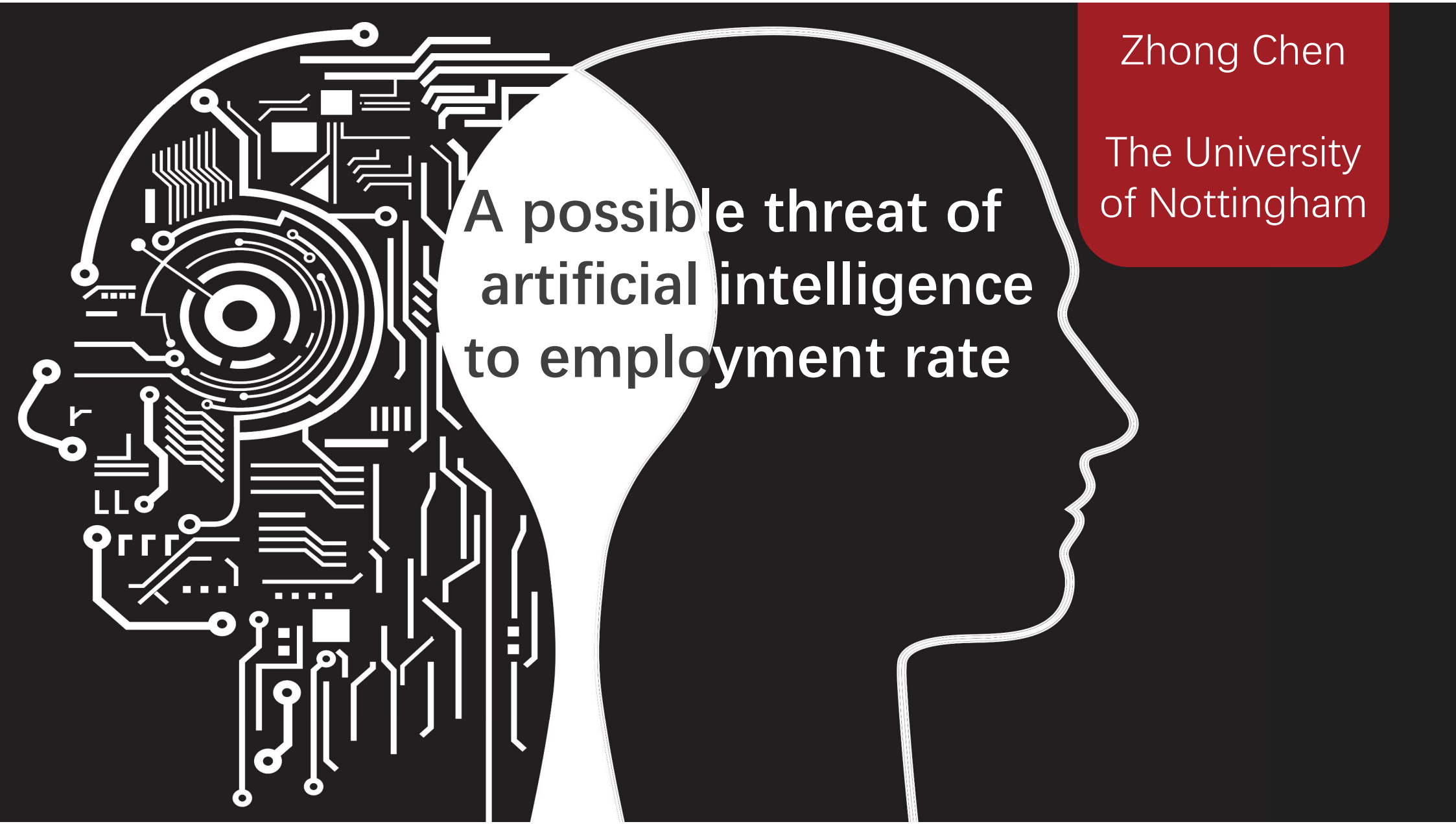
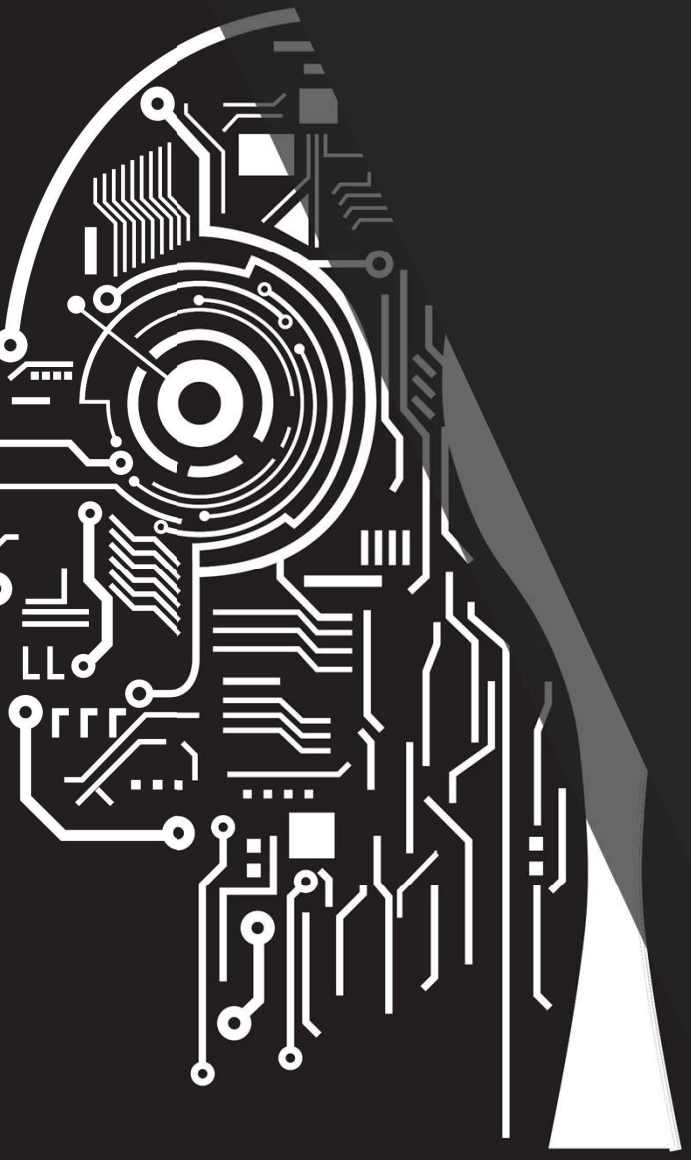

A possible threat of artificial intelligence to employment rate
Zhong Chen
The University of Nottingham



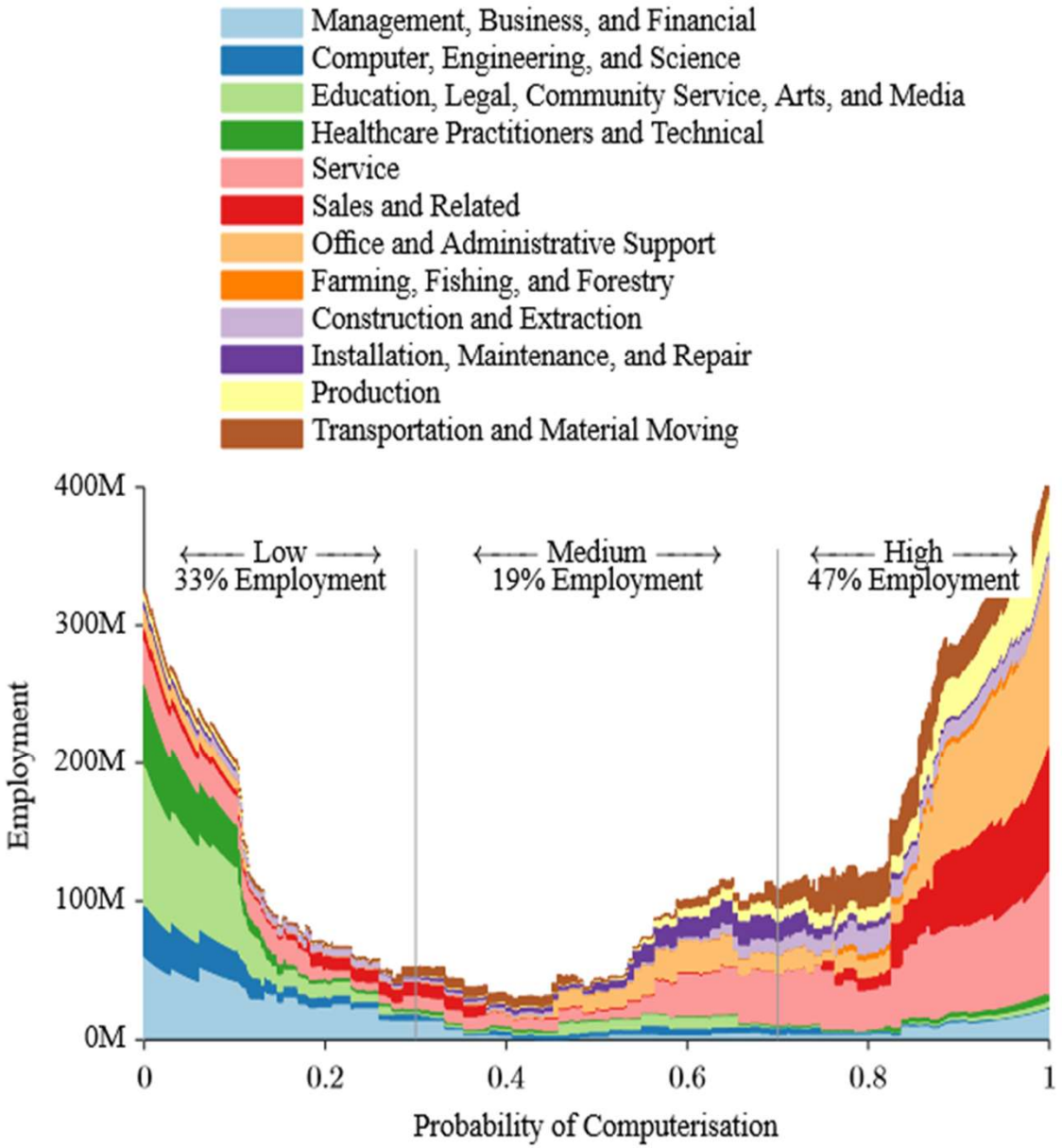
overview

- Problem
- Solution - Restriction
- Solution - Inspiration
- Evaluation
- Conclusion and recommendation
- Q&A

- Why it is severe

The distribution of BLS 2010 occupational employment over the probability of computerization. Note that the total area under all curves is equal to total US employment.

(Frey, and Osborne, 2013)



Problem

- Why it is urgent

Many experts predict that AI inevitably will attain human-level abilities and surpass human mental skills “if not in 20 years, then surely in 50 “ (Nilsson, 1984)

(BBC News, 2016)

Problem

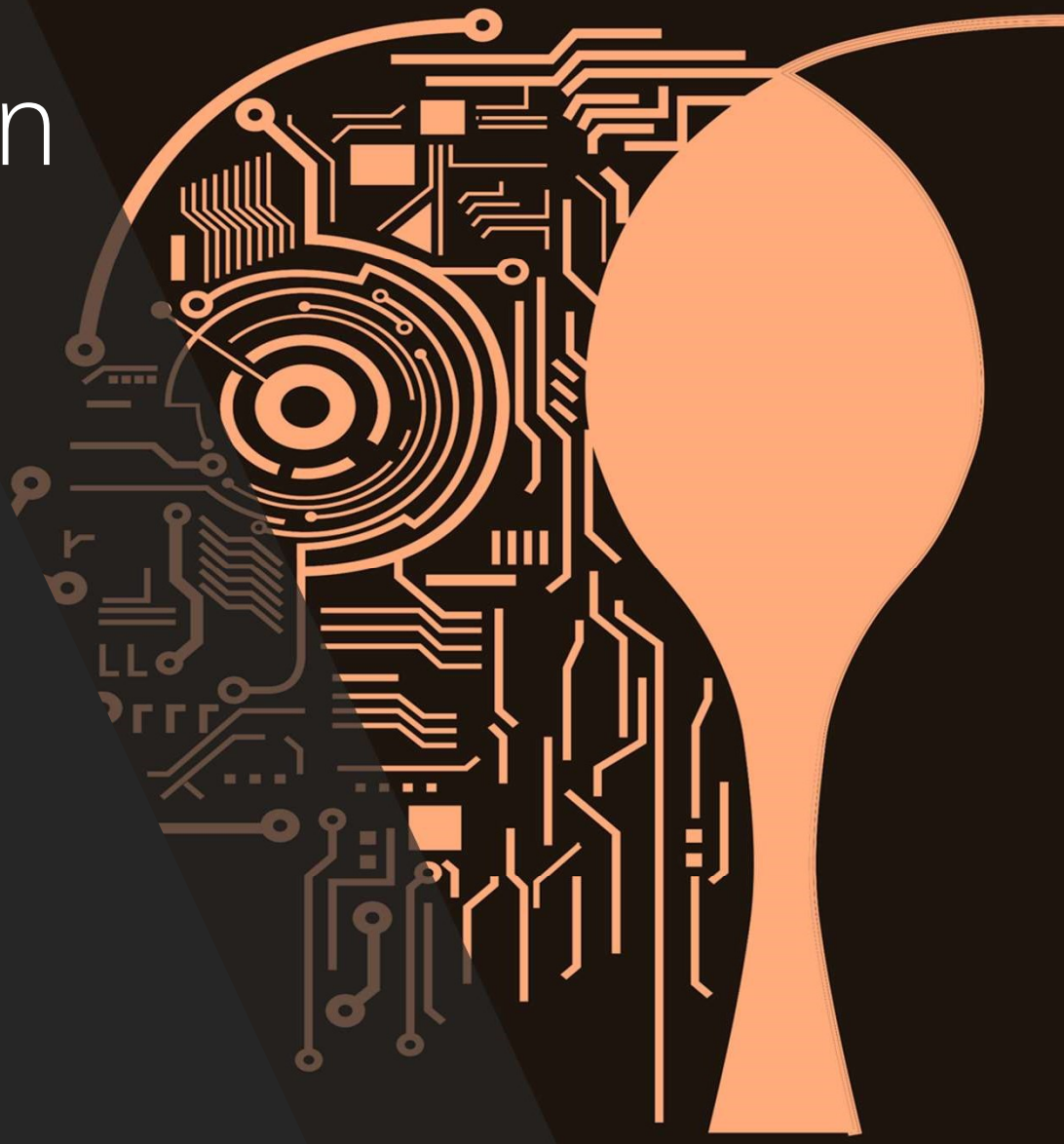
- Why it is economic

Unemployment caused by AI may result in …

- Devaluing labor
- Increasing income gap
- Increasing crime rate
- Increasing government fiscal deficits
  (Raphael, and Winter-Ebmer, 2001)

Solution - Restriction

- **C**onstrain application
- **U**tilize tax instruments
- **R**egulate development
- **B**oost human involvement



Solution - Inspiration

- **B**oost the education expenditure
- **U**tilize fiscal support
- **O**rganize AI institutions
- **Y**ield some restriction

Evaluation

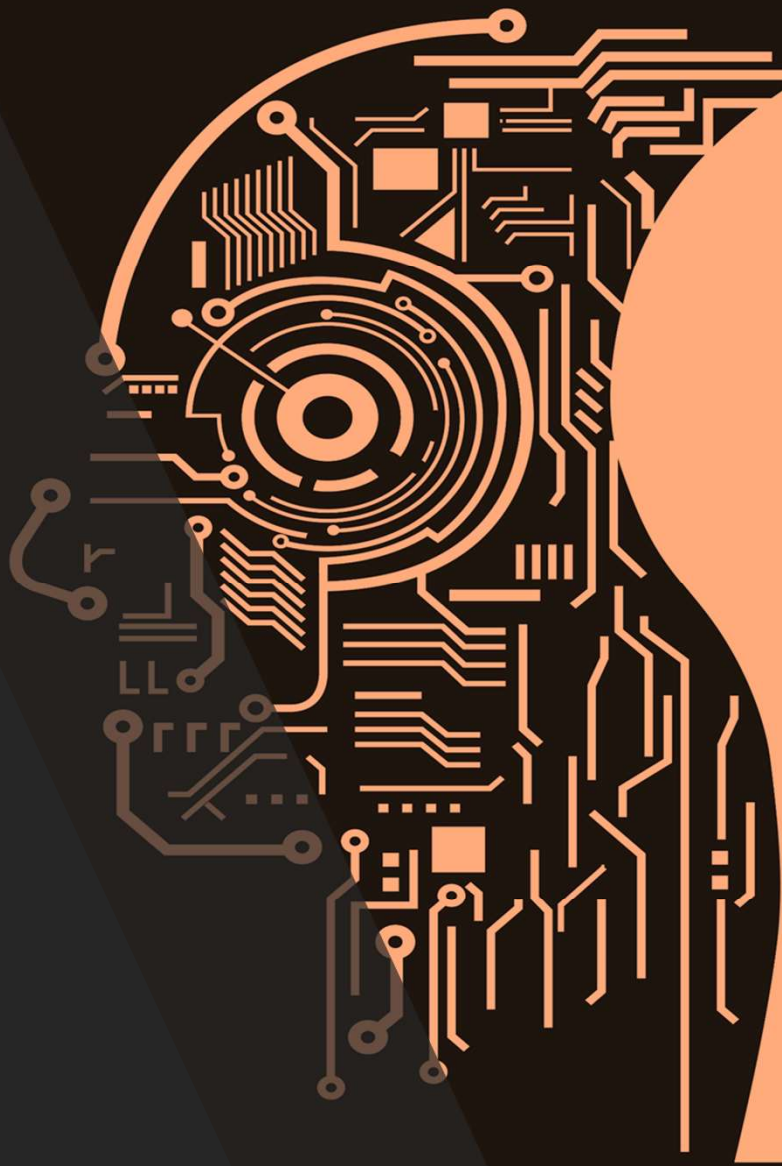
Solution - Curbing

- Early effectiveness
- Easy management
- Low expenditure

BUT

- Lost opportunity
- Stunted tech-development

(Scherer, 2016)



Evaluation

Solution - Buoying

- Future effectiveness
- Entire exploitation
- Competitive superiority

(Nation Science and Technology Council, 2016)

BUT

- Large amount of money
- Large amount of time

(Executive Office of the President, Nation Science and Technology Council, 2016)

Conclusion & Recommendation

Solution 2 is…

- More sustainable
- More adaptive to competition

And…

- Resolvable drawbacks
  - —Issuing long-run bonds
  - —Setting funds

Q&A

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Executive Office of President, National Science and Technology Council and Committee on Technology (2016) *Preparing for the Future of Artificial Intelligence*.

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Thank you