FULL REPORT - RESULTS

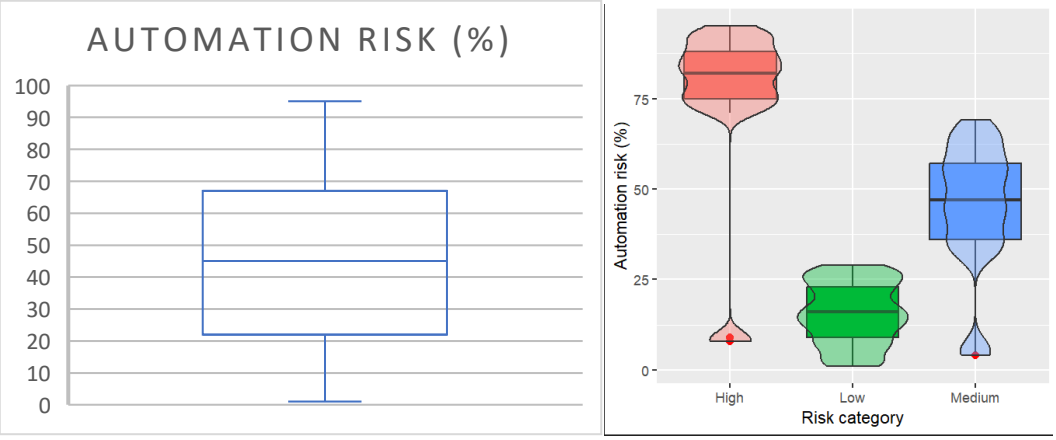
Descriptive analyses

N=3000. There were 20 different jobs equally represented by the sample.

Main variables

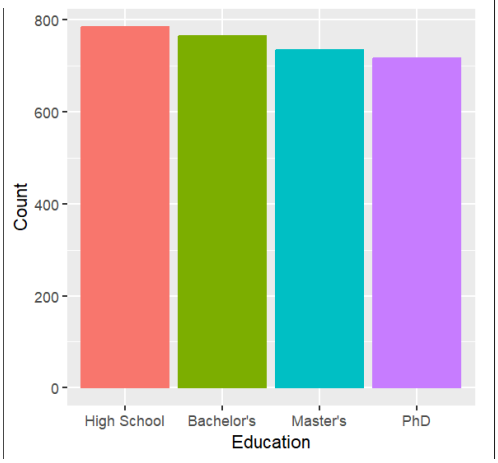
Automation risk. Data has a central tendency on 45%, but the mode is 9%. Large variability, from 1 to 95%, with a standard deviation of 27,14% (s^2=736.7). The asymmetry is near 0, while the kurtosis is -1.13, which means the distribution is symmetric and platykurtic.

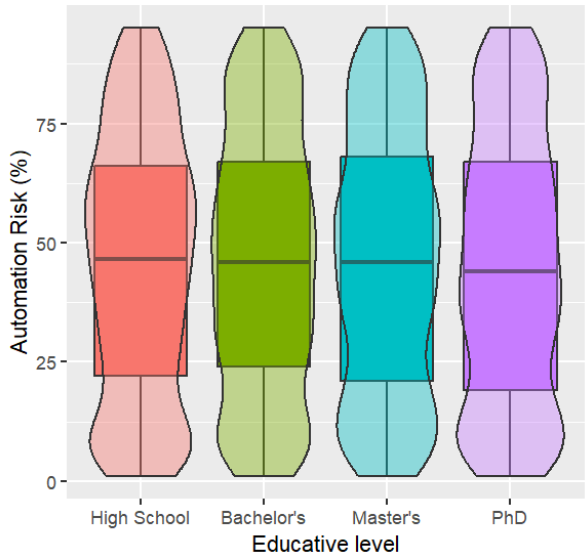
Automation risk was also presented as a categorical variable: low (N=739), medium (N=1521), high (N=740). Some jobs are classified in one category, and others in two.



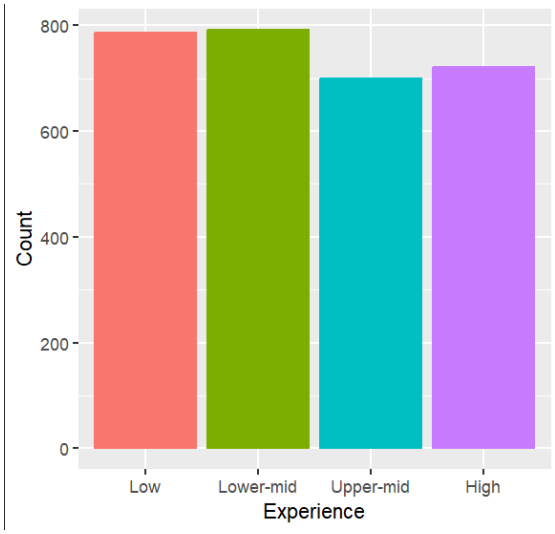
Education & Experience. Both are ordinal variables, with representative sample in each level. Most people have high school studies, with lower-mid experience in their jobs (0-15 years). In addition, % automation risk does not depend on the educative level, but job experience might slightly influence the outcome.

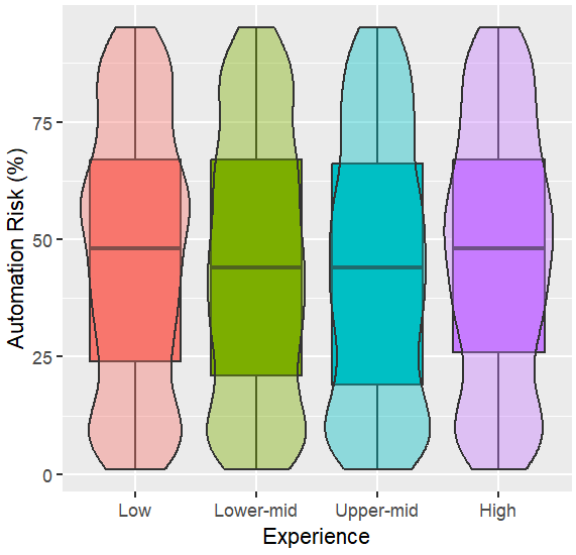
EDUCATION	N	%
HIGH SCHOOL	784	26,1
BACHELOR'S	765	25,5
MASTER'S	735	24,5
PHD	716	23,9





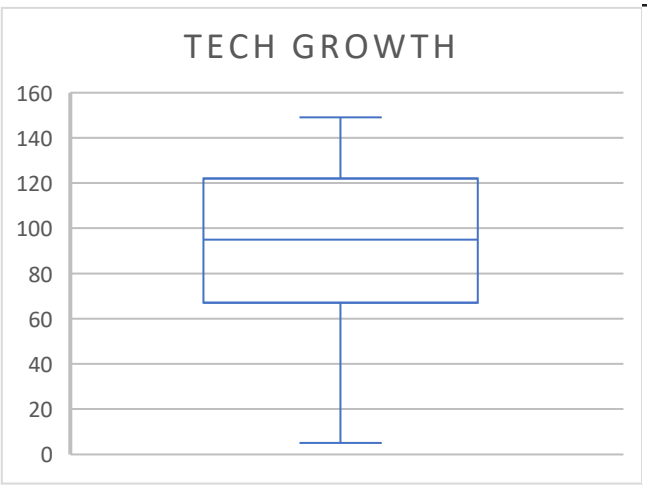
EXPERIENCE	N	%
LOW	787	26,2
LOWER-MID	791	26,4
UPPER-MID	700	23,3
HIGH	722	24,1

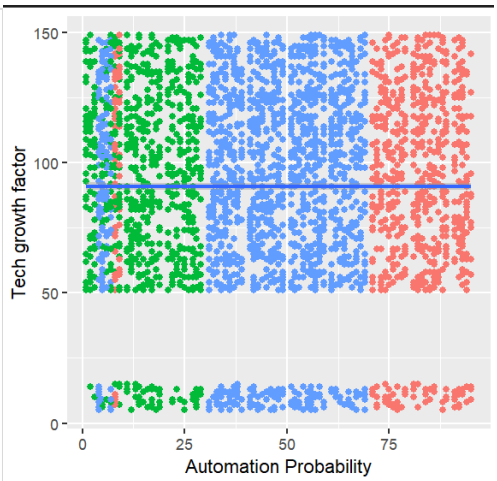




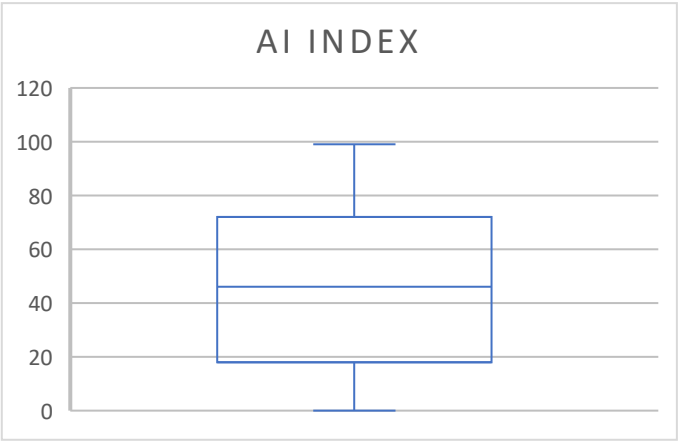
Secondary variables

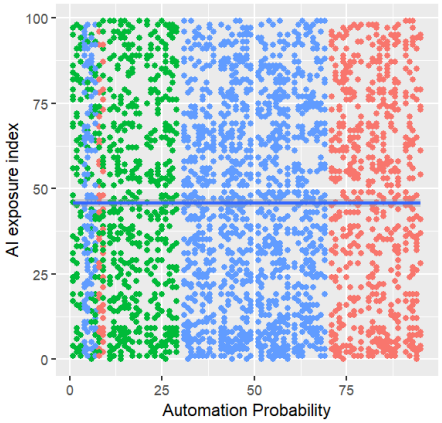
Tech growth factor. Mean = 91,01, median = 95, and mode = 145, which suggests the distribution is concentrated towards very high values. There is an asymmetry towards low values (asymmetry coefficient = -0.59, no values between 15 and 51). In addition, there is considerable variability, SD=38,26 (s^2=1464), range = 144, from 5 to 149. The distribution is plainer than a normal one (kurtosis = -0.30). There is no relation between automation risk and tech growth factor.



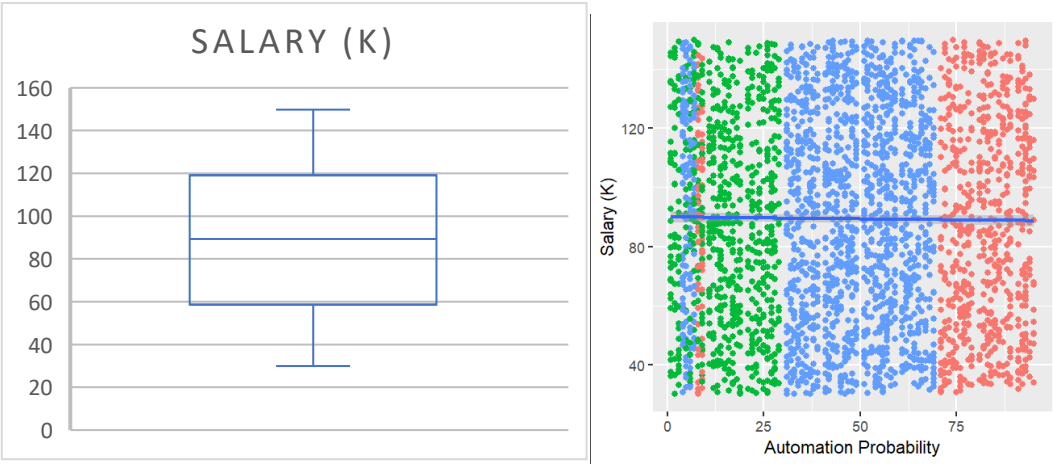


AI Exposure Index. Mean = 45,68, median = 46, mode = 1. In spite of being 1 the value most repeated, the central tendency with the other index is almost identical. SD = 30,06 (s^2=903,5), with a range of 99, from 0 to 99, shows large variability. The distribution is symmetric (0,095), and plain (kurtosis = -1,25). There is no relation between automation probability and AI index.

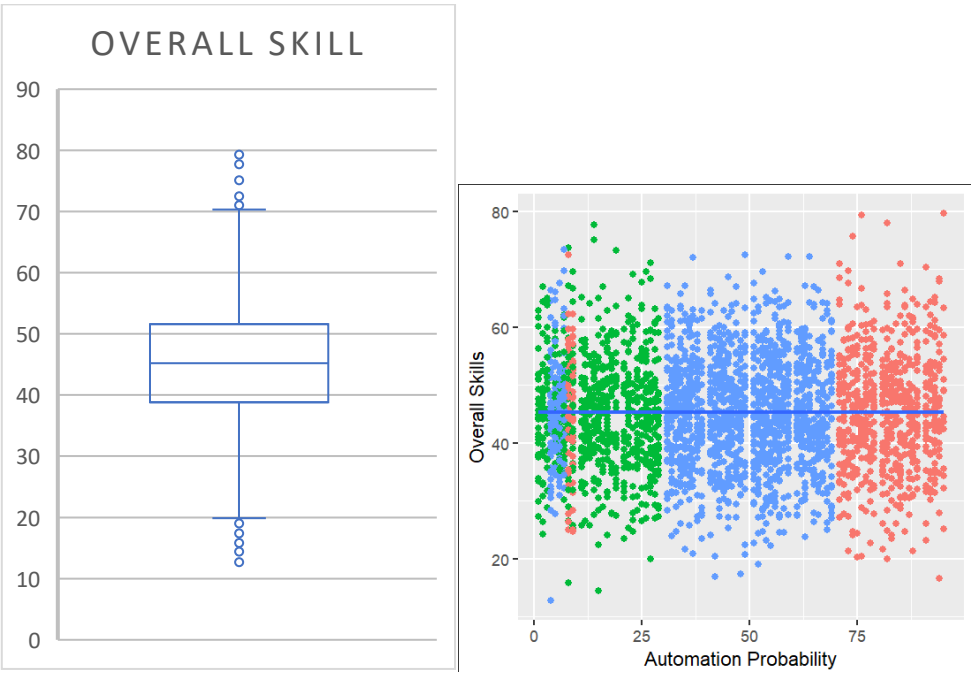




Salary. Mean = 89,37, median = 89,3, mode = 43.8. Even though there is a concentration of values at a lower salary level, the distribution is centred in 89. SD = 34.61, (s^2=1197,7), range 119.8, from 30 and 149,8, showing substantial variability in salaries. The distribution is symmetric (0,012), and plain (kurtosis = -1,22). There is no relation between automation probability and salary.



Overall Skills. Mean = 45,30, median = 45,2, mode = 46,2. The distribution is quite centred, with lower variability compared to the other variables, SD = 9,57 (s^2=91,58), range 66,9, from 12,7 to 79,6. The asymmetry is very low (0,078), and the distribution is mesokurtic (kurtosis = 0,04). There are 24 outliers. There is no relation between automation probability and overall skills.



In general, distributions show that observations are not drawn from real-world measurements, e.g., automation risk categories are clearly delimited, as well as there is no asymmetry in the salary distribution when this is expected in real life. The pattern suggest data has fixed parameter ranges.

Research questions

Q1: Job types that will end up automatized do not change much at varying levels of education and experience. Top 5: Retail worker, customer support, construction worker, truck driver and security guard. However, the less educated/experienced folks the more automatized the jobs become. See table with automation percentage by jobs:

	Less education/experience*	More education/experience*
Retail worker	84,2%	80%
Customer support	70%	61,6%
Construction worker	58,5%	72,4%
Truck driver	65,2%	68,8%
Security guard	78,3%	69,8%

*Less education/experience: people at high school level and low experience
More education/experience: people at PhD level and high experience

Q2:

Tech growth: similar across education and experience levels, affects every job (90-100%). There is more tech growth than AI exposure.

AI exposure: Those with less education/experience have a similar automation risk in their jobs, regardless of AI exposure (40 to 50). However, the more the education, the more variability in AI exposure, finding a small positive tendency between automation risk and AI exposure for those with PhD and less experience.

Salary: Small negative tendency between salary and automation risk (the more automation risk, the less salary) for those with high experience and high school and master's educative level.

Overall skill –People with more education/experience have higher overall skill than those with less education/experience. Beyond this, differences are not significant as the scale change is small. However, it is possible to see a small tendency for which the more the automation, the less the overall skills, particularly for people at PhD level. Some exceptions are found in the upper-mid experience group.