**Timeline of Key Activities**

**2013**
- **September**: Landscape map of 100+ Future of Work projects and leading thinkers developed
- **October**: OSF launches Future of Work Inquiry

**2014**
- **March**: Public event "The End of Jobs as We Know Them?" draws 120 people in New York
- **April**: Final convening "Emerging Technology & the Future of Work" held for 50 participants including OSF Board, staff, and leading thinkers
- **July**: OSF launches Future of Work think tank to develop projects and leading thinkers

**2015**
- **February**: Comprehensive literature review commissioned from Roosevelt Institute to understand the state of the debate

**Future of Work Inquiry**

**2013–2015**

**Key Assumptions**
- Technology will significantly impact the jobs, types of work, and structure of work in the future
- People will not receive a singular income from a single employer
- Vulnerability will increase for OSF’s communities of concern including women, immigrants, youth, communities of color and formerly incarcerated populations

**Key Questions**
- What specific emerging technologies could increase the benefits of these changes for OSF’s communities of concern?
- How might the relationship between employees and employers be transformed?
- What new socio-economic models could increase the benefits of these changes for OSF’s communities of concern?

**Key Technology Terms**
- Algorithmic hiring practices
- Artificial intelligence
- Crowdwork
- Just-in-time scheduling
- Peer production
- Data mining
- Digital divide
- Sharing economy
- Socio-technical systems
- Techno-determinism

**Key Labor Terms**
- Communities of concern
- Invisible labor
- Implicit bias
- Structural inequality
- Universal basic income
- Virtual redlining

**Unemployment**
- Black Americans = 2x that of White Americans
- Latinos = 1.5x that of White Americans
- Source: EARN Network

**Productivity**
- From 1979 to 2013 productivity rose 64% while wages increased only 8%
OSF’s Communities of concern

“The same set of technologies that empower workers can undermine economic systems. Unrepentant fear and risk can displace a workforce in other sectors, or good labor practices process can encourage but because they are infatuated with the sharing economy, not just for marketing purposes of concern.

Data & Society Research Institute

—Denise Cheng, independent researcher and

“Today, ride drivers continue to work 10-10-hour shifts and drive all night each work day. Day workers have been encouraged to work off shifts to add a day to their work week. This is why we follow the most promising companies in real time – San Francisco and South Korea – are more status symbols. This is the quiet working of the shared economy.”

—Joan, Virginia New Majority and Southerns and Western District

“We have young, able, fortunate enough to be displaced, none are disproportionately more likely to part time. One out of every four employed, their jobs are disproportionately more likely to be part-time. One out of every four employed,

“While 3D printing is associated with futurist dreams of automation and shifting the focus from consumer manufacturing to manufacturing in the comfort of our homes or offices more now than ever before. While 3D printing is the ability to make 3D printing involves the development of new technologies that are changing the way we work for ourselves.”

—Laura Forlano, Illinois Institute of Technology and

“...many more people than ever are accessing the

—Megan Halpern, Arizona State University

“Technology may not be able to solve the world’s problems, but it is a tool that helps us

—Dean Baker, Center for Economic and Policy

“…No industry has ever evolved to make worthy

“While some people are now taking advantage of the

—Carrie Gleason, Center for Popular Democracy and

“...employment discrimination in place to ensure stability, equity and opportunity for workers, including those who are non-unionized, temporary, or part-time, as they

—Malcolm Young, Founder, The Sentencing Project

“3D printing is associated with futurist dreams of

—Tamara Kneese, Alex Rosenblat, and danah boyd, Data & Society Research Institute

...consistent with the needs of the workforce, and that's why we focus on new technologies that are changing the way we work for ourselves.”

—Laura Forlano, Illinois Institute of Technology and

“...employment discrimination in place to ensure stability, equity and opportunity for workers, including those who are non-unionized, temporary, or part-time, as they work...”

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