

Is Artificial Intelligence the next Workforce Employee?



Replacing America's truck fleet would require a trillion-dollar investment, "if you could buy a self-driving truck, which you can't."

The robots are coming, but the march of automation will displace jobs more gradually than some alarming forecasts suggests.

A new report on the future of workforce and the advancement of automation and artificial intelligence

Will robots make job training (and worker) obsolete? Workforce development in an automating labor market
by Harry J. Holzer Monday, June 19, 2017 Brookings Institution

A great deal of anxiety now exists in the U.S. over the future of jobs in an era of automation. Indeed, there are widespread fears that robots and artificial intelligence (AI) will increasingly perform the tasks currently performed by most Americans, rendering human workers increasingly obsolete over time.

Of course, this is not the first time in history that such fears have been expressed. The Luddites in 19th Century Britain were convinced that machines would largely eliminate human work over time. Much more recently and in the U.S., anxiety appeared in the "automation scare" of the late 1950s and early 1960s, when many Americans first became aware of computers and their potential to displace workers. And, even in the previous decade, fears that technology would enable employers to "offshore" vast quantities of US jobs to China or India have also been common at certain points in time.

In each of these cases, the worst fears expressed by critics of automation have never come true; indeed, there has been no long-term trend whatsoever towards higher unemployment over time as automation has increased. As economists frequently explain, automation creates new jobs while eliminating older ones, in patterns that have held up again and again over time.

But is this time different? In other words, because of their greater "humanness" and abilities to learn more functions over time, will robots and AI present much greater challenges to human employment than ever before, resulting in more widespread job displacements and unemployment, or lower wages for those who continue to work?

Please follow the link for the full report. https://www.brookings.edu/research/will-robots-make-job-training-and-workers-obsolete-workforce-development-in-an-automating-labor-market/?utm_campaign=Brookings%20Brief&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=53424532

Employment Summary*



Farm (Ag) Led all sectors in month to month gains with a change of 6800 jobs.

The unemployment rate in the Monterey County was 5.2 percent (11,600 unemployed) in May 2017, down from a revised 7.1 percent in April 2017, and below the year-ago estimate of 6.0 percent. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 4.2 percent for California and 4.1 percent for the nation during the same period.

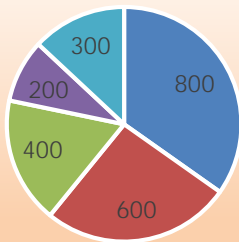
Between April 2017 and May 2017, employment in Farm gained 6800 jobs, due to seasonal hiring.

Manufacturing gained 100 Jobs and Leisure and Hospitality had a gain of 100 Jobs.

Between May 2016 and May 2017, total employment in the Salinas MSA, grew by 1200 jobs. Leisure and hospitality led the year-over job changes, advancing by 800 jobs.

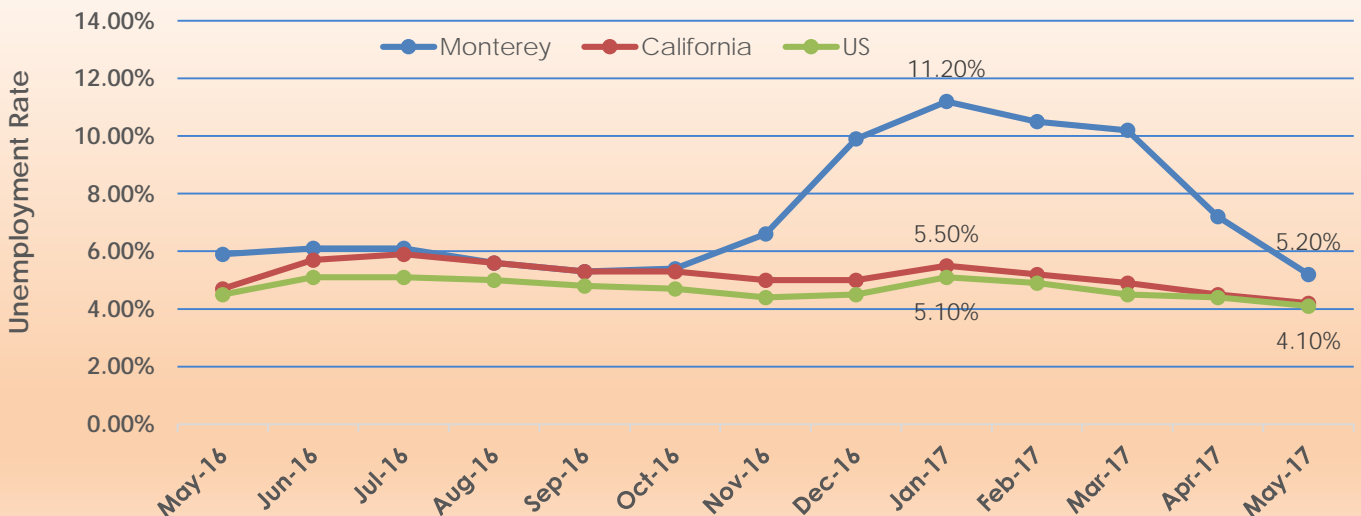
Sectors Year to Date # of Jobs Gain

- Leisure and Hospitality
- Educational and Health Serv.
- Government
- Construction
- Manufacturing



Industry Sector	Per Year Jobs gain or Loss
Construction	200
Manufacturing	200
Educational and Health Services	600

Monthly Unemployment Rate Trends-May 2016-May 2017

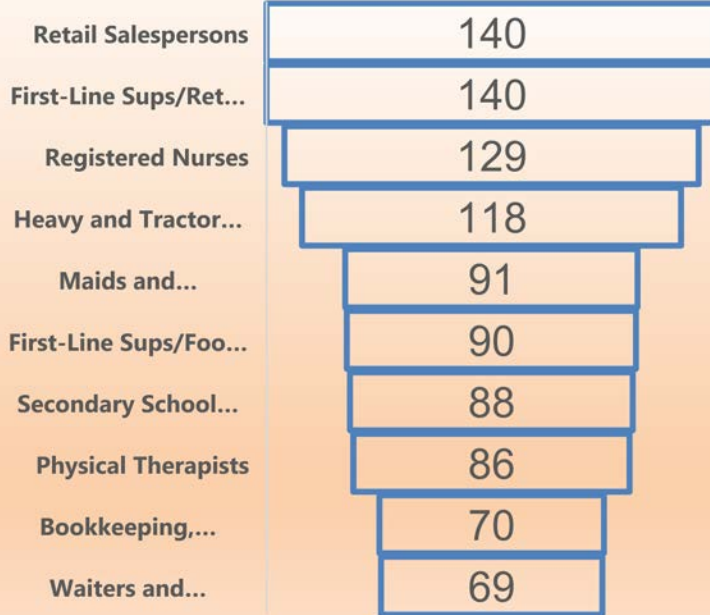


MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR MARKET SNAPSHOT

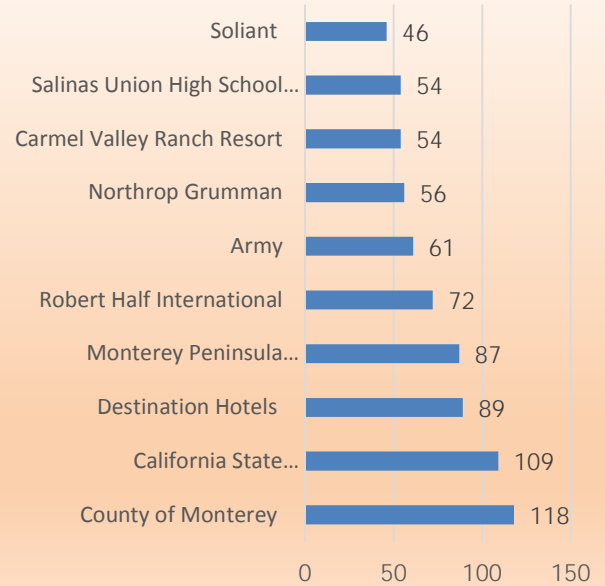
May 2017

Job Postings and Employment

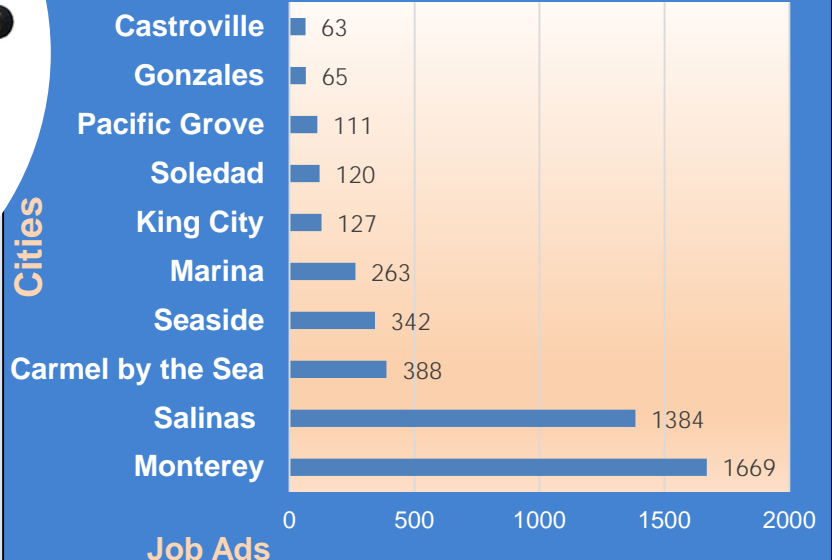
May 2017 Job Postings



Employers with Most Job Ads
May 2017



Cities with most Job Ads
May 2017



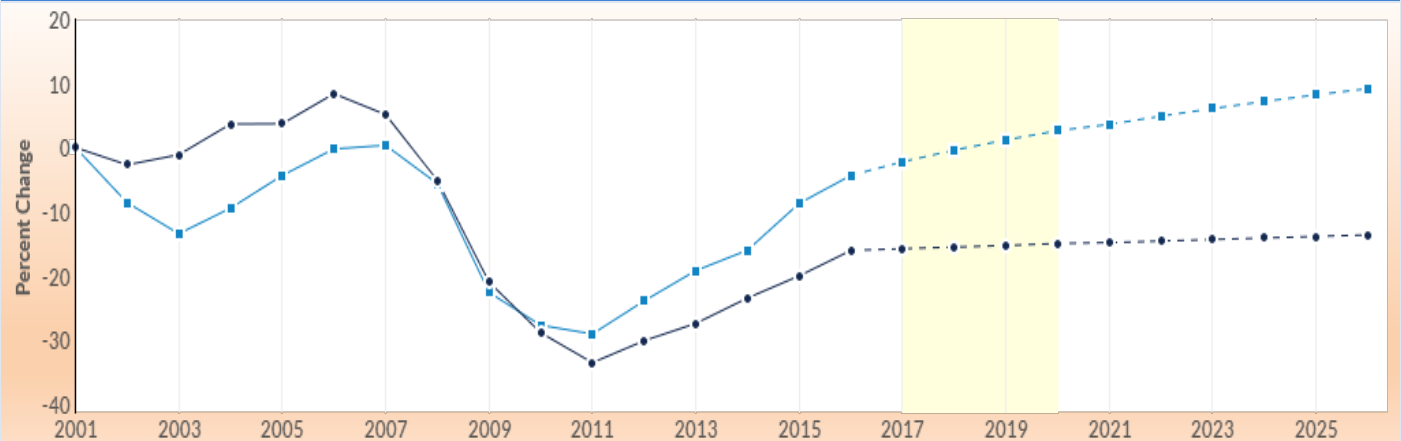
MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR MARKET SNAPSHOT

May 2017

Construction Sector



Growth Projection



Region	2017 Jobs	2020 Jobs	Change	% Change
Monterey County	7,635	7,709	74	1.0%

Industry Age Breakdown

Age	2016 Jobs	2016 Percent
14-18	40	0.5%
19-24	424	5.6%
25-34	1,474	19.4%
35-44	2,000	26.3%
45-54	1,944	25.5%
55-64	1,274	16.7%
65+	455	6.0%