

Pandemic Accelerates Jobs Lost to Automation

Workforce Outlook for the SREB Region, 2021-2025

The COVID-19 pandemic has **accelerated automation** by **5 years**, meaning **30%** of work activities could be automated by **2025**.

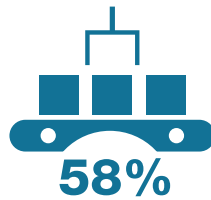
In the industries that employ the most people, automation potential is often greater:



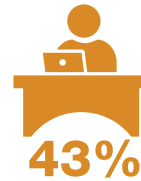
Food Preparation and Serving



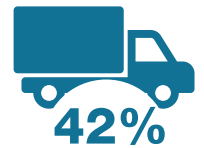
Sales and Related



Production Occupations



Office and Administrative



Transportation and Material Moving

Adults with **lower levels of education** are **more vulnerable** to technology advancements.



64% of the SREB region's workers have a high school diploma or less.

Pandemic Exacerbates Risk for Vulnerable Workers

Unemployment Potential in the SREB Region

Workers most **vulnerable to automation** are also those with the **greatest risk** for work disruptions during the pandemic:



Those with the lowest levels of education



Women and people of color



Workers ages 16-23 and 56-74

24.6 million workers —
47% of the workforce

— **are at risk** for unemployment, reduced work hours or exiting the labor force due to economic impacts from the pandemic.

17% of workers are considered essential



32% of workers can work from home

and are therefore highly unlikely to be out of work in the pandemic.

based on employment in May 2019

The **percentage of vulnerable workers** varies by industry:



100%

Food Preparation and Serving



73%

Sales and Related



90%

Production Occupations



99%

Installation and Maintenance



52%

Transportation and Material Moving



6.9 million workers were officially **unemployed** while

3.3 million more were likely **out of work** or left the labor force.

Of these, **5.5 million** are highly **unlikely to be called back** to work.

SREB analysis based on May 2019 employment data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Other sources: The Economic Policy Institute and the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis