

Tutors

AI tutors now explain concepts, mark practice work and adapt to each learner on demand, pushing human tutors toward motivation, accountability and harder cases.

EXPOSURE 71 High exposure	WINDOW 1–4 yrs until change lands	ADOPTION TODAY Very High	READING Substantial automation of routine work. Exposure is the share of today's work AI can plausibly take on within the window.
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§ 01WHAT IS HAPPENING

What is happening to tutors

Impact

Khanmigo, ChatGPT, Gemini and a wave of subject-specific apps now do much of what a tutor does: explain a concept at the learner's level, walk through a worked problem, generate practice questions and give immediate feedback, at any hour and at little or no cost. Human tutors are using the same tools to prepare sessions, produce materials and track progress. The day-to-day is shifting from explaining content toward diagnosing why a student is stuck, keeping them motivated and accountable, coaching exam technique and supporting learners whose needs the software handles badly.

Risk

High transformation: content explanation and practice automate; motivation, accountability and complex needs keep tutors human.

Tutoring is in the official very high exposure tier, task applicability is high, observed usage is substantial and adoption is rated very high, producing a score of 71 and a 1-4 year window. The core transaction of explaining a topic and checking understanding is being replicated directly by AI tutors, which is why this role scores higher than classroom teaching. Demand for generic homework help and test-prep content delivery will fall as families and students use free or cheap AI alternatives, and online tutoring marketplaces are already embedding AI. What stays human is the relationship: motivating a reluctant learner, holding them accountable, reading confusion a model misses, working with learning differences and giving parents a trusted human account of progress. Tutors who provide structure, trust and specialist expertise will remain in demand; those who mainly deliver explanations will not.

Sector readiness

Very High Adoption Driven by Learners

Students adopted AI for homework help before most tutoring businesses had a strategy, and tutoring platforms and test-prep companies have responded by building AI into their products. Independent tutors vary widely, from those using AI daily for materials to those ignoring it. Adoption is rated very high overall because the learners and platforms, not the tutors, are setting the pace.

§ 02 POSITION

Where you stand

- i Position yourself as a learning coach who provides structure, motivation and accountability that a chatbot cannot.
- ii Specialise in learners and subjects where AI struggles: learning differences, younger children, high-stakes exam coaching and advanced or niche topics.
- iii Use AI to extend your sessions, offering practice and feedback between meetings so your service does more than an hour a week.

§ 03 ACTIONS

6 POINTS

What this means for you

Concrete changes to how the work gets done, in the order you are likely to meet them.

- 01 **Teach students to use AI well.** Show them how to get useful explanations and how to spot the mistakes. You become the guide to the tool rather than its competitor.
- 02 **Sell outcomes and accountability.** Parents pay for a student who shows up, does the work and improves. Make progress tracking and accountability explicit in your offer.
- 03 **Prepare with AI, deliver in person.** Use ChatGPT or Khanmigo to generate practice sets and explanations, then spend session time on diagnosis and coaching.
- 04 **Specialise where it is hard.** Dyslexia, maths anxiety, early reading and top-end exam coaching all involve judgement and relationship that software does not replace.
- 05 **Build a between-session layer.** Assign AI-assisted practice and review the results before each session, so you arrive knowing exactly where the student struggled.
- 06 **Document your impact.** Keep records of grades, confidence and attendance. Evidence of results is your strongest defence against cheap AI alternatives.

§ 04 CAUSES

6 DRIVERS

What is pushing this change

- 01 **Conversational AI tutors.** Khanmigo, ChatGPT and Gemini explain, question and give feedback interactively at near-zero cost.
- 02 **Subject-specific apps.** Tools such as Photomath and Quizlet solve, explain and generate practice in specific subjects.
- 03 **Platform integration.** Online tutoring marketplaces and test-prep companies are embedding AI to lower cost and scale sessions.
- 04 **Student-led adoption.** Learners already use AI for homework, changing what they expect and will pay for from a human tutor.
- 05 **Cost pressure on families and schools.** Free or cheap AI help is attractive compared with hourly tutoring, especially for routine homework support.
- 06 **Adaptive learning data.** AI systems track performance and adapt practice, taking over the monitoring tutors once did manually.

Impact by sector

The headline figure is an average. Where you work changes the picture.

Online homework-help
and test-prep platforms

The most exposed setting; AI delivers explanations and practice at scale and platforms are cutting human hours.

Independent private tu-
toring

Relationship and reputation sustain demand, but tutors offering generic content explanation face price pressure.

Special educational
needs and early years

Working with learning differences and young children relies on human attunement; AI assists but does not replace.

School-based interven-
tion tutoring

Programmes in schools combine human tutors with AI practice tools; structure and accountability keep humans central.

Skills to build

The skills that keep the human part of this work valuable as the routine part is automated.

- 01 **Diagnostic teaching.** Identifying the real cause of a misunderstanding, not just the wrong answer, is what separates a tutor from a chatbot; practise questioning and observation.
- 02 **Motivation and coaching.** Keeping students engaged and accountable is now the core service; learn coaching techniques and build routines.
- 03 **AI tool fluency.** Knowing Khanmigo, ChatGPT and subject apps well lets you prepare faster and teach students to use them responsibly.
- 04 **Special needs expertise.** Training in dyslexia, ADHD and other learning differences opens the least exposed and most valued segment.
- 05 **Exam and curriculum knowledge.** Detailed understanding of specific exam boards and mark schemes remains valuable for high-stakes coaching.
- 06 **Parent and student communication.** Clear, honest reporting of progress builds the trust that keeps families paying for a human.

Tools in use

KINDS OF TOOL WORTH KNOWING

- 01

Claude for Education. Learning mode that guides students through reasoning rather than giving answers directly.
- 02

Tutoring platform AI assistants. AI features in online tutoring marketplaces that handle practice, feedback and matching between human sessions.

NAMED TOOLS ALREADY IN USE

Khanmigo	VISIT
AI tutor from Khan Academy that guides students through problems and supports teachers with planning.	
ChatGPT	VISIT
Used by tutors to create practice sets and explanations and by students for on-demand help.	
Quizlet	VISIT
Study platform with AI-generated flashcards, practice tests and explanations.	
Photomath	VISIT
App that solves and explains maths problems step by step from a photo.	

In practice

Ways people in this role are already using AI, and what they get from it.

AI-assisted session preparation EXAMPLE 1	HOW	A maths tutor uses ChatGPT to generate targeted practice problems on the topics a student struggled with last week, checking the answers before the session.
	GAIN	Preparation takes minutes and the session goes straight to the student's weak points.
Between-session practice EXAMPLE 2	HOW	A tutor assigns Khanmigo practice between meetings and reviews the student's attempts before each session.
	GAIN	Students get daily support and the tutor arrives knowing what to address.
Teaching AI literacy EXAMPLE 3	HOW	An English tutor works through a chatbot's essay feedback with a student, showing where it is useful and where it is wrong.
	GAIN	The student learns to use AI critically and the tutor's role as guide is reinforced.

§ 09

CONTEXT

How this role compares

Three neighbouring roles chosen to show the direction of travel.

Interpreters and Translators

MORE EXPOSED

AI IMPACT

Machine translation and real-time speech tools replicate core language work directly.

WORK MOVES TO

Accurate cross-language communication in sensitive settings.

Special Education Teachers

DIFFERENT SKILLS, GROWING

AI IMPACT

Demand for specialists in learning differences grows while AI serves as a support tool rather than a replacement.

WORK MOVES TO

Individualised teaching for students with additional needs.

School Counselors

COMPLEMENTARY, LESS EXPOSED

AI IMPACT

Pastoral and wellbeing work depends on trust and human judgement that AI does not provide.

WORK MOVES TO

Student wellbeing, guidance and support.

§ 10

VERDICT

Closing judgement

If you tutor, the part of your work that is pure explanation is already available free from a chatbot, and your students know it. That does not make you obsolete, but it does change what you are paid for: the structure, the motivation, the accountability and the ability to see what a learner actually needs. Use AI to prepare and to extend practice between sessions, and build your offer around the human elements. The generic homework-help tutor is the role under the most pressure.

§ 11

BASIS

REVISED 5 OCTOBER 2026

Evidence and revisions

What the exposure figure rests on, what changed when it was last revised, and the published work cited for this role.

SCORE

71

WINDOW

1-4 years (unchanged)

The 5 October 2026 review held the score.

Exposure Index v2. Inputs: task applicability 58/100 (Microsoft AI applicability score 0.29 for Tutors); observed usage 54/100 (Anthropic observed exposure 0.41); official exposure tier 100/100 (BLS: very high); labour-market trajectory not yet mapped for this occupation, so its weight was spread across the other inputs; published adoption rating 85/100 (very high adoption). Weighted base 71.2. Final score 71. New report: the window of 1-4 years is set from the score band.

HOW THE FIGURE IS BUILT (EXPOSURE INDEX V2)

Task applicability — Microsoft Research, AI applicability score	58 × 39%	22.7
Observed usage — Anthropic Economic Index, observed exposure	54 × 22%	12.1
Official exposure tier — US BLS AI-exposure category	100 × 22%	22.2
Labour-market trajectory — US BLS projected employment change 2025–35	not measured	–
Published adoption rating — This report’s adoption level	85 × 17%	14.2
Weighted base		71.2
Exposure score		71

MEASURES BEHIND THE SCORE

US Bureau of Labor Statistics · *Employment Projections 2025–35 and AI Exposure Categories* (27 August 2026)
AI-exposure tier: Very high. Projected employment change not yet mapped for this occupation. Matched to Tutors.

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Microsoft Research · *Working with AI: Measuring the Applicability of Generative AI to Occupations* (10 July 2025)
AI applicability score 0.29 for SOC 25-3041; scaled to 58/100 as the task-applicability input.

PUBLISHER PDF ARCHIVED COPY

Anthropic · *Anthropic Economic Index report: Cadences* (26 June 2026)
Observed exposure 0.41 for SOC 25-3041; scaled to 54/100 as the observed-usage input.

PUBLISHER PDF

UK Department for Science, Innovation and Technology · *Assessment of AI capabilities and the impact on the UK labour market* (28 January 2026)
UK context: around 70% of UK workers are in occupations with tasks AI could perform or enhance, above the US average; a one-standard-deviation rise in exposure was associated with a 3.9% fall in UK job postings.

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<https://www.careerguard.ai/sources>

Method and sources

Each report was written from a large body of published research. The exposure score itself is computed, not written: it is the CareerGuard Exposure Index, a weighted average of occupation-level measures from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (AI-exposure classification and 2025–35 projections), Microsoft Research (AI applicability scores) and Anthropic (observed exposure), together with the adoption rating published on the report. The organisations and publications below are the standing literature behind the narrative sections. Every source, with dates, licences and archived copies where we are permitted to hold them, is catalogued in the research library.

Exposure Index v2 (October 2026). Each input is scaled to 0–100 and weighted: task applicability 35% (Microsoft AI applicability score ÷ 0.5), observed usage 20% (Anthropic observed exposure ÷ 0.75), official exposure tier 20% (BLS very high = 100, high = 70, moderate = 40, low = 10), labour-market trajectory 10% ($50 - 2.5 \times \text{projected \% employment change}$), published adoption rating 15% (very high = 85, high = 70, medium-high = 55, medium = 40, low-medium = 25, low = 10). Inputs not measured for an occupation are dropped and the remaining weights renormalised. An editorial adjustment of at most ± 12 points is allowed only for automation channels the measures cannot see (robotics, self-service, machine vision, medical imaging, RPA/OCR, generative video) and is always logged with its reason. Scores are whole numbers, not rounded to five. The change window shifts one notch (a year at each end) per ten points of movement.

I GLOBAL AND MACROECONOMIC IMPACT OF AI ON WORK

World Economic Forum

The Future of Jobs Report series — Employer survey of expected job growth and decline, skill shifts and technology adoption (2020, 2023 and 2025 editions); *Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Entry-Level Work* (2026).

AI governance and transformation reports — Frameworks on ethical AI, talent strategy and industry transformation.

McKinsey Global Institute

AI, Automation and the Future of Work series — Research quantifying automation potential by task, sector and demographic, from "Jobs Lost, Jobs Gained" to "Agents, robots, and us" (2025).

Industry-specific reports — Financial services, healthcare, manufacturing and others.

PwC

Global AI Jobs Barometer — Annual analysis of job postings and productivity by AI exposure (2024–2026 editions).

Upskilling Hopes and Fears survey — Employee perceptions and readiness.

Microsoft Research and Anthropic

Working with AI (2025); *Anthropic Economic Index* (2025–2026) — Occupation-level usage data from Copilot and Claude conversations, the two observed-usage measures behind the 2026 revision.

Stanford Digital Economy Lab and Stanford HAI

Canaries in the Coal Mine? (2025–2026); *AI Index Report (annual)* — Payroll evidence on early-career employment in exposed occupations; annual measurement of AI capability, investment and adoption.

Deloitte

Human Capital Trends series — Workforce, talent and HR technology trends.

Tech Trends series — Emerging technologies and their business implications.

Accenture

Technology Vision series — Forward-looking analysis of emerging technology, with emphasis on AI.

Fjord Trends — Design, innovation and human experience in a digital world.

Boston Consulting Group

AI/ML insights and industry solutions — "The AI Revolution in the Workplace" and related research.

EY

AI and workforce reports — Adoption, talent strategy and ethics.

IBM Institute for Business Value

AI and automation studies — Business models, workforce evolution and leadership.

OECD

AI Policy Observatory — International data and policy on AI, labour markets and skills.

Employment Outlook — Labour-market trends including technological impact (2023–2026 editions).

International Labour Organization

Generative AI and Jobs: A Refined Global Index of Occupational Exposure (2025) — Task-level exposure gradients for every ISCO occupation; successor to the 2023 global index.

International Monetary Fund

Staff Discussion Notes on AI and work (2024, 2026) — Complementarity framing: where AI augments and where it substitutes.

UK Department for Science, Innovation and Technology

Assessment of AI capabilities and the impact on the UK labour market (2026) — UK occupational exposure and job-posting evidence.

Brookings Institution

AI and automation research — Economic and social implications, displacement and skills.

Yale Budget Lab and Goldman Sachs Research

Tracking the Impact of AI on the Labor Market; AI and the US labour market (2026) — Aggregate labour-market monitoring; macro displacement estimates.

Oxford University (Oxford Martin School)

The Future of Employment — Frey & Osborne and subsequent research on susceptibility to automation.

MIT Technology Review

AI & Work — Reporting on AI research and its implications for industries and jobs.

Gartner

Hype Cycle for Artificial Intelligence — Maturity and adoption of AI technologies.

Future of Work reports — Workplace models and talent strategy.

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Employment Projections 2025–35; AI Exposure Categories; Occupational Outlook Handbook — Ten-year employment projections and, from the 2025 cycle, an AI-exposure tier for every detailed occupation.

Indeed Hiring Lab

AI at Work Report (2025) and posting-market updates — Skill-level transformation estimates and job-posting trends by occupation.

II CORE AI AND MACHINE-LEARNING RESEARCH**OpenAI**

Research papers, blog and API documentation — Large language models, generative AI, safety and societal impact.

Google DeepMind

Research papers and blog — Reinforcement learning, AI for science, AGI and ethics.

Meta AI

Research papers and blog — Large language models, computer vision, AI for social good.

Hugging Face

Transformers library and model hub — Open-source state-of-the-art NLP models.

TensorFlow and PyTorch

Documentation and community forums — Core frameworks illustrating practical capability.

arXiv

cs.AI, cs.LG, cs.CV, cs.CL — Pre-print research.

NeurIPS and ICML

Conference proceedings — Top-tier academic research.

ACM and IEEE

Journals and proceedings — ACM Computing Surveys; IEEE Transactions on AI.

Kaggle

Datasets and competition solutions — Applied machine learning on real-world problems.

The Alan Turing Institute

Research and reports — Responsible and applied AI.

III ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE AI DEPLOYMENT

NIST

AI Risk Management Framework — Voluntary framework for managing AI risk.

European Commission

AI Act — Risk-tiered legal framework for AI.

Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI — Principles for responsible development.

Partnership on AI

Research and best practice — Responsible AI development.

AI Now Institute

Annual reports — Social implications: power, inequality, rights.

ACM FAccT

Proceedings — Fairness, accountability and transparency.

Data & Society

Publications — Social implications of data-centric technology.

WIPO

Conversation on IP and AI — Intellectual-property implications of AI.

IEEE Global Initiative on Ethics of AI/IS

Ethically Aligned Design — Recommendations for ethical AI design.

Center for AI and Digital Policy

Policy briefs — Accountable AI policy.
