Acemoglu, Daron, and Pascual Restrep. “The wrong kind of AI? Artificial intelligence and the

future of labour demand.” *Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society*, November 2019. This publication argues that AI could have a negative impact on employment and inequality, but mostly because recent technological advances have been biased towards AI that automates things instead of AI that creates new tasks for human productivity. They argue that if “the ‘wrong’ kind of AI” is adopted, “rampant automation would contribute to joblessness, anaemic growth and inequality.” The widespread adoption of AI could be bad for society, but it doesn’t have to be, since some AI can create just as many new jobs as it takes away.

Bentaouet Kattan, Raja, et al. “The Role of Education in Mitigating Automation’s Effect on Wage Inequality.” *Labour: Review of Labour Economics & Industrial Relations,* Vol.35 (1), p.79-104, 2021. This paper uses a model to conclude that education reform could be a solution to inequality resulting from automation. The model found that “education could reduce automation’s marginal effect on the wage gap ... by up to 3 percentage points” by ensuring that every student achieves basic cognitive skills and by increasing “elasticity in automation-complementing skill supply”. Basically, school systems should be reformed to maximize educational attainment potential, and promote gaining skills that complement automation (such as creative or social fields) instead of vocational skills that will soon be displaced by automation. The reasoning and methods are thorough, and the paper supplies solid evidence that education reform would have a positive effect on wage inequality caused by automation.

Berg, Andrew, et al. “Robots, Growth, and Inequality.” *Finance and Development*, vol. 53, no. 3, September 2016, [www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2016/09/berg.htm](https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2016/09/berg.htm). This article looks at the problem from a very general point of view. It provides a good overview: while technological advances almost always increase overall production, and jobs lost to automation are eventually replaced by new jobs, some people believe that it also increases inequality, especially because wage increases and consumer demand have not matched productivity growth. They then use a model that “assume[s] that robots are almost perfect substitutes for human labor” and finds that output per person predictably increases, but inequality worsens. The higher output is obvious, as their base assumption means robots can do the same work without needing pay, but the problem comes from that output going mostly towards the owners of the robots and not to most of the population- as it currently does- through wages. The article ends by suggesting education and the redistribution of capital income as solutions to inequality caused by robots.

Ford, Martin. “Is This Time Different?” *Rise of the Robots: Technology and the Threat of a Jobless Future,* Basic Books, 2015. This chapter in *Rise of the Robots* covers the history of discussion about possible negative impacts of robots and automation, and identifies “Seven Deadly Trends” that suggest continued technological advancements will yet have negative effects on the economy. A notable mention is of the Triple Revolution Report, in which a group that included multiple Nobel prize winners call attention to the threat of unemployment and income inequality and suggest guaranteed minimum income as a solution to falling consumer purchasing power.

Furman, Jason, and Robert Seamans. “AI and the Economy.” *Innovation Policy and the Economy*, vol. 19, 2019. This paper analyzes the existence of problems caused by AI as well as possible policy solutions. Statistical evidence shows AI might not replace jobs, but “could still pose significant downsides and raise other concerns.” Unlike other sources I found during my research, this paper also discusses the impact on competition and suggests policies that could address it, in addition to the usual calls for income redistribution as a solution to inequality.

Rotman, David. “How to solve AI’s inequality problem.” *MIT Technology Review*, April 19, 2022, [www.technologyreview.com/2022/04/19/1049378/ai-inequality-problem/](http://www.technologyreview.com/2022/04/19/1049378/ai-inequality-problem/), September 19, 2022.