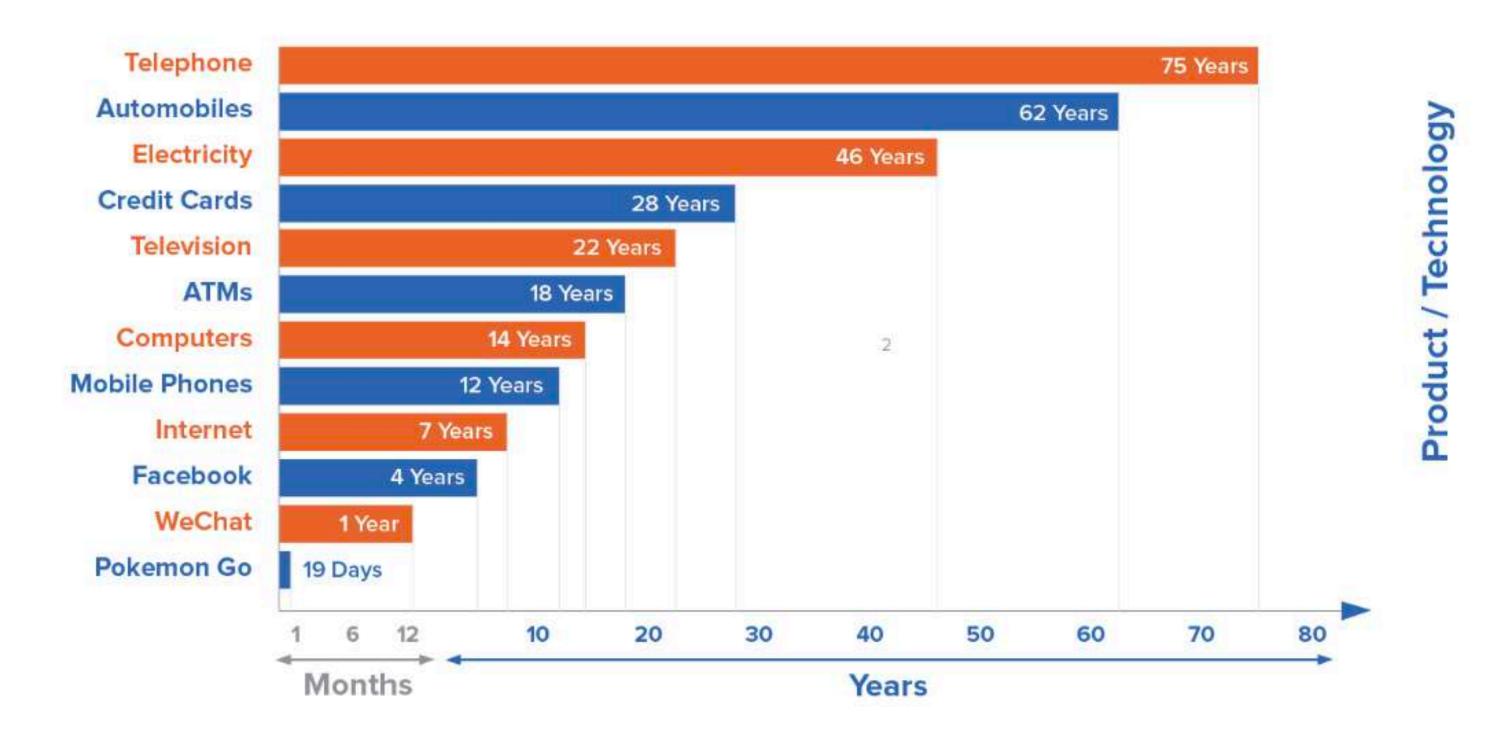
Exponential

Technology



Adoption rates of technology

TIME TO REACH 50 MILLION USERS



https://blogs.wsj.com/economics/2015/03/13/it-took-the-telephone-75-years-to-do-what-angry-birds-did-in-35-days-but-what-does-that-mean/http://www.visualcapitalist.com/how-long-does-it-take-to-hit-50-million-users/

Exponential

'Expert' Disruption Forecasts

In the mid-1980s AT&T hired McKinsey & Co to forecast cell phone adoption by the year 2000

THEIR (15-YEAR) PREDICTION

SUBSCRIBERS

They were off by a factor of:

THE ACTUAL NUMBER WAS



Exponential

'Expert' Disruption Forecasts

In the mid-1980s AT&T hired McKinsey & Co to forecast cell phone adoption by the year 2000

THEIR (15-YEAR) PREDICTION

900,000

SUBSCRIBERS

THE ACTUAL NUMBER WAS

109 million

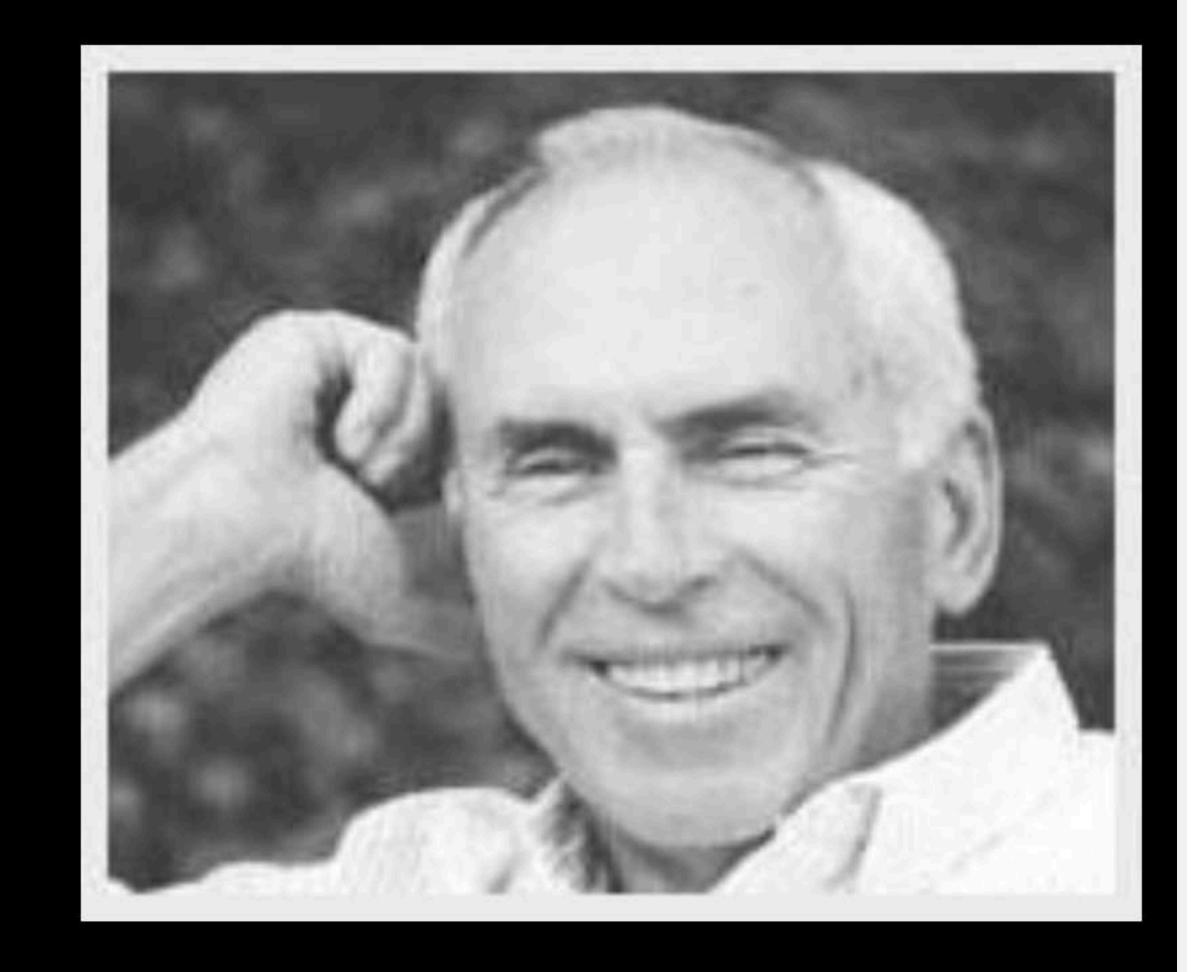
They were off by a factor of:





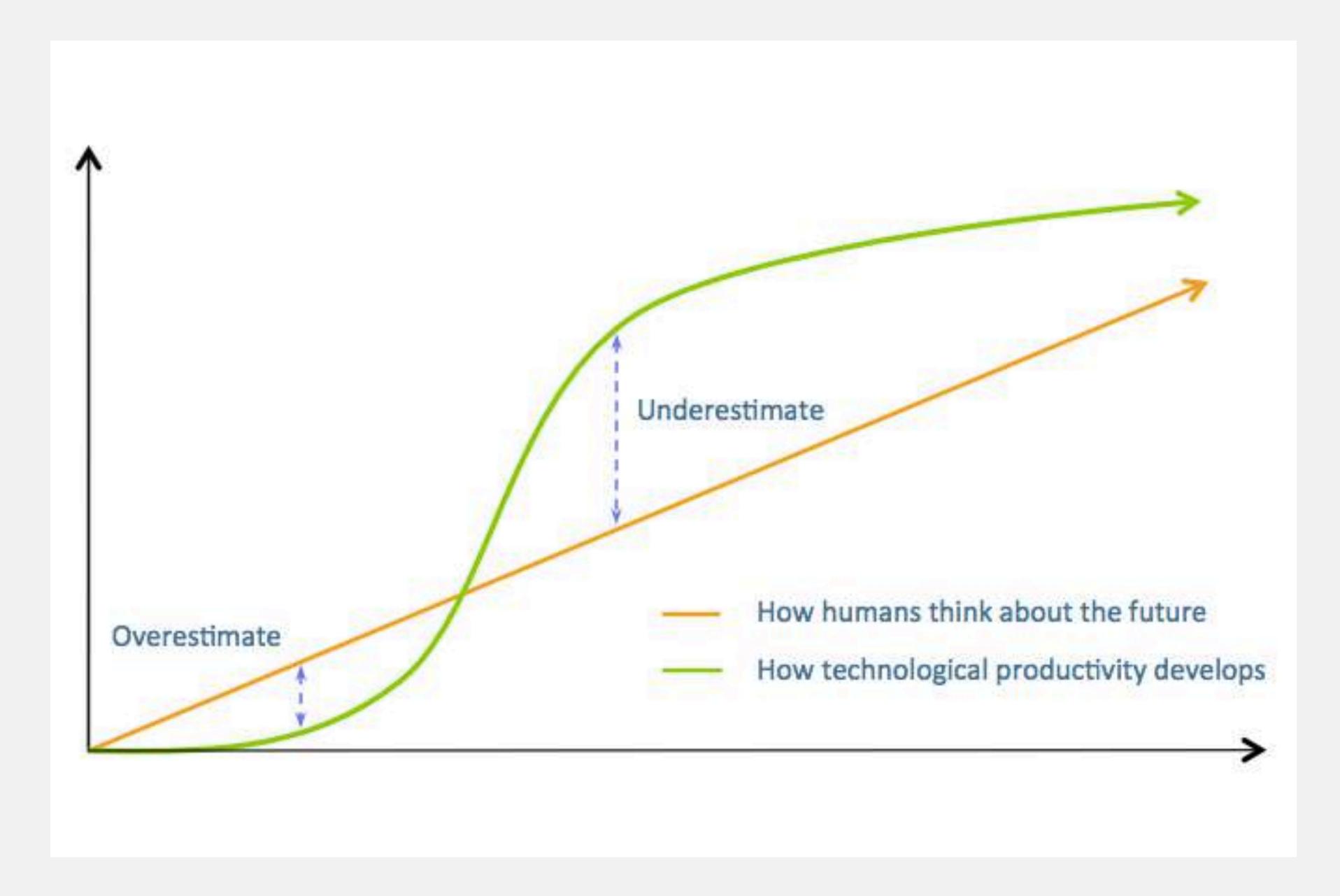
The law of Amara

"We tend to overestimate the effect of a technology in the short run and underestimate the effect in the long run."

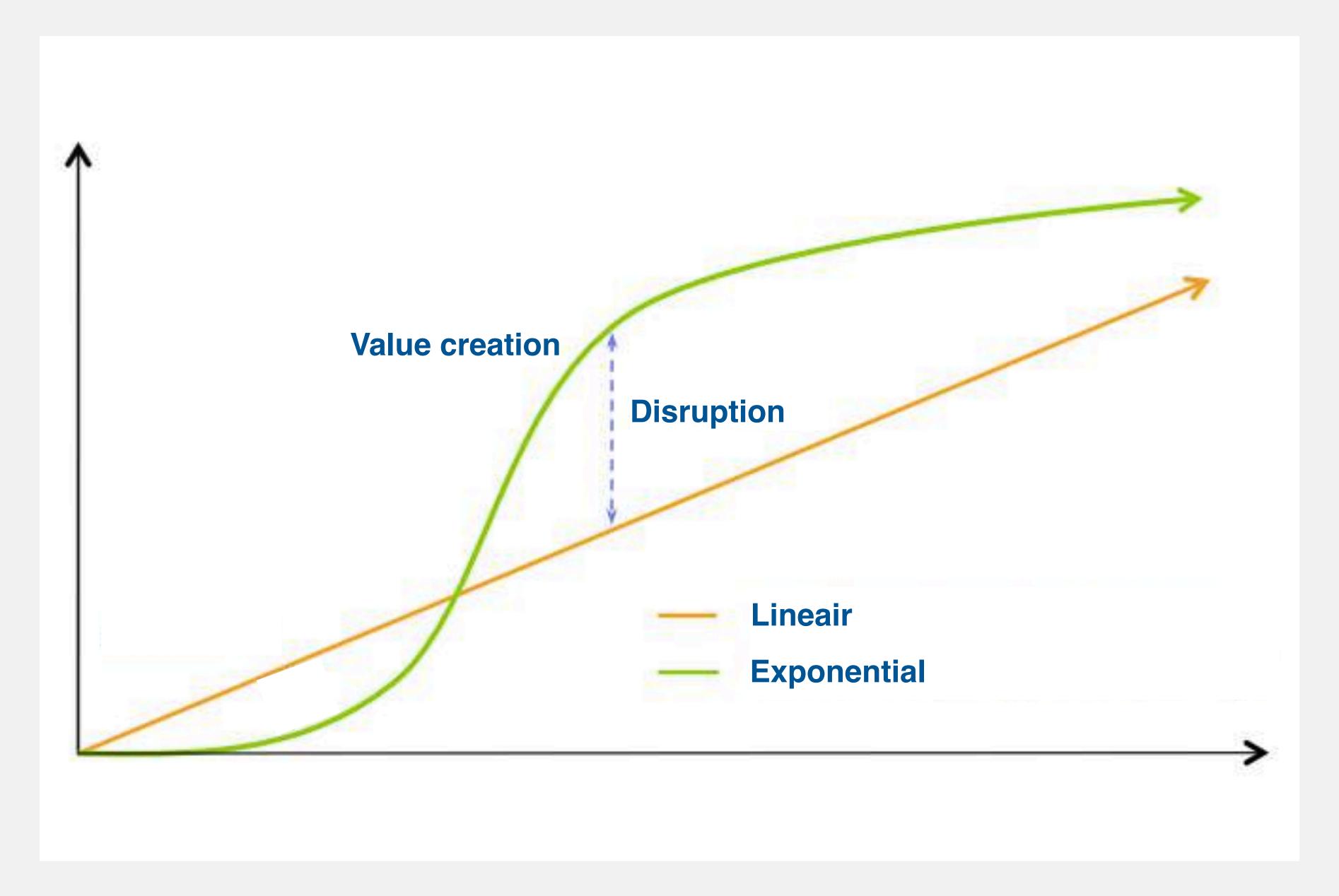


Roy Charles Amara (1925 –2007)
American researcher, scientist,
futurist and president of the
Institute for the Future

Overestimate vs underestimate



Exponential vs Lineair Growth



Exponential Growth

Google bought YouTube for US\$1.65 billion in stocks just

20/04/2016

Google bought YouTube for US\$1.65 billion in stocks just 18 months after YouTube's creation.

YouTube was founded by Chad Hurley, Steve Chen, and Jawed Karim, who were all early employees of PayPal. Prior to PayPal, Hurley studied design at the Indiana University of Pennsylvania. Chen and Karim studied computer science together at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. YouTube's early headquarters were situated above a pizzeria and Japanese restaurant in San Mateo, California.



Chad Hurley



Steve Chen Founder



25 MILLION PER EMPLOYEE

Exponential Growth

Facebook buys WhatsApp for \$19 billion

by Adrian Covert @CNNTech



WhatsApp with Facebook's \$19B offer?













Social Surge - What's Trending



Starbucks' Howard Schultz: Our bathrooms are open to anyone who needs

them



China is the big wild card in Trump's Iran decision



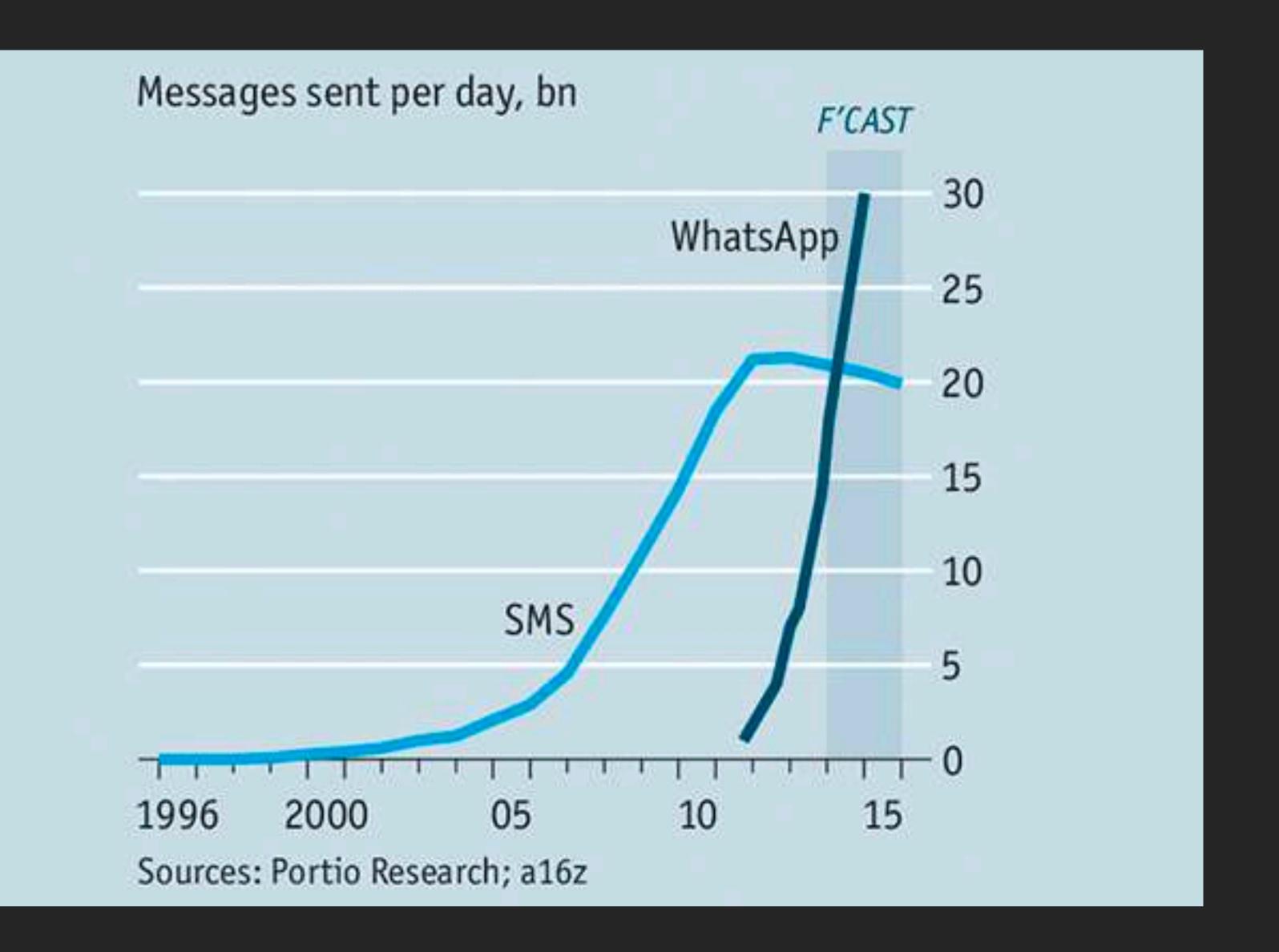
Iran fears send US oil above \$70 for first time since 2014





345 MILLION PER EMPLOYEE





Disruption

Definition

```
disruption noun dis-rup-tion | \ dis-rep-shen
```

plural disruptions
Definition of disruption

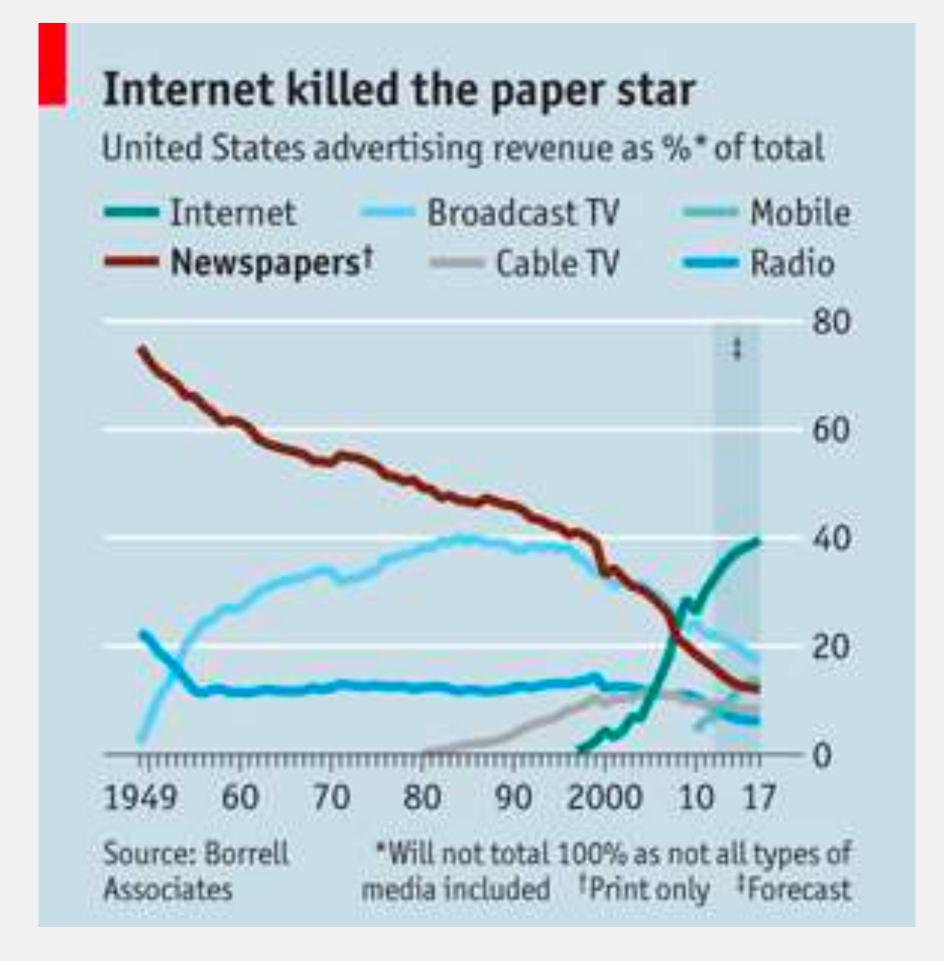
: the act or process of disrupting something : a break or interruption in the normal course or continuation of some activity, process, etc.

Definition of disruption





Disruption Examples









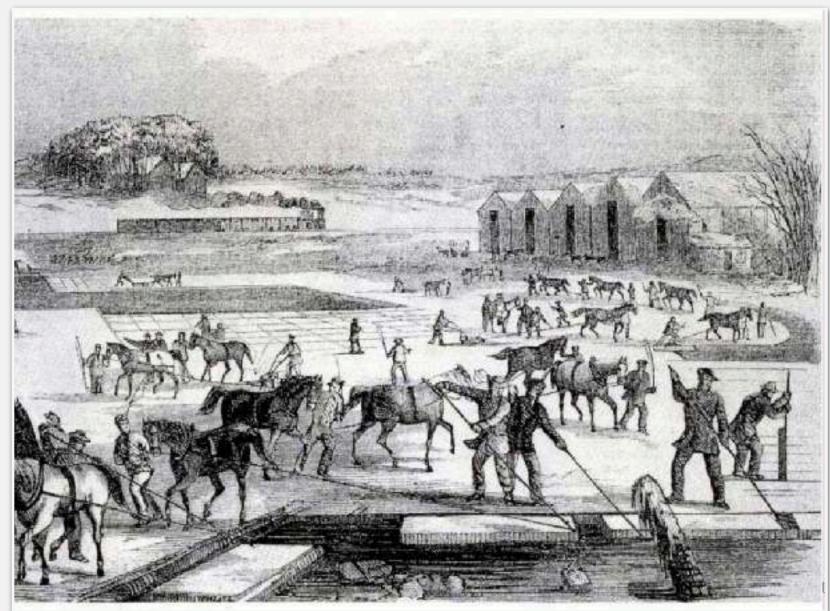


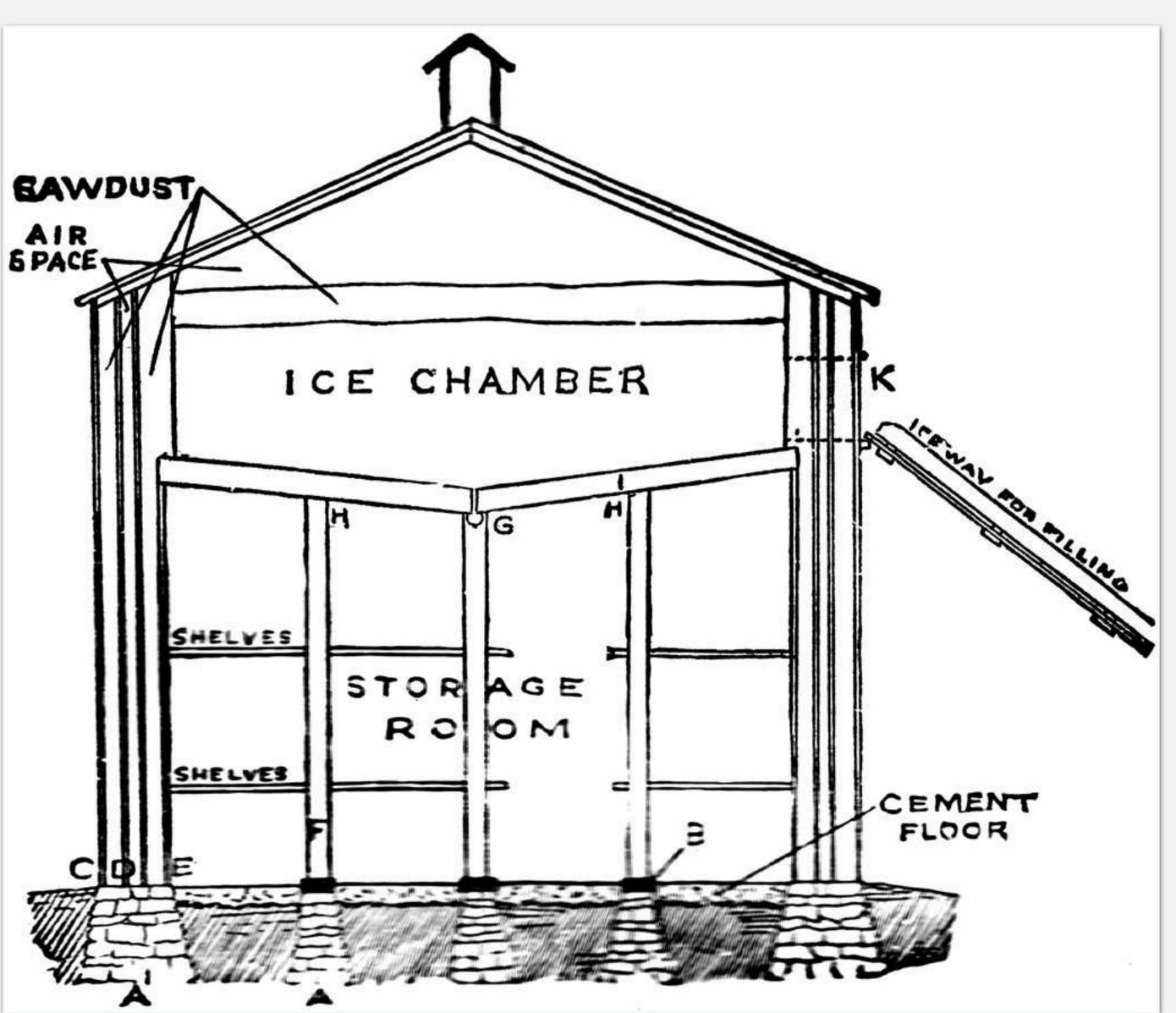
First market ever disrupted?



Frederic Tudor







History of the fridge





What will disrupt the fridge?



Long life products

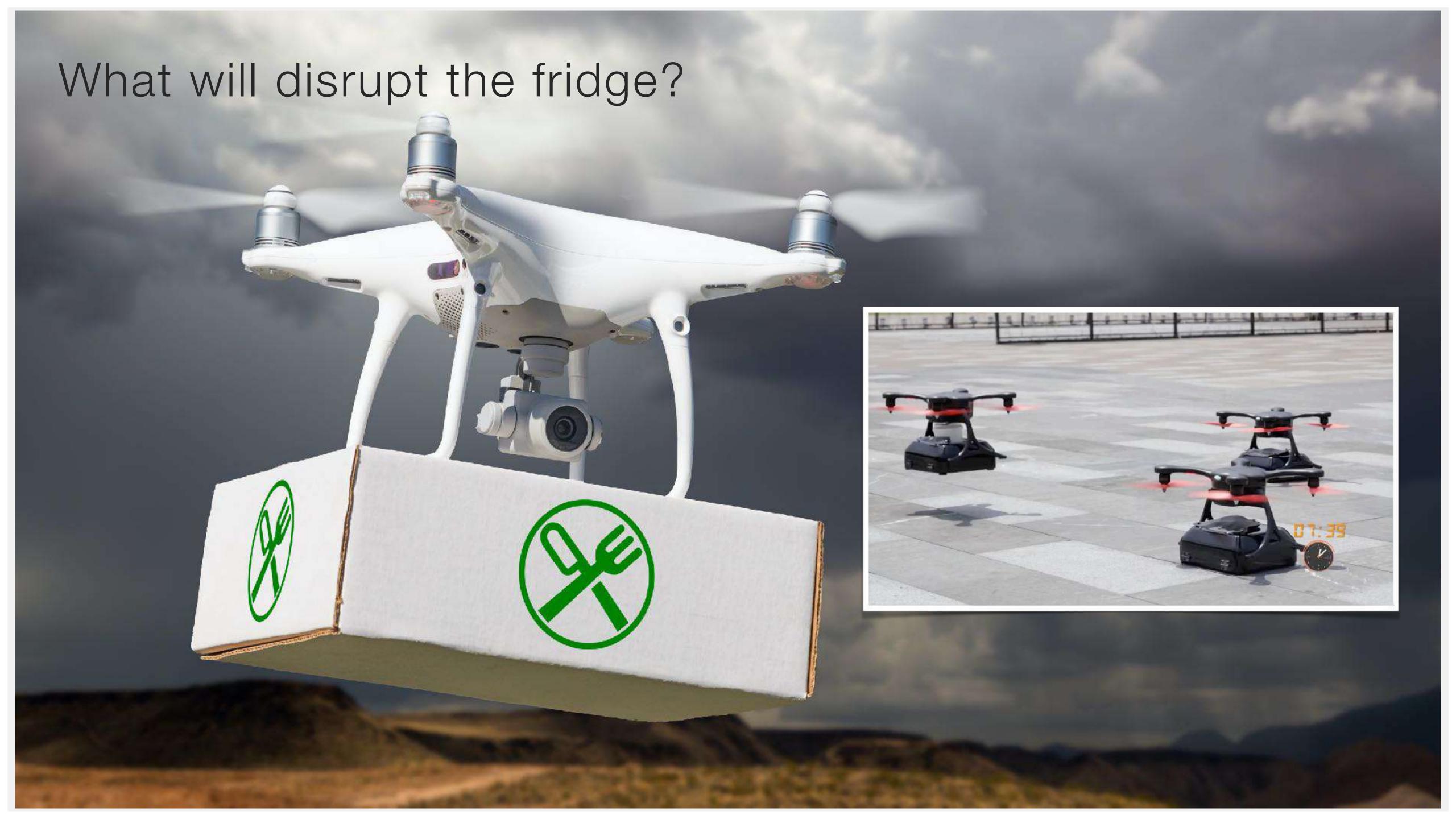


Gene editing?



Amazon Fresh?





Exponential Technologies

Eight technologies are transforming the industries



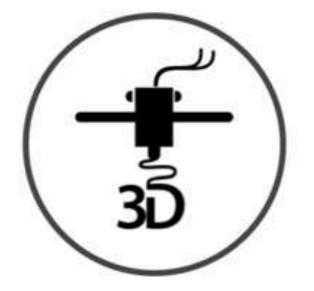
Artificial intelligence



Autonomous vehicles



Big data analytics and cloud



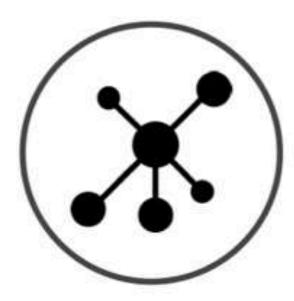
Custom manufacturing and 3D printing



Internet of Things (IoT) and connected devices



Robots and drones



Social media and platforms

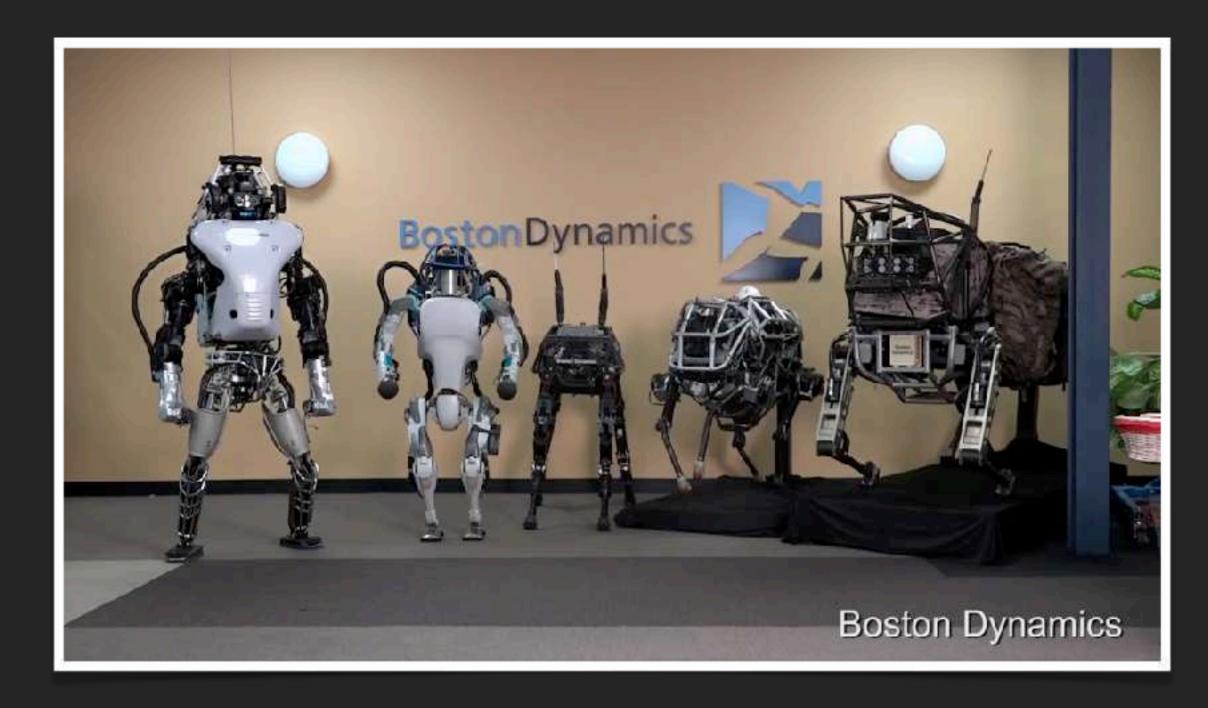


AR / VR





Robots & Drones





2017 2019





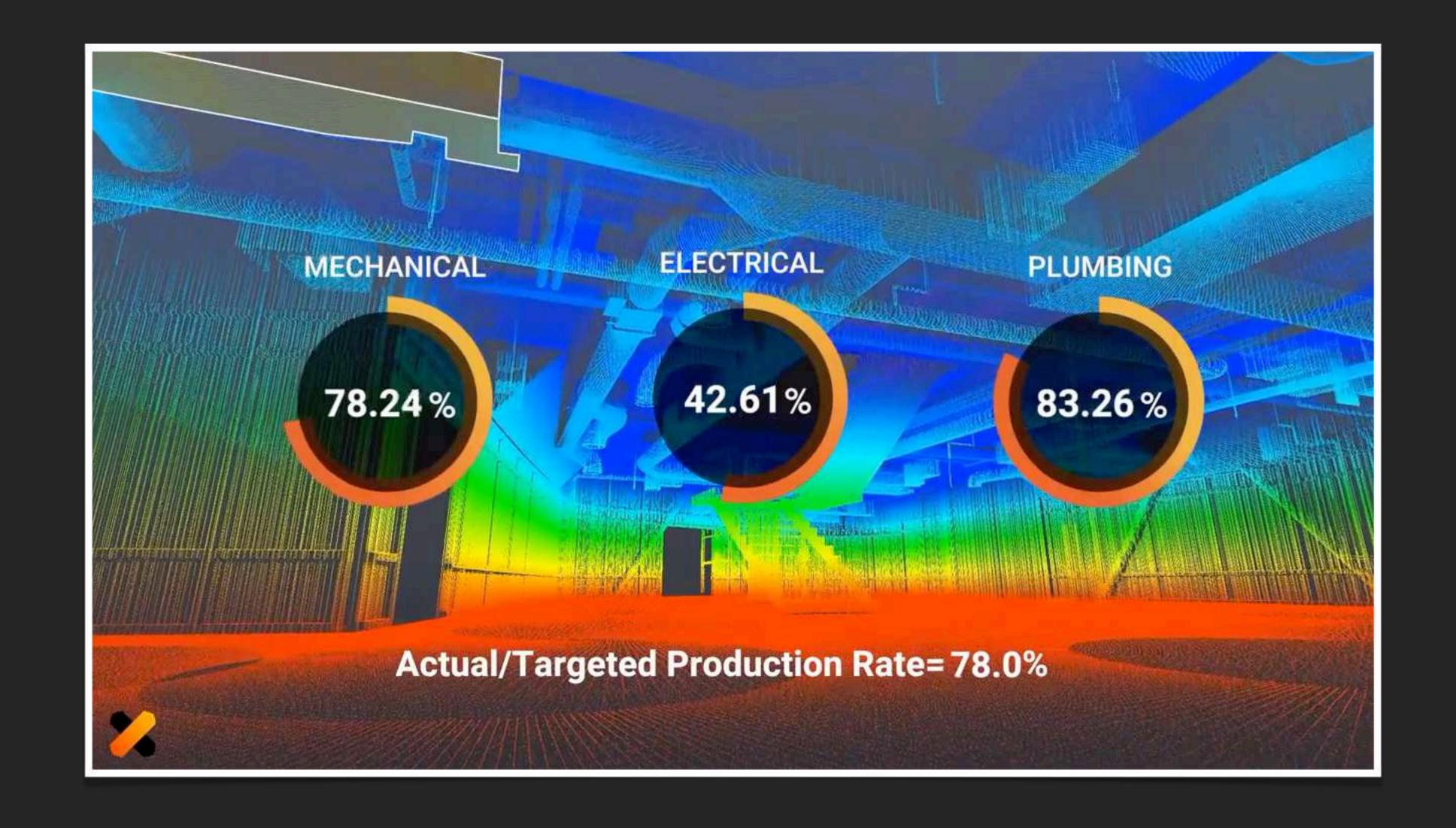
Robots & Drones



Augmented strength: Exoskeletons



Robots & Drones





Cloud Computing

+

Machine Learning / Al

+

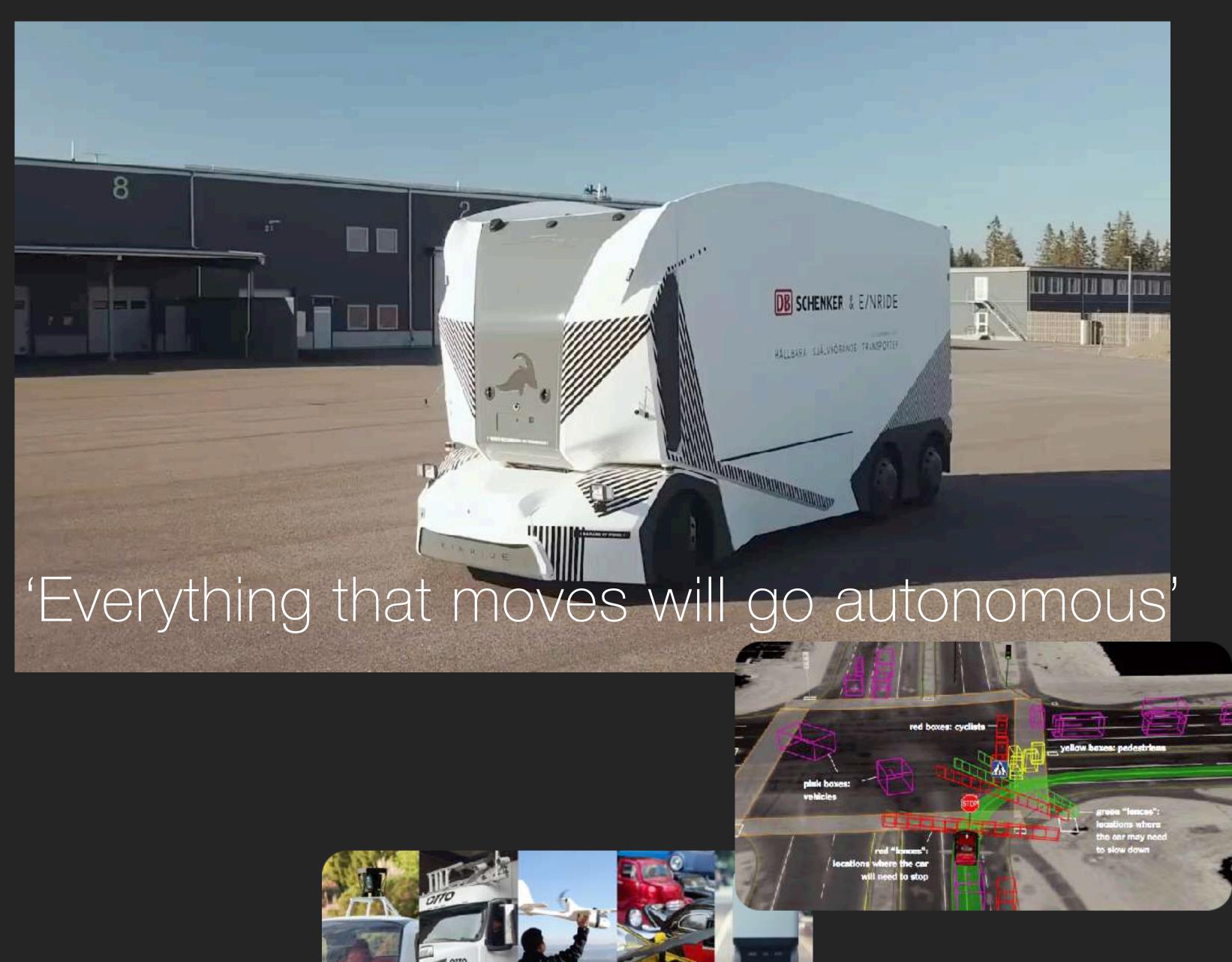
Image recognition

+

Computer Networks

+

5G



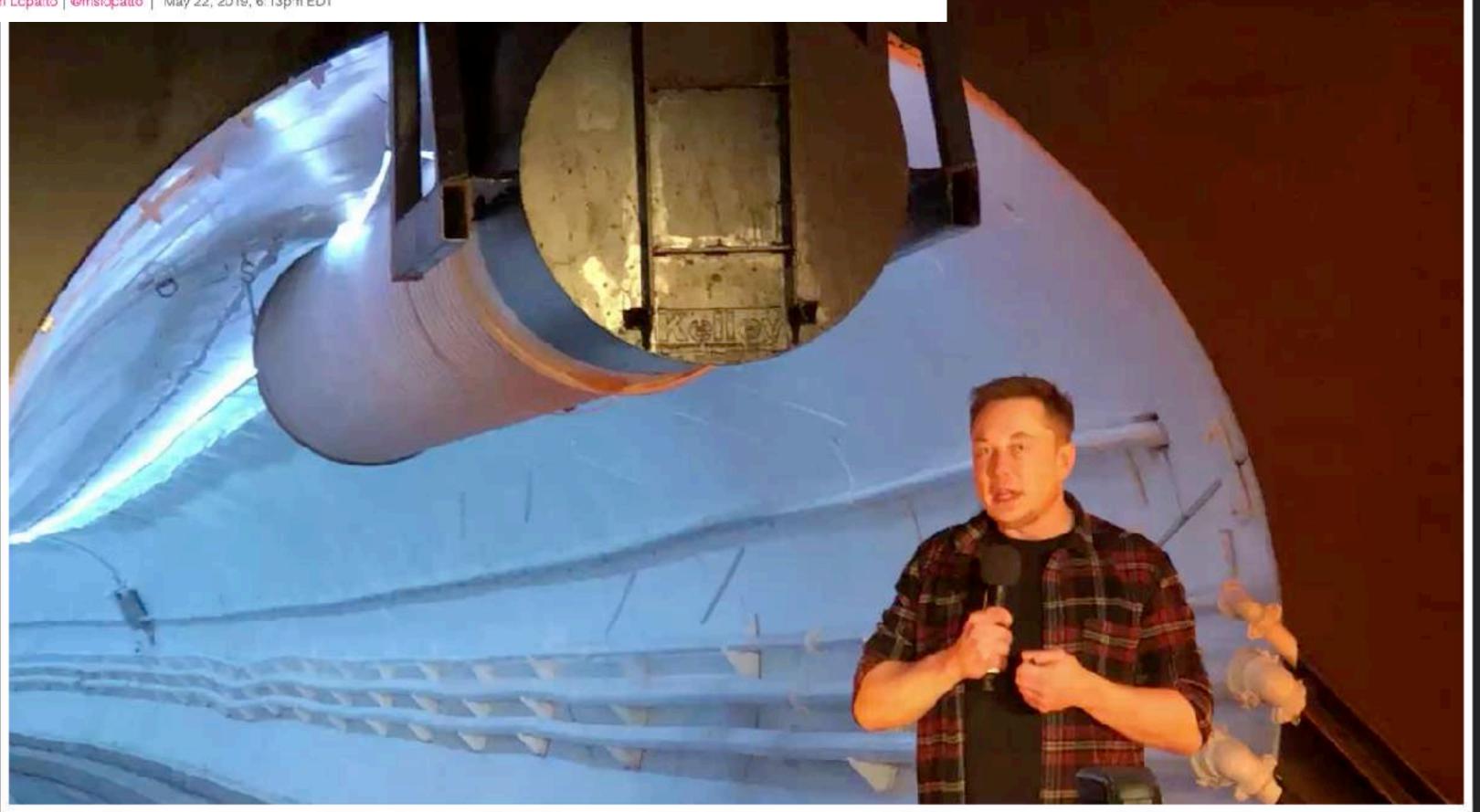




TECH | TRANSPORTATION | BORING COMPANY

Las Vegas approves a \$48.6 million contract with Elon Musk's Boring Company

By Elizabeth Lopatto | @mslopatto | May 22, 2019, 6:13pm EDT



'Transportation has to go 3D'









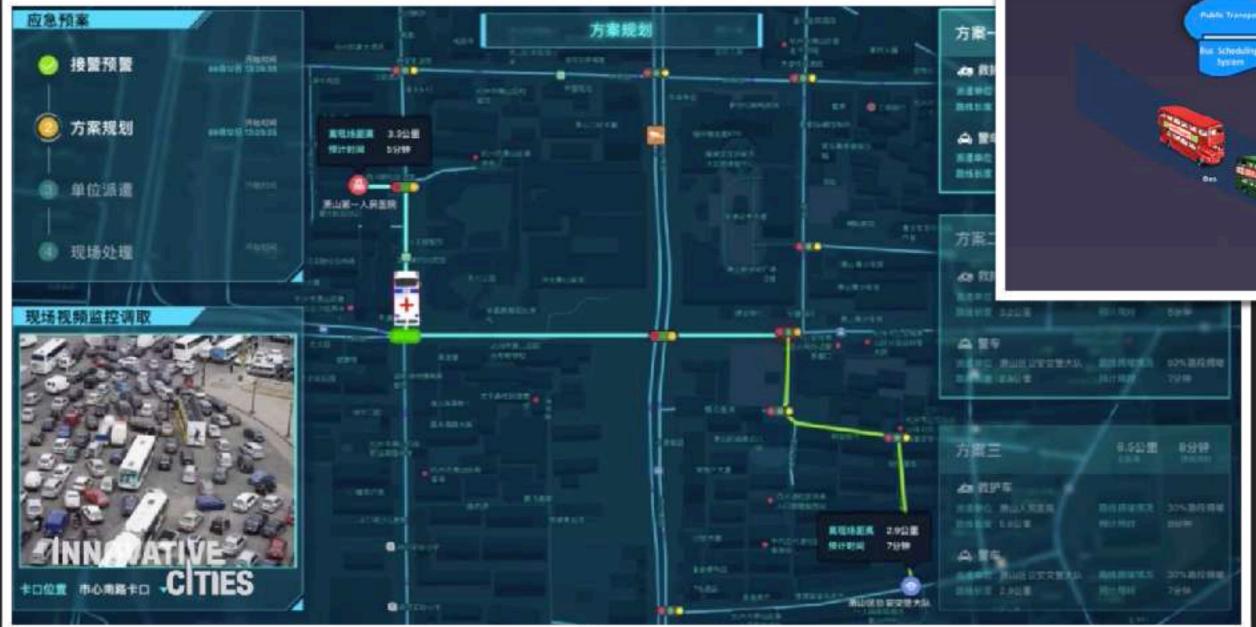
Internet of Things

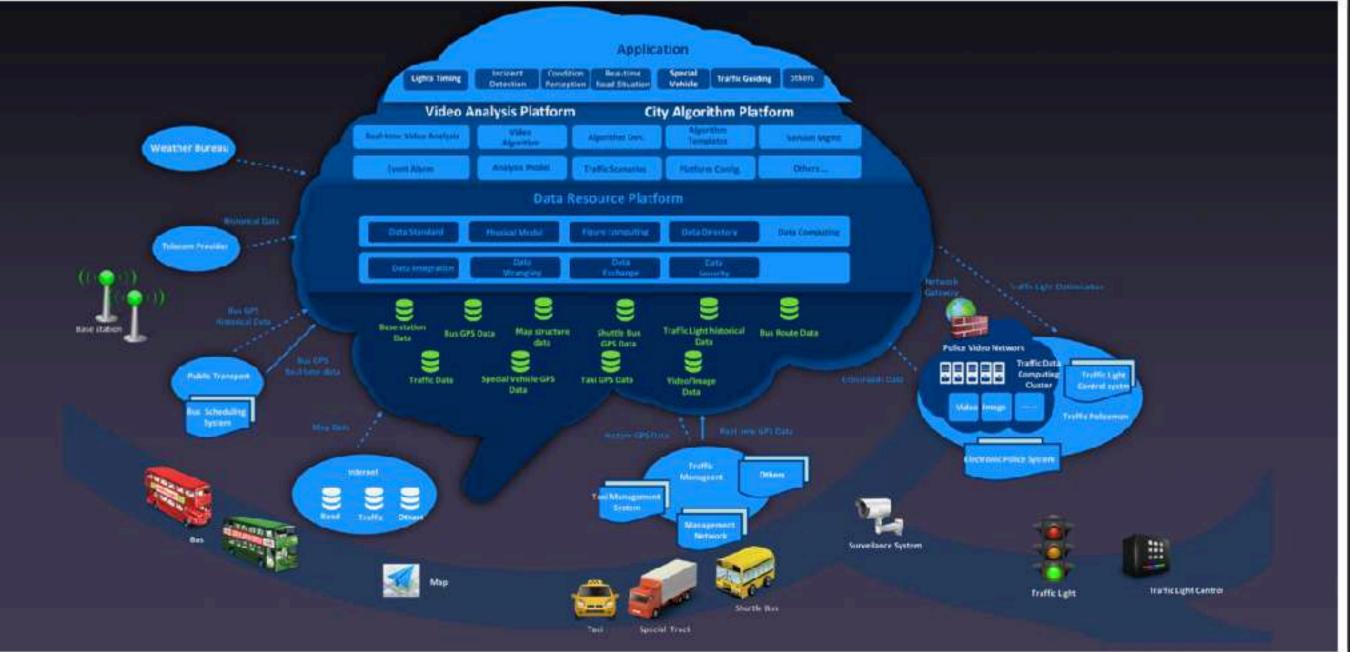


Woven City: Toyota



Internet of Things





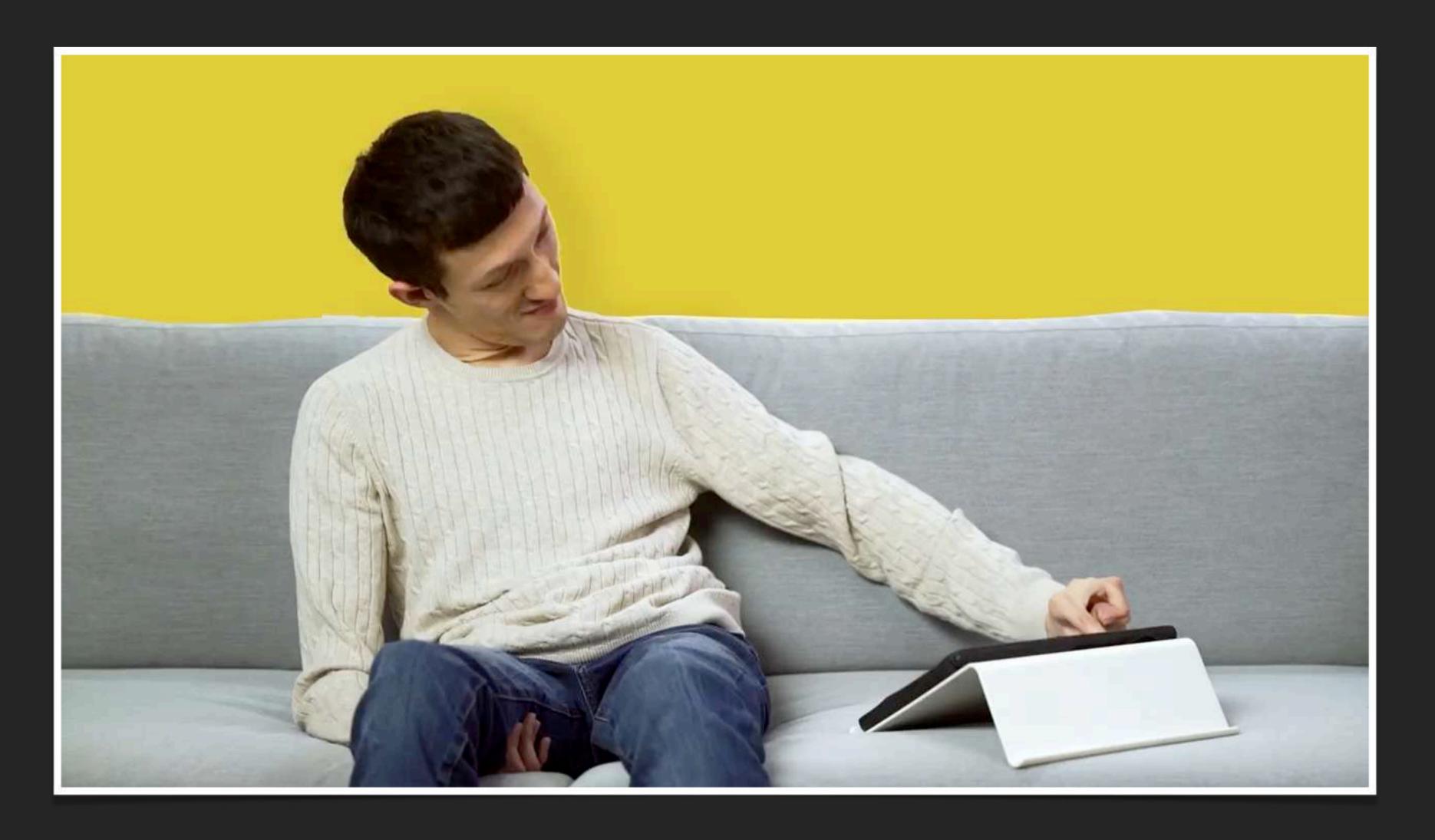








3D Printing





3D Printing

Construction Completed on Largest 3D-Printed Building in the World

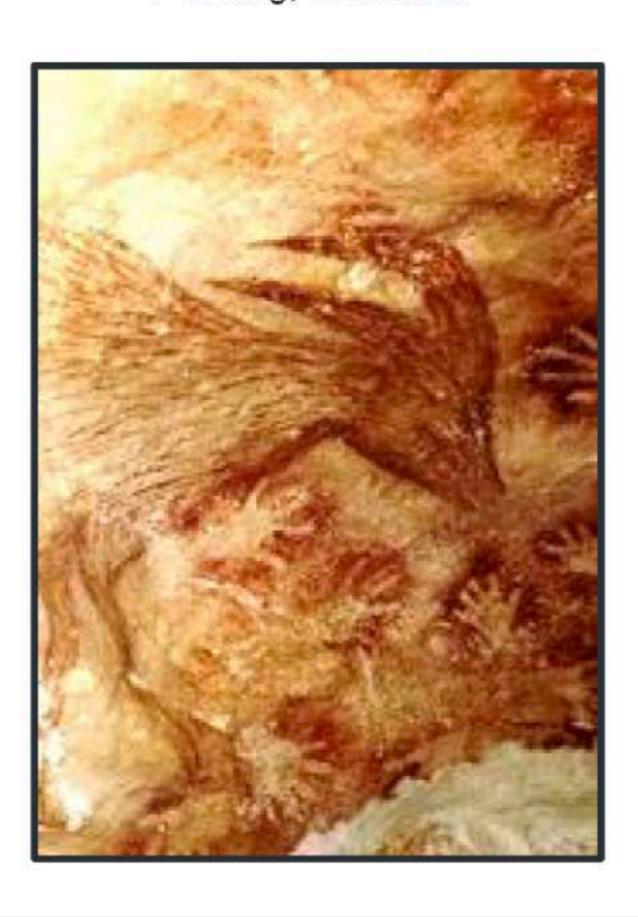




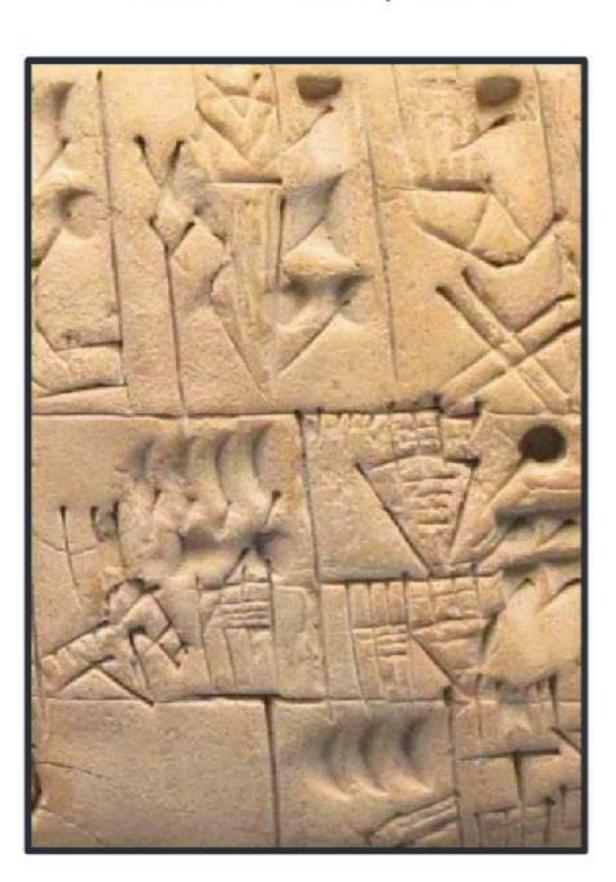


Interfaces: Images and sharing

40K Years Ago = Oldest Known Image... Painting, Indonesia

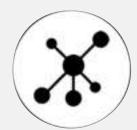


5K Years Ago = Oldest Known Text... Cuneiform, Mesopotamia

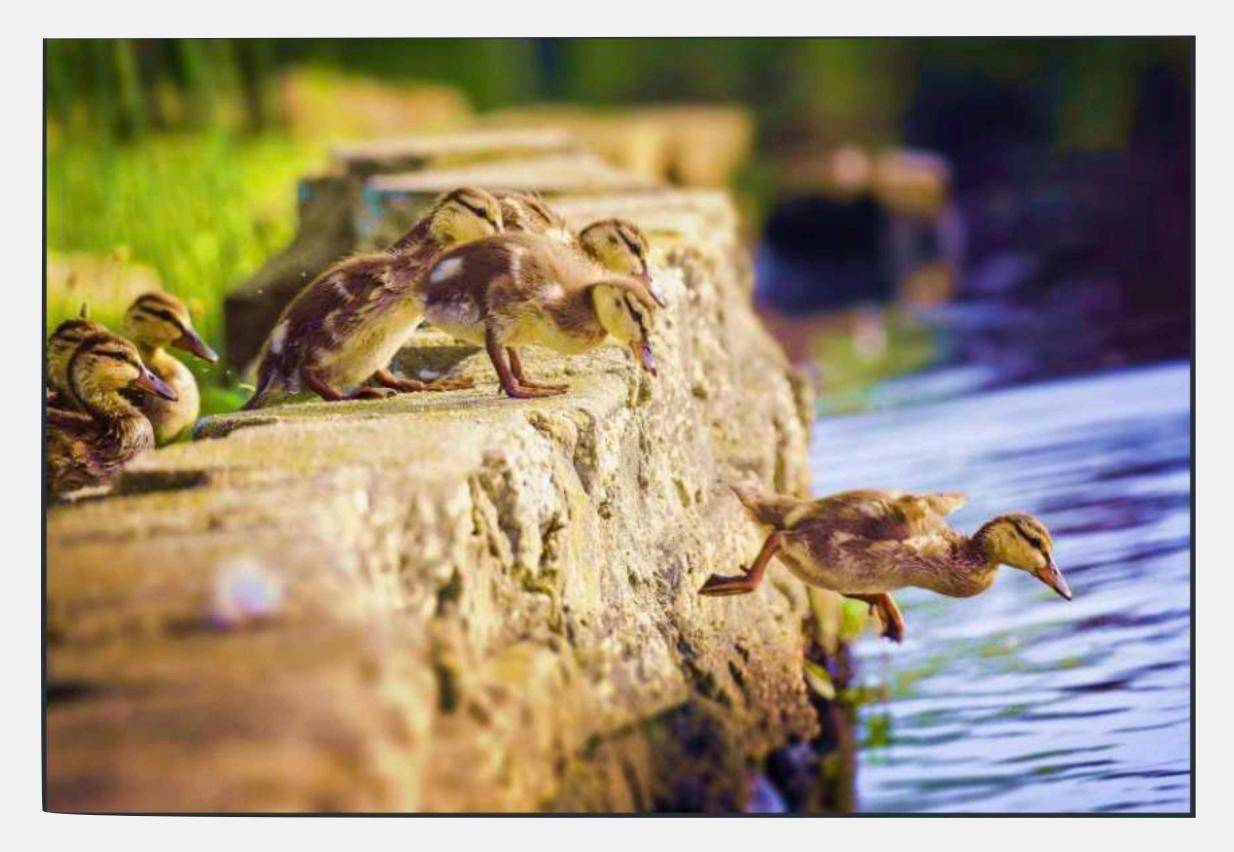


131 Years Ago = Oldest Known Moving Image... Video, United Kingdom





A picture or a 1000 words?

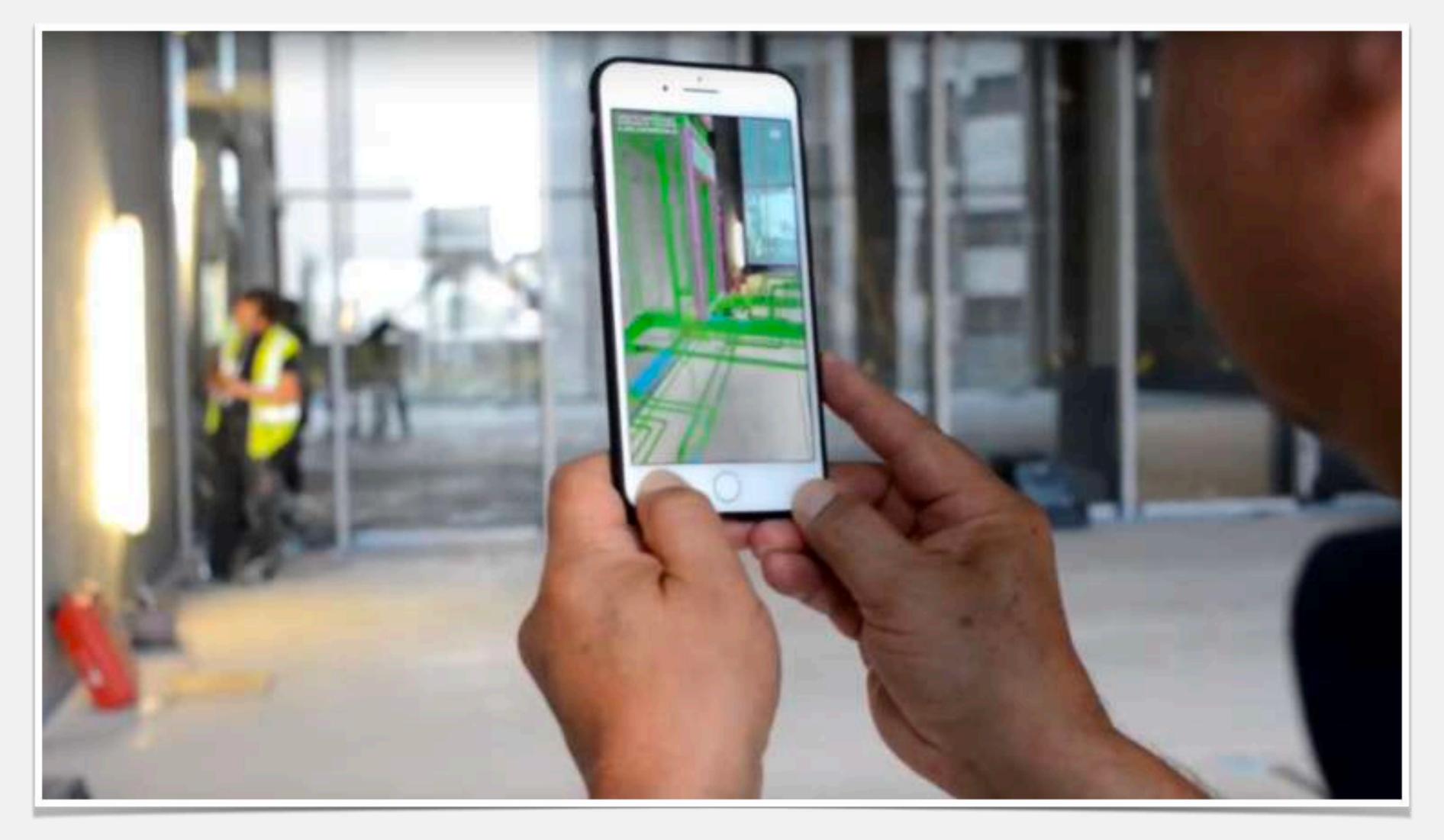


'Writing was a hack, a detour'

Kevin Systrom - IG Co Founder

Mallard Duckling making a running leap into the water from the rock ledge at Argyle Lake, Babylon, Long Island. Mallard ducks are the most common & recognizable wild ducks in the Northern Hemisphere. They spend most of their time near natural bodies of water (ponds, marshes, streams, & lakes) where they feed on plants, invertebrates, fish, and insects. Mallards are dabbling, or surface-feeding, ducks because they eat by tipping underwater for food—head down, feet and tail in the air—rather than diving. Mallards also forage and graze for food on land. The male mallard duck, called a drake, sports a glossy green head, a white ring around its neck and a rich, chestnut-brown breast. The mallard duck's outer feathers are waterproof, because of an oil that's secreted from a gland near the tail. Soon after birth, baby ducks, called ducklings, open their eyes. A little more than a day after hatching, ducklings can run, swim, and forage for food on their own. They stay in the nest for less than a month. A group of ducklings is called a brood. Outside the nest, the brood sticks close by the mother for safety, often following behind her in a neat, single-file line. Mallard Duckling making a running leap into the water from the rock ledge at Argyle Lake, Babylon, Long Island. Mallard ducks are the most common & recognizable wild ducks in the Northern Hemisphere. They spend most of their time near natural bodies of water (ponds, marshes, streams, & lakes) where they feed on plants, invertebrates, fish, and insects. Mallards are dabbling, or surface-feeding, ducks because they eat by tipping underwater for food-head down, feet and tail in the airrather than diving. Mallards also forage and graze for food on land. The male mallard duck, called a drake, sports a glossy green head, a white ring around its neck and a rich, chestnut-brown breast. The mallard duck's outer feathers are waterproof, because of an oil that's secreted from a gland near the tail. Soon after birth, baby ducks, called ducklings, open their eyes. A little more than a day after hatching, ducklings can run, swim, and forage for food on their own. They stay in the nest for less than a month. A group of ducklings is called a brood. Outside the nest, the brood sticks close by the mother for safety, often following behind her in a neat, single-file line. Mallard Duckling making a running leap into the water from the rock ledge at Argyle Lake, Babylon, Long Island. Mallard ducks are the most common & recognizable wild ducks in the Northern Hemisphere. They spend most of their time near natural bodies of water (ponds, marshes, streams, & lakes) where they feed on plants, invertebrates, fish, and insects. Mallards are dabbling, or surface-feeding, ducks because they eat by tipping underwater for food—head down, feet and tail in the air—rather than diving. Mallards also forage and graze for food on land. The male mallard duck, called a drake, sports a glossy green head, a white ring around its neck and a rich, chestnut-brown breast. The mallard duck's outer feathers are waterproof, because of an oil that's secreted from a gland near the tail. Soon after birth, baby ducks, called ducklings, open their eyes. A little more than a day after hatching, ducklings can run, swim, and forage for food on their own. They stay in the nest for less than a month. A group of ducklings is called a brood. Outside the nest, the brood sticks close by the mother for safety, often following behind her in a neat, single-file line. Mallard Duckling making a running leap into the water from the rock ledge at Argyle Lake, Babylon, Long Island. Mallard ducks are the most common & recognizable wild ducks in the Northern Hemisphere. They spend most of their time near natural bodies of water (ponds, marshes, streams, & lakes) where they feed on plants, invertebrates, fish, and insects. Mallards are dabbling, or surface-feeding, ducks because they eat by tipping underwater for food—head down, feet and tail in the air—rather than diving. Mallards also forage and graze for food on land. The male mallard duck, called a drake, sports a glossy green head, a white ring around its neck and a rich, chestnut-brown breast. The mallard duck's outer feathers are waterproof, because of an oil that's secreted from a gland near the tail. Soon after birth, baby ducks, called ducklings, open their eyes. A little more than a day after hatching, ducklings can run, swim, and forage for food on their own. They stay in the nest for less than a month. A group of ducklings is called a brood. Outside the nest, the brood sticks close by the mother for safety, often following behind her in a neat, single-file line. Mallard Duckling making a running leap into the water from the rock ledge at Argyle Lake, Babylon, Long Island. Mallard ducks are the most common & recognizable wild ducks in the Northern Hemisphere. They spend most of their time near natural bodies of water (ponds, marshes, streams, & lakes) where they feed on plants, invertebrates, fish, and insects. Mallards are dabbling, or surface-feeding, ducks because they eat by tipping underwater for food—head down, feet and tail in the air-rather than diving. Mallards also forage and graze for food on land. The male mallard duck, called a drake, sports a glossy green head, a white ring around its neck and a rich, chestnut-brown breast. The mallard duck's outer feathers are waterproof, because of an oil that's secreted from a gland near the tail. Soon after birth, baby ducks, called ducklings, open their eyes. A little more than a day after hatching, ducklings can run, swim, and forage for food on their own. They stay in the nest for less than a month. A group of ducklings is called a brood. Outside the nest, the brood sticks close

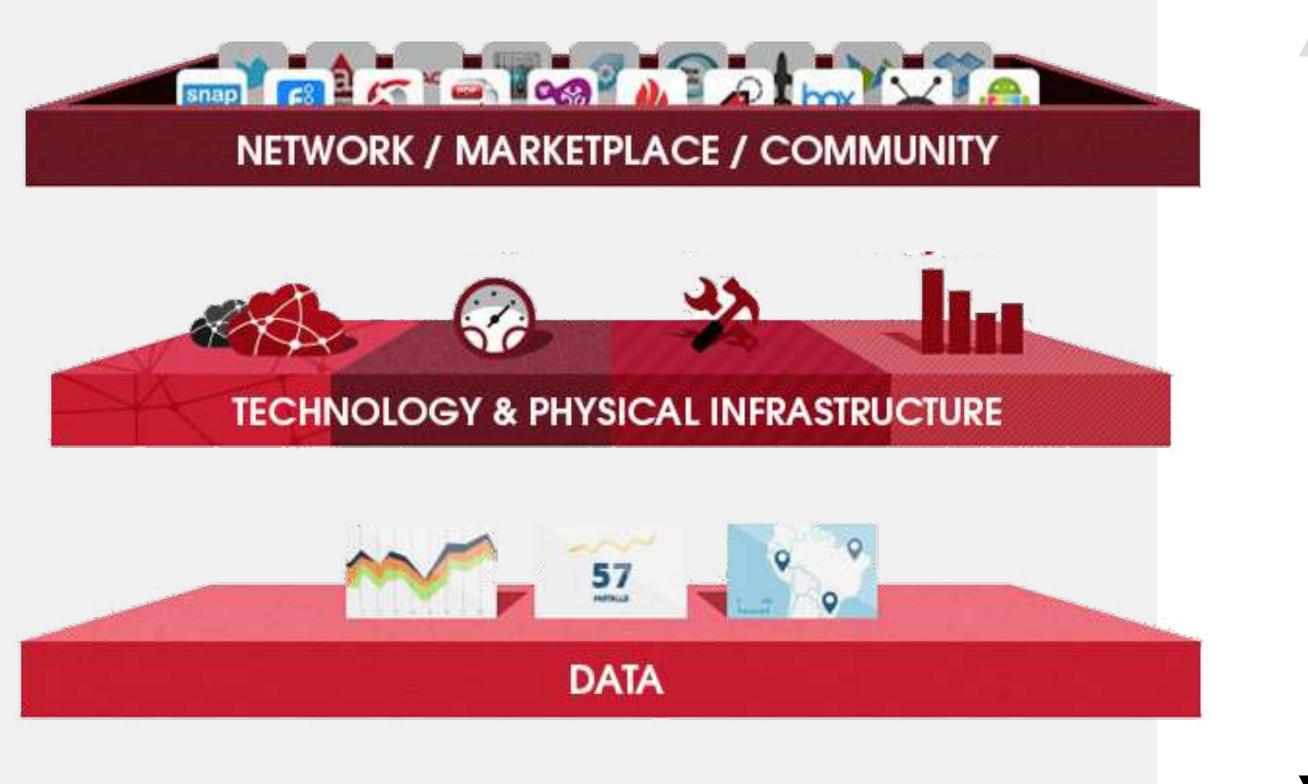
AR / VR

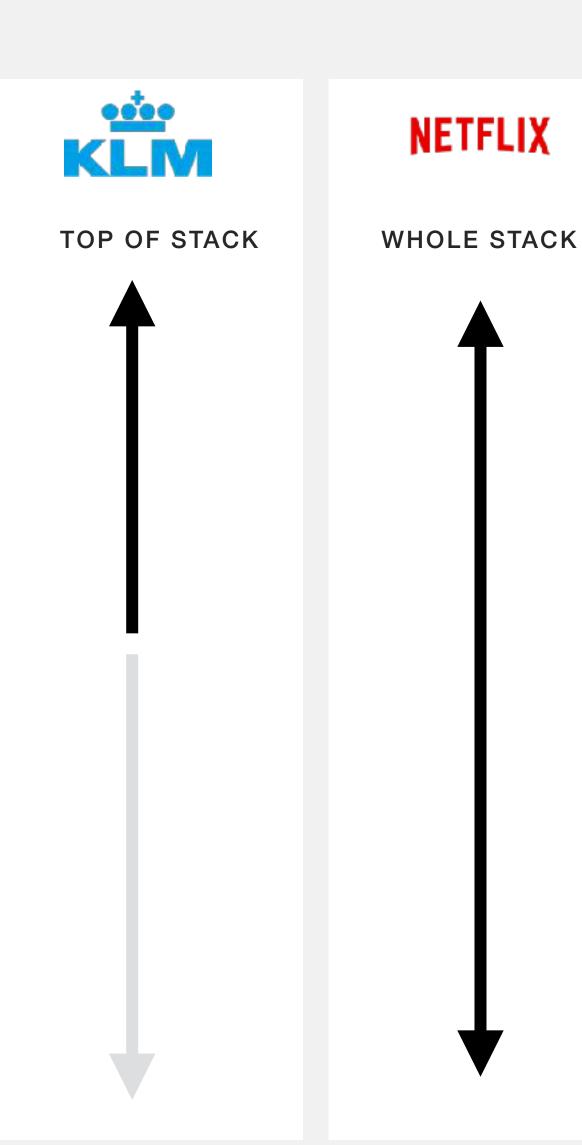




Platforms

Netflix utilising billions of datapoints per month to create to perfect customer proposition (combining content and consumption) to create engagement.





BOEING

BOTTOM OF STACK





Platform stack: 3 basic configurations

Marketplace/Community-dominant

Examples: Marktplaats, Airbnb, Uber, Reddit, Funda, LinkedIn

The key source of value is the network.

Infrastructure-dominant

Android, Wordpress, Dropbox,

Development platform like Android, (provides the infrastructure on top of which apps may be created). Marketplace layer = App store

The Data platform

Platforms that often don't look like platforms. Examples: Jawbone, Nest, Tesla

The platform works like a pool into which, different sources bring in data and from which, different participants derive value.

NETWORK/MARKETPLACE/COMMUNITY

TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE

DATA

NETWORK/MARKETPLACE/COMMUNITY

TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE

DATA

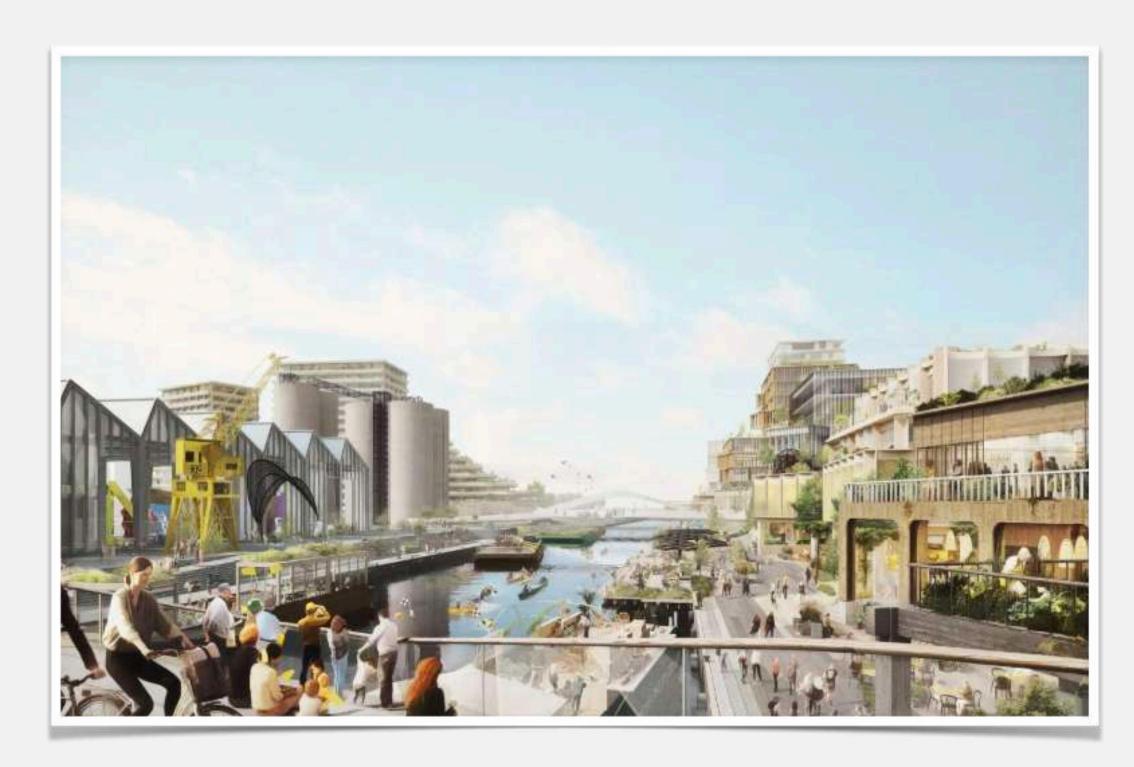
NETWORK/MARKETPLACE/COMMUNITY

TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE

DATA



Platforms: Quayside Labs Toronto



GOOGLE PROJECTONTWIKKELAAR IN TORONTO

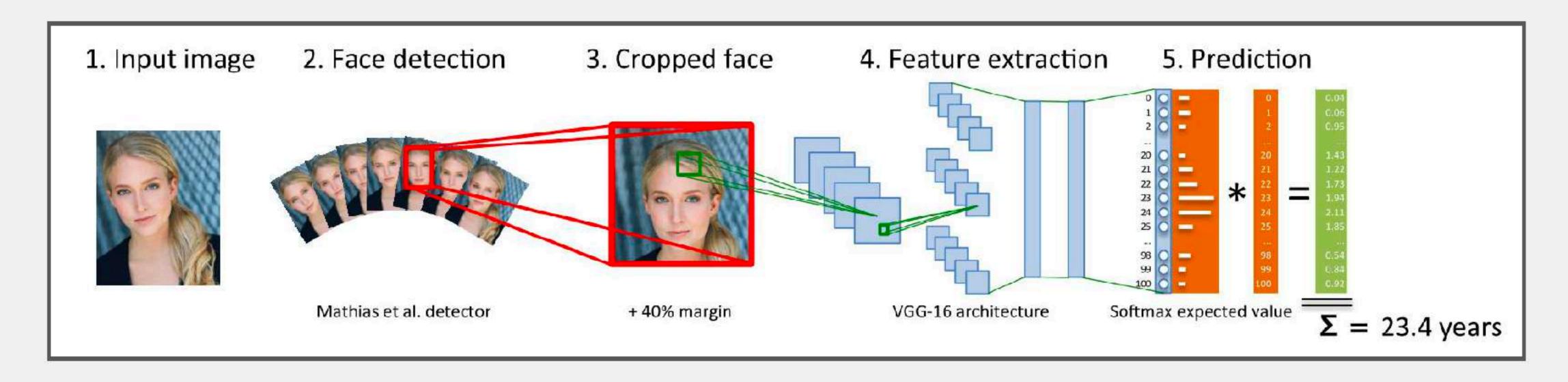




And one technology to fuel them all.

Al & Neural networks

"Computers will overtake humans within the next 100 years. When that happens, we need to make sure computers have goals aligned with ours" - Stephen Hawking



Expert Systems

Program the computer with a set of rules with expert knowledge or human behaviour.

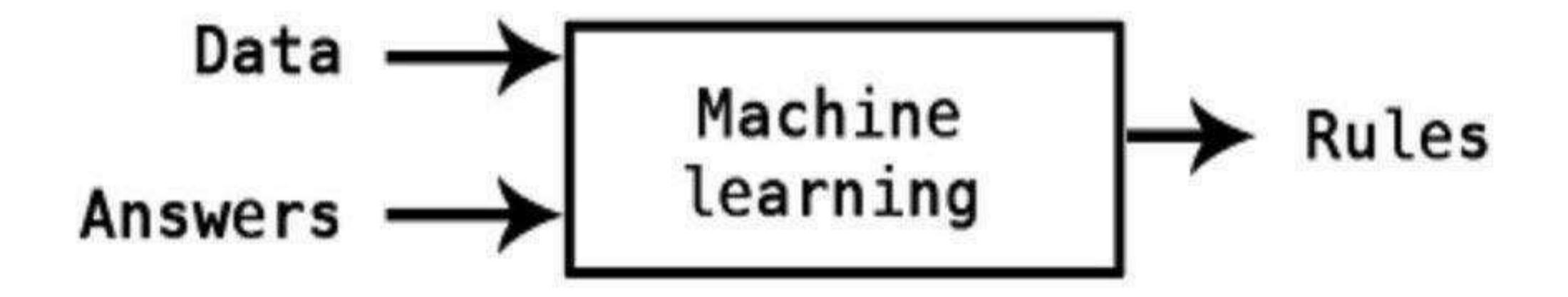
Deep Learning

Feed data structures modelled on the human brain and let algorithms learn based on that data creating a neural network.



Al & Neural networks







"Is there a dog in this picture?"

After 50 years of work, computer vision systems got this right 72% of the time.

A whole class of similar problems – easy for people and hard/impossible for computers.

Consensus: decades more work.

Then, in 2012, machine learning.





The arrival of machine learning

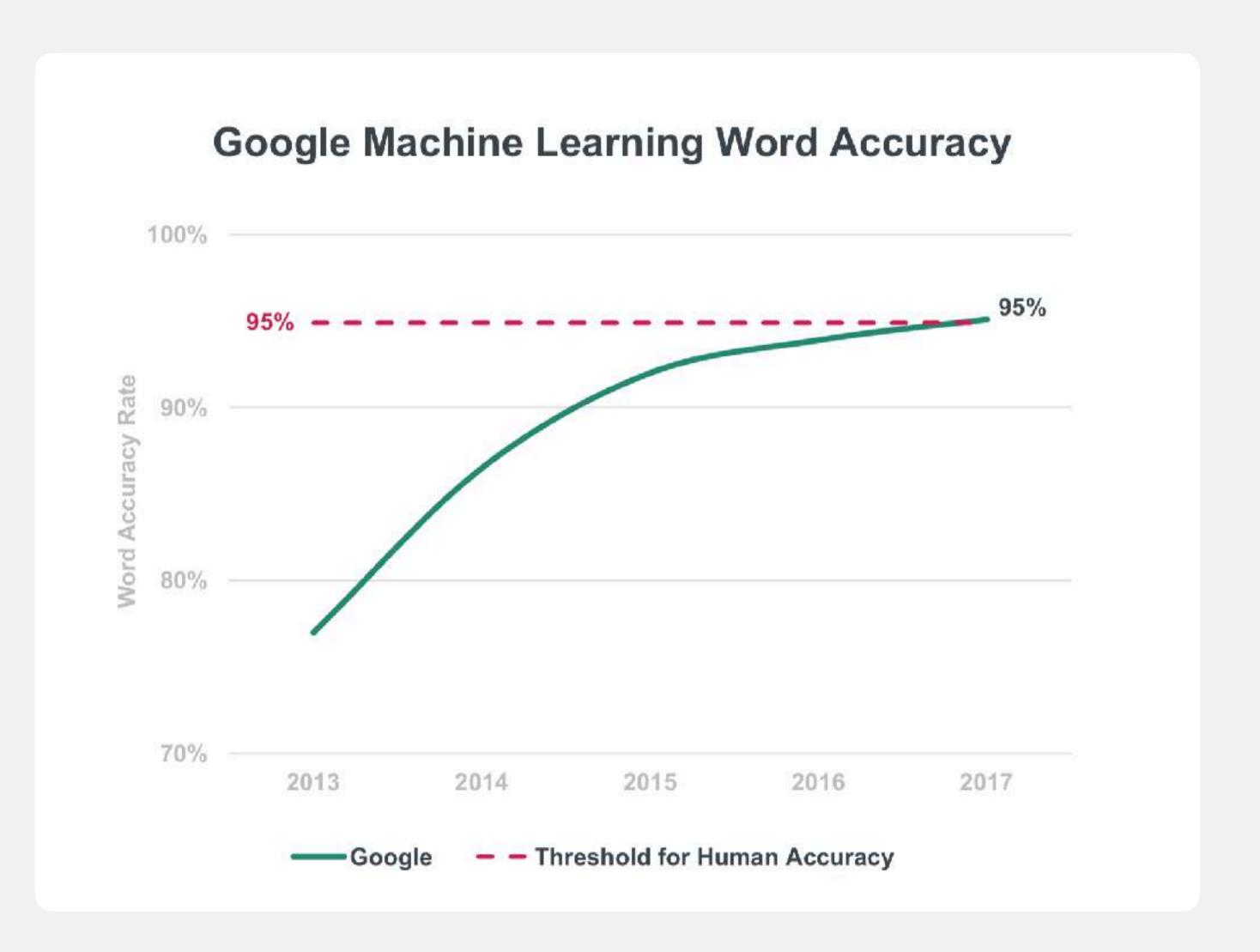
Image recognition

Speech recognition



Natural Language Understanding

The arrival of machine learning...

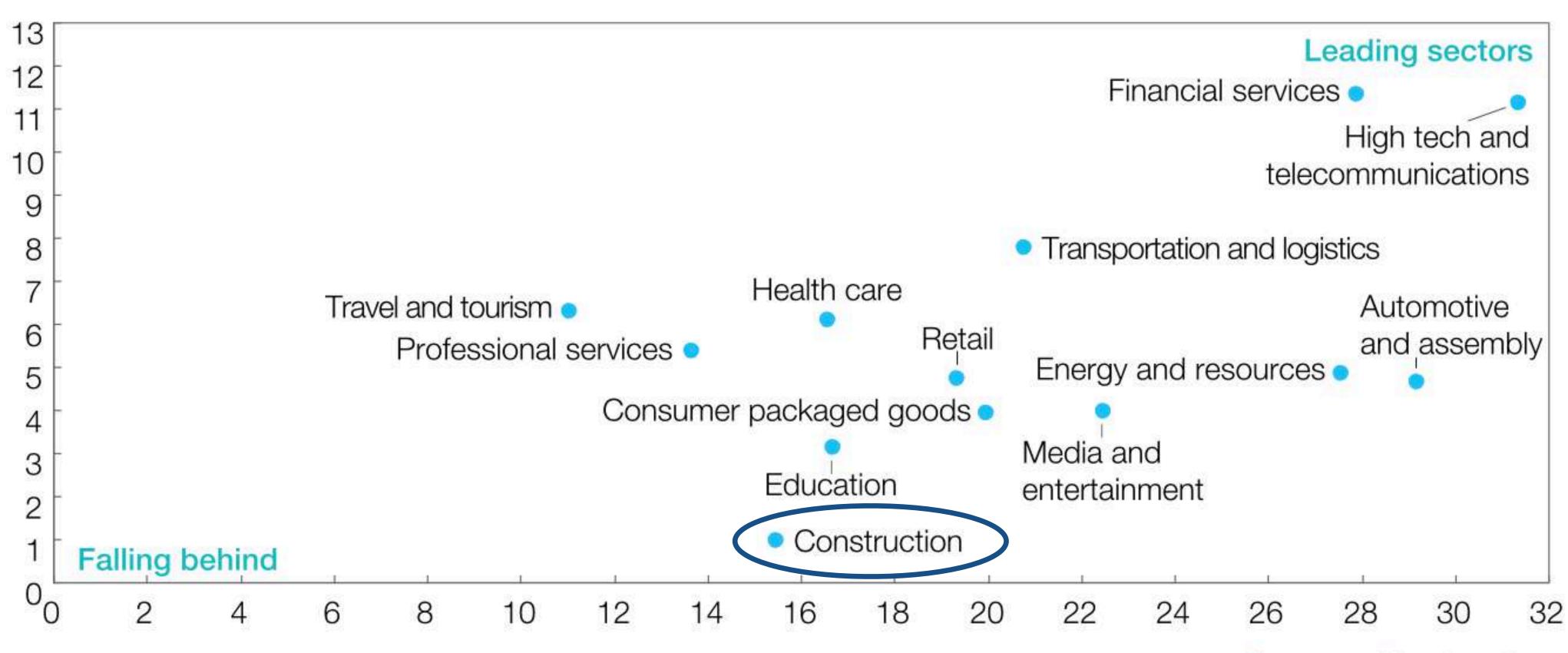




Adoption of AI in construction is very low

Future Al demand trajectory¹

Average estimated % change in Al spending, next 3 years, weighted by firm size2



Current Al adoption

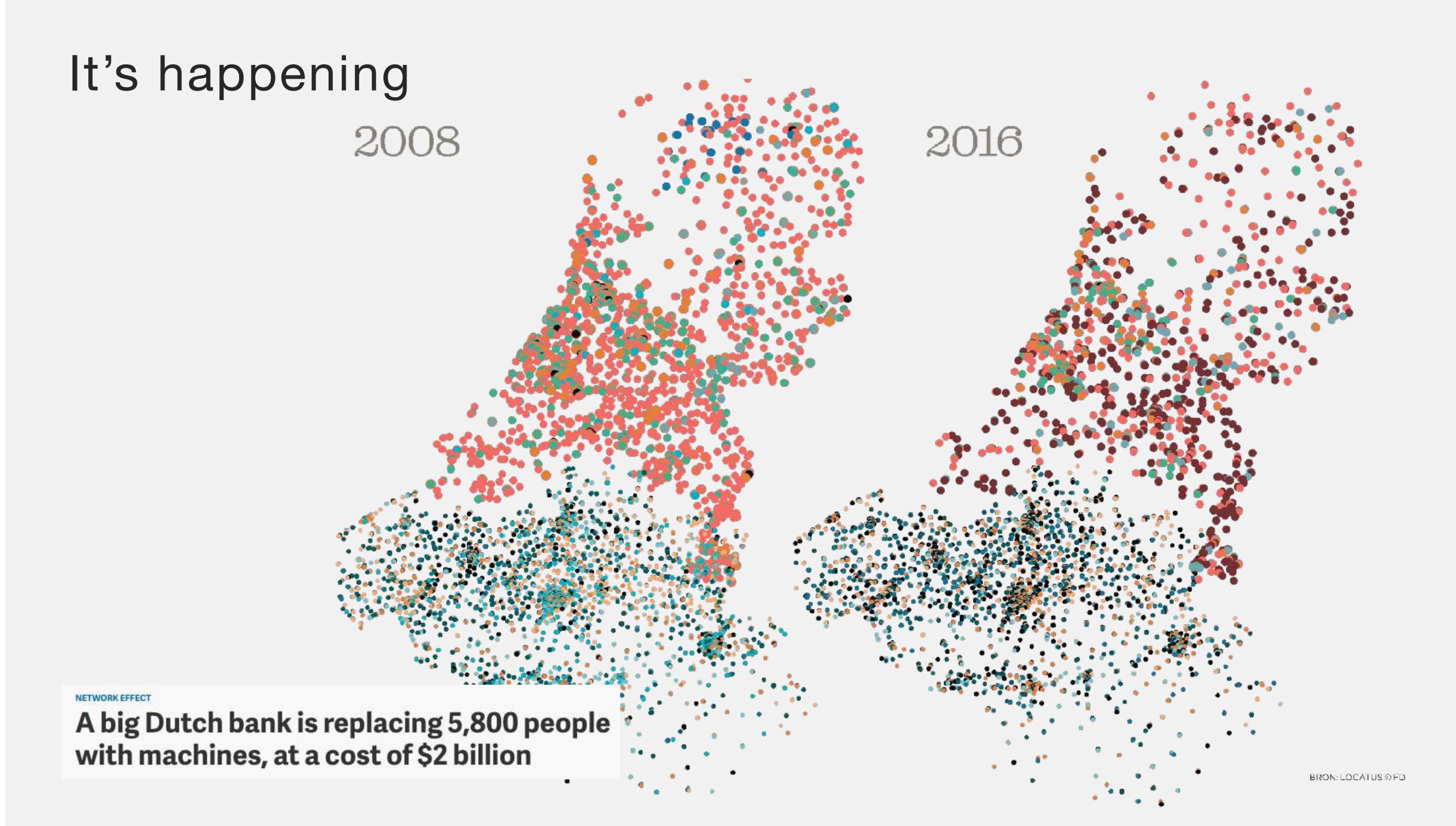
% of firms adopting one or more AI technology at scale or in a core part of their business, weighted by firm size²

Alice



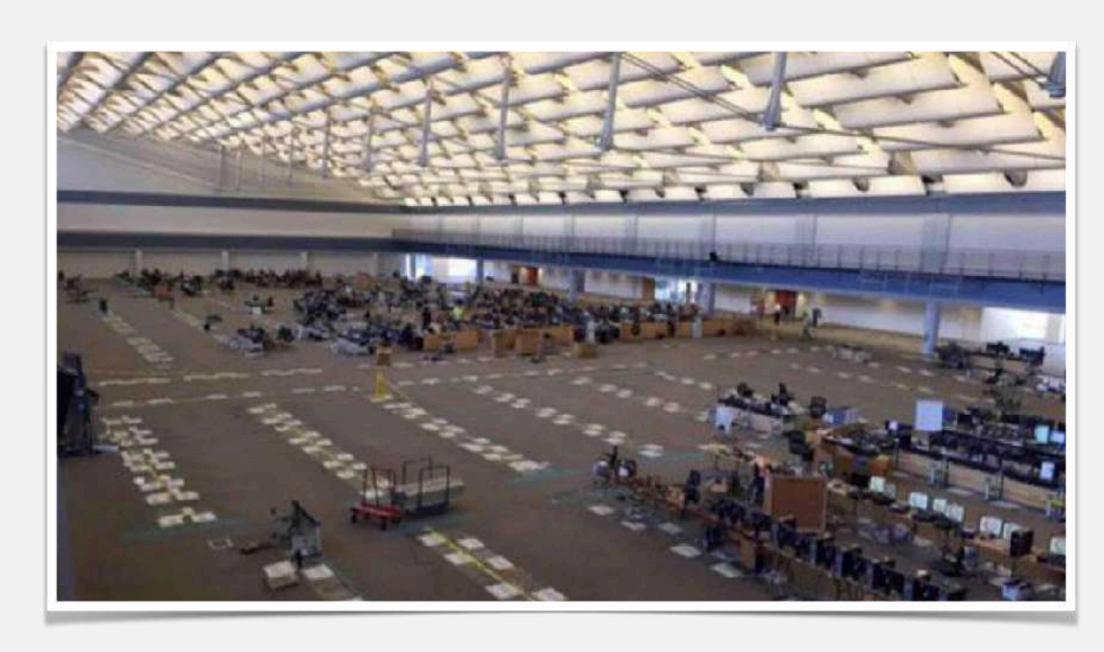


Impact



Impact





2008 2017

Impact | Business process optimisation

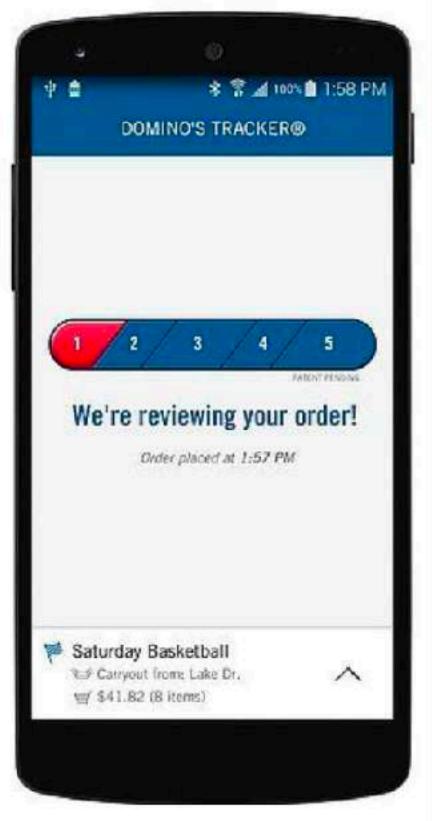




Predictive personalisation | from one-click to zero-clicks





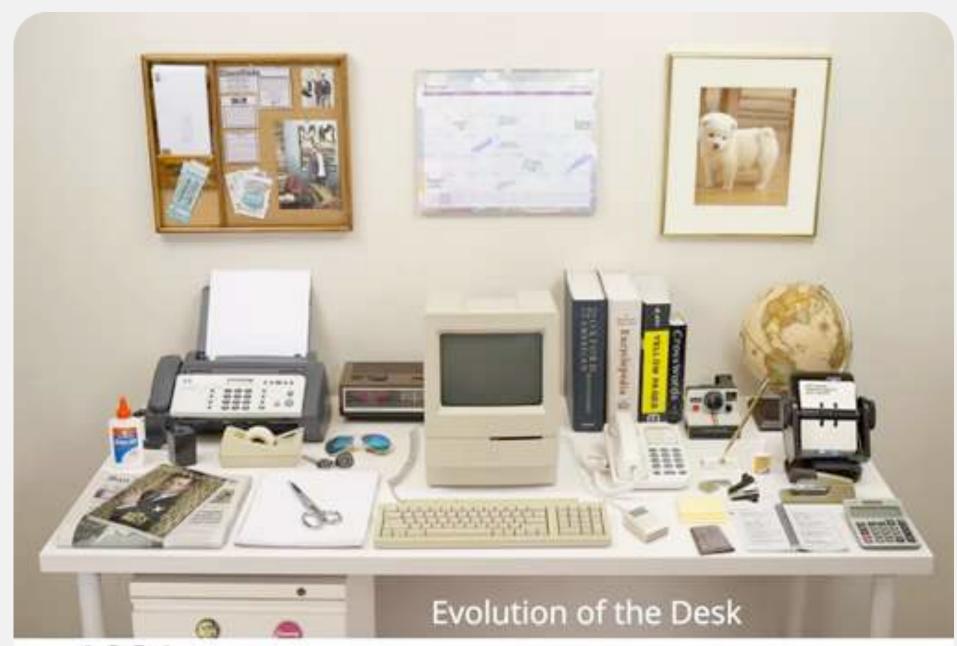


Artificial intelligence is helping businesses create experiences that naturally integrate with consumers' everyday lives.

Consumers will no longer change their pattern of communication when interacting with brands in order to satisfy their needs. Intelligent prediction and customization will make customers feel as if every product or brand experience was tailored just for them and also understands their emotion. A segment of 1.



Software eating the world



1981

1960s

The office was a male-dominated environment- many women were still dependent on their husbands for income.

Technology was sparse, with workers producing documents with pen and paper. Due to the lack of technology, most of office employees had the same 9-5 working day as when the office closed connectivity was very limited.

1970s

In the 1970s more women were beginning to enter the workplace. The Equal Pay Act of 1970 made it illegal to pay women less for doing an identical job as men. This was followed by the Sexual Discrimination Act of 1975 which made it illegal to discriminate against women in education and recruitment.

In terms of technology, typewriters had become commonplace in the office environment. The more modern versions were designed to minimise noise in the workplace.

1980s

With Margaret Thatcher becoming Britain's first and only female Prime Minister, women were becoming more powerful in the working environment.

Typewriters were starting to be replaced by desktop computers and fax machines by the turn of the decade.

1990s

New technology was prevalent from the 1990s to the 2000s. Computers and fax machines were becoming common fixtures in the office environment - aiding in the growth of many global partnerships. Mobile phones were starting to become more accessible to the average person.

2000s

The dawn on the World Wide Web made working remotely much easier. Laptops and mobile phones made it easier for employees to be connected to the office 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. It was now uncommon for office workers not to have access to a computer.

Now

Technology dominates the work environment today- and is forever changing. Mobile devices such as tablets and smart phones, as well as cloud storage, have made it easy for people to connect with anyone, anywhere in the world.







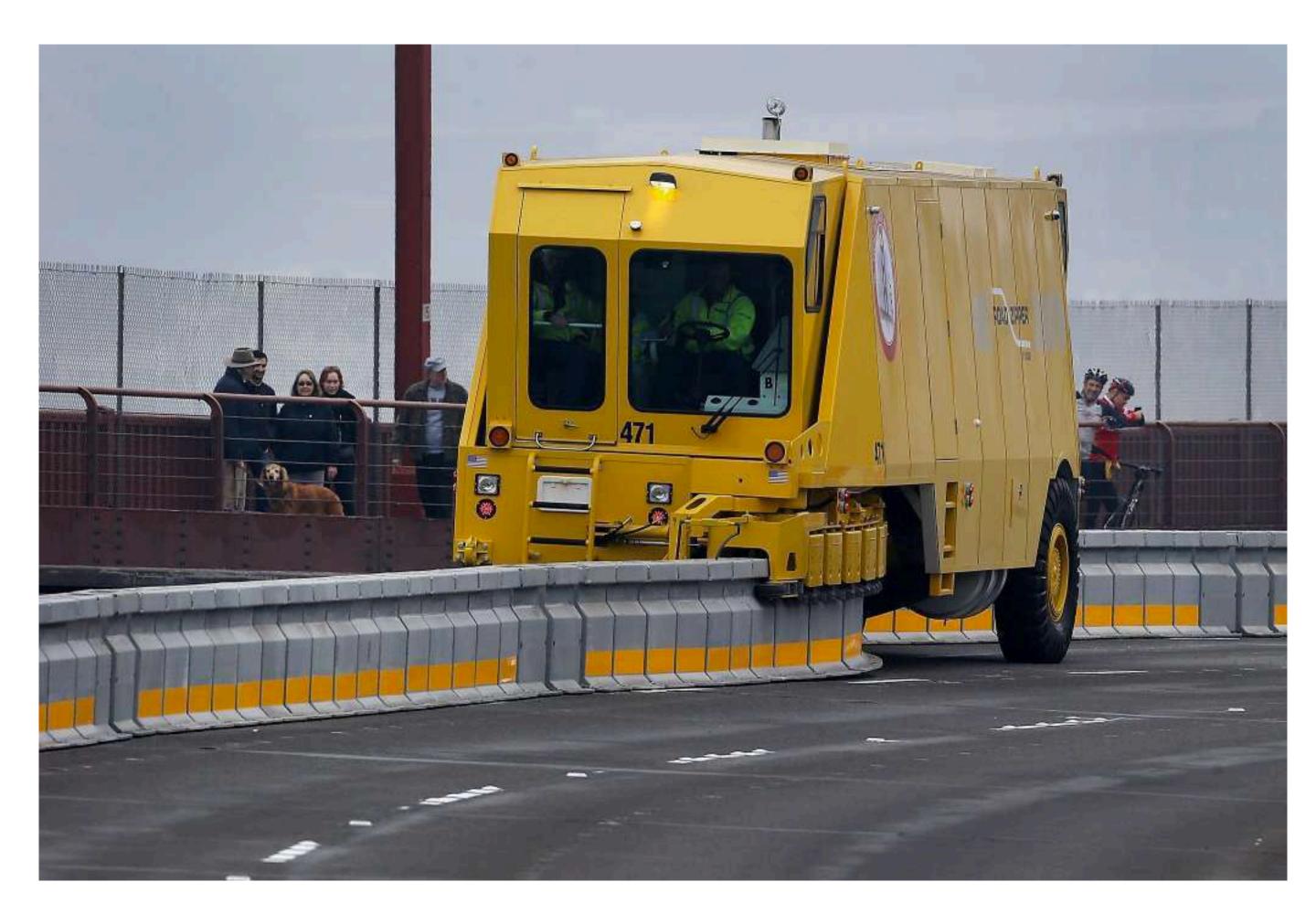








Software eating the world





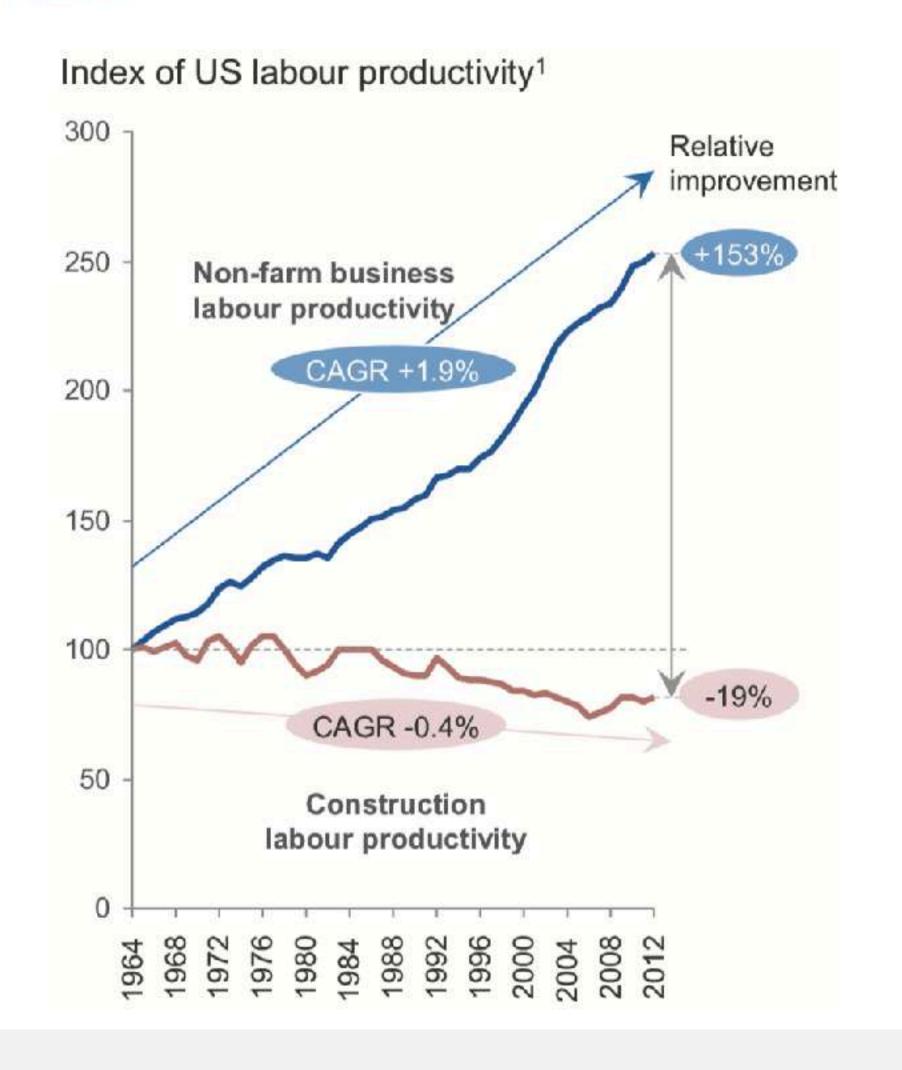
Following

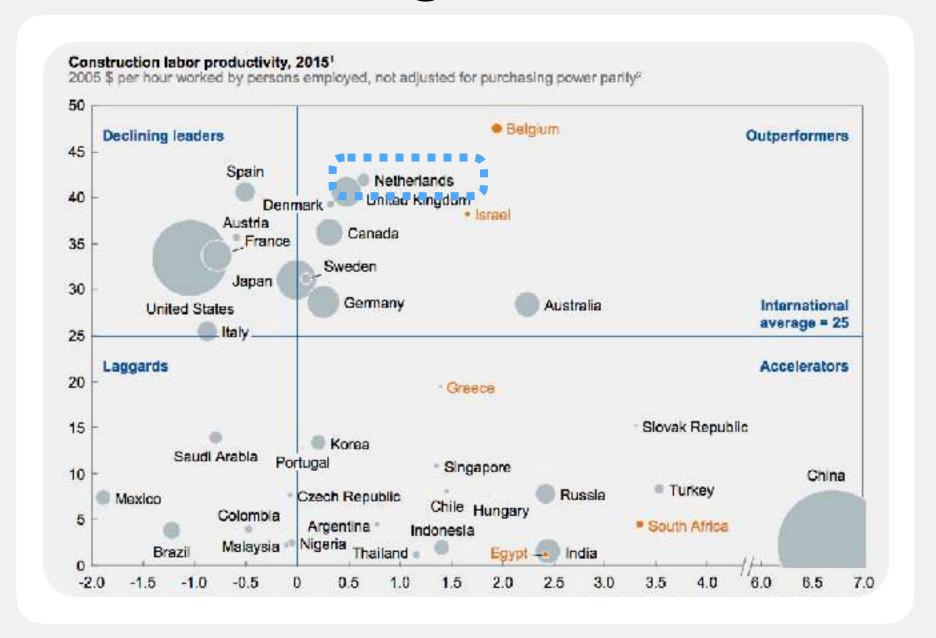
Software will eat the world, autonomy edition. Instead of this wonderful contraption to reconfigure the lanes twice a day, this will just be a software switch. Ultimately, there won't be any lanes.

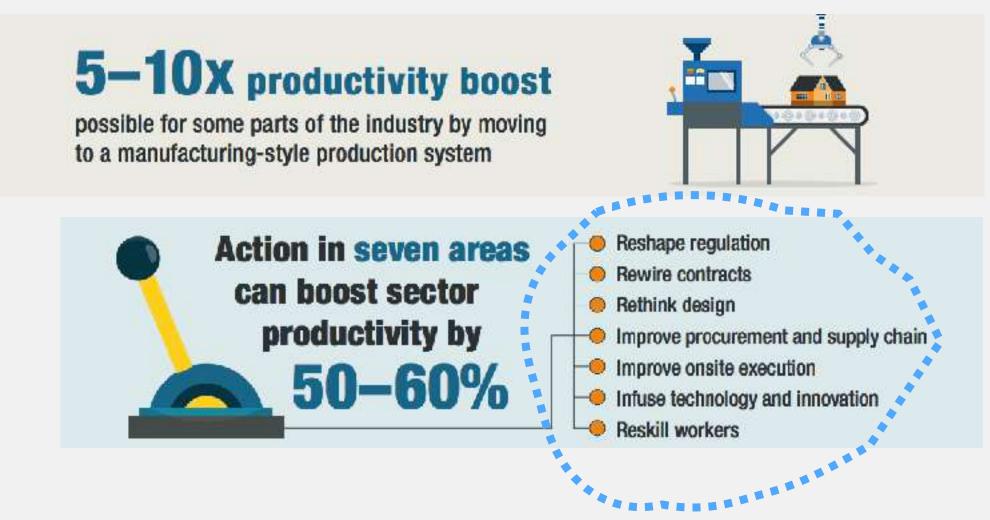
The Future of Work

In US: Productivity in construction is declining

Figure 3: US Industry Productivity and Performance, 1964-2012²⁸

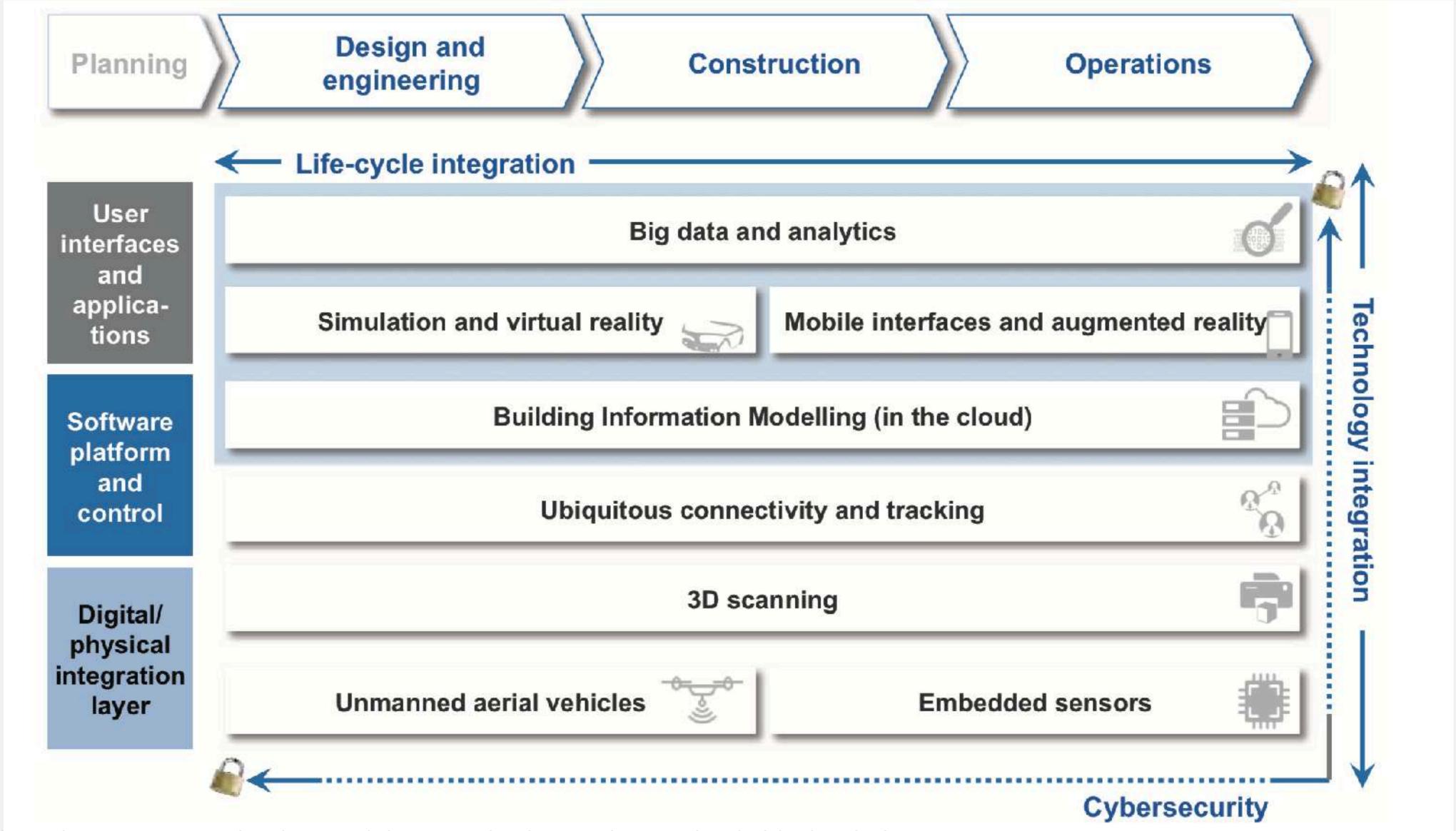








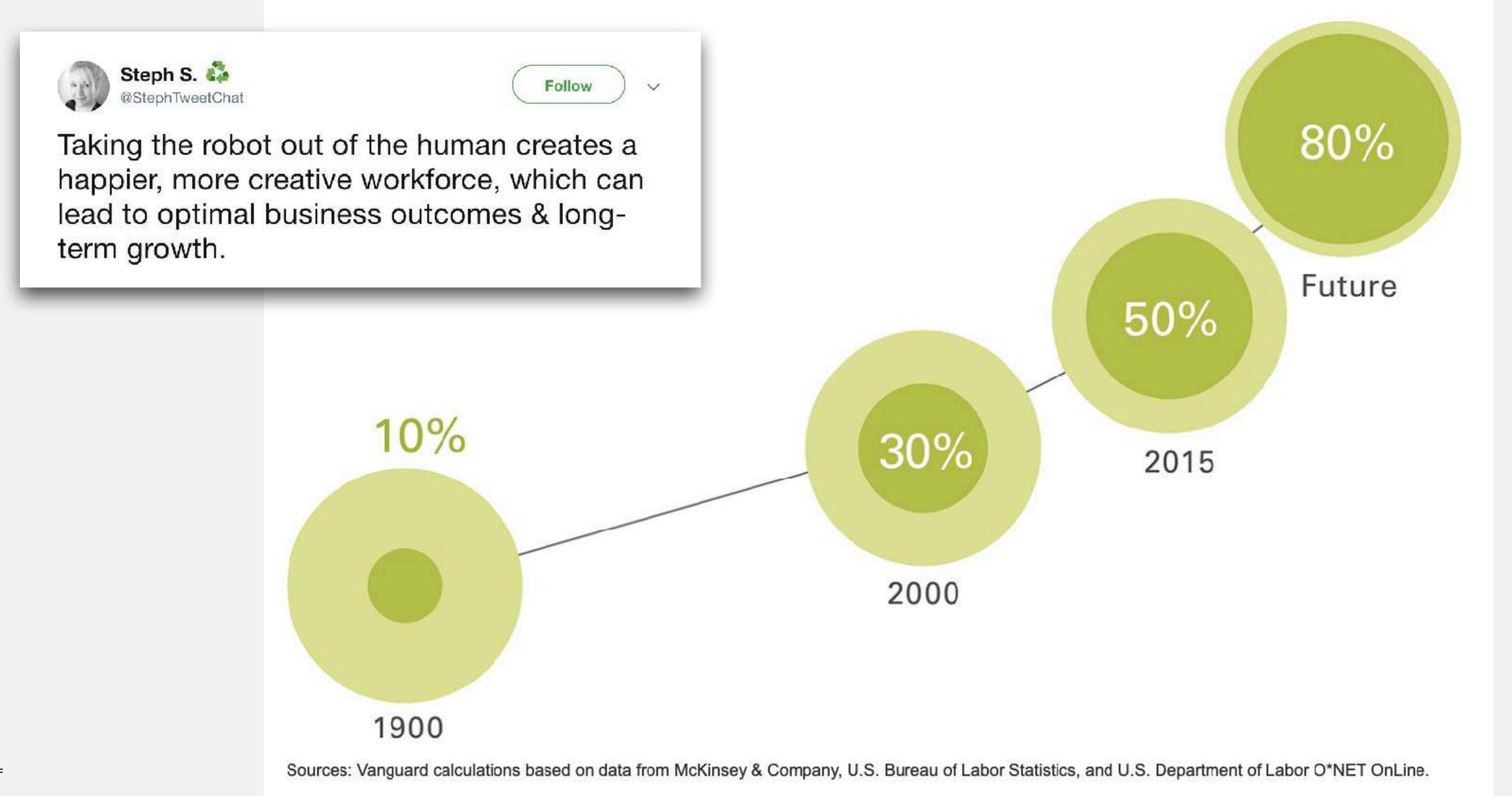
Digital Technologies applied in E&C Value Chain



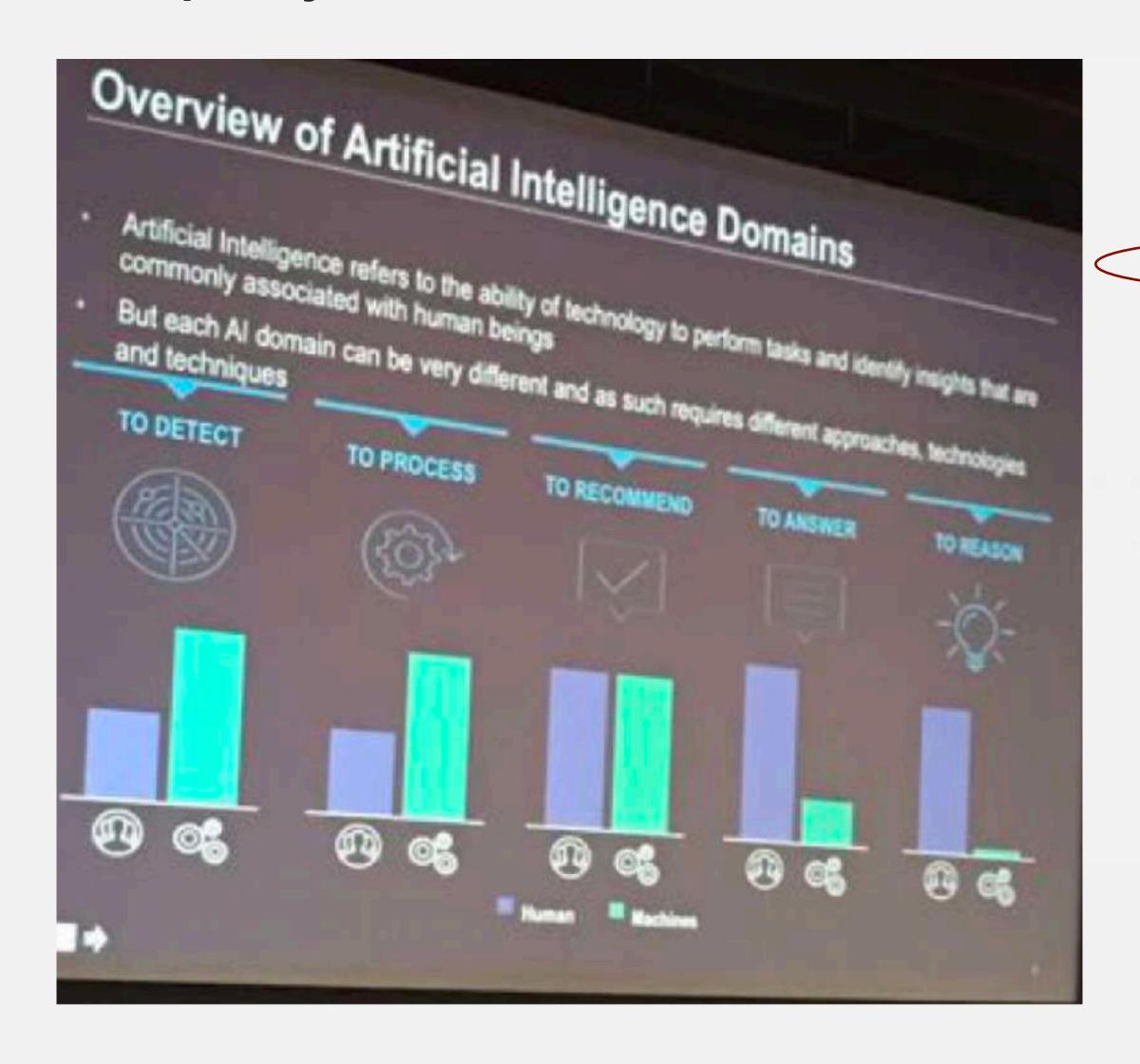


Employment & skills





Employment & skills

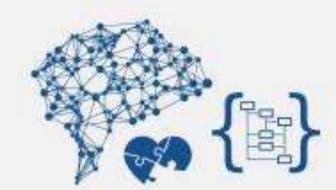


in 2020

- Complex Problem Solving
- 2. Critical Thinking
- Creativity
- People Management
- Coordinating with Others
- Emotional Intelligence
- Judgment and Decision Making
- 8. Service Orientation
- Negotiation
- Cognitive Flexibility

in 2015

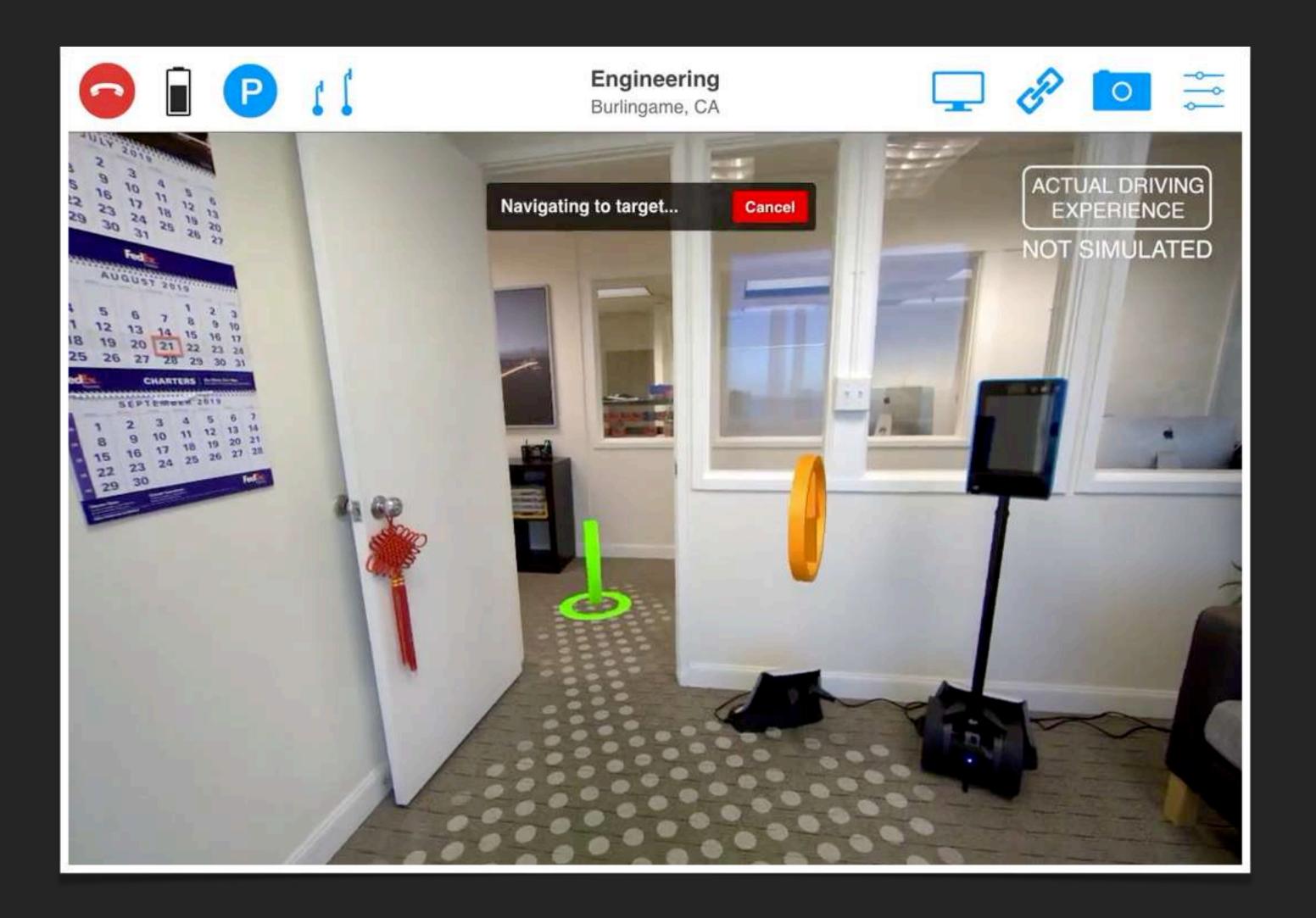
- Complex Problem Solving
- 2. Coordinating with Others
- People Management
- 4. Critical Thinking
- Negotiation
- Quality Control
- 7. Service Orientation
- Judgment and Decision Making
- 9. Active Listening
- Creativity







Creativity in the office



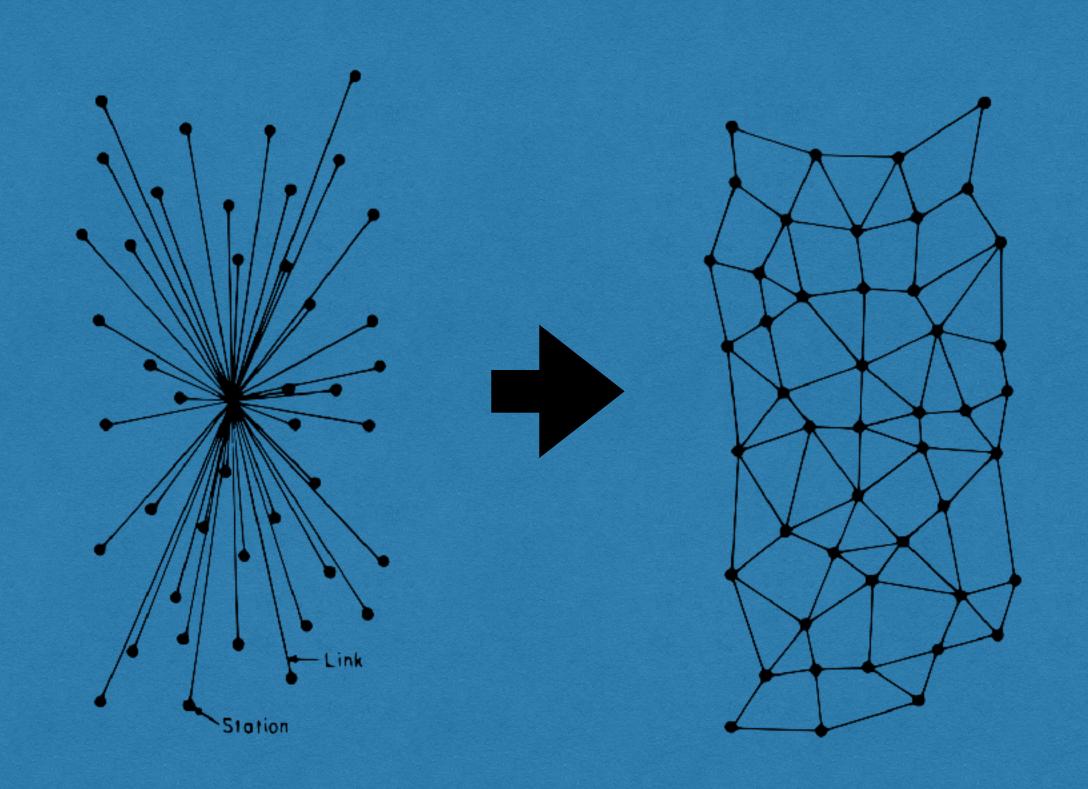
Creativity in farming

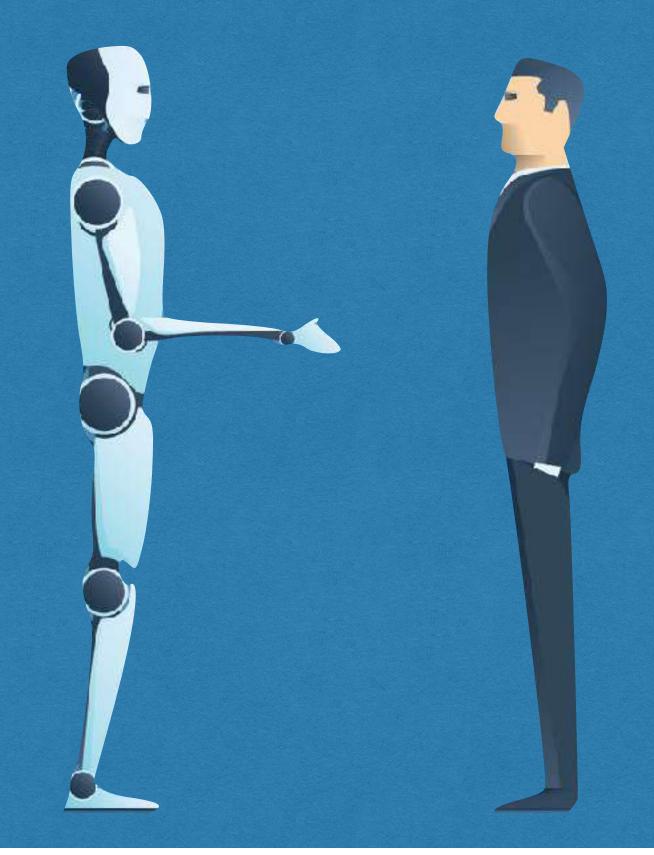


Creativity in construction



The Future of Work | Workforce





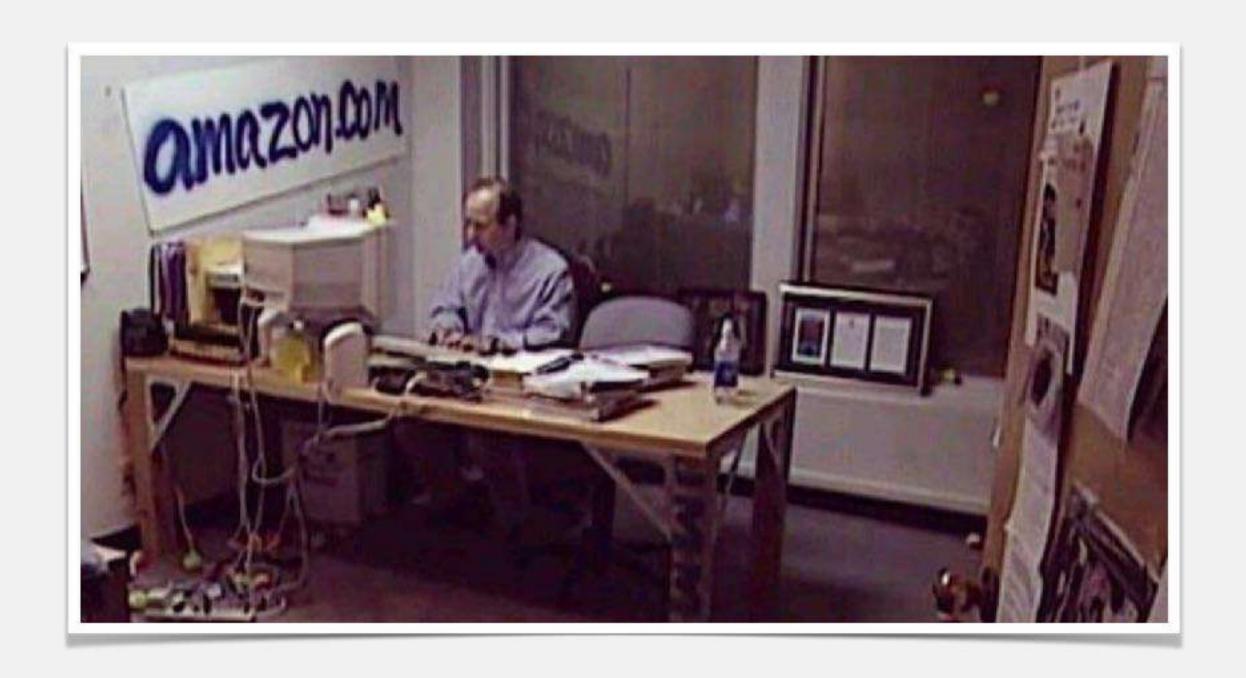
Leading organizations have to craft a distributed workforce strategy that optimizes a diverse and augmented workforce of full and part time employees, contractors, crowds, and robots.

How the gig economy works





Amazon





1994



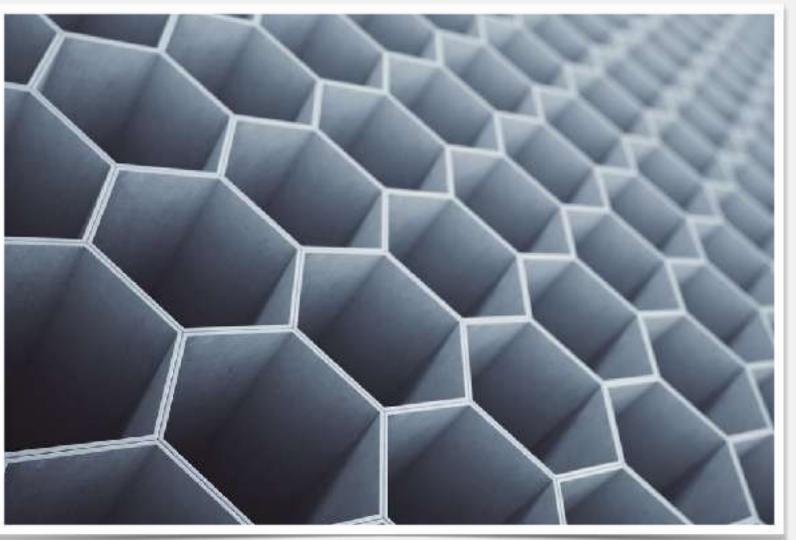
Turn your company into a lab



Innovation and Transformation in Construction

	1	3	5
1 People	unimportant	4.6	important
2 Adoption of new technol- ogies, materials and tools	unimportant	4.5	important
3 Industry collaboration	unimportant	4.2	important
4 Business models	unimportant	4.1	importan
5 Corporate strategies	unimportant	4.0	importan
6 Maturity of business processes	unimportant	4.0	importan
7 Maturity of construction operations	unimportant	4.0	importan
8 Corporate cultures	unimportant	3.8	importan
9 Corporate organizations	unimportant	3.7	important
O Creation of intellectual property	unimportant	3.6	important







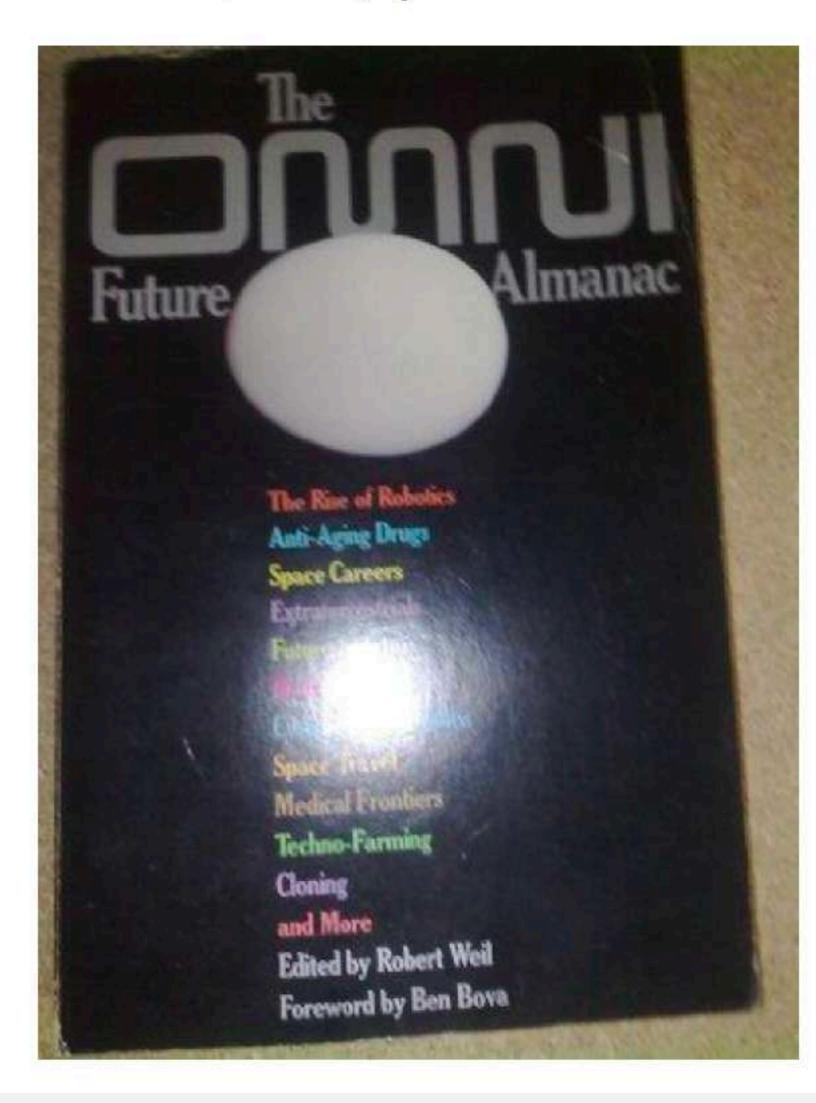


Predicting the Future...Really?

Historical predictions of the future of work

A few jobs Omni's Future Almanac (1982) predicted would be outmoded by technology:

- Grocery cashiers
- Farm workers
- Dry cleaners
- Small real estate brokers
- Door-to-door salespeople
- Toll booth operators
- Bank clerks
- Traditional telephone operators
- Typists

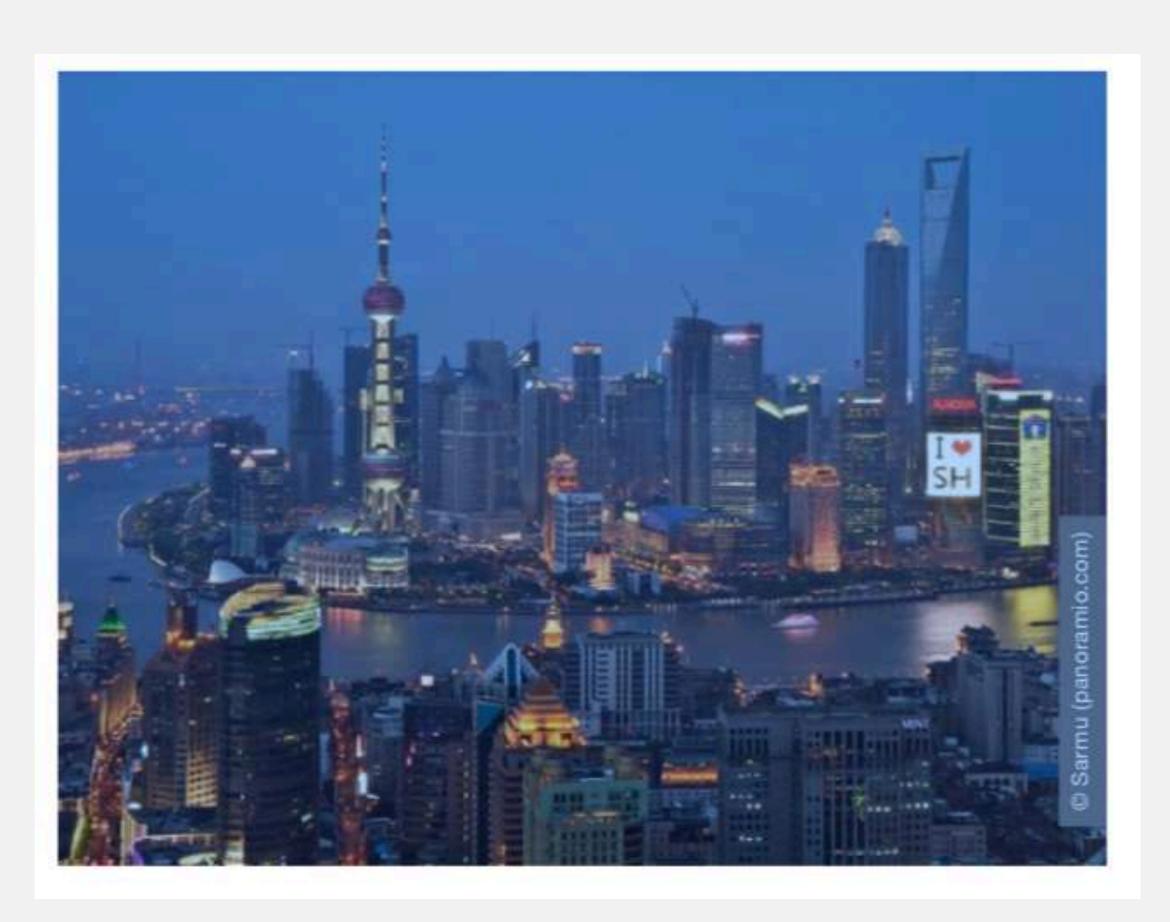


- Secretaries
- Art room staff (pasteup, letterer, graph maker, draftsman)
- File clerks
- "Paper" librarians
- Warehouse inventory person
- Warehouse packers
- Machine loaders
- Machinists

Transition



Shanghai 1990



Shanghai 2010



Transition





1900 1913

13 years



Thank you!

Questions? richard@sound.team



