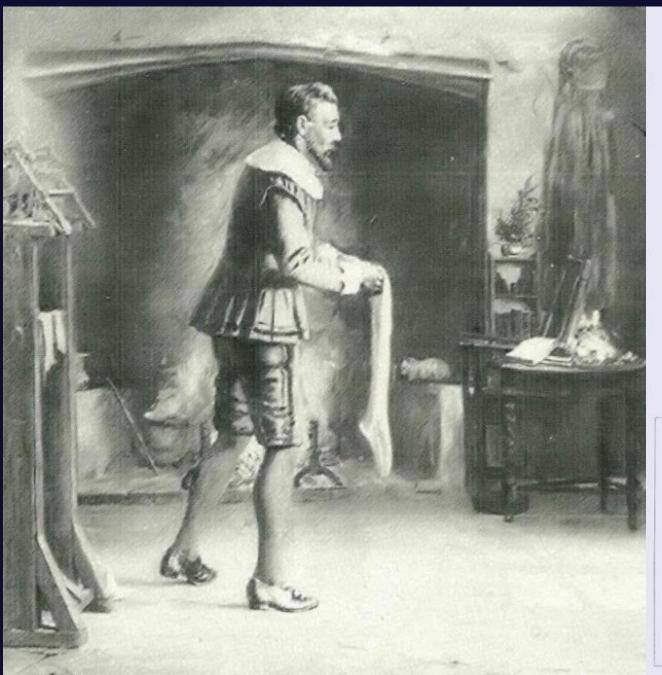
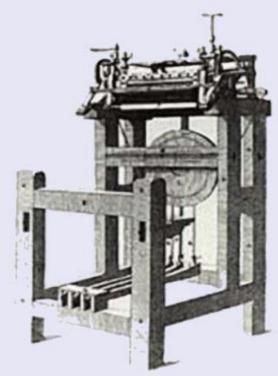
The Future of Employment: How Susceptible are Jobs to Computerization Long Finance, 3 July 2014

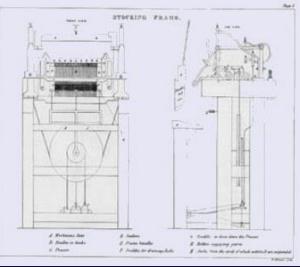
Carl Benedikt Frey









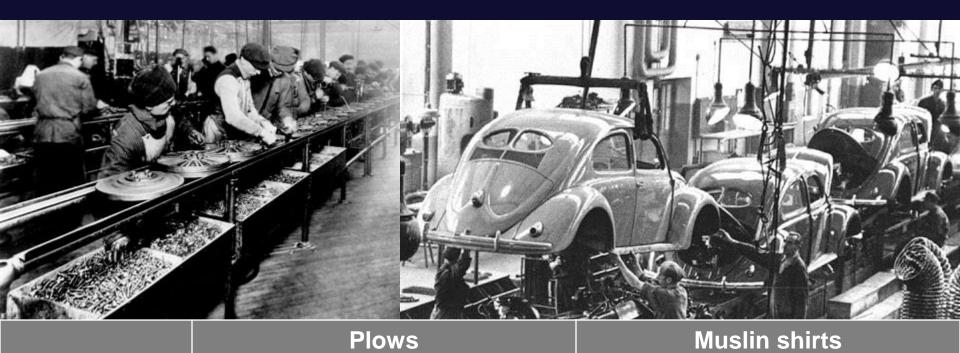




"Thou aimest high, Master Lee. Consider thou what the invention could do to my poor subjects. It would assuredly bring to them ruin by depriving them of employment, thus making them beggars" (cited in Acemoglu and Robinson, 2012, p. 182f).

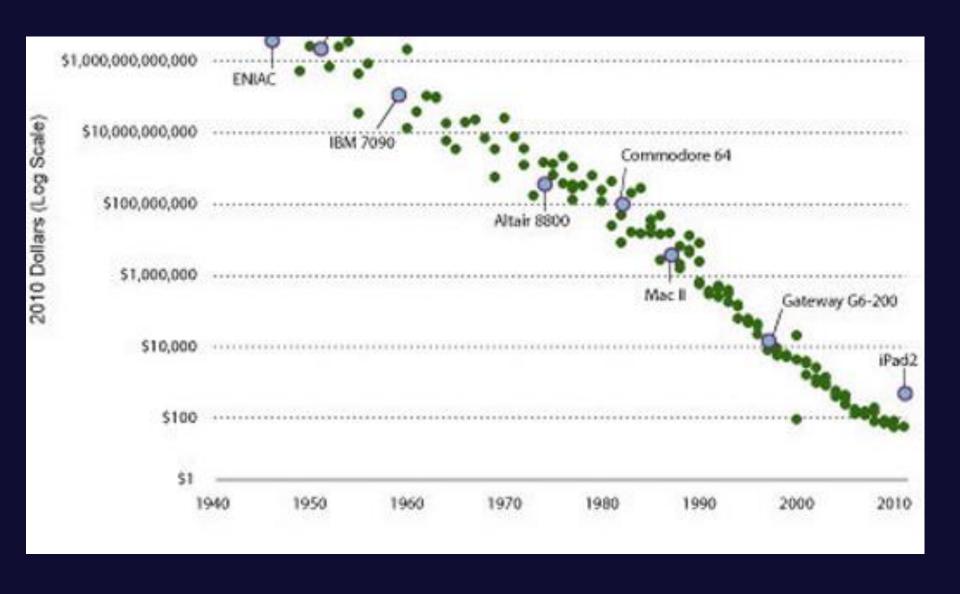


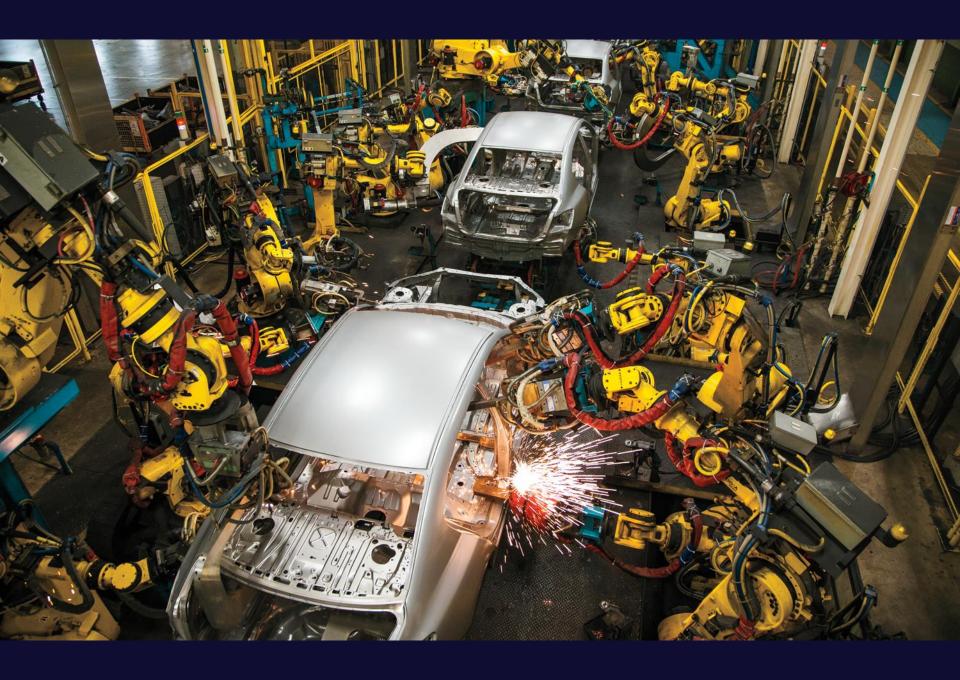




	1 10 11 0			
	Artisan shop	Factory	Artisan shop	Factory
Number of workers	2	52	1	230
Total hours per output	118	3.75	10	1.3
Number of tasks	11	97	25	39

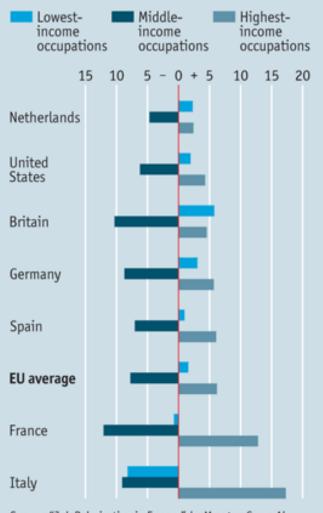
With the declining costs of computing, computers are increasingly a cheaper alternative to labour.





The disappearing middle

Share of total hours worked, change between 1993 and 2006, percentage points



Source: "Job Polarisation in Europe", by Maarten Goos, Alan Manning & Anna Salomons, American Economic Review, 2009

The Expanding Scope of Computerization

Routine **Nonroutine** Medical diagnosis Cognitive Record-keeping Legal writing Calculation Persuading selling Repetitive customer Managing others service (bank teller) Manual Janitorial services Picking or sorting Truck driving

Source: Autor, Levy and Murnane (2003)

Repetitive assembly

A consequence of cheaper computing (and sensing) is that we are entering the age of big data.

All printed material in the world

200 petabytes (2 x 10¹⁷ bytes)

All words ever spoken by human beings

5 exabytes (5 x 10¹⁸ bytes)

Total stored information in 1999

12 exabytes (1 x 10¹⁹ bytes)

Predicted internet traffic in 2015

960 exabytes (1 x 10²¹ bytes)



[UC Berkeley School of Information, 2003; Cisco Visual Networking Index, 2011]

Big data is leading to the automation of jobs that were traditionally seen as secure from automation.



Big data analysis is automating of paralegal, contract law and patent law tasks.



"a lot of people who used to be allocated to conduct document review are no longer able to be billed out," said Bill Herr, who as a lawyer at a major chemical company used to muster auditoriums of lawyers to read documents for weeks on end [NYTimes, 2011]. Levy and Murnane (2004): "executing a left turn against oncoming traffic involves so many factors that it is hard to imagine discovering the set of rules that can replicate a driver's behaviour".



In 2012, Nevada issued a driving license to a fully autonomous Google car.

The QC-Bot is automating logistics in hospitals, delivering medicines, materials and



Essentially all logistics tasks are imminently automatable; we will see autonomous

taxis,
forklifts,
trucks,
tractors,





and cargo handlers.



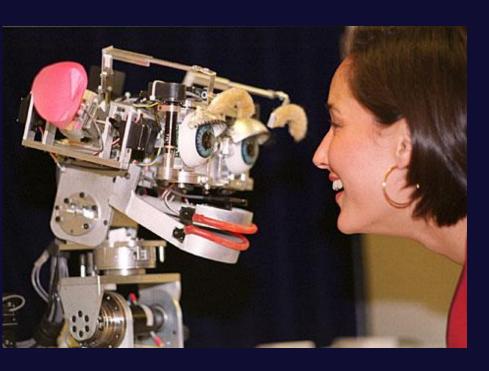
Retail and sales jobs will be increasingly affected by automation.





So, if machines can drive, serve customers, and look through data as well as humans, what are humans still good for? In short,

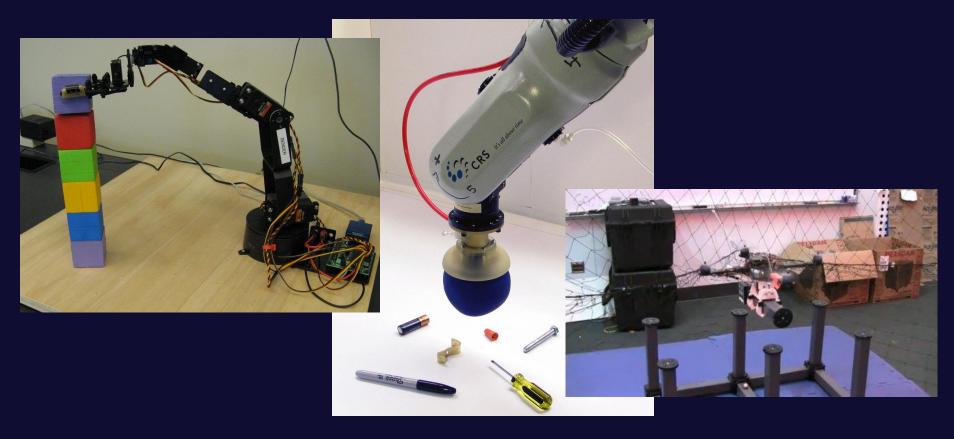
creativity





and social intelligence.

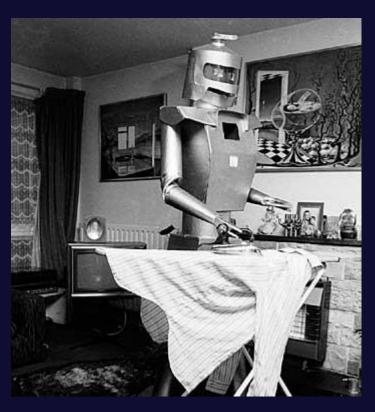
Autonomous manipulation is also hard, largely due to the difficulties involved in perception.



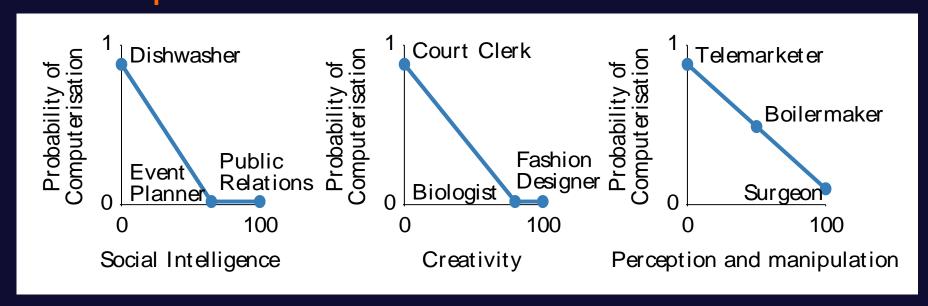
Nonetheless, some construction, truck-loading and shelf-stacking tasks may be automated.

Unstructured environments are also difficult to automate: warehouses, hospitals and airports are are likely to host automated workers long before the home or office.

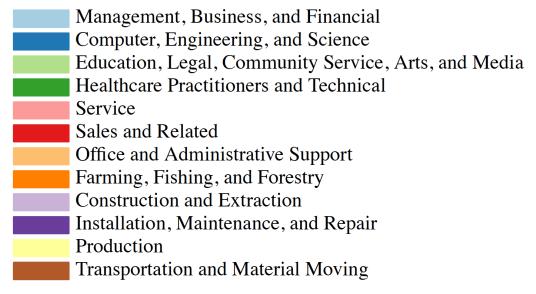


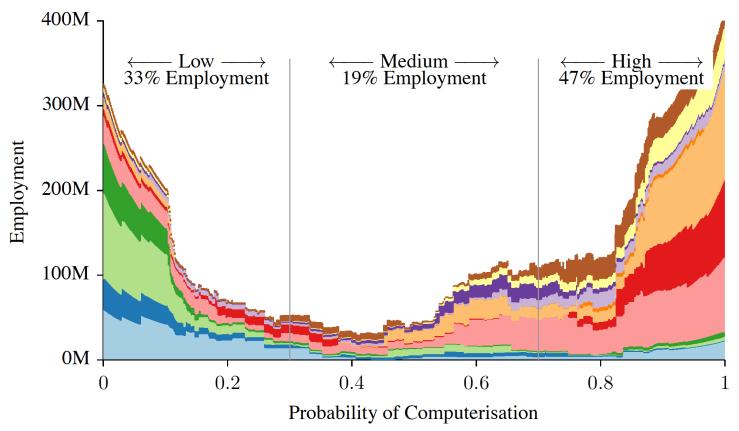


We expect social intelligence, creativity and perception and manipulation to be bottlenecks to computerisation.



We used a dataset of 702 occupations, for which we have employment, income and occupation features related to automatability (e.g. finger dexterity and persuasion).





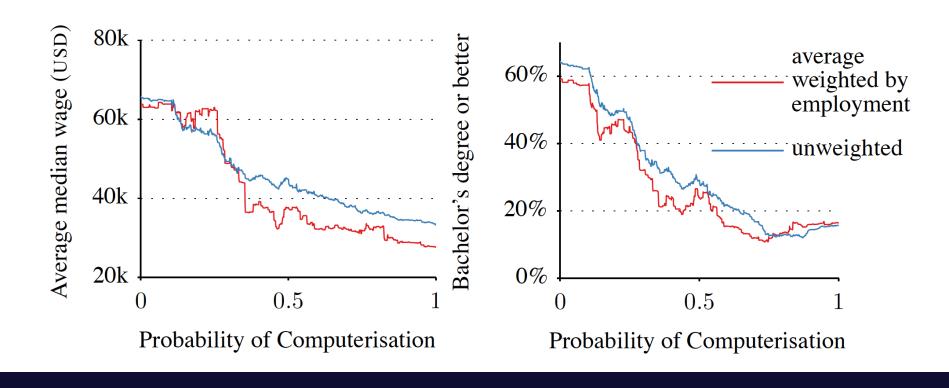
Some of the jobs at most risk according to our analysis: telemarketers; tax preparers; and insurance appraisers.



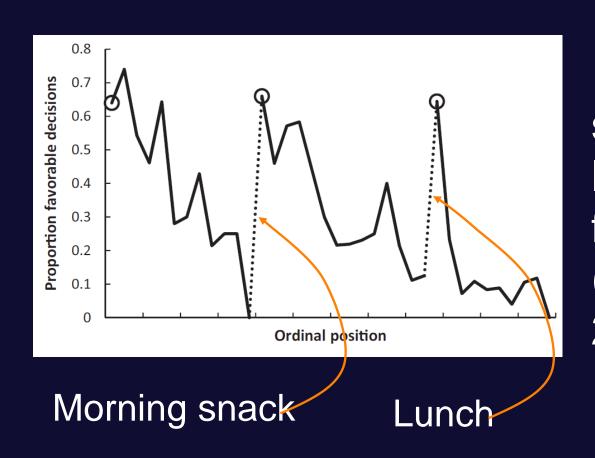


Some of the jobs least at risk were: occupational therapists; mental health counselors; and primary school teachers.

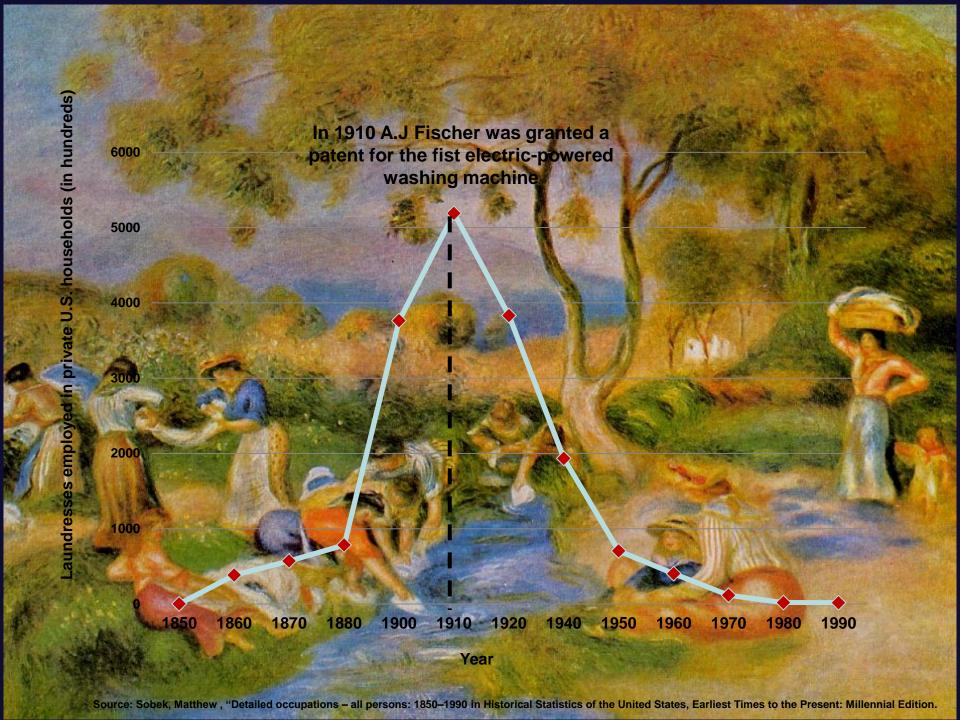
We predict that high-skilled jobs are relatively resistant to automation



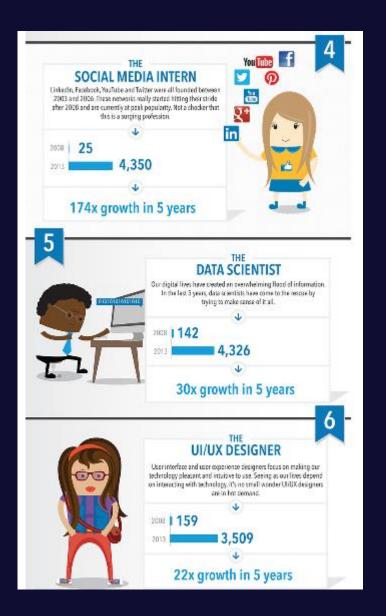
Computers offer workers free from human heuristics and biases.



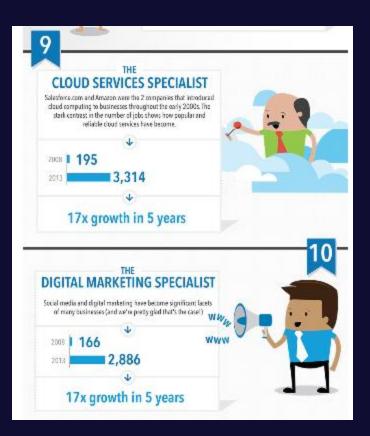
Israeli judges are significantly more lenient after a food break (Danziger et al 2011).











New Work and Economic Dervelopment

"If we were to measure the economic development rate of a city, we could not do so just by measuring its output in a year or any group of years. We would have to measure, rather, the additions of new work to its older output, over a period of time, and the ratio of the new work to the old work [...] A city's ability to maintain a high development rate is what staves off stagnation and allows the city to continue to prosper." (Jacobs, 1969, p.94f)