



# CSCI 245 Life, Computers, and Everything

## Work and Wealth

Technologies that  
disrupted “the workplace?”

Consequences to the  
workplace?

# Automation

Jobs need fewer people



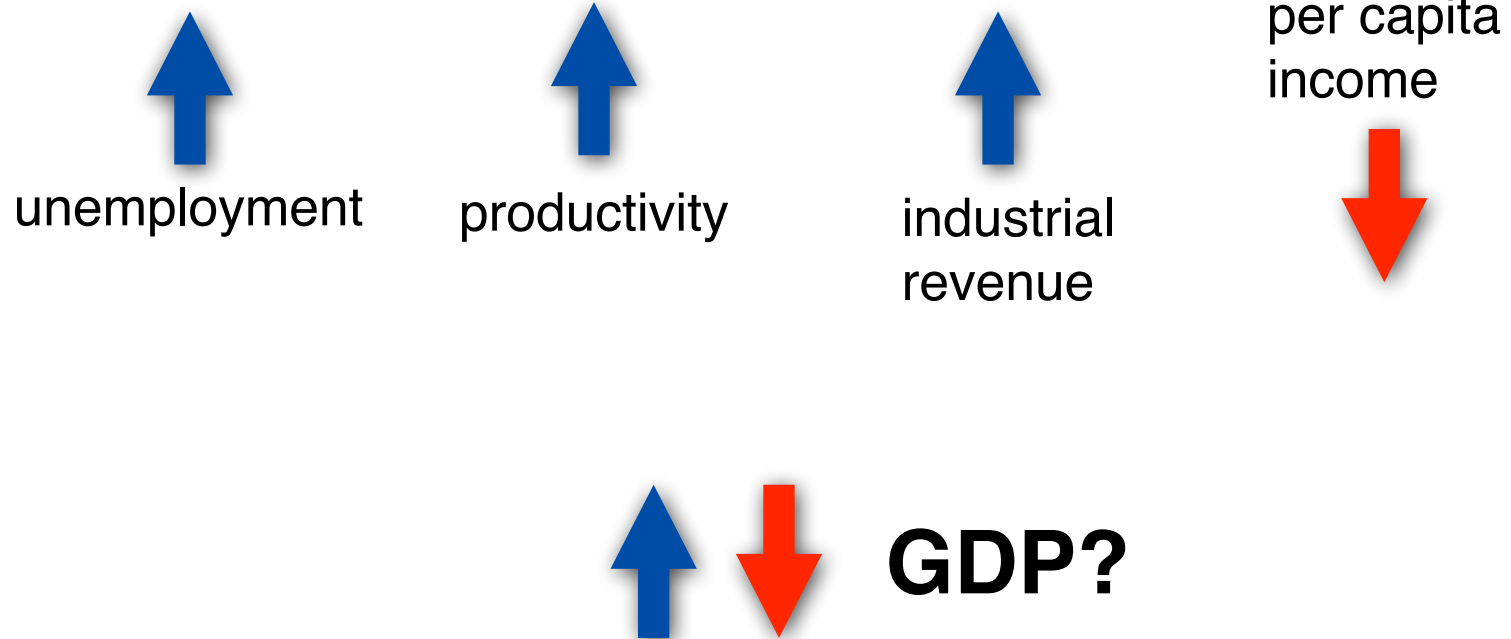
manufacturing  
jobs



white-collar  
jobs

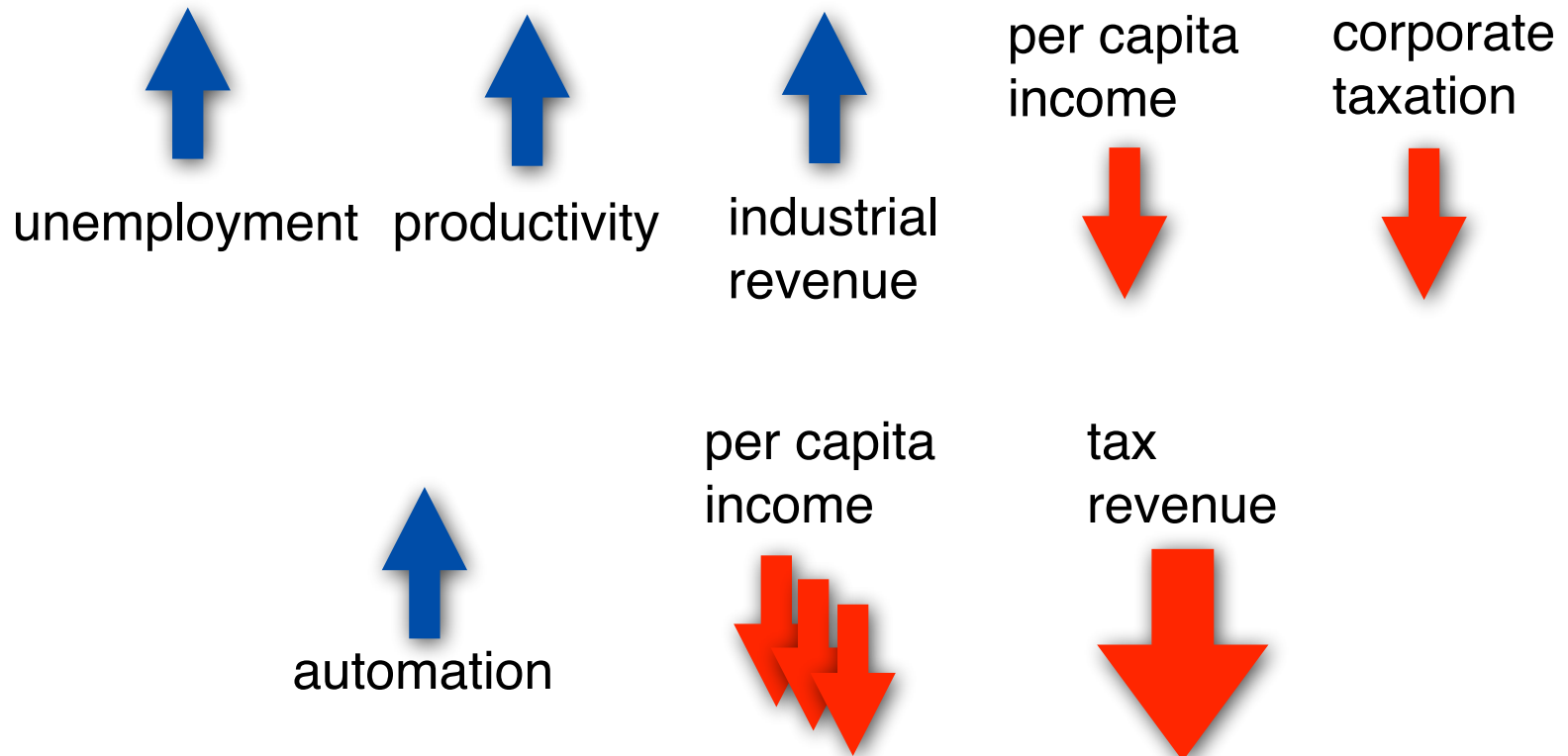
# Automation

Jobs need fewer people



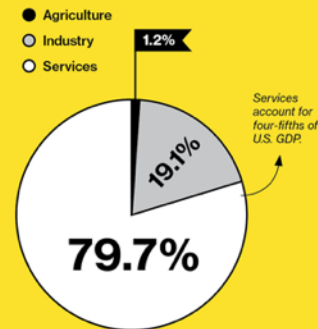
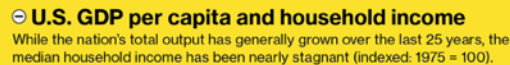
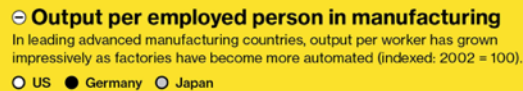
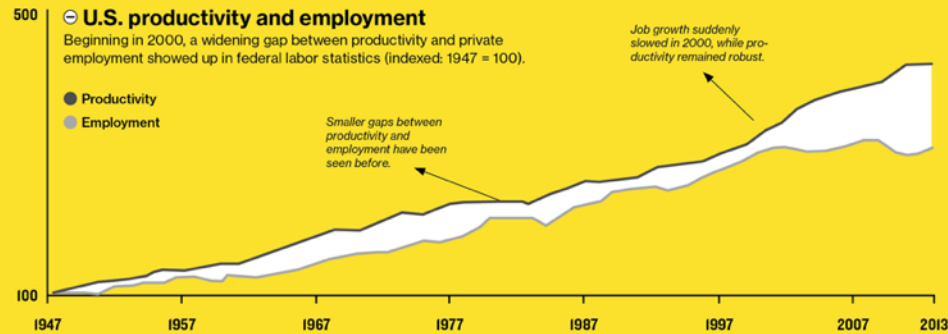
# Controversy

Jobs need fewer people



# Decoupling Productivity and Employment

Digital technologies have boosted productivity in the United States without also spurring the expected job growth, argue Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee. A result of this decoupling is that while gross domestic product (GDP) has risen, median income has not, and inequality has grown.



# 320k

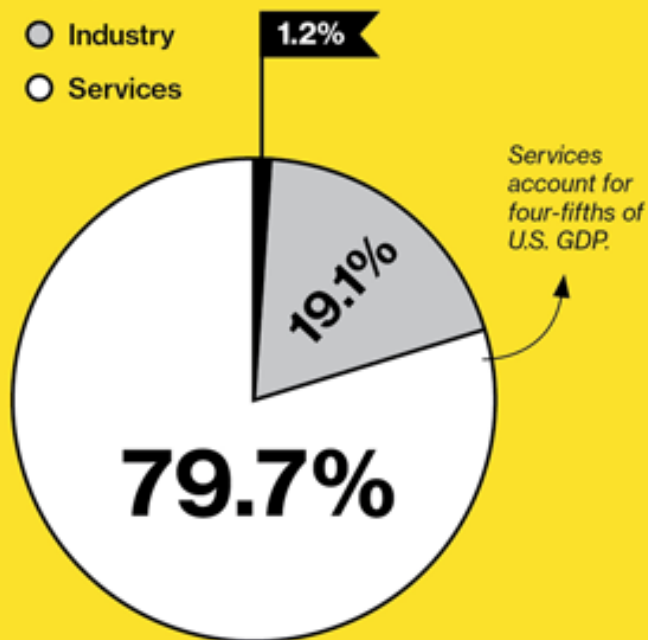
Industrial robots  
sold in the last  
two years



## ⊖ Automation in services has a dramatic effect

Making service work more efficient has  
an outsize impact on productivity figures  
because the sector is so large.

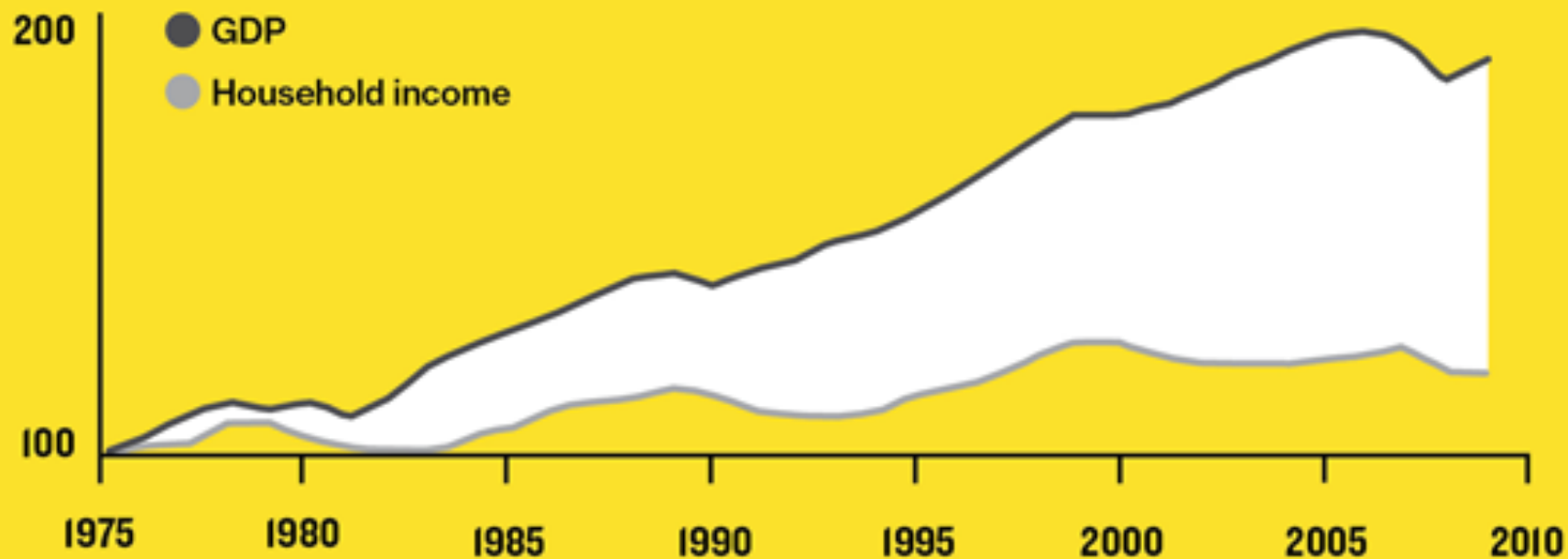
- Agriculture
- Industry
- Services



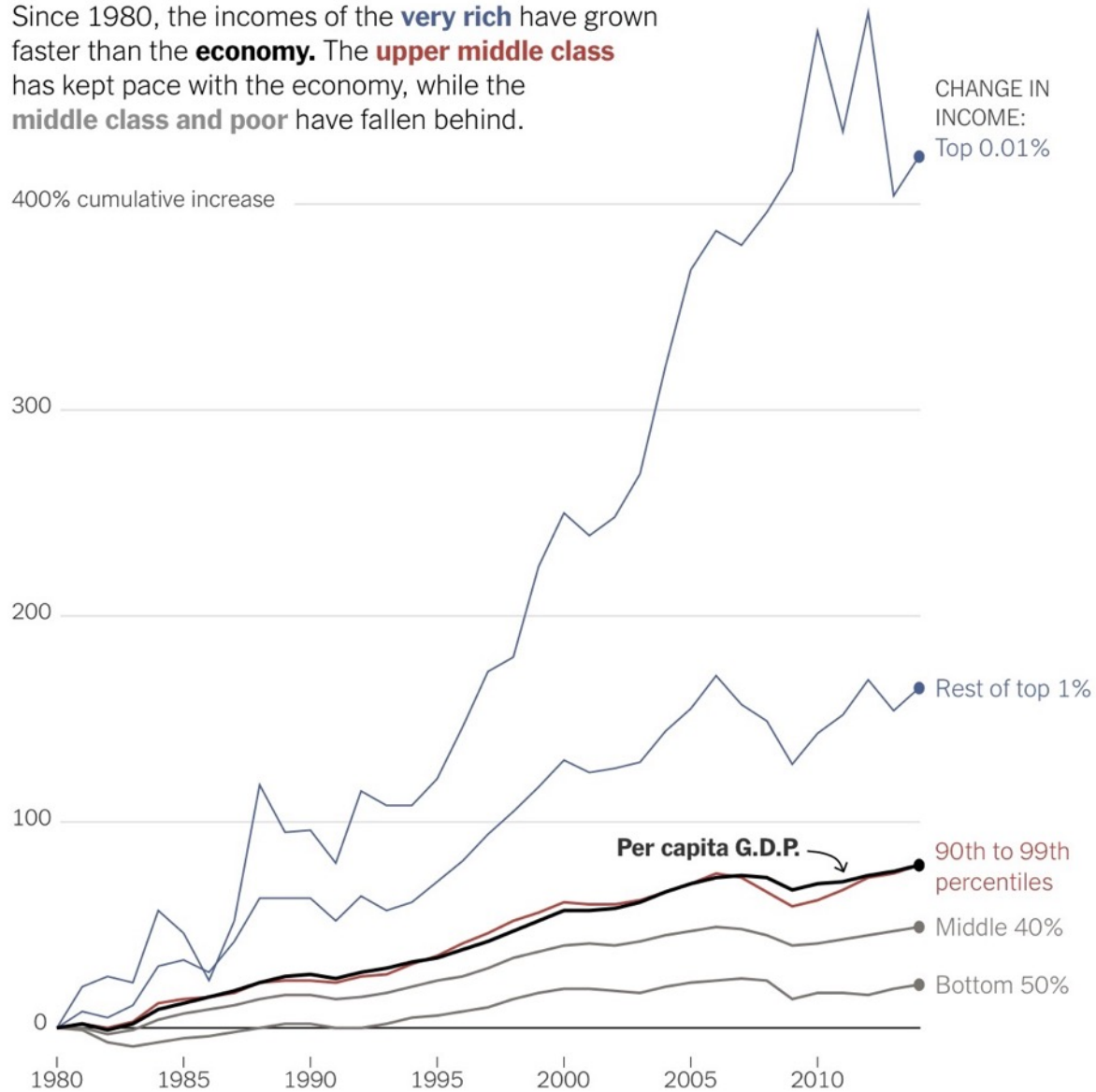


## ⊖ U.S. GDP per capita and household income

While the nation's total output has generally grown over the last 25 years, the median household income has been nearly stagnant (indexed: 1975 = 100).



Since 1980, the incomes of the **very rich** have grown faster than the **economy**. The **upper middle class** has kept pace with the economy, while the **middle class and poor** have fallen behind.



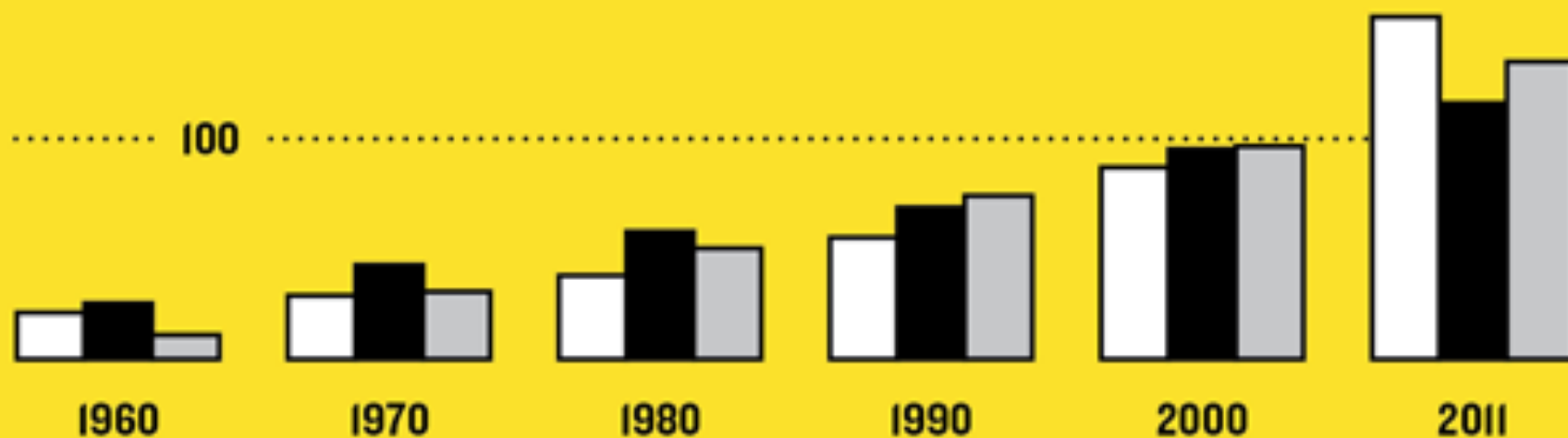
Note: Incomes are after taxes and include government transfers. • Sources: Thomas Piketty, Emmanuel Saez and Gabriel Zucman (incomes); Bureau of Economic Analysis (G.D.P.) • By The New York Times

<https://nyti.ms/2EaLLpR>

## ⊖ Output per employed person in manufacturing

In leading advanced manufacturing countries, output per worker has grown impressively as factories have become more automated (indexed: 2002 = 100).

○ US   ● Germany   ◐ Japan



500

## U.S. productivity and employment

Beginning in 2000, a widening gap between productivity and private employment showed up in federal labor statistics (indexed: 1947 = 100).

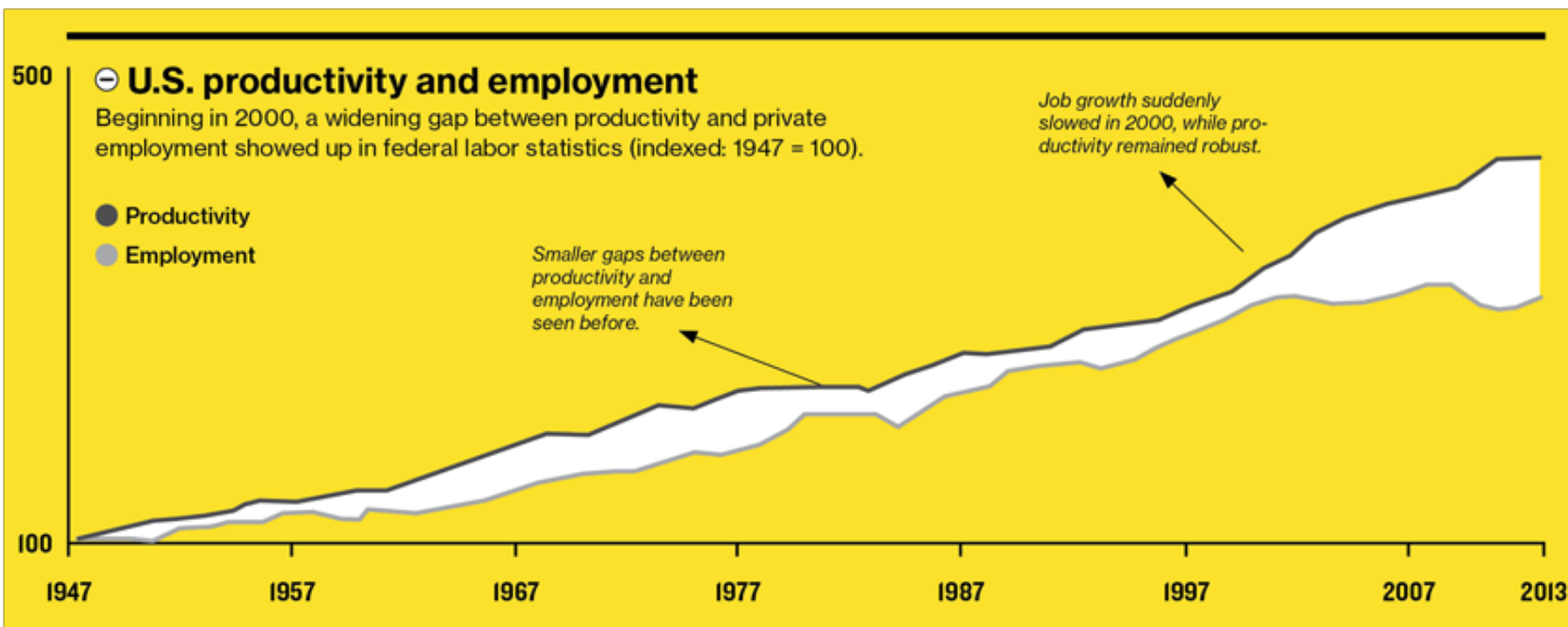
- Productivity
- Employment

*Smaller gaps between productivity and employment have been seen before.*

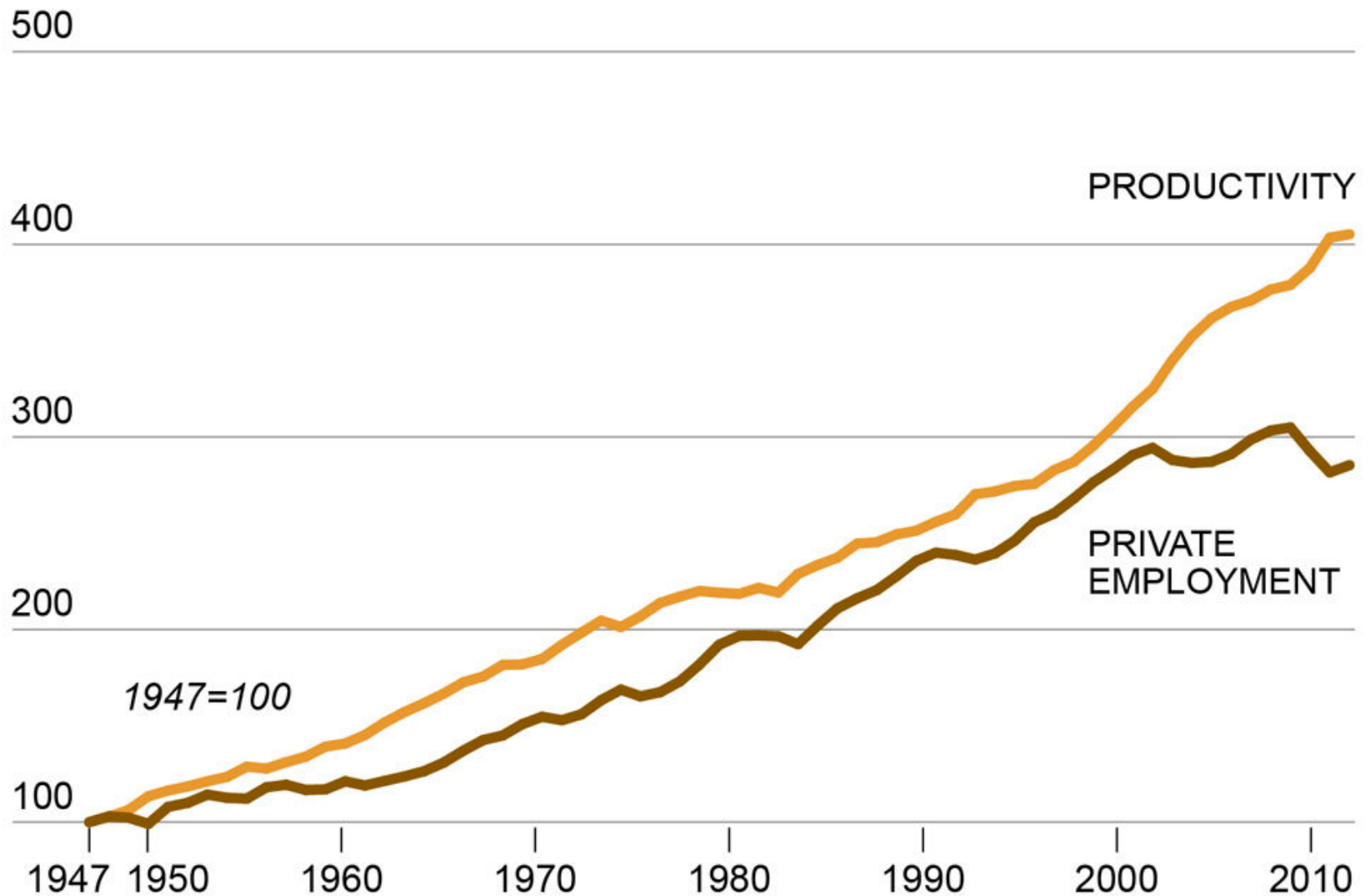
*Job growth suddenly slowed in 2000, while productivity remained robust.*

100

1947 1957 1967 1977 1987 1997 2007 2013



# Productivity and employment in the United States, 1947-2011



Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

# Working Harder

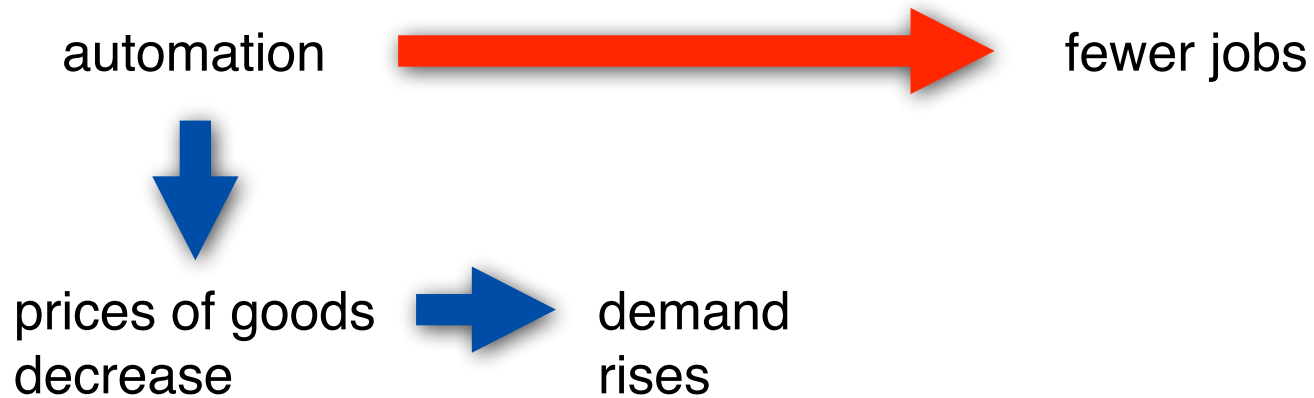
“Late capitalist society is engaged in a long-term historical process of destroying job security... More than ever, we worry about work and are working longer hours; we are more than ever **driven, nervous, seemingly trapped**. At the very same time, and paradoxically, the twenty-first century bodes a time of post-work: of automation and work reorganization replacing people faster and at faster rates.”

*Quinn, Ethics for the Information Age, 7th ed., pp. 455*

# Jobs Again

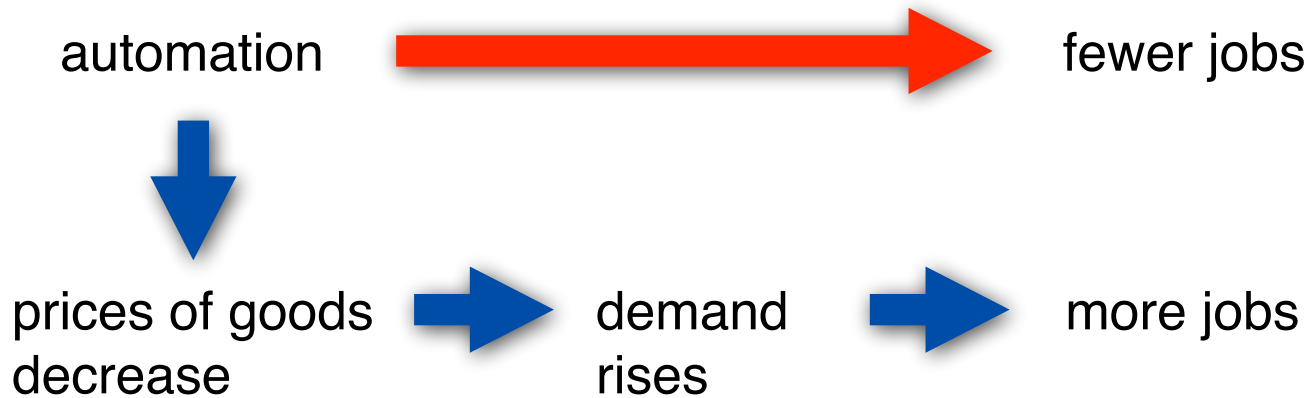


# Jobs Again

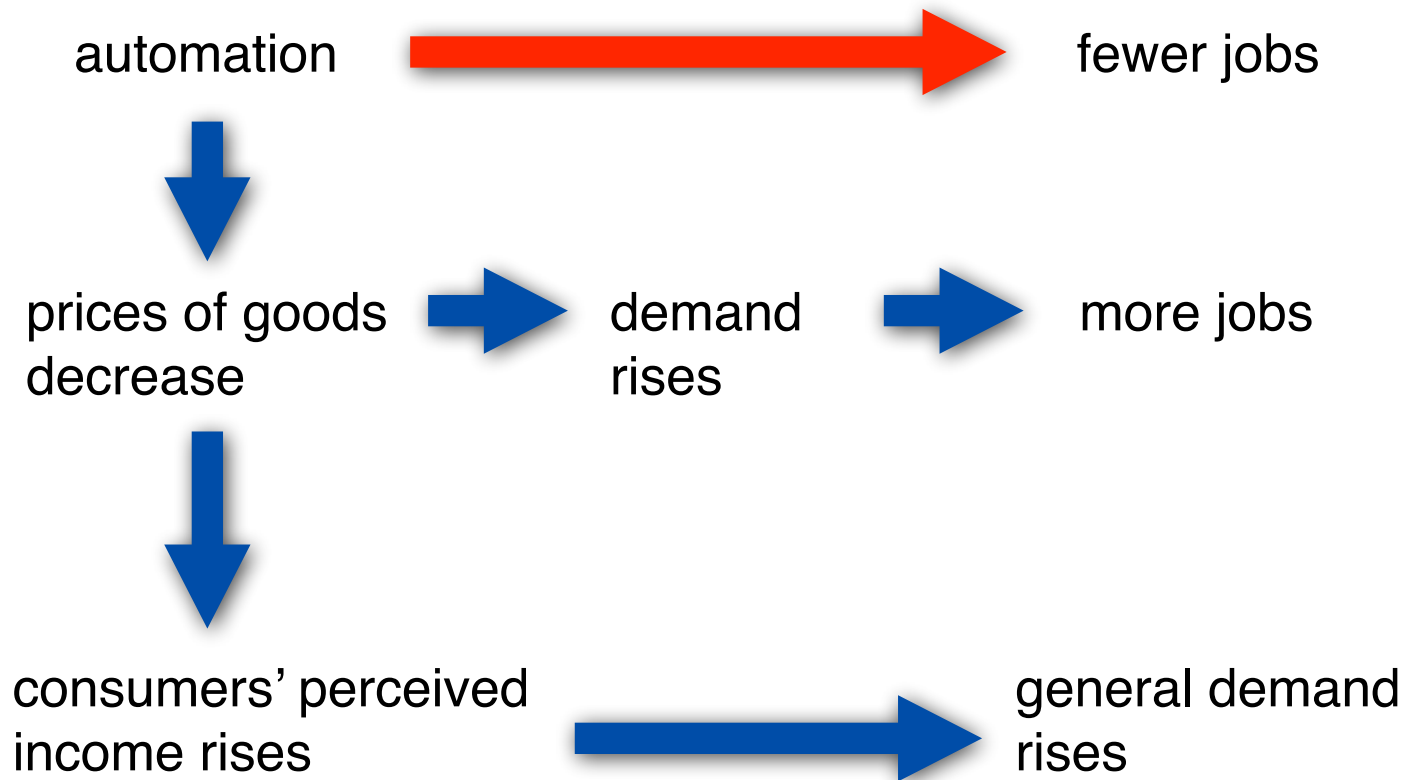




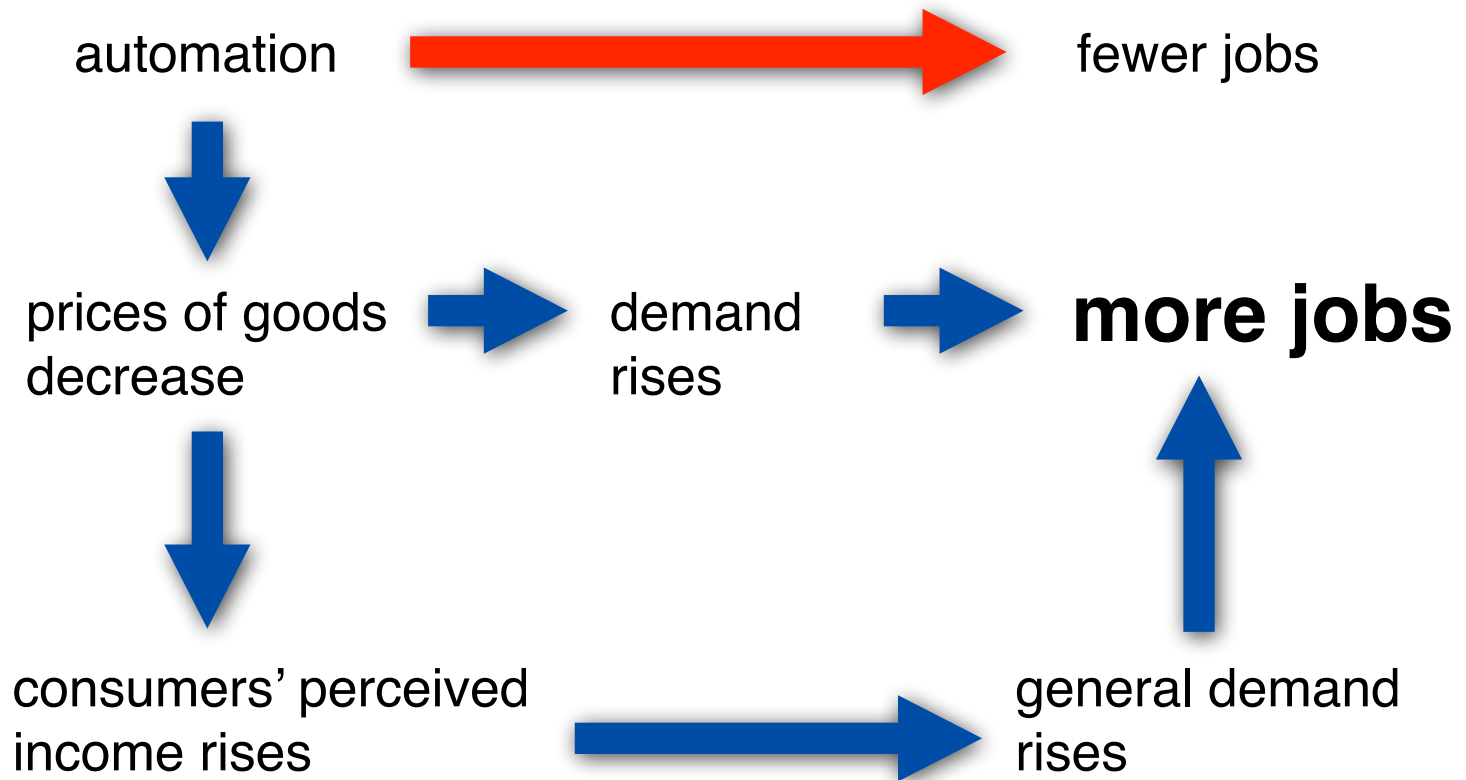
# Jobs Again



# Jobs Again

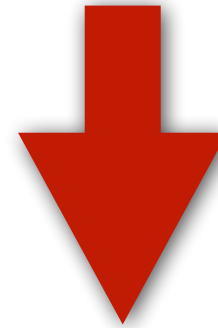


# Jobs Again



# Job Changes

- Computer engineers
- Computer support specialists
- System analysts
- Database administrators
- Desktop publishing specialists
- Web designers
- CRM



- Clerical workers
- Procurement specialists
- Financial processing
- Secretaries, stenographers
- Computer operators
- Communication equipment operators

# Losses to Automation

## Predicted Jobs Automation Will Create and Destroy

When	Where	Jobs Destroyed	Jobs Created	Predictor
2020	worldwide		1,000,000-2,000,000	<u><a href="#">Metra Martech</a></u>
2020	worldwide	1,800,000	2,300,000	<u><a href="#">Gartner</a></u>
2020	sampling of 15 countries	7,100,000	2,000,000	<u><a href="#">World Economic Forum (WEF)</a></u>
2021	worldwide		1,900,000-3,500,000	<u><a href="#">The International Federation of Robotics</a></u>
2021	US jobs	9,108,900*		<u><a href="#">Forrester</a></u>
2022	worldwide	1,000,000,000		<u><a href="#">Thomas Frey</a></u>
2025	US jobs	24,186,240*	13,604,760*	<u><a href="#">Forrester</a></u>

<https://www.technologyreview.com/s/610005/every-study-we-could-find-on-what-automation-will-do-to-jobs-in-one-chart/>

# Losses to Automation

## Predicted Jobs Automation Will Create and Destroy

When	Where	Jobs Destroyed	Jobs Created	Predictor
2025	US jobs	3,400,000		<u>ScienceAlert</u>
2027	US jobs	24,700,000	14,900,000	<u>Forrester</u>
2030	worldwide	2,000,000,000		<u>Thomas Frey</u>
2030	worldwide	400,000,000-800,000,000	555,000,000-890,000,000	<u>McKinsey</u>
2030	US jobs	58,164,320*		<u>PWC</u>
2035	US jobs	80,000,000		<u>Bank of England</u>
2035	UK jobs	15,000,000		<u>Bank of England</u>
No Date	US jobs	13,594,320*		<u>OECD</u>

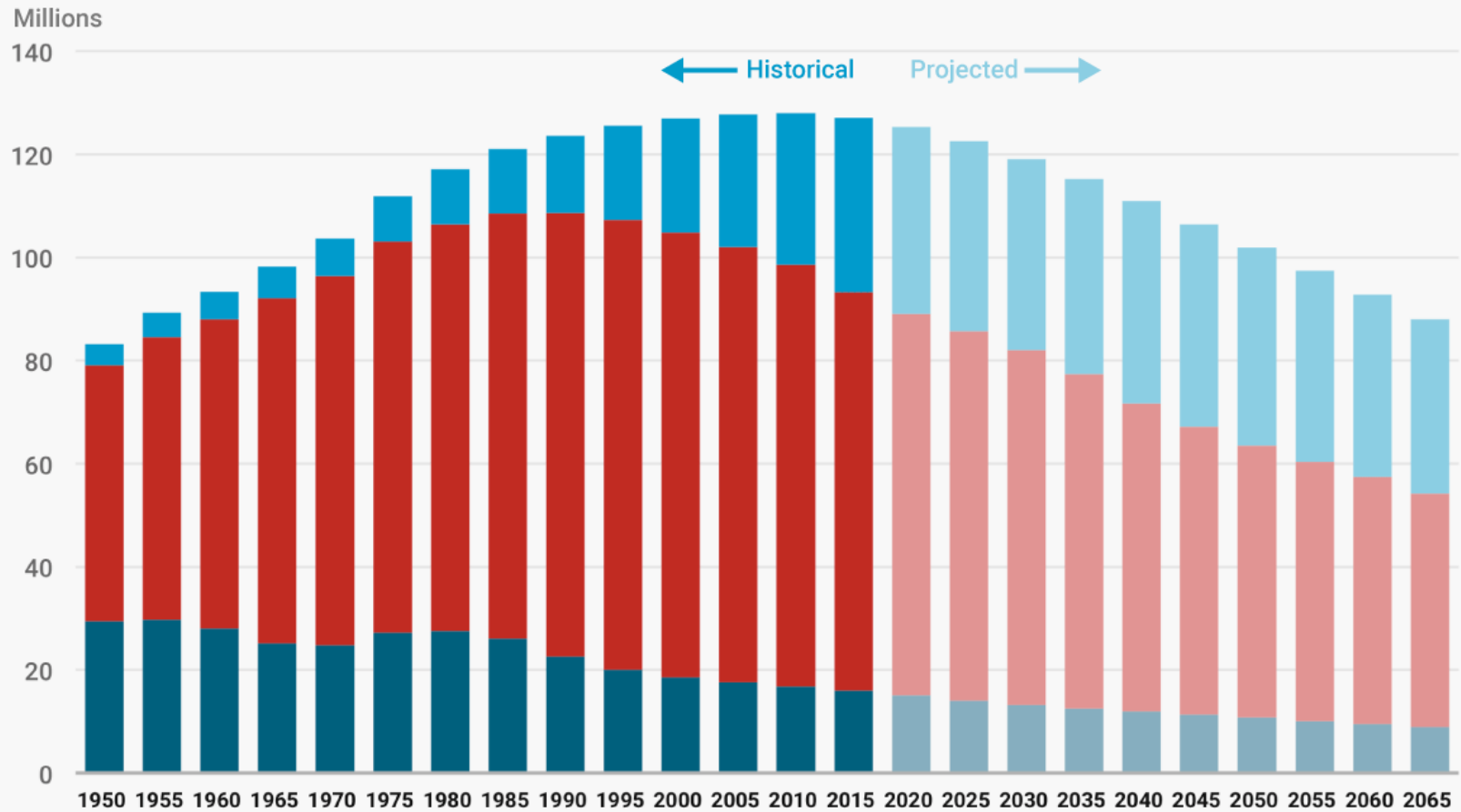
<https://www.technologyreview.com/s/610005/every-study-we-could-find-on-what-automation-will-do-to-jobs-in-one-chart/>

Automation has a  
positive role to play

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LgmWUxBAgS0>

# JAPAN'S POPULATION BY AGE

■ Under 15 ■ 15-64 ■ Over 65



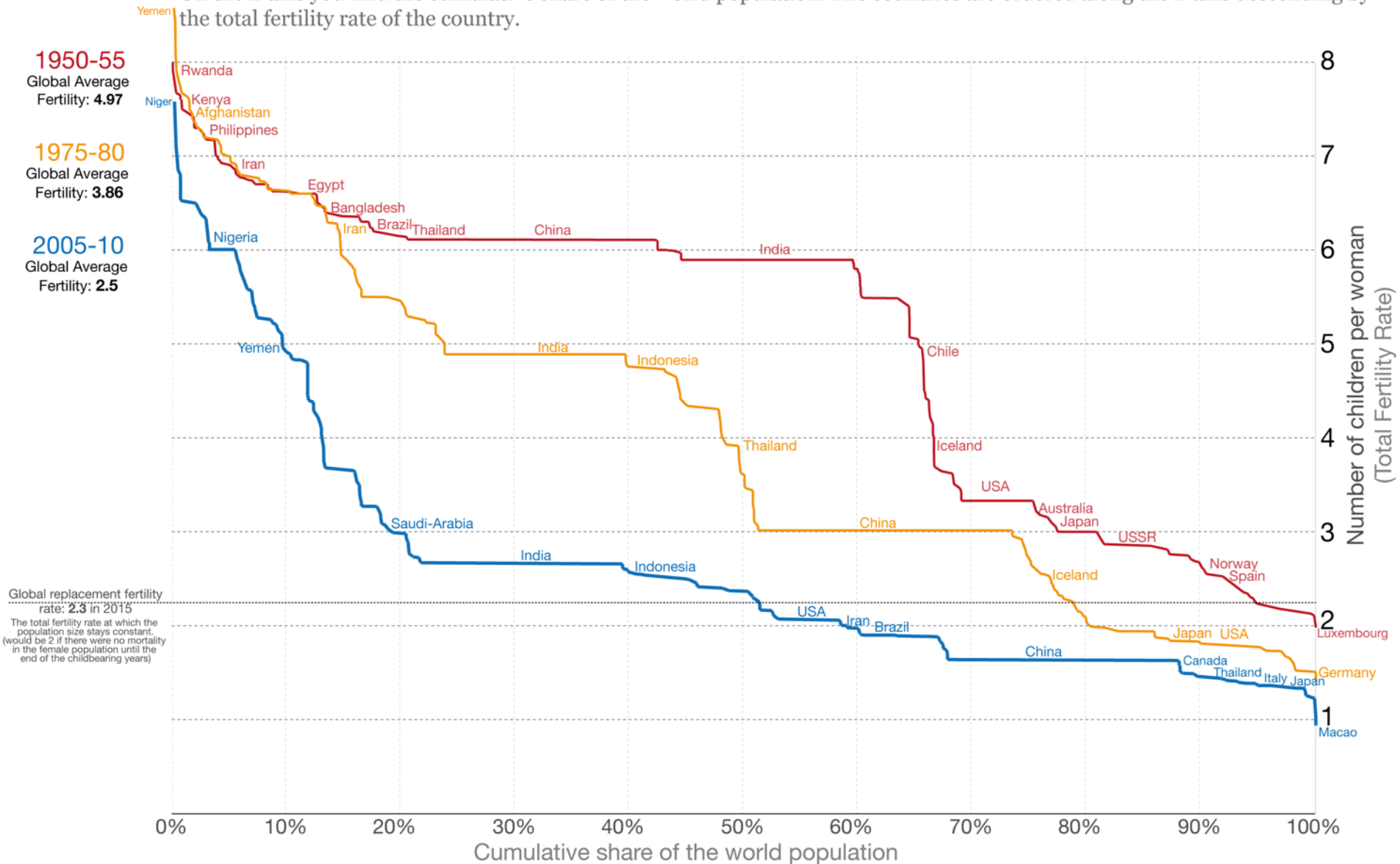
SOURCE: Japan National Institute of Population and Social-Security Research

BUSINESS INSIDER



# World population by level of fertility over time (1950-2010)

On the x-axis you find the cumulative share of the world population. The countries are ordered along the x-axis descending by the total fertility rate of the country.

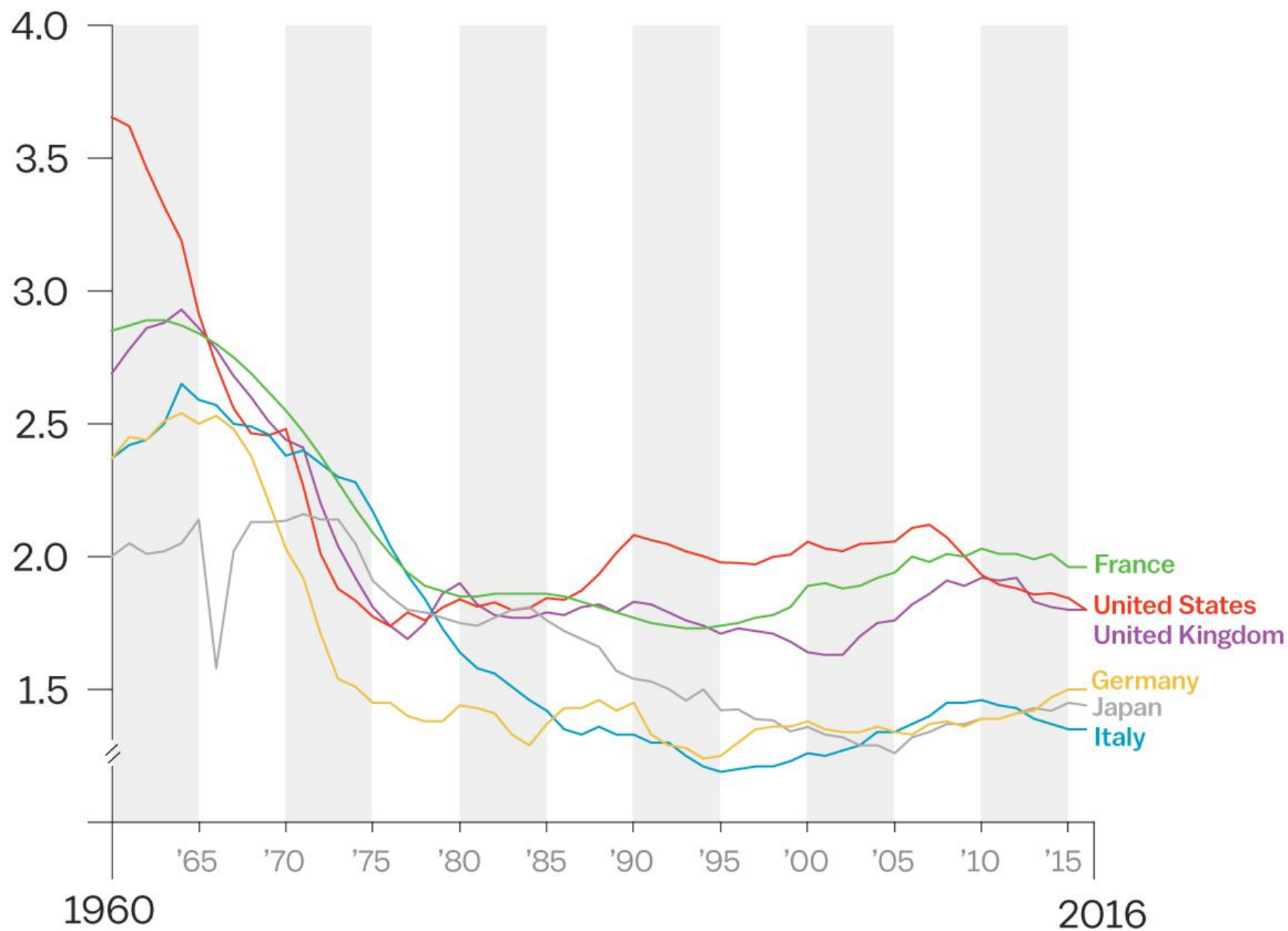


Data source: United Nations Population Division (2012 revision).

The interactive data visualization is available at [OurWorldinData.org](https://ourworldindata.org). There you find the raw data and more visualizations on this topic.

Licensed under [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) by the author Max Roser.

<https://ourworldindata.org/fertility-rate>



Automation has a  
positive role to play

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LgmWUxBAgS0>

# Key Technologies

A.I.  Robotics

# How will society adapt?

**Self-driving cars**

<https://www.ucsusa.org/clean-vehicles/how-self-driving-cars-work>

**Manufacturing**

**Security**

**Health services**

**Customer services**

**Law**

**... ?**

# How will society adapt?

“A guaranteed income floor.”



Not much agreement that  
universal basic income (UBI)  
is a solution.