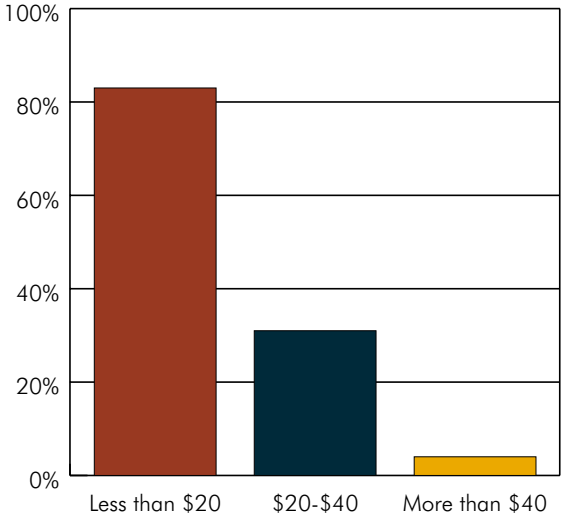
AUTOMATION AND TOMORROW'S JOBS

Most Automation Potential		
Rank	**Occupation**	**Probability**
1	Telemarketers	0.99
2	Title examiners/abstractors/searchers	0.99
3	Sewers (hand)	0.99
4	Mathematical technicians	0.99
5	Insurance underwriters	0.99
6	Watch repairers	0.99
7	Cargo/freight agents	0.99
8	Tax preparers	0.99
9	Photographic process workers/processing machine operators	0.99
10	New account clerks	0.99
11	Library technicians	0.99
12	Data entry keyers	0.99
13	Timing device assemblers/adjusters	0.98
14	Insurance claims/policy processing clerks	0.98
15	Brokerage clerks	0.98
16	Order clerks	0.98
17	Loan officers	0.98
18	Insurance appraisers (auto)	0.98
19	Umpires/referees/sports officials	0.98
20	Tellers	0.98

Least Automation Potential		
Rank	**Occupation**	**Probability**
1	Recreational therapists	0.0028
2	First-line supervisors of mechanics, installers, repairers	0.003
3	Emergency management directors	0.003
4	Mental health/substance abuse social workers	0.0031
5	Audiologists	0.0033
6	Occupational therapists	0.0035
7	Orthotists and prosthetists	0.0035
8	Health care social workers	0.0035
9	Oral and maxillofacial surgeons	0.0036
10	First-line supervisors of fire fighting/ prevention workers	0.0036
11	Dietitians and nutritionists	0.0039
12	Lodging managers	0.0039
13	Choreographers	0.004
14	Sales engineers	0.0041
15	Physicians/surgeons	0.0042
16	Instructional coordinators	0.0042
17	Psychologists	0.0043
18	First-line supervisors of police/detectives	0.0044
19	Dentists	0.0044
20	Elementary school teachers	0.0044

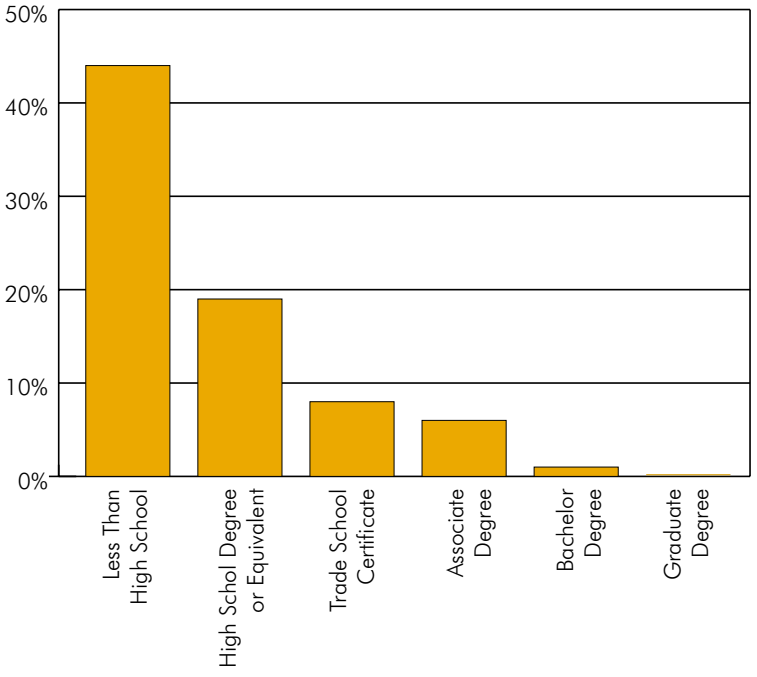
Source: The Future of Employment: How Susceptible Are Jobs to Computerisation? (University of Oxford researchers, 2013)

Share of Jobs with High Probability of Automation, by Occupation's Median Hourly Wage



Source: Artificial Intelligence, Automation and the Economy (December 2016 report from the Executive Office of the President)

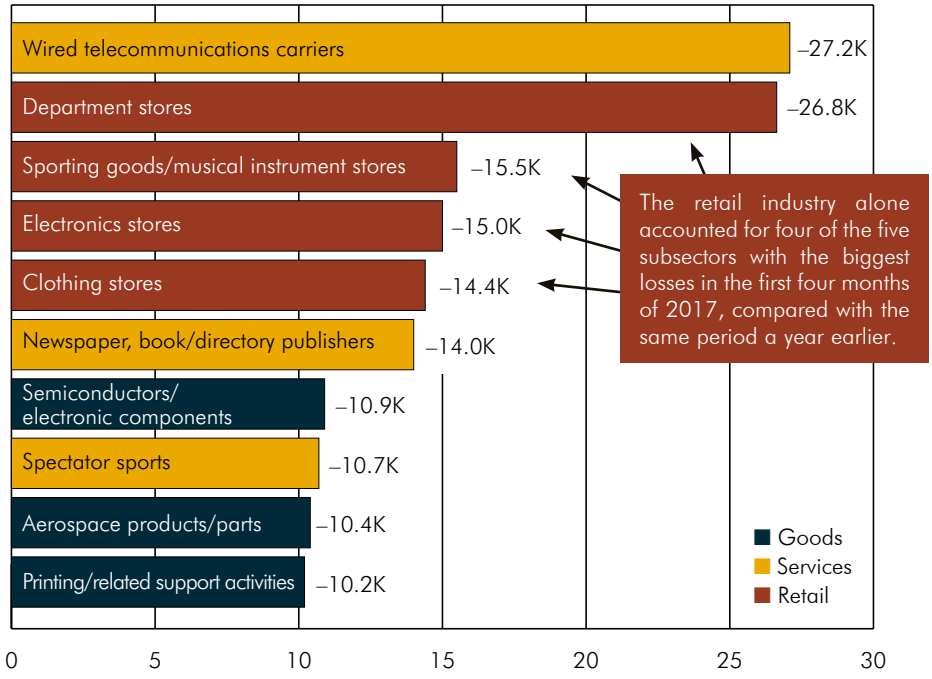
Share of Jobs with Highly Automatable Skills, by Education



SERVICE SECTOR CHANGES

Top Job-Losing Subsectors

(January-April 2017)



Job loss discussions typically focus on manufacturing and industrial processes. In 2016, services accounted for three-fourths of the job losses among more than 350 private economy sectors.

Source: Bloomberg Businessweek; Bureau of Labor Statistics data

Job Losses in Department Stores vs. Coal Mining

Department Stores

2017 employment: 1.28M

26.8K jobs lost

While coal mining job losses were 5.5% in the first four months of 2017 compared to a year earlier (and that figure was just 2% for department stores), the total number of retail jobs disappearing was much higher as department stores employ approximately 25 times more workers.

Coal Mining

2017 employment: 50.6K

2.8K jobs lost

Source: Bloomberg Businessweek; Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Employment data are averages for first four months of 2017; losses are from comparison to the same period in 2016