



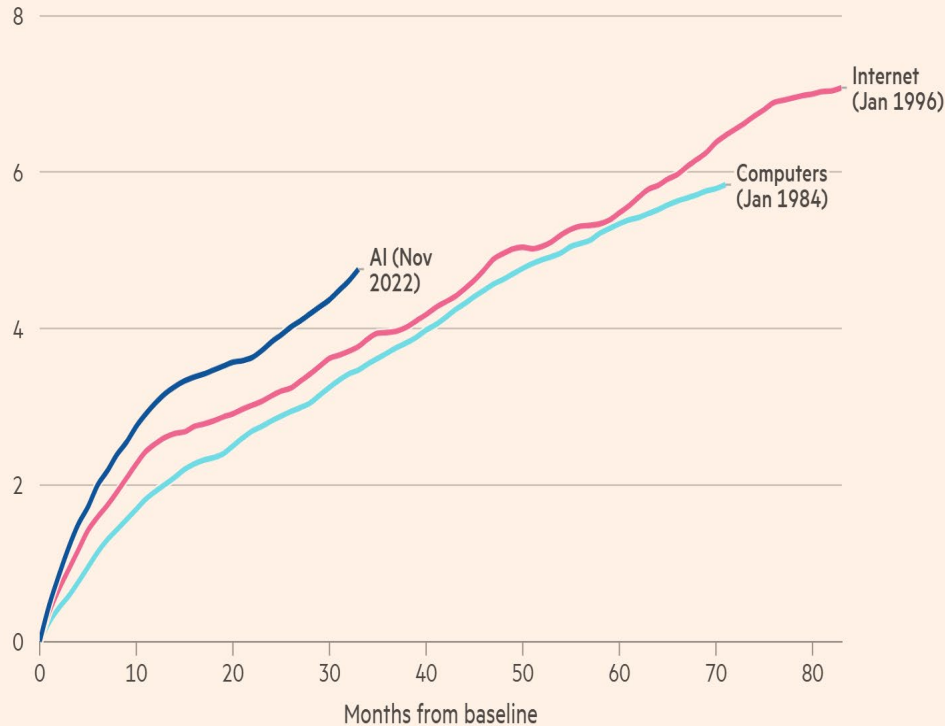
Berufsbildungstag: KI – Chance für Berufsbildung

Effekte sind unterschiedlich sichtbar

- Produktivitäts-gewinne schwer messbar
- ChatGPT für Industrie wenig nutzbar
- Aber Projekte bekannt (HRS-Flow)
- Firmen warten ab

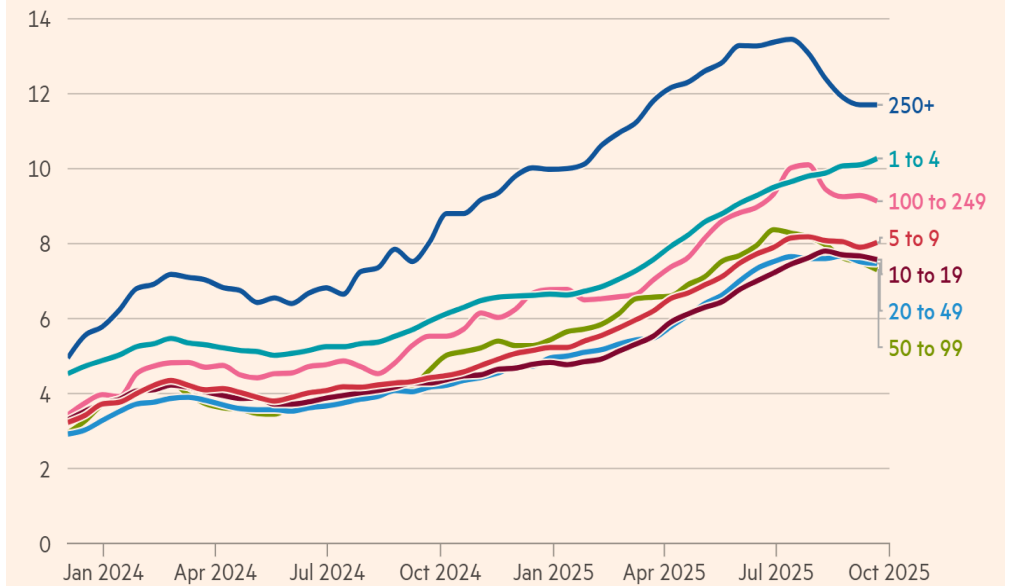
ChatGPT is only changing workers' roles at a slightly faster pace than the arrival of computers and the internet

Changes in the US workforce by occupational mix (% points)



Corporate AI adoption remains low, and has declined among US companies with more than 50 employees

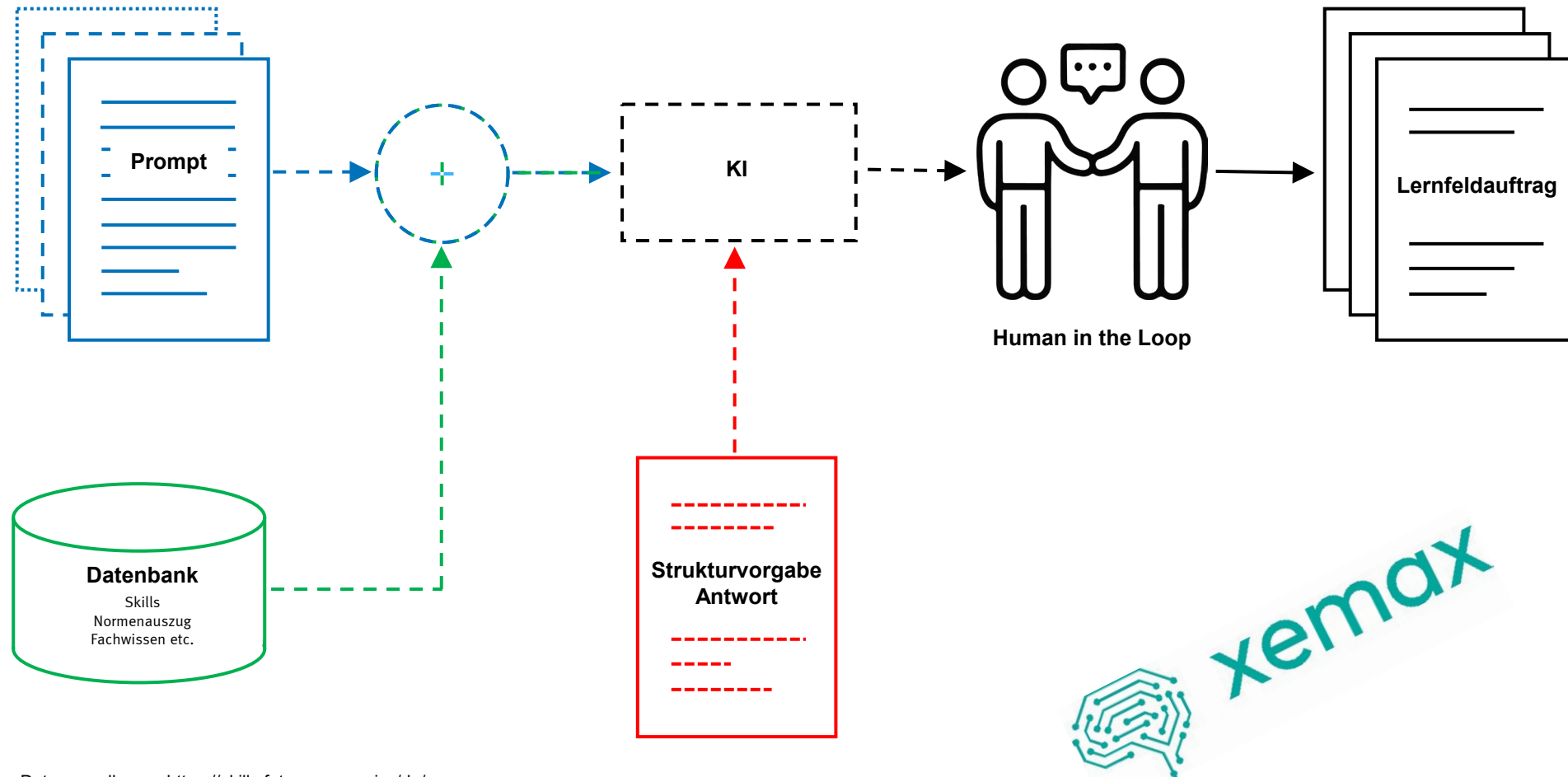
Corporate AI adoption, by number of employees, six-survey rolling average (%)



Source: US Census Bureau, Business Trends and Outlook Survey

FINANCIAL TIMES

Datengetriebene KI-Nutzung in der Berufsbildung Swissmem



Datengrundlage: - <https://skills.futuremem.swiss/de/>

KI in der Industrie

Chinesische Humanoidroboter bis 2030 30-50% weniger produktiv als Mensch, aber...

Routineaufgaben,
Optimierung Prozesse
dank Informationen



Vorhersage von
Wartungsbedarf
durch Daten-
analyse minimiert
Ausfallzeiten

Forschung und
Entwicklung neuer
Produkte



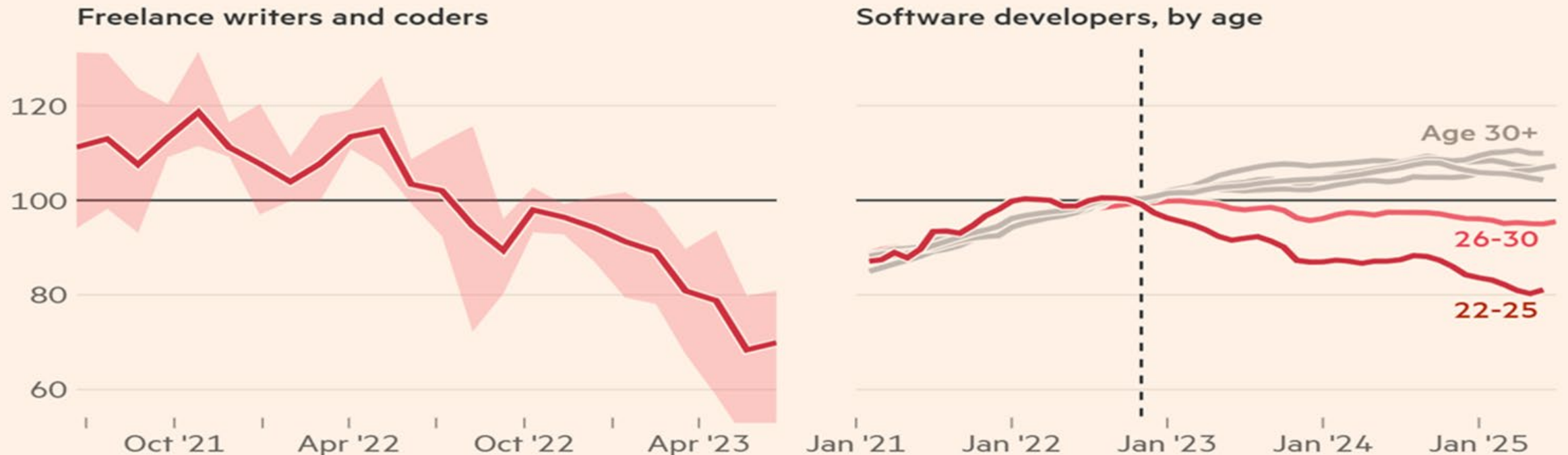
Identifikation von
Defekten und
Anomalien

Berufsbildung in technischen Berufen ist «KI-sicher»

Kritisches Denken (Wissen ist Voraussetzung!), soziale Skills, Schweizer DNA (Qualität) wichtiger

Analyses of detailed employment data suggest generative AI may be displacing some forms of digital work

Relative change in employment (Nov 2022 = 100)

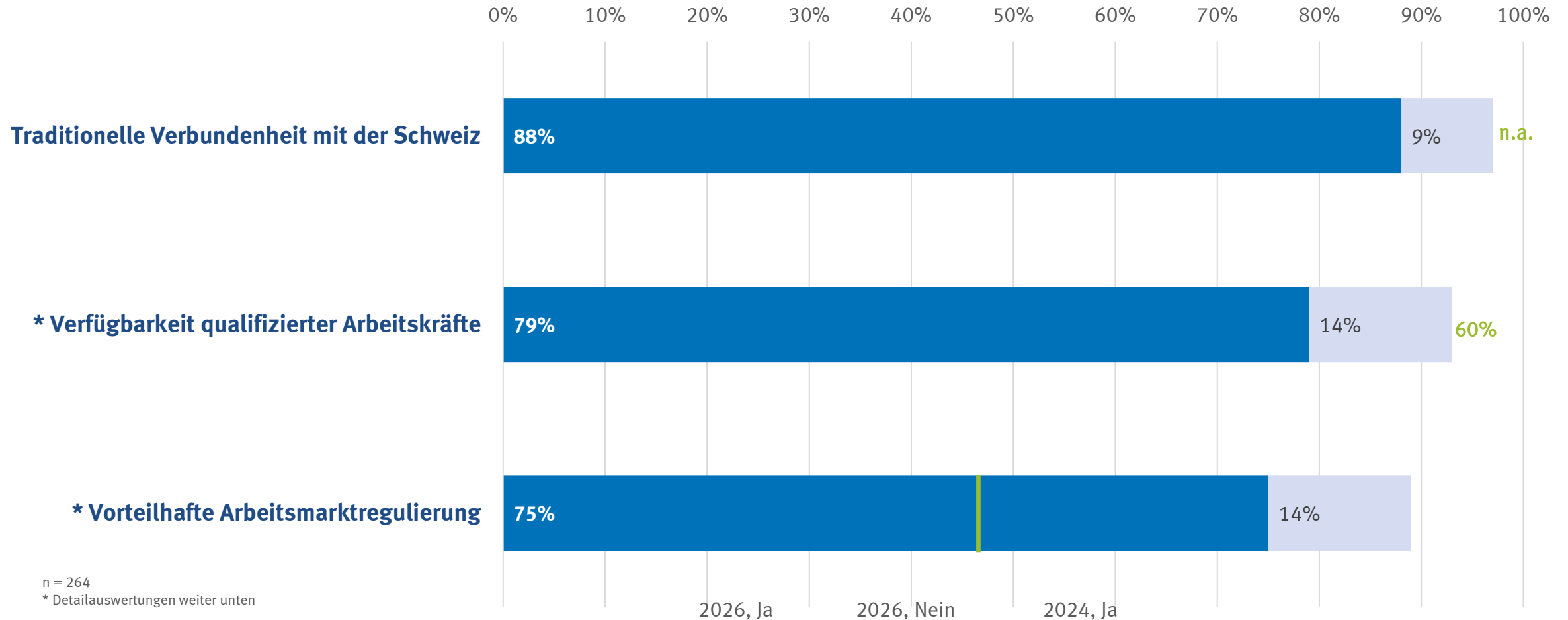


Sources: [Who Is AI Replacing? The Impact of Generative AI on Online Freelancing Platforms \(Demirci et al, 2024\)](#) and [Canaries in the Coal Mine? Six Facts about the Recent Employment Effects of Artificial Intelligence \(Brynjolfsson et al, 2025\)](#)

FT graphic: John Burn-Murdoch / @jburnmurdoch

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Zentrale Vorteile des Standorts sichern!



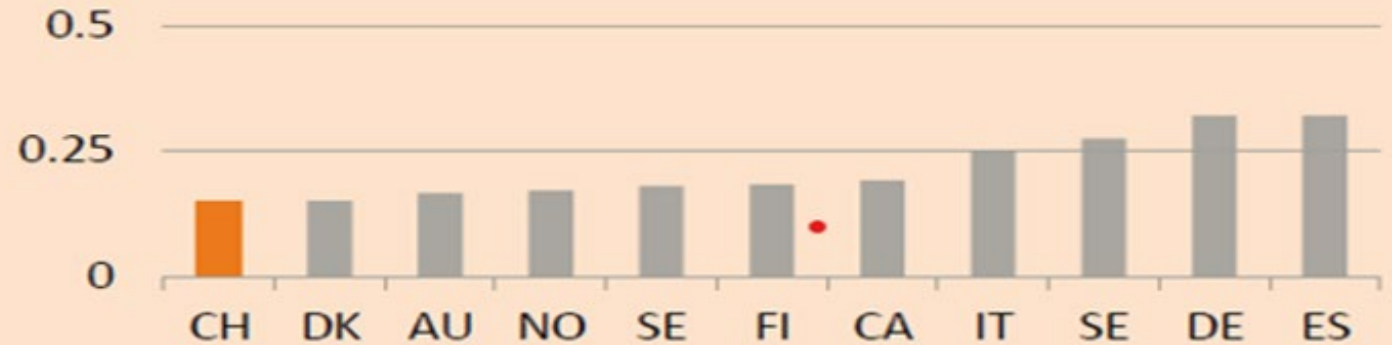
Soziale Mobilität: Motor für Wohlstand, Garant für Stabilität

Welcher Anteil Kinder aus den untersten 20 Prozent schaffte es in eine höhere Gruppe?

75%

> Von ganz unten nach ganz oben: Fast nirgends sind die Aufstiegschancen höher als in der Schweiz.

Die Korrelation der elterlichen Einkommen mit jenem der Kinder ist in der Schweiz am tiefsten – die Soziale Mobilität damit am höchsten



der Kinder aus dem tiefsten Einkommensfünftel schaffen es gar an die Spitze der Einkommensverteilung

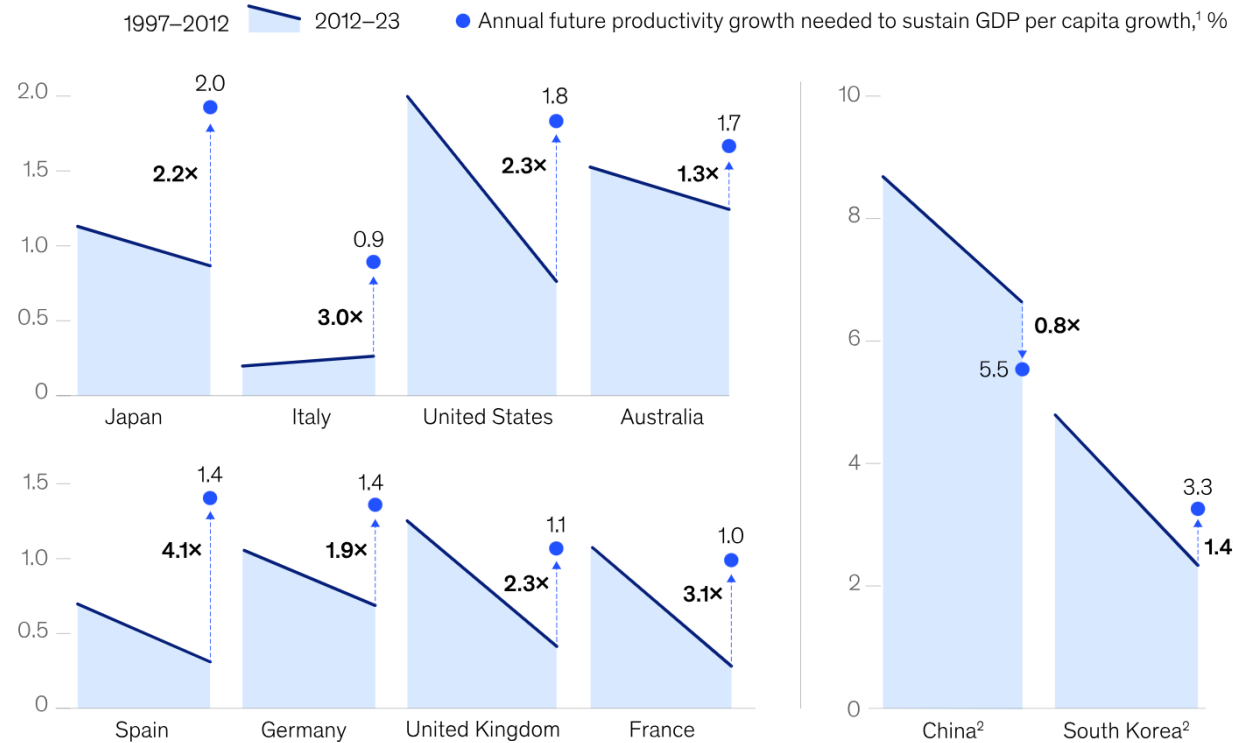
Quelle: Haener und Schaltegger (2020), Chuard und Grassi (2020)

Demographie-Bombe: länger und produktiver arbeiten

McKinsey: Dependency and depopulation? January 15, 2025

Um wie viel muss Produktivität steigen um BIP / Kopf zu halten

Productivity growth, %



¹Assuming the same hours per capita growth as 1997–2023. Calculated for first 8 countries displayed as the percentage of annual growth in productivity needed to offset the 2023–50 impact of aging (if negative) and maintain GDP per capita growth matching 1997–2023 (if positive). For China and South Korea, calculated as the productivity growth needed to achieve 4.9% and 2.0% annual GDP per capita growth, respectively. While “maintaining past GDP per capita growth” is a reasonable target for highly developed economies, China and South Korea were not as developed in 1997. Therefore, their GDP per capita growth targets are reduced, based on the trajectories followed in the past by other countries when they were at similar stages of development.

Source: *World Population Prospects 2024*, United Nations; ILOSTAT; The Conference Board; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Wie viele Stunden / Woche müssen wir **mehr** arbeiten, um BIP / Kopf 2050 zu halten

	If worked only by...			
	All people	Males aged 20–49	Females aged 20–49	Older people aged 50–79
Total first wave	2.2	12.5	13.6	5.6
Australia	1.2	6.1	6.4	3.5
China ²	2.7	15.2	17.4	6.1
France	1.1	6.2	6.3	3.5
Germany	2.2	12.7	13.2	6.1
Italy	2.7	16.7	17.9	6.9
Japan	1.8	9.1	11.9	4.7
South Korea ²	3.4	24.4	24.3	7.4
Spain	4.7	29.1	29.7	12.0
United Kingdom	0.7	3.8	4.0	2.2
United States	0.7	3.7	4.0	2.3

¹Calculated as the additional hours per capita per week required to offset the 2023–50 age mix effect (if negative) and maintain 1997–2023 hours growth (if positive). This is equivalent to maintaining past GDP per capita growth if productivity growth remains constant. China and South Korea were less developed in 1997 and had very high productivity growth in the last quarter century; assuming constant productivity growth from the past would be unreasonable. For China, we assume productivity grows by 4.9 percent, in line with high-growth countries in the past, when they were at a similar development stage. For South Korea, we take the highest productivity growth across advanced economies in the last quarter century, 2.0%.

²While “maintaining past GDP per capita growth” is a reasonable target for highly developed economies, China and South Korea were not as developed in 1997. Therefore, their GDP per capita growth targets are reduced, based on the trajectories followed in the past by other countries when they were at similar stages of development. China’s target is 4.9% per year, while South Korea’s is 2.0%.

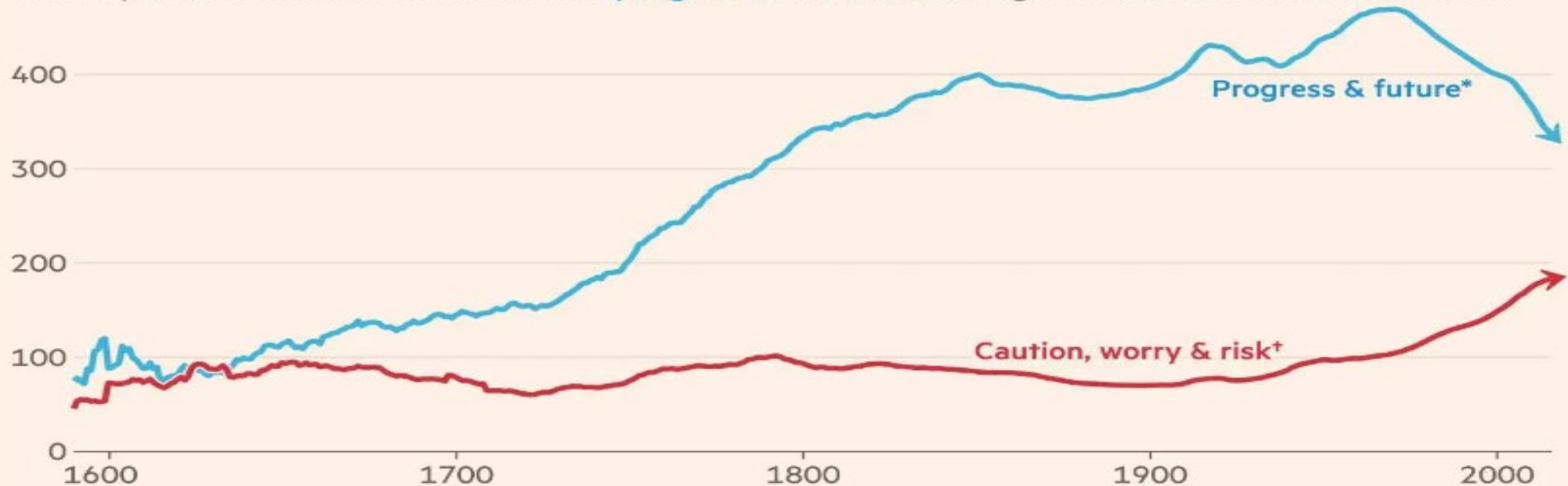
Source: *World Population Prospects 2024*, United Nations; ILOSTAT; The Conference Board; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

Mehr Mut und Risikobereitschaft

Kultur bestimmt
Realität

The west has shifted away from a culture of progress in recent decades, and towards one of caution, worry and risk-aversion

Words per million related to themes of **progress** vs **caution** in English, French and German books



*Progress, advance, improvement, rise, future. †Threat, worry, warning, caution, at risk (all terms also translated)

Sources: Almelhem et al (2023); Google Books Ngram Viewer; Maddison Project Database

FT graphic: John Burn-Murdoch / @jburnmurdoch

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