



The evolution of work

New realities facing today's leaders

The evolution of work

The workforce and technology are changing. They are more digital, more technological, and more global. At the same time, business expectations, needs, and demands are evolving faster than ever before. At Deloitte, we are leading our clients into a contingent, crowdsourced, automated, and cognitive-enabled future where the workforce will become increasingly augmented. The Future of Work program is developing and incubating solutions hand in hand with clients around the world, reimagining the future of talent acquisition, workforce planning, professions, and more.

CONTENTS

What could work look like tomorrow?	 2
Understanding the future by engaging the crowd	 3
Reality No. 1: Exponential organizations	 6
Reality No. 2: The unleashed workforce	 8
Reality No. 3: Lifelong reinvention	 10
Reality No. 4: Technology, talent, and transformation	 12
Reality No. 5: The ethics of work and society	 14
Adapting to the new realities	 16
Endnotes	 17

What could work look like tomorrow?

GETTING work done is a fundamental concern for any business. But today, paradigm-shifting forces seem to be driving significant changes in both work and the workforce. New digital and communications technologies are changing *how* work gets done. The growth of the gig economy and advances in artificial intelligence are changing *who* does the work. Even the question of *what* work looks like is coming under examination as a continually evolving marketplace drives organizations to explore new business models.

In the face of these technological and social forces, it could be imperative for businesses to rethink their approaches to the *how*, *who*, and *what* of work in fundamental, perhaps even transformative ways. And as usual, there seem to be no easy answers.

While we anticipate that the future of work will be better in some respects than many of our present-day realities, we also anticipate much turbulence. The complexity of what lies ahead can make many business leaders feel as if they are navigating white-water rapids rather than charting predictable courses of action.

The research this report describes aims to bring some degree of clarity to the pressures organizations can expect as they move forward in the future of work. Through an ongoing research collaboration with WikiStrat, we examine leading experts' views on the new realities that are emerging and ways in which individuals, organizational leaders, and public policy makers can take advantage of the opportunities that the future of work presents.

Understanding the future by engaging the crowd

THE complexities and opportunities posed by the future of work may seem limitless, and they can present newfound realities to multiple stakeholders. And so, to better understand tomorrow's most pressing issues, we tapped into the potential power of leveraging the wisdom of crowds. Considering a wide range of perspectives on the future of work allows us to view the issue from a variety of viewpoints, yielding a fuller picture of the transformations underway.

To create this fuller picture, we used the WikiStrat crowdsourcing platform to ask leading thinkers across the globe to identify what they thought were the most important driving forces shaping the work-related realities of tomorrow. These were futurists and experts in law, business, society, health, and economics, representing 14 countries. We asked this crowd of experts to identify, not only what they thought were the most relevant forces

driving the future of work, but also how likely they thought these new realities were to take shape over the next five to ten years. (See the sidebar *About the research* to learn more about the study methodology.)

As we gathered and unpacked the data during the study's first phase (conducted in April 2017), five "new realities" emerged that were considered both highly probable and likely to have a big impact on global public policy makers, organizational leaders, and employees seeking to navigate opportunities in the future of work. Each of these realities holds untapped potential for further developing the workforce, leveraging technology, and advancing economic and social growth in newfound ways.

The study's second phase (conducted in November 2017) validated the five original realities and identified two additional "emerging" realities on the horizon (figure 1).

Figure 1. Seven new realities in the future of work



Source: Research conducted with WikiStrat for Heather Stockton, Mariya Filipova, and Kelly Monahan, *The evolution of work: New realities facing today's leaders*, Deloitte Insights, January 30, 2018.

Deloitte Insights | deloitte.com/insights

ABOUT THE RESEARCH

Deloitte Consulting LLP combined forces with Wikistrat, a crowdsourced consultancy with a global network of over 2,200 subject matter experts, to research what possibilities the future of work could hold.

We chose to do this by creating future scenarios using the Delphi method. The Delphi method is a structured, systematic, and interactive forecasting method that relies on a panel of experts.¹ It offers the advantages of participant anonymity, structured information flow, and continuous feedback mechanisms that allow the experts to revise their own forecasts or opinions in real time.

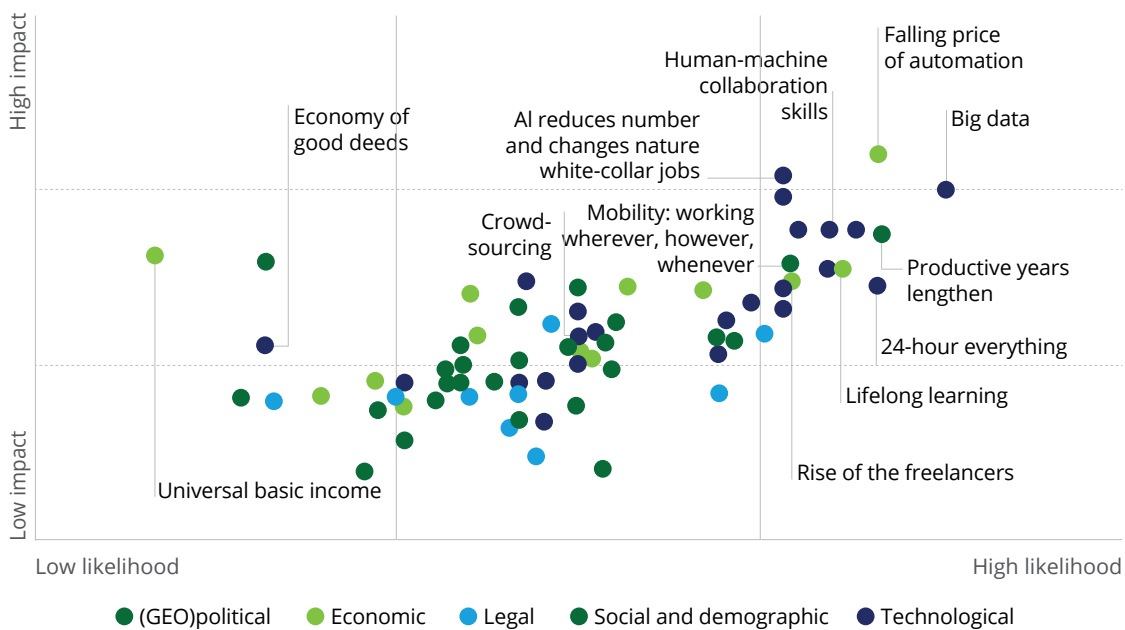
We conducted three rounds of inquiry. In the first round (phase 1), our participants identified forces that would likely impact our understanding of work from an individual, organizational, and societal perspective. During the course of a year, nearly 75 forces were identified (figure 2). We classified these forces into five categories—economic, geopolitical, social/demographic, technological, and legal (figure 2); the majority of the most influential forces were social/demographic and legal. Zooming out to higher-level categories in this way allowed us to better zoom into each force's likelihood and potential impact and more precisely pinpoint those forces that should be at the top of every executive's mind in the coming year.

During the second round (phase 2), participants assessed and voted on the likelihood and impact of the identified forces. We also analyzed the geopolitical landscape, economic implications, legal shifts, social and demographical trends, and disruptive technologies in the context of these forces.

In the third round (phase 3), we constructed future scenarios around the forces identified as being the most likely and influential, which were then studied for the implications they would have for business.

We engage in these three rounds of exploration with the expert panel every six months, allowing us to regularly update our predictions for and projected likelihood of future scenarios. This agile approach and focus on continuous improvement within our methodology is how we strive to stay on the cutting edge of the future of work.

Figure 2. Experts plot the likelihood and potential impact of nearly 75 forces on the future of work



Source: Deloitte.

Deloitte Insights | deloitte.com/insights

Reality No. 1: Exponential organizations

THE driving forces of big data, the Internet of Things, and the growing number of Generation X individuals in leadership positions have led to the rise of exponential technologies and data-driven organizations. Organizations that can capture the potential value unlocked by technology and data's unprecedented availability are anticipated to outpace their peers. We often refer to these organizations as "exponential organizations" (ExOs). We define an ExO as one that has a disproportionately large impact (or output) compared to its peers, and that enjoys an exponential return on assets (such as talent, capital, or intellectual property). An ExO's exponential return on assets may be largely due to the use of new organizational techniques that employ the right mix of exponential technologies, business models, and, most importantly, human talent.

To successfully operate as an ExO, an organization should find the right mix between people and technology to scale impact and accelerate growth. ExOs seem to have mastered artful augmentation—leveraging the power of technology while further developing the enduring human skill sets needed to capture value in the market. They generally see technology, not simply as a way to create efficiencies and cut costs, but as a way to unleash exponen-

tial growth in abundant markets. They can redefine their markets and use data to create new industries (for example, the sharing economy and crowdfunding).

A concrete example of the kind of action an ExO may take to achieve these ends is the steps that a large hedge fund organization is taking to use artificial intelligence to augment the firm's management decision-making. This allows its investment managers to spend more time engaged in higher-value tasks.² Another example is that of a leading medical practice that is using cloud technology and data science to provide more precise health care and value to patients.³

One challenge to operating as an ExO is the pragmatic difficulty of getting one's arms around the vast volume of data and information being generated. This volume is only growing; some estimate that 90 percent of the world's data has been created in the past few years. We also often hear about the increased flow of information: 2.5 exabytes of data are produced every day, while 140 million emails are sent every minute.⁴ How then can organizational leaders prepare to harness data and information in the quest for exponential performance?

A good starting point is to create a data-driven business model that focuses on customer value

Reality No. 2: The unleashed workforce

FACTORS such as the growth of freelancing, 24-hour everything, mobility, crowdsourcing, and gamification have unleashed the workforce, freeing it from many traditional bounds and constraints. Indeed, one of the fastest-growing workforce segments is the “alternative” worker—one who works off-campus and outside of an organization’s official talent balance sheet.⁶ In addition, the rise of platform technologies has made it easier for organizations to use crowdsourcing to tackle tough challenges. And technologies such as artificial intelligence, augmented reality, and robotic process automation allow work to be outsourced to robots.

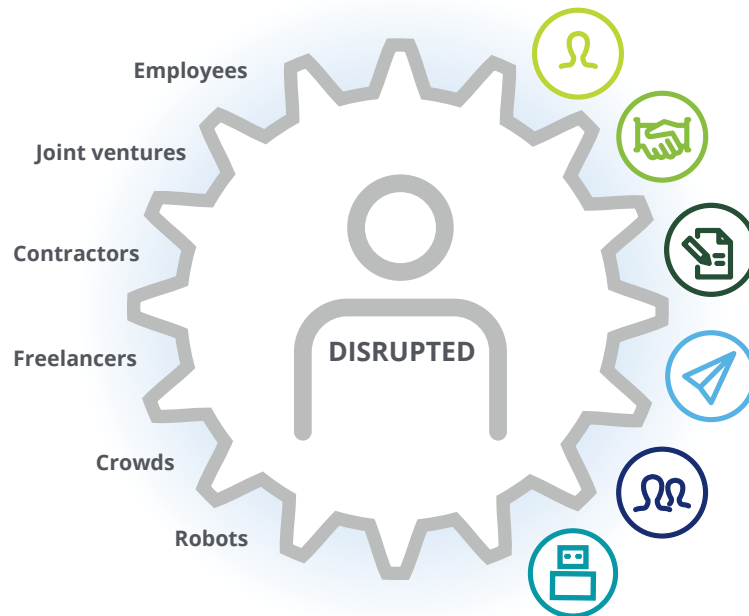
This broadening of the talent continuum gives employers an opportunity to engage in a multi-channel workforce strategy that leverages a mix of traditional full-time employees, joint ventures, contractors, freelancers, crowds, and robots (figure 3).

To reap benefits from this new reality, successful organizations can leverage team-based models and decision-making protocols rather than building traditional hierarchical business models. Agile companies can draw upon all points of the talent continuum to rapidly shape new business models, improve output quality, generate ideas, and manage

costs. At the same time, effective organizations also recognize the different needs and specific attributes of different worker types along the continuum. They do not take a one-size-fits-all approach to the employee experience.

These new alternative talent models lend themselves to new management styles that can allow organizational leaders to take better advantage of team-based decision-making. One large global banking organization, for instance, began experimenting with a new agile human resources model that formed nine-person groups loosely organized into 13 teams. These teams were free to operate and make decisions at the team level rather than going through the traditional hierarchical decision-making process. This approach was so successful in improving time to market, boosting employee engagement, and increasing productivity that the bank is now rolling it out throughout the organization.⁷

In our most recent refresh of the WikiStrat research, we saw a powerful trend emerge within the larger growth of the continuum of talent: namely, that today’s workforce encompasses more diversity—in terms of gender, age, background, experience, viewpoint, and overall workforce composition—

Figure 3. The continuum of talent in the future of work

Source: Deloitte analysis.

Deloitte Insights | deloitte.com/insights

than in the past. As society's perceptions evolve to become more inclusive of women and minorities in leadership positions, companies will experience increasing pressure to continue to diversify their workforce and diligently avoid the many scandals that have recently been brought to light regarding discriminatory practices and harassment in the workplace. Especially with HR selection and management processes changing to accommodate the use of data and technology in recruitment, organizations have the ability to make more fact-based choices⁸ to reduce some of the many inherent biases against women and minorities in the workplace (as is evident from numerous behavioral science studies.)⁹

Key insights: Public policy makers should consider new labor categories to account for the rise of alternative work arrangements, paying particular attention to social safety nets and tax incentives

that could offset the impact of income uncertainty among an increasingly transitory and ephemeral workforce. Organizational leaders may consider moving away from traditional hierarchical structures toward project-based teams composed of a variety of workers, which can allow them to respond faster to marketplace needs and opportunities. Individual workers should plan for and adapt to perhaps greater uncertainty about where and when their next job will be, as well as embrace lifelong learning with an increasing emphasis on essentially human, enduring skillsets.

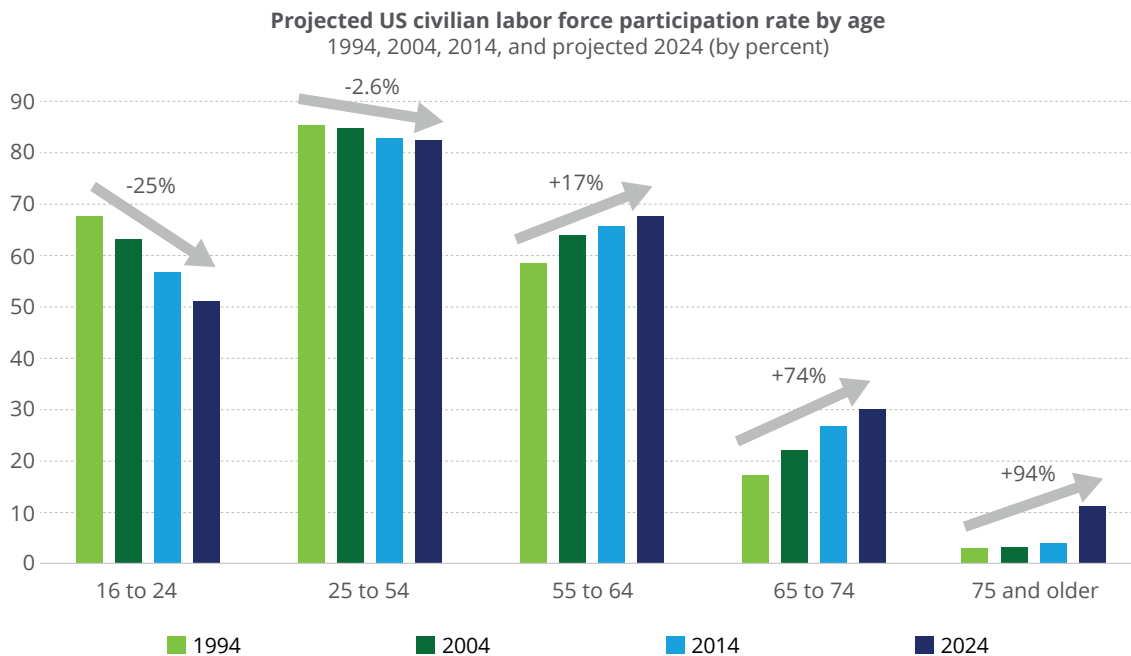
Read more: Deloitte's *2017 Global Human Capital Trends* report discusses the [augmented workforce](#) in greater depth.¹⁰ We also consider the opportunities organizational leaders have in extending their culture [beyond office walls and balance sheets](#).¹¹

Reality No. 3: Lifelong reinvention

THE lengthening of the productive years (figure 4) and the need for lifelong learning have led to the new reality of lifelong reinvention. Longer lifespans seem to be challenging traditional

ideas about careers, retirement, and work-life balance, and these changes in mind-set are starting to affect the way people work. Lengthening worker careers could complicate operational and resource

Figure 4. Five generations at work



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Deloitte Insights | deloitte.com/insights

management. The effectiveness with which organizations can manage quadri-generational workforces may affect business efficiency and productivity, investment decisions, and resource retention. Extended careers might redefine worker and management attitudes toward aging, alter the pace at which organizations are renewed by younger talent and new ideas, and increase intergenerational competition for jobs.

Lifelong reinvention can be enhanced by leveraging the strengths of each generation. St. John's university professor Nicos Scordis has remarked, "There is an implied assumption that all future young workers would bring to the workplace superb skills. The reality might be different. It might be that the value of older workers might actually improve, not for their productivity, but rather as role models for their work ethics."¹² The use of mentoring models is likely to rise in this new reality, with older workers teaching early career workers interpersonal and leadership skills, which often develop with experience.

The need for lifelong reinvention is presenting itself in a few different ways in the workplace. For example, one finance organization unveiled plans to increase its over-50 employee population by 12 percent by 2022.¹³ Another financial services firm is giving its bankers more flexible hours throughout the work week to engage in personal learning.¹⁴ A telecommunications company is encouraging all of its employees to learn a new digital skill, giving them both the time and resources to do so.¹⁵

Key insights: Individual workers should make education part of their careers, including engaging in both traditional and on-the-job training opportunities. Organizational leaders will likely want to consider implementing flexibility policies that are suitable for and inclusive of workers of all ages. Public policy makers should try to ensure the adoption of and adherence to anti-discrimination and anti-ageism laws across industries and sectors.

Read more: [Josh Bersin's latest article](#) discusses the evolution of the 21st-century career and how organizations can encourage continuous learning.¹⁶

Reality No. 4: Technology, talent, and transformation

THE falling cost of automation, an increase in the use of artificial intelligence, and the rise of human-machine collaboration have created a new reality of talent trade-offs and transitions. This reality presents the opportunity to reimagine the economic value of work through the increased productivity that human-machine collaboration can bring to the workplace. While the impact of automation currently remains largely concentrated in a few industries and countries, it is nevertheless spreading across industries, including services industries and the public sector. (Figure 5 highlights how different countries are using robotics in response to rising labor rates.) Automation is also gaining ground in developing countries, although one challenge to its widespread adoption is that many emerging economies are long on labor and short on technology. In addition, the establishment of automated factories in more-developed areas of an emerging nation may create social and political tensions within the country as well as with other countries.

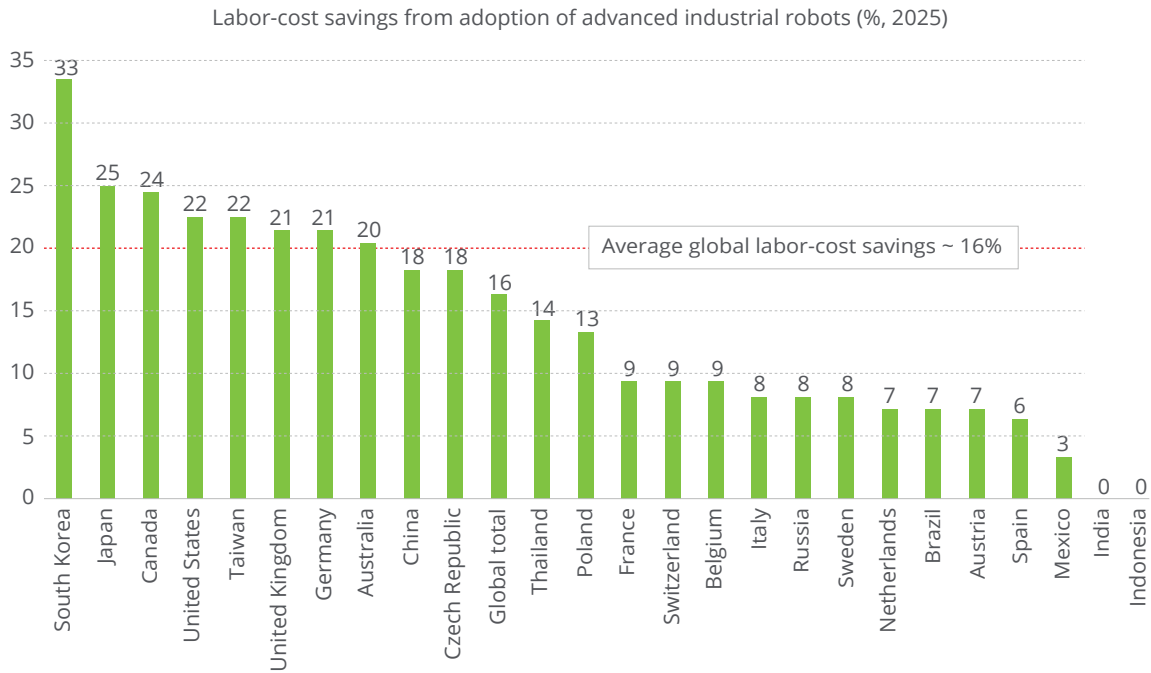
Agile organizations assess and reassess the mix of human and machine talent at all levels as an essential element of their business and strategic planning. Getting it right could significantly affect an organization's productivity, competitiveness, and

positioning. Organizations should prepare for a multiyear, complex transition period as jobs and careers are assessed and reassessed, technologies become more capable, and legal and social safety nets evolve.

Contrary to what some may fear, robots are not taking over human jobs. In the context of technological enablement and automation, there is an ongoing need for essentially human and enduring skillsets that robots currently do not possess. One global manufacturer plans to replace nearly 30 percent of its current workforce capacity with robots—but to reallocate its human workers to more complex tasks rather than eliminating them.¹⁷ A global car company with a production facility in Germany announced it will reduce the number of robots on its production line and replace them with human labor, as customization, which is in high demand, is not cost-efficient using robots.¹⁸ In a different industry, one social media company is planning to hire more human workers to provide oversight over what is published on their platforms.¹⁹

As these examples illustrate, organizations will have to continue to make talent trade-off decisions as automation becomes ever more prevalent and available. Most—thanks to the broader talent con-

Figure 5. Labor cost savings



Source: BCG, *The shifting economics of global manufacturing*, February 2015.

Deloitte Insights | deloitte.com/insights

tinuum the future of work is making available—will have a variety of talent models to choose from. Automation technologies become more likely to be leveraged when the cost of labor for routine tasks rises. In parallel, the marketplace value of human labor to perform highly complex, customized, and unpredictable tasks is also likely to rise.

Key insights: Public policy makers should consider increasing incentives for lifelong learning and skills development while developing safety nets for workers disenfranchised by new technologies. Organizational leaders should brace themselves for

potential rapid disruption caused by technological advances that could require substantial talent restructuring. Individual workers should seek to identify and target employment opportunities in areas where the demand for human workers is likely to increase, while also understanding and learning technology skills for sustainable employability.

Read more: Earlier this year, Deloitte US CEO, Cathy Engelbert, and John Hagel [talked with Tom Friedman](#) to explore the talent trade-off decisions that organizations in the future will have to make.²⁰

Reality No. 5: The ethics of work and society

THE driving forces behind our fifth new reality seem to be the economy of good deeds and a rise in discussions around the need for universal basic income.

The evolving clash between traditional conceptions of work, societal values, and public policy may define the limits and conditions placed on the future organization. Developments such as artificial intelligence and job market fragmentation could produce large-scale shifts, changing how we think about work, what is valued at the workplace, and what is valued by society. In particular, worker demands appear to be pushing organizations to focus on worker interests—such as the effect of some technology applications on workers’ well-being—along with broader social benefits. New policies and programs might eventually be needed to balance organizational interests with the need to protect workers from the new working environment’s uncertainties.

The reality that organizations seem to be held to an increasingly high ethical standard is manifesting itself in a variety of ways, as organizations strive to balance shareholder needs with those of their broader constituents such as employees and their local communities. For example, one banking

organization recently raised its workers’ minimum wage; another, smaller regional bank rolled out companywide benefits to better accommodate autistic individuals.²¹

Key insights: Both individual workers and organizational leaders may need to develop a deep understanding of changing laws and employment regulations, especially as they relate to the alternative workforce. Organizational leaders should also reinforce ethical behavior and responsible conduct as a core management principle. Public policy makers will likely continue to develop regulations to protect workers. They may, for instance, establish watchdogs for artificial intelligence algorithms that could have a greater influence on hiring and firing decisions.

Read more: *Reimagining measurement: Enhancing social impact through better monitoring, evaluation, and learning* explores ways organizations can more productively measure social impact.²² Cathy Engelbert and John Hagel’s latest *Harvard Business Review* article discusses ways that artificial intelligence is causing people to rethink the nature of work.

EMERGING REALITIES

During our most recent refresh of the data, we found two additional emerging trends that cast the future of work in an optimistic light. One of these realities deals with the growing use of advancing technologies to create nimble enterprises. The second is that, after a decade of irregular activity, governments and local authorities are starting to take back control over the sharing economy, gig platforms, and cryptocurrencies to help protect both individual workers and organizations seeking to leverage the new technological and workforce options available to them today.

Reality No. 6: The nimble enterprise. Just as big data and the Internet of Things have given rise to exponential organizations, technology has also spawned the development of what we might call “nimble” enterprises. It is no longer David versus Goliath in this new reality, but David with Goliath, as innovation seems to be democratizing business ownership. Smaller, nimble enterprises are leveraging larger organizations' solutions, such as cloud computing and online payment services. Compared to traditional small firms, nimble enterprises tend to have better brand identity, vision, expertise, international networks, and intangible assets. Their cost structure is lean and flexible, allowing them to survive through economic cycles while continuing to generate cash to support their business.

Reality No. 7: Regulated innovation. In the broadening talent continuum, some of the newer labor market segments are largely untaxed and unregulated. Partly as a result, labor is losing its protection, states are losing revenue, and politically influential industries (for example, hotels and taxis) that are losing revenue are unhappy. In response, regulators are starting to get more active. In 2018, we anticipate much more government involvement around the implementation and use of gig workers and robotics. We envision organizations responding to this increased activity with both dialogue and research—perhaps, for instance, conducting artificial intelligence research on artificial neural networks to help explain automated choices or recommendations.²³ Regulation will continue to evolve as governments, organizations, and individual workers grapple with the complex trade-offs the future of work demands.

We will continue to closely watch the new realities and the impact they might have on the future of work during our next refresh of the study later in 2018.

Adapting to the new realities

THE new realities we've discussed here can present a host of opportunities. But to capitalize on them, we will need to find new ways to align institutions, organizations, and individuals with each other amid rapid market shifts. Public policy makers, organizational leaders, and individual workers will likely need to invest time and effort to figure out how to work together, or at least avoid working at cross-purposes, in the current and future world of work. Yet doing so could ensure that the future of work is both productive and rewarding for all parties.

Capturing the inherent value within each of these new realities could require many changes. It could involve reengineering work to take advantage of technological advances. It may require transforming workplaces to welcome and accommodate a continuum of talent needs. Almost inevitably, today's organizational leaders will need much courage to upend their existing models of work to usher in a more nimble and diverse enterprise.

Our recommendations for leaders seeking to capture value for tomorrow's realities include:

- Start to explore ways to tap into different parts of today's talent continuum to accomplish work that is currently more expensive and less productive than you would like it to be. Emphasize human-machine collaboration, not competition—utilizing the strengths that each brings to the workplace. Try, test, and learn.
- Place strategic longer-term bets. Identify the most important value chains in your business, and invest in transforming work in these specific areas. Start small, experiment, and scale quickly.
- Consider ways in which your business can engage in a broader societal narrative. Younger generations, especially, generally expect businesses to play a positive role in shaping society and helping to address some of its most pressing issues.

Join the conversation: To dive deeper into the issues surrounding the future of work, visit our [extensive collection of Future of Work articles](http://www.deloitte.com/insights) on Deloitte Insights (www.deloitte.com/insights).

ENDNOTES

1. Harold A. Linstone and Murray Turoff, *The Delphi Method: Techniques and Applications* (Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley, 1975).
2. Brian Wang, "\$160 billion hedge fund wants artificial intelligence software to make 75% of all management decisions by 2022," *NextBigFuture*, December 16, 2016.
3. Jennie Dusheck, "Stanford Medicine, Google team up to harness power of data science for health care," News Center, accessed November 5, 2017.
4. Mikal Khoso, "How much data is produced every day?," Level blog, Northeastern University; Tom Davenport and David Rosner, *Decoding the path to purchase: Using autonomous analytics for customer mapping*, Deloitte University Press, November 11, 2016.
5. Gerald C. Kane, Doug Palmer, Anh Nguyen Phillips, David Kiron, and Natasha Buckley, *Achieving digital maturity: Adapting your company to a changing world*, Deloitte University Press, July 13, 2017.
6. Lawrence F. Katz and Alan B. Krueger, *The rise and nature of alternative work arrangements in the United States, 1995–2015*, National Bureau of Economic Research working paper no. 22667, September 2016.
7. ING, "Agile working," accessed January 22, 2018.
8. Roy Maurer, *Using data to make better hires*, Society for Human Resource Management, January 29, 2016.
9. Stacey Philpot and Kelly Monahan, "A data-driven approach to identifying future leaders," *MIT Sloan Management Review*, summer 2017.
10. Jeff Schwartz, Laurence Collins, Heather Stockton, Darryl Wagner, and Brett Walsh, *The future of work: The augmented workforce*, Deloitte University Press, February 28, 2017.
11. Sonny Chheng, Kelly Monahan, and Karen Reid, "Beyond office walls and balance sheets: Culture and the alternative workforce," *Deloitte Review* 21, Deloitte University Press, July 31, 2017.
12. Deloitte WikiStrat report, 2017.
13. Oliver Ralph, "Businesses set targets for recruiting older workers," *Financial Times*, May 23, 2017.
14. Reuters, "UBS is giving its investment bankers two hours of 'personal time' every week," *Fortune*, June 2, 2016.
15. Quentin Hardy, "Gearing up for the cloud, AT&T tells its workers: Adapt or else," *New York Times*, February 13, 2016.
16. Josh Bersin, "Catch the wave: The 21st-century career," *Deloitte Review* 21, Deloitte University Press, July 31, 2017.
17. Michael Kan, "Foxconn's CEO backpedals on robot takeover at factories," *ComputerWorld*, June 26, 2015.
18. Elisabeth Behrmann and Christoph Rauwald, "Mercedes boots robots from the production line," *Bloomberg BusinessWeek*, February 25, 2016.
19. Todd Spangler, "Mark Zuckerberg: Facebook will hire 3,000 staffers to review violent content, hate speech," *Variety*, May 3, 2017.
20. Cathy Engelbert and John Hagel, "Radically open: Tom Friedman on jobs, learning, and the future of work," *Deloitte Review* 21, Deloitte University Press, July 31, 2017.

The evolution of work

21. Deon Roberts, "Bank of America to give lowest-paid employees a raise, Moynihan says," *Charlotte Observer*, December 6, 2016.
22. Tony Siesfeld, Rhonda Evans, and Gabriel Kasper, *Reimagining measurement: Enhancing social impact through better monitoring, evaluation, and learning*, Deloitte University Press, October 13, 2017.
23. Larry Hardesty, "Making computers explain themselves," *MIT News*, October 27, 2016.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Heather Stockton

Heather Stockton, a consulting partner with Deloitte Canada, is a member of Deloitte's Global Human Capital Executive and leads the organization's Future of Work program. In addition, she serves on the Deloitte Canada board and chairs its governance committee. Stockton is a global leader in the financial services sector of Human Capital. She serves banking customers and provides advice on management practices and governance, leadership, business models, and business transformation. She is based in Toronto, Canada.

Mariya Filipova

Mariya Filipova, Deloitte Consulting LLP, leads the Future of Work global program office. She has deep expertise in harnessing the disruptive power of exponential technologies to reimagine business models and shape new ways of working. Filipova specializes in standing up comprehensive transformational programs that allow organizations to dynamically sense, develop, pilot, and scale new solutions. She is based in Boston, MA.

Dr. Kelly Monahan

Dr. Kelly Monahan, Deloitte Services LP, is a subject matter specialist at Deloitte's Center for Integrated Research. Her research focuses on the intersection of behavioral economics and talent issues within organizations. Prior to joining Deloitte, Monahan was an HR business partner supporting the CFO of Hartford Funds. She holds a PhD in organizational leadership with an emphasis on human resource development. She is based in Philadelphia, PA.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank **Jeff Schwartz, Junko Kaji, Ramani Moses, Matthew Cheuk,** and **Janine Leger** for their help in preparing this report.

CONTACTS

Heather Stockton

Partner, Deloitte Canada

+1 416 601 6483

hstockton@deloitte.ca


ABOUT THE CENTER FOR INTEGRATED RESEARCH

Deloitte's Center for Integrated Research focuses on developing fresh perspectives on critical business issues that cut across industries and functions, from rapid changes in emerging technologies to the consistent factor of human behavior. We uncover deep, rigorously justified insights and look at transformative topics in new ways, delivering new thinking in a variety of formats, such as research articles, short videos, and in-person workshops.

Deloitte.

Insights

Sign up for Deloitte Insights updates at www.deloitte.com/insights.

 Follow @DeloitteInsight

Contributors

Editorial: Ramani Moses, Junko Kaji, Preetha Devan

Creative: Kevin Weier, Anoop R, Mahima Nair

Promotion: Devon Mychal

Artwork: Kevin Weier

About Deloitte Insights

Deloitte Insights publishes original articles, reports and periodicals that provide insights for businesses, the public sector and NGOs. Our goal is to draw upon research and experience from throughout our professional services organization, and that of coauthors in academia and business, to advance the conversation on a broad spectrum of topics of interest to executives and government leaders.

Deloitte Insights is an imprint of Deloitte Development LLC.

About this publication

This publication contains general information only, and none of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, its member firms, or its and their affiliates are, by means of this publication, rendering accounting, business, financial, investment, legal, tax, or other professional advice or services. This publication is not a substitute for such professional advice or services, nor should it be used as a basis for any decision or action that may affect your finances or your business. Before making any decision or taking any action that may affect your finances or your business, you should consult a qualified professional adviser.

None of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, its member firms, or its and their respective affiliates shall be responsible for any loss whatsoever sustained by any person who relies on this publication.

About Deloitte

Deloitte refers to one or more of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, a UK private company limited by guarantee ("DTTL"), its network of member firms, and their related entities. DTTL and each of its member firms are legally separate and independent entities. DTTL (also referred to as "Deloitte Global") does not provide services to clients. In the United States, Deloitte refers to one or more of the US member firms of DTTL, their related entities that operate using the "Deloitte" name in the United States and their respective affiliates. Certain services may not be available to attest clients under the rules and regulations of public accounting. Please see www.deloitte.com/about to learn more about our global network of member firms.

Copyright © 2018 Deloitte Development LLC. All rights reserved.
Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited