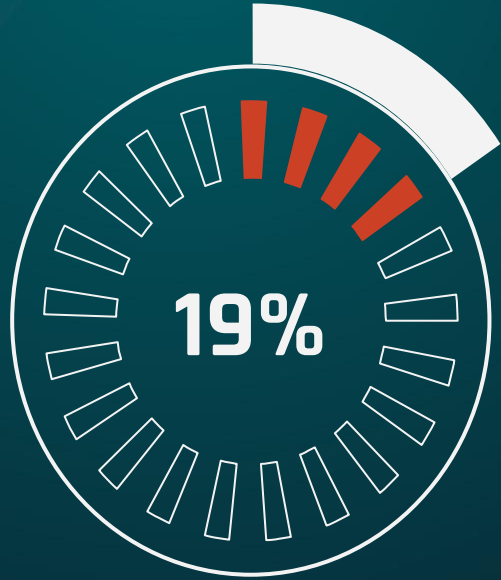




# AI-Induced Job Displacement

Gabe Baksa and Brenden Granzo

**How many of you are  
worried about AI taking jobs  
in the future?**



Percent of employed U.S adults  
who think chatbots like ChatGPT  
will have a major impact on their  
job in the next 20 years

# Thesis?

Growth > Harm

# Overview

- Background on Technology and Job Displacement
- Ethical Concerns
- Solutions
- Limitations
- Conclusion

# Background

The background is a dark teal gradient. It features several glowing blue dots of varying sizes scattered across the frame. In the bottom left and bottom right corners, there are faint, light blue geometric line patterns that resemble molecular structures or network diagrams. The word "Background" is centered in a large, white, sans-serif font.



# History of Technological Unemployment

- AI is not the first example of technology being seen as a threat to employment
- One of the earliest examples is the mob reactions to automated mills in the early 17th century
- The Luddite movement in the early 19th century resulted in widespread destruction of machinery in England
- This movement was stamped out with harsh punishments from the government, but their principles remained



# Electronic Data Processing

- **Electronic Data Processing (EDP)** was a new method of data processing that emerged in the American workplace in the 1950s
- Employees at all levels were affected
- The threat of job loss was most relevant to workers with few additional marketable skills
- Employers did little to ease employee fears or recognize potential problems with the new technology

(Today's Automation Anxiety Was Alive and Well in 1960, 2016)



# The Computer Revolution

- In the 1980s, computers first became commonplace in the home
- Despite the positives of this change, fears of further technological unemployment grew
- However, during this time, employment of high-skilled workers and employment at innovation firms both increased
- Employment also increased for medium-skilled workers who were predicted to be replaced almost completely



(The Phantom of Technological Unemployment, 2019)

# Ethical Concerns



# Widening the Gap

## **Job Loss and Economic Inequality:**

Automation leads to a widening wealth gap, benefiting highly educated individuals while leaving less-educated workers behind.

(The Oxford handbook of ethics of AI, 2020)

# Regional Economic Disparities

- **Localized Job Loss:** Certain regions suffer more from job displacement, leading to concentrated unemployment.
- **Migration Pressures:** Displaced workers migrate to cities, leading to overcrowding and increased competition for jobs.
- **Community Impact:** Economic decline erodes community stability and increases poverty rates.





# Lack of Support for Displaced Workers



- **Retraining Programs:** Few companies provide effective training initiatives for displaced workers.
- **Weak Safety Nets:** Insufficient unemployment benefits and reskilling support leave workers vulnerable.
- **Mental Health Issues:** Job loss can lead to increased stress and a loss of personal identity for affected workers.



# Solutions



# Addressing the Widening Gap

- **Retraining Programs:** Invest in skill development to prepare workers for new roles.
- **Job Creation:** AI can generate tech jobs that require skilled labor.
- **Inclusive Hiring Practices:** Encourage companies to diversify their workforce.



# Bridging Regional Economic Disparities

- **Innovation Hubs:** Develop local tech initiatives to stimulate growth in underserved areas.
- **Remote Work Opportunities:** Promote remote work to allow access to jobs regardless of location.
- **Infrastructure Investment:** Fund educational and training resources in economically disadvantaged regions.



# Strengthening Support for Displaced Workers



- **Enhanced Safety Nets:** Expand unemployment benefits and support programs for laid-off workers.
- **Corporate Responsibility:** Encourage businesses to invest in employee retraining and development.
- **Mental Health Resources:** Provide access to counseling and mental health support for affected workers.



# Limitations



# Limitations of AI

- **Lacks Emotional Intelligence**
- **No Creative Thinking**
- **Limited Contextual Understanding**
- **Dependence on Data**
- **Ethical Judgments**



# Conclusion

- **Advancement is Constant:** We've always adapted to new technology.
- **Displacement Will Happen:** Some jobs will be replaced, but new ones will emerge.
- **Solutions Are Available:** Retraining and supportive policies can help.
- **AI Has Limits:** It lacks creativity, emotions, and ethical judgment.

The background is a dark teal color with a complex pattern of thin, light blue lines forming a network of triangles and polygons. Scattered throughout are numerous small, out-of-focus circles in shades of red, orange, and teal, creating a bokeh effect. The text is centered in the middle of the image.

**Thank you!**

Any Questions?



# Sources

Campa, R. (2017). Technological unemployment: A brief history of an idea.

Gavett, G. (2024, March 29). *Today's automation anxiety was alive and well in 1960*. Harvard Business Review. <https://hbr.org/2016/02/todays-automation-anxiety-was-alive-and-well-in-1960>

Moradi, P., & Levy, K. (2020). The future of work in the age of AI: Displacement or risk-shifting? In M. D. Dubber, F. Pasquale, & S. Das (Eds.), *The Oxford handbook of ethics of AI* (pp. 688-707). Oxford University Press.

Park, E., & Gelles-Watnick, R. (2023, August 28). Most Americans haven't used ChatGPT; few think it will have a major impact on their job. *Pew Research Center*. <https://www.pewresearch.org/>

Sheffi, Y. (2024). Technology is not enough: Potential job displacement in an AI-driven future. *Elisha Gray II, Professor of Engineering Systems, MIT, USA*. Received (in revised form): 9th February, 2024.