



Global Views on Jobs and Automation

Expectations and Confidence around Job Disruptions Brought Upon by Automation

**An Ipsos Survey for the World Economic Forum,
January 2020**

Photo credit: Michal Jarmoluk

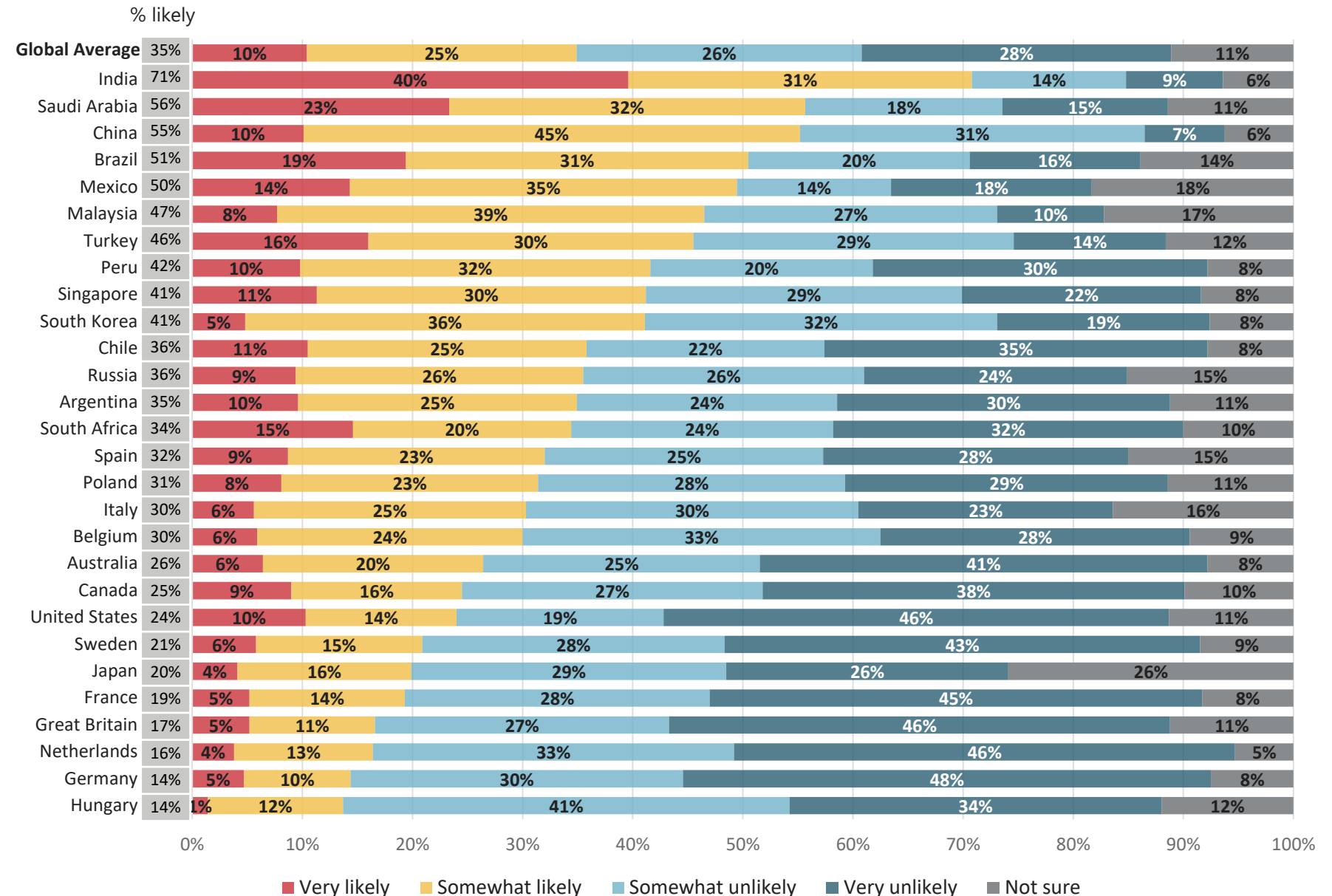
Q1. How likely is it that your job will be automated in the next 10 years?

On average, one-third (35%) of all employed adults surveyed across 28 countries say it is likely that their job will be automated in the next 10 years. More than half (54%) say it is unlikely and 11% are not sure.

With a few exceptions, employed adults in emerging markets are far more likely to expect their job to be automated than those from advanced economies.

Countries where workers are most likely to anticipate that their job will be automated are India (71%), Saudi Arabia (56%), China (55%), Brazil (51%), and Mexico (50%).

In contrast, only 14% in Germany and Hungary, 16% in the Netherlands, 17% in Great Britain and 19% in France say it is likely.

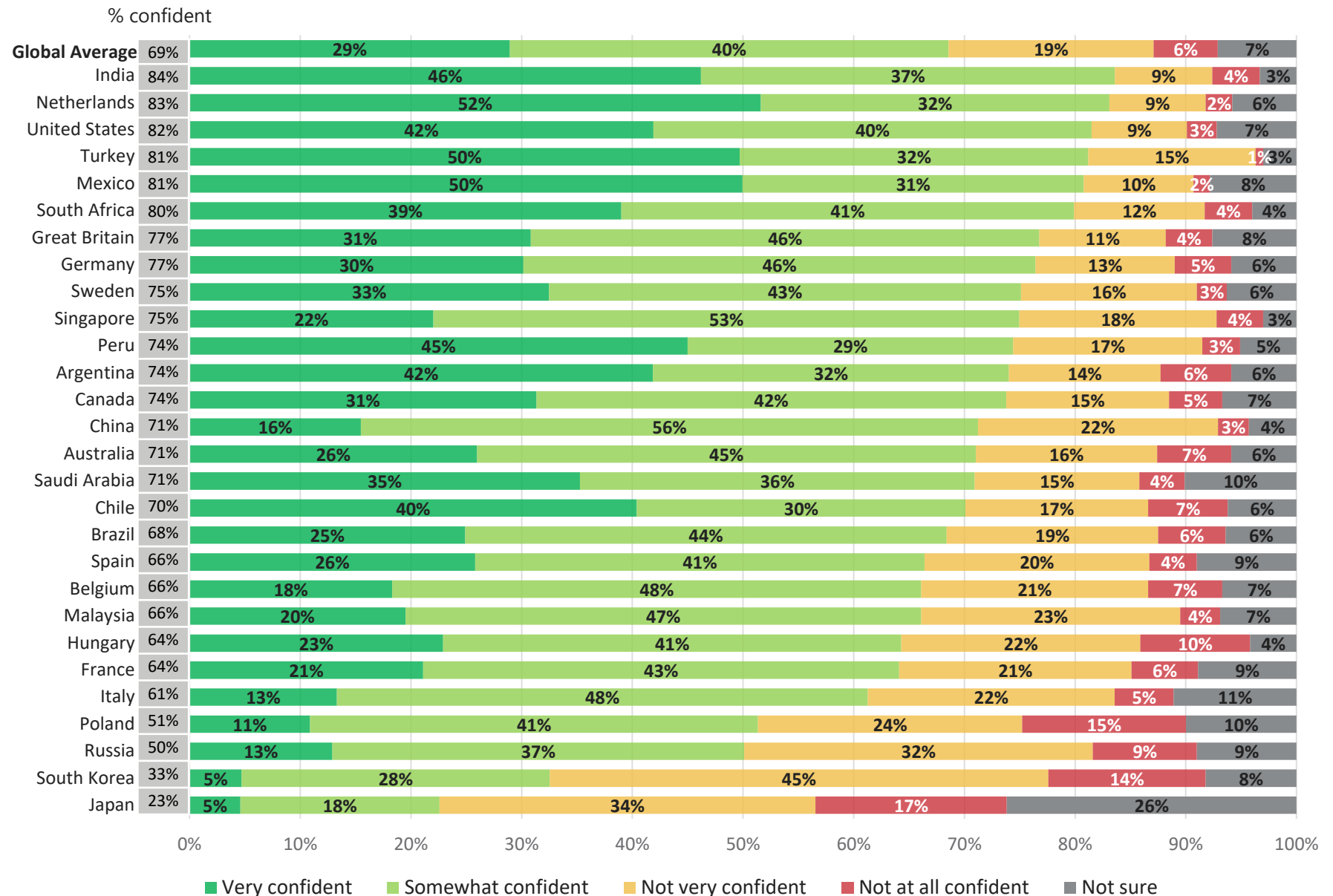


Base: 13,751 online employed adults aged 16-74 across 28 countries, Sept-Nov 2019

Q2. How confident are you that you have the skills needed so your job continues to exist in the future?

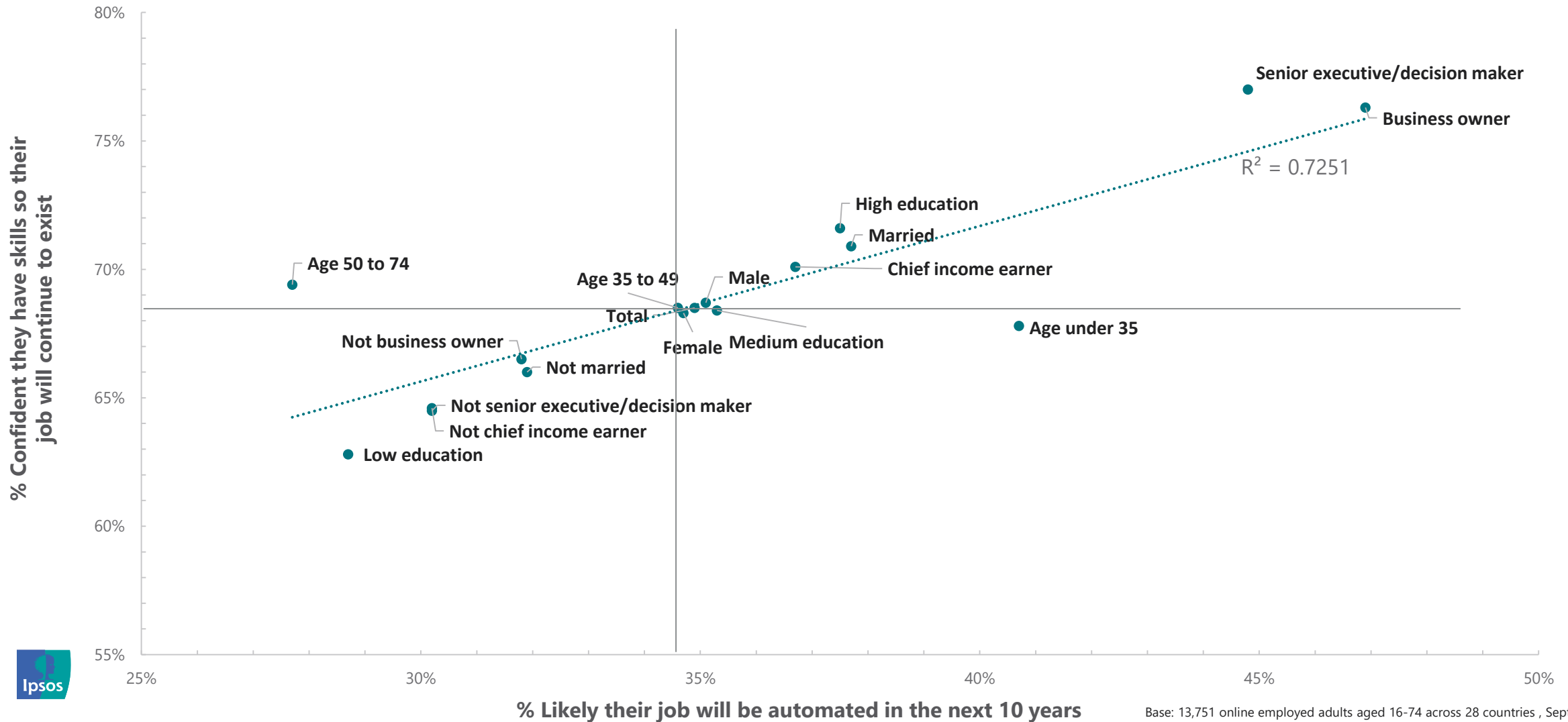
Globally, the vast majority of workers (69%) are confident that they have the skills necessary to keep their current form of employment: 29% are very confident and 40% are somewhat confident. Only one quarter (24%) are not confident while 7% are unsure.

Confidence is highest in India, North America, Northern Europe, and Turkey. It is lowest in Japan and South Korea (the only two countries where a majority of workers are NOT confident), Eastern Europe, and Southern Europe.



Base: 13,751 online employed adults aged 16-74 across 28 countries, Sept-Nov 2019

Those who most expect their job to be automated — business owners and decision makers, the better educated — are also those who are most confident about having the skills needed so their job continues to exist in the future.



- These are the results of an online survey conducted by Ipsos on the Global Advisor platform.
- Ipsos interviewed a total of 13,751 adults aged 18-74 in the United States, Canada, Malaysia, South Africa, and Turkey, and 16-74 in 23 other countries. The survey was conducted between September 20 and October 4, 2019, except for South Korea, Malaysia, South Africa, and Singapore, where it took place between October 25 and November 8, 2019.
- The sample consists of approximately 1,000 individuals in each of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China (mainland), France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Great Britain and the U.S., and 500 individuals in each of Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Hungary, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Sweden and Turkey.
- The samples in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and the U.S. can be taken as representative of these countries' general adult population under the age of 75.
- The samples in Brazil, Chile, China (mainland), India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Turkey are more urban, more educated, and/or more affluent than the general population. The survey results for these countries should be viewed as reflecting the views of the more "connected" segment of these populations.
- The data is weighted so that each country's sample composition best reflects the demographic profile of the adult population according to the most recent census data.
- Where results do not sum to 100 or the 'difference' appears to be +/-1 more/less than the actual, this may be due to rounding, multiple responses or the exclusion of don't knows or not stated responses.
- The precision of Ipsos online polls are calculated using a credibility interval with a poll of 1,000 accurate to +/- 3.5 percentage points and of 500 accurate to +/- 4.8 percentage points. For more information on the Ipsos use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website.