

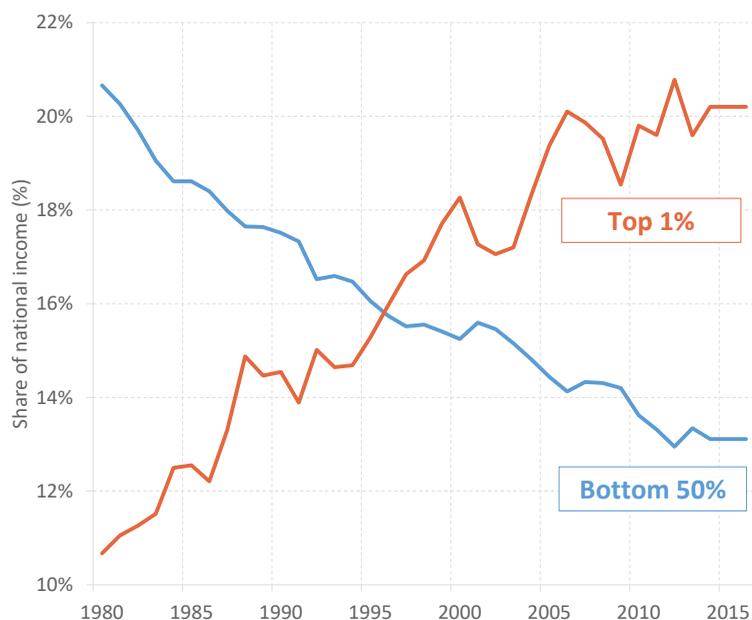
KENAN INSIGHTS

Robots, Remote Work and Regional Inequality

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During the past 40 years, the income gap between top and bottom earners has expanded from a slim fissure to a yawning chasm. In 1980, the top 1% of U.S. earners held roughly 10% of the national income, while the bottom 50% controlled 20-25%. Since 2000, the top 1% has controlled about 20% of national income and the bottom 50% has held less than 13%.¹

Top 1% vs. Bottom 50% national income shares in the US, 1980-2016



Source: WID.world (2017)

Although several complex and interacting factors contribute to this growing inequality, the changing way we work reveals a lot about how we got here — and where we might be heading. Automation is increasingly important in manufacturing and is clearly affecting jobs. The effects are seen in the U.S. as well as in Europe, both locations where income disparity tends to be higher than in other parts of the world.

Economists have estimated that 10-47% of U.S. jobs will become obsolete

¹ Alvarado, F., Chancel, L., Piketty, T., Saez, E. and Zucman, G., eds. 2018. World Inequality report 2018. <https://wir2018.wid.world/>

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Increasing automation and the swift move to remote work due to COVID-19 are contributing to growing economic inequalities in the U.S. and Europe.
- A coordinated effort is needed to encourage strategies that can mitigate job loss tied to automation and technology development.
- The percentage of jobs that can be performed via telecommuting varies between cities and regions. As a result, the impacts of a shift to remote work will be felt unevenly.

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because of automation.^{2,3,4} This stark outlook has only been amplified by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has forced some large U.S. manufacturers to accelerate their move toward automation. COVID-19 also has brought a widespread shift to remote work that has affected various regions of the world in different ways.

Experts recently discussed these issues during [Regional Inequality in Europe and the United States](#), a virtual conference hosted by Kenan Institute affiliate [CREATE](#) and the [Institute for Economic Research and Policy](#) at the University of Bremen.

Automation and the labor market

The labor market offers insights on how automation can lead to economic inequality. Automation can affect labor through what are known as wage and composition effects.⁵ The wage effect occurs when there is a change in which skills are in demand, causing wages to rise for jobs requiring those skills, usually those requiring non-routine cognitive skills. The composition effect happens when jobs become completely automated because of emerging technologies, and thus disappear, as new jobs are created to complement the new technologies.

Mary Kaltenberg from Pace University studies these effects and how they might be working together to increase inequality in Europe. Her analysis reveals that automation multiplies inequality by reducing both demand and wages for jobs requiring lower levels of education. For every country studied, disruptive automation technologies increased inequality.

According to Kaltenberg's analysis, the shift is driven more by the changing composition of jobs than by wage changes. Jobs that are at high risk of being automated are paid relatively similarly to one another, while jobs that are at lower risk of automation have a wider range of wages. Thus, as workers

² Frey, C.B. and Osborne, M.A. 2017. The future of employment: How susceptible are jobs to computerisation? *Technological Forecasting and Social Change* 114:254-280, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techfore.2016.08.019>.

³ Arntz, M., Gregory, T. and Zierahn, U. 2016. The Risk of Automation for Jobs in OECD Countries: A Comparative Analysis. OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers, No. 189, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/5jlz9h56dvq7-en>.

⁴ Nedelkoska, L. and Quintini, G. 2018. Automation, skills use and training. OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers, No. 202, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/2e-2f4ee4-en>.

⁵ Kaltenberg, M. and Foster-McGregor, N. 2020. The impact of automation on inequality across Europe. MERIT Working Papers 2020-009, United Nations University - Maastricht Economic and Social Research Institute on Innovation and Technology (MERIT).

move into jobs that are less likely to be automated, inequality increases. The top half of the distribution is most affected; as preexisting middle-income jobs disappear, the difference in earnings between new middle-income earners and high-income earners increases. This trend provides further evidence that the upper tail of the wage distribution continues to increase as lower wages stagnate.

Is there a solution?

The progression of technology doesn't necessarily have to destroy jobs and livelihoods, according to UNC Professor Nicholas Lowe. At the conference, Lowe detailed several strategies that could save jobs even as companies turn toward automation.

For example, deliberately slowing down technological adoption can create critical time to develop worker-friendly solutions. A related approach is to implement vocational training aimed at helping workers move into new positions within their organizational and industry setting. Investments in regional infrastructure, combined with worker protections mandated through formal contracts and local hiring agreements, can also help reduce job loss.

Another powerful strategy is to reposition workers who are at high risk of job loss as technology-guiding experts who help inform job-enhancing solutions. Starsky Robotics in San Francisco is applying this strategy for developing self-driving vehicles. The company is pairing experienced commercial truck drivers with artificial intelligence experts to design a new physical infrastructure that would let truck drivers stay close to home, where they would remotely control large fleets of self-driving vehicles.

As we move into the future, it will be key to coordinate advancing innovation and improving business management with expanding workforce development in a way that supports both innovation and equity.

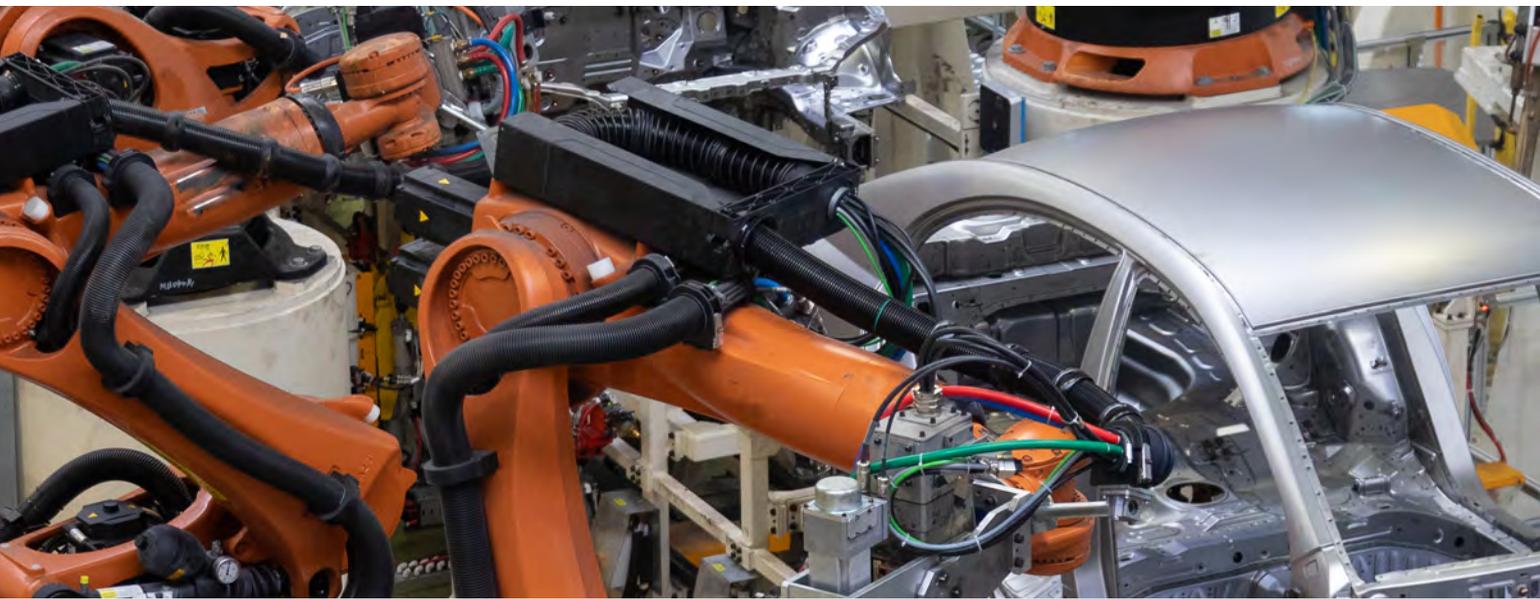
The impact of telecommuting

Although COVID-19 brought a swift shift to telecommuting, not all jobs can be done from home. Rüdiger Ahrend from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) examined how the regional economic impacts of COVID-19 have differed, depending on the share of jobs in the region that could be performed remotely. His assessment of how well various U.S. and European cities and regions transitioned to remote work reveals significant differences both between and within countries.

Within countries, there was a 15 percentage-point difference between regions with the highest and lowest share of jobs that could be performed remotely. As would be expected, jobs located in large cities tended to be more amenable to remote work, which may help alleviate the sizeable economic impacts COVID-19 shutdowns have had on cities. Ahrend also found that the skills of the labor force in a region influence that area's potential for remote working.

Remote working and its economic impacts will likely remain to

some extent even after the COVID-19 pandemic subsides. We already see a trend toward workers moving from urban areas to semi-dense or rural areas. Although rural areas close to a prosperous city are most likely to benefit from this migration, regions can increase their attraction to remote workers by investing in transportation infrastructure and fast internet connections. If it sticks, the movement of telecommuting workers to areas beyond major metropolitan regions could have important implications for how — and where — people live and work in the future.



OUR EXPERTS

Maryann P. Feldman
CREATE
maryann.feldman@unc.edu

CONTRIBUTING EXPERTS

Nichola Lowe
UNC Center for Urban and Regional Studies
nlowe@unc.edu

[Mary Kaltenberg](#), Assistant Professor of Economics, Pace University

Rüdiger Ahrend, Head of the Regional Economics and Governance Unit, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

RESOURCES

[Regional Inequality in Europe and the United States Conference proceedings](#)

[Regional Inequality in Europe and the United States Conference](#)

[Could AI Be Your Next Employee of the Month?](#)

[Where Are We Going? Lasting Changes to Working, Living and Traveling in a Post-COVID World](#)

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